NAA REPORT (from page 22)

trucks white. He said that the NAA logo is prominently placed on the trucks.

"We get a tremendous number of calls from people who recognize the NAA logo," Money testified.

The education session for the second day began with a presentation on tree injection systems. Featured on the program was Warren Wolfe, Creative Sales, Fremont, Nebr. and Del Kennedy, Mauget Tree Injectors, Burbank, Calif.

"We are now into an era where we can use simple tools to inject trees," said Wolfe, holding up a power drill and hammer. Demonstrating the Medicap injector, he said it is a small tapered plastic design cartridge. It is retained into the tree with anti-rejection barbs. Wolfe said that Medicaps are currently sold in three sizes, minicap for trees up to three inches in diameter, standard Medicap for trees three to eleven inches in diameter and super Medicap for twelve inches or more in diameter.

"Primarily we are dealing with a product that will control iron chlorosis," he said. "We have worked experimentally with insecticides and fungicides. The results have been impressive." Tests conducted by Cornell University show promise in the control of gypsy moth with Medicaps. Likewise, the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Shade Tree and Ornamental Plants Laboratory have conducted tests in the control of Dutch Elm Disease with Medicaps.

Wolfe said that the method of application is to plant the Medicap below the cambium layer of tissue. The tree will rapidly grow callus tissue over the hole.

Del Kennedy said that about 400 arborists are using the Mauget Tree Injectors at this time. (Roughly 50 percent of those attending the NAA meeting had used Mauget injection products.) Kennedy cited new construction, root obstruction, parking lots and other areas where treatment of trees with injection systems hold promise.

How much labor is required? Kennedy told the group that you can feed five to seven trees in about as much time as it takes to deep root feed a tree.

The Mauget system does not remove any tissue from the tree, Kennedy claims. The inserting tool spreads the tissue apart. The feeder tube is then held in the tree by the separated woody tissue.

Kennedy said that there is no need to convert to this type system. "Just add it to your present line," he said. "It just gives you another tool to use in your tree work."

The next speaker on the program was Melvin Dunton, chief deputy director of the department of insurance, State of Arizona. In summary, Dunton said that the insurance you buy is no better than the person you buy it from. There must be reputable professionals in the insurance business who know your business. Don't buy from the first company you see. Don't buy from a company just because it has the lowest premium rate. Shop around.

Dunton pointed out that the basic concept of insurance is compensation of the many for the disasters of the few. He said that one reason a firm is dropped by an insurance company, even though the accident record has been good, is that the general classification of accidents under which the firm is rated has

(continued on page 45)



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Compromising At The Sod Farm

I^F THERE is one thing that is constant, it is change. In the past 16 years with regard to bluegrass varieties, we have experienced many changes and many more are planned for the years ahead. Here's a few examples to illustrate my point:

We have changed from rolling sod by hand to the sod harvester which rolls it, conveys it to men who place

By VICTOR R. KEIGLEY Red Hen Turf Farm, Inc. New Carlisle, Indiana

it on pallets ready for the fork lift to load on wagons or trucks. We have decreased labor cost to the customer by eliminating unloading of sod by hand through the pallet and fork lift system which places the sod exactly where he wants it.

We have also had some changes in the varieties and the blends of bluegrasses grown since our beginning in 1956. When we first started, we grew one field of Merion and one field of Kentucky bluegrass. When I think back to those days there was really no reason for growing two different fields of sod except that everybody else had two or more varieties, and you could sell the Kentucky for less money and have an excuse.

But one problem situation was apparent in Kentucky bluegrass production. Leafspot or "melting out" disease occurred during early spring's cold wet weather. This caused a delay in harvest and actually increased the cost of growing sod that was selling at a lesser price than Merion.

In the early 60's along came Delta Ky. and Newport Ky. bluegrasses. They were to be the answer to the leaf spot problem. The first year everything was great, but the second year the same old problems were back again.

At this time we were growing half our acreage in Merion and half in Delta Newport blend. Along in 1963 and 1964 we were going to eliminate our problems by growing a blend consisting of Merion, Delta & Newport. Having half our acreage in Merion and half in the blend worked out fine for a couple of years; until we had a very wet cold spring which melted out everything except the Merion. This caused delay of harvest until late fall and was very costly.

