Industry News and Newsmakers

Greenbelt Buys Moody, Nees

Greenbelt Industries Inc. has announced the purchase of Moody Sprinkler Company and Nees Turf Supply. A group of private investors from within the irrigation industry comprise the nucleus of the Greenbelt venture.

Jim Head, spokesman for the Greenbelt group, has been named President of Moody Sprinkler Company, Inc. Other Moody officers will be A. C. "Ade" Klinkenberg, Vice President of Marketing, Rick Green, Vice President of Production and Leo Feuer, Secretary/Treasurer.

"The goal of this group is very simple," says Head. "We plan to use the well established Moody organization and its fine reputation for quality equipment as the foundation to build a strong, highly competitive irrigation manufacturer."

In addition to expanding the existing turf market, Moody plans rapid development of products in the lawn and garden, agriculture, hardware and international markets.

Head, former owner of South Orange Supply, a Southern California irrigation distributor, plans to direct Moody Sprinkler toward a program closely tied to its distributors.

"As president of the National Arborist Association, it is my privilege, with this bronze plaque to dedicate this live National Christmas Tree presented to the American people by the National Arbor-ist Association." With these words NAA president, Thomas A. Morrison, Wil-mette, Ill., (left) opened the ceremonies at which a commemorative plaque was installed at the National Christmas Tree in Washington, D.C. The occasion was appropriately Arbor Day 1975. Pictured at right is Bill Ruback of the National Capitol Park Service who will be responsible for the care of the tree.

Carbide's Sevin 4 Oil Insecticide Registered for Spruce Budworm

Sevin 4 Oil carbaryl insecticide has really at a rate of 1 pound per acre. ceived federal registration for protection of spruce and fir foliage against spruce budworm. The material will be acres of Maine forests this summer. Spraying began in early June and will take two to three weeks to complete.

Some 20,000 acres of budworm infested spruce-fir forests in Aroostook County, Maine were sprayed with the material in June of 1974 as a test. "Results showed good protection of foliage and that's what we were after," said Dr. John Dimond, professor of entomology, University of Maine.

Dimond explained that an important criteria of the test program was to determine the economics of various chemicals used. "Because pulpwood is a low value crop," Dimond said, "we were trying to determine the best material to use so that we don't apply any more chemical than the minimum amount necessary to keep those trees alive. We've demonstrated that Sevin 4 Oil works, and now we have to find the most economical application rates.'

J. P. Cartier, Union Carbide field development representative for the Northeastern U.S., said Sevin 4 Oil will be used operation-

Tests also will be conducted at lower

Sevin 4 Oil is a unique liquid forused operationally on one-half million mulation of Sevin carbaryl insecticide in a low volatile, nonaromatic oil. This oil base formulation may be applied as an ultra-low volume or low volume aerial spray. The material is particularly well suited to large scale programs for control of forest and rangeland insects, due to its resistance to weathering and wash-off by rain. This results in longer residual activity on plant surfaces than Sevin wettable powder formulations. Another advantage is that the material needs to be applied only once per season for budworm control.

> Dimond said the spruce budworm is a very mobile insect that now has established itself in most forest lands in Maine, Quebec and New Brunswick.

> An estimated 185,000 cords of the spruce-fir timber in the Maine spray project area have already been lost to budworm attack. This infestation has been increasing steadily in eastern North America from five million acres in 1963 to an estimated 100 million acres now according to Dimond.

OSHA Training Institute **Gets Improvement Award**

Presidential Management Improvement Certificates for 1974 were awarded to the instructional staff of OSHA Training Institute in an award ceremony recently at the facility in Rosemont, Ill.

The award, the only one presented to an element of the U.S. Department of Labor for 1974, is based on criteria requiring "achievements having an outstanding impact on increased effectiveness in a vital function of government, including improved service to the public."

Citing accomplishments of the Institute faculty that made the award possible, Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, head of OSHA, who presided at the award ceremony, presented certificates to eight faculty members.

Stender conveyed to those pres-

ent at the ceremony the congratulations of James T. Lynn, Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, who, in forwarding the certificates for presentation, had noted that "the significant achievements of these individuals in improving organizational effectiveness set an outstanding example for others in the Federal Government and reflect favorably upon (the Labor) Department."

EPA Sets Use Agreement For Noise Testing Lab

EPA announced recently that a use agreement has been negotiated with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration whereby EPA will use approximately 260 acres of land and buildings located within NASA's Plum Brook Research Center near Sandusky, Ohio, to conduct noise emission tests in connection with enforcement of new noise control regulations.

The 1972 Noise Control Act requires that EPA identify and set standards for new products that are major sources of noise pollution. In order to provide a national reference test site and to avoid relying completely on manufacturers' tests to determine compliance with the regulations, EPA determined that it would need a site of its own to conduct standardized tests for product noise emissions.

