

GARDEN SPRAYS

OBJECT

To use as benign as possible spray mixture for the whole garden to control insects, mites and fungal problems. Spraying frequency is normally 10 to 14 days but can be lengthened if plants do not show signs of infection or attack. This is a "one shot" spray mixture in which all ingredients are mixed together in water and then sprayed. All ingredients are obtainable locally [Chapala or Ixcotelco].

The mixture is as follows(all quantities to make one gallon).

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>INGREDIENT</u>
Adjuvant- spreader sticker	INDICATE - 5 : Add approximately one teaspoon to bring water DAP-PLUS etc. to the desired pH - preferably around 5 or less. The water will change colour to indicate the pH.
Insecticide	AMBUSH[Permethrin 33%] : One teaspoon.
Miticide /Insecticide - Systemic	ROCKOR, ANADOR[Dimethoate 38% to 40%] : One teaspoon
Fungicide	SAPROL [Triforone 18.2%] : one teaspoon.
Fungicide	RIDOMIL-BRAVO-GOLD [Chlorothaloxil with metalaxyl or Methasoxam] : 1 heaping teaspoon.
Foliar feed	Water soluble fertilizer, or any foliar feed type fertilizer. : Use one tablespoon.

Roses are susceptible to spider mite infestations if spraying has not been carried out with regularity. In such cases, the first line of attack would be to add ¼ teaspoon of AGRIMEC [Abermectin 1.8%] to the above mixture. If, after two or three sprayings the infestation is not controlled or if the initial attack was severe then a separate spray should be used as follows: prepare the water with the adjuvant spreader sticker as above and add three tablespoons of Ultra Fine Horticultural Oil [98.8% paraffinic oil], ¼ teaspoon of AGRIMEC and one tablespoon of baking soda [acts as a mildew deterrent] per gallon. This mixture will also control scale and other insects. Pure Canola oil can be used in place of the paraffinic oil. This oil mixture is best used in early morning or late afternoon.

PROCEDURE

Put water in bucket and use Indicate-5 or similar product to adjust pH. Add other chemicals one at a time, stirring well. Spray with as fine a spray as possible, keeping the mixture agitated and making sure that upper and lower leaf surfaces and stems are sprayed. Spraying should not be done in the heat of the day , but morning is preferable due to generally less evaporation loss. **DO NOT OVERSPRAY.**

ALWAYS check the chemical concentration of the product you buy. If it is different from those listed, then adjust quantities accordingly.

To be fully effective, allow 6 hours from spraying to any watering [or rain].

Any comments or need help? Contact me, 766-1462 or at tramsco1@yahoo.com

Gordon Smart

Effects of Commercial Rooting Hormones

For this experiment, my Introduction to Horticultural Science class tested the effects of 3 root-promoting hormone treatments on the rooting of 'Fortulana' rose cuttings. We used 'Fortulana' since it is the most-used rosebush in Florida, and because it is considered by many people to be a challenge to root with a high degree of success.

We determined in a different experiment that removing two strips of bark at the base of the cutting gave us the best rooting, so that wounding method was used here, for all of the treatments shown. Cuttings with several leaves were wounded, then dipped in powdered hormone preparations or soaked for 5-10 seconds in liquid hormone preparations, then stuck in coarse white sand, 10 cuttings of the same treatment per 6" pot. Plants were then placed in the college's intermittent mist system for 3 weeks. Then the sand was carefully washed away and these photographs were taken.



This is the control -- wounded cuttings with no hormone. A couple of them have a root or two, but most don't.



Etarogen AAF powder (0.1% indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) in talc) produced more roots, of better quality, on cuttings which rooted at all, but still, the majority of the cuttings did not root.

