

So. Weed Conference Report

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and specifications of the machine handle the drift hazard, he added.

"Application represented at least a 20% reduction in the amount of concentrate needed, with evidence of equal or greater top and root kill, compared with the conventional hydraulic system," Yazell concluded.

Aquatic Weed Control Covered

Of the numerous chemicals evaluated for aquatic weed control, xylol-type aromatic solvent, one of the first recommended, continues to be widely used, Dr. F. L. Timmons, of the Crops Research Div., USDA, Laramie, Wyoming, reveals. "More than 500,000 gallons of xylol-type aromatic solvents are now used annually," Timmons notes.

Two of the most promising weed control chemicals yet are Diquat and Paraquat, A. C. White, Field Technical Specialist from Ortho Div., California Chemical Co., Orlando, Fla., told CAs interested in aquatic weed problems.

"Fast absorption into the plant, systemic movement within the plant, and necessity of sunlight to exhibit killing action are all characteristics of the two solutions," White claims.

"If applied just before dark, allowing the chemical to circulate throughout the plant before the sun brings out full killing power, $\frac{1}{3}$ less solution is needed," White affirmed. In daylight, the kill is so rapid that this movement is short-circuited by the rapid death of the tissue, he purported.

"Diquat and Paraquat, in addition to promising control of 22 different kinds of aquatic pest plants, have shown no kill of fish and no adverse effect on fish food production in treated ponds," White concluded. "These results forecast a useful future for these herbicides."

First Scholarships Awarded

College seniors from North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, and a recent graduate now working at weed control in Texas, were awarded the first Southern Weed Conference scholarship awards for graduate study. Winners also received a free trip to the meeting,

Know Your Species

GROUND IVY

(*Glechoma hederaced*)



Ground ivy is a perennial, reproducing both by seed and rooting at the joints of creeping stems. It is common in shaded areas near buildings, under trees or shrubbery throughout Northern United States and Southern Canada. Ground ivy especially favors rich damp soil of lawns, gardens, and orchards, although it is generally found elsewhere. Native of Eurasia, this creeping weed flowers from April to June.

Stems are characteristically 4-sided, creeping or trailing; flowers are borne in the axils of leaves on the stems which stand erect. Leaves are bright green, opposite one another on the stem, and palmately veined (like the fingers of one's hand). Edges of the circular leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, are scalloped or round-toothed.

Flowers are tubular with a lip, and bluish purple. The seeds are classified as nutlets which are ovoid, granular and brown.

Ground ivy is particularly difficult to control by mechanical means because of its extensive system of stolons or creeping stems. Pulling up the visible portion of the plant by no means destroys it, but leaves many small pieces of root which persistently resprout to cause another infestation.

Ground ivy is well controlled by spraying with silvex. Sprays of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are less effective but repeated sprays should wipe out ground ivy.

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and are honorary members for 1963.

R. D. Camper, N.C. State University, received the \$500 first-prize award. Second prize of \$200 went to A. B. Rogerson, VPI in Blacksburg, Va. Other winners in the contest were H. R. Bayless, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who received the \$50 third prize, and Randall Jones, supervisor of a weed control region in Tullia, Texas, who was awarded the \$25 fourth prize.

Elections held during the conference made R. F. Richards, Geigy Chemical Co., Orlando, Fla., president for 1963; R. E. Frans, University of Arkansas agronomy researcher in Fayetteville, was elected vice president; and the secretary-treasurer is Henry Andrews, University of Tennessee.

At the conclusion of the conference, it was announced that the 1964 meeting will be held in Jackson, Miss., with the dates and location to be named later.