

1970 Society event. Most will subsequently appear in Journal form and are available at \$5 for each Journal copy from the Society.

Gordon E. Smith, chief of the Environmental Biology Branch for TVA, Muscle Shoals, Ala., and host for the meeting, presented a resume of TVA control programs regarding Eurasian watermilfoil. First found in TVA waters in the Watts Bar Reservoir, this water weed had infested 25,000 acres by 1969 in eight TVA reservoirs. Damage, Smith said, depressed real estate values, stopped recreational activities such as boating, fishing, skiing, and swimming, clogged municipal and industrial water supply intakes, and provided extensive new breeding areas for mosquitoes in surface mats from July until midwinter.

Most efficient method of reproduction has been the spread by fragmentation. Either large, mature plant parts break off and float to new areas, or small 2- to 6-inch plant tips are abscised, float for a time, and then settle to the lake bottom often to develop roots and start new colonies. A single, 2-inch fragment, Smith reported, may take root and grow 4 feet or more in one season. During the second year, multiple stems arise from the rooted base and may achieve lengths of 8- to 15 feet.

Smith reported that more than \$1.5 million had been spent in the

'62-'69 period in treating an accumulative 35,636 acres. Treatment varied but mostly consisted of a granular preparation containing 20% 2,4-D acid equivalent (butoxyethanol ester) dispersed by helicopter at a rate of 100 pounds of granules per acre, a 20% granular formulation of butoxyethanol ester of 2,4-D on attaclay granules, a liquid dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, both applied at rates of 20 and 40 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre. Diquat was also used at the rate of 1 gallon (2 lb. cation Diquat) per acre. Such chemical control, Smith said, brought control but areas he said are normally reinfested by new fragments either from other areas or from a few surviving plants. In brief, he stated that even 99% control was insufficient to keep this weed permanently in check.

Experience with keeping raceways and ponds used by commercial trout producers free of weeds and algae was related by Dennis L. Vedder, director of fishery ecology, Marine Biochemists, Waukesha, Wis.

Vedder related that water weeds in raceways slow the flow of water and cause temperatures to rise. In the case of trout, a 3 or 4 degree rise during the summer can be lethal. Also, when water slows down, fecal deposits and waste food accumulates in the bottom and further adds to the problem of fertilizing weed growth. Weeds in turn make har-

Dave Petersen Forms KDM Company

David P. (Dave) Petersen, formerly with Stull Chemical Company of San Antonio, Tex., has organized a new company to make and sell water-in-oil emulsifier systems.

Petersen, who has 20 years experience in the herbicide industry—ranging from agricultural through industrial and military—will develop custom systems for use in both agricultural and industrial chemical formulations. The new company, operating as the KDM Company, P.O. Box 6814, San Antonio, Tel. 512-826-4040 will include chemical development and manufacturing services. Market planning and development services will be available.

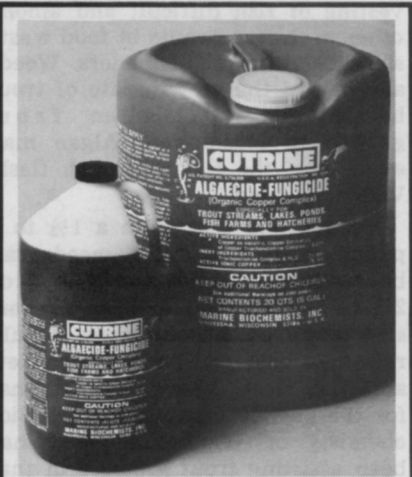
Among Petersen's experience has been research and development of the original water-in-oil "invert" emulsion technology for pesticide applications. He worked closely with the first field applications in which inverts were used via helicopter applications. This work was mostly on industrial rights-of-way

vegetation control programs. He has also been active in plant design and production, and in advertising and sales promotion along with market planning and development. His military service was partly concerned with armed services anti-crop and defoliation programs.

The KDM Company formally began operations July 20.



Dave Petersen, right, talking about invert emulsions at the Hyacinth meeting.



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