

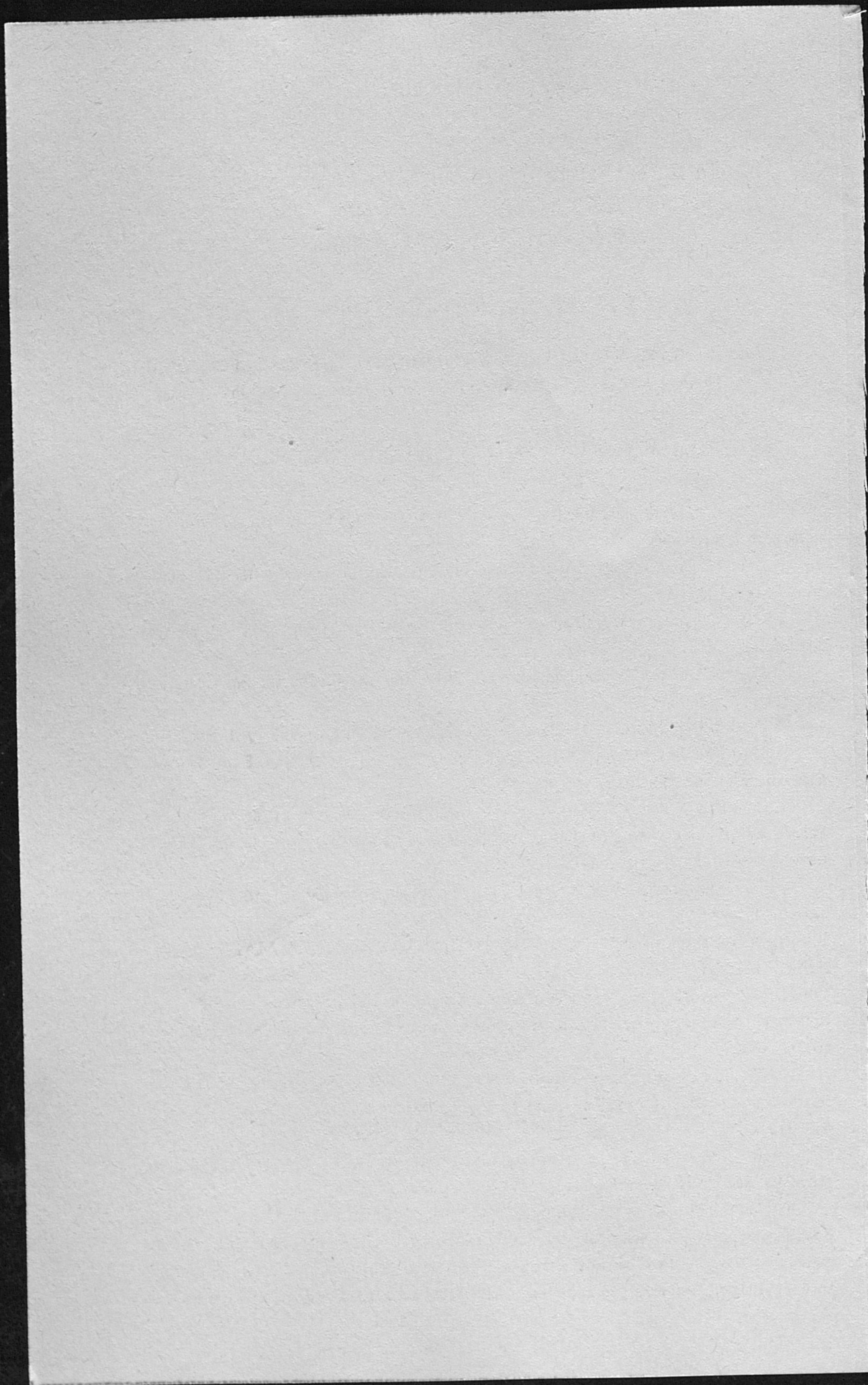
Some Items of Interest to Kentucky Nurserymen

For the Year Ended June 30, 1957

By W. A. Price
and
Howard G. Tilson



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SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO KENTUCKY
NURSERYMEN, FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1957

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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 discretion 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) Nonresident 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

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

²For nurserymen who operate through agents.

³For 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 Agri-
culture, 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 Quarant-
ine, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramen-
to 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. De-
partment 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, Hono-
lulu, 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. E. A. Cancienne, 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. George S. Langford, Chief Inspector, 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 Frank A. Soraci, Director, Division 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 Edwin W. Kirk, 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 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 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:

