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For more details on preceding page circle (164) on reply card

Inside Look At Service Schools

Service schools are in full swing during the winter and spring months. And distributor service representatives find these contacts with manufacturers a positive contribution in helping solve on-the-job problems.

Typical of these service schools is the three four-day sessions for 15-20 students each conducted by Bolens Division, FMC Corporation. Held at the factory in Port Washington, Wis. the schools are aimed at keeping the service man aware of the changes in the electrical, mechanical and hydraulic systems of the manufacturer’s line of equipment.

Upon completion, the students return home to conduct similar schools for dealer service representatives.

Students work in tandem. Each learns first hand about component parts of engines and associated equipment.

Arnold A. Meyer, training director, conducts the opening session of a Bolens Service School. Students are subjected to both classroom and laboratory work.
JOHNIE W. BRAMBLE, JR. joins the recreation and parks department management staff for the City of Sacramento, Calif. For the past 10 years he was parks superintendent for the city of Chico.

RICHARD P. COOPER, appointed assistant sales manager, municipal products division for FMC Corporation, Wayne Division, Pomona, Calif. He will assist in the administration of all domestic and Canadian sales of the municipal division, and in the direction of dealer sales activities.

CARL R. STULL, elected president of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association for 1973. He is currently manager for the agricultural and sanitary chemicals department of Rohm and Haas Co.

WILLIAM E. McGUINNNESS joins the staff of The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. as vice-president, finance. He was formerly corporate staff auditor for McNeil Corporation of Akron, parent company of Myers.

RICHARD W. FIELDS becomes manager for marketing and development of chemicals for the industrial brush and weed control market for Velsicol Chemical Corporation. DONALD E. TELGE, who joined the company in 1972 becomes vegetation control specialist—railroads.

ROBERT W. BENNETT appointed manager of FMC Corporation's Niagara Chemical Division, Middleport, New York.

STEVE MEIMANN, DONALD R. JONES, and ROBERT McKEAQUE are now agricultural sales representatives for Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company. Meimann is located in Des Moines, Ia.; Jones in Snow Hill, Md.; and McKeague in Davenport, Ia. In other company moves, WAYNE E. WILLIAMS is a new market development sales representative. JIM DUSIN is promoted to branch manager of the distribution center in Yakima, Wash. DR. ROBERT H. SPARNICHT joins T-R as director of field research and development in the eastern U.S.

JACK MURNAGHAN and DOUG HERON become ProTurf technical representatives of O. M. Scotts & Sons' Canadian program for servicing golf courses, sod growers and other large turfgrass areas. Murnaghan will handle eastern Ontario and Heron will serve western Ontario.

JOHN J. WOLFE appointed area manager for Kohler Co. His territory will include Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Illinois and northwestern Indiana.

CLIFFORD L. ACKLEY elected chairman of the board of Ackley Manufacturing Company, Clackamas, Ore. He is one of the founders of the 16 year old firm.

PATRICK KIELY becomes division personnel manager for the agricultural chemical and international divisions of Amchem Products, Inc.

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MARCH 1973 73
In your editorial of Jan. 1973 you credited several states with programs to enable applicators to become licensed. As an aerial applicator I have been tested and licensed in three states, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. I rate the three states in this order. For aerial applicators, the Colorado test requires the most knowledge to become licensed, and they have one of the best reporting systems (required monthly) during the season.

But I believe the State of Kansas has made more progress in educational programs than almost any other state. Starting in January 1971, a program was begun to educate applicators, both ground and air. Courses were held in vocational technical schools and 120 hours of instruction was given at a very nominal fee. Again in 1972 a 40 hour course was held.

Information on these courses was widely advertised and was there for the taking. Many applicators do not take advantage of the training programs because they are "old timers" and know it all.

The Kansas test was much too simple after all the training that was made available.

Oklahoma has a good test, but not real comprehensive or requiring any special knowledge or training to pass.

