Revised Tolerance Booklet Published by Rohm & Haas

A 74-page revised edition of a booklet entitled "Tolerances and Uses for Rohm & Haas Agricultural Chemicals" was recently published by Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia. The firm is a large volume supplier of fungicides, herbicides, pesticides, miticides, and spreader-stickers.

The booklet, 8½ x 11 inches in size, provides detailed information on the use of all chemicals produced by Rohm & Haas. Directions for the use of these chemicals, their registration numbers, precautionary statements and active ingredient contents are presented.

Quick-reference tables provide the compatibilities of Rohm & Haas chemicals with those commonly used, and clearances of pesticides as applied to fruits, grasses, and ornamentals. It alphabetically cross-indexes all crops and the disease, insect, or mite species of each with the pesticide recommended for their control.

Readers may obtain a copy of the booklet, "Tolerances and Uses for Rohm & Haas Agricultural Chemicals (AG-102c)," by writing to A&SC Dept., Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.

Fertilizing Appalachians by Airplane Believed Practical

Spreading fertilizer by airplane over the steep hills of Appalachia has practical and economical possibilities. In these areas where ground application is difficult or impossible, aerial application may save many small farms now doomed to failure, according to recent studies by Paul J. Stangel, University of Wisconsin (Madison) soils scientist.

Stangel reports that about 3,000,000 acres of cropland are fertilized by air every year in the United States. About 90% of this acreage is in the rice fields of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California. The area of greatest potential, Stangel thinks, is in the steep hills of the Appalachians. Pilot studies on 5,000 acres show good results, and another 3 to 5 million acres

of steep land in that area could be fertilized by air.

Keeping costs to a minimum presents the greatest challenge. Aerial application requires expensive equipment and trained personnel. Large volume and efficiency can solve this.

The West Virginia study showed that only high-analysis fertilizer should be used and that other cost-reducing factors would be required, such as close proximity of landing strips to fertilizing areas, quick and efficient loading of chemicals, and fields that are large, rectangu-

lar, and located close to each other.

Poor climatic conditions discount spring aerial application. Flying conditions in the fall are generally good, however. Helicopters could be used to complete the program under adverse weather conditions.

With all conditions favorable an airplane can spread fertilizer at a cost of about one dollar per acre per hundred pounds. Stangel's studies were done cooperatively with the Tennessee Valley Authority and West Virginia University.

