

Nurserymen Hold Convention, Trade Exhibition, Jan. 3-6

With an aim to make the 1966 convention and trade exhibit the biggest ever held by nurserymen in the Eastern United States, the New York State Nurserymen's Assn., and the Eastern Regional Nurserymen's Assn., have joined to achieve this goal during their Jan. 3-6 show.

Participating will be representatives of the garden center, landscaping, and garden supply segments of the industry.

Headquarters will be the Concord Hotel located in Monticello, N. Y., in the Catskill Mountains, near Lake Kiamesha.

Complete details about the convention and trade exhibit may be obtained by writing to John A. Richards, Executive Secretary, New York State Nurserymen's Assn., Inc., 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

WSA to Attract Top Weed Men At St. Louis Meet, Feb. 8-11

How peoples of the world are working to combat weeds will be related by Dr. A. S. Crafts when he addresses an expected attendance of 800 persons at the annual Weed Society of America meeting, in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8-11, at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel.

Dr. Crafts, one of the nation's leading authorities on weed control, and former head of the Botany Department, University of California, has just completed a study of weed research and control practices around the world. Crafts will give highlights of his experience at the annual banquet of the Society.

Society president G. F. Warren, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., says reservations already indicate about 800 persons will be present for the four-day meeting. They will represent chemical companies, public service organizations, public health and regulatory agencies, equipment manufacturers and other groups.

Dr. W. R. Furtick of Oregon State University, Corvallis, is program chairman. Drs. D. D. Hemphill and O. H. Fletchall, are handling local arrangements.

Snow-On-The-Mountain

(*Euphorbia marginata*)



Snow-on-the-mountain is also known locally as white-margined spurge. It is an annual and reproduces by seed only. It may be found along roadsides, in pastures, and waste places. It thrives in dry soil. In some areas it is cultivated as an ornamental. This plant is poisonous to livestock, and its milky sap may cause skin irritation on sensitive individuals.

Erect stems (1) grow from 1 to 3 feet tall. The stem has fine hairs on the upper part. At the ends of stems are clusters of white-margined leaves, giving the appearance of a flower. Just above the whorl of leaves is a small cluster of flowers (2) that have no true petals, but 5 white appendages substitute for petals.

When flowers mature, hairy, three-lobed seed pods (2) appear bearing three seeds. They are elevated on a small, slender stalk. The seeds (3) are rough, light gray to brown with a dark gray line on one side.

Leaves are alternate on the stem, except just below flower clusters where they are whorled about the stem. Leaves are ovate to oblong. The edges are smooth. Leaves are bright green, except for margins which are white. They are 1 to 3 inches long.

Roots of snow-on-the-mountain are slender taproots.

This plant is susceptible to 2,4-D. Local infestations may be removed by mowing when plants are blooming or by pulling up the roots.

Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service,
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