We then began to realize the blend which was selling at a lesser price was costing more to grow than the Merion Ky. variety. We tried



A brush chopper is used after seedlings have emerged to get large weeds which have escaped herbicide application.



Sod harvester follows closely behind the sod cutter. Conveyor carries rolled sod to four men on rear of machine. Windsor when it came out and that also was disastrous under our conditions when leaf spot took over in May.

During this time of growing two different fields of sod, another cost factor was showing up very clearly. The best way to explain this cost factor is to give this illustration: Let's say that you're sod cutting and loading capacity per day is 10,000 yards providing the men cut and load from the same field during the whole day. If you worked 10 hours per day you have an average of 1000 yards output per hour. During this day you have five different customers come in and want a different variety than the one you are now cutting which is in another field. By the time you have moved your men to the other field and moved back again, you have wasted one half hour.

If you move from field to field five different times during the day, you have wasted two and one half hours or you have cut down your cutting and loading capacity by twenty five hundred yards. This is very costly.

From 1965 to 1970 we realized more than ever the extra cost involved in delay of harvest due to leaf spot and the very high cost of growing more than one variety. We looked to the newer varieties that Purdue University people reported on at the Midwest Turf Conferences.

We grew an acre of Fylking for a couple of years when it first came out. We were happy with the results of Fylking so in the fall of 1970 we decided to grow one sod product consisting of a bluegrass blend. This would conserve on acreage as well as increase our efficiency and service to our customer.

During this time, we were growing Sodco in an acre plot and were very impressed by this new variety.

Now we are growing a bluegrass blend consisting of Merion, Fylking & Sodco. By growing only one *elite* sod product, we feel we are giving the customer more for his money and at a price that he can afford. This is made possible through the savings in the efficiency of the farm operation.

Since we are sod growers and sod growing is our only business, we take the attitude that we know more about grasses than the average man on the street. If he happens to call in for a particular variety of grass, we make no bones about selling him on our new elite bluegrass blend. We take the attitude that we are giving the customer the most for the least cost, and we believe it.

Market New Products O. M. Scott & Sons

Two new products, ProTurf Victa Kentucky Bluegrass Seed and Pro-Turf Starter Fertilizer, are being introduced to sod growers and professional turf managers by the Pro-Turf Division of O. M. Scott & Sons Company, Marysville, Ohio.

Victa, a new variety of Kentucky Bluegrass, was tested for more than 10 years before being marketed. According to ProTurf spokesmen, the testing program shows that Victa seed produces fast developing turf, a dense low growing sod with outstanding disease resistance—particularly to leaf spot, stripe smut, rust, dollar spot and mildew.

The new variety germinates quickly and vigorously, establishing healthy roots and tops. Victa is lowgrowing and adapts well to various mowing heights, tests show. It shows excellent response to fertilizers, and over the ten-year test period it performed well under varied environmental conditions.

Also being marketed are several Victa blends, combining the characteristics of Victa with those of other Kentucky Bluegrasses. Victa Blend 635 (Victa/Windsor) was developed for sunny or lightly shaded turfgrass areas, while Victa Blend 640 (Victa/Nugget) is for sunny and light to moderately shaded areas, utilizing the features of Nugget, a proven shade performer.

Victa Blend 532 (Victa/Nugget C-26 Hard Fescue) adds features of Nugget and C-26 Hard Fescue to those of Victa to produce turf for lightly to moderately shaded areas. Victa/Baron combines these two new Kentucky Bluegrasses for improved disease resistance, and Victa/ Merion, especially blended for sod production in the Northern regions of the bluegrass belt, combines two varieties which demonstrate good fertilizer response, excellent establishment, dark green color, pleasing blade texture, and disease resistance.

The new ProTurf Starter Fertilizer has been specially formulated to provide nutrients in proportions to satisfy the specific needs of seedling turf.

