

## TENT CATERpillARS

(*Malacosoma* spp.)

**Florida:** Late-instar *M. disstria* larvae on oak at Gainesville, Alachua County. **Illinois:** Small nests of *M. americanum* observed in southeastern area.

## A SPIDER MITE

(*Oligonychus subnudus*)

**California:** Eggs and adults heavy on pine in San José, Santa Clara County.

## NANTUCKET PINE TIP MOTH

(*Rhyacionia frustrana*)

**Alabama:** First adult emergence of season occurred in pine tree tips in Mobile and Baldwin Counties. Few adults merged as far north as Dallas County.

## A PINE TUSSOCK MOTH

(*Halisodota ingens*)

**Colorado:** Third-instar larvae abundant and feeding on pine near Elbert, Elbert County.

## OYSTERSHELL SCALE

(*Lepidosaphes ulmi*)

**California:** Heavy on willow along State highway in Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County. Trees weakened by *Pterocomma flocculosa* infestations show greatest damage. **Maryland:** *L. ulmi* heavy on maple at Shadyside, Anne Arundel County.

## A SOFT SCALE

(*Ericoccus quercus*)

**Oklahoma:** Noted on blackjack oak in Midwest City, Oklahoma County.

## SOFT SCALES

**California:** *Ehrhornia cupressi* heavy on cypress in Fresno, Fresno County. *Saissetia coffeae* locally heavy on deodar cedar at San Francisco, San Francisco County.

Compiled from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, university staffs, and WTT readers. Turf and tree specialists are urged to send reports of insect problems noted in their areas to: Insect Reports, WEEDS TREES AND TURF, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

## Bacteria Break Down Weed Killers

Soil bacteria break down weed killers about as fast in the laboratory as they do in the field, according to University of Maryland Research Scientist Dr. James Parochetti.

Earlier research has attributed chemical loss to leaching (washing away by water) and volatilization (evaporation). But his study indicates that this is not the case.

Dr. Parochetti added soil separately to two chemicals, IPC and CIPC, and sealed them in laboratory flasks. Thus, no leaching or volatilization could take place. Any chemical loss had to be by microbial activity.

Chemicals broke down in this laboratory test about as fast as they did in field experiments. Dissipation of both chemicals, Dr. Parochetti concluded, was due almost entirely to bacterial action.

Conflicting reports regarding rates of dissipation of these chemicals led to Dr. Parochetti's experiments. Some reports had previously indicated that CIPC persisted longer in the field, and was therefore more effective for weed control. But he found that in both laboratory and field that 90% of both chemicals had dissipated within 4 weeks. However, he did find that CIPC was biologically more active and more toxic to plants. This facet alone would make it appear to last longer in the soil because smaller amounts of it would continue to kill weeds after the IPC had become ineffective.

## Suppliers Personnel Changes

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Kansas City, Kans., recently revealed the assignment of Ray Fitzgerald as manager of the company's newly organized north central region. Fitzgerald will manage marketing of T-H products from the company's Minneapolis, Omaha, and Des Moines operations. In another appointment, the chemical maker has added Albert A. Lockhard to the sales staff of its New Orleans, La., office.

## Advertisers

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## Literature you'll want

Here are the latest government, university, and industrial publications of interest to the readers of *Weeds Trees and Turf*. Some can be obtained free of charge, while others are nominally priced. When ordering, include title and catalog number, if any. Sources follow booklet titles.

**Plant Pests of Importance to North American Agriculture**, Index of Plant Virus Diseases, Catalog No. A 1.76:307, 1966, 446 pp., \$2.50, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

**Pine Tip Moths**, by C. R. Jordan, Head, Extension Entomology Dept., Leaflet No. 13, il., September 1964, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

**Applicator for Precision Placement of Chemicals in Soil**, by R. F. Dudley and R. L. Ridgway, ARS 42-123, October 1966, 8 pp., il., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Md. 20705.

**Common Poisonous Plants of New England**, Catalog No. FS 2.2:P75/5, Reprinted 1965, 23 pp., il., 35¢, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

**Spittlebug Damage to Coastal Bermuda**, by John C. French, Area Extension Entomologist, Leaflet No. 28, il., June 1965, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

Tyler Corp., Benson, Minn., maker of fertilizer-handling equipment, has chosen Warren Jackson to manage its distribution in Western Canada.

Velsicol Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill., recently appointed William H. Bricker to the newly created position of general manager for the company's Agricultural Chemicals Division.

## Classifieds

When answering ads where box number only is given, please address as follows: Box number, c/o Weeds Trees and Turf, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

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## WANTED TO BUY

**HIGH-PRESSURE sprayers, skid or truck mounted**, prefer 500-1500 gal. tank capacity. Paul Kucik, 17207 Archdale, Detroit, Mich. KE 3-8589.