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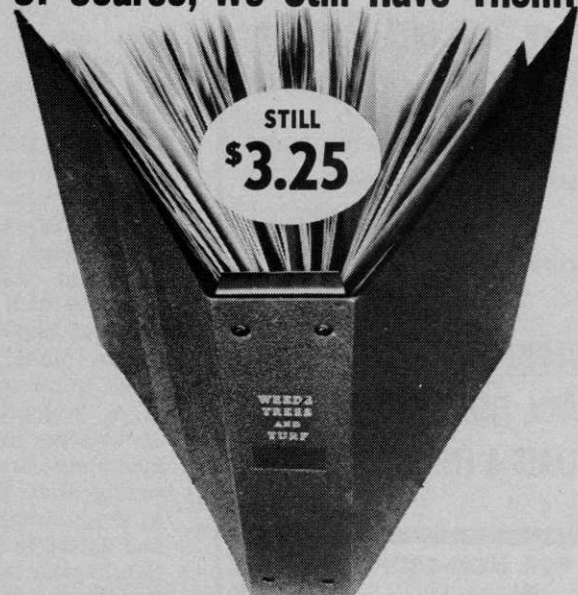
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WEEDS TREES and TURF

9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102

Some trees have been called "weed" trees because they have the inherent ability to self seed or to grow more easily in the same place where the specified tree struggles.

The real pressure now is to find more plants that can grow in these

raw, overly exposed, overly polluted situations. Perhaps the quickest results can come from discovering or seeking out individual plants that presently are growing tolerably well in these problem areas—or at least much better than similar kinds

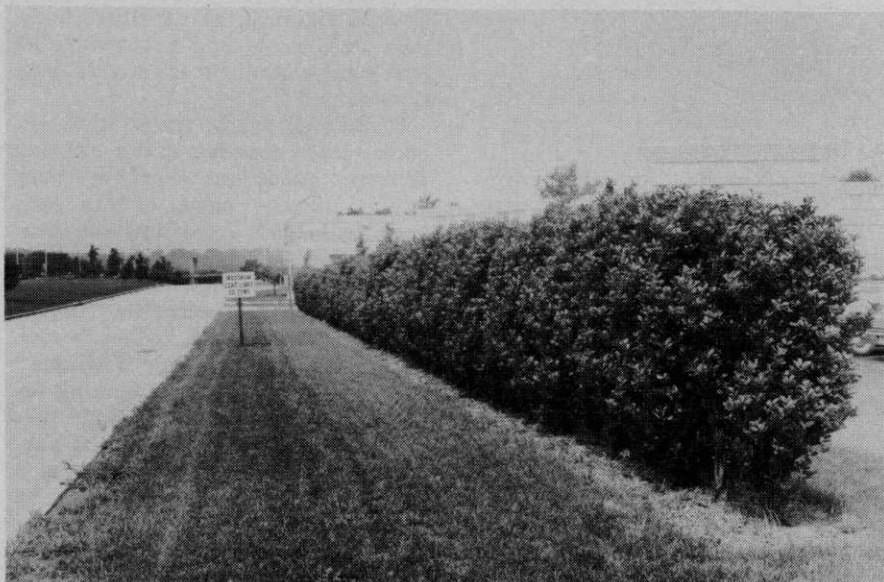
around them. If no unanticipated problems occur during the testing and initial propagation phases for these new kinds, such trees can become available, in modest quantities, within a five- to ten-year period. It may be desirable to test plant the first propagated trees in the very areas where it is proposed they will be used.

In addition, professional plant explorers accompanied by plant ecologists will need to re-explore climatically similar areas of the world to find additional superior types for further evaluation and breeding.

What kinds of plants are available now that we believe give promise of growing tolerably well under our varying man-made conditions?

Many times the leads come from plants set out in ostensibly the wrong place; for example, would you expect the bald cypress, which prefers to have its roots in or near water, to do well in a high and dry situation . . . there are dozens of convincing examples to show that it does.

The honey locust is showing remarkable tolerance to normal (?) roadside salt accumulation but that



Tallhedge is a popular hedging and screening plant. It grows tall and dense. Ideal for noise abatement plantings adjacent to highways.

