

MSU's First Turf Class Is Graduated, Placed

The first graduates of Michigan State University's Turfgrass Management Technical Training Program are now "on the job," receiving starting salaries ranging from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per year.

MSU's new 18-month program combines 4 terms of classroom training with 2 terms of on-the-job experience. Classroom instruction includes, aside from English and business courses, such areas as: principles of turfgrass management, soils and soil fertility, botany, chemistry, plant pathology, entomology, irrigation and drainage, turf equipment, and maintenance of trees and shrubs.

Applications for the program, which begins in September, are now being accepted by Robert LaPrad, Institute of Agricultural Technology, Room 120, Agriculture Hall, MSU, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

Treatment for Webworms On Honey Locust Trees

Brown, webbed-together foliage in the tops of a thornless honey locust or mimosa tree indicates probable mimosa webworm infestation.

Richard L. Miller, Extension entomologist at The Ohio State University, says that first-generation webworms appear in late June, with a second generation appearing in August. Generally a number of larvae cooperate in building nests about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, although a single larva may web 2 or more leaflets together and feed inside the enclosure. These nests may occupy most of a tree's foliage. Silken threads hanging from a tree is the result of larvae lowering themselves to the ground.

According to Miller, the webworm can be controlled with



MSU's first Turf grads and their instructors are: seated, left to right, Scott Sincerbeau, John Kosmalski, John King, Turfgrass Management Program Coordinator. Standing, left to right, Dr. James B. Beard, MSU Turf Specialist, Fred McMullen, Larry Jackson, Bruce Wolfrom.

either DDT or Sevin 50% wettable powder at 2 tbsps. per gal. of water. Thorough coverage of tree tops provides the best results.

Systemic insecticides are also effective, says Miller, but he recommends that a professional make the applications.

Safeguard System Protects Buyers or Pesticides

Fear not, pesticide buyers! According to Frank Boys, agricultural chemicals specialist at the University of Delaware, you can count on 3 safeguards for getting your money's worth in chemical quality and quantity.

Firstly, Boys points out that pesticide manufacturers keep daily records and samples of each batch of chemicals processed in their plants. This helps ensure that all pesticides maintain the same quality standards.

By referring to the batch number on the bottom of pesticide containers, buyers can obtain information on whatever pesticide they desire.

Inspectors of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Pesticide Regulation Division carry out another safeguard. They collect and analyze pesticide samples to ensure that the products contain all ingredients in the amounts listed on the labels of the containers. USDA inspectors also regularly check the effectiveness and safety of registered pesticides. If a product is found to be misrepresented in any way, steps are taken to correct the violation immediately.

The third safeguard is carried out by "backup teams" of state chemists and inspectors, says Boys. These people collect samples from manufacturers, distributors and users in all areas of the state and analyze them to further assure the validity of label specifications.