

10. Ornamental and turf pest control (Ornamental turf, persons engaged in applying restricted pesticides for the maintenance and production of ornamental plants.)

All commercial applicators will be required to meet a general standard demonstrating knowledge of safe pesticide use and the principles and practices of pest control. The individual states can impose additional standards which will vary according to different applicator professions and situation. Individual states must have plans as to how certification will be done by October, 1975; plans will go into full effect by October, 1976. Each state department of agriculture will ultimately determine the finalized rules from EPA guidelines.

Assuming golf course superintendents correct the above misrepresentation he will then be faced with compliance of regulations of certification. Some of the presently proposed regulations are as follows:

1. Annual \$30.00 P.C.A. fee
2. Designated certified pesticide applicator registered with the Department of Agriculture—yourself and any applicators under your supervision.
3. Display of license on equipment used for chemicals.
4. Proof of scientific and practical knowledge of pest control.
5. Two years experience—full time—for applicant of PCA license, or
6. Certified from accredited college or special training acceptable to the Department of Agriculture, or
7. A combination of one year specialized training and one year practical experience.
8. PCA must meet financial security requirements—insurance for risks of injury thru use of chemicals.
  - a. Bodily injury \$100,000 each applicator or person involved and \$300,000 each occurrence
  - b. Property damage \$15,000 each person, \$30,000 aggregate
  - c. Certificate of insurance—kept in full effect

Note: Workman's Compensation might cover above requirements—to certainly be checked out when ruling finalized to law.

#### PCA Record Requirements

Maintain accurate record of all applications of pesticides

Name of applicator

Date of application

Type of plants

Amount of acres

General area designated

Common name of pesticide used

Rate and concentration

Total amount used

Time of day applied

Wind direction and velocity

Weather conditions

In addition, the applicator must:

Apply in accordance with label instructions

Store chemicals properly

Dispose of empty containers

Use protective clothing and equipment

#### Editors Note:

The above contains the basic information available to date from the Federal Register of February 22, 1974 and

from the Maryland Department of Agriculture; resourcefully acquired by Angelo Cammarota who has been following new EPA development thru the past year.

The Federal Register of proposed rules for certification of pesticide applicators runs eight pages long of fine print—and offers first hand indications of what is to come of our chemical future. Unfortunately though we were so excluded in this lengthy dissertation that I feel a more detailed report of this paper at this time is worthless. You can be certain future amendments will be made to include our operations—at which time more complete information will be made available to our members thru the newsletter and our monthly meetings.

## GYPSY MOTH SITUATION UPDATED FOR MARYLAND

For most Maryland residents, over-concern about gypsy moth hordes devouring the leaves on their trees this summer can be compared with the consumer hysteria which created temporary toilet paper shortages in supermarkets last fall and long lines of automobiles at gasoline stations during recent winter months in the Mid-Atlantic area.

So says Dr. Eugene Wood, an Extension entomologist at the University of Maryland in College Park.

In a recent evaluation of the statewide situation, Dr. Wood noted, the bad news is that the gypsy moth has established a firm foothold in Cecil county and has spilled over into adjoining portions of neighboring Harford county, both in the northeast corner of the Old Line State.

A coordinated control program is scheduled to get under way in those two counties later this month. Its primary mission will involve spraying only several dozen isolated trees in several strategic locations to help prevent undue defoliation of white oaks this summer in the bicounty Upper Bay area. Carbaryl (Sevin) will be the spray material used, Dr. Wood reported.

There is no reason for immediate concern this year in other areas of the state, the Maryland Extension specialist declared. The procedure outlined for extreme Northeast Maryland will probably be repeated each year as the gypsy moth infestation progresses, he added.

It's true that state Department of Agriculture entomologists have trapped male gypsy moths throughout most of Maryland in the last two or three years, he commented. But the actual spread of gypsy moth infestation with attendant defoliation is slow because the female moths cannot fly. And the small caterpillars migrate chiefly by being blown relatively short distances by the wind.

The main force of the leaf-eating hordes moved into extreme northeast Maryland only last summer. And at an average rate of 6 miles per year which has characterized gypsy moth progress throughout the Northeast, it will be awhile before homeowners and other persons interested in individual tree preservation will have real reason to be concerned about immediate control measures, Dr. Wood maintains.

The state Department of Agriculture's ongoing gypsy moth trapping program indicates that male gypsy moths moved in larger numbers than ever down the length of

Maryland's Eastern Shore last summer. But the Delmarva peninsula's predominance of pine forests—rather than oak and other deciduous trees—is not too conducive to lush feeding for gypsy moth larvae.