In choosing the Sandusky site, the Agency took into account such things as weather conditions, ambient noise levels at the site, and the proximity of the facility to places where products to be tested are manufactured.

To date, EPA has identified new medium and heavy duty trucks and new portable air compressors as major sources for which noise emission standards are feasible. As proposed, the EPA standards for these products will go into effect in late 1976.

EPA is currently considering noise regulations for tires, motorcycles, school buses, specialty and light trucks, lawnmowers, automobiles, snowmobiles, bulldozers, truck refrigeration units, garbage compactors, and other products. Limited simultaneous testing of different products is foreseen in the immediate future, but as more prod-

ucts come under regulation, EPA will expand the test facility.

EPA's noise regulations are expected to affect many small manufacturers who do not have noise testing facilities or the finances to construct them. Such manufacturers may wish to conduct their product verification tests at the Sandusky site.



Charles H. Cissel, vice president of Guardian Tree Experts and president of the Maryland Arborist Assoc., presents a plaque to Al Shigo, chief plant pathologist for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Durham, N.H. The plaque reads "Dr. Alex L. Shigo, for dedication and superior service to the Maryland Arborist Association in the field of tree preservation, 1975."

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Landscaping, Horticulture In Need of Trained People

Arborists, florists, golf superintendents, landscape contractors, landscape designers, landscape maintenance firms, nursery businessmen and related horticultural enterprises are looking for young people with training in horticulture relating to production and landscaping.

With the current emphasis on ecology and maintaining or improving the environment, many firms specializing in these areas of horticulture are limited either in the scope of services they are able to provide or the quality of the service by the lack of personnel with adequate scientific horticultural training.

Thus, a number of horticultural associations cooperated in a national survey aimed at determining the expanding training opportunities available in these fields. The survey was planned as a follow-up to a similar one conducted in 1969. Participating in the current survey were the American Association of Nurserymen, American Sod Producers Association, Associated Landscape Contractors of



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America, National Arborist Association, National Landscape Association, Sprinkler Irrigation Association and the Professional Grounds Management Society.

Owners and managers of florist, nursery and landscape horticultural businesses, explained representatives of the cooperating associations, are becoming increasingly aware of the improved training programs at the technical level leading to certification or an associate degree. At the college and university level, some training institutions are emphasizing more applied work experience for those students planning to enter industry in contrast to a curriculum for someone planning a career in teaching or research.

In contrast to the earlier survey which only attempted to reach these training institutions offering a technical certificate or associate degree, this survey also attempted to reach those offering baccalaureate degrees in similar horticultural specialties. The survey was sent to 225 institutions in the U.S. and Canada. Of these, 202 responded.

The survey lists the name and address of the institution, the type of certificate or degree offered, the length of the training program, whether or not a work/study or coop program is offered on an optional or mandatory basis, and whether or not instruction in sprinkler irrigation is included in the training program. In addition, the survey requested the number of students majoring in the specialty areas and in general environmental (ornamental) horticulture. The specialty areas included were nursery, landscape architecture, landscape contracting, landscape maintenance, general landscape, turf grass, arboriculture, and flori-

Copies of this survey, entitled National Survey of Post High School Vocational Horticulture Training, are available for \$1 from the participating associations.

Guide to Turfgrass Pests, New Publication from NPCA

A new technical guide on identification and control of lawn pests is now available from the National Pest Control Association.

NPCA's Guide to Turfgrass Pests

is oriented towards the increasing number of commercial applicators in outdoor pest control. The 50-page manual provides descriptions and accompanying color photographs of every major insect and disease pest that attacks the American lawn. Descriptions detail:

- Scientific and common pest name
- Local or regional pest name
- Geographic locations where pests occur
- Host grasses
- Time of year when pest is active
- Conditions of lawns which favor pest development
- Description of pest and life cycle
- Symptoms of pest damage which aid in identification

A special lift-out page for continuing updates on chemical controls for pests described is also included.

The new guide costs \$10 for NPCA members and \$15 for non-members. Order the manual from National Pest Control Assn., Dept. OPS, Suite 1100, 8150 Leesburg Pike, Vienna, VA 22180.

Growing Bark Industry Plans Florida Meeting

The bark industry has burgeoned into big business during the past decade. Many mills which previously ignored the production possibilities for bark have been made aware that bark is a highly diversified product whose market is great and still expanding. Bark producers, those who are thinking of opening bark plants, nurserymen, grounds managers, landscape contractors and educators should plan now to attend the 1975 Annual Meeting of the National Bark Producers Association (NBPA).

This meeting, to be held October 2-5, in the Key Biscayne Hotel, Key Biscayne, Florida, will feature leaders of the bark industry discussing their specialties under three general outlines — merchandising and packaging, marketing of bark products and bark packaging techniques.

For further information, write: National Bark Producers Association, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Virginia 22101.