LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOME ARE ALERT

This letter is in reference to the editorial “Without A Voice” that was printed in your March, 1973 publication. The issue presented was an implication that matters of importance are being apathetically approached by members of the “Green Industry.” Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency studies and hearings upon the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972.

It might be of interest that in the latter part of February, 1973, Dr. John Weidhaas, president of the International Shade Tree Conference, appointed Mr. Hyland Johns as chairman of a Committee on Pesticides. This Committee was assigned the task of reviewing the Certification Standards of the FEPCA. After receiving comments from his committee, Mr. Johns met with Dr. Weidhaas and Dr. Spencer Davis and subsequently met with Mr. Jim White of EPA in Washington, D. C. The result was an input from members of the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc. which we hope will have some bearing on the Federal draft of Standards.

Your editorial did point out the truth. There is too much complacency in our industry. We do not speak out enough on these matters which are so vital until after legislation, enacted on the spur of the moment and triggered by emotion is then lost or becomes an exceedingly uphill struggle to bring reason into being.

At least your readers should know that not all of the “Green Industry” is asleep. Jack R. Rogers, Supt. of Street Trees, City of Los Angeles.

OUR MISTAKE

On page 68 of WEEDS TREES AND TURF for March 1973, there is a report on “Golf Course Builders . . . .” In the article, seventh paragraph, J. J. Kirchdorfer is reported to be saying that “. . . planting seed and water must be an almost simultaneous operation.” His statements about “survival rate and time” rank as the number one fallacy of the year.

Seeds of turfgrasses can lie dormant in the soil for weeks and months and, when conditions are right, they germinate and produce turf.

Mr. Kirchdorfer may have alluded to the need for water to be applied quickly after stolons plugs, or sprigs have been planted.

This report cries for a retraction or correction. Fred V. Grau, executive director, Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council, Inc.

Editor’s Note: You’re quite right, Fred. We checked with J. J. Kirchdorfer as to exactly what he said about survival and irrigation. Mr. Kirchdorfer said that his information came from a Southern Turf Nurseries report. Although their figures were reported correctly, He said that he was referring to stolon survival not seed survival in his speech.

We appreciate your calling this to our attention. We constantly try to get all the facts correctly reported, but one in a while we have a slip up.

Int. Pesticide Applicators
To Meet In California

Better personnel and office management, sales promotion and training techniques will highlight the annual conference of the International Pesticide Applicators Association in August.

Dates of the meeting are August 15-18 at the Marriott Inn, Berkeley Marina, Calif. Conference theme is “Professional Productivity.”

Keynote speaker will be Henry Engh, owner of a large garden center in Utah and active in the Utah Nurserymen’s Association. He will be supported by Gary Aschenbrenner, management consultant from Spokane, Wash., and Norm Ehmens, educational specialist for the Neil A. McLean Co.

Pre-registration fee is $30 per individual or $37.50 per couple. Write to Chuck Bradshaw, convention chairman, 2710 Monument Ct., Concord, Calif. 94522.

Gypsy Moth Sex Scent
Studied At U. of Conn.

In an experiment this spring designed to learn more about gypsy moth control, Charles C. Doane of The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station will field-test a natural inhibitor of mating produced by female gypsy moths. Scientists
HELP WANTED


have learned how to make the material, normally a precursor of the gypsy moth pheromone, or sex attractant.

In tests last year, Dr. Doane and Dr. Roy Cardé of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station confined scenting female moths in sticky traps. Within 15 minutes, 20 to 40 males were commonly attracted to one scenting female. When a tiny amount of the inhibitor was placed in the trap near the female, males approached but immediately flew away without entering the trap.

This year the inhibitor will be dispersed over a small area to evaluate its ability to prevent mating of females in their natural environment.

Do Dr. Doane will also continue his research on a virus disease that commonly decimates gypsy moth larvae populations. But it does so after infestations become heavy, which means after a year or two of heavy defoliation.

This year Dr. Doane will introduce the virus artificially into what he has determined is a new infestation, a new gypsy moth virus-

Any one of several outcomes is possible. He may be able to reduce sharply the number of gypsy moth larvae before they have caused excessive defoliation. Or examination of eggs laid by this 1973 generation may show that a high percentage of them are carrying the virus.