

Certified Public Accountants. It is a means of establishing professional image for their occupation. As of October 1972, five superintendents were currently "Certified" in Maryland.

Attempts to increase communication between segments of the turfgrass industry in Maryland were made by the people involved in the formation of the Maryland Turfgrass Council. This Council was formed to promote and unite the interests of individuals, organizations, public and private institutions, and industry for the improvement of turfgrass in Maryland. The organization hopes to bring together people from all segments of the turfgrass industry and move toward the achievement of common goals. Whether or not the Maryland Turfgrass Council can achieve these objectives remains to be seen, but their objectives are in the interest of the Maryland turfgrass industry.

Progress has been made in 1972. More progress will be made in 1973. Plans are already made for the Eighth Annual Maryland Sod Conference to be held in College Park, March 8. This and other educational programs will continue to increase the body of turfgrass management knowledge in the industry.

Research on quackgrass and bermudagrass eradicating chemicals and management procedures will continue in 1973 as will variety evaluations and studies designed to increase our understanding of turfgrass management.

We must continue in our effort to unite as an industry and establish

lines of communication between the segmented turfgrass interests.

We must continue to promote programs that raise the image of our profession.

We must get about the task of determining the importance of turfgrass to the people of the State of Maryland. Progress requires *time* and people with *determination*. The Maryland turfgrass industry has both.

Environmental Color Film Promotes Wise Herbicide Use

A new film, "In Harmony With Our Environment" has just been released by Amchem Products, Inc.

According to the company, the film helps bridge the gap in associating the use of herbicides with man and his environment. Amchem says that the continued use of weed and brush control chemicals is absolutely essential to man's continued well being. At the same time, they believe applicators must thoroughly understand herbicides and use them properly.

The film shows long shots and close ups of herbicide application along utility rights-of-ways with helicopters. It also depicts the testing and analysis a candidate chemical is subjected to before it can be registered by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Accompanying the film is a new brochure which answers questions about herbicides.

For more information about this 16mm color film write: Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa. 19002.

Plant Resistance To Pollution Is Maryland Research Project

A botanist at the University of Maryland is conducting research on the ability of plants to withstand disease after exposure to low doses of ozone, an air pollutant.

According to Dr. Charles R. Curtis, an associate professor specializing in plant pathology, the combination of automobile exhaust and sunlight produces ozone, a highly reactive gas which is extremely toxic to plant cells. Dr. Curtis' research will help to establish the degree of influence which ozone has on the susceptibility of plants to disease-causing organisms.

He explained that the work is important because there is a "critical lack of basic scientific data concerning ozone damage to plant enzyme systems associated with plant disease-resistance mechanisms."

Because all enzymes are proteins, Dr. Curtis is studying protein structure in plants to determine the ozone damage to the plant enzyme systems. He is using a relatively new technique in his research, called two-dimensional electrophoresis, which provides a visual image of plant enzymes present.

By comparing the enzymes from ozone-treated and untreated plants, some idea of the ozone effect on plants may be found.

After completion of the study, Dr. Curtis will apply the same techniques to studying effects of sulfur dioxide on plant enzymes. Sulfur dioxide is an industrial air pollutant, but is not as toxic to plant cells as ozone.

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