Pa. is high risk moth area

WASHINGTON, D.C. - USDA plant protection officials are USDA revising the areas regulated for the treestripping gypsy moth, to keep it from moving to new areas of the country.

Gary Moorehead, a plant protection officer with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, said the revisions reflect changes in the spread and distribution of the gypsy moth during the 1982 summer season when gypsy moth caterpillars defoliated about 8 million acres, down from the 13 million: acres stripped in 1981. The changes also reflect suppression efforts on infestations distant from the generally infested northeastern states.

Moorehead said gypsy moth regulations designate areas as "high risk" and "low risk." The level of rish reflects the moth population and the possibility of people carrying gypsy moth egg masses, caterpillars, pupae or adults to uninfested areas on certain products or articles.

Because egg masses have reached a level of 50 per acre, areas in Delaware, Maryland, New York and Pensylvania that were lowrisk areas have been redesignated as highrisk. Also, some lowrisk areas in Maine, Michigan, Virginia and Washington have been expanded.

Under USDA rules, regulated articles may move freely between high-risk and low-risk areas, and, unless determined otherwise by an inspector, bet-

ween low-risk and areas. unregulated However, regulated articles and products must be inspected, treated if necessary, and certified free of the pest if they are moved from high-risk to unregulated areas.

Public comments on the regulations may be submitted until May 20 to the Regulatory Coordination Staff. APHIS, USDA, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Md 20782.

Winter was easier on Md. bees

ANNAPOLIS, Md. - The past winter was a kind one to the state's bee colonies says I. Barton Smith, Jr., Supervisor of the Maryland Department of Agriculture's Apiary Inspection Program.

This is in sharp contrast to the previous winter which killed off as many as 20 percent of the state's honey bee colonies. In addition to milder winter weather this past season, the Fall "honey flow" in 1962 provided a much better food source for the overwintering bees than did the drought-reduced honey flow of Fall, 1981.

Proof of the good honey flow comes also in the form of increased honey production for 1982, which is

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now believed to be well up over the 1981 honey crop of 390,000 pounds, according to Smith.

Beekeeping for fun and profit is an expanding industry in Maryland as Smith's registration figures for 1962 show a 6 percent increase in the number of colonies registered. Figures show that there were 2,106 registered beekeepers in Maryland during 1982 and they had some 14,691 colonies of bees.

Maryland law requires that all

PAUL B.

beekeepers register their apiaries (locations where bees are kept) and colonies of bees. In return, they receive inspections of their colonies by experts, assistance with renting their colonies and assistance with protection, against pesticide damage to the colonies.

This latter service comes about from Smith's office knowing where bee colonies are so that this information can be taken into consideration when it comes to gypsy moth and other spray programs.

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25LR1	25 000	75 000	40	120/240	100	1	3	475	500
35LR1	35 000	105 000	55	120/240	150	1	3	580	600
45LR1	45 000	135 000	70	120/240	175	1	3	670	730
55LR1	55 000	165 000	86	120 240	225		3	730	750
BSLR1	85 000	255 000	130	120 240	350	1	13	795	860

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