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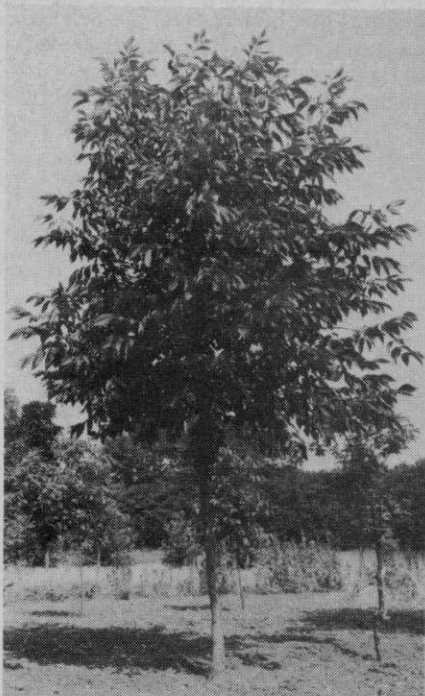
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certainly does not mean if all the trees of the normally rugged Norway maple died alongside a salt-stream highway, you could replant with honey locust and have it flourish.

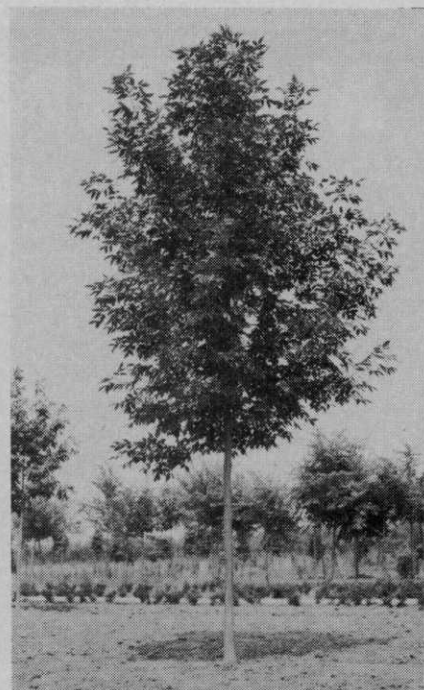
It is really a two-way street. While the professional plantsman strives to find more highway and urban tolerant tree varieties, let us hope that those in a position to exercise judgment in the use of aids which keep traffic moving during inclement winter weather do not wipe out such progress by increased rates of application or the use of newer, more perplexing chemicals.

We think we sense the beginning of a gradually changing attitude about trees in the environment immediately around us. People are saying that the places they want to enjoy trees are where they live and where they work. Each year the family who takes to the road to enjoy the woods, the park or the forest preserve find it necessary to travel farther and faster to get there.

A number of promising new varieties are available and indicate the progress that is being made in the selection of superior trees. Seedling trees of oak, ash, maple and other popular kinds are naturally quite variable. They have different shapes, heights, branching structure; differences in leaf size, leaf color, fall color and texture. But when an obviously superior tree is discovered,



Autumn Purple White Ash has dark green leaves that turn to deep purple or mahogany during the fall. The coloring will last from two to four weeks.



Marshall Seedless Green Ash leaves turn yellow in autumn. This tree thrives almost anywhere.

trees propagated from it are usually identical with the parent tree.

This fact is the basis for the plant patent laws and assures the users of vegetatively propagated trees that such plants will develop into similar progeny.

In the past, many variety selections were made on the basis of just one or two minor distinguishing characteristics. Modern tree selection attempts to include many of the inherent good qualities the species possesses. A tree with excellent form will be passed by if the foliage is disease susceptible or the fruit too large. New selections are nearly always vigorous, of excellent form, pest free, hardy and possessing the best combination possible of foliage, flowers and fruit.

Plantsmen today try to find superior trees growing under existing adverse conditions — along busy streets, in the heart of the city, near industrial areas and the like. The parent tree may be growing in a 3 to 4 foot tree lawn and yet still be in good health when its trunk is as large as 12 to 15 inches across. Or it may be growing downwind from an industrial plant looking remarkably good in spite of air pollution and the deposit of dust particles on its leaves for months at a time. In sites like these, the budded trees grow better than the naturally occurring mixture of seed trees. We recognize that not all situations would call for the budded or grafted tree.

meeting dates

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Indiana Annual Winter Conference, Indiana Association of Nurserymen and Indiana Arborists Assn., Stouffer's Inn, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4-6.

Northeastern Weed Science Society, 1972 Convention, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y. Jan. 5-7.

Connecticut Tree Protective Association, Hotel Senesta, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 6-7.

