

Black Spot, Powdery Mildew Defoliate Roses in Fall

Nurserymen who noted that some roses suffered severe defoliation in late summer, may suspect black spot and powdery mildew as the cause, suggests Claude L. King, Extension Plant Pathologist at the Kansas State University.

The black spot fungus infects leaves during moist weather or even in dry periods if the plants are irrigated. Infection causes dark spots on the leaves which then turn yellow and drop.

Powdery mildew affects climbing roses and other types growing in shaded areas. King says this disease appears as a light, whitish, powdery growth over affected areas on leaves and buds. Buds and affected leaves are distorted by the fungus growth.

King suggests a regular spray schedule using maneb or captan for black spot, although these chemicals are not successful in controlling powdery mildew. Another fungicide, folpet, will give good control of black spot and is fairly effective for powdery mildew.

Where powdery mildew is a problem, King likes to add Actidione PM, capryl, karathane or sulfur, to maneb, captan, and to folpet, for maximum effectiveness. Avoid burning the foliage by applying chemicals when tem-

peratures are below 90 degrees. Use of a spreader-sticker in these sprays is recommended when treating roses for powdery mildew.

Rutgers Field Day Redated

An extended drought made it necessary to postpone the Rutgers University turf equipment and products field day which was scheduled for last Oct. 10.

Dr. Henry W. Indyk, Extension Specialist in Turf Management at the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, said this decision was made after consultation with an advisory committee composed of industry representatives and other college specialists.

The university is planning this event for next spring, and will announce dates later in *W&T*.

Oregon Entomologist Warns Of Timber Beetle Attack

Northwest stands of timber will be subjected to a massive attack next March or April by the Douglas fir bark beetle, says Dr. J. A. Rudinsky, Professor of Forest Entomology at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Unless checked, the insect could destroy from three to six billion board feet of standing

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The Gregg Co.	4
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timber—enough to build a quarter to half million average-sized homes.

He said the Douglas fir beetle has been breeding during the past cool summer under ideal conditions and will emerge sometime early next spring. Rudinsky further added that the beetles will number some 12 times as many as in 1963 following the Columbus Day storm which left blown-down timber highly vulnerable.

Control methods are lacking, Rudinsky continued. The beetles burrow under the tree's bark, out of reach of insecticides.

Scientists are working to duplicate a substance which is secreted by the female when she touches the inner wood of a tree. The substance, which attracts other beetles, could be used to draw beetles away from forests rather than towards them, Rudinsky believes.



When the 1965 meeting of the Northeast Weed Control Conference takes place in New York City, January 6-8, these officers of the organization will be directing the course of events. They are, left to right: Dr. John A. Meade, secretary-treasurer, University of Maryland; Dr. Robert A. Peters, president, University of Connecticut; and Dr. G. D. Hill, vice president, the du Pont Company. The meeting is set for NYC's Hotel Astor.