

## EDITORIAL (from page 9)

in developing noise abatement programs. This may be fine for big industry, but for a fewer than 15 man operation the services of this type of person is not economic.

The study also suggests operating only one piece of noise making equipment at a time, substituting belt drives for gears, dampening vibration, installing flexible mounts for motors, hoses or couplings, isolating the noise source and a host of other controls. If this fails, as it will most likely will in the case of chain saws and chippers, then the last alternative is to establish administrative controls. These would arrange work schedules for employees, rotate employees around the noise source, divide the work among several workers, and shut equipment down when the upper limit of duration for a high noise level is reached.

We submit that now is the time to be acting on this proposed study. The evidence in favor of adopting it is supported by data that leaves little to be questioned. We predict adoption of the study by OSHA. A word to the wise is sufficient.



Officers who will serve the Central Plains Turfgrass Foundation for the coming year are Larry Runyon, Kansas City, Mo., vice president (at left); Dr. Ray Keen, Kansas State University, secretary-treasurer (standing); and Edmer Easley, Wichita, president. Both Keen and Easley were reelected at the annual meeting, which was held in conjunction with the annual KSU turfgrass conference.

# insect report

## INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

### CONIFER APHID

(*Cinara canadensis*)

VIRGINIA: Taken on juniper in Montgomery County July 6, 1972. This is a new State record

### CRAPEMYRTLE APHID

(*Tinocallis kahawaluokalani*)

MARYLAND: Very heavy and injurious to plant at Baltimore. Population included males, oviparous females, new eggs and viviparous females. Sexual forms rare.

### CERAMBYCID BEETLE

(*Leiopus variegatus*)

NEW JERSEY: All stages very heavy under bark of large mimosa tree on property in Haddonfield, Camden County in June 1972. Mimosa so badly weakened by several years of frequent defoliation by *Homadaula anisocentra* (mimosa webworm) that tree was cut down. *L. variegatus* found when bark stripped from tree. This is a new State record. Larvae are known to occur in many varieties of hardwood. It is not known if this cerambycid has been found in mimosa previously.

## TREE INSECTS

### WHITE PINE APHID

(*Cinara strobi*)

SOUTH CAROLINA: Populations increased in white pine plantations in Piedmont area.

### ELM LEAF BEETLE

(*Pyrrhalta luteola*)

NEW MEXICO: Damage heavy to Siberian elms at Farmington, San Juan County.

### SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

(*Dendroctonus frontalis*)

NORTH CAROLINA: Increased over Tusquittee Ranger District in Cherokee and Clay Counties. Population ex-

panding rapidly. Survey revealed 60+ newspot infestations. Also problem in Randolph, Surry, Davie, Davidson, and Stanley Counties. ALABAMA: Established infestation killed 100+ Virginia pines along main highway near top of Cheaha Mountain State Park in Cleburne County. Recently emerged adults seen.

### VARIABLE OAKLEAF CATERPILLAR

(*Heterocampa manteo*)

OKLAHOMA: Heavy infestation on oaks in Bryan County declined. Fully grown larvae left trees in Payne County. ARKANSAS: Specimens submitted from Benton County. Much lighter in northwest area than farther south. Attacked by diseases and parasites in most areas. WEST VIRGINIA: Larval damage heavy on about 300 acres of scattered red and black oaks in Hardy County.

### TORTRICID MOTH

(*Archips semifervans*)

PENNSYLVANIA: Outbreak of past 6 years declining. Defoliation, over 1 million acres previous 2 years, decreased to 610,000 acres in 1972. Timber loss heaviest in State for many decades. Entire forests killed over large areas of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming Counties.

### OBSCURE SCALE

(*Melanaspis obscura*)

KANSAS: Heavy on bur oaks near Wichita, Sedgwick County. Overwintering nymphs averaged 400+ per square inch, many twigs and branches dead.

### PINE NEEDLE SHEATMINER

(*Zelleria haimbachi*)

CALIFORNIA: Scattered infestations damaged ponderosa pines on Klamath National Forest in Humboldt drainage area. Some of better plantations affected. Active in Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Infestations to be checked in spring 1973 after new growth appears.

## BENEFICIAL INSECTS

### AN ENCYRTID WASP

(*Ooencyrtus kuwanai*)

RHODE ISLAND: Released 60,000 against *Porthetria dispar* (gypsy moth) eggs in Providence County October 3. OHIO: Total of 10,000 specimens of this egg parasite of *Porthetria dispar* (gypsy moth) released in immediate area of Auglaize County where male moth previously trapped.