In this study Antalya, Denizli, Isparta, Karaman, Konya and Nigde province' farms which are dominant in apple cultivation has been compared in terms of early warning adoption level and some social economic indicators. With this scope in the study region stratified sampling method had been used and sampling size has been determined 267 farms. In these regions early warning system has been used since the late 80’s for black spot and codling moth. Especially after 2000’s successful results of the system provide that a positive effect of the farmers’ adoption level.

According to the study results there is a high adoption level of farmers on apple cultivation from early warning system thus 41.6% of the farmers exactly adapt the pesticide application time from early warning system but farmers have lack of information about the system. There is a positive relation between adoption and education level, both levels increase at the same time.

Early warning adoption levels also decrease unit production cost of apple. Relative profit has a statistically meaningful relation between early warning adoption level (p<0.05). Total pesticide cost increased 10.92% due to unnecessary usage. Many small farms in these regions can increase their income and provide market advantages with some amelioration in the early warning system, enlargement of practise areas.