

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN THE CONTROL
OF THE GRAPE MOTH AT GVATH IN 1936.

by H. Z. Klein, *Division of Entomology*
and A. Hershkovitz, *Instructor for Fruit-Growing.*

In order to determine the most suitable time for the control of the grape moth, bottle traps baited with grape vinegar were hung up in the vineyard. The moths that were caught in the traps were removed every morning. The first moths appeared on the 7th May, i. e. about two weeks after the fruit set, and from then on until the beginning of September — about 5 weeks after the harvest — some moths were found in the traps almost every day. Altogether, over a period of four months, 1427 moths were caught in 6 traps. The presence of the moths gives an opportunity to study three full generations, and a part of a fourth during the above period.

Continuous measurements of the temperature and humidity inside the vine showed difference in comparison with similar measurement in the open air.

Experiments were made to control the moth by dusting with Esturmit, or spraying with Pyrethrum, at different times. The crop in the experimental plots was very variable. It is possible that it was affected by the topography of the vineyard or that the physiological effects of the rootstock, — ARG 1 —, which is not standardized, were felt. It appears that the largest crops and the least damage were found either in plots that were dusted or sprayed on the 15th June, i. e. after the beginning of flight of moths of the first generation, or in plots that were sprayed after the beginning of ripening, i. e. about a week after the main flight.

Loss in weight of grapes as a result of the attack varies with differences in climate (soil moisture and development of moulds) and with the behavior of the larvae in feeding (the number of berries that were chewed up by each larva). With the beginning of ripening the damage increases from day to day; at times it increases 3 or 4 fold in from 3 to 7 days.

It is advisable to fix at least six traps in each vineyard for a period of two months, i. e. from the end of May to the harvest. Fixing and attending the traps will require 2—3 days labour and about 800 mils worth of material.

Dusting with Esturmit, with a knap-sac duster, requires about 2 kgs material and one hour labour per dunam.

Spraying with Pyrethrum (0.5% solution) with the aid of a back sprayer requires 70 litres solution and two hours labour per dunam.

YIELDS OF VINEYARDS IN EMEK JEZREEL AND IN JORDAN VALLEY, DURING 1929—1936.

A preliminary summary of the records

by A. Hershkovitz.

Yield records of the vineyards in the Emek since 1929 are presented. The tables contain data of 2 types :

a) Yields of the various varieties : Alice Salomon, Chasselas Doré, Salti, Muscat d'Hamburg, Muscat d'Alexandrie, Datier de Beyrouth.

b) Marketing data.

Records of market shipments from various farm holdings between 1933—1936 are given. They include quantities of grapes marketed, the weekly fluctuations in the quantities between 1933—36 and the weekly price-fluctuations in 1935.

THE CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS BY THE JEWISH-EUROPEAN POPULATION IN PALESTINE.

by Dr. L. Samuel, Division of Rural Economies.

It was found that in Palestine there are different circles of consumers for the different milk products. An estimate of such consumers and of the consumption per capita is given.

The consumption of fresh milk, cream, lebben, kefir reached nearly 50 litres per capita in 1934/35. This consumption is low when compared with that in some foreign countries, where a consumption of 100 and more litres per capita is to be found. Palestine consumption of butter has been comparatively high, however, rating nearly 7 kgs per capita. In Central Europe consumption is not higher than this level.

The consumption of fresh milk, cream, lebbeza and kefir fluctuates, however, rating according to the season ; it is high in July—August and low in January—February. The consumption of butter does not fluctuate very much ; in winter the demand is a little higher than in summer — for fresh home-made butter, the demand is a little higher in summer than in winter.