## SPRAYING AND DUSTING TOMATOES FOR DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL

Green-pack tomatoes have been an important crop in south Georgia for years. Due to the high prices received in 1950, the acreage in 1951 will probably be larger than it has been for a number of years. Since 1946, the tomato crop has been periodically damaged by the Late blight disease. The growers have always had the problem of Early blight and several other diseases. The increased frequency and severity of Late blight damage, in addition to increasing the loss to green-pack tomato growers, has created a menace to the tomato plant industry.

Spraying has given better control of Late blight and Early blight than dusting. Dusting is recommended if spraying is impractical.

The following recommendations are based on work done at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and other Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Southeast:

- 1. Use only good, certified, disease-free plants.
- 2. Do not plant tomatoes after tomatoes, peanuts or other crops that increase Root-Knot or Southern blight in the field. A rotation of tomatoes after Crotolaria is good.
- 3. Start spraying or dusting as soon as the tomato plants become well established in the field and continue at intervals of ten (10) days to twice a week depending on the weather and prevalence of disease. Use one of the following sprays or dusts.

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## Tomato Sprays

To make 100 gallons of spray.

1. Fungicide

Dithane Z-78. 2 lbs.

Dithane - 14, 2 qts.; + Zinc sulfate 1 lb.; + lime \frac{1}{2} lb.

Tribasic Copper, 4 lbs. of 53% material.

2. Insecticide - Add to either of the above one of the following:

Calcium Arsenate 4 lbs.

or

Marlate

3 lbs.

3. Water to make 100 gallons.

## Tomato Dusts

To make 100 lbs. of dust.

1. Fungicide

Dithane Z-78, 8 lbs.

Tribasic Copper, 13 lbs.

2. Insecticide - Add to either of the above one of the following:

Marlate, 14 lbs.

or

Calcium Arsenate, 20 lbs.

3. Filler such as talc, attaclay, etc. to make 100 lbs.