Georgia Golf Course Superintendents Association, Annual Meeting, Augusta Golf Clubs and Holiday Inn, Augusta, Ga., Jan. 9-11.

Western Association of Nurserymen, 82nd Annual Meeting, Plaza Inn, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9-11.

Helicopter Association of America, 24th Annual Meeting, Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nev., Jan. 9-12.

Mid-Atlantic Golf Course Superintendents, Annual Conference, Holiday Inn Downtown, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10-11.

Tennessee Turfgrass Association, Annual Conference, King of the Road Inn, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10-11.

Nebraska Turfgrass Conference, Tenth Annual, Kellogg Center, Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12-14.

New Hampshire Turf Seminar, University of New Hampshire, Durham, Jan. 13-14.

Georgia Nurserymen Short Course, Annual, University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga., Jan. 13-14.

California Weed Conference, 24th, Del Webb Towne House, Fresno, Calif., Jan. 17-19.

Southern Weed Science Society, Annual Meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Tex., Jan. 18-20.

Winter Turf Course, Rutgers University, New Jersey. Three-day course in lawn and utility turf, Jan. 17-19. Three-day course in golf and fine turf, Jan. 19-21.

Michigan Turfgrass Conference, Michigan State University, Kellogg Center, East Lansing, Mich., Jan. 19-20.

Ohio Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference and the Ohio State University short course for arborists, turf managers, landscape contractors, garden center operators, nursery men, and others, at the Sheraton-Columbus Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. Jan. 23-27.

Allied Horticultural Trades Congress, Special Sod Grower Session and Luncheon, Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Jan. 24-26.

Virginia Turfgrass Conference, Sheraton Motor Lodge, Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 25-26.



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Ohio Turfgrass Conference

Two interested customers take a closer look at this core shredder attachment. Here, Harold Skaggs shows how cores are shredded as a golf green is aerated. Opposite, Letherman's, Inc., was typical of trade show exhibits. More than 1,000 people attended the trade show and conference.

Fifth Annual Show and Tell

TWENTY-THREE speakers discussed 25 subjects of interest with over 1000 golf course superintendents, sod growers and industry men at the 5th annual Ohio Turfgrass Conference and show in Cleveland in early December.

In what might be described as a technical short course and trade show, guest speakers detailed useful information on nearly every phase

of turf nutrition, maintenance and turf protection. The conference brought together specialists from seven eastern and midwestern states.

While most topics presented dealt with practical management techniques or reported on research projects, Ohio State University dean of agriculture, Roy M. Rottman, presented a timely speech on "Rhetoric vs Reality."

Speaking about ecology, pollution and quality of the environment, he said "it is regrettable that so many individuals who fancy themselves as environmentalists have just not had sufficient scientific training to know whereof they speak . . . Those of us with educational background in the sciences have an obligation and a responsibility to expose the rhetoric of 'environmental gloom and doom' for what it really is and at the same time present as clearly and as forcefully as we possibly can such scientifically sound information as is available."

On public concern about pesticides, he said the scientific community has done a good job of advising the public about the direct hazards of pesticides to humans, wildlife and animals. He also praised the research accomplished and the regulations enacted that prevent toxic residues in our food.

"The current controversy centers on the public concern of the possibility of environmental pollution of pesticides in the ecosystem," he said.

The university dean told conferees about a new Laboratory for Environmental Quality on the campus of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. He said

Time for a business chat or a hard sell approach. Seed, equipment, and other turf maintenance items were displayed in 124 exhibits.



out first obtaining a permit for removal. . . ."

Furthermore, a permit "shall not" be issued for tree removal unless, (1) the tree is located in the building area or a yard area where a structure or improvements may be placed and "unreasonably" restricts the permitted use of the property. (2) The tree is diseased; injured, in danger of falling, too close to existing or proposed structures, interferes with utility service, creates unsafe vision clearance, or conflicts with other ordinances or regulations.

Permits are to be reviewed by the Miami Building Dept., including field checks and referrals of applications to other departments or agencies as necessary to determine any adverse affect upon the general public welfare, adjacent properties or city services or facilities.

Mr. Seymour said that so far, the "Tree Bank" includes arrangements with the County and the various Municipalities to first, use the trees, or heel them in until they can be permanently planted.

The Bank is interested in all movable trees, but especially the live oaks which abound in the city. He said too, that the State Department of Transportation has expressed interest in using untold numbers of displaced trees in highway plantings.

