

West Coast Pesticide Report

By DAN MEYERS

It seems that other than the pesky mole cricket, this summer was very productive for our area. Weed control programs were good as mother nature did not interrupt as it did last year; June through September we had a little over 20 inches, but we had that much in September last year. There was not much fungus reported. Curvularia was the only major problem and Daconil on the second and third application controlled it.

NEMATODES

Of the 10 superintendents surveyed, nine treated their greens twice/year with Nema-cur for nematodes. The other individual treated three times and also used Dasanit. Bill Hall of Buckhorn Springs and Dick Grill of Lakewood were the only two who had contract injection with DD & EDB. Both are happy with the results.

MOLE CRICKETS

Dick Grill and Bill Hall insected with DD & EDB for nematodes and as a direct result have very little mole crickets. Dick is using the Dursban Bait and Dasanit for any spot problems. Fred Tucker of Timber Oaks and Gary MacDougall of Airco used Baygon in their Hydra-Ject for good control. Fred is considering using Mocap Liquid next year. Dan Morgan of Sun City has just purchased a Hydra-Ject. Reed Lefebvre of Plant City and Marshall Edgren of Carrollwood Village are planning to purchase a Hydra-Ject next year. But this year Reed, Marshall, Frank Deliello of Indian Rocks and Dan Meyers of Temple Terrace used more nematicides for spot treatment than the Baits and Baygon.

In summary it seems there is a growing trend to purchase a Hydra-Ject for the control of nematodes and mole crickets. For those who are unable to do so, spot treating with the three nematicides — Nema-cur, Dasanit and Mocap — is occurring.

One question which has arisen and is being looked into is: what are the possibilities of spraying Mocap Liquid for nematodes and mole cricket control?



SPREAD—RITE, INC.

Custom Spreading

DOLOMITE
FERTILIZER
SULPHUR

P.O. BOX 25527
Tamarac, Fla. 33320

PHONE
(305) 482-7224

Presently LaFleur can closely predict the degree a pesticide will be absorbed by soil and how it will move in the soil during and after rainfall. He'll next characterize the rates of chemical breakdown by soil organisms and by weathering and then integrate all steps into a model that will reveal individual traits of 'new' pesticides.

The model will help separate the chemicals which pose little or no threat from those which are definitely dangerous.

"Greater sensitivity to danger may add to bias against useful, relatively harmless pesticides," says LaFleur. "Short-lived, low toxicity types should not share the guilt of persistent, toxic or carcinogenic types. The prediction model will help expose the difference."

The 12 pesticides being examined were produced and used "before anyone really knew their long-term effects on us and the rest of the ecosystem. And this is risky."

LaFleur says more sophisticated detection and testing methods have given rise to new awareness of long-term dangers of pesticides previously though relatively harmless.

"People weren't actively looking for hidden dangers, and earlier chemists didn't realize some chemicals are so dangerous. The problem is we just can't keep pace with our own discoveries."



WHEN YOU THINK OF
MILORGANITE
IN SOUTH FLORIDA
WE HOPE YOU WILL CONTINUE TO
THINK OF US
HARRY McCARTHA

HENDERSON and McCARTHA
P.O. BOX 380396 • MIAMI, FL 33138
(305) 751-3459

Golf Courses Use More
MILORGANITE
Than Any Other Fertilizer