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and quarters, and it takes a lot of knowledge about weeds and chemicals.

But what it takes first of all is just plain hard work, and the flourishing firm of Dick Evans, Inc., is living evidence that when these factors are successfully combined, a lucrative and important business can be established.

**Method to Locate Weedicides
In Atmosphere Reported**

A method of detecting and measuring weedkilling chemicals in the atmosphere was reported recently at the American Chemical Society's 147th national meeting in Philadelphia.

The method could be used by government regulatory agencies to identify herbicides in the air and to determine the amounts prevalent during and after spraying, according to Donald F. Adams, head of the air pollution research laboratory at Washington State University.

An improved collecting technique and an automatic system for identifying and measuring the weedkillers have been combined in the new method, Adams said. Samples collected over 24-hour periods show daily fluctuations in the amount of weedkiller in the air.

The 2,4-D family of herbicides has been used extensively in wheat-growing areas and has contributed to increased wheat production, the chemist explained. This widespread use, however, has led to some unfortunate incidents in which nearby susceptible crops were damaged, he added.

The new method should help determine the range of weedkiller in the area of spraying, the distance it drifts with the wind, and whether it occurs in the air as vapor or as liquid droplets, Adams indicated. This information is essential to the safe application of 2,4-D.

The technique involves collecting samples by drawing air through a solvent, n-decane, contained in tiny tubes called "midget impingers," which are kept at just above freezing temperature. The material trapped in

the solvent is then analyzed for 2,4-D compounds by a sensitive technique known as gas chromatography, Adams explained.

Methods for measuring non-volatile 2,4-D substances and for separating gaseous from liquid samples are being developed by Adams and his co-workers, Craig M. Jackson and W. Lee Bamesberger.

Adams also expects the method to be used to detect insecticides in the atmosphere, although this has not yet been tried.

**Root-Absorbed Insecticide
Protects Plant as It Grows**

A breakthrough in the battle against sucking insects on ornamental plants has just been accomplished, according to Bill Hantsberger, Colorado State University Extension Entomologist.

Called Disyston, the new systemic insecticide is taken up by the plant roots and translocated through other parts of the plant while growth continues, it is said. As sucking insects such as aphids, leafhoppers, and mites feed on plant juices, they will be automatically poisoned.

Disyston will be marketed under the trade name of "Scope" systemic insecticide, by Chemagro Corp., Kansas City, Mo. It will be available in dry or granular form. The new product will give at least six weeks' protection against pests, it is reported.

USDA Approves Malathion Label

American Cyanamid Co. reports the Pesticide Regulation Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has accepted use of malathion for controlling wax scale on ornamentals. The label claim reads in part as follows:

"Malathion 57% Emulsifiable Liquid. Wax Scale—Ornamentals: For the control of wax scale on ornamentals, apply malathion 57% Emulsifiable Liquid at the rate of 2 quarts (40 ounces of actual malathion) per 100 gallons of water in the spring when crawlers are active.

"One or two repeat, full-coverage applications should be made at 10-day intervals."