2nd Annual Colorado Agriculture Chemical Exposition, Community Bldg., Greeley, Feb. 15-16.

Northwest Turfgrass Assn., Golf Course Management Workshop, Puyallup Experiment Station, Puyallup, Wash., Feb. 16-17.


Pennsylvania State University Turfgrass Conference, on campus, University Park, Feb. 21-24.

Annual Nursery, Landscape Tree, and Turf Conference, University of California, Davis, Feb. 22-25.


Massachusetts Nurserymen's Assn. Short Course, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, March 1-2.

Sod Producers Conference, University of Maryland, College Park, March 2.

Texas Weed Control Assn., Annual Weed Conference, Holiday Inn West, Amarillo, March 3.

Midwest Regional Turf Conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, March 7-9.

36th Annual Michigan Turfgrass Conference, Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mar. 16-17.

Conference on Community Development, on campus, University of Iowa, Ames, Mar. 18-19.

Wisconsin Turfgrass Conference, Wisconsin Center, Madison, March 22-23.


5th Annual Florida Turf-Grass Trade Show, Plantation Field Research Laboratory, Ft. Lauderdale, April 28-29.

Florida Nurserymen and Growers Assn., Convention, Sheraton's British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, May 12-14.

Texas Assn. of Nurserymen, Annual Convention, Nursery and Garden Supply Show, Dallas Memorial Auditorium, Dallas, Aug. 21-24.


Municipal Pest Control Problems Subject of New England Agricultural Chemical Conference

By T. R. FLANAGAN

Extension Weed Specialist, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

"We now need to take a good look at pest control programs to see where we failed to capture wholehearted public support which we shall need in the future," Leo G. K. Iverson, assistant director, Plant Pest Control Division, ARS, US Dept. of Agriculture, stated in his talk, "The Necessity of Good Relations with the Public," at the New England Agricultural Chemical Conference, Dec. 15 and 16. He went on to add, "It will be more important than ever that the public be fully informed and have confidence in our profession."

The New England program drew delegates from all six states to the New Hampshire Highway Hotel in Concord for this annual pesticide meeting.

Over 250 town and county officials, park superintendents, tree wardens and arborists, utilities and public works people, road and cemetery commissioners, representatives from county, state and federal parks and forests, military base personnel, pesticide industry and others attended.

Iverson continued, in his keynote address, that without the support of a sizeable portion of the general public, control programs are in trouble. But when the people are fully informed, most are pleased that their public officials are taking action to protect them from a destructive or harmful pest.

This two-day program, an outgrowth of earlier but separate conferences on weeds and plant pests, was geared to provide information useful in solving problems for those people specifically concerned with the supervision and direction of pest control programs in municipal and other public land situations.

T. R. Flanagan, chairman of the 1965 conference, welcomed the delegates and emphasized that the conference goal was to provide new information on the wise and safe use of pesticides to groups and individuals in direct contact with the ultimate consumer.

In addition to a discussion on the necessity of good public relations, delegates heard several talks on legal aspects of pest control programs. Hyland R. Johns, vice president of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co., showed a series of slides depicting various aspects and pitfalls related to contractor liability. He concluded that for a pest control program "good planning, organization, and supervision will prevent problems before liability is incurred."

"Laws dealing with pesticides are of interest to those who supply and use pesticides because they are the 'ground rules' under which the regulatory agencies must work. It is necessary for the public to have confidence in the agencies in charge if they want to cooperate and get the services they need. This cooperation must start with the local government. Therefore, those who represent the people in their local governments must take the lead in getting the programs started and kept going."