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The Cover

New for the industry is the Earth Saw, introduced by the Ditch Witch Division of Charles Machine Works, Perry, Okla. Shown here, it is actually sawing out a trench for irrigation lines through Florida coral. It has also sawed its way through 8-inch reinforced concrete and is especially recommended for working frozen ground. Equipped with special carbide teeth, the unit comes in two sizes, one cutting to depths of 24 inches, a larger one up to 30 inches. Both units open 4-inch wide trenches. Teeth revolve during trenching. See story, page 34.

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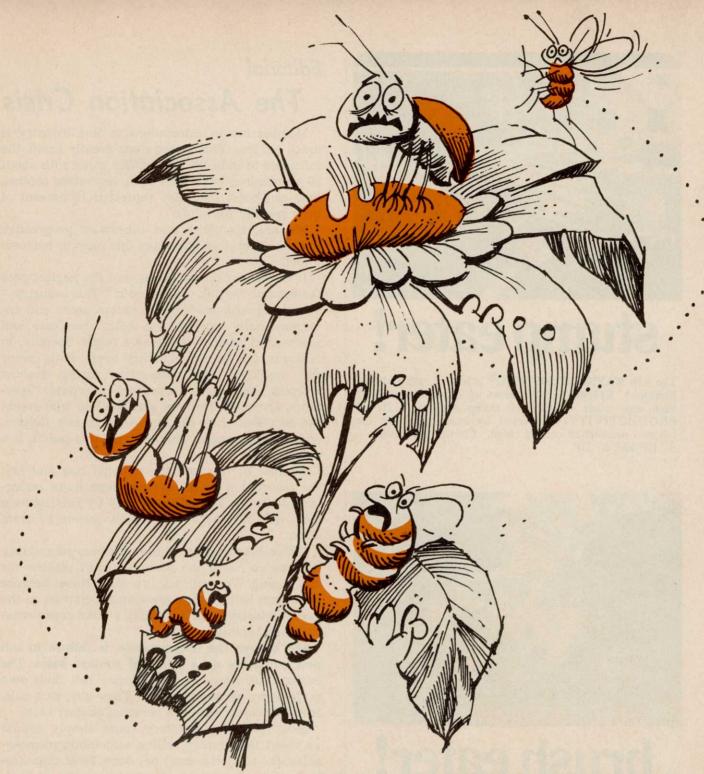
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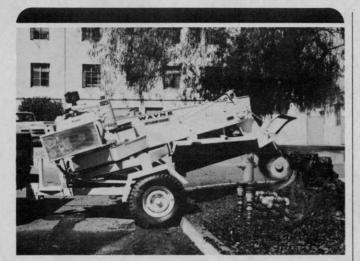
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Editorial The Association Crisis

Membership in associations in this industry is much too low. This factor alone greatly limits the influence of industry groups. We work with about 20 associations concerned with vegetation control. Few can boast that they represent 10 percent of their specific discipline.

We are dismayed that otherwise progressive business operators will leave this facet of business undone.

It is a fact of the business—and the neglect goes far beyond "letting George do it." This industryconcerned with keeping the nation green and environmentally upright via both chemicals and mechanical means-is facing a crisis. Socially, in business, and in civic activity areas, both owner and employee find themselves facing doctors, lawyers, engineers, carpenters, computer operators, druggists, bankers, and the like who resent the fact that they use pesticides in any fashion, and for any reason. Contact with this public is a daily thing.

Because of this and the national hue and cry, the association voice becomes even more important. It can be strengthened only by participation from new members-and money generated from dues.

We've heard about all the members complaints. And we've heard the normal run of reasons for not joining. We won't try to answer these, because we do not believe they prevent associations in the green industry from attracting a more representative membership.

We believe the major reason is failure to sell new prospects on a personal contact basis. The custom businesses in our industry sell their own services by personal contact. They buy, as a rule, from salesmen, and on a personal contact basis.

Most executive-secretary staffs simply cannot go about the country selling association memberships. So, the job doesn't get done. Most organizations limp along with 10 percent or less of their potential.

Crux of solving the problem is selling. We believe that existing members—vitally interested in their association and their businesses-can do this selling job. They need help with promotion and sales materials. But they can recruit successfully.

The most successful associations we've known have offered such services as insurance, marketing programs, technical aids, legislature leadership, and many others. But such activities have been supported by aggressive membership which represented a big segment of their potential.

If we had any influence in this sector, we'd suggest your mailing your membership check today.



Use Princep[®] herbicide in the fall or early spring to kill weeds before they come up. That way you don't have a lot of ugly dead weeds hanging around as you do with contact weed killers.

Not that Princep eliminates the use of contacts entirely. You may need them to get the few weeds Princep misses. But starting with Princep as the foundation for your herbicide program, you can solve the bulk of your weed problems. More economically and safely than anything else.

Safely, because Princep has

little contact action, won't volatilize, and strongly resists lateral leaching in the soil. It can be used around many ornamental plantings and nearby crops.

So if your object is bare ground weed control, use the safe herbicide. The economical herbicide. And the best foundation herbicide. Princep.

For information about Princep, and other Geigy herbicides, AAtrex[®], Pramitol[®], and Atratol[®], write to Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Division of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, Ardsley, New York 10502. **Princep by Geigy**



New Look of Pesticide Bill Latest changes in the proposed Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971, now in the House Committee on Agriculture, call for two pesticide categories instead of the original three. General use pesticides would be those not considered dangerous to man or the environment and restricted pesticides would be materials highly toxic to man or the environment. New language in the latest copy of the proposed bill would confine use of restricted pesticides to trained applicators or under the immediate supervision of trained applicators. Heavy fines of up to \$25,000 could be leveled at companies and their responsible officials who knowingly violate the law. Farmers could be fined up to \$1,000 and receive 30-day-jail terms. A civil penalty provision could mean a fine of \$5,000 against a firm and \$1,000 against a farmer.

