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Some Items of Interest to Kentucky Nurserymen

For the Year Ended June 30, 1956

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SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO KENTUCKY NURSERYMEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

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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 dollars 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. Transportation 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 1st 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 permit 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) Nonresidents nurserymen shall file copies of their state certificate 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; grass "plugs", "sprigs" and sod; 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 amended 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 when produced within the eradication states, can be moved under certificate only if going to another eradication state. Seed or fruit produced outside the eradication states cannot be shipped 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 mahoberberris, 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 Branch will be acceptable for certification. The list of approved species and varieties is revised from time to time as new varieties prove to be resistant to stem rust. 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. lempergiana	- - - - - -
B. lepidifolia	- - - - - -
B. linearifolia	- - - - - -
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

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Berberis arido-calida	
B. stenophylla diversifolia	- - - - - - -
B. stenophylla gracilis	- - - - - - -
B. stenophylla irwini	Irwin Barberry
B. stenophylla nana compacta	Corallina Barberry
B. telomaica artisepala	- - - - - - -
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. thunbergi xanthocarpa	- - - - - - -
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. lomarifolia	- - - - - - -
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 under 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 imformation 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. During recent years it has been proven that certain insects are capable of carrying the disease from tree to tree and that even squirrels might possibly spread the disease.

As the oak wilt fungus develops under the bark of infected trees, fungus cushions or mats are formed. These mats enlarge and thicken, thereby creating sufficient pressure to crack the bark and separate it from the wood. As soon as the cracks are formed they are invaded by several species of sap beetles known as Nitidulids. These beetles, as well as the common fruit flies, are attracted by the characteristic odor of the fungus. After crawling over the fungus mats and becoming contaminated with spores of the fungus, the insects move on to other trees and wherever there is a wound in the tree the contaminated insect is capable of bringing the spores of oak wilt into contact with the sap wood of infected oaks, thereby starting new infections.

There seems to be some association between the long distance spread of oak wilt and the activities and travel of man since so many of the new disease finds have been along highways and others heavily traveled lanes.

Oak wilt is known to occur in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia 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 Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Federal Building, Ashville, North Carolina.

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.

Kentucky is fortunate in having a well organized Department of Forestry under the capable supervision of experienced men. Mr. H. B. Newland, State Forester, and Mr. Harry Nadler, in charge of Forestry Management, are well aware of the potential dangers of oak wilt disease and have set up a well coordinated program of survey and control. They do not consider oak wilt a disaster problem but one which is potentially serious and will require long range planning.

The first oak-wilt-infected tree in Kentucky was found in 1950

when one tree in Greenup County was found to be diseased. In the period of 1951 through 1955, 101 infected trees were found in eastern Kentucky, mostly in Breathitt and Perry counties. One infected tree was found in Todd County in western Kentucky. During 1956 the disease was found in the following additional counties: Floyd, Harlan, Hart, Knott, Knox, Leslie, Letcher, Meade, Magoffin, Owsley, Warren and Wolfe.

ELM PHLOEM NECROSIS AND DUTCH ELM DISEASE

Elm phloem necrosis and Dutch elm disease have 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, 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 speciments 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, Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 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, 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 solut on 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 the 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 of 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 1955 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 Shelby, Hamilton, and Tipton counties, Tennessee. A very limited area infested with white fringed beetle was found in Hardiman County in Tennessee during the 1955 survey season. This infestation is approximately sixty miles east of the infested areas in Shelby County. It is hoped that this newly discovered infestation can be eradicated within a short time.

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 summers 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.

Trapping and survey work was begun on June 11, 1956 as a means of determining the effectiveness of the suppressive work carried on over the past several years and to locate any additional infested spots which may exist. We will look with considerable interest at the results of the dieldrin applications of 1954 and 1955 as indicated by the trap catches in and around the areas treated.

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.

No reports of vegetable weevil damage have been received during the fall months of 1955 nor the spring months of 1956. It is hoped that the DDT treatments to infested tobacco plant beds in 1955 may have eliminated the few infestations that were discovered then.

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

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.