In January the area vo-tech school in Liberal, Kansas offered a program to license farmers to meet the proposed EPA requirements, along with a special corn producer class. Not one individual enrolled, but over 50 farmers enrolled in the corn producers class.

I ... just want to see people who deserve an "E" for effort receive it. Del Lawson, Elkhart, Kansas.

I recently wrote a letter to my governor (Oregon) about the use of pesticides and insecticides. I wrote to him about the people who complain about the use of pesticides. It seems that the citizens of the U.S. want to see the ban of all pesticides because they feel that it is hurting our environment. In most cases the people who would like the ban of pesticides have never used them or even plan to. This is like saying you don't like ice cream without even tasting it. (By the way, ice cream is very good.)

Not too long ago President Nixon said that he is trying to pass a law that the use of pesticides and insecticides be banned totally to the public except for licensed experts. This would be a very good law. It would probably reduce the complaints about pesticides to a very minimum. The reason: those who use pesticides (except experts) do not use them correctly and thus the public complains about how it effects our wildlife. Juergen Witte, Medford, Oregon.

In your January 1973 issue your editorial mentions the "International Pesticide Applicators Association, Inc." Would you kindly furnish me with their address and the name of the executive secretary or correspondent so that I may establish liaison with him.

Although I agree with the general tenor of your editorial I think you will find that there are several other states that are furnishing applicators with information and requiring some sort of examination. The north-eastern pesticide coordinators are presently well along in the preparation of a basic "core" manual for pesticide applicators designed as a self-training manual and will soon embark upon the preparation of several additional supplementary manuals in several specialized areas.

In addition, the New England States and New York recently held a joint meeting of their regulatory officials and the pesticide coordinators to consider standardization of training materials, examinations, and registration for licensing so that licensing could be treated on a reciprocal basis. All of this bodes well for the applicator and hopefully will over the years improve his professional stature. James E. Dewey, extension program leader, chemicals-pesticides, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Editor's Note: The executive secretary of the International Pesticide Applicators Association, Inc. is Lew Sefton, Sefton's Spray Service, 5600 S.W. Rosewood, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034. JAS.
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GREATEST SPECTACLE
(from page 44)

ment student, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, summed up many of the feelings of turfgrass students about their future. He said, "When Dr. Troll (Univ. of Mass.) greets a new freshman class each year, he passes on this bit of information, 'You have to think turf, sleep turf, eat turf, or in other words, you have to be some kind of man to succeed in becoming a golf course superintendent,' I believe there always will be a place in this field for a person who orients himself towards Dr. Troll's beliefs."


Site of the 1974 meeting is the Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, Calif. This will be the 48th annual meeting. Dates are: February 17-22.

Design Changes Complete
Says Lockwood's Dan Walter

The Lockwood Corporation of Gering, Nebraska, has announced completion of its long-range program to restyle and re-engineer the Lockwood-Hardie line of shade tree and utility sprayers.

According to Dan Walter, Product Manager for the sprayer line, Lockwood has been making gradual improvements in the Hardie line of sprayers since purchasing it two years ago. One major improvement is stainless steel tanks as standard equipment on air blast sprayers to increase their longevity and reduce maintenance. Another is their lower profile design to improve overall maneuverability, prevent sliding and make the sprayers easier to pull.

Walter further announced that Lockwood is now holding training seminars for dealers regarding new features of the Lockwood-Hardie line. One point being stressed to dealers at the seminars will be the importance of new equipment field demonstrations at the user level.

Varieties Resistant To DED
Studied At Mich. State Univ.

Arborists will soon be able to replace trees lost to Dutch Elm Disease with a disease-resistant elm variety, according to a Michigan State University forestry specialist.

Within the next decade, an elm-breeding project begun in 1969 at MSU should produce a suitable variety that resists the fungus disease, says Dr. Jonathan Wright.

