



Investment In The Future—Bob Sanders (I) secretary-treasurer, Cactus and Pine Golf Course Superintendent's Association of Arizona presents a check for \$400 to Dr. W. R. Kneebone, (r) department of agronomy and plant genetics, University of Arizona to support continuing turfgrass research. Presentation was made at the Rincon Vista Turfgrass Research Center in Tucson. Dr. Gordon V. Johnson (c) and Dr. Kneebone are in charge of the center's research programs.



Groundwork For Success — F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. salesmen recently underwent a two day seminar on marketing conducted by American Business Consultants, Inc., Clinton, N.J. Sales problems that had to be worked out through cooperative group effort stimulated the Myers force. In addition, goals were set, new products and tools explained and marketing strategy planned. All divisions of the company were represented.

Green Industry Newsmakers

PEOPLE PLACES EVENTS

Hypro Division, Lear Siegler, Inc., recently honored one of its founders on his retirement. Harry J. Sadler, president, received a special commemorative degree given by Lear Siegler's education division. Incoming Hypro president Bernard A. Napier (r) makes the presentation. Looking on is Mrs. Sadler.





Here's the Ohio team that will lead the Ohio Nurserymens Association for 1973. Executive committee members are: (standing I-r) Eldon Studebaker, New Carlisle; Dale Manbeck, New Knoxville; Jack Goode, Circleville; Geid Stroombeck, North Madison; Larry Riegel, Maumee; and Ken Natorp, Cincinnati; (Seated) Peter Olmsted, Columbus, executive secretary; Robert Siebenthaler, Dayton, past president; William Thornton, Cincinnati, president; Edward Losely, Perry, vice-president; Elton M. Smith, extension specialist, landscape horticulture, Ohio State University.



This is the team that sells the equipment that makes the dollars that pay the men that . . . Together briefly for the GCSAA convention and show in Boston, Hahn's North American marketing team rallies at the booth for a quick photo. Standing (I-r) are: Vollie Carr, field service manager; Mike Eason, southeastern USA regional manager; Wade Stith, western USA regional manager; Walt Dickinson, international marketing manager; Harry Dawson, northeastern USA regional manager.

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—insect report—

TREE INSECTS

CALIFORNIA FIVESPINED IPS

(Ips confusus)

CALIFORNIA: Hundreds of ornamental Monterey pine trees killed around bay area and into Santa Clara County. Some very large, old trees are dead or dying.

A GALL MIDGE

(Taxodiomyia cupressiananassa)

INDIANA: Galls of this species found under bald cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*) in Warrick, Spencer, and Perry Counties December 7, 1972. These are new county records.

GYPSY MOTH

(Porthetria dispar)

MARYLAND: Five egg masses recovered near Hagerstown, Washington County, November 24, 1972. Egg masses also recovered near Darlington Harford County, December 6, 1972. These are new county records.

NANTUCKET PINE TIP MOTH

(Rhyacionia frustrana)

ALABAMA: One to 4 pupae per tip on 15-50 percent of all 6 to 8-foot pine trees along highway planting in Macon County.

WALKINGSTICK

(Diapheromera femorata)

TEXAS: Taken October 27, 1972, at Lufkin, Angelina County. This is a new county record.

INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Pseudaonidia paeoniae)

SOUTH CAROLINA: Light on azaleas at residence in Newberry County. This is a new county record.

EUONYMUS SCALE

(Unaspis euonumi)

SOUTH CAROLINA: Specimens taken from euonymus in Williamsburg County November 29, 1972. This is a new county record.

TEA SCALE

(Hemileuca oliviae) (Fiorinia theae)

ALABAMA: All stages occurring on several hundred plants examined in Lee County during the week ending January 12. This scale continues to be the most important insect affecting camellia throughout State.

TURF INSECTS

RANGE CATERPILLAR

NEW MEXICO: Egg clusters light to heavy on native grass in Chaves and Lincoln Counties.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Odonaspis saccharicaulis)

FLORIDA: Taken on pangolagrass (Digitaria decumbens) at Fort Drum, Okeechobee County, November 21, 1972. This is a new county record.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

A LADY BEETLE

(Coleomegilla maculata)

MISSISSIPPI: Thousands of adults taken from bases of cottonwood trees in many Delta counties; confirmed from Washington, Sunflower, and Bolivar Counties. Also taken from ground trash, surrounding fields in Oktibbeha County.

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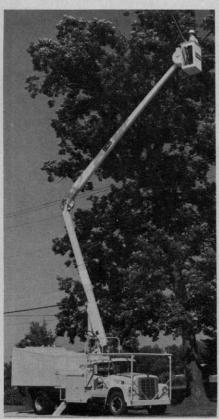




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Patrissi points to the excellent weed control around this marker. Mower operator need not mow closer than four inches. Hand trimming is virtually eliminated.

CHEMICAL TRIMMING (from page 18)

ground material near trees, shrubs or other valuable plants. On sloping terrain, for example, uneven weed control may result, especially if heavy rains follow application.

"Areas where people have planted flowers in the past are also noted," Patrissi says. "These areas are also left untreated."

A home-made spray rig is used at the Mount Saint Benedict cemeteries. Mounted on a ski, the unit fits neatly onto a Cushman maintenance vehicle or in the back of a small pickup. Similar manufactured units are available, as are back-pack spray rigs which could also be used.

"Frequent inspections of all equipment is vital," says Patrissi. "If there are any leaks they're sure to lead to complaints." And, as you might suspect, the applicator plays a critical role when it comes to spraying. The wrong move of the wand or gun, walking through a sprayed area, dragging hose across a sprayed area—all can lead to highly visible complications within a few days. That's why it takes a professional applicator who is trained in herbicide application techniques.