NURSERY DEALERS

NAME	ADDRESS
Abel, William	Louisville
A & D Super Market	Liberty
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Covington
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Erlanger
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Ft. Thomas
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Latonia
Albers Super Markets, Inc.	Newport
Alexander, I. P.	Campbellsville
Allen Florist	Barlow
Allgeier, Edward L. and Robert D.	Louisville
Ashburn, D. C.	Smithville, Tenn.
Ashburn, Leo	Smithville, Tenn.
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Covington
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Newport
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Louisville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Shively
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	St. Matthews
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Bowling Green
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Shelbyville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Elizabethtown
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Owensboro
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Henderson
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Paducah
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Lexington
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Frankfort
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Winchester
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Danville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Paris
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Madisonville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Hopkinsville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Harlan
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Hazard
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	Middlesboro
Austin's Market	Lexington
Avis, Claude	Louisville
Bacon, J. and Sons	St. Matthews
Bacon, J. and Sons	Louisville
Bailey, Robert	Mt. Sterling

NAME	ADDRESS
Baker's Market	Manchester
Begley Drug Company	Lexington
Bentley's Grocery	Lexington
Bentley, W. L.	Scottsville
Berea College	Berea
Bezold, Anthony	Newport
Bickers, Arnold	Lexington
Blue and White Grocery	Lexington
Boswell, A J.	Henderson
Bradley, William E.	Morehead
Brizendine, Grocery	Vine Grove
Bunton Seed Company	Louisville
Butts, A. C. and Sons	Fulton
Byers and Franklin	Lexington
Carpenter, James	Louisville
Cayce-Yost Company	Hopkinsville
Check-R-Board Store	Louisville
Cloverleaf Garden Center, Inc.	Louisville
Colve, Julian B.	Henderson
Collins Home Supply	Louisville
Columbia Florist	Columbia
Craft's 5 and 10 Store	West Liberty
Crittenden Grocery	Marion
Cynthiana Grocery	Cynthiana
Davey Tree Expert Company	Crestwood
Davis, Paul M.	Rose Hill, Va.
Denny, Carl and Calvin Crawley	Lexington
Dixie Food Center	Elizabethtown
Dockray-Follis Variety Store	Glasgow
Dockray-Follis Variety Store	Providence
Dockray-Follis Variety Store	Somerset
Draffen's, James Mart	Calvert City
Driskill, William E.	Lawrenceburg
Drive In Market	Newport
Durham, Page	Nashville, Tenn.
Eaid, Bruce	Columbus, Miss.
Early, Tom	Louisville
Edwards, L. C.	Louisville
England, A. G.	Louisville

NAME	ADDRESS
Estes, Duard	Lexington
Evans, Herndon	Pineville
Farm and Garden Supply	Hopkinsville
Farmer, S. F.	Somerset
Fourth Street Bargain Outlet	Louisville
Frankfort Dime Store	Frankfort
Franklin, Ben Store	Bardwell
Franklin, Ben Store	Campbellsville
Franklin, Ben Store	Fulton
Franklin, Ben Store	Louisville
Franklin, Charles	Shepherdsville
Frazier, Edsel B.	Darnelltown, Tenn.
Galloway Seed Company	Mayfield
Gambill and Strong	Jackson
Gayle, H. K.	Lexington
General Electric Company	Buechel
Goodwin, Nelson	Louisville
Gowin, Arthur	Anchorage
Graves, Hubert	Frankfort
Grant, W. T. Company	Louisville
Green, H. L. Company	Louisville
Hall Seed Company	Louisville
Hallenberg Nursery	Anchorage
Haupt, Fred Florist	Louisville
Heimerdinger Stores, Inc.	Louisville
Helm's Hatchery	Paducah
Hendrickson, William D.	Olive Hill
Hill, Ezra and Ralph Tipton	Frankfort
Hill, James	Covington
Hodge, J. Norwood	Lexington
Houchin, George	Louisville
Jackson, William	Livermore
Karcher, Theodore B.	Louisville
Klee, George R.	Flemingsburg
Klopp, Maurice	Cincinnati, Ohio
Korfhage, Harry A.	Louisville

