Here's latest list of restricted chemicals

LITITZ — As farmers prepare for Spring planting, Penn State Pesticide Specialist Win Hock reminds that restricted use pesticides can be applied only by certified applicators.

Both the state Agriculture Department and the U.S. EPA have classified a number of materials as "restricted use". A list of those materials restricted in Pennsylvania appears below.

Under the authority of both the amended Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Pennsylvania Pesticide Control Act of 1973, applicators who use restricteduse pesticides must be either certified or work under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

Furthermore, only certified and licensed applicators can purchase restricted-use pesticides from dealers.

The pesticide dealer is required by law to record the name, address and certification number of the purchaser as well as the identity of the product, amount sold, and date of purchase.

Pennsylvania The Department of Agriculture has classified all pesticides which bear a Poison-Danger statement and a skull and crossbones symbol on the product label as restricteduse pesticides, except antimicrobial agents such as disinfectants, sanitizers, preservatives, and human and veterinary health products

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has also classified certain pesticide products as restricted-use materials. Since most of these products have a skull & crossbones symbol and a Poison-Danger statement of the label, they already appear on the Pennsylvania

However, any federally restricted-use product that is not already included on the Pennsylvania list must, by law, be added to the official list of restricted-use pesticides for Pennsylvania.

Certain formulations of the following pesticides are restricted in Pennsylvania (be sure to check the product label to determine the exact classification status of each pesticide):

Insecticides, Miticides, Nematicides Aldicarb (Temik) Amitraz (Baam) Azınphos methyl (Guthion) Carbofuran (Furadan) Chlorofenvinphos Demeton (Systox) Dichlorvos/DDVP (Vapona) Dimilin (W-25) Dioxathion (Delnav) Disulfoton (Di-Syston) Ethion Ethoprop (Mocap) Ethyl parathion Fenamiphos (Nemacur)

Methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin) Metlyl Parathion Mevinphos (Phosdrin) Monitor

Fensulfothion (Dasanit)

Fenvalerate (Pydrin)

Fonofos (Dyfonate)

Monocrotophos (Azodrin) Nicotine/nicotine sulfate

Oxamyl (Vydate) Permethrin (Ambush, Acrolem (Aqualin) Pounce)

Phorate (Thimet) Phosphamidon (Dimecron) Sulfotepp **TEPP**

Terbufos (Counter) **Fungicides Fumigants** Acrylonitrile

Aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin) Calcium cyanıde (Cyanogas) Carbon disulfide Carbon tetrachloride Chloropicrin Ethylene dibromide (EDB)

Formaldehyde Hydrogen cyanide (Hydrocyanic acid) Methyl bromide Sodium cyanide

Surfuryl fluoride (Vikane)

Ethylene dichloride (EDC)

Herbicides

Allyl alcohol Dinoseb/dinitro compounds (Premerge)

Endothall (Aquathol K, Hydrothol 47, Hydrothol 191, Herbicide 273) Nitrofen (Tok)

Paraquat Picloram (Tordon, Amdon)

Rodenticides, etc. Chlorophacinone (Rozol Spray Concentrate) Clonitralid (Bayluscide) -

molluscicide Endrin Fluoroacetamide/Compound 1081 (Fluorakıl) Phosacetim (Gophacide) Sodium fluoroacetate

(Compound 1080) Strychnine Zinc phosphide (a few products)

Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Jersey club elects officers

The Lancaster Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Jersey 4-H dairy club held its reorganizational meeting recently.

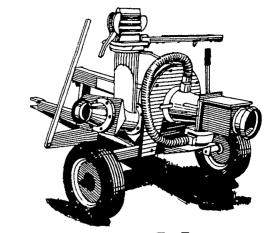
Officers elected were: Kevin Eshelman, Elizabethtown, president; Karen Schmuck, Peach Bottom, vice-president; Debbie Weaver, Manheim, treasurer; Joanne Johnson, Peaci Bottom, secretary; Anıta Brommer, Conestoga, news reporter; Cindy Trimble and Matthew Arrowsmith, song and game leaders; and Karen Schmuck and Joanne Johnson. County Council representatıves.

The next meeting will be held April 14, 7:30 p.m. at the home of Paul Trimble. The topic will be calf management.

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YOU'VE HEARD

There's a better way to dry grain It's called CHILLCURING because it means CURING without heat. Here's what the talk is all about

Every kernel of grain is alive when it comes out of the field It is a seed able to grow because it has the ability to take on moisture Likewise, it can be kept in a state of preservation by removing the moisture already in it

But by heating the grain to dry it, the seed life is destroyed By removing heat and moisture from the grain, it becor ies dormant and stays alive Then it can ripen to full weight, losing only water while keeping valuable protein, starches and sugar

THE SYSTEM

It's simple Grain goes from the field right to the bin With the unique AIRFRAME and AIRFLOOR the grain rests on a solid bed that allows maximum ventilation

Clean dry air is the best curing medium for the grain GRAINLAMPS" provide electric sunshine, cleaning and drying the air beneath the floor, before it passes through the

Fans force air under the floor Rising through the grain, this dry outside air carries away moisture and heat

At the peak of the bin a jumbo 40" turbine, the WHIRLCOOLER", puts nature to work for you Wind and rising air keeps it turning, venting the system naturally

A special HARVESTAT* Control System monitors the curing process. A simple setting controls the GRAINLAMPS." to make use of free, natural air.



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THE FACTS

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1. You can't beat Nature HARVESTALL GRAIN CHILLCURING "uses the same elements that ripen and preserve grain if left to itself free flowing air and infra red rays (sunshine)

2. CHILLCURING has been tried and proven in 17 states on over 3000 farms. The research is in CHILLCURING WORKS! 3. The CHILLCURING system uses only the electricity to power fans and lights, using about 11/2 KW hrs per bushel Compare that cost to other systems that use increasingly expensive fuels to get disappointing results.

4. The grain goes from the field to the bin and stays there till you need it. Save time and money at harvest with the one step HARVESTALL CHILLCURING" and storage system

5. If you're in the market for grain storage, you owe it to yourself to look further into HARVESTALL GRAIN CHILLCURING"

