Customer Service

Senting Stauffer’s Portland office. Betasan is applied at 12½ lbs. per acre. Established lawn grasses, including broadleaved dichondra, are tolerant of Betasan at rates as high as 30 to 50 pounds per acre, Shelton disclosed. Betasan is said to have a 5-month residual effect. Some ornamentals, listed on the label, are also tolerant to Betasan.

“Betasan is not a very toxic material. Oral and dermal toxicities are low; it is not regarded as a poisonous substance under current USDA regulations,” Shelton stated.

Casoron, Thompson-Hayward’s recently discovered herbicide, was described for the annual Conference by James H. Hughes of T-H’s Kansas City office.

Among many new registrations, Casoron may be used to control perennial, annual broad-leaved, and grassy weeds in nursery stock (ornamental and fruit). Other recent approvals include weed control around nonbearing fruit trees, in shelterbelts, and forest plantings. Hughes says that Casoron will control “tough” weeds such as horse tail, nutgrass, sorrel, and quackgrass.

Representatives N. H. Shorey, V. W. Woestemeyer, and R. F. Crawford of the U. S. Borax and Chemical Corp. office in Portland introduced three herbicides for nonselective weed control.

Monobor-Chlorate Granular D is a combination product containing sodium metabolate, sodium chlorate, and diuron. It is designed to be applied dry for full season control of “tough” noncrop weeds, the representatives stated. This formulation has sufficient water solubility to be applied in a spray solution also. Monobor-Chlorate Granular D combines rapid initial action and stand reduction with residual activity, the Borax agents claim.

A second Borax product presented was Borocil, a combination of borate compounds and bromacil. This granular formulation is said to be useful for nonselective perennial grass control on noncrop land.

A nonselective emulsifiable (Continued on page 34)