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Some Items of Interest to Kentucky Nurserymen

For the Year Ended June 30, 1955

By W. A. Price
and
Howard G. Tilson

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Kentucky
Lexington

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SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO KENTUCKY NURSERYMEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1955

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The Kentucky Nursery Inspection Law, since its enactment in 1926, has been revised and is herein reproduced as it appears upon the statute books.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES-SECTIONS 249.010 to 249.990

249.010 DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

(3) "Director" means the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

249.020 (1925a-1; 1925a-10) STATE ENTOMOLOGIST; ASSISTANT. (1) The Entomologist and botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station shall be the State Entomologist.

(2) The State Entomologist shall serve without pay other than his salary as an officer of the Agricultural Experiment Station. He shall be paid his traveling expenses.

(3) The State Entomologist shall appoint a deputy entomologist and assistants.

249.030 (1925a-1; 1925a-10) ENTOMOLOGIST MAY MAKE RULES AND PUBLISH DATA. (1) The State Entomologist, with the advice and consent of the director and the commissioner, may prescribe, modify and enforce rules, regulations and orders needed to carry out KRS 249.020 to 249.100.

(2) The State Entomologist may publish bulletins, circulars and reports containing information concerning inspections, insects and plant diseases.

(3) The rules and regulations and publications shall be printed from time to time and furnished to interested persons.

249.040 (1925a-1) ESTABLISHMENT OF QUARANTINES. The State Entomologist shall, with the advice and consent of the director and the

commissioner, establish and maintain quarantines against the importation into this state, of any trees, plants and parts of plants, whether nursery-grown or not, from any state or from any county within the state, where such plants or parts of plants are known to be affected with dangerous insect pests or plant diseases. He shall designate in announcements of quarantine the area quarantined, whether it constitutes a part of this state or some other state.

249.050 (1925a-2) INSPECTION OF ARTICLES AND PREMISES: DISEASED PLANTS TO BE DESTROYED. Whenever the State Entomologist or his deputy has reason to believe or is credibly informed that at any place within the state there has been introduced, or offered for sale, trees, plants or parts of plants infected or infested with diseases or destructive pests that are likely to spread, he shall investigate the suspected articles and premises. If they are found so infested or infected, he shall notify the owner or possessor, in writing, of the nature of the infestation, specifying the insects or diseases that have been found, and demand that within a reasonable specified time the affected articles or premises be disinfected, or destroyed by fire, under the direction of the State Entomologist, his deputy or assistant, and at the expense of the owner or possessor.

249.060 (1925a-8) NURSERIES, DEALERS AND AGENTS TO BE LICENSED. (1) Every resident nursery or agency selling nursery stock in this state shall annually file credentials with the State Entomologist. If these credentials are satisfactory to the State Entomologist, the director and the commissioner, the State Entomologist shall, upon payment of a fee of five dollars by the nursery or agency, issue it a license authorizing it to do business in the state.

(2) Every nonresident nursery and every agent, dealer or seller of trees, representing nonresident nurseries or dealers shall annually file credentials with the State Entomologist. These credentials shall include the names of nurseries, nurserymen or other persons represented. If these credentials are satisfactory to the State Entomologist, the director and the commissioner, the State Entomologist shall issue the license.*

(3) Any person soliciting orders for or delivering trees or plants in this state shall carry with him a copy of his license from this state, which he shall show to prospective buyers, purchasers, county officials or agents of the State Entomologist on demand.

249.070. (1925a-3; 1925a-4) ENTOMOLOGIST TO INSPECT NURSERIES AND ORDER DESTRUCTION OF PESTS: SHIPMENT OF AFFECTED STOCK PROHIBITED. (1) All nurseries where trees, vines, plants or

*Only resident nurserymen and dealers are required to pay the five dollar license fee.

other nursery stock are grown and offered for sale, shall be inspected by the State Entomologist or by his assistant, once each year. He shall notify the owners of such nurseries, in writing, of the presence of any San Jose scale or other dangerous pests on the stock of these nurseries, and shall also notify, in writing, the owner of any affected nursery stock to take such measures, on or before a certain day, for the destruction of insect or fungus enemies of nursery stock as have been shown to be effectual.

(2) The owner of the affected nursery shall, within the time specified, take such steps for the destruction of injurious insects or fungus enemies present, as will exterminate them.

(3) No person shall ship or deliver any such nursery stock affected with insects or fungus enemies, before treatment.

249.080 (1925a-5) ENTOMOLOGIST TO ISSUE CERTIFICATE FOR STOCK FREE FROM INSECTS AND FUNGUS. When the State Entomologist examines any trees, vines, plants or other nursery stock and finds the stock free from dangerously injurious insects and fungus enemies, he shall make out and deliver to the owner of the stock a certificate stating that he has inspected the stock and that he believes it to be free from dangerously injurious insects and fungus enemies. He shall keep in his office, for the information of anyone interested, copies of all valid certificates issued by him.

249.090 (1925a-6) SHIPMENTS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY INSPECTION CERTIFICATES. Whenever a resident nurseryman or seller of trees, vines, plants or other nursery stock ships or delivers such goods, he shall send on each package so shipped or delivered a printed copy of the certificate issued to him by the State Entomologist, stating that the stock has been inspected as required by law and is believed to be free from dangerously injurious insect or fungus enemies.

249.100 (1925a-7) NONRESIDENTS TO FILE, AND IMPORTED PLANTS TO BEAR, INSPECTION CERTIFICATES. Every nonresident nurseryman or other person intending to ship into this state trees, plants or parts of plants, whether nursery-grown or not, shall file with the State Entomologist a copy of a valid certificate from a state or United States Government inspector showing that the trees, plants or their parts have been inspected and that he is authorized to sell and ship or transport them. All packages of trees, plants or parts of plants shall bear a copy of a certificate of inspection from an official inspector. Trans-

portation companies within the state shall notify the State Entomologist at once when any such trees or plants are received by them without a valid certificate. Nursery stock or other trees, plants or parts of plants shipped into this state in violation of a state or United States quarantine may be seized and destroyed or returned to the shipper at the expense of the owner or possessor.

249.200 (42g-1; 42g-2) JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL. The State Entomologist shall adopt and carry out such measures as he deems advisable to protect crops from the ravages of the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica). He may employ help, purchase materials and enforce such regulations as in his descretion are necessary to accomplish the purpose.

