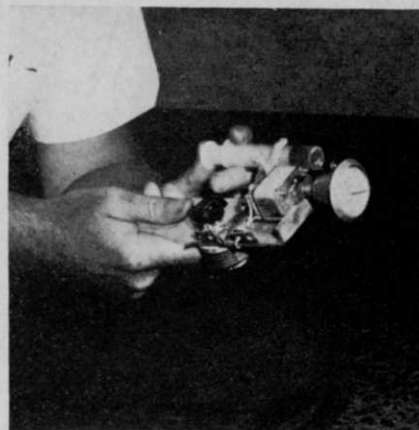




New officers and board who will direct activities of 1967 Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association, Inc., are, left to right: Board member, Lew Seflon, Lew Seflon Spray Co., Portland, Ore.; Vice-president, Stanley Raplee, Washington Tree Service, Seattle, Wash.; Board member, Jack Daniels, Greenup Spray Service, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Seibold, Major Spray Service, Portland, Ore.; and President, James Overton, Miller Products, Portland, Ore.



Ultra low volume applicator with only a 12cc tank was demonstrated by Washington research entomologist Dr. Joseph L. Saunders. He predicts that similar units will become practical for commercial use in the future.

Spraymen Concerned With New Products And Better Service At Seattle Annual

A WTT report of the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association, Inc., at Seattle, Washington, during September.

SPAYMEN are looking ahead. They are truly becoming professional pesticide applicators. Awareness of their public image, care in application techniques to help that image, concern with effectiveness of their service, efforts to work together, and other factors point to improved stature for spraymen.

Such was evident at the recent Spray-O-Rama staged at Seattle Center, Seattle, Wash., by the Pacific Northwest Spraymen's Association, Inc. Most of their 2-day program was tied to new techniques in service, new methods of control, and new products and equipment coming on the market. Even telephone use techniques were covered by Mrs. Judi Simonis of Pacific Northwest Bell, who told the group to expect microwave units and picture phones in the foreseeable future.

Among new products creating group interest was Slo-Gro, a growth inhibiting chemical developed by Uniroyal. Known earlier as MH-30T (a formulation

of maleic hydrazide), the registered trademark for marketing purposes by Uniroyal will be Slo-Gro. Thomas E. Cowan, technical representative for the

Dr. Joseph L. Saunders, assistant entomologist at Western Washington Research and Extension Center, Puyallup, Wash., center, discusses Systex-R use which he says can control Dutch elm disease with Robert Mitchell, Agricultural Chemicals, Portland, Ore., left, and Stan Iversen, Neil A. Maclean Co., Seattle, Wash.





Discussing growth regulators, and MH-30T in particular, are, left to right: Don Mock, Shamrock Spray Service, Seattle, Wash.; T. P. Strand, Weaver Exterminating Co., Yakima, Wash.; and Thomas E. Cowan, Uniroyal technical representative, Los Angeles, Calif. Cowan presented research and field test results of new chemical, Slo-Gro, developed by Uniroyal.

same rules apply for trees sprayed with Slo-Gro as for grass. Most rapidly growing trees and wood shrubs respond favorably to treatment. Among those successfully tested to date are elm, sycamore, ash, maple, alder, athols, eucalyptus, oak, mulberry, black walnut, pepper, liquidambar, and a number of shrubs. Cowan says the chemical has proved particularly applicable over top trimming to prevent regrowth interference with utility lines.

Apply Only On New Vigorous Growth

By way of summary, Cowan said that Slo-Gro is effective only when applied on new, vigorous growth. Spray must thoroughly wet and cover all new growth, though he cautioned against excess drip or runoff on lawns and under trees. Slo-Gro is soluble in water and once mixed does not need further agitation. Spray must be applied so that it penetrates through the upper foliage and down to the new growth.