NAME	ADDRESS
Kresge, S. S. Company	Covington
Kresge, S. S. Company	Lexington
Kresge, S. S. Company	Newport
Kresge, S. S. Company	Owensboro
Kresge, S. S. Company	Paducah
Kress, S. H. Company	Ashland
Kress, S. H. Company	Hopkinsville
Kress, S. H. Company	Winchester
Kroger Company	Bardwell
Kroger Company	Benton
Kroger Company	Clinton
Kroger Company	Mayfield
Kroger Company	Marion
Kroger Company	Morganfield
Kroger Company	Murray
Kroger Company	Paducah
Kroger Company	Sturgis
Kroger Company	Maysville
Kroger Company	Cynthiana
Kroger Company	Carlisle
Kroger Company	Newport
Kroger Company	Ludlow
Kroger Company	Covington
Kroger Company	Dayton
Kroger Company	Ft. Thomas
Kroger Company	Elsmere
Kroger Company	Williamstown
Kroger Company	Flemingsburg
Kroger Company	Prestonsburg
Kroger Company	Pikeville
Kroger Company	Catlettsburg
Kroger Company	Paintsville
Kroger Company	Ashland
Kroger Company	Hopkinsville
Kroger Company	Owenton
Kroger Company	Carrollton
Kroger Company	LaGrange
Kroger Company	Versailles
Kroger Company	Frankfort
Kroger Company	Shelbyville
Kroger Company	Georgetown

NAME	ADDRESS
Kroger Company	Columbia
Kroger Company	Hardinsburg
Kroger Company	Bardstown
Kroger Company	Elizabethtown
Kroger Company	Campbellsville
Kroger Company	Owensboro
Kroger Company	Lebanon
Kroger Company	Stanford
Kroger Company	Harlan
Kroger Company	Somerset
Kroger Company	Pineville
Kroger Company	Nicholasville
Kroger Company	London
Kroger Company	Middlesboro
Kroger Company	Harrodsburg
Kroger Company	Danville
Kroger Company	Lexington
Kroger Company	Irvine
Kroger Company	Paris
Kroger Company	Mt. Sterling
Kroger Company	Winchester
Kroger Company	Richmond
Kroger Company	Louisville
Krotzki, Sol	Louisville
Kuhn's 5-10-25	Franklin
Kuhn's 5-10-25	Lawrenceburg
Kuhn's 5-10-25	Murray
Kuhn's 5-10-25	Russellville
Lang, George T.	Covington
Lang, Ralph	Elsmere
Loper Floral Company	Lebanon
Lose Brothers	Louisville
Lycan, Zenas	Ft. Gay, West Va.
Lyle's Market	Lexington
McCarty, J. H.	Louisville
McClain, Scott	Taylorsville
McCrory Stores Corporation	Lexington
McCrory Stores Corporation	Louisville
Meisner, Allen	Louisville

NAME	ADDRESS
Michler, Charles	Lexington
Midyetts Food Store	Mayfield
Miles, H. C.	Pewee Valley
Miller, C. Thomas	Louisville
Morganfield Hardware Company	Morganfield
Munch, Walter	Covington
Murphy, G. C. Company	Louisville
Murphy, G. C. Company	Ashland
Murphy, G. C. Company	Maysville
Murphy, G. C. Company	Pikeville
Murphy, G. C.	Paintsville
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	Bardstown
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
Newberry, J. J. Company	Hazard
Newberry, J. J. Company	Louisville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Corbin
Newberry, J. J. Company	Lawrenceburg
Newberry, J. J. Company	Harrodsburg
Newberry, J. J. Company	Danville
Newberry, J. J. Company	Lebanon
Newson, William	Princeton
Nickles Spray Service	Frankfort
Ostrander, John O.	Louisville
Perpetual Lawn Care Company	Louisville