Patrissi says early applications will give full-season control. Grass is trimmed, then allowed to grow back for a couple of days, then sprayed.

"If the application is made right after the ground thaws, the area looks very near clear through fall," he says.

"We try to limit application to the times of the day when there's moisture in the soil. If the moisture is there, it helps eliminate leaching problems, since the herbicide will penetrate as the moisture is taken up by the grass roots. With a dry soil, a heavy application could leach or spread before it penetrates into the soil. Usually we'll spray early in the morning, up until around 11 o'clock or so."

Even with the care needed in application and management, chemical treatments are paying off, Patrissi says.

"In the older cemetery area, which is 10 or more acres, it requires about a full week's work to trim around the large number of raised memorials. Now, with chemical trimming, we've cut mowing time to about one day for two men."



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Tom Smith, Hill-Smith Systems, (I) and Orvil Cotten look over schedule of the day's work ahead. Cotten is a recent Memphis State grad, employed by Hill-Smith as a management trainee.

HERBICIDE EMULSIONS (from page 16)

decrease velocity of the spray liquid thereby increasing or decreasing pressure.

Of course, just like in a bubble bath, you need something to make the foam. This is done with a spray adjuvant—mixed right in the same tank as the herbicide.

How does the system work in the field? Great, says Thomas M. Smith, who heads up industrial weed control for Hill-Smith Systems, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. He's been able to cut application costs "nearly half" while at the same time rack up a record of impressive results.

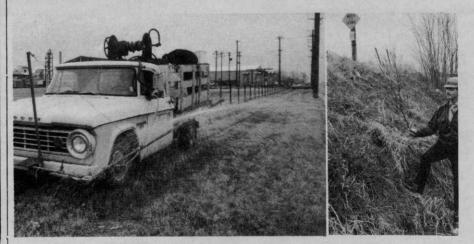
Smith reports his crews have in many instances cut gallonage and application time nearly in half, too, still maintaining excellent control. "The reason is that there's better, more complete coverage using the foam-type nozzles," he says. "Also, one V-type Accutrol boom-mounted

nozzle sprays as wide a path as we formerly got with nine conventional nozzles."

Hill-Smith got into the industrial weed control business in 1959. The company is still active in structural pest control, a business that started in 1928.

Industrial weed control must be done right the first time. It cost money to retreat an area. That's why Smith uses a prescription approach in his operation. Banvel, simizine, Pramitol and other herbicides are regularly called on to control vegetation in such areas as ditchbanks, parking lots, utility substations, fences and around signs. Many of these areas have valuable plantings around them which could be injured by drift. Smith's air emulsion system, however, keeps drift to a minimum.

Another big advantage of foam



One Accutrol nozzle attached to a boom sprays a band of chemical 12-15 in width. Truck will soon be equipped with three nozzles for broadcast spray jobs. At right, Smith stands on hillside cleared of Black Locust with treatment of Banvel-4S.

is in coverage. Because the spray that comes from the nozzle is white in color, it's easy to see what you've sprayed. A trained applicator can "eyeball" where he's been. Surprisingly, many applicators report better coverage with less chemical. That's what happened to Smith.

"The first time we used the air emulsion system we ended up applying a lot less solution than we had intended," he says. "We were spraying Banvel and 2,4-D at relatively low rates on honeysuckle,



Smith adds Banvel-4S to tank to control seedling Black Locust. Note that he's wearing gloves and hardhat.

trumpet creeper (vine), dewberry and other vines. I figured we needed 150 gallons of mix to handle the job, but when we finished we had applied only about 30 gallons. It was a hand job, and we judged coverage by the 'eyeball' method. It looked good to us as we applied the chemicals, so we decided to wait and see what would happen.

"In three or four days," he continued, "we could see we'd achieved just about complete control."

Smith explains that the adjuvant in the air emulsion sticks the mixture to the leaves—there's practically no runoff.

Is foam just a passing fancy which like air bubbles pop after a time? We think not. Foam has a definite and growing place in the Green Industry. Commercial applicators are finding that anything that makes the job more precice, anything that makes for better control and anything that enhances weed control management will increase their reputation as industry professionals.



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GYPSY MOTH 1973

(from page 26)

attributes this reduction to the wet year, accompanying viral and bacterial attacks, as well as "peak out" of populations Although these factors and limited state spray programs and containment efforts have been successful, he speculates there will probably be continuing heavy infestations in the central, northwest and eastern sections of the state this year.

Dr. William Metterhouse, state entomologist in New Jersey, does not anticipate significant change in the overall gypsy moth picture. But he points out that all counties in the state are infested to one degree or another. In northern areas infestations are stablilizing, but in central areas such as Mercer county and points south he expects heavy to severe infestations.

Chemical and biological control programs are being researched in the Garden State to find the best methods for what Dr. Metterhouse refers to as containment.

"We feel the gypsy moth is here to stay and our job is to contain it and prevent serious environmental imbalance," he says.

New Jersey sprayed 54,000 acres last year under a state and municipal program. Recommendations call for discriminate spraying in populated, recreational, and park areas this year.

New York State reports a drop in defoliated acres this previous year. E. G. Terrel, head of New York's Bureau of Forest Insect and Disease Control, attibutes this to the wet cold year plus increased bacterial and viral disease.

The quarantine line in 1971 ran

The ultimate insult to an entomologist: his mail, a field report on Gypsy Moth infestations, spattered with egg masses.