ProTurf Starter Fertilizer is formulated in an 18-24-6 analysis and is designed to supply a balanced diet of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in seeding, sodding or sprigging new turf areas. Documented tests show that it is the proportion of phosphorus and a controlled release source of nitrogen in this analysis which produces vigorous and dense seedling growth. For fastest-starting turf



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Walter P. Morrow (in bed) was elected president of ASCA for 1973. He was taken sick during the meeting. Others (I-r) are: L. C. Chadwick, O. J. Andersen and W. Roland Shannon.

Consulting Arborists Elect Walter Morrow President

The American Society of Consulting Arborists held its seventh annual meeting at the Mountain Shadows Resort in Scottsdale, Ariz. in mid-February. Discussions on arboricultural consultants' problems and election of officers were highlights of the three day meeting.

Leading the society for 1973 will be: Walter P. Morrow, Sewickley, Pa., president; W. Roland Shannon, Milford, Pa., president-elect; O. J. Andersen, Houston, Tex., vice president; and F. Earle Martin, Toronto, Canada, secretary-treasurer.

Serving on the board of directors will be: Leslie S. Mayne, Burlingame, Calif., Frederick R. Micha, Monroe Tree Surgeons, Inc., Rochester, N.Y.; Charles H. Michler, Lexington, Ky.; William P. Lanphear, Forest City Tree Protection Co., Cleveland, Ohio; and the immediate past president, Dr. L. C. Chadwick.

During the education program, Donovan Speaker, attorney in Phoenix, addressed the meeting with suggestions on ways to become a better expert witness in the courtroom. Speaker stressed that "one of the first things to be determined about an expert witness who has been called to the stand would be his qualifications in respect to his education and experience."

He also urged members to "keep up to date regarding all phases of arboriculture because a judge and jury take a dim view of a witness who stopped studying and learning some 20 years ago." He suggested the value of the answer of "I don't know," if such is the case, rather than getting trapped in cross examination later in the case.

R. O. "Jake" Branyon, a director of the Associated Landscape Contractors of America, described the organizational work of ALCA and ways in which ALCA and ASCA members might support each other and their mutual interests. He described the landscaping and arboricultural industries as being "the most dynamic organizations today in the field of improving our environment." He added, "there may be close to \$5 billion involved in all phases of tree and landscaping materials and we must inform the public of not only what we do but also the true value of the price of our services."

Branyon criticized (and his criticism was unanimously acclaimed by the ASCA members present) the USDA in publishing the 1972 Yearbook of Agriculture — "Landscape for Living," in which the only organization referred to was the American Association of Nurserymen out of the 204 organizations and societies in the fields related to landscaping.

In a discussion of the activities of the American Institute of Landscape Architects, F. J. MacDonald, executive vice president, presented a slide review of the type of work done by members of that association. He pointed out that "AILA is not only a strong organization in the U.S., but also has a large group in Canada and membership throughout the world."

ASCA member Lewis C. Peters, Baton Rouge, La., discussed the activities of several related organizations of which he is a member. The Association of Consulting Foresters and the Society of American Foresters "deal primarily with trees of the forest rather than those in municipal and ornamental plantings which are a specialty of the ASCA members. Membership in the SAF, founded in 1900 is over 17,000 while the ACF, founded in 1948 has over 200 members in the field of consulting."

Fred Micha, chairman of the case history committee of ASCA, described the work of the committee and the value in using their newly developed Field Report Form when filing claims for clients in respect to tree evaluations. Also described was the work of tabulating case history reports. It was pointed out that there is an increase in both input and in reference to the case history files.



New officers are: (I-r) Leslie S. Mayne, director; O. J. Andersen, vice president; W. Roland Shannon, president-elect; L. C. Chadwick and William P. Lanphear, directors; Spencer H. Davis, Jr., executive director.

NAA REPORT (from page 41)

been dropped. This could happen for any number of reasons.

The insurance man suggested that the best way to reduce rates is to follow the loss prevention practices as recommended by a safety engineer. After all, safety engineering is really safety education of employees, Dunton concluded.

Two speakers were on the program the next day. The first was Robert Smith, supervisor I, fleet administrator for the bureau of transportation, The City of Los Angeles, Calif. His topic was "Fleet Servicing For Profit."

