

—trimmings—

FALL LEAVES can damage turf if left to accumulate. A heavy layer of leaves increases disease, reduces photosynthesis and recovery of grasses, particularly in shady locations, according to Purdue University extension agronomists. If leaves are shredded, spread them as uniformly as possible over the entire area.

A NONCERTIFIED APPLICATOR in Illinois has been fined for applying pesticides near Kankakee without a license. The arrest and fine constituted the first action by the State since the Illinois Custom or Public Application of Pesticides Act was made law. Inspectors are currently calling on landscape contractors to check the status of their licenses. Unannounced checks are also being made of applicators, on-the-job in attempts to finding application violations.

TOBACCO samplings of the flue-cured variety have indicated six percent contained DDT-TDE residues, according to the USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The two insecticides were banned in 1970 for use on tobacco. Application constitutes a violation of Federal law. This example serves as warning to applicators who attempt to use DDT-TDE compounds in spraying ornamentals or other vegetation.

ALLIGATORWEED in Arkansas has increased 20-fold in the past three years. When first discovered in the southwestern part of Arkansas County in 1968, the weed covered about 10 acres. By fall of 1969, 50 acres were infested. In September 1971, 220 acres were reported infested by the Corps of Engineers. The weed, a native to South America, is one of the most difficult of the aquatic weeds to control because it will grow free-floating on water, rooted to the bank, emersed through nine feet of water, in irrigated fields and even on dry land.

Chemical control is available but labeling restrictions prohibit its use in flowing water. The heaviest infestations are located in bayous, streams and rivers. Silvex, a 2,4,5-T derivative, gives effective control. However, because it is a hormone-type herbicide, damage to adjacent crops may be incurred through spray drift.

Biological control through the release of a South American flea

beetle looks promising. The beetle feeds exclusively on alligatorweed.

Efforts are currently being made to encourage landowners to start control measures immediately.

HITCHHIKING GYPSY MOTH continues to be sighted in new areas. Latest location to be struck is Lorain County, Ohio, where USDA officials have reported an egg mass containing well over 100 individual eggs, two cocoon cases and two cast-off larval skins. Officials of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) say the infestation was found in a survey following the discovery in August of seven male gypsy moths near a recreational vehicle sales and storage lot.

31,000 AMERICANS are tree farmers. Nationwide, they own 74 million acres of forest land.

QUARANTINE OF EUROPEAN CHAFER is now officially terminated. USDA says that control measures used against other insects also help to combat this pest of soil, plants with roots, grass sod, plant crowns, and roots for propagation. This action removes Federal regulations from all states previously under quarantine — Connecticut, Mas-

sachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

BUMPER STICKER BOOM is affecting nearly every segment of America. Radio announcers, newspapers and TV are making unusual stickers a part of every news program. Subjects from love to lettuce are plastered on autos more prominently than the manufacturers name. Latest to be offered is one entitled "Pesticides and Fertilizers are made to HELP THE ENVIRONMENT NOT HURT IT!" If you are interested in acquiring quantities of these with your firm's name imprinted on it, contact Thomson Publications, P. O. Box 50160, Indianapolis, Ind. 46256.

WHITE AMUR or Chinese grass carp has been taken out to dinner, courtesy of the State of Florida. Although the menu of this herbivorous fish is decidedly water hyacinths, the cost of the project still amounts to \$130,000. Randolph Hodges, state natural resources director, said the fish would be used in six isolated and tightly guarded ponds in various parts of the state. The three year program is designed to test the ability of the fish to clean up weed-choked waterways.

The Law In Review

With passage of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, it is important to understand the new terms mentioned in the law. These terms will have direct bearing on you the applicator and your business. Definitions of key words of the Law include:

CERTIFIED APPLICATOR: Any individual who meets the prescribed standards set by his state certification program and who is authorized to use or supervise the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use.

PRIVATE APPLICATOR: A certified applicator who uses or supervises the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by him or his employer or (if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities) on the property of another person.

COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR: A certified applicator (whether or not he is a private applicator with respect to some uses) who uses or supervises the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use for any purpose or on any property other than that defined in the definition of a private applicator.

UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A CERTIFIED APPLICATOR: Unless otherwise prescribed by its labeling, an environmental protection chemical is considered to be applied under the direct supervision of a certified applicator if it is applied by a competent person acting under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed, even though such certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the pesticide is applied.