

**Praise Water-Soluble Diquat
For General Home Weed Control**

"Water-soluble Diquat is an effective contact herbicide for control of young annual weeds, and temporarily controls herbaceous perennials," according to J. B. McHenry in the January 1964 issue of the University of California's Ag Extension Service *Pest Control Review*.

Diquat is currently registered as a seed crop desiccant, a general weedkiller, and an aquatic herbicide. Action of Diquat is such that it is absorbed only through leaves. Since it is deactivated by contact with soil it cannot be absorbed by roots of desirable plants. By directing spray onto leaves of weeds under trees, around gardens, in patios, and on walks, selective control is attained.

Availability of the 2 lbs. of active cation per gallon is to professional applicators only. California Chemical Co. does not presently formulate a preparation for homeowner use.

California Extension Service

recommends the addition of 6 to 8 ounces of surfactant to each 100 gallons of spray mix to enhance the phytotoxic action of Diquat herbicide. The fact that Diquat is water soluble, odorless, and will not stain painted or masonry structures makes it desirable for use around homes, the report maintains.

Bark Beetle Fungi Fell Pines

Pine trees usually succumb after an attack by bark beetles only indirectly because of the beetles, according to Dr. M. H. Farrier, entomologist at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Real culprit is the blue-stain fungus which both the southern pine beetle and the Ips engraver beetle carry. Even though the beetles may be killed after infesting a pine, the fungi they have carried plug the water-carrying vessels of the tree, and the tree dies from drought.

Only sure control for the blue-stain fungus, Dr. Farrier recommends, is adequate prevention before beetles strike.

**New England Herbicide Workshop
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more susceptible species, Dr. Ahrens further reported. Assuming a simazine residue of 1 lb. per acre, 100 lbs. of charcoal could be used to prevent the expected simazine injury when susceptible species are to be planted.

Final speaker on the program was Prof. Jay S. Koths who discussed herbicide usage in greenhouses. Principle use in this area is on the floor to control weeds and the pests that survive or build up in numbers on the weeds, the expert commented.

Only nonvolatile, long-lasting herbicides should be used for this purpose, he continued. These include monuron, diuron, neburon, simazine, and atrazine.

In accordance with the policy of rotating areas of interest in this New England Herbicide Workshop, there is a possibility that turf will be one of the subjects to be discussed next year, Professor Koths told *Weeds and Turf*.

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