Smith pointed out a number of items to consider in managing a fleet of vehicles. On replacement he said three important facts must be known: 1. the most economic replacement cycle, 2. balancing budget replacements, and 3, most acceptable replacement costs.

Larry Gromachey, area director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, State of Arizona, was the last speaker on the program. He held an open OSHA forum for arborists.

Noting that there are 50 area directors for OSHA, Gromachey said, "We are all supposed to be singing out of the same hymn book (OSHA Act of 1970) but sometimes one or two sing off key."

Gromachey reviewed the history of occupational safety and health before the present law was passed.

He cited the three "E's" of safety as engineering, education and enforcement. Enforcement was the motivating force with the present OSHA, he said. "In 21 years of safety previous to OSHA compared to the last two years, I have talked with more people than ever before. Why? Management got interested."

New officers for the National Arborist Association are: John Shullenbarger, Gustin Gardens Tree Service, Inc., Gaithersburg, Md., president; W. Roland Shannon, Shannon Tree Co., Milford, Pa., first vicepresident; Paul Ramsey, N. G. Gilbert Corp., Muncie, Ind., second vice-president; Thomas A. Morrison, H. A. Morrison, Wilmet, Ill. secretary, Boyd Haney, B. Haney and Sons, Inc., Franklin Park, Ill., treasurer. Larry Holkenborg, Holkenborg Landscape and Tree Service, Sandusky, Ohio, was elected a new director of the association. \Box



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New England Chapter ISTC Meets; 150 Attend

The New England Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference held their annual meeting in Danvers, Mass. in early February. About 150 members from the six state area and 30 exhibitors were present.

The two day program was organized by past president Tom Williams, Cheshire Tree Service, Inc., Cheshire, Conn. Dr. John A. Weidhass, Jr., I.S.T.C. president, was guest of honor. He presented a paper on "Which systemics should be used in your shade tree program?"

Officers elected for this year are: Erik H. Haupt, The Haupt Tree Company, Sheffield, Mass., president; Robert H. Little, Boston Edison Company, Needham, Mass., vice-president; Herbert J. Cran, Jr., Connecticut Light & Power Co., Hartford, Conn., 2nd vice-president; Dr. Malcolm A. McKenzie, director, Shade Tree Laboratories, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., secretary; Roscoe H. Batchelder, Batchelder Tree Service, Plymouth,



New England Chapter officers are: (front row l-r) Dr. Malcolm A. McKenzie, director of Shade Labs, secretary; Dr. John A. Weidhaas, Jr., ISTC president; Roscoe H. Batchelder, Batchelder Tree Service, treasurer; Herbert J. Cran, Jr., Conn. Light & Power Co., 2nd vice president. (back row) Thomas J. Williams, Cheshire Tree Service, past pres.; Robert H. Little, Boston Edison Co., vice president; Erik H. Haupt, The Haupt Tree Co., president. Not present is Dr. Philip L. Rusden, editor.

N. H., treasurer; and Dr. Philip L. Rusden, Greenwich, Conn., editor. The New England Chapter will act as host for the International Shade Tree Conference convention to be held in Boston, Aug. 12-16. They're calling this year's convention "The Boston Tree Party."



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meeting dates

- Atlantic Provinces Turfgrass Conference and Exposition, Halifax, N.S., Canada, April 9-10.
- Southeastern Turfgrass Conference, 27th Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., Apr. 9-11.
- Annual Spring Institute (Horticulture), sponsored by the University of California agricultural extension and the Southern California Turfgrass Council, Quality Inn, 616 Convention Way, Anaheim, Calif., April 18-19.
- Florida Turf-Grass Trade Show and Turf Management Clinics, Curtis Hixon Convention Hall and Manger Motor Inn, Tampa, Fla., April 29-May 2.
- Pacific Seedsmen's Association, annual meeting, SS Queen Mary, Long Beach, Calif., April 29-May 2.
- New York State Recreation and Park Conference and Exhibition, 33rd annual, Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., May 6-9.
- Central Plains Turfgrass Field Day, Minor Park, Kansas City, Mo., May 8.
- Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association, The Breakers Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., May 17-19.
- Rutgers Turfgrass Research Day, Dudley and College Farm Roads, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., June 12.
- Western Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference, annual meeting, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17-20.
- International Turfgrass Conference, 2nd annual, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Va. June 19-21.
- American Association of Nurserymen, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., July 14-18.
- Hyacinth Control Society, Hotel Monteleon, New Orleans, July 15-18.
- American Sod Producers Association, annual meeting, Denver, Colo., July 16-19.
- International Shade Tree Conference, 49th annual meeting, Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass., Aug. 12-16.
- North Dakota State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, Aug. 21-22.
- Turf and Landscape Day, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 11.
- Course for Licensing of Tree Pruners, Agricultural Extension Centre, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, Oct. 1-5.
- Industrial Weed Control Conference, 8th annual, Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex., Oct. 15-17.
- Central Plains Turfgrass Conference, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 17-19.
- California Weed Conference, Woodlake Inn, Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 21-23.
- Southern Weed Science Society, Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22-24.

