

if they occur will be found as a single plant which should be isolated for propagation. Usually, several years are required to make certain that the new characters are constant and distinctive from the original variety. In any selection of best plants to be used for propagation purposes, the chances are remote that "Sport" plants will be found among them.

### **CODLING MOTH CONTROL BY ORCHARD SANITATION**

P. O. Ritcher

The period during which codling moth can be controlled by spraying is a very short one. The fact that the worms which give rise to next year's crop of codling moth hibernate in the orchard for eight months should make growers realize the importance of control by methods other than spraying.

Favorite wintering places for worms are in cocoons spun under bark, in punky wood and knot holes, in split branches, or in crotches and pruning stubs of the apple trees. Other worms are found on exposed roots, in dried apples, in old prunings, old baskets, liners, insecticide sacks and other litter. Many worms are found in packing sheds.

Scraping the rough bark from trees will destroy many worms, especially if the scrapings are collected and burned. Scraped trees may be banded later. Old hoes or mower blade sections may be used to make good scrapers.

Trees in many orchards have old wounds resulting from the splitting

of the trunk, breaking of branches, or poor pruning. These are often partly filled with rotten or punky wood. Such places should be cleaned out and a suitable dressing applied.

Some orchards are littered with prunings, strips of old bands, bits of baskets and crates, fertilizer sacks, pieces of old clothing. All such rubbish should be cleaned up and burned.

Growers are familiar with the fact that worms are worse around buildings and packing sheds. This is because the gathering together of picked fruit of all grades allows many worms to leave apples and seek shelter nearby. The next year, the buildings and vicinity make a fine distributing point for moths back into the orchard. Screening of packing sheds and fruit exchanges is the best way to keep these moths from starting a new crop of worms. Since many moths in packing sheds come from worms which spun up in apple crates, subjecting crates to steam will kill the worms.

### **CARLOAD WEIGHTS**

The West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania Hort. societies have joined together in seeking to reduce the size of minimum carloads of apples from 30,000 to 24,000 pounds. Appeals were made to several railroads serving that territory to aid in securing the reduction. Their argument is that the 24,000-pound car of 480 bushels is easier for both dealers and growers to handle than the 30,000 pound car containing 600 bushels.

This publication is a part of the services rendered by the Melton-Cleveland bill, passed by the 1938 Kentucky General Assembly in special session, which authorized and appropriated a Special Horticultural Fund to be administered by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky. This bill provides for horticultural services to the fruit and berry growers of the state.