NAME	ADDRESS
Pine Hill Garden Center	Frankfort
Progress Market	Lexington
Pugh, Clarence Dean	Harrodsburg
Purcell's	Lexington
Renfrow, H. E.	Beaver Dam
Roberts, Mrs. L. V.	Monticello
Roses 5 and 10 Store	Somerset
Salyers, Bufort C.	Frankfort
Scott-Burr Stores	Bowling Green
Scott-Burr Stores	Harlan
Scott-Burr Stores	Hazard
Scott-Burr Stores	Middlesboro
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Covington
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Owensboro
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Lexington
Sears, Roebuck and Company	Louisville
Sellers, U. B.	Louisville
Skidmore, H. Cecil	Cynthiana
Smith, Lacy	Louisville
Snyder, Ben, Inc.	Lexington
Snyder, Ben, Inc	Louisville
Snyder, Ben, Inc.	Pleasure Ridge Park
Stanley, S. S.	Greenville
Steiden Stores, Inc.	Louisville
Steiden Stores, Inc.	Frankfort
Steiden Stores, Inc.	Shelbyville
Steiden Stores, Inc.	Lexington
Steiden Stores, Inc.	Owensboro
Stoke, Louis, Jr.	Louisville
Taylor, T. P. and Company	Louisville
Taylor, T. P. and Company	St. Matthews
Taylor, T. P. and Company	Elizabethtown
Thompson & Thornberry	Louisville
Tony's Super Florist	Louisville
True, R. H. Warehouse	Chicago, Ill.
Tyler, J. C.	Danville
Valley View Nursery	Louisville

NAME	ADDRESS
Vandergift, John	Warsaw
Van's Five and Ten Store	Shelbyville
Walgreen Drug Store	Newport
Webb, Stanley	Warsaw
Wells, Martin	Lexington
Wells, Russell	Lexington
Williams, R. E. Company	Barbourville
Williams, R. E Company	Lexington
Williams, R. E. Company	Mt. Sterling
Williams, R. E. Company	Versailles
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
Woolworth, F. W. Company	Paducah
Woodrum, Guy N.	Frankfort

KENTUCKY NURSERYMEN WHO RECEIVED CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION, 1955-56

NAME	ADDRESSES	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Ammon Nursery	R. 1, Florence	5	Ornamental
Arrow-Wood Nursery W. C. O'Conner	Warsaw	15	Ornamental
Arterburn, Paul Nursery Mrs. Paul Arterburn	R. 7, Louisville	5	Ornamental
Barnett's Nursery Mrs. A. E. Barnett	Murray	1	Ornamental
Bayne, Mrs. W. H.	Mt. Olivet	1/4	Iris
Baxter, Nursery	Keavey	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	Marian	1	Ornamental
Chowning, Kelly T.	Cave Hill Lane, Louisville	2	General
Clay Nurseries	Clay	25	General
Clyffty Evergreen Gardens	Catlettsburg	2	Ornamental
Cole's Nursery	Henderson	12	General
Crume Nursery and Landscape T. C. Crume	Florence	40	General
Curry, J. G.	Hawesville		Sweet Potatoes
Dixie View Nurseries A. L. Heger	Box 500, Lakeside Park, Covington	25	General
Donaldson Nurseries	Sparta	5	Ornamental
Drake Gardens	4026 Spring Hill Rd. Louisville	1/4	Iris
Dressman, J. A.	R. 5, Covington		Bulbs
Durrett, Lydean	Preston Highway, Louisville	2	Ornamental
Evans Gardens	916 N. Broadway, Lexington	1	Ornamental