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Postemergence Herbicide Announced By Monsanto

A new postemergence herbicide for the control of a broad spectrum of annual and perennial weeds and grasses has been announced by Monsanto Company's agricultural division.

Roundup is described by Monsanto spokesmen as a significant step forward in the control of hard-to-kill perennial weeds. The product has received much attention at most weed science society meetings this year.

Unlike some herbicides which control weeds by upsetting the chain of events that take place in photosynthesis (energy conversion), this compound is a glyphosate derivative that acts as an inhibitor of aeromatic amino acid snythesis. Since amino acid is considered one of nature's building blocks, the chemical has the effect of inhibiting natural plant growth.

Roundup is water soluble and provides high unit activity as a contact herbicide. It also translocates downward within the plant to control underground roots or rhizomes. At rates as low as one to two pounds product per acre tests have showed 100 percent control of rhizome Johnsongrass.

Initial potential uses for Roundup include industrial applications (highways, roadsides, fuel and power transmission rights-of-ways, airports, parking areas and railroads). It also has potential on drainage ditches and canals. It shows no evidence of soil movement. Preliminary studies indicate that it is inactivated when it comes in contact with the soil.

Mammalian toxicity of the compound is of a low order and fish and wildlife tolerance is high. Results of long term feeding studies have not been finalized, yet.

Roundup has not been registered by the Environmental Protection Agency at this time.

DuPont Ooze Irrigation Offered Free to Hort Men

Tests lengths of a new type of microporous tubing for ooze irrigation are to be offered free of charge to horticulturists as part of a Du Pont Company introductory program. According to Richard C. Bergman of Du Pont, up to 1,500 feet of "Viaflo" porous plastic tubing will be supplied to a wide variety of greenhouse operators who will use the new product and report their reactions.

"Viaflo" is a flexible polyethylene tubing that is extremely strong and tear-resistant. It delivers a uniformly steady ooze of irrigating water through millions of micron-size holes. The microporous structure practically eliminates plugging when Du Pont filter recommendations are followed, Bergman said.

The tubing is three-quarters of an inch in width when flat and is packaged in 300-foot rolls. It is attachable to the water source by standard plastic couplings.

Because the tubing is unaffected by most chemicals, nutrients and other water soluble matter may be delivered to root systems through the "Viaflo" tubing, according to Bergman.

He said that the offer of free tubing to greenhouse operators is being made by Du Pont as the first step in development of a nationwide commercial distribution system to the horticulture industry.





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-insect report-

INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

PIT SCALE

(Cerococcus Kalmiae) VIRGINIA: Overwintering eggs under dead females on heavily invested azalea in Norfolk. Collected February 15. This is second record of species in this State.

AN ERIOPHYID MITE

(Trisetacus juniperinus) VIRGINIA: Severely infested Japanese garden juniper, Juniperus procumbens, in Falls Church, Fairfax County. Collected January 18, 1973. This is a new State record.

LONGTAILED MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus longispinus)

(Pseudococcus longispinus) FLORIDA: Nymphs and adults severely infested 24 to 40 sago palms, Cycas revoluta, around public buildings at Tampa, Hillsborough County.

GREEN PEACH APHID

(Myzus persicae) ARIZONA: Abundant on weeds, ornamentals, and bedding plants in all areas of Salt River Valley, Maricopa County.