So Dr. Wood estimates that the future direction of the main gypsy moth invasion will be on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, paralleling the heavy populations of white oak trees characteristic of the Appalachian and Allegheny mountain chains.

In January 1973 the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture amended its federal gypsy moth quarantine area to include the three adjoining counties of Kent, Cecil and Harford, in the Upper Bay area of northeast Maryland. A small portion of Washington county, in western Maryland, was also included.

The state Department of Agriculture has established a similar quarantine area, but no changes in its demarcation are expected this year. Meanwhile, campers and other outdoor enthusiasts have again been advised to use caution when passing through gypsy moth quarantine areas, including all portions of the Northeast above Maryland.

U.S. Department of Agriculture inspectors are once more expected to make spot checks for gypsy moth egg masses on recreational vehicles and tour buses entering Maryland on major highways from the Northeast. Campers who are not spot-checked and who suspect gypsy moth egg masses on their equipment are urged to notify local government foresters or county Extension agents.

"Vacationers' spread" of gypsy moth could be compared with starting forest fires through carelessness, cautions Dr. Charles W. McComb, associate state entomologist at College Park for the state Department of Agriculture. Dr. McComb supervises the inter-agency gypsy moth control task force in Maryland.

## MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Application for membership to the Mid-Atlantic G.C.S.A.A. as Class E members has been made by the following:

Dennis E. Fulton  
Washingtonian Golf and Country Club  
Assistant to Buel Hitchcock

Robert E. Blackert  
Washingtonian Golf and Country Club  
Assistant to Buel Hitchcock

These new members are being published here in accordance with our by-laws. Unless written objection is received within 30 days after publication, these men will become active members with their requested classification.

## NEW NEWSLETTER ADDRESS

Please send all future material to the following address:

9015 Spring Hill Lane  
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

P.S. This applies for the most part to other newsletter editors across the country.

## AS I SEE IT!

by Louis E. Miller

"Oh beautiful, for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountains majesty, among the fruited plain" is a very common sight today as a record number of acres of ground are being planted to wheat, corn and soybeans. All of those people who were collecting money from the soil bank program for black top parking lots (approximately one hundred and sixty thousand acres the last year of the soil bank program) wish they had tillable ground to plant for the expected bonanza crop of grain this year as the United States braces itself to feed the world.

The farmers are running into one problem however, (they are getting all the gas and diesel fuel that they want) and that is old "fertile myrtle" or fertilizer if you prefer. The problem is that it is going to get worse, much worse before it gets better. Now I'm not going to blame this on the greatest hoax that has ever been perpetrated on the American people, the so called "energy crisis", no, we know that is old news now. This is something that is brand new. Now we are all aware that about three years ago all the fertilizer companies over produced greatly, and they ended up with warehouses of the stuff left over, and many plants closed down. We are now at the bottom of the cycle and all of the plants are gearing up again, and in about three years, or less, depending how bright a stock picture you want to paint, the fertilizer shortage will be over. Not so, here is a little super hot scoop that even Uncle Sugar won't let out, I guess mainly because it is just like the Russian Wheat deal, you know we sell it to them for three dollars a bushel, and then they sell it back to us for six dollars a bushel and it hasn't even left this country yet.

Red China has just signed a contract with a major American Catalyst producing company that is used in the production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer for the tune of ten million dollars. The ten million is just for the catalyst alone, and you can produce a lot of fertilizer with that much material in five new fertilizer plants being built right now in China. Now the punch line, there are only two such companies in the "Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave" that produce this particular type of catalyst. So, with the new Chinese contract, at a much higher profit than they could sell it for here, it is evident that they will get preference over any production earmarked for the States.

So the continuation of the shortage for another eighteen months maybe even two years. I can just see imported Chinese fertilizer coming back into this country. Maybe a little advertising slogan like "Red Power" instead of the wellknown "Green Power," or "Red Chip" instead of "Blue Chip".

This whole situation brings to mind a little deal that the United States got into with Great Britain after World War II. We sold Britain several million pounds of potatoes shortly after the war. The price was twenty cents per hundred pounds, and we shipped them over to Britain free. Then after the potatoes were unloaded we bought the empty potato sacks back from them for twenty cents a piece. Now that is real horse trading. Don't worry about it though, "middle America" will pay for it.

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