One type, the Siberian elm, has already proven disease-resistant. But it tends to break down during ice storms and has neither the large leaves nor desirable shape of the American elm, Wright notes.

"We are screening over 600 elm samples from 200 countries, including Bulgaria, Siberia and Japan, to locate a variety that shows resistance to the disease, rapid growth, longevity and good form," the forestry specialist says.
A true Grounds Maintenance Tractor!

Hesston's Front Runner GMT...in a class by itself!

New! The Hesston Stump Cutter

The easy, economical way for one man to remove tree stumps! In one, simple operation, the Stump Cutter cuts away at stumps until there is nothing left but a neat 8-inch deep hole in the ground. And the hole can be refilled in a matter of seconds, without leaving the slightest trace of a stump ever having been there!

The compact, lightweight Stump Cutter is easy to operate, and easy to get into those hard-to-reach areas other stump removers can’t handle. It rolls right through standard size doors and gates, and moves easily in shrubs, next to buildings, along sidewalks, driveways and curbs.

The Stump Cutter’s rotating tungsten carbide cutting wheel, fully-enclosed power-band drive, and big 8 hp Briggs & Stratton engine make fast work out of cutting the toughest hardwood stumps. Fold down handles make storage and transportation easy.

See the Stump Cutter soon and see how Hesston is making stump removal a one-man job!

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By Elton M. Smith
Extension Specialist
Landscape Horticulture
Ohio State University

Controlling Weeds Under Trees

The use of the combination of post and pre-emergence herbicides to control weeds under trees in nurseries, park areas, golf courses, and other landscape situations is increasing rapidly.

Herbicide tests designed to evaluate five combinations of post-emergence herbicides with Simazine in the control of weeds beneath trees were conducted in a commercial nursery in New Carlisle, Ohio during the summer of 1971.

The specific objectives of these experiments were to ascertain the extent of weed control, degree of weed regrowth and to observe any phytotoxicity.

Treatments were sprayed on a 2½' band in a row of newly planted Radiant Crabapples on June 11, 1971 with weeds 6-15" in height. The area between the rows was maintained in sod and mowed periodically. Results were evaluated on July 15 and August 17, 1971.

The observations in July were rated as indicated below with the following values:
Excellent—Nearly all annual weeds controlled.
Good—Acceptable control, 1 or 2 species uncontrolled.
Fair—Acceptable, with several species uncontrolled.
Poor—Unacceptable weed control.

Two months following application the Simazine in all plots was continuing to effectively control the growth of annual weeds. Those existing weeds which were not completely killed with the post-emergence spray had regained vigor and were quite large, particularly the lambsquarters and smartweed.

There was no evidence of damage to the foliage or trunk of the Crabapples with any of the treatments. The leaves of the suckers which were sprayed were injured or defoliated, however, the woody stem growth remained.

The most effective treatment in this study for the control of weeds beneath trees was the combination of Paraquat and Simazine. The Phytar 560 + Simazine combination was slightly more effective than the combinations of amino triazole and Simazine.

USDA Scientists Study Air Pollution

Everybody talks about how air pollution affects people, but polluted air also injures crops and other plant life. With a view to reducing or eliminating this damage to plants, scientists in the Agricultural Research Service are making intensive studies of the ways in which pollution injury occurs and in finding ways to reduce grower losses.

The need for such studies is becoming critical. Air pollution injury to vegetation is increasing across the United States, according to Dr. Howard E. Heggestad, plant pathologist and Head of the ARS Plant Air Pollution Laboratory in Beltsville, Md. It is currently causing losses estimated at more than half a billion dollars annually . . . and these losses are rising.

In 1969, 281 million tons of pollutants were released into the air over the United States. Many Americans — most notably the 150 million urban residents — have to live with this polluted air for most of the year.

Although the problem is a general
one, some areas are affected to a greater extent than others. The major pollution problem in the eastern United States, for example, extends generally from North Carolina to Massachusetts. However, it seems to be most severe within 100 miles of the coastline.

