

## Chinch Bugs

(from page W-22)

found in 1960 in Fairfield County (SW Connecticut), and in 1961 in New Haven County (S. Central Conn.).

Localized resistance in Florida to parathion, a highly toxic material, has been found "about residential neighborhoods right on the ocean front, bays, salt water waterways and canals in the southern third of Florida," according to Dr. Kerr.

Although resistance may thwart efforts of CAs in one area, other places are relatively free of resistance and control may be achieved with DDT as has been shown by tests in Ohio and Alabama.

County agents and extension services should be consulted where there is doubt about the ability of insects in an area to resist a particular chemical treatment.

In view of the confusion surrounding the use of the term "chinch bug" for three different insects, we suggest that the adjectives be added to the common names. Hairy chinch bug is the northeastern form; lawn chinch bug is the southern form; and chinch bug remains the pest of wheat and corn. Regardless of the uncertainty of scientific nomenclature, it is helpful to mention one of the scientific names when relating facts about any of the insects concerned.

## Western Weed Conclave Views Turf Maintenance March 20-22

Increased interest in turf management in the western states was demonstrated by all-time high attendance of more than 230 contract applicators and other professionals at the Western Weed Control Conference, held this year in Portland, Ore., March 20-22.

Representatives of academic, extension, regulatory, and commercial fields heard a wide variety of papers, highlighted by a symposium on the deposit and entry of sprayed herbicides into foliage.

Herbert M. Hull, of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tucson, Ariz., was chairman of the research section of this year's program.

L. L. Jansen, from the Crops

Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Md., traveled to the Portland meeting to analyze surfactant enhancement of herbicide entry, while T. J. Muzik, Washington State University, Pullman, reported on experiments on the effect of light and temperature on response of plants to 2,4-D.

Application techniques for improving deposits and minimizing drift, plant surfaces and herbicide penetration, and physiology of herbicide transport in plants were

covered by C. R. Kaupke, C. L. Foy, and A. S. Crafts all from the University of California, Davis.

At the conclusion of the conference, a number of delegates attended a tour of the Oregon State University campus and turf research facilities.

Officers elected for the 1965 Conference included J. M. Hodgson, president; Millard Swingle, vice president; and Louis Jensen, secretary. Albuquerque, New Mexico, will be site of the 1965 Conference, *W&T* learned.

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