249.990 (42f-4; 200; 1923; 1925a-4; 1925a-9) PENALTIES. (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 249.020 to 249.100 or hinders the carrying out of any of the provisions of those sections shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

(2) Any fine imposed for a violation of subsection (3) of KRS 249.070 may be recovered in the county in which the nursery is situated or the county to which the nursery stock is shipped.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS OF KENTUCKY NURSERY INSPECTION LAW

(1) It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale uninspected or uncertified nursery stock. A certificate of inspection indicates freedom from certain injurious insects and plant diseases but does not vouch for trueness to variety nor for grade and conditions of any nursery stock.

(2) Growers of nursery stock, for sale or shipment, shall apply in writing before June lst of each year to the State Entomologist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, for inspection services.

(3) Every dealer in nursery stock shall secure a nursery dealer's permit. Before this is issued, however, he must furnish an affidavit that he will buy and sell only stock that is certified and will maintain with the State Entomologist a correct and complete list of all sources from which he gets his stock. Landscape architects and tree movers who handle nursery stock are classified as dealers.

(4) Every person who solicits orders for nursery stock shall obtain and carry an agent's permit which is secured only upon request of the nurseryman or dealer to be represented.

(5) All packages or bundles of nursery stock shipped by common carrier must have attached a copy of the inspection certificate or permit.

(6) Certificates and permits may be revoked for cause.

(7) Fees shall be paid as follows: Inspection certificate $5; dealer's permit, $5. Agents' permits and nonresident nurserymen's certificates are furnished without cost. Fees shall accompany application. Application blanks may be obtained from the State Entomologist.

(8) Nonresident nurserymen shall file copies of their state certificates and secure nonresident permits. Every package of nursery stock coming into Kentucky shall have a valid inspection certificate attached to the package. Nonresident nurserymen, dealers, and agents shall carry their Kentucky permits when soliciting orders or delivering nursery stock in Kentucky.

(9) All certificates and permits automatically expire June 30 following date of issuance.

"NURSERY STOCK" DEFINED

Nursery stock includes all trees, shrubs, vines; roses, strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry plants; herbaceous perennial plants and roots; ornamental bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes; and any part of the above groups of plants capable of disseminating injurious insects and plant diseases. For regulatory purposes the term "Nursery Stock" includes all plants which grow out of doors and live more than one year, whether nursery grown or native.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK INTO OTHER STATES

A summary of the major requirements for shipping nursery stock into other states is given on the following page. It will be noted that most states require the out-of-state shipper to file a copy of his nursery inspection certificate with the proper administrative authority before shipments are made. Only three states require filing fees, except under special conditions, that are noted in a table which follows.

Special shipping tags are required by the following states and will be furnished by them at a nominal cost to the shippers: Arkansas ($2 per 100 tags); Florida ($3.24 per 100 tags); and New Mexico ($1.25 per 100 tags).

A special tag should be secured and attached to each bundle of nursery stock shipped to any of the three states listed.

State	State of origin certificate filed	Nurseryman's filing fee	Agent's fee	Special tag	Posted Bond
Alabama	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Arizona	No	None	None	No	None
Arkansas	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	Yes	Reciprocal
California	No	None	None	No	None
Canada	Yes	None	None	Yes[1]	None
Colorado	Yes	None	None	No	None
Connecticut	No	None	None	No	None
Delaware	Yes	None	None	No	None
Florida	Yes	None	None	Yes	None
Georgia	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Idaho	Yes	$5 to $15	$1	No	$1000
Illinois	Yes	None	None	No	None
Indiana	Yes	None	$1	No	None
Iowa	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Kansas	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Kentucky	Yes	None	None	No	None
Louisiana	No	None	None	No	None
Maine	Yes	None	None	No	None
Maryland	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Massachusetts	Yes	None	None	No	None
Michigan	Yes	$15 or Reciprocal[2]	$1	No	None
Minnesota	Yes	Reciprocal	Reciprocal	No	None
Mississippi	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Missouri	Yes	None	None	No	None
Montana	Yes	$5 to $25	$25	No	None
Nebraska	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Nevada	No	None	None	No	None
New Hampshire	No	None	None	No	None
New Jersey	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
New Mexico	Yes	$10	$25	Yes	None
New York	No	None	None	No	None
North Carolina	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	$1000[3]
North Dakota	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Ohio	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Oklahoma	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Oregon	No	None	$1	No	None
Pennsylvania	Yes	None	None	No	None
Rhode Island	Yes	None	None	No	None
South Carolina	Yes	None	None	No	None
South Dakota	Yes	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
Tennessee	Yes	Reciprocal	Reciprocal	No	$5000[3]
Texas	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None
Utah	Yes	$10[2]	None	No	None
Vermont	No	None	None	No	None
Virginia	No	Reciprocal	Reciprocal	No	None
Washington	No	Reciprocal	$1	No	None
West Virginia	Yes	None	$1	No	None
Wisconsin	Yes	None	None	No	None
Wyoming	Yes	Reciprocal	None	No	None

[1]Secure special permit and instruction from officer in charge before making shipment.

[2]For nurserymen who operate through agents.

[3]For nurserymen who promise maintenance.

PLANT QUARANTINE OFFICIALS OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CANADA, AND MEXICO

Alabama	B. P. Livingston, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Industries, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery 1
Alaska	Hon. Clyde G. Sherman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Box 1101, Fairbanks
Arizona	W. T. Mendenhall, State Entomologist, P. O. Box 6246, Phoenix
Arkansas	Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector, State Plant Board, Little Rock
California	A. P. Messenger, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento 14
Canada	W. N. Keenan, Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario
Colorado	F. Herbert Gates, State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant and Insect Control, 3130 State Museum, Denver 11
Connecticut	Nealy Turner, State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Box 1106, New Haven 4
Delaware	W. R. Hickman, Nursery Inspector, State Board of Agriculture, Dover
District of Columbia	W. B. Wood, Plant Quarantine Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25
Florida	Ed. L. Ayers, Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville
Georgia	W. E. Blasingame, Director of Entomology, State Capitol, Atlanta 3
Hawaii	Wm. C. Look, Chief Plant Inspector, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Box 2520
Idaho	Robert Reichert, Director Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Boise
Illinois	H. F. Seifert, Horticultural Inspection Supervisor, Room 300, Professional Arts Building, Glen Ellyn

