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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I would like to draw attention to an error in the article DAWN ATTACK . . . ON HYDRILLA which appeared in your June issue.

Reference was made to treatment rates and cost per treatment in terms of acre feet. All such references should be in terms of SURFACE ACRES. **Doug Jones, Advertising Manager, Applied Biochemists, Inc.**

Dear Sir:

It was with considerable dismay that I recently read "Infrared Aerial Photography — Easier Than you Think!" by Wildman and Clark in the October issue of WEEDS TREE and TURF.

. . . it has managed to convey in unmistakable language the ideas that color infrared film (photography) is heat-sensitive and that "previsual detection" was achieved. Neither is true. Color infrared film (either 2236 or 2443) is not heat-sensitive in any sense of the word. "Previsual" infers that plant stress is visible on the CIR photography before it is visible to the human eye. I know no one, including ourselves, who has done a great deal of work with applications of CIR to the plant sciences (forestry, agriculture, etc.) who have ever achieved true "previsual" detection. What is sometimes confused as "previsual", but technically is not, is when the stressed part (e.g., the top of a tree) is not visible on the ground, but can be seen from the air. But even in these cases, it will often be visible to the airborne human observer and on color film as well as CIR. **Merle P. Meyer, Director, Institute of Agriculture, Remote Sensing Laboratory, University of Minnesota, College of Forestry, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

Dear Sir:

Your editorial in the September, 1974 issue of WEEDS TREES AND TURF concerning our rather low priority on the lists of chemical manufacturers, law-making bodies, etc., brings to the forefront the necessity of all our diversified industries working together. If this could be done successfully, I am sure our "minor" position would be uplifted to one of major influence.

For example, The Long Island Pest Control Association and the Long Island Arborists Association, both of which we are a member, have recently sent out questionnaires to their members requesting the type and amounts of various pesticides being used which would then be forwarded to the appropriate chemical companies. This is a good start. However, if these two associations combined their data and forwarded it to the above companies, theoretically our influence with them would double. Now, take this effect and combine it with the sod growers, park superintendents, nurserymen, and other segments of the industry and we begin to really make ourselves felt.

A good first step in getting these associations to work together could be to develop a liaison between these groups using individual members. These liaisons, should: 1. be active in a local, state, or national association, 2. have some working knowledge of the association he is to liaison with.

Many associations are now actively working to educate the public, lobby for favorable legislation, and influence suppliers. Since many of the individual association problems are all our problems, it's time to get together. **W. William Abrams, Prudent Controls Corp., Copiague, New York.**