

put rate of 2 gallons per minute, through a 20-foot boom, traveling at 2½ miles per hour, will give 20 gallons per acre. An acre will be treated in 10 minutes. *Caution:* All tests to date have yielded good grub control. It would be wise, however, to avoid low-gallonge treatment during a prolonged dry spell as there may be excessive insecticide decomposition before it reaches the soil.

Granulated insecticides: Chlordane, dieldrin, aldrin and DDT will be available in 1954 as granulated insecticides. This form is suitable for application directly by fertilizer or lime spreader without pre-mixing. Two forms will be available: one on an attapulgitic granule which will spread about like fertilizer; and another on tobacco waste, which is lighter and bulkier than fertilizer. It is suggested that 2½ per cent chlordane on an attapulgitic carrier or 5 per cent chlordane on tobacco waste be used. Not more than 1 per cent dieldrin or aldrin should be used. For the commoner type of spreaders available, the attapulgitic requires an aperture less than one-quarter

open, and for tobacco waste, a little more than half open. No exact recommendation for spreading can be given. You must adjust the spreader by weighing the amount run out over a known area of ground. Put in a weighed amount of granulated insecticide, spread over 100 square feet and weigh what is left in the spreader. The difference between the two weighings multiplied by 10 will give the rate per 1,000 square feet. Of course the walking speed should not be changed once the adjustment is completed. Granulated insecticides have not been thoroughly tested against chinch bugs, sod webworms or cutworms.

Compatibility

Insecticides recommended for turf insect control are generally compatible with fertilizers and 2,4-D weed killers. Fertilizers in general make good materials with which to mix insecticides for dry application by fertilizer spreader. Do not use hydrated lime with insecticides. Use ground limestone instead.

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