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SAY IT WITH SLIDES

A picture is worth ten thousand words according to a trite old Chinese proverb. Those of you attending any of the recent conferences have seen that pictures are worth at least that, as many of the presentations would have been nearly meaningless without the accompanying slides.

Why take pictures? The primary reason, of course, is so you can look back and see how things used to be. Think back... you should have gotten a shot of #5 green before you built that sand trap, or #12 dogleg before you planted those trees, or the way you used to fertilize greens, or ...

These pictures could become very valuable to you in a short slide presentation at a Green Committee meeting, at one of our monthly meetings, or even through an informal discussion right in your own office! Of course if you haven't made any changes in your course or updated any of your methods, maybe you don't need a camera... you may soon need a job... but not necessarily a camera.

A few years ago everyone had an excuse not to take slide pictures; cameras were either expensive and difficult to operate or they were cheap and produced poor quality pictures. Today there are a number of cameras on the market for \$10 that are capable of producing good slides. For around \$15 for film and processing, you can shoot 100 pictures a year.

Thanks to Roy Nelson for being so observant in finding the above in the Rocky Mountain GCS "Reporter." Roy suggests that we have an idea session of slides at our fall clinic.

BORERS IN BIRCH

by Stanley Rachesky
Entomologist, University of Illinois

What's new for 1970 in the insecticide world? I think the Birch trees are in trouble. With DDT off the market our only recommendation is to wrap newly set trees with paper for the first two years, fertilize, water and pray—especially if it's your tree.

The bronze birch borer is a very widely distributed geographical pest of birch trees, especially white birch. It will infest all parts of the tree. It burrows under the bark causing the bark to loosen and ooze sap. The insect overwinters in the grub stage and emerges in the spring as an adult bronze beetle. The adult female then mates and lays eggs in the crevice of the bark. The birch tree starts to appear ragged looking then dieback at the top of the tree is typical. Lumpy, oozing branches is also typical. Some trees recover but generally the borer wins.

Enough about borers. All other control measures look real good. Following is a chart on the control of tree and shrub insects for the coming year. Add two weeks in timing your application for northern Illinois and subtract two weeks for southern Illinois.