Indiana	Frank N. Wallace, State Entomologist, 311 West Washington St., Indianapolis 9
Iowa	Dr. H. M. Harris, State Entomologist, 311 Science Building, Ames
Kansas, North	Dr. Herbert Knutson, State Entomologist, State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan
South	Dr. Charles D. Michener, Entomologist, Entomological Commission of Kansas, Lawrence
Kentucky	Professor Walter A. Price, State Entomologist, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana	Charles E. Smith, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Box 4153, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge
Maine	E. L. Newdick, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Augusta
Maryland	Dr. E. N. Cory, State Entomologist, University of Maryland, College Park
Massachusetts	Quincy S. Lowry, Assistant Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont Street, Boston 8
Mexico	Ing. Esteban Uranga, Director General of Agriculture, Balderas, D. F. Mexico
Michigan	C. A. Boyer, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing 13
Minnesota	T. L. Aamodt, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, University Farm, St. Paul 1
Mississippi	Dr. R. E. Hutchins, Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College
Missouri	Julius R. Anderson, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City
Montana	R. O. Young, Chief, Division of Horticulture, State Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry, Missoula
Nebraska	C. J. Walstrom, Entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln
Nevada	George G. Schweis, Director, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1027, Reno

New Hampshire . . .	Dr. J. G. Conklin, State Entomologist, Insect and Plant Disease Suppression and Control, State Department of Agriculture, Durham
New Jersey	Harry B. Weiss, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Trenton 8
New Mexico	Dallas Rierson, Director, Regulatory Activities, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College
New York	H. B. Little, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany 1
North Carolina . . .	Dr. C. H. Brannon, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh
North Dakota	J. A. Callenbach, State Entomologist, Department of Entomology, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo
Ohio.	John Baringer, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15
Oklahoma	Clyde A. Bower, Director, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City 5
Oregon	Frank McKennon, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Building, Salem
Pennsylvania	Dr. T. L. Guyton, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.	Luis A. Catoni, Director, Plant Quarantine Service, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, San Juan
Rhode Island	Alvin J. Lannon, Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, State House, Providence 2
South Carolina . . .	J. A. Berly, Entomologist, State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson
South Dakota	Warren Miller, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Pierre
Tennessee	Howard L. Bruer, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, 410 State Office Building, Nashville

Texas	Charles Chapman, Chief, Division of Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, Austin
Utah.	Earl Hutchings, State Supervising Inspector, State Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City
Vermont	John W. Scott, Director, Division Plant Pest Control, State Department of Agriculture, Montpelier
Virginia	C. R. Willey, State Entomologist and Director Division of Plant Industry, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond 19
Washington.	William H. Shaw, Supervisor of Horticulture, State Department of Agriculture, Olympia
West Virginia. . . .	F. Waldo Craig, Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Charleston 5
Wisconsin.	E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, 315 North Carroll St., Madison 2
Wyoming.	Everett Spackman, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Cheyenne

INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BARBERRY AND MAHONIA RESTRICTED

Federal Quarantine Number 38, because of Black Stem Rust, was ammended by the Secretary of Agriculture to become effective February 11, 1950. Among the important changes in regulations are: (1) the elimination of the requirement to place a special permit tag on each package of barberry, mahonia, or mahoberberis shipped interstate; (2) shipments of seeds and fruits of approved species and varieties are required to have special permit tags attached when going into any of the eradication states.

The requirements of Federal Quarantine Number 38 are summarized as follows: (1) The eradication states are: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; (2) Barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis, in any variety, can be shipped interstate (to any state) only under certificate issued by the Plant Pest Control Branch; (3) Application for Federal certificate must be filed in duplicate, not later than May 15 each year, with the Quarantine Division of Plant Disease Control, Washington 25, D. C.; (4) Only species and varieties known to be rust resistant and approved by the Bureau will be acceptable for certification. Species and varieties

not known to be resistant to rust cannot be shipped interstate and growers who have such rust susceptible species will be required to destroy them before permits to ship approved varieties are granted; (5) The following species and varieties of barberry, mahonia, and mahoberberis are designated as rust resistant:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Berberis arido-calida	
B. beaniana	Bean's Barberry
B. buxifolia	Magellan Barberry
B. buxifolia nana	Dwarf Magellan Barberry
B. calliantha	- - - - - -
B. candidula	Paleleaf Barberry
B. chenaulti	Chenault Barberry
B. circumserrata	Cutleaf Barberry
B. concinna	Dainty Barberry
B. darwini	Darwin Barberry
B. formosana	- - - - - -
B. franchetiana	- - - - - -
B. gagnepaini	Black Barberry
B. gilgiana	Wildfire Barberry
B. horvathi	- - - - - -
B. hybrido-gagnepaini	False Black Barberry
B. insignis	- - - - - -
B. julianae	Wintergreen Barberry
B. korean	Korean Barberry
B. linearifolia var. Orange King	Jasperbells Barberry
B. lologensis	- - - - - -
B. mentorensis	Mentor Barberry
B. pallens	Pallid Barberry
B. potanini	Longspine Barberry
B. renton	- - - - - -
B. replicata	Curlleaf Barberry
B. sanguinea	Red-pedicel Barberry
B. sargentiana	Sargent Barberry
B. stenophylla	Rosemary Barberry
B. stenophylla diversifolia	- - - - - -
B. stenophylla irwini	Irwin Barberry
B. stenophylla nana compacta	Corallina Barberry
B. telomaica artisepala	- - - - - -

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Berberis arido-calida	
B. thunbergi D. C.	Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi atropurpurea	Redleaf Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi atropurea nana	- - - - - -
B. thunbergi erecta	Truehedge Columnberry
B. thunbergi "globe"	- - - - - -
B. thunbergi "golden"	- - - - - -
B. thunbergi maximowiczi	Coral Japanese Barberry
B. thunbergi minor	Box Barberry
B. thunbergi pluriflora	Flame Barberry
B. thunbergi "thornless"	- - - - - -
B. thunbergi "variegata"	- - - - - -
B. triacanthorphora	Threespine Barberry
B. verruculosa	Warty Barberry
B. virgatorum	- - - - - -
B. xanthoxylon hort	- - - - - -
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregongrape Mahonia
M. bealei	Leatherleaf Mahonia
M. compacta	- - - - - -
M. dictyota	Netvein Mahonia
M. fortunei	Chinese Mahonia
M. nervosa	Cascades Mahonia
M. pinnata	Cluster Mahonia
M. repens	Creeping Mahonia

PLANT IMPORTATION

Under provisions of Federal Quarantine Number 37 certain limitations are placed upon the importation of plants and seeds from foreign countries. Anyone wishing to import nursery stock, plants or seeds must first obtain a permit from the Plant Quarantine Branch, U.S.D.A., 209 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. In applying for a permit to import plant material the following information is required: (a) The name and location of the producer from whom the plants or seeds are to be secured; (b) the name and address of the person or firm to which the seeds or plants are to be shipped; (c) the number and genus of the plants or seeds for which the permit is desired.