TREE INSECTS

SPRING CANKERWORM

(Paleacrita vernata)

KANSAS: Expected to be serious problem in 1973 on some elms, hackberries, and certain other trees in some eastern area cities during spring. Significant moth activity in Manhattan, Riley County, noted at lights and on trunks of elms and hackberries night of March 1. Males ranged 0-30 per tree on lower portions of trunks. High count of 4 females per trunk also noted. Examinations of fresh sticky bands on some elms in Topeka, Shawnee County, March 2 revealed significant moth activity. Up to 150 males and 30 females found in sticky bands on some larger elms.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

(Dendroctonus ponderosae)

CALIFORNIA: Epidemic infestations killed hundreds of lodgepole pines on south end of Lake Tahoe. About 150 acres of private land involved.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

PENTATOMID

(Euthyrhynchus floridanus) MISSOURI: This predaceous species collected on oak at Portageville, New Madrid County, September 28, 1972. This is a new State record.

ICHNEUMON WASP

(Bathyplectes curculionis)

MISSOURI: This parasite of "Hypera postica" (alfalfa weevil) recovered from alfalfa field in Ray County February 6, 1973. This is a new county record.

EDITORIAL(from page 6)

".... More and more we learn that the world is not waiting to hear from us but that if we speak to our conviction loud and hard and often our legitimate points will be heard and will have impact ..." Waiting for government standards will be a compromise that in the end will lead to discontent. THE MONEY MACHINE BY MOTT

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TREE INJECTION SYSTEMS (from page 15)

controlled studies in laboratories where Benlate has demonstrated unquestionably its ability to control the disease. Field studies have not generated quite the same positive response, however, and herein lies the doubt.

Almost everyone will agree that more field studies are needed and data thoroughly analyzed before a conclusive recommendation is made. This accounts for the kind of "holding back" response of certain state regulatory agencies and a few extension service pathologists. Even the Du Pont Company, manufacturer of the compound, has been most conservative in promoting the product for this purpose. The nature of the disease in affected trees is such that no one can be positive that treatment will be 100 percent effective. Some trees respond to treatment and some don't.

Since all injection systems utilize Benlate as the material for treatment each has about as much success as the next in the actual control of the disease. Lack of control is not the fault of the equipment and not the fault of the chemical. Rather, it is interaction of the disease and the physiology of the tree.

It has been pointed out that the benomyl (active ingredient of Benlate) molecule is essentially insoluble. WEEDS TREES AND TURF has also reported that scientists have achieved a breakthrough in solublizing this chemical (See WTT, April 1972, p. 13). Thus, scientists hope that by making the chemical soluble, it will be in a form more readily acceptable to the diseased tree.

Only a very small amount of the chemical is needed to control the disease in the lab. The same small amount is needed in the tree at the point of infection. Present systems place the chemical into the xylem tissues in the trunk. But with the exception of the high pressure injectors, these systems rely on the tree to move the material from the point of application to the diseased tissue. Solublizing benomyl will hopefully aid the tree in transporting the chemical, but many tests must be conducted before anyone can begin to predict with accuracy the degree of control.

In the meantime, injectors developed by corporations such as Systemic Implant Reservior Corp. are the result of endless hours of experimentation, consultation, and perfection. Given an elm that has just contracted the disease, SIReservoir injectors have demonstrated a high degree of reliability in dispersing chemical to the tree.

Specific case histories are, as yet, few. SIReservoirs injectors are new and many arborists are only now hearing about them. In Wisconsin, where probably more American elms were treated with Benlate last year than in any other state, these injectors were used in a goodly number of elms saved.

One specific instance was that of a newly diseased elm on the lakeshore property of a Madison insurance man. Flagging was estimated at about five percent. Treatment with Benlate and SIReservoir injectors was begun immediately. Repeated dosages were made at one week intervals for about six weeks. At that time it appeared as though the disease was arrested.

Arborists treating DED with Benlate should not think of the job in the same terms as correcting iron chlorosis. There's a great deal more to consider in order to get the same results. At this time trees with less than 10% crown will have about a

