

## POSTING & NOTIFICATION REGULATIONS

STATE	WHO?	SIZE?	WHERE?	WHEN?	CONTRACTS?	TO WHOM?
Connecticut	C, LC, GC, TS, HO	**	spec. intervals	time of app	no	central registry
Florida	**	**			no	central registry
Illinois	C, LC, TS, GC	4x5 8 1/2x11	spec. intervals, conspicuous pts. on golf courses	time of app	no	customers, neighbors, upon request
Massachusetts	C, LC	4x5	conspicuous pts.	prior to app, time of app	no	customers, upon request
Maine	C, LC, TS	4x5	spec. intervals, conspicuous pts. on golf courses	prior to app or time of app	no	upon request central registry
Minnesota					yes	
New Hampshire	C, LC, GC	8 1/2	conspicuous pts.	prior to app	no	customers, upon request
New Jersey	C, LC, TS, GC, PC		conspicuous pts.	prior to app, upon request	no	
New York	C, LC, TS	5 1/2x8 8 1/2x11 12x12	75 feet apart 100 feet apart 150 feet apart	time of app	yes	
Ohio	C, LC	4x5	conspicuous pts.	time of app	no	customers, neighbors, upon request
Rhode Island	C, LC	4x5	conspicuous pts.	prior to app, time of app	no	customers, neighbors, upon request
C = commercial applicators LC = lawn care operators		TS = tree & shrub companies GC = golf courses		HO = homeowners PC = pest control operators		
**under development				Source: Pesticide Public Policy Foundation		

### PESTICIDES

## New York State legislation is defeated

ALBANY, N.Y. — A state appeals court has struck down complicated regulations being battled by New York lawn care operators.

The five State Supreme Court appellate justices ruled that the New York's Department of Environmental Conservation should have conducted an environmental impact study before implementing the rules.

Laws passed in 1983 and

1987 that require posting, contracts and pre-notification remain intact.

The rejected regulations consisted of 40 pages of detailed rules. "It will be a much-simplified notification package," says Elizabeth Seme of the New York State Green Council.

"It's a relief that these regulations won't go through because there's no way that we could comply with them," says Laurie R.

Broccolo, manager of lawn and tree care at Ted Collins Associates in Victor, N.Y.

"We couldn't even understand some of the regulations" because they were poorly written, she adds.

"Most people couldn't understand them," Seme agrees. "You had to go back and read them each time" a pesticide-related business decision had to be made.

Some of the rejected re-

quirements included the posting of signs every 75 feet around a property, and tight restrictions on how companies could re-schedule applications after rain delays and similar interruptions.

The state still retains the option of appealing the ruling.

(For other regulations affecting LCOs, as of January, 1990, see chart above.)

—Jim Guyette □

### TANKS from page 8

Jones estimates the group coverage will cost less than 20 per cent of what they might pay for a commercial policy, with no deductible.

"We have to offer it to our members because they can't find it anywhere else," says Jones. "It's a reasonable premium rate compared to being thrown in with petroleum companies, convenience stores and gas stations." □

### SEED

## Turfseed industry seeking commitments

PORTLAND, Ore. — The seed industry is readying its defense against anti-field burning legislation. A final showdown on the issue is expected late this year.

Dr. Bill Meyer, director of research for Turfseed and Tee-2-Green and president of the Oregon Seed Trade Association, recently updated members on the is-

sue, outlining how the association will work for fair legislation. He also stressed the need for moral and financial support from seed producers.

"Our actions on this issue," predicts Meyer, "will determine the outcome of issues related to chemical use, dust problems and groundwater concerns, to

name just a few."

A Political Action Committee (PAC) has been formed to accept donations to finance lobbying efforts. In a written message to seed company members, the association suggests donations of between \$5000 and \$7500 to finance the pro-field burning campaign.

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**Dr. William Meyer: "We cannot bury our heads and hope somebody else will take care of our industry."**

One initiative would level an immediate ban on burning. Another calls for a virtual ban on burning by 1995, at which time burnable acreage would be reduced to 50,000 acres. Exceptions would exist to go beyond the limitations of propane flaming in cases of using appropriate emission control technologies.

According to Meyer, such propaning standards are unreachable with current technology.

"There is no question that we must find alternatives to open burning," insists Meyer. "However, we must have enough time to test alternatives to field burning."

Meyer says the industry proposal, which would allow for 160,000 acres of field burning for eight years, "must be presented to the public and decision makers as the most appropriate public policy choice." □

## Fresa clover is alternative to mowing in Southwest locales

LAS CRUCES, N.M. — Southwesterners have an alternative to mowing: fresa strawberry clover, a groundcover developed in the New Mexico State University Agricultural Experiment Station breeding program.

According to Dr. Arden A. Baltensperger, a person could get away with mowing fresa as little as twice a year. More frequent mowing, however, will keep the clover more uniform and looking good.

The NMSU crop scientist not only developed fresa, which was released in 1983, but also has it planted in his own yard.

Fresa can be planted by itself in low traffic areas, or mixed in with other grasses. It is not for everyone, he cautions, as the clover will not take wear and tear from children as well as many grass lawns will.

An attractive ground cover, fresa stays green about 10 months of the year. It has pink flowers and resembles strawberries, Baltensperger says, although there have been problems with bees on the fresa at his home.

In field tests, fresa compared favorably to other clovers for winter color and general appearance. Importantly, it had a lower growing height and plant height

than other strawberry clovers. In making selections for fresa during breeding, low plant height had been a primary consideration, Baltensperger says. Fresa needs about as much or more water as bermudagrass, but doesn't need any nitrogen fertilization, Baltensperger adds.

He points out that fresa strawberry clover is a legume, which means it can fix nitrogen from the soil. To enhance this nitrogen fixing capability, some phosphorus might need to

be applied to fresa. The nitrogen fixing properties of fresa make it valuable in a mix, because it can provide nitrogen to other grasses, the scientist says.

In field tests, researchers found the general appearance of dormant bluegrass and bermudagrass was improved by having fresa in the stand.

Although fresa has not been tested outside of the Southwest, Baltensperger notes some interest in the clover in France and in the Netherlands. □



**Dick Holschu (left) and Bill Culpepper: DowElanco to be a market leader in providing industry with new technology.**

### INDUSTRY

## Resources spur DowElanco

CLEVELAND — Focusing on the customer and the health of the green industry is the emerging philosophy of DowElanco, Inc.

Representatives of the chemical giant, forged by the recent merger of Dow Chemical and Eli Lilly, say the company has learned from corporate America's inability to match foreign competition in the 1980s.

"The lesson is not lost on DowElanco," says commercial director Bill Culpepper. "We need to be more focused on the customer. We need to know what they need and then do it."

Culpepper and general manager Dick Holschu tell LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT that DowElanco will "do it"

through educational programs and by creating four divisions within the company. They are: turf and ornamentals; industrial insecticide; vegetation management; and marketing of technical chemistry. Each division will have a sales and marketing staff.

"The combining of our technology is going to allow us to be a leader in providing new technology to the market," adds Holschu. "We know that bigger is not necessarily better, but we now have the critical mass of sales dollars and dollars to reinvest into the discovery of new technology. Our goal is to use this to become a full-blown partner in the markets that we serve." □

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