Dr. Roy Goss, agronomist at the Western Washington Research & Extension Center, Puyallup, Wash., provided the group with turfgrass management recommendations. He tied his turf management recommendations to those most often affecting the ground sprayman. In discussing soil fumigants, Dr. Goss pointed out that all soils in

company, presented results of field test work with the chemical. He also discussed Alar 85, another new growth regulator for which clearance is expected within the next year.

Cowan predicted that spraymen will be using more growth regulators in the immediate future. Such chemicals, he said, change growth pattern only. They do not kill the plants, but merely change the physiology of the growing vegetation.

Slo-Gro, according to Cowan, has been found particularly useful on steep highway banks which are difficult to mow. Grass, when mowed at 3 inch or greater heights, can be held back to the point that it need be mowed only 2 or 3 times during the year. The same type maintenance is applicable for golf course roughs, cemeteries, and certain industrial areas. Slo-Gro for such treatments can be applied for about \$20 per acre using the full rate of 1-1/3 gallons in 75 to 100 gallons of water, usually with a boom sprayer. Use of X-77 as a surfactant is very important (1 quart/acre if humidity is 60% or less and 1 pint if humidity is 80%).

Also, Cowan said it is practical

to cut the dosage of Slo-Gro to 2/3 gallon per acre if less reduction in growth is wanted. There is also less chance of any discoloration at the reduced rate. However, Cowan stressed that any browning lasts only about 2 weeks. Grass sprayed at 3" to 4" heights has been easily maintained at 6" to 8" heights for the year in Uniroyal's field tests.

Cowan said that about the

Only the left half of the locust, below, was sprayed with Slo-Gro, a new Uniroyal growth inhibiting chemical. Note retardation of growth during the single season after treatment. Spraying is done just after growth begins in spring season.



their natural state contain weed seeds, fungi, nematodes and other soil borne pests. Fumigation before planting is about the only way to clean them up, he said. But it is often a questionable practice because of costs and the waiting period of 2 to 3 weeks before planting. Herbicides will kill most weeds and may be more practical. Yet, he suggested that spraymen weigh the disadvantages of using a herbicide at a time when young grass seedlings are also susceptible. Waiting until grass is established to kill weeds means that the weeds have already crowded out some desirable turf.

If soil is fumigated, Dr. Goss reported an easy method for determining the time when it becomes safe to plant grass seed. He suggested placing radish seeds at the regular planting depth at random spots over the area. Keep the area moist. If the radish seeds germinate in the normal time, it is safe to proceed with planting. If not, allow a few more days.

Entomologist Dr. Joseph L. Saunders of the Western Washington Research and Extension Center, Puyallup, Wash., stirred the group with the statement that he could guarantee control of the elm leaf beetle with one application of Systex-R. This chemical, Dr. Saunders said, will protect large trees, those 10 to 15 inches in diameter, for two months. Within 2 hours after application, he said, beetles leave the trees. He has been field testing the J. J. Mauget Company's injector, using the Birdin systemic injector capsule. Dr. Saunders also demonstrated an ultra low volume applicator with 12 cc tank. Smaller tanks of 1 or 2 cc's, he said, have also been used as a research tool. The spray unit he demonstrated was designed and built by Chemagro Corporation for specially formulated chemicals.

Elected to offices for the coming year were: James Overton, Miller Products, Portland, Ore., president; Stanley Rapple, Washington Tree Service, Seattle, Wash., vice-president; Charles Seibold, Major Spray Service, Portland, Ore., secretary-treas-

urer; and board members, Lew Seflon, Lew Seflon Spray Company, Portland, Ore., and Jack Daniels, Greenup Spray Service, Seattle, Wash.

Fusarium Blight Bluegrass Investigation Scheduled

Symptoms similar to those of Fusarium blight have been spotted on Merion bluegrass in Michigan for the past 2 years. As

a result, Dr. Robert P. Scheffer, plant pathologist, and Dr. Nicky A. Smith, Extension plant pathologist, both of Michigan State University, have started an investigation to determine if Fusarium blight is present. If so, they will survey sod growers, landscapers, golf course superintendents, and others to pin down extent and prevalence of the disease.

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