Wood Bark Industry Now Organized

Use of wood bark as a natural mulch and soil conditioner to benefit the environment is the aim of a new national organization.

Named the National Bark Producers Association (NBPA), this group will represent the bark processors and marketers of the nation. It's principal objectives will be to increase the use of bark products, establish and maintain high industry standards, provide new research programs, and speak for the industry as a whole on important national issues.

According to recent soil and erosion experiments conducted by the State of Florida, wood bark is the most effective natural mulch and soil conditioner available. The Florida tests showed that pine bark mulch reduced plant shock during rapid temperature changes and was the only natural mulch tested that did not crust and harden. Pine bark retains more than two and a half times its weight in moisture and is virtually disease and weed free.

National Bark Producers Associa-

tion represents 20 member companies, whose sales amount to several hundred million dollars. In 1971, about 15 million tons of wood bark was generated by the wood and paper industries.

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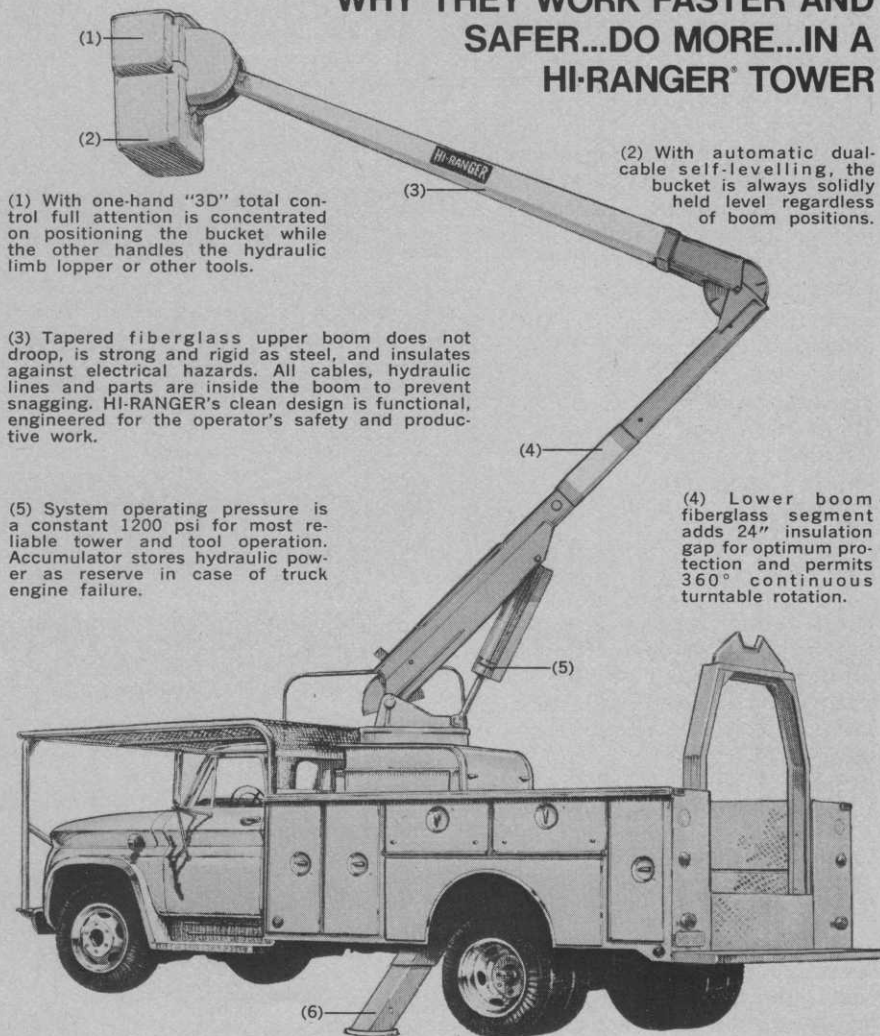
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M. L. Wilkerson, Transvaal president said. "We plan to take basic chemicals and produce 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Our plant is capable of producing 8 million pounds annually. Once production begins, we plan to carry a work force of up to 60 personnel."

He pointed out that his firm is one of three producing phenoxy herbicides in the U.S. today.

