

USDA Imposes Restrictions To Stop Crane Fly Spread

Emergency plant quarantine regulations are being imposed to prevent the artificial spread of the European crane fly from recently discovered infestations in the State of Washington, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Native to northwestern Europe, this crane fly is a pest of lawns, pastures, grains, and other crops. Since it was first reported in British Columbia, Canada, in 1965, ARS plant protection officials have maintained a watch for the flies in the State of Washington near the U.S.-Canadian border. Although flies have occasionally been trapped near the Canadian border in Washington since 1966, no established infestation was confirmed in this country until April, 1970, when larvae were found at and near Blaine in Whatcom County, Wash. The new emergency quarantine is being imposed as a result of these finds.

Emergency regulations provide for immediate control on the movement of articles that could spread the pest from the newly quarantined area in Whatcom County. Items subject to restrictions include:

soil, compost, humus, mulch, peat, and decomposed manure, plants with roots, grass sod, used mechanized cultivating and soil-moving equipment.

Such regulated items cannot move from the quarantined area unless they have been treated to destroy European crane fly infestation.

The European crane fly, *Tipula paludosa* Meig., has become a serious pest of lawn and pastures in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia since its discovery there. It has been estimated that growers in the Fraser Valley spent more than \$¼ million dollars to control the pest in 1969.

Merion Bluegrass Assn. Appraises Artificial Turf

Merion Bluegrass Association has published a report giving the advantages and disadvantages of artificial and natural grass. It was issued after months of survey and examining the pros and cons as given by experts. The text covers stadium use, golf use, and home use.

Samples of the 12-page booklet are available. For more information, circle (723) on the reply card.

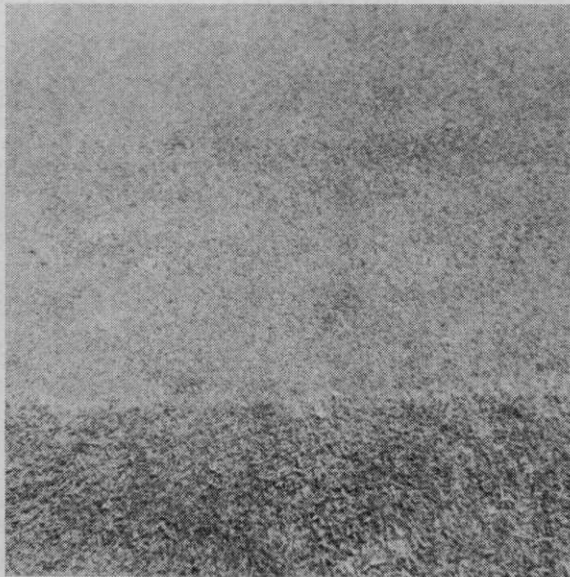
CIBA, Geigy Directors Announce Merger Proposal

Boards of directors of CIBA Limited and J. R. Geigy S.A. agreed today to recommend a merger of the two companies to their respective shareholders. A joint statement was issued in Basle, Switzerland, by CIBA and Geigy.

"Considerations of cost explain why a merger by way of absorption of one firm by the other had to be chosen instead of a combination of the two companies into a new company which both would otherwise have considered more appropriate and desirable. Accordingly, CIBA Limited will change its name to Ciba-Geigy Limited and J. R. Geigy S.A. will be merged into it.

"It is envisaged that extraordinary shareholders meetings of both CIBA Limited and J. R. Geigy S.A. will be held in Autumn 1970 to take a decision on the merger agreement."

Headquarters for Geigy in the United States is in Ardsley, N.Y. The American affiliate of CIBA is located in Summit, N.J. Both companies manufacture dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, agro-chemicals and optical brightening agents.



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The picture, taken 5 days after spraying, shows Penncross Bentgrass was not affected in any way.

(By the way, a lake on the course was sprayed at normal levels at the same time. After 5 days the algae was GONE.)

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