RESEARCH REPORT

cal control. Some past data seem to indicate that carbamate nematicides like Temik may do that.

The experiments are tough because it's not easy to grow the organisms in the lab. Some requirements are very particular, like maintaining 25 to 27 degrees Celsius.

Biocontrol harmless to good nematode

Grover Smart, the IFAS nematologist working on the mole cricket biocontrol project, says the biocontrol for sting and lance nematodes will not hurt the nematode which wears a white hat in the mole cricket wars.

"There would be some real advan-

tages in doing the two of them together," said Smart. "For the most part, in controlling plant parasitic nematodes, we have used chemicals. At the rate the chemicals are put out, however, they will also will kill nematodes put out to control mole crickets."

Smart said FTGA cooperators in the mole cricket project are limiting their nematode sprays to greens. "The hope is that there will be enough infected mole crickets in untreated areas to keep the nematode populations surviving. Where we have put the nematode, in most cases, is in roughs where they would not be treated with the chemical nematicide."

Lakes doing well near golf courses

Numbers are being crunched this very minute for a final report on the \$5,000 FTGA-sponsored research by Dan Canfield in the IFAS Fisheries and Aquaculture Department in Gainesville. The report is slated for fall publication.

The study of the fish population in Gate and Mountain lakes sampled fish with column nets, gill nets, shock and other methods. A smaller number of the fish were brought back to the lab to be weighed and measured.

Biologist Mark Hoyer said, "We pulled the inner ear bone (it's called