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(3) Tapered fiberglass upper boom does not droop, is strong and rigid as steel, and insulates against electrical hazards. All cables, hydraulic lines and parts are inside the boom to prevent snagging. HI-RANGER's clean design is functional, engineered for the operator's safety and productive work.

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MOBILE AERIAL TOWERS, INC.



If you need golf course equipment we have the machines, says this Toro representative. Their large exhibit area displayed the latest in turf mowers.

Soluble forms of nitrogen was also a topic. Nitrogen plays a key role in feeders of nitrogen; hence, on an annual basis more of this element must be supplied as fertilizer than phosphoric acid and potash."

He listed ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, nitrate of soda and urea as the more commonly used inorganic or soluble forms of nitrogen. Ureaform, a combination of urea and formaldehyde contains both soluble and insoluble fractions.

"The total nitrogen requirement for the growing season must be balanced with the phosphorus and potash levels and, these in turn, balanced against the natural plant food supplies in the soil. The use of nitrogen, especially soluble forms, must be keyed to the prevailing climatic conditions and adjusted to conform to the growth rate of the turfgrass," he concluded.



Scholarship winners were announced at the annual turf-grass banquet. Paul Morgan, Browns Run Country Club, Middletown, presents the Clark County Technical Institute scholarship to Tom Aldrich, middle, and Barry Muskus. Not pictured but winner of the Ohio State University scholarship were John Miller and Alan Gibson.



The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America awarded scholarships to four Ohio State University students. Here an official presents the award to: (l-r) Edward Randall Huff, Ted Lee Mochel, Robert Carl Robinson, and Stephen Otto Kilmer.

Tree Removal Stirs Ire of Miami Citizen

The City of Miami set a precedent for South Florida when it recently passed an ordinance preventing cutting of trees without a permit. And, backing up the new law with a Tree Bank is a group of conservation minded men lead by Jonathan Seymour, a Miami landscape architect.

What triggered the long considered ordinance was an ambitious realtor's stripping all growth from a wooded "hammock" area along Biscayne Bay. The large acreage is located along a mile of early-year mansions, with the growth too

heavy to even glimpse the houses. Hundreds of virgin trees, including aged live oaks, Geiger trees, and a wealth of other rare tropical growth.

The bulldozed property, which extends from Brickell Avenue to Biscayne Bay is considered less attractive today because of its neighboring contrast. Explanation of the developer, who "had no idea" what the land would eventually be used for, was "the better to sell it."

This instance climaxed years of protest against builders stripping every tree and twig from property when new homes and complexes were being built. However, this was softened some when the Metropolitan Government of Dade County passed an ordinance requiring X

number of plantings for every foot of new building per property.

The Miami ordinance stipulates "woody perennial plants" with trunk diameters of three inches, three feet "above grade," and a minimum of 15 feet, to come under the new law's protection.

Also, the ordinance applies to all vacant and underdeveloped property; in all zoning classifications intended to be redeveloped and yard area of all developed property.

It declares that "no person, organization or corporation, or any representative thereof, shall cut down, destroy, remove or effectively destroy through damaging any trees situated on described property with-

out first obtaining a permit for removal. . . ."

Furthermore, a permit "shall not" be issued for tree removal unless, (1) the tree is located in the building area or a yard area where a structure or improvements may be placed and "unreasonably" restricts the permitted use of the property. (2) The tree is diseased; injured, in danger of falling, too close to existing or proposed structures, interferes with utility service, creates unsafe vision clearance, or conflicts with other ordinances or regulations.

