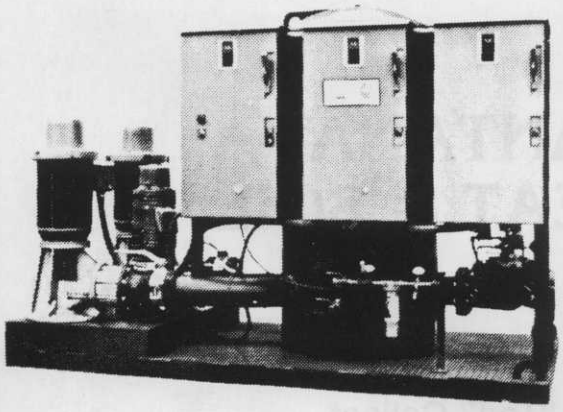

more deaths every year than all pesticides combined — of any type — and designed for whatever purpose!

What man can do to pollute the Earth is infintesimal compared to what the Earth does to itself. A recent article claimed that when Mount Krakatoa, the volcano, exploded and sank into the Pacific back in the 1880s, that single explosion threw into the atmosphere more pariculate pollutants than has all of Mankind since the world began! By the way, the title of the article is, "The Earth Is Its Own Worst Polluter."

Why is it that you are the key to the future of good pesticides? Because you are the only one government officials will listen to — because you are the one most adversely affected when important pesticides are no more. Thus it is imperative that you let your voice be heard — individually and through your associations. If you don't it might just be *you, the Golf Course Superintendent* who becomes the endangered species.

Electric Charge Boosts Pesticide Application Effectiveness

Dr. S. Edward Law, Agricultural Research Engineer of the University of Georgia, has developed a new system for pesticide applications. Under sponsorship of the University of Georgia and Cotton, Inc., Dr. Law electrically charges pesticide spray droplets which are then attracted to the plant leaf surface. The system can cut pesticide consumption by one-half at a saving of $1 billion annually for the American farmer. The USGA Research and Education Fund is supporting Dr. Law's work as it relates to turfgrass applications.

When spraying pesticides, compressed air is used from a spray-charging nozzle to propel the electrically charged droplets toward the plant. A negative charge is usually used. As the charged cloud approaches the crop, the constraint to remain at ground voltage induces into the crop an opposite charge to that of the cloud. Thus, the negative particles are drawn down to the plants.

"Of special importance," says Dr. Law, "is the fact that not only is more pesticide deposited on the plants, but it is distributed more evenly." This means less pesticide will be needed for control and low volume spray applications will be ideal.

U.S. Patent rights were granted in January, 1977 and foreign patent applications are already filed. The equipment will be relatively inexpensive and will utilize a solid state power supply that can be run off a tractor battery. Since conventional pesticide applicators usually put only 20 percent of the material onto the target plants, Dr. Law's new technique expands agricultural scientific horizons once more.

Diseases; insects; and Weeds—Beware!