

Effective January 1, 1990 in the Twin Cities metropolitan area and January 1, 1992 in greater Minnesota, leaves cannot be mixed in with regular garbage.

To better help the public utilize their fall leaves, the Minnesota Extension Service of the University of Minnesota has published a new bulletin entitled *Composting and Mulching: A Guide to Managing Organic Yard Wastes.* It is available *free* by calling a county extension office.

The approved uses of Avid miticide/insecticide for control of spider mites and leafminers have been expanded to include woody land-scape plants.

Previously the product had been registered by the EPA for use on flówer crops, foliage plants and other non-woody ornamentals. The manufacturer expects the expanded use approval to be particulary beneficial to nurseries. Avid can now be used for mite control on shade and flowering trees and broadleaf evergreens. The product has not been cleared for use on conifers.

Avid kills all active stages of spider mite although it is not directly toxic to the eggs. It has not been found to disrupt the beneficial activity of insects that feed on mites and other pests.

The active ingredient in Avid is abamectin, a natural compound produced from a soil micro-organism. It has effectively controlled mites and leafminers resistant to other pesticides, the manufacturer claims.

**Gallery 75 Dry Flowable** has received Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval for use in established warm—and cool—season turf. The selective pre-emergence herbicide contains a new chemical compound, isoxaben, which controls annual grass and 44 broadleaf weeds including chickweed, henbit, plantain, purslane, oxalis, spurge and white clover.

Gallery's dry-flowable formulation mixes with water and is compatible with other turf chemicals. The product is stable on the soil surface but must be activated by one-half inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days.

A chemical barrier system has been developed that can protect sidewalks and streets, swimming pools and tennis courts, and other structures such as foundation walls and septic systems or sewer lines from damage by tree roots.

Typar Biobarrier root control system was developed through a joint effort of Reemay, Elanco Products and Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs. The biobarrier can last in excess of 100 years.

Treflan herbicide mixed with carbon black and polyethylene is formed into pellets. The carbon black and polyethylene provide a reservoir for the herbicide and protect it from being degraded by ultraviolet light. At the same time, they help control the rate at which the Treflan is released into the soil.

Treflan will inhibit root growth without killing the plants. The pellets, molded into hemispheres, are attached to Typar 3401 geotextile, a nonwoven spundbonded polypropylene fabric that is permeable to water and air

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