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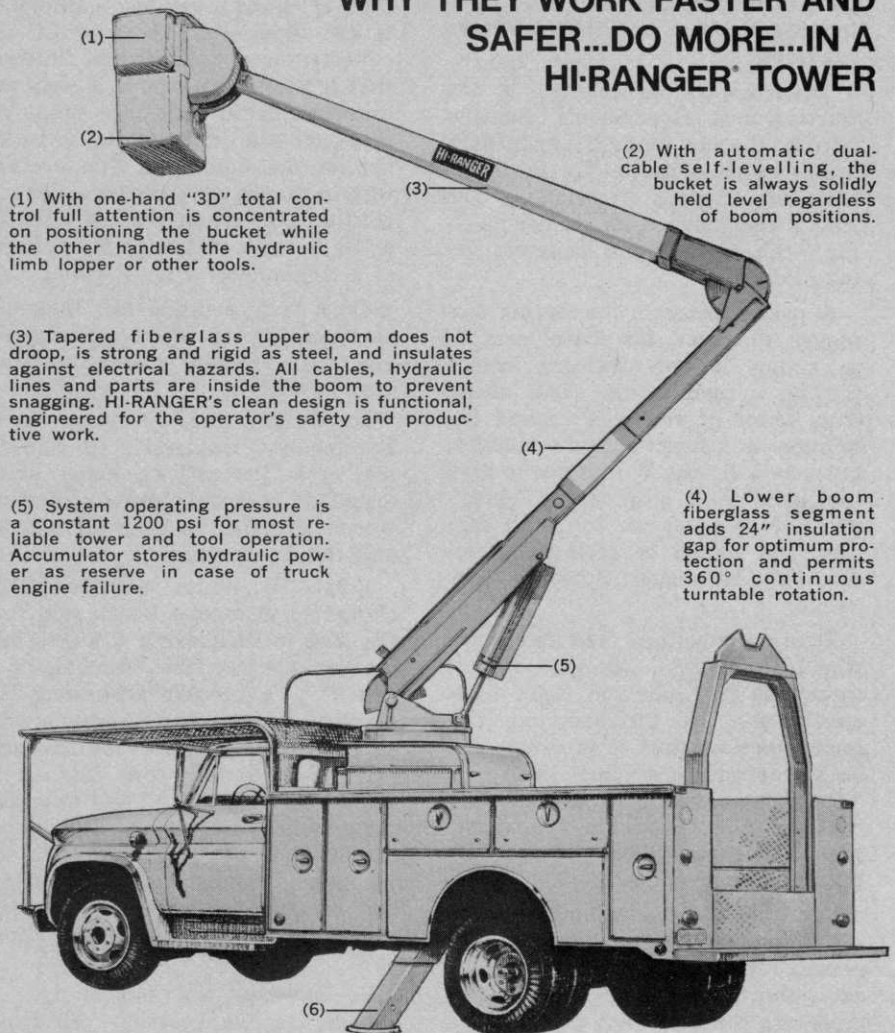
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CONTINUOUS TRAINING

Technique For Holding Employees

Diked out in Cardinal plumage, Fred Diehl, Bruce-Terminix of Broward, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, gave his audience advice on how to prevent expensive turnover in employees, or, how it is in the ornamental horticultural spray business. He, and his teammate, Douglas Palmer, Broward Community College, shared an important niche in a recent short course program; Doug speaking on the mechanical requirements for sprayers, and Fred turning the barb in the field of labor relations.

The short course was held by the Horticultural Sprayers' Association of Florida in Fort Lauderdale, and was co-sponsored by the Florida Pest Control Association. The HSAF also marked its annual meeting, with officers and directors being elected.

A prime factor in preventing employee turnover, Mr. Diehl said, is to supply proper training before putting a man in the field alone. But, "some of you won't spend ten minutes to instruct a new employee, but you will take 30 minutes to give him hell." And, stop saying "sprayman." It is a service job with dignity, and should be referred to accordingly. He suggested "spray technician."

Take an untrained man and never stop training him. Don't be biased; forget the long hair and, don't draw conclusions. He stressed too, the importance of first impressions for both management and applicant. "Your attitude as an employer must indicate enthusiasm for your company and the position you are filling; show some spirit."

Don't do all the talking; this is a time to listen, to evaluate the applicant. Also, don't be hepped on education; some men without degrees can come up with better ideas than the "educated."

Employee turnover is not due to size of the pay check or the benefits, but from lack of basic training when a new man reports for work. Mr. Diehl suggested first, sending him on the job with one of your "old timers," but one who can communicate. This doesn't necessarily mean your "best" man, either, but one who can teach. Some know the business backward and forward, but are

unable to pass that knowledge on to others.

Training, Mr. Diehl stressed, takes time and patience; don't let a new man's interest wane . . . ask him leading questions right along; give him bulletins and magazines about the industry to read; make him feel a part of the team . . . make him understand that you are concerned about his progress.

By all means, explain about the cost of doing business; equipment, labor, time, etc. Show what was collected on the job he just finished; that it isn't all gravy. It is easy and understandable how an employee may get the idea while sweating behind the hose, that you are sitting in an air conditioned office . . . getting rich! When you send him on a job he must realize he is in charge of a large piece of your wallet.

Only your attitude can make an employee proud to be working for you, and forestall expensive turnover in men.

