

# **Fylking Ecology**

0217® Brand Fylking Kentucky bluegrass lawn seed and sod contribute greatly to the improvement of the surrounding environment. It's superior density crowds out weeds requiring much less chemical weed control.

Fylking's high disease resistance means less disease and little, if any, chemical treatment for turfgrass diseases.

Green chlorophyll in grass blades absorbs carbon dioxide. Oxygen is released into the air from the plants, and with Fylking's greater density and leaf blade multiplicity it is calculated a 50 foot square lawn will supply daily oxygen for four people.

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# Editorial

# Applicator's Tea Party

With the exception of the states of Washington and Kansas, the professional applicator has no voice in the administration of the application and use law enacted by his state. The situation ostensively parallels our early colonial history of taxation without representation.

As you recall, the British, like our state governments tightened up colonial administration and began to tax the colonists on imported goods. Our state governments, swept by the wave of environmental emotionalism, have, in 38 states, enacted tough application and use laws which limit, restrict and require licensing of applicators in the performance of their jobs. Like the British monarchy, never a thought was given in consulting the applicator for whom the law was passed.

While we endorse workable legislation and the provision for licensing of professional applicators. we cannot condone the parochial attitude of state administrators. A quick review of selected states shows a national myopia that must change, and soon. For example, Arizona's pesticide board is comprised of 13 members from private industry; Hawaii's advisory committee has 17 members who represent every segment of agriculture, health, structural pest control, and natural resources except the custom applicator; Iowa has a farmer experienced in the application of agricultural chemicals on the commission, yet farmers are exempt from licensing under the law; New Jersey's Pesticide Control Council specifies nine members, six to be state appointees and one to be a farmer, one a toxicologist and the last an ecologist; and the list goes on.

This gross snubbing of the professional applicator in favor of persons who probably have never applied an environmental protection chemical is further amplified in the fact that in all but nine states, administration of the law is delegated to the state department of agriculture, state plant board, commission of agriculture and commerce or the board of regents of the state university. We submit that this is totally out of line in view of the fact that in most states, farmers are exempt from the law.

The crux of the issue is administration without representation. The early colonists organized the Sons of Liberty groups and rejected the British goods. Professional applicators must become organized in each state and lobby for a seat on the administration board.

Pressure must be placed on the state legislature and the governor to move this board from the department of agriculture to a newly formed department of environmental protection or similar state agency. Already this has taken place in

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# — meeting dates —

Ohio Parks and Recreation Conference, Cleveland-Sheraton Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13-15.

Tidewater Shade Tree Conference, 2nd annual, Norfolk Botanical Gardens Auditorium, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14.

Metropolitan Shade Tree Conference, Lubber Run Recreation Center, 300 N. Park Drive, Arlington, Va., Nov. 15.

Washington State Weed Conference, Chinook Motel and Tower, Yakima Wash., Nov. 15-17.

Nebraska Turfgrass Conference, Kellogg Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., Nov. 20-22.

Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference, student union, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., Nov. 29-30.

Texas Turfgrass Conference, Memorial Student Center, College Station, Tex., Dec. 4-5.

National Agricultural Aviation Association Conference, 6th annual, Las Vegas Hilton (international) Hotel, Nev., Dec. 11-14.

Ohio Turfgrass Conference and Show, Franklin County Memorial Building, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12-14.

Western Association of Nurserymen, 83rd annual meeting and trade show, Plaza Inn, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 7-9.

North Carolina Nurserymen's Short Course and Trade Fair, 36th annual, University Student Center, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 7-9.

Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, 44th annual International Turfgrass Conference and Show, Boston, Mass., Jan. 7-12.

New York State Arborists Convention, Annual, Nevele Country Club, Ellenville, N.Y., Jan. 14-17.

California Weed Conference, 25th annual, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, Calif., Jan. 15-17.

Michigan Turfgrass Conference, 43rd annual, Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Mich., Jan. 16-17.

Southern Weed Science Society, 26th annual meeting, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La., Jan. 16-18.

Ohio Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference, annual meeting, Sheraton-Columbus Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 21-25.

Rocky Mountain Regional Turfgrass Conference, 19th annual, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, Jan. 25-26.

Penn-Del Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference, annual meeting, Marriott Motel, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25-26.

Annual Winter Seminar for Commercial Arborists, O'Hare Concord, Rosemont, Ill., Jan. 30.

Virginia Turfgrass Conference, Sheraton Motor Lodge, Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 30-31.

Midwestern Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference, annual meeting, Holiday Inn, 1926 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc., Feb. 6-8.

Northern California Turfgrass & Environmental Landscape Exposition, 9th annual, Hall of Flowers, San Mateo County Fairgrounds, Feb. 7-8.

Professionals Turf & Plant Conference, 5th annual, Holiday Inn, 80 Clinton Street, Hemptead, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 16.

### **EDITORIAL** (continued from page 4)

Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, New York, Oregon and New Jersey. Agriculturally oriented administrators can not and should not be expected to speak for the professional applicator on every interpretation of the law. The applicator must speak for himself and his organization.

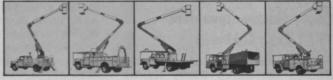
In the State of Washington, the governor appoints, among others, three licensed applicators to sit on the Pesticide Board. Likewise, Kansas' 13 member pesticide board acting in an advisory capacity, includes both a custom ground applicator and custom aerial applicator.

History has proved that without representation, laws become superficial and anarchy reigns. We urge state administrators concerned with use and application laws to look favorably to the addition of a certified professional applicator to the pesticide board. The consequences of ignoring this issue could be tantamount to another Tea Party.



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