

Fruit crops

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In March, spraying of apple trees should begin to determine the mass emergence from winter shelters of the apple bud moth, and if the density exceeds 4-6 beetles per tree, spraying should be done with Nurelle D /sanmba/ – 0.05%. For apples in the "mouse ear" stage, the first spraying against scab and powdery mildew is carried out with one of the following fungicides or fungicide mixtures: Bordeaux mixture 1% + Bayfidan 250 EC – 0.015%, Champion WP – 0.3% + Bayfidan 250 EC – 0.015%. Varieties resistant to scab should be sprayed only with Bayfidan 250 EC – 0.015%. The Golden Delicious variety is sensitive to fruit rust, and copper-based preparations increase rust, necessitating the use of other fungicides for this variety. Suitable for this purpose is Captan 50WP – 0.2%, which can be successfully used for pre-bloom sprays on Golden Delicious, as well as on other varieties.

For pre-bloom sprays on apples, all fungicides approved for use against scab and powdery mildew can be used, but considering that frequent use of systemic fungicides leads to the development of resistance in *Venturia inaequalis*, it is necessary to reduce their use, employing them only for bloom and post-bloom sprays. The second spraying against scab and powdery mildew on apples is carried out in the "tight cluster" stage – a phenophase that usually occurs at the end of March or beginning of April. The same fungicides or fungicide mixtures are used. With a high density of apple sawfly - 2-3 sawflies per 100 sprayed twigs, Decis 2.5 EC-0.03% or Nurelle D /sanmba/ – 0.05% is added to the fungicide solution, which are also effective against leafrollers and winter moths.

For cherry and sour cherry trees in March, during bud swelling and before bud break, spraying against brown rot, bacterial canker/gummosis/ and shot hole disease is done in most fruit-growing regions of the country. One of the copper-based fungicides is used - Bordeaux mixture – 1%, Kocide 101 WP – 0.4%, Funguran OH – 0.4%, Champion WP – 0.4%. During this period, a spray is made to determine the density of the cherry weevil, and if 3 adults per tree are found, spraying is done with Nurelle D /sanmba/ – 0.08%. In the tight cluster stage, plum plantations are sprayed against the plum sawfly at a density of 2-3 sawflies on average per tree, determined by beating. Decis 2.5 EC-0.05% or Sumi Alpha 5EC – 0.02% are used. If this spray is missed or if the sawfly density is very high, control against this pest can also be carried out immediately after flowering, when 70% of the petals have browned but have not fallen off.

In the warmer regions of the country, where apricots bloom in March, pre-bloom and bloom spraying against brown rot should be carried out. For this purpose, one of the following fungicides is used: Delan 700 WDG – 0.05%, Folicur 250 EW horizon – 0.1%, Horus 50WG – 0.045%, Thiram 80WG – 0.3%, Luna Experience – 63-75 ml/da. In a wet spring and with prolonged flowering, two bloom sprays should be performed.

In strawberry plantations, dried leaves are collected and burned to reduce the overwintering infection from the causal agents of white leaf spot and violet-brown leaf spot.

In raspberry plantations, canes infected with *didymella*, *coniothyrium*, or attacked by raspberry cane midge or raspberry cane borer are cut out and burned...