Dr. Donald Short, Department of Entomology, University of Florida, told of a "juvenile hormone" being tested on sod webworms and army worms, designed to keep them small and non-productive.

Ralph W. White, Southern Turf Nurseries, Pompano Beach said that the key to diagnosing diseases and pest trouble in turf is "working education" . . . keeping abreast of the plentiful technical information available, attending short courses and being active in "your industry's trade association." The practical comes with observation, experience, etc.; this is not a science, but an art. Also, "education is no substitute for flat feet. You can be over educated without the practical know how."

He stressed the importance of keeping legible records; you can't keep everything in your head. Study the seasonal peculiarities of pests, and the "patterns" of grass. Be a careful observer; anticipate results of drought, too much water. . . . With time they will form a pattern . . . but remember . . . symptoms do not necessarily indicate the cause.

President Joseph C. Shaw, Shaw Nursery and Landscape Co., South Miami, relinquished the gavel to

Craig Anderson, The Professional Sprayers, Inc., of Fort Lauderdale. Other officers include Charlie P. Johnson, Charlie P. Johnson Spray Co., Miami, executive vice president, and three regional vice presidents: Larry Hatcher, Plant Industry, Inc., Lantana; Roger Harris, Roger's Landscape Service, Pompano Beach and Patricia Bay; Pat's Spray Service, Winter Haven.

Illinois To Hold Pesticide Clinics

A series of one-day clinics to acquaint Illinois pesticide dealers and applicators with new provisions in the Custom Application of Pesticides Act are scheduled during March.

Ten clinics across the state will review important revisions in the licensing of dealers and applicators. The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry will jointly sponsor the clinics.

Specialists from the university will provide up-to-date pest control recommendations for small package dealers. This year the information will also be included for applicators and operators who control tree, shrub and turf pests.

According to the act, pesticide applicators and operators must now be licensed, says Roscoe Randall, University of Illinois extension entomologist.

Two types of licenses will be issued. One will be the pesticide applicator's license issued to persons who own or operate custom application businesses. The other, the pesticide operator's license, will be issued persons employed or directly supervised by pesticide applicators. This includes supervisors and operators of application equipment, persons handling, mixing, applying pesticides outside a structure, and disposing of excess materials and containers.

The revised law also includes people who apply landscape and turf pesticides commercially.

Representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry, will administer the examinations for both licenses at the end of each clinic.

Dealers and applicators can also contact their county extension office to make reservations for the clinics they plan to attend.

Grounds Maintenance Conference Scheduled

A Grounds Maintenance Conference sponsored by the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension Service and the Southern Connecticut Grounds Keepers Association will be held Wednesday, February 23, in Cheshire, Conn. The conference will present new ideas, recent discoveries in research and practical recommendations as they apply to trees, shrubs and turf.

This program has been arranged to meet the needs of commercial or professional grounds maintenance personnel of parks, golf courses, industrial buildings, cemeteries, residential and recreational areas, as well as those involved in the wholesaling and retailing of garden products.

Safety Act Booklet Available

Widespread concern on the part of members of the nursery industry over regulations and penalties covered by the new Federal Occupational Safety and Health Law has prompted the distribution of a special booklet prepared by the American Association of Nurseriesmen.

Called "Occupational Safety and Health Act — And You," the booklet is being distributed to AAN members.

Standards covered in the new law apply to everyone who is not strictly agricultural, according to AAN Administrator Richard F. Turney. "This means retail garden centers, landscape operations, etc., are covered by the general standards," Turney says.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act covers virtually all employers engaged in commerce, the AAN booklet points out. Enforcement of the act is through a series of inspections, administrative hearings and appeals, all governed by an Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

Willful repeated violations by an employer may subject him to fines up to \$10,000 for each violation. First violation citations and less serious violations may incur fines up to \$1,000 for each. Any employer who fails to correct a violation within the time period permitted may be penalized up to \$1,000 for each day the violation continues.

These are some of the general

standards explained in the AAN booklet:

"All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition. The floors of work areas shall be dry; when wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained and platforms, mats or other dry standing places shall be provided where practical."

