

## Ohio's Worst Nursery Pests

Here's the ranking of insects and disease pests in Ohio nurseries in 1970 as compiled by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry.

Rank 1969	Rank 1970	Pest
5	1	Spruce mite
4	2	Cooley gall aphid
3	3	Fletcher scale
1	4	Taxus mealybug
2	5	Eastern spruce gall aphid
9	6	Aphids (misc. hosts)
6	7	Birch leaf miner
12	8	Bagworm
7	9	Black vine weevil
13	10	Spruce Needle Mixer

Rank 1968	Rank 1969	Disease
1	1	Scab (Flowering Crabs)
2	2	Crown Gall (Woody Hosts)
17	3	Mildew (Perennials)
10	4	Leaf Spots (Perennials)
3	5	Foliar nematodes (Mums)
11	6	Anthraxnose (Shade trees)
....	7	Apple scab (Malus)
4	8	Juniper blight (Juniper)
7	9	Cedar apple & Hawthorn rust
8	10	Verticillium wilt (Woody hosts)

## Which? Algicide or Algistat To Clear Up Foul Water

Slimy swimming pools, clogged industrial water filters, foul drinking water — algae is usually to blame.

Long-term environmental control may be the ideal solution to algae problems. But a University of Wisconsin water quality specialist feels that immediate chemical treatment is necessary when nuisance algae threaten public water quality and hygiene.

Speaking at the First National Biological Congress, George Fitzgerald contended that the first step in chemical control is to decide whether to completely kill the algae with an algicide or simply to keep them at a low level with an algistat.

"This decision," said Fitzgerald, "depends on the kind of algae. Some, even in very small amounts, cause foul odors, while others are only offensive in extremely large numbers."

Hardness or alkalinity of the water supply is another factor to consider when selecting a control chemical, according to Fitzgerald. For example, copper sulfate, unless properly treated, combines with some of the chemicals in hard water and drops out of solution. This is also a problem with some compounds currently used to control algae in swimming pools, he added.

Often the algae themselves may be releasing compounds into the water which inactivate the algicides, Fitzgerald explained.

Some algae are enclosed in a sheath which protects them from the algicide. Others, growing in a thick mat formation, may be killed at the surface but will escape the algicide at the center.

Scientists are currently investigating new ways to make algicides more effective. Fitzgerald suggested applying different algicides in a predetermined sequence.

Another possibility is the use of synergists, chemicals which are not in themselves toxic but which increase the toxicity of algicides.

"Probably the most effective control of algae problems in swimming pools and industrial cooling towers is preventive maintenance," Fitzgerald said.

"If the proper concentration of chlorine is well circulated through the pool, algae will not be a problem. Likewise, regular use of an algicide on water cooling towers will prevent a build-up of the problem algae which clog pipes and cause dangerous overflows."



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