Freeze-Dried Grass Clippings Chemists of the Western Regional Research Service, USDA, Berkeley, Calif., have worked up a way to freeze-dry clippings from lawns, grind them into a meal and make high-quality, nutritive additions for poultry feeds.

<u>New Head For EPA Health Group</u> Dr. Vaun A. Newill, in charge of health-effects research for the Federal air pollution control program since 1968, has been named to manage the health-effects research program of the Environmental Protection Agency. The health-effects effort, with a staff of 350 persons and a budget of \$9 million, is directed at identifying health effects of water and air pollution, solid wastes problems, pesticides, radiation, and noise.

<u>Chemtrec--For Emergencies</u> Members of the Manufacturing Chemists Association have launched a new program to deal with emergencies that might arise during shipment of potentially hazardous chemicals. CHEMTREC, as it is called, is a voluntary effort to provide information to organizations such as police, fire, and other officials who may be dealing with the emergencies. It is being coordinated with the 18-month-old National Agricultural Chemicals Association program called the Pesticide Safety Team Network involving Class B pesticides.

USDA Research Agreement A 2-1/2 year contract with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, to develop Appalachian plants for landscape use.

Label For Krovar I DuPont has received Federal registration by the Environmental Agency for "Krovar" I weed killer as a general industrial herbicide for non-crop areas. It is a wettable powder designed for highways, railroads, industrial plant sites, and similar non-crop locations. DuPont reports the chemical is formulated to work against a wider range of weeds than bromacil or diuron when used alone, and that it reduces the need for retreatment.

Try Tandex on your own impartial panel of weed control experts.



Tandex can give you a more economical ground maintenance program.

Tandex is a soil sterilant. And it's proven its weedkilling power for use around industrial plant sites, storage areas, lumberyards, tank farms and the like. Broadleaf weeds, grasses, even woody species die when Tandex is applied. And its power persists for a season or longer.

s weeduse around tes, powder (WP 80) or use the granular form. The handy five-pound plastic container is especially convenient. grasses, s, Niagara Chemical Division, Middleport, New York 14105 with fortified oils and other herbicides for special control situations.

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RIGHTS-OF-WAY THE NEW LOOK

By HAROLD F. POMEROY

R IGHTS-OF-WAY needed for electric lines to carry energy are under wide-spread discussion.

The public is greatly concerned with their locations, and also with appearance, the methods of clearing and disposing of the trees and brush, and, finally, the maintenance programs used to control the vegetation.

The utility is even more concerned than the public. In Northeast Utilities, every effort is being made to fully utilize existing rights-ofway in order to minimize the need for new rights-of-way. When new transmission lines are planned, one of the first steps is to study present and future land use to insure that a new right-of-way does not conflict with some other best use of the land. Efforts are also made to locate lines on the sides of hills rather than along the ridges, to cross highways at right angles, and to insert angles in the lines in order to keep visibility objections to a minimum.

Mr. Pomeroy is System Superintendent of Transmission and Distribution for the Northeast Utilities Company, Hartford, Conn.

The clearance of rights-of-way has received intense consideration. Our specifications require that those areas in prominent public view such as those adjacent to roads, parks or rivers be cleared selectively. All desirable species, with mature heights that will not interfere with the conductors, are saved. The better appearing trees that are tall enough or that would grow tall enough to cause the line to trip out are trimmed back. Where the trees are too tall to permit aesthetically pleasing trimming, they are removed. Gradually, over a period of years with proper planned removal of the tall, potentially interfering trees, the area is opened up and the desirable species such as dogwoods and shrubs take over and make a natural screen for the rights-of-way.

In the areas remote from general public view, all vegetation that would interfere with construction is removed. This cutting is confined primarily to the central portion of the right-of-way which is directly under the conductors. Within the right-of-way, an the sides of this cleared area, we endeavor to obtain a tapered apppearance by selectively removing only those trees which could cause line failure at maturity.

So called "Danger Trees" are removed along the sides of the rightof-way. These are the trees tall enough or in poor condition which could fall into the lines. As time passes and the trees grow, it is usually necessary to remove additional trees along the right-of-way sides to prevent line failure for the same reasons.

Desirable species, such as laurel, dogwoods and others shrubs are not cut in either the selective cutting areas or in the remote areas. The end result with our right-of-way clearing and future vegetation management programs will be not only the natural development of a scenic, good looking, compatible area but also the establishment of potential multiple use land with greater benefits to wildlife.

After cutting comes the big problem of disposal of the cuttings. Our specification offers alternative methods applicable to the different conditions and areas of cutting.

Sawlogs and other smaller logs are normally left neatly piled where they will not interfere with construction. Occasionally, where logs will not be utilized and burning is permitted, whole trees are piled and burned.

In the selective cutting area, logs are piled out of sight, and we dispose of all the brush that can be seen. This may be by physical removal to another portion of the right-of-way or by chipping. In the remote areas, our plan calls for disposal of brush up to 4 inches in diameter by one of the following methods or a combination of them: (a) chipping, (b) burning, or (c) leaving it piled for wildlife habitat and natural decay.

Both the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts in which we operate recognize the difficulty of the disposal problem associated with the clearing of wooded areas. Both states exercise rigorous controls over open burning and we are cooperating with their regulations.

The one time burning of brush as a means of disposal has some very desirable benefits without being a major contributor to the air pollution problem.

Recent research in California has disclosed the fact that the high visibility of open burning is the main reason for protest. Intensifying heat during open burning tends to reduce the particulates and hence the appearance of smoke. Dr. Ellis Darley's research found that the burning of brush contributes relatively