



Even the fringe areas of the giant airport were treated when USDA experts stopped the Japanese beetle infestation from spreading. Truck above was used to circle the airport grounds, as well as to lay down a protective mist on the runways themselves (below).



secticides, drift of the material does not present a hazard to property adjoining the airport. The spray crew reported the pesticide was well suited for mistblower application. They were not able to cover rugged terrain hardly navigable by jeep, but they fogged such areas with a thick cloud of mist.

"Sevin is easy to apply," Mr. Sheppard said, "and this is another reason for using it. Our men do not need to wear masks or special clothing while spraying. They just practice normal safety precautions.

"Sevin usually lasts about seven to ten days, or until it is dissipated by rain. It gives a quick kill to the adult beetles which emerge from under the soil, mostly during July and August in the Cleveland area."

After a four- to six week period above the ground, the beetles gradually disappear. Most of them are gone by the middle of August, but in New England some are around until frost.

"Most people forget about them when they are gone," Mr. Sheppard said, "but the damage has been done. They leave the plants on which they have been feeding and burrow into the ground, usually in turf. Then, they lay eggs which later develop into grubs.

"For some strange reason," he added, "Japanese beetles are attracted to airplanes. However, after we complete our spray program, more than 80% of the beetles at the Cleveland-Hopkins Airport will be destroyed, and we expect 100% control for a period of 10 years thereafter.

"Airlines didn't have to spray their planes last year because our continuing program took care of all the beetles in the immediate area. Our work last year indicated that, with the soil insecticide program to kill the overwintering grubs and the application of Sevin insecticide in the summer, we can keep the airport relatively free of beetles."

Beneficial Worms Can Become Lawn Nuisance

Although earthworms and night crawlers are usually regarded as beneficial, they can become so abundant in lawns that control measures are necessary, explains Bill Hantsbarger, Colorado State University extension entomologist.

Worm overpopulation in lawns can result in an uneven turf due to earthworm castings. Lawns damaged in this way are difficult to walk upon and more difficult to mow, the entomologist continues.

Earthworm control is limited, but numbers can be reduced by applying chlordane to the soil. One pint of 46% liquid chlordane should be mixed with 20 gallons of water. Ten gallons of this mixture will cover about 1,000 square feet of lawn area, Hantsbarger explains.

This earthworm control mixture can be applied with a conventional sprayer. After the insecticide has been applied, the lawn should be thoroughly watered. This will carry the insecticide down into the soil where the worms are working. When the lawn has dried, the turf will be safe for children and pets. One application of the insecticide should last an entire season.

Best results are obtained when soil temperature is warm and earthworms are working close to the surface. Late spring or summer applications are usually

Colorado Weed Book Published

A 218-page book, titled "Weeds of Colorado," has been published by Colorado State University Agricultural Experiment Station. The book is the work of Bruce J. Thornton, associate botanist, and Dr. H. D. Harrington, botanist.

Including nearly 150 drawings of weeds, the book also has an appendix containing summaries of Colorado pure seed law, pest law, and weed law. Copies of the book are available for \$1, postpaid, from the Bulletin Room, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521, Request Bulletin 514-S.