All restricted plants imported under the conditions listed above are limited in size and age to the youngest and smallest which can be successfully freed from soil about their roots, transported to the United States, and established in this country with a reasonable degree of success. Certain classes of plants permitted entry under quarantine 37 are required to be grown by the importer under post entry inspection regulations. Such plants are not released to the trade until such time as their freedom from plant diseases and insect pests has been established. The plants are therefore grown for one or more years in a place where the state inspector may have access to them for inspection purposes, for such time as appears necessary. When their freedom from pests and diseases has been established, the plants under quarantine are released.

OAK WILT

A comparatively new disease, oak wilt (Endoconidiophora fagacearum) is threatening all oaks in the midwest. The disease is caused by a fungus organism that can be identified by plant pathologists in one-to-two-year old vascular tissue from infected trees.

Varieties of the red and black groups seem to become infected with oak wilt more readily than white and burr oaks, although all species and varieties of oaks are susceptible to the disease.

The first symptoms in the red and black oaks are shown by the appearance of leaves on the upper branches. They show dull light green color and curl upward. Later the leaves may turn yellow or reddish brown before falling. All leaves may fall within a month after first symptoms occur. In white and burr oaks the disease develops more slowly, with one or more branches near the top showing disease symptoms first.

Spread of the disease from diseased to healthy trees within native stands of oaks can occur through natural root grafts or unions. It is not known to plant pathologists how the disease is spread from one locality to another.

Oak wilt is known to occur in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Nurserymen, foresters, and all others interested in preventing the loss of oaks should be on the alert for this trouble. Samples of twigs from oaks showing symptoms of the disease should be sent to the National Oak Wilt Research Committee, P. O. Box 373, Memphis, Tennessee.

Six twigs or branches about 6 to 8 inches long and 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter are best for laboratory examination. The twigs should be alive or just recently dead but not completely dry. Do not send leaves, dead branches or decayed wood. The twigs should be tied in a bundle, wrapped in paper so as to prevent excessive drying but should not be wrapped in wet moss or cotton. Labels should be attached in such a manner as to couple the laboratory report with the tree from which the twigs were taken.

Records furnished by the State Forester, Mr. H. B. Newland, indicate that in 1950 one oak wilt infected tree was found in Greenup county. In the period 1951 through 1955, 101 such trees were found in Eastern Kentucky, mostly in Perry and Breathitt counties. One infected tree was found in Todd county in Western Kentucky.

With one exception all trees known to be infected have been destroyed. The exception is one tree in Carter county.

ELM PHLOEM NECROSIS AND DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Elm phloem necrosis and Dutch elm disease has been found to occur in the state of Kentucky. Elm phloem necrosis has been by far the most destructive disease of elms yet known to Kentucky forests and landscape plantings. Dutch elm disease has been found in only a small number of elms in northern Kentucky near Cincinnati, Ohio. Although no cure is known for these maladies, the measures can be taken to protect healthy trees from infection.

Dutch elm disease or phloem necrosis should be suspected whenever elm foliage suddenly wilts and the dry, dead leaves adhere to the branches; or when the leaves of an entire branch, or the top, turn yellow and fall prematurely. To further identify the diseases, cut through the bark at ground level, or below, and pry the bark from the wood so the inner bark will show. If the inner bark surface is yellow or like butterscotch in color, phloem necrosis is indicated. If a portion of the inner bark is confined in a bottle or the closed hands for a few minutes a faint odor of wintergreen can be detected from phloem necrosis diseased bark.

To test for Dutch elm disease remove several small branches having wilted, yellow, or dying leaves. If the cross sections where cuts are made show several brown spots or discolorations in one or more annual rings of wood, the trouble is probably Dutch elm disease. For a positive identification cut 4 or 5 branches 1/2 inch in diameter and about 6 inches long, which contain

discoloration of the annual rings. Wrap these specimens in wax paper to prevent drying, and mail, with a letter giving the sender's name, address, and location of tree, to the Dutch Elm Disease Identification Laboratory, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 503 Main Street, East Orange, New Jersey

Both diseases are spread by insects. Elm phloem necrosis is spread by a leafhopper (Scaphoidens luteolus). Dutch elm disease is spread by elm bark beetles, principally the smaller European elm bark beetle (Scolytus multistriatus).

Prevention of spread of these diseases to healthy trees is based upon the control of insect carriers. This can be accomplished by sprays containing DDT, provided they are correctly formulated, properly applied, and used at the right time. To control the carrier of elm phloem necrosis it is necessary to spray, thoroughly, all leaf surfaces. The first spray should be applied when elm leaves are full grown, usually May 15 to June 1 in Kentucky. The second sprays should be applied when the new growth appears, usually one to two months later. Use formula A or B as given below, for both sprays, and dilute to make 200 gallons.

To control the insect which carries Dutch elm disease it is necessary to spray thoroughly all bark surfaces of the trees to be protected. Apply the first spray before the appearance of elm flowers or leaves. This period is usually the latter part of March for Kentucky. A second spray should be applied from 2 1/2 to 3 months after the first treatment. For first treatment use formula A or B diluted to make 100 gallons. If a mist blower is employed use formula C diluted to make 20 gallons. For second treatment use either formula at one-half strength recommended for first treatment.

Formula A - Dissolve 16 pounds of technical DDT in a mixture of 2 1/2 gallons of Benzene and one gallon of Velsicol AR - 50. To this solution add 1 pint of Triton X - 100.

Formula B - Dissolve 16 pounds of technical DDT in 4 gallons of Xylene. To this add 1 pint of Triton X - 100.

Formula C - Dissolve 20 pounds of technical DDT in a mixture of 5 gallons of Xylene and 2 1/2 gallons of Acme white oil. To this solution add 1 1/2 pints of Triton X - 100.

If red spiders or spider mites build up to damaging populations, which will sometimes be the case after repeated treatments with DDT, add 1/2 gallon of Acme white oil to each 100 gallons of formula A or B for foliage treatment.

EUROPEAN CHAFER (AMPHIMALLON MAJALIS, RAZOUM)

European chafer is another of the recently introduced insect pests of special concern to nurserymen. It is destructive in the larval stage only and the damage is done by the grubs, feeding on the roots of plants. The feeding is so similar to that of our ordinary white grubs and of Japanese beetle grubs that the problem of identification is difficult.

Attention was called to some rather severe turf injury in sections of Newark, New York in the spring of 1940. It was not until the spring of 1942 that positive identification was made of the species and this constitutes the first authentic record of the occurrence of the species in North America. The European Chafer, is known to occur in several countries on the continent of Europe, and is reported to be especially destructive in some areas.

