non-native aquatic plants into or within the waters of the state. The council will work closely with a newly established Aquatic Vegetation Laboratory. This lab will conduct biological impact investigations to determine the need of new aquatic plant species.

**OZONE INJURY** is becoming an increasingly important problem. It’s affect on vegetation has severely curtailed plantings in many areas. Plants react differently to ozone and resistance within plants varies. Here’s how you can tell if injury is due to ozone: Look for small dark spots on the upper surface of leaves between the leaf veins. Also look for small bleached areas between the veins on the upper leaf surface. In turfgrasses and evergreens, ozone injury creates a yellowish mottled appearance on the needles and blades. Severe ozone damage results in dead tissue that extends from the upper to the lower leaf surfaces. Damage usually is found at the base of older leaves and at the tips of younger leaves.

**TURF SEED PRODUCTION** in Oregon for last year fell below 1971 production figures in several areas, according to Stephen C. Marks, economist at Oregon State University. Bluegrass seed production was down, but better than in 1970. Chewings and red fescue seed output dropped 12 percent and 18 percent respectively. Bentgrass seed was at 90 percent of the 1971 crop.

Marks says that ryegrass seed was down about 10 percent to 237,900,000 pounds. Average yield per acre was down to 1300 pounds. Acreage was up about five percent, however, with 183,000 acres harvested.