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<u>Berberis arido-calida</u>	
B. <u>beaniana</u>	Bean's Barberry
B. <u>buxifolia</u>	Magellan Barberry
B. <u>buxifolia nana</u>	Dwarf Magellan Barberry
B. <u>calliantha</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>candidula</u>	Paleleaf Barberry
B. <u>chenaulti</u>	Chenault Barberry
B. <u>circumscerrata</u>	Cutleaf Barberry
B. <u>concinna</u>	Dainty Barberry
B. <u>darwini</u>	Darwin Barberry
B. <u>formosana</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>franchetiana</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>gagnepaini</u>	Black Barberry
B. <u>gilgiana</u>	Wildfire Barberry
B. <u>horvathi</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>hybrido-gagnepaini</u>	False Black Barberry
B. <u>insignis</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>julianae</u>	Wintergreen Barberry
B. <u>korean</u>	Korean Barberry
B. <u>lempergiana</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>lepidifolia</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>linearifolia</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>linearifolia</u> var. Orange King . . .	Jasperbells Barberry
B. <u>lologensis</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>mentorensis</u>	Mentor Barberry
B. <u>pallens</u>	Pallid Barberry
B. <u>potanini</u>	Longspine Barberry
B. <u>renton</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>replicata</u>	Curlleaf Barberry
B. <u>sanguinea</u>	Red-pedicle Barberry
B. <u>sargentiana</u>	Sargent Barberry
B. <u>stenophylla</u>	Rosemary Barberry

<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<u>Berberis arido-calida</u>	
B. <u>stenophylla diversifolia</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>stenophylla gracilis</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>stenophylla irwini</u>	Irwin Barberry
B. <u>stenophylla nana compacta</u>	Corallina Barberry
B. <u>telomaica artisepala</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi D. C.</u>	Japanese Barberry
B. <u>thunbergi atropurea</u>	Redleaf Japanese Barberry
B. <u>thunbergi atropurea nana</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi erecta</u>	Truehedge Columnberry
B. <u>thunbergi "globe"</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi "golden"</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi maximowiczi</u>	Coral Japanese Barberry
B. <u>thunbergi minor</u>	Box Barberry
B. <u>thunbergi pluriflora</u>	Flame Barberry
B. <u>thunbergi "thornless"</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi "variegata"</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>thunbergi xanthocarpa</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>triacanthorhophora</u>	Threespine Barberry
B. <u>verruculosa</u>	Warty Barberry
B. <u>virgatorum</u>	- - - - -
B. <u>xanthoxylon hort.</u>	- - - - -
<u>Mahonia aquifolium</u>	<u>Oregongrape Mahonia</u>
M. <u>bealei</u>	Leatherleaf Mahonia
M. <u>compacta</u>	- - - - -
M. <u>dictyota</u>	Netvein Mahonia
M. <u>fortunei</u>	Chinese Mahonia
M. <u>lomarifolia</u>	- - - - -
M. <u>nervosa</u>	Cascades Mahonia
M. <u>pinnata</u>	Cluster Mahonia
M. <u>repens</u>	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 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. 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 uninfected 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 other 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 area of heaviest oak wilt disease infection in Kentucky is located in Breathitt and Perry Counties. Since the first oak wilt diseased tree was found in Greenup County in 1950, the entire state has been surveyed. The disease seems to be fairly widespread in the eastern parts of the state but comparatively rare in Western Kentucky. Much work is yet to be done before officials can predict the future of oak wilt disease.

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.

Both diseases are spread by insects. Elm phloem necrosis is spread by a leafhopper (Scaphoidens luteolus). Dutch elm disease is spread by elm bark beetle, 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 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

The suppressive program, carried on jointly by the Pest Control Branch, U. S. D. A. and the states where white-fringed beetles now exist holds out some promise of decreasing the infested areas. The major difficulty seems to be the lack of some adequate method of locating and delimiting newly infested areas quickly. The new developments in insecticides and methods of applying the chemicals make the job of eradicating an infestation of white-fringed beetle much less expensive and laborious than in past years.

Survey type inspections for white-fringed beetle were continued in Kentucky during 1956 with negative results. Only a few miles from Murray, Kentucky, in Paris, Tennessee, there was discovered a small area infested with white-fringed beetles. This spot was soil treated thoroughly, and the Tennessee authorities believe they have the pest eradicated from the Paris area.

The use of insecticides mixed with fertilizer drilled under row crops before the crop is planted has resulted in reduced populations of white-fringed beetles in heavily infested farm land. This practice is helping toward the goal of suppressing the overall population of the pest and thereby lessening the risk of artificial spread.

JAPANESE BEETLE

The Japanese beetle control and eradication program in all of the states outside of the federal quarantined areas are undergoing a re-examination. The area involved is becoming increasingly large and those in charge of the survey program are not sure that they have a

complete picture of all infested locations. In Kentucky it is planned to increase the number of traps used during the 1957 summer and to re-trap and inspect several towns and areas which have not been surveyed for several years.

The surface soil applications of dieldrin to Japanese beetle-infested areas continue to show satisfactory kills. The large-scale treatments of 1954 and 1955 were re-surveyed in 1956 and the results were found satisfactory.

Trap catches in 1956 indicated comparatively small acreages to be treated in Jefferson and Greenup counties. The areas in Kenton and Campbell counties showed some increase in infestations. Because of the infested areas in Cincinnati, Ohio, which have not been soil treated it is likely that the problem of controlling Japanese beetle infestations on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river adjacent to Cincinnati will become increasingly difficult. It is planned to continue with the policy of attempting to eradicate every infestation of Japanese beetle that is found in Kentucky.

