D28-Lancaster Farming, Saturday, July 2, 1983

USDA proposes rule to stop spread of gypsy moths

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U S. Department of Agriculture 1s proposing to regulate the movement of outdoor household articles — lawn furniture, camping equipment and garden tools — to prevent the interstate spread of the gypsy moth during household moves from infested to noninfested areas.

"We're proposing that all outdoor household articles being moved from a high risk gypsy moth area — generally the Northeastern states — into or through a non-regulated area, must be free of all gypsy moth life stages," said Bert Hawkins, administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"We're counting on people to cooperate with this program don't take an old pest to a new neighborhood," Hawkins said.

Recent USDA surveys have shown that most new isolated infestations were started from egg masses moved on household items used or stored outdoors during the gypsy moths' egg-laying stage.

Under the proposal, people who are moving regulated outdoor articles will be responsible for making sure the items are free of gypsy moth egg masses, pupae cocoons — caterpillars or adults. They may inspect their articles themselves or hire a USDA-trained commercial certified pesticide applicator, who is authorized to issue a certificate that will be recognized by state and federal plant protection officials.

Names of these qualified pesticide applicators may be obtained from state plant regulatory officials, county extension agents or USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine officials.

Regulated items would include anything left outdoors, stored in areas open to the outside or articles stored indoors but used outdoors. General categories include recreational or camping items, building materials, yard and garden items and children's playthings. Officials of USDA's Animal and

Officials of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will work with the states in monitoring people who are movong outdoor household articles out of the infested Northeast. USDA or state officials may inspect these items during the move or at their destination.

Under the proposal, people may be fined if they move any life form of the gypsy moth out of the generally infested Northeast if their articles are not accompanied by a certificate of inspection obtained before the move.

People who find gypsy moth egg masses should scrape the egg mass into a container of very hot water, household bleach, am-

agricultural summit meeting in

Washington, according to

Secretary of Agriculture John R.

Block said he initiated the

summit meeting to give

agricultural leaders and

representatives of related

businesses an opportunity to take a

comprehensive look at current

Block.

monia, kerosene or creosote, Hawkins said.

"Last year gypsy moth caterpillars defoliated more than 8 million acres of trees in the Northeast. This was down from the record 13 million acres defoliated in 1981," Hawkins said. States designated as Gypsy Moth High Risk areas are: Connecticut. Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island. Also designated as High Risk are parts of: Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

Bush, Schultz, key speakers at Ag Summit

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz are among administration officials scheduled to address a July 12-13

agriculture will be entering a new era," Block said. It's important that we take a collective look at the issues so that we are better prepared to give direction to our industry as it enters that era."

Block said the summit will open the doors for participants to discuss today's most significant agricultural questions with USDA's top staff, government leaders, fellow executives in agriculture and selected officers from industry, labor and consumer organizations.

"Our objective is to begin discussions about the problems and challenges we will face in the years ahead," he said. "All of our questions will not be answered during this summit, but it will represent the beginning of a dialogue in which these leaders can share their diversified concerns and constructive thoughts."

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Peachtree borer

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fenvalerate gives good control of the lesser peachtree borer. It has also shown to give longer residual control than many of the other materials registered for use on peaches," Hulls contends.Now that the material has been federally labelled for use on peaches, growers will have something to apply if lesser peachtree borer is a problem because producers are normally spraying to control the Oriental Fruit moth at the same time the first generation lesser peachtree borer appears. It can also be applied later in the season (for second generation lesser

peachtree borer) when growers are spraying to control the peachtree borer.

"Spray direction is another critical factor in controlling the lesser peachtree borer," Hull states. "Traditionally, growers have directed their sprays to the leaves and upper limbs to control damaging peach pests. But growers must also direct spray applications to the lower scaffold limbs and the lower trunk area of the tree. This is important because the lower portion of the tree is where borer activity usually beings during each generation."