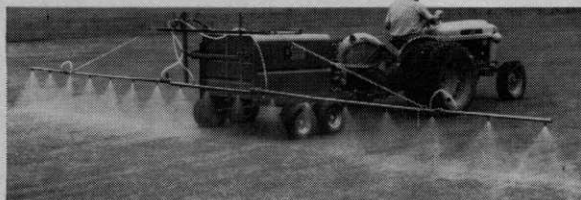
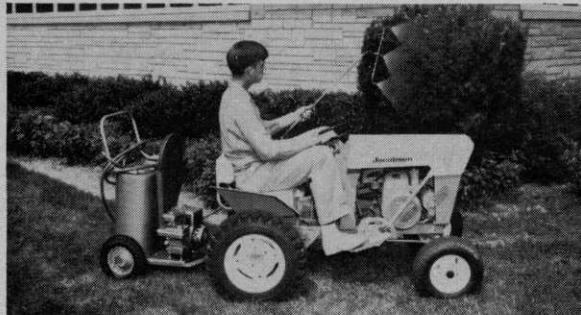
"Every wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by rail, roller, pick-

et fence, half-door, or equivalent barrier."

"Portable wood ladders and fixed ladders are the subject of detailed standards with respect to type of wood used, joints, dimensions, thickness of handrails, rungs, etc."

"No lock or fastening to prevent free escape from the inside of any building shall be installed."

"Fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will be readily accessible along normal paths of travel and immediately available in the event of a fire."



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ASPA — California or Bust

The greatest sod producer activity ever conducted is what the American Sod Producers Association boasts about their Educational Conference and Field Day, at the Disneyland Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 22-24.

ASPA officials say this year's program will encompass more topics and speakers than ever before. Prominent turf authorities, nationally and internationally known for their contributions to the turfgrass industry, have been invited to participate.

Speaking on the topic, "Technology of Sod Harvesting, Shipment and Transplanting," will be Dr.

James Beard of Michigan State University. Dr. Glenn Burton, Agriculture Research Service, USDA, a turfgrass breeder and developer of the Tif-varieties of hybrid Bermuda-grasses will speak on, "Development — Past and Future of Improved Warm Season Turfgrasses."

Toby Grether of Cal-Turf, Inc., will talk on "Sod Production in California." Other speakers on the program include Channing Jones, Ortho Garden and Home Marketing, Donald Juchartz, Director of Wayne County, Michigan, Cooperative Extension Service, and Dr. Victor Youngner, University of California.

The afternoon session of each day

will be devoted to field tours of research plots and demonstrations. Visitors will tour the Cal-Turf Sod production facilities, the Cal-Hy production facilities and view demonstrational plots of chemical performance.

A highlight of the conference will be the equipment field day. Many types of products and machinery for sod production will be discussed and demonstrated. Many are new to the industry and offer more efficient and economical techniques in doing the job.

In addition, a special tour of Disneyland for sod producers has been organized. Others may tour agricultural areas of southern California.

Consumer Protection Highlights Sod Growers Meeting

Consumer protection in the sod industry was the major topic at the annual meeting of the Maryland Turfgrass Association, Inc., in December.

Discussion was triggered by an explanation of proposed amendments to the Virginia sod law by Dennis E. Brown, a representative of the turf and seed regulatory section in the Old Dominion's state department of agriculture.

One of the proposed amendments to the Virginia law would require that sod installers be licensed by the state in the interest of consumers. Maryland sod law already operates in the interest of consumers without a dealer licensing requirement.

Besides Maryland and Virginia, only two other states — Michigan and Kentucky — are known to have a law pertaining exclusively to sod.

New officers of the Maryland association were also elected at the meeting. They are: Emery R. Patton of Silver Spring, president; James Maxwell of Rising Sun, vice-president; Eugene Roberts of Glenn Dale, treasurer, and Dr. John R. Hall III of Silver Spring, secretary. Dr. Hall is Extension turfgrass management specialist at the University of Maryland in College Park.

New directors of the statewide turfgrass trade group are David Hamilton of Waldorf, Larry Moore of Daisy and Gordon C. Keys of Olney.



Gabriel Eros, left, president of Ontario Seed Cleaners & Dealers Limited, Brampton, Ontario, shows grass seed samples to Yasuharu Ikegami, a representative of the forage seed mission from Japan visiting Canada. Right is Ontario Seed's plant superintendent, Sam Vesely. Mr. Ikegami is chief of export in the domestic section, Nagoya Plant Protection Station, of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The purpose of the mission was to familiarize Japanese authorities with forage seed production and contract growing opportunities in Canada as well as to discuss regulations governing seed exports to Japan.