

(717) 427-4256

HUMIX®

BLUE RIDGE INDUSTRIES

-- PROCESSORS OF --

PEAT HUMUS SOIL MIXTURES

LEONARD A. O'HARA
President

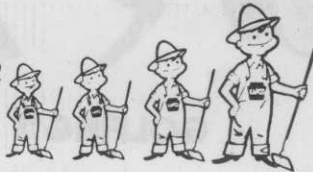
P.O. Box 128
White Haven, Pa. 18661

YOUR COURSE DESERVES QUALITY

KAPCO CUSTOM MIXING IS QUALITY

For Best Results Contact —

John Gross
620 Regester Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 21212
Phone 377-6172



You Know You'll Grow with KAPCO



Cornell Chemical and Equipment Co., Inc.
TURF MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS

CLIFFORD S. CASE
RESIDENCE PHONE
WINDSOR 4-1348

1115 N. ROLLING ROAD
BALTIMORE 28, MARYLAND
RIDGWAY 7-1042

Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation

- ★ FERTILIZERS
- ★ INSECTICIDES
- ★ FUNGICIDES
- ★ WEED KILLERS
and
- ★ NEW BLACK WONDER
(H.A.D.) FERTILIZER

Hanover, Penna. ----- 717-637-8921
Met. Washington ----- Wallie Miller 559-1648

CARTOON CREDIT

Ol' editor forgot to give credit for the cartoon in last month's newsletter. This was taken from the Northern Ohio Turfgrass News. Our thanks and apologies to them for the oversight.

JOB OPENING

Dover Air Force Base in Dover, Del. is looking for a golf course superintendent. They do not have a superintendent at the present time. They have 11 holes in play and the other seven will be under construction soon. This is a civil service job at \$3.81 per hour which equals \$9,000 per year plus benefits. Position will be reclassified upon completion of the 18 holes.

The man to call is Mr. Harrison Clayton, Civilian Personnel Officer at Dover AFB, Dover, Del., 19901. The phone number is 301-734-8211.

HOUSTON IN '70

Reservations should be made NOW if you have any intentions at all of going to the Texas conference in February. This upcoming National should be another outstanding success and it sounds as though the Lone Star gang has a real bash lined up for us down there. And lest you forget - next year's (1971) conference is set for the Mile High city, Denver, Colorado!

SPECIAL PESTICIDE REPORT

Not being sure how many of you are on David Shriver's mailing list for "The Label," the following is being reprinted here for your information. The topic of pesticide residual effects has lately come into tremendous public view. It is interesting to note that although several definite conclusions were arrived at, no clear cut recommendations for alleviating the problem were settled upon. It seems that the government has taken seemingly the same stand on persistent pesticides as it has on air and water pollution. Let's hope this isn't true!

REPORT ON PERSISTENT PESTICIDES RELEASED

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin released a report on persistent pesticides and their effects on man, agriculture, and the environment. The report,

prepared at the request of USDA by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, showed adequate protection of man's food and health under the present systems of control. But it recommended continued research to develop new chemicals and techniques for their use.

In his release, Secretary Hardin said, "The NAS - NRC Committee's appraisal of the situation relating to persistent pesticides appears to be reasonable and balanced. Its conclusions and recommendations imply some changes in Department programs that will require additional time for full evaluation."

The following are the conclusions and recommendations of this committee on pesticides:

CONCLUSIONS

1. Persistent pesticides are contributing to the health, food supply, and comfort of mankind, but, in the absence of adequate information on their behavior in nature, prudence dictates that such long-lived chemicals should not be needlessly released into the biosphere.

2. Although persistent pesticides have been replaced in some uses and are replaceable in others, they are at present essential in certain situations.

3. No decrease in the use of pesticides is expected in the foreseeable future. On a world basis, increased use is probable.

4. Although the use of DDT has decreased substantially, there was no important change in the use of other organochlorine insecticides in the United States during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1967.

5. Available evidence does not indicate that present levels of pesticide residues in man's food and environment produce an adverse effect on his health.

6. Registration requirements for persistent pesticides appear to provide adequate safeguards for human health, but continuing attention must be given to accommodating new knowledge and insuring against subtle long-term effects.

7. Residues of certain persistent pesticides in the environment have an adverse effect on some species of wild animals and threaten the existence of others.



GOLFING'S OUR BAG!

Office Phone
WHITE HAVEN 443-9596

Certified & Cultivated

HUMIL

STILLER'S BLUE RIDGE PEAT FARMS
White Haven, Pa.

Alfred Stiller

Gene Evans
Professional Engineer



FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TURF MANAGER

Borden Inc | Box G | Columbus, Ohio 43203

G.W. "Junior" Ruckman, Jr. 2407 Lewisdale Drive
Hyattsville, Md. 20783 - Phone (301) 422-9075

8. The availability and low cost of effective persistent pesticides have slowed the development and adoption of alternative methods of control.

9. Work on non-chemical methods as alternatives to persistent pesticides has been emphasized in recent years, and continued support for this work is needed.

10. Inadequate attention and support are being given to developing pesticidal chemicals and to improving techniques for using them.

11. Persistent pesticides are of special concern when their residues possess — in addition to persistence — toxicity, mobility in the environment, and a tendency for storage in the biota.

12. A few organochlorine insecticides and their metabolites have become widely distributed in the biosphere, appearing in the biota at points far from their places of application.

13. The biosphere has a large capacity for storage of persistent pesticides in the soil, water, air, and biota, but little is known concerning amounts of persistent pesticides and of their degradation products that are stored in the biosphere.

14. Knowledge is incomplete concerning the fate and degradation of persistent pesticides in the environment, their behavior in the environment, the toxicity of the degradation products, and the interaction of these products with other chemicals.

15. Present methods of regulating the marketing and use of persistent pesticides appear to accomplish the objectives of providing the user with a properly labeled product and holding the amounts of residue in man and his food at a low level. However, they do not appear to insure the prevention of environmental contamination.

16. Public demand for attractiveness in fruit and vegetables, and statutory limits on the presence of insect parts in processed foods, have invited excessive use of pesticides.

17. The National Pesticide Monitoring Program provides adequate information about residues in man and his food, but it does not provide adequate information about the environment generally, because it can detect changes in residues only in selected parts of the biosphere.

18. Contamination of the biosphere resulting from the use of persistent pesticides is an international problem. Changes in techniques for using these pesticides and the substitution of alternatives here and abroad are questions of immediate concern to all mankind.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends —

1. That further and more effective steps be taken to reduce the needless or inadvertent release of persistent pesticides into the environment.

2. That, in the public interest, action be increased at international, national, and local levels to minimize environmental contamination where the use of persistent pesticides remains advisable.

3. That studies of the possible long-term effects of low levels of persistent pesticides on man and other mammals be intensified.

4. That efforts to assess the behavior of persistent pesticides and their ecological implications in the environment be expanded and intensified.

5. That public funds for research on chemical methods of pest control be increased without sacrifice of effort on nonchemical methods.

6. That the present system of regulation, inspection, and monitoring to protect man and his food supply from pesticide contamination be continued.

7. That the objectives and procedures of the National Pesticide Monitoring Program be reviewed and that the feasibility of obtaining data on quantities of persistent pesticides in the biosphere be studied.

David Shriver, Leader
Pesticide—Chemicals Program
Room 103-Symons Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, Md. 20742
Telephone: 454-3845