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 have been received since the original damage was observed during April 1955. Later inspections of the infested sites failed to reveal any living specimens. It is hoped that the DDT treatments to the infested tobacco plant beds in 1955 may have completely eliminated the few infestations found at that time.

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.

SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE (*Heterodera glycines*, Ichinohe)

Of especial concern to nurserymen, as well as farmers generally, is the finding of the soybean cyst nematode in Fulton County, Kentucky, during May 1957. The plant pest was found in North Carolina during the fall of 1954 and this constituted the first record of the nematode in the United States. Since 1954 it has been found in four counties in north-western Tennessee; two (river) counties in Missouri, one county in Arkansas, and one county in Kentucky.

Survey crews of both state and U. S. D. A. men are checking a wide area of the soybean producing midwestern and southern states in an effort to determine the extent and location of every soybean cyst nematode-infested farm.

Nurserymen will be concerned with soybean cyst nematode because of the quarantine restrictions which are proposed to help prevent the spread of the pest. The use of soybeans as a soil-building crop in nursery management will open nursery grounds to the danger of infestation. Although the soybean cyst nematode is known to damage only soybeans, a few varieties of garden beans, and the annual lespedezas, it can live for several years in soil where none of these crops are grown. Once the nematode gets into nursery soils it could cause nurserymen considerable losses because they would be unable to dig and sell balled nursery stock from infected blocks.

At this time there is no chemical treatment practical for ridding soils of the soybean cyst nematode.

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

Albers Super Markets		Covington
Albers Super Markets		Erlanger
Albers Super Markets		Ft. Thomas
Albers Super Markets		Latonia
Albers Super Markets		Newport
Alexander, Carrol R.	1914 Monmouth St.	Newport
Alexander, I. P.	209 Rose St.	Campbellsville
Allen, Charles H.	Box 296	Somerset
Allen Florist		Barlow
Allen's Flowers		Berea
Allgeier, Edward L. & Robert	1883 Allgeier Court	Louisville
Applegates Super Market		Greenup
Ashburn, J.L.	Route # 3	Smithville, Tenn.
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Ashland
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Barbourville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Bardstown
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Bowling Green
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Campbellsville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Central City
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Corbin
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Covington
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Cumberland
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Cynthiana
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Compnay		Danville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Elizabethtown
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Frankfort
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Fulton
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Georgetown
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Glasgow
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Harlan
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Harrodsburg
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Hazard
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Henderson
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Hopkinsville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Irvine
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Jackson
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Lancaster
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Lawrenceburg
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Lebanon
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Lexington

NAME

ADDRESS

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Louisville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Madisonville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Mayfield
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Maysville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Middlesboro
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Murray
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Neon
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Newport
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Owensboro
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Paducah
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Paris
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Pikeville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Pineville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Princeton
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Richmond
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Shelbyville
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Shively
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Somerset
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		St. Matthews
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Valley Station
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Versailles
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Whitesburg
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company		Winchester
Bacon, J. and Sons		Louisville
Bacon, J. and Sons		Shively
Bacon, J. and Sons		St. Matthews
Bailey, Earl	Kentucky Avenue	Junction City
Bailey, Robert		Mt. Sterling
Barkman, Charles	346 S. College St.	Harrodsburg
Bentley's 5-10¢ Store		Scottsville
Best, C. T.		Flemingsburg
Bezold, Joseph A.	117 E. 8th Street	Newport
Bickers, Arnold and Son	Paris Pike	Lexington
Brockman, Francis E.	2106 Westview Dr.	Owensboro
Brock's Variety Store	110 S. Main St.	London
Brown & Tichenor Hardware Co. Inc.		Hartford
Bunton Seed Company, Inc.	300 E. Jefferson St.	Louisville
Byers Landscape Company	1583 Delaware Ave.	Lexington
Cayce-Yost Company, Inc.		Hopkinsville
Columbia Florist	501 Greensburg St.	Columbia
Davey Tree Expert Company		Crestwood
Daviess County Nursery		Utica

Davis, Paul M.	Route # 2	Rose Hill, Va.
Dockray-Follis Variety Store		Providence
Dockray-Follis Variety Store		Somerset
Dreisbach, Kenneth G.	Route # 2	La Grange
Driskell, William E.		Lawrenceburg
Dryden, William D.		Warsaw
Eagle Produce	322 Hevion Ave.	Henderson
England, A. G.	4108 Preston Highway	Louisville
Evans, Herndon J.		Pineville
Fields, R. G.	240 Bassett Avenue	Lexington
Fister, Leo L.	1101 Winchester Rd.	Lexington
Flower Lane	1507-9 Berry Blvd.	Louisville
Frankfort Dime Store, Inc.		Frankfort
Franklin, Ben Store		Bardwell
Franklin, Ben Store		Fulton