move around the tree, applying sufficient spray from all sides. He should be careful not to use excessive pressure; just enough pressure to do the job is necessary.

Scout trees to be treated before spraying. If there are no pressing problems of overwintering insects or their eggs, it may not be necessary to apply an oil that year. And, note any overwintering problems on sensitive materials in the spring, so that plans can be made to treat them later in the year with a summer spray. On sensitive trees, for which oil has not been recommended, do not use it. But again, when dormant oil sprays are used, it is essential to thoroughly cover the plant material.

What Oils Control

Dormant oil sprays will control hard scales, soft scales, mite eggs, aphid eggs, and may, with good coverage, control overwintering caterpillar eggs on the bark.

For juniper, pine needle, oystershell, and euonymus scales, oil plus ethion insecticide will do the job. Other dormant sprays, such as lime sulphur and the dinitro compounds, can also be used on these problem pests. Lime sulphur has been used primarily for pine needle and juniper scales. The dinitros have been effective against oystershell and euonymus scales. These sprays should be applied with care. The dinitros are very poisonous and may cause a yellowing on some evergreens. One problem with lime sulphur is that it will discolor paint, and should not be used close to houses or other buildings.

Summary

Remember that overwintering insects have not built up a resistance to oil. With good oil coverage, the insect problems listed above should be brought under control. Also, remember that it is better to wait until the insects start to become active (breathe) before applying dormant oils. In many cases, oils can be applied up to the time leaves begin to break and buds begin to open. Apple trees, in particular can be treated with a "delayed dormant spray" when the buds are showing \( \frac{1}{4} \)" to \( \frac{1}{2} \)" of green.

Spray-O-Rama '66 To Have Symposium, Equipment Show

Four of the Northwest's leading spraymen will take part in a symposium, when members of the Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association meet at the Thunderbird Motel in Portland, Ore., Sept. 23-24, for their 1966 Spray-O-Rama.

Symposium speakers will be Donald Mock, Shamrock Spray Service, Seattle, Wash.; Ray Collier, Collier Spray Service, Portland, Ore.; L. F. "Lew" Sefton, Sefton Spray Service, Portland; and Erle Parker, Jr., Chemical Spray Co., Dayton, Ore. All have either built or are planning to build spray rigs, and will share their equipment experience with others at the confab. Bill Owen, president of the spraymen's group, will moderate the symposium and conduct a question and answer period afterward.

An equipment show is to give spraymen a look at unusual types of spray rigs, including a 1,000 gal. rig with 9 separate tanks and several pumps that was designed for one-man operation. Manufacturers will also display their spray equipment at the show.

With its theme, "People, Pesticides, and Professionalism," the program will provide spraymen with information both unusual and entertaining. "We are trying," Owen says, "not to duplicate technical information that spraymen can get in their own area." Emphasis will be on public relations for spraymen, though specialists from Oregon State University will also address the gathering.

Robert E. Averill, from Merritt Davis Schools, Inc., of Salem, Ore., will boost public relations as the banquet speaker. Other talks are to include a printer speaking on "the imaginative use of paper in the small business," and "public relations on the telephone," to be given by a consultant from the Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. A humorous, feminine touch will be provided by a Northwest garden writer. Yet another feature of the two-day program will be a

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Every month, WEEDS TREES AND TURF will report on insects causing problems in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country. Reports will be compiled from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, university staffs, and WTT readers. CA's and turf and tree specialists are urged to send reports of insect problems in their areas to:

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talk by J. D. Vertrees, county agricultural agent from Roseburg, Ore., and one of Oregon's outstanding entomologists, who will show some remarkable color slides while discussing the insect aspects of spraying.

The business meeting of the Northwest Spraymen's Association and election of officers will round out the meet. A. J. Overton, of Portland, is directing arrangements for the '66 Spray-O-Rama. He can be contacted at 7737 N.E. Killingsworth, for eleventh-hour registration.

Oct. 4-5 Fla. Turf Meet to Stress Soils, Fertilizers

Recommendations for improving soils and using fertilizers are to open this year's University of Florida Turfgrass Management Conference, Oct. 4-6, at the Ramada Inn, Gainesville.

Four professional workshop sessions will discuss problems in special areas of turf management on the second day. Participants will tour University of Florida research plots and the final technical session will discuss practical applications of research findings. Nearly 500 registrants are anticipated. Walter Anderson, FTGA executive secretary, can be contacted for further information at the FTGA Offices, 4065 University Blvd., North, Jacksonville, Fla. 32211.

Dow Cautions Tordon Users

Users of the recently introduced Tordon are cautioned by its maker, The Dow Chemical Co., to follow label instructions carefully when applying the herbicide. Misapplication can kill desirable plants, Dow emphasizes.

While the manufacturer reports excellent control of most deep-rooted perennial weeds, it warns that Tordon sprays should not be allowed to drift onto cropland or into irrigation water or ditches. Tordon should not be used by inexperienced applicators, nor should users deviate from label recommendations. Tordon is said to be 20 times as powerful as 2,4-D. Dow adds, "if it is used incorrectly, a lot more damage can be done."

Dow Caution Tordon Users

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