



Ironically, the public will complain about appearance of sprayed brush but not about rubbish, author Ashbaugh says. This actually occurred among residents along this road!

between cost, efficiency, and favorable roadside appearance.

1. A careful survey and study is made in all areas where roadside spraying is planned. The procedures specified will depend upon the importance of the roadside from a scenic standpoint as well as the present roadside vegetation.

2. Close cooperation with the state highway department is always maintained.

3. Careful and detailed specifications which leave little possibility for error are written. The electric utility sees that copies of the specification are made available to all workmen.

4. The public and adjoining property owners are informed by leaflets, etc., why the spraying is being done and what the final result will be. Recommendations that the public withhold its decision until the program is completed are constantly made by both spray applicator and the company.

5. Close supervision of the work must be constantly provided by the spray applicator to eliminate careless or slipshod work.

6. The electric company actually checks the training of the workmen and the suitability of the equipment before a spray crew is permitted to begin work.

7. Woody plants over 5' high are never sprayed. Instead, such brush is cut first. When careless work is found, the spray applicator is required to return and do the necessary remedial work to bring the roadside to first class condition.

8. The electric utility is constantly talking to garden clubs, service clubs, and conservation groups explaining company interest in conservation and beautification of the community.

Much of the antagonistic attitude shown by the public is because we do not take time to inform them about what we are doing. When the public understands that the final roadside will be more beautiful after spraying, will be safer for motorists, and that the taxpayer dollar required is less than maintenance by any other method, they will be more willing to accept a temporary brown-out.

Reference cited—ORRRC Study Report 23 "Projections to the Years 1976 and 2000: Economic Growth, Population, Labor Force and Leisure, and Transportation."

Colorado State Lists Results of 1963 Herbicide Tests

Several new herbicides were tested by Colorado State University extension service and experiment station personnel last year. Some of the chemicals have been approved for Colorado conditions, Eugene Heikes, CSU Extension Weed Specialist, says.

Summaries of several of the newer materials tested in Colorado by experiment station and extension service personnel are as follows:

Dicamba (2-methoxy-3, 6-dichlorobenzoic acid). This material, trademarked as Banvel-D, is a broad-spectrum herbicide with some selectivity for use in certain crops. In Colorado, it has been studied for control of some of the harder-to-kill broadleaf lawn weeds. Heikes indicates that the university needs to observe this herbicide for another year before recommending it in Colorado.

Fenac (2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid is recommended for the

control of deep-rooted perennial noxious weeds. It acts primarily through the soil and the root zone of plants. Fenac has given seasonal control of annual weed species such as Russian thistle, puncture vine, and kochia when applied prior to time of germination.

Dacamine is an oil-soluble, water-emulsifiable amine salt formulation of 2,4-D and/or 2,4,5-T. Amine formulations of 2,4-D have been used for many years to control weeds.

Principal advantage of Dacamine is that it can be used in an oil carrier. This is particularly desirable for aerial applications.

Tritac-D (2,3,6-trichlorobenzoyloxypropionol). This product is recommended by the manufacturer for eradication of bindweed, Canada thistle, and other deep-rooted perennial weeds. It is formulated for spray application and registered for use on noncrop land.

It is nonselective in action, may be toxic to all types of vegetation, and may render the treated area totally or partially unproductive for one or more years.

Tordon (4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid). This material is a systemic in plants and is readily absorbed by leaves and roots. It has been marketed on a limited basis in parts of the Midwest for the control of several brush species.

Bandane (trade name of a herbicide for the control of crabgrass) is a preemergence material that has been tested in Colorado and has given good results when applied to lawn or turf at 10.7 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Timing of application is important, Heikes reminds turfmen. For spring treatments apply in April or early May before any crabgrass germinates. It can also be applied in the fall after Nov. 20.

Next month in W&T

Special

Shade Tree Issue