Since 1942 scouting and survey work has been carried on by New York and surrounding state agencies and by the Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, to determine the extent of the infested area. To date one infestation has been found in New Haven County Connecticut at the town of Meriden. A small infested area was recently discovered in the town of Capon Bridge, Hampshire County, West Virginia. Infestations are known to exist in the counties of Chemung, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga, Ontario, Seneca, and Wayne, New York.

Soil treatments using 3 to 5 pounds of dieldrin per acre have been applied to most chafer infested areas in New York state as well as those infested spots in Connecticut and West Virginia.

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

Survey type inspections were continued in Kentucky during the summer of 1953 to determine if white-fringed beetles had become established. No beetles were found. This work was done by inspectors from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. D. A. in cooperation with the State Entomologist.

The suppressive program carried jointly by the Pest Control Branch and the Tennessee Department of Agriculture holds promise of complete eradication of the white-fringed beetle infestation in the counties of Shelby, Hamilton and Tipton counties, Tennessee.

There have been some extensions of the regulated area under Federal quarantine No. 72 in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina during the past year.

Improvements in methods of applying insecticides together with new formulations of insecticides which have shown effectiveness in killing white-fringed beetles hold out increased hope to those charged with the responsibility of holding the line against spread of this destructive insect.

JAPANESE BEETLE

Survey and control activites were continued during the summer of 1954 and 1955 with the hope of eradicating all known Japanese beetle infestations in Kentucky. Beetle trapping records indicated reduced infestations in Jefferson, Kenton, and Campbell counties. The infestation in Greenup County was found, by intensive scouting, to have extended into farm land south east of the town of West Russell.

In addition to the usual application of two sprays of DDT, applied to the foliage, within the infested areas during June and July, the 1954 control program included a surface soil application of dieldrin to the infested areas. The application of dieldrin replaced the usual DDT surface soil application and was applied in the granular form at the rate of 30 pounds of 10% dieldrin per acre. In 1954 the dieldrin was applied with ground operated equipment, namely seed applicators.

The results of the 1954 soil treatments with dieldrin were so encouraging that it was decided to concentrate on this type of treatment in 1955 with the hope of covering all known Japanese beetle infested areas within the Commonwealth. Two supervisors and an especially equipped plane, with an experienced operator were furnished by the Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. D. A. The City of Louisville and the Jefferson County Fiscal Court provided funds to help purchase the insecticide.

Approximately one thousand acres in and around Standiford Airport in Jefferson County were treated with 30 pounds of 10% dieldrin granules per acre, during the last part of August. Immediately following the Jefferson County work, an area of about 1,200 acres was treated in Greenup County. The Greenup County area included the town of Russell, parts of Worthington and Raceland and a rural area of several hundred acres south-east of the town of West Russell and joining the area treated in Raceland. This whole area treated in Greenup County in 1955 joins the areas treated during 1953

and 1954 and completely covers the areas in which any Japanese beetles have been found, together with a border zone for the sake of guarding against unexpected spread.

THE VEGETABLE WEEVIL
(Listroderes costirostris obliquus Klug)

The first record of the appearance of vegetable weevil in Kentucky occurred in April 1955 when specimens of the insect were received at the Experiment Station from Cumberland County. The adult vegetable weevil specimens were collected in the Kettle community where the beetles were doing serious damage to the tobacco plants in the bed.

The adult female weevil is a typical curculio or snout beetle of medium size. It is short, 9 mm. long and 4 mm. wide. The color is dull grayish brown and each wing cover has a pale gray mark. No males of the vegetable weevil have been found in the Southern States.

The eggs of the vegetable weevil are usually deposited singly on the base of plants or in the soil about the plants. The eggs are deposited during late summer and fall after high summer temperatures begin to drop. The eggs hatch in 13 to 18 days into creamy white larvae, which when full grown move down into the soil where pupation takes place. The life cycle normally takes slightly over one full year; while some adult beetles have been observed to live as long as 23 months.

The vegetable weevil is most active during cool weather and during the hot weather of July and August the adults seek shelter from the heat and remain inactive for several weeks. During cool days of spring and fall the beetles do their most damage.

DDT, used at the rate of 4 pounds of 50% wettable powder per 100 gallons of water, has given excellent kill of both larvae and adults.

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF NURSERY MATERIAL

Gladiolus Corms

Two inspections are required for certification of gladiolus corms. The first inspection is made during the blooming and the second inspection during storage after the corms have been cleaned.

Sweetpotato Plants

Some state laws establish the requirements that sweetpotato plants should be free from black rot, stem rot, and sweetpotato weevil before they are shipped into the respective states. Only sweet potatoes which are certified as free from sweetpotato weevil should be bedded. A request for inspection service should be sent to the State Entomologist in advance of bedding time, giving approximate date of bedding and drawing of first plants.

Native or Collected Plants

There seems to be a growing demand for certain native or collected plants. Where it is desired to offer for sale this type of plant material the plants should be collected and "lined out" or "heeled in" and held for inspection. Notice should be forwarded to the State Entomologist giving the date when the plants will be ready for inspection and the location of the plant yard.

For general inspection requirements see "Summary of Requirements of Kentucky Nursery Inspection Law" and "Nursery Stock" defined on previous pages.

Voluntary Certification

Plant certification requirements are not uniform throughout the forty-eight states. Some states require the inspection of greenhouse plants, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers, annual flowering plants, and garden vegetable plants. Kentucky does not require inspection on any of these plants or materials. Dealers can merchandise this material, under the provisions of the Kentucky Nursery law, without registering or obtaining a state permit. A grower, of any of the above mentioned plants, who wishes to ship to other states or who wishes to have inspection and certification for any other reason, can have inspection in the usual manner, by applying to the State Entomologist. As in the case of required inspection, a fee of $5.00 is charged for voluntary inspection.

Raspberry Plants

Two inspections are required for certification of raspberry plants. These inspections are made during summer months and must be at least thirty days apart. Raspberry plant growers wishing inspection services should notify the State Entomologist by June 1.

Strawberry Plants

Growers wishing to offer strawberry plants for sale should take into account the dual inspection requirements. Notice should be given to the State Entomologist by the middle of April if inspection services are desired. Also those growers who wish to grow plants under the strawberry virus disease control program should consult the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association and secure a copy of the requirements for growing plants under that program. Those growers who fulfill the requirements of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association will obtain certification as to freedom from virus diseases and the strawberry root-knot nematode. In addition to the plant certification issued by the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, it is necessary for strawberry plant growers to continue to secure a certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist, which certificate is based on the dual inspection looking toward freedom from the general insects and plant diseases to which strawberry plants are subject. These two inspection and certification programs are separate and independent of each other. The certificate of inspection issued by the State Entomologist is required under sections 249.070 and 249.080 KRS for any strawberry plant grower in Kentucky who offers plants for sale within the Commonwealth or who offers strawberry plants for shipment to another state by any common carrier.

The strawberry plant certification program under the supervision of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association is a voluntary program designed to help control virus diseases and root-knot nematodes in strawberry plants. It is also designed to help keep varieties of strawberries true to name.

KENTUCKY NURSERYMEN WHO RECEIVED CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION, 1954-55

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Ammon Nursery	Florence	3	Ornamental
Arrow-Wood Nursery			
W. C. O'Conner	Warsaw	12	Ornamental
Arterburn, Paul Nursery			
Mrs. Paul Arterburn	St. Matthews	5	Ornamental
Barnett's Nursery			
Mrs. A. E. Barnett	Murray	1	Ornamental
Baxter Nursery	Keavy	3	Ornamental
Bellfonte Nursery	Ashland	12	General
Bell Bar Acres	Anchorage	2	Perennials
Bickers, Arnold	Lexington	3	General
Blue Gables			
Roy Medaria	Carrollton	2	Ornamental
Blue Star Nursery	Carlisle	20	General
Brashear Flower Shop	Hazard	1	Ornamental
Brinker, Mrs. Alice	Latonia	1/4	Bulbs
Cheatham, Mrs. Tracie	Danville	1/4	Perennials
Cherry, The Florist	Paducah		Greenhouse
Chick's Nursery	Marion	1	Ornamental
Chowning, Kelly T.	Lexington	2	General
Clay Nurseries	Clay	25	General
Clyffty Evergreen Gardens	Catlettsburg	2	Ornamental
Cole's Nursery	Henderson	10	General
Crume Nursery and Landscape			
T. C. Crume	Florence	40	General
Dieterich, C. P. and Bro.	Maysville	1	Ornamental
Dixie View Nurseries			
A. L. Heger	Covington	25	General
Donaldson Nurseries	Sparta	5	Ornamental
Dressman, J. A.	Covington		Bulbs
Durrett, Lydean	Louisville	2	Ornamental
Evan's Gardens	Lexington	1	Ornamental
Evans, Herndon	Pineville	1/2	Ornamental
Evergreens, Inc.	Louisville		Greenhouse
Fike Nurseries			
Joe Fike	Hopkinsville	60	General

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Florence Nursery	Florence	2	Ornamental
Gardiner, Boone Nurseries			
Dan Gardiner	Louisville	20	General
General Electric	Louisville		General
Gordon, Fred L.	Louisville	15	General
Gramse Nursery	Paducah	6	General
Green River Home Nursery	Robards	2	Ornamental
Haag Nurseries	Jeffersontown	15	General
Harville, A. M. Florist	Princeton	3	Ornamental
Higdon Nursery	Mayfield	5	Ornamental
Highbaugh Farms	St. Matthews	10	Ornamental
Hillenmeyer Nurseries	Lexington	310	General
Hill's Nursery	Warsaw	35	General
Humphrey's Landscape Service	Mt. Sterling	18	General
Klein, Theodore Nurseries	Crestwood	35	General
Korfhage Nursery and Florist	Louisville	12	General
Leichhardt Hillview Nursery	Bowling Green	15	General
Leeming Nursery	Louisville	5	Ornamental
Lillard's Nursery	Jeffersontown	20	Ornamental
Lillard's Nursery	Covington	1	Ornamental
McCabe, Mrs. T. P.	Lyndon	3	Ornamental
McCutcheon Florist	Paducah		Greenhouse
McLain, Scott	Taylorsville	1/2	Ornamental
Martin's Nursery	Carrollton	35	General
Metcalfe Wholesale Florist	Hopkinsville		Greenhouse
Minish and Potts	Crestwood	3	General
Mink's Nurseries	London	5	Ornamental
Montieth, Everett	Hebron	1	Ornamental
Mt. Pleasant Gardens	Ft. Thomas	10	General
Murdock Farms	Farmington	1/2	Ornamental
Nick's Nursery	Anchorage	30	Ornamental
Oak Grove Nursery	Ashland	2	Ornamental
Otte, Clarence	Louisville	2	Ornamental
Overfield, Ernest	Robards	2	Ornamental
Pack, Henry V.	Carter City	1/8	Ornamental
Painter-Schevetto Nursery	Anchorage	5	Ornamental
Perennial Farms	Louisville	3	Ornamental
Peyton's Nursery	Hodgenville	5	Ornamental
Pomona Nurseries	Bowling Green	2	Ornamental

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Ray, Carl Company	St. Matthews	15	Ornamental
Ray, W. E.	Bowling Green		African Violets
Reynolds Nursery	Bondville	20	Ornamental
Rottgering Greenhouses	Paducah	5	General
Rouse, Sterling	Florence	1/4	General
Sanders Bros. Nursery	Paducah	35	General
Schneidman Greenhouses	Paducah	15	Ornamental
Schmaus, Roy	Benton	5	General
Shaw's Gardens	Henderson	1	Ornamental
Shupe Nursery	Sedalia	2	Ornamental
Singer Gardens	Stamping Grd.	7	Ornamental
Smits Greenhouses	Paris	3	Ornamental
Veeley's Nursery	Louisville	3	Ornamental
Walker, Kingsley Company	Louisville	2	Ornamental
Wallitsch Nurseries	Louisville	7	Ornamental
Watkins, Leroy	Owensboro	3	Ornamental
Wheeler, A. G.	Owensboro	2	Ornamental
Wildwood Nursery	Ashland	2	Ornamental
Willadean Nursery	Sparta	60	General
Young, Mrs. Stella Monroe	Lexington	1/4	Ornamental

The following list of strawberry growers qualified their plants and secured a certificate during the calendar year 1955.

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE
Akers, J. M.	Georges Creek	1/2
Ard, Otho	Naomi	2
Arnett, Baxter	Salyersville	1
Arrington, Haskell	Webbville	2
Arvin, Bulan	Noland	1
Baxter, W. J.	Keavy	3
Bays, Pete	Swamp Branch	1/2
Blanton, John	Oil Branch	2
Blevins, Maynard	Revelo	1
Blevins, Samuel R.	Eubank	1/2
Brockman, R. A.	Jamestown	1 1/2
Brown, Roy	Quail	2
Bullock, Ernest E.	Mt. Vernon	3
Bullock, Lonzo	Level Green	1
Burton, Leonard	Pellyton	1
Burton, Luke	Monticello	3
Bushong, Ernest	Mud Lick	1
Clayborn, J. E.	Waynesburg	1 1/2
Creekmore, Cecil	Winfield, Tenn.	1
Daugherty, Thomas	Pine Knot	4
Daugherty, Thornton	Pine Knot	1 1/2
Dockery, Witmer	Fonthill	1 1/4
Dolen, J. S.	Monticello	2
Eubank, Spahn	Mud Lick	2
Farmer, S. F.	Somerset	2
Fietz, John	Somerset	3
Fike, Robert	Whitesburg	1/2
Ford, Reed	Tompkinsville	1
Garrett, J. M.	Versailles	2
Gayle, Hub	Lexington	2
Gregory, E. C.	Coopersville	1
Gregory, Lloyd	Monticello	2
Grimmett, Bill	Benton	5
Haddix, Pryse	Albany	3 1/2
Hale, Burley	Whitesburg	2
Hall, James H.	Viper	1

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE
Hammonds, J. E.	Windsor	1
Haney, Lawrence	Nancy	1
Higginbotham, B.	Jamestown	1 1/2
Hill, Lee	College Hill	1/2
Howard, Clarence	Jarvis	2
Hughes, Mrs. Kenneth	Farraday	2
Jackson, Lyman	Clinton	10
John, Robert R.	Franklin	2
Jones, W. L., Jr.	Hustonville	1
Lawless, O. D.	Russell Springs	1
Loy, Robert D.	Fairplay	1
May, Marvin	Eubank	1
Massey, E. P.	West Somerset	1
Murray Nursery and Florist	Murray	1
Musgrove, Eldred	Pine Knot	1/2
Newton, Elmo	Witt	1
Owsley, Cecil	Bluestone	2
Peavy, William	Gravel Switch	2
Purcell, Wade	Elrod	1
Reedy, H. B.	Smithsboro	1/4
Rexroot, Attis	Fonthill	1
Rogers, Willie	Nancy	1
Ruckell, Earl	Eubank	1
Shearer, Glen	Hustonville	2
Spears, George	Moreland	1
Stephens, Urias	Fonthill	1
Taylor, Truman	Waynesburg	1/2
Taylor, Walter	Pine Knot	1
Thompson, Hobard	Brodhead	1
Tuggle, Willie	Monticello	2
Tuttle, Sam	Irvine	1
Vaughn, Odis	Palmer	2
Ward, J. E.	Central City	1
Warriner, Rufus	Jamestown	2
Webb, Ernest	Eubank	1/2
Wilkinson, L. M.	Somerset	3 1/2
Wilson, Jason B.	Fonthill	1
Witt, Glenn	Irvine	1/2
Yahnig, J. F.	Somerset	1

NURSERY DEALERS

NAME	ADDRESS
Abel, William	Louisville
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Newport
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Latonia
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Ft. Thomas
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Erlanger
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Covington
Alexander Landscape Service	Campbellsville
Allen, C. L.	Somerset
American Hardware & Furniture Mart	Bowling Green
Angelo Drive In Market	Louisville
Arnolds Florist	Harrodsburg
Ashland 5 & 1.00 Store	Lexington
Atthanser, R. C.	Elizabethtown
Bacon's	Louisville
Bailey, Robert	Mt. Sterling
Beahr's 5 & 10 Store	Bardstown
Bentley's 5 & 10 Store	Scottsville
Bezold, A.	Newport
Bunton Seed Company	Louisville
Butts, A. C. and Son	Fulton
Byers and Franklin	Lexington
Carpenter, James C.	Anchorage
Cayce-Yost Company, Inc.	Hopkinsville
Crittenden Grocery	Marion
Davis, J. C.	Gray
Davis, Paul M.	Rose Hill, Virginia
Deibel, B. C.	Louisville
DeWitt, Andrew	Louisville
Driskell, William E.	Lawrenceburg
Drive In Market	Newport
Durham, Page	Tompkinsville
Edgewood Fruit Market	Louisville
Edwards, L. C.	Louisville
Etherton, Jimma D.	Lexington
Farm & Garden Supply	Hopkinsville
Farmer, S. F.	Somerset

NAME	ADDRESS
Ferguson, Mrs. Emogene	Louisa
Foster, W. P.	Chicago, Illinois
Frankfort Dime Store	Frankfort
Franklin, Ben Store	Campbellsville
Franklin, Ben Store	Elizabethtown
Galloway Seed Company	Mayfield
Goodwin, Nelson	Louisville
Gordon, Fred L.	Louisville
Grant, W. T. Company	Louisville
Green, H. L.	Louisville
Hall Seed Company	Louisville
Hallenberg, D. Ward	Anchorage
Haupt, Fred	Louisville
Heil, A. J.	Louisville
Heimerdinger Stores, Inc.	Louisville
Hill, James M.	Bowling Green
Hill, James S.	Covington
Houchin, George	Louisville
Houchins Market	Bowling Green
Houchins Market	Glasgow
Houchins Market	Scottsville
Houchins Market	Cave City
Houchins Market	Horse Cave
Houchins Market	Munfordville
Houchins Market	Elizabethtown
Houchins Market	Vine Grove
Houchins Market	Franklin
Houchins Market	Tompkinsville
Houchins Market	Hodgenville
Houchins Market	Greensburg
Houchins Market	Gamaliel
Houchins Market	Auburn
Houchins Market	Russellville
Houchins Market	Leitchfield
Houchins Market	Burkesville
Howard, D. George & Jos. A. Staehl	Owensboro
Karcher, Theodore B.	Louisville
Kentucky Food Stores	Lexington
Kentucky Food Stores	Georgetown

NAME	ADDRESS
Kentucky Food Stores	Danville
Kentucky Food Stores	Salt Lick
Kentucky Food Stores	Monticello
Korfhage, Harry A.	Louisville
Kresge, S. S. Company	Louisville
Kresge, S. S. Company	Lexington
Kresge, S. S. Company	Paducah
Kresge, S. S. Company	Covington
Kresge, S. S. Company	Newport
Kresge, S. S. Company	Owensboro
Kress, S. H. Company	Ashland
Kress, S. H. Company	Hopkinsville
Kress, S. H. Company	Winchester
Kroger Company	Maysville
Kroger Company	Cynthiana
Kroger Company	Carlisle
Kroger Company	Williamstown
Kroger Company	Flemingsburg
Kroger Company	Ft. Mitchell
Kroger Company	Newport
Kroger Company	Ludlow
Kroger Company	Dayton
Kroger Company	Ft. Thomas
Kroger Company	Elsmere
Kroger Company	Covington
Kroger Company	Mayfield
Kroger Company	Morganfield
Kroger Company	Marion
Kroger Company	Sturgis
Kroger Company	Benton
Kroger Company	Bardwell
Kroger Company	Clinton
Kroger Company	Paducah
Kroger Company	Murray
Kroger Company	Bowling Green
Kroger Company	Hopkinsville
Kroger Company	Louisville
Kroger Company	Shelbyville
Kroger Company	Owenton