In line with this observation, Dr. Heggestad found that levels of plant-damaging oxidants, primarily ozone in Washington, D.C., doubled between 1961 and 1970. The problem became most acute during four days of severe air pollution in late July 1970. Following the episode, the National Park Service reported foliar injury on a wide variety of tree species in Washington, D.C., when leaves began to yellow and turn brown. Also, in early June 1971 an episode occurred when relatively heavy concentration of photochemical smog were formed in the atmosphere. These toxicants are created by the action of sunlight on products of fuel consumption (nitrogen dioxide and unburned gasoline).

Dr. Heggestad and his associates also found that plants grown under humid conditions in the eastern United States are much more sensitive to air pollutants than those grown in the arid West. He also noted that pollution damage to vegetation varies by season. More damage occurs in summer months, primarily because of higher temperatures which favor photochemical reactions and the production of ozone and other oxidants.

Research studies representing a scientific effort to head off the air pollution threat to plants have been underway since 1968 at the Plant Air Pollution Laboratory and several field stations. This research focuses on the mechanisms of air pollution damage to ornamental plants and food crops, the role of trees in removing pollutants from the air, and the development of pollutant-resistant plants.

Among the more promising approaches being taken in the Laboratory's research programs are experiments to determine which plants are most resistant to — or tolerant of — air pollution.

Even within a given plant species, some forms have shown more resistance than others. Furthermore, some plants exhibit greater resistance at certain stages of development than at others. Slow growing plants are generally more resistant than soft, rapidly growing plants. By the same token, young leaves and older leaves are usually more resistant than recently matured leaves.

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OSHA Official Describes Noise Solution

The most desirable method of controlling a noise problem is to eliminate the noise at the source, says F. A. Van Atta, special assistant to the director of compliance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

"The simplest rule of thumb," according to the OSHA Administration official, "is that if you must raise your voice to talk to someone standing beside you there is probably a hazard to hearing, and a sound meter survey should be made to determine the hazard."

(The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recently recommended to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration the adoption of a noise limit of 85 dBA for all places of employment after an effective date to be determined by the Administration in consultation with NIOSH. The limit would apply immediately to new installations, while the exposure limits to noise now being enforced by OSHA of a time-weighted average of 90 dBA for an eight hour work day would be retained.)

Controlling noise at the source, says Van Atta, generally involves either modification of existing equipment and structures or a specification of maximum permissible noise levels of new equipment and structures at the design stage.

However, he points out, it is not enough to specify that the sound pressure level of the operators' station shall be 90 dBA or less. If another identical machine is placed nearby, the level produced by the two is apt to be 93 dBA at the operators' stations.

Among other related points, Van Atta observes:

- Where noises can be controlled by total enclosure of the equipment or by covering it with a layer of sound insulating material under a sound reflective outer shell, usually some account must be taken of the fact that sound insulators are generally good thermal insulators and there may be a problem of dissipating the heat in the enclosure.

- Noise sources in solid systems are commonly small and not good radiators to air. The main problem in controlling them is usually finding a means to uncouple them mechanically from the radiators with which they are associated.

- Noise from gas jets is produced by the turbulence at the boundary between the jet stream and the still air. It can be reduced by reducing the velocity of the jet stream or by spreading out the boundary layer.

There are other ways of dealing with noise in addition to reducing it at the source. Many operations, says Van Atta, permit the exposure of people to noise to be controlled administratively without modifying the noise. This can involve changing production schedules or rotating jobs so that exposure times are within safe limits. This approach, according to the OSHA official, is worth investigating since we do see instances where job rotation has avoided the use of personal protective devices and has the additional virtues of improving production and reducing employee dissatisfaction and complaints.

Pending better arrangements, employee exposure can be controlled by the mandatory use of ear protective devices. They should be issued only to a person who has been properly trained to measure the ear canal and to recognize the contra-indications, states Van Atta. The person who