

More than 5600 cubic yards of Vita-Bark nursery mix is being used for building the first turfgrass race course in Northern California at Golden Gate Fields, Albany. Planting material being used is one-third Vita-Bark Nursery Mix, two-thirds washed sand, and commercial fertilizer. Grass will be seeded in February. The bark mix is made up of 90% pure bark from white fir, red fir, and pine. Material is passed through a quarter-inch screen and contains nitrogen, iron and a non-ionic biodegradable wetting agent. For more details, circle (717) on the reader service card.

## National Annual Turfgrass Expenditure by Regions

Region (U.S. Census Bureau Division)	Expenditure	Percent of Total
New England (Maine, Vt., N.H., Mass., Conn.)	\$183,271,396	4.2
Mid-Atlantic (N.Y., N.J., Pa.)	496,657,562	11.5
East North-Central (Wis., Mich., Ill., Ind., Ohio) West North-Central (N.D., S.D., Minn., Iowa, Nebr.,	772,188,186	17.9
Kan., Mo.) South Atlantic (W.Va., Va., Del., D.C., N.C.,	378,750,526	8.8
S.C., Ga., Fla.,)	742,864,584	17.2
East South-Central (Ky., Tenn., Miss., Ala.)	374,687,236	8.7
West South-Central (Okla., Ark., La., Texas) Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Colo.,)	570,179,610	13.2
Ariz., N.M.)	199,073,182	4.6
TOTAL	\$4,326,546,994	

The turfgrass industry is big and growing. The above table is from 1965 census data. Scope of the industry is no doubt considerably larger as of this date. New data are expected shortly. Included in the table are data which encompass production and maintenance of specialized grasses and other ground covers as needed in development and management of facilities for green areas.

## Sex Attractant Tested For Gypsy Moth Control

A sex attractant is being tested for control of gypsy moth by the United States Department of Agriculture. Officials report that the test is being run in Alabama.

Basis for the field test is a sex attractant known as disparlure. The theory of control is to disperse the product by aircraft over an area to confuse males and prevent their finding the females. In the Alabama test, however, only male moths were used and the disparlure dispersed to keep the males from locating lure-baited traps. This was to prevent a new infestation in this previously moth-free area.

Tests indicate that the system may make it possible to keep male moths from finding females and so prevent the breeding of new generations.

However, scientists point out that the main weapon in use against gypsy moth now is nonpersistent carbaryl, sold under the trade name of Sevin and manufactured by Union Carbide. This insecticide is low in toxicity to birds, fish, wildlife, and humans. Even though they have high hopes for use of the sex attractant and are continuing tests, USDA officials point out that nonpersistent chemicals will continue to be one of the primary controls of the gypsy moth for the forseeable future.

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