NAME	ADDRESS
Kroger Company	Carrollton
Kroger Company	La Grange
Kroger Company	Springfield
Kroger Company	Columbia
Kroger Company	Owensboro
Kroger Company	Hardinsburg
Kroger Company	Bardstown
Kroger Company	Elizabethtown
Kroger Company	Campbellsville
Kroger Company	Lebanon
Kroger Company	Lawrenceburg
Kroger Company	Stanford
Kroger Company	Corbin
Kroger Company	Harlan
Kroger Company	Danville
Kroger Company	Somerset
Kroger Company	Pineville
Kroger Company	Barbourville
Kroger Company	Frankfort
Kroger Company	London
Kroger Company	Middlesboro
Kroger Company	Harrodsburg
Kroger Company	Owingsville
Kroger Company	Lexington
Kroger Company	Irvine
Kroger Company	Paris
Kroger Company	Richmond
Kroger Company	Mt. Sterling
Kroger Company	Versailles
Kroger Company	Nicholasville
Kroger Company	Georgetown
Kroger Company	Winchester
Kroger Company	Pikeville
Kroger Company	Prestonsburg
Kroger Company	Catlettsburg
Kroger Company	Paintsville
Kroger Company	Maysville
Krotzki, Solomon	Louisville
Kuhn's 5 & 10 Store	Franklin

NAME	ADDRESS
Kuhn's 5 & 10 Store	Lawrenceburg
Kuhn's 5 & 10 Store	Murray
Kuhn's 5 & 10 Store	Russellville
Lang, George T.	Covington
Lang's Fruit Market	Erlanger
La Warre, E. L.	Newport
Leslie's Drug Store	Greenup
Loper, William E.	Lebanon
Lose Brothers, Inc.	Louisville
McCarty, John H.	Louisville
McCrory Stores Corporation	Louisville
McCrory Stores Corporation	Lexington
Meadowthorpe 5-1.00 Store	Lexington
Michler, Charles	Lexington
Miles, H. C.	Pewee Valley
Morrow Nursery	Bowling Green
Munch, Walter	Covington
Murphy, G. C. Company	Ashland
Murphy, G. C. Company	Maysville
Murphy, G. C. Company	Pikeville
Murphy, G. C. Company	Paintsville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Lebanon
Newberry, J. J. Company	Owensboro
Newberry, J. J. Company	Henderson
Newberry, J. J. Company	Frankfort
Newberry, J. J. Company	Pineville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Richmond
Newberry, J. J. Company	Elizabethtown
Newberry, J. J. Company	Glasgow
Newberry, J. J. Company	Cynthiana
Newberry, J. J. Company	Somerset
Newberry, J. J. Company	Shelbyville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Versailles
Newberry, J. J. Company	Mayfield
Newberry, J. J. Company	Mt. Sterling
Newberry, J. J. Company	Paris
Newberry, J. J. Company	Winchester
Newberry, J. J. Company	Harlan

NAME	ADDRESS
Newberry, J. J. Company	Hazard
Newberry, J. J. Company	Danville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Louisville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Corbin
Newberry, J. J. Company	Lawrenceburg
Newberry, J. J. Company	Harrodsburg
Newberry, J. J. Company	Bardstown
Nickles Spray Service	Frankfort
Ostrander, John	Louisville
Owen, Charles	Louisville
Perrelli, J. J.	Middletown
Perpetual Lawn Care Company	Louisville
Purcell's	Lexington
Renfrow, H. E.	Beaver Dam
Riesenberg, Anthony J.	Ft. Thomas
Roberts, Mrs. L. V.	Monticello
Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.	Somerset
Salyers, Buford	Frankfort
Scott - Burr Stores Corporation	Middlesboro
Scott - Burr Stores Corporation	Hazard
Scott - Burr Stores Corporation	Harlan
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Owensboro
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Louisville
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Lexington
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Covington
Setters, James	Junction City
Small, H. W.	Carlisle
Snyder, Ben	Louisville
Snyder, Ben	Lexington
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Louisville
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Lexington
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Frankfort
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	New Albany, Ind.
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Shelbyville
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Owensboro
Steiden's Stores, Inc.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Stoke, Louis, Jr.	Louisville
Sullivan, Wayne	Paducah
Taylor, T. P. Company, Inc.	Louisville
Taylor, T. P. Company, Inc.	St. Matthews
Taylor, T. P. Company, Inc.	Elizabethtown

NAME	ADDRESS
Thornsberry, Willis	Sturgis
Valley View Nursery	Louisville
Vanslyke, J. E.	Shelbyville
Vandergrift, John V.	Carrollton
Walgreen Drug Stores, Inc.	Louisville
Walgreen Drug Stores, Inc.	Lexington
Wallpaper Mart	Louisville
Wilder, Robert G.	Louisville
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Paducah
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Owensboro
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Henderson
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Bowling Green
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Hopkinsville
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Mayfield
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Madisonville
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Louisville
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Lexington
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Covington
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Newport
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Frankfort
Woolworth, F. W. Company	St. Matthews
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Richmond
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Danville
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Ashland
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Maysville
Young, Raymond O.	South Shore

SUMMARY OF NURSERY INSPECTION - 1954-55

The inspection of strawberry plantings became a major task during the two strawberry plant inspection seasons this year. For inspection services there were 161 requests, involving 250 acres. Other than the 161 strawberry plant inspections, the nursery inspector made 82 general inspections of nursery and greenhouse stock totaling 1,156 acres and 270,000 square feet of greenhouse space. During the course of these inspections, the following insects, mites and plant diseases were found and reported in the order of their frequency of occurrence: Bagworm, red spider, elm leaf beetle, aphids, lace bug, white grubs, strawberry crown borer, apple leaf skeletonizer, flat headed apple tree borer, oriental fruit moth. Diseases: strawberry leafspot, iris leafspot, peony blotch, cherry leafspot, brown Feltblight of white pine.

The nursery inspector traveled a total of 17,432 miles in making inspections and carrying out other regulatory duties.

3M-12-55