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Evergreens, Inc.	Hubbards Lane, St. Matthews		Greenhouse
Fike Nurseries Joe Fike	Hopkinsville	60	General
Florence Nursery	Florence	2	Ornamental
Gardiner, Boone Nurseries Dan Gardiner	R. 6, Louisville	20	General
Gordon, Fred L.	5402 Newcut Road, Louisville	15	General
Haag Nurseries	Jeffersontown	15	General
Harville, A. M. Florist	Princeton	5	Ornamental
Higdon Nursery	Mayfield	5	Ornamental
Highbaugh Farms	R. 6, St. Matthews	12	Ornamental
Hillenmeyer Nurseries	Lexington	310	General
Hill's Nursery	Warsaw	45	General
Hummer Nursery	Dover	5	Ornamental
Humphrey's Landscape Service	Mt. Sterling	18	General
Johnson, Roscoe	Blackburn Ave., Ashland	5	General
Johnson, Clyde	Ashland	10	Ornamental
Johnston, Allie	Benton	5	Ornamental
Klein, Theodore Nurseries	Crestwood	35	General
Korfhage Nursery and Florist	4404 Dixie Highway, Louisville	12	General
Leichhardt Hillview Nursery	Bowling Green	15	General
Leeming Nursery	4411 Dixie Highway, Louisville	5	Ornamental
Lillard's Nursery	R. 2, Jeffersontown	20	Ornamental
Lillard's Nursery	6129 Taylor Mill Road, Covington	1	Ornamental
Lucking, J. F. and Son	Lyndon		Greenhouse
McCabe, Mrs. T. P.	Box 117, Lyndon	3	Ornamental
McCutcheon Florist	Paducah		Greenhouse
McLain, Scott	Taylorsville	1/2	Ornamental
Martin's Nursery	Carrollton	35	General
Metcalfe Wholesale Florist	Box 229, Hopkinsville		Greenhouse
Metcalfe Floral Co.	Hopkinsville	3	Ornamental

NAME	ADDRESS	ACREAGE	KIND OF STOCK
Minish and Potts	Crestwood	3	General
Mink's Nurseries	London	5	Ornamental
Montieth, Everett	Hebron	1	Ornamental
Mt. Pleasant Gardens	1810 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Ft. Thomas	10	General
Murdock Farms	Farmington	1/2	Ornamental
Murray Nursery & Florist	Murray	1	Ornamental
Nick's Nursery	Anchorage	30	Ornamental
Oak Grove Nursery	2121 Phelps Ave., Ashland	2	Ornamental
Otte, Clarence	306 Penruth, Louisville	2	Ornamental
Overfield, Ernest	Robards	2	Ornamental
Perennial Farms	R. 1, Louisville	3	Ornamental
Peyton's Nursery	Hodgenville	5	Ornamental
Pomona Nurseries	Bowling Green	2	Ornamental
Ray, Carl Company	LaGrange Road, Louisville	15	Ornamental
Reynolds Nursery	Bondville	20	Ornamental
Rottgering Greenhouses	Paducah	5	General
Rouse, Sterling	Florence	1/4	General
Sanders Bros. Nursery	Paducah	35	General
Schneidman Greehouses	Paducah	15	Ornamental
Schmaus, Roy	Benton	5	General
Shaw's Gardens	Henderson	1	Ornamental
Schevetto Nursery	Anchorage	5	General
Simms Florist & Nursery	Danville	2	Ornamental
Singer Gardens	Stamping Ground	7	Ornamental
Smits Greenhouses	Paris	3	Ornamental
Todd County Nursery	Trenton	1/2	Ornamental
Veeley's Nursery	3804 Camp Ground Rd., Louisville	3	Ornamental
Walker, Kingsley Co.	Walker Avenue, Louisville	2	Ornamental
Wallitsch, Herman Wallitsch Nurseries	R. 6, Louisville	7	Ornamental
Watkins, Leroy	Owensboro	3	Ornamental
Wheeler, A. G.	Owensboro	2	Ornamental
Wildwood Nursery	Ashland	2	Ornamental
Willadean Nursery	Sparta	60	General

SUMMARY OF NURSERY INSPECTION 1955-56

The expansion of home building within the last ten years has brought some additional regulatory problems concerned with the movement of nursery stock. The demand for shade trees has exceeded the supply. Itinerant tree peddlers have appeared in considerable numbers with trees from unknown sources. This problem has added many miles of travel and many hours of work to the inspector's schedule, a part of which follows:

Inspection of growing stock	93
Inspection of fruit stock only	4
Inspections of bulbs, perennials, etc.	5
Inspections of greenhouses	3
Acres of growing stock	964.5
Acres of fruit stock only	2.5
Acres of bulbs, perennials, etc.	7.5
Kentucky growers certificates issued	90
Nonresident nurserymen's licenses issued	386
Nursery stock dealer's permits issued	296
Nonresident nursery agent's permits issued	55
Miles traveled by inspector	18,132
Number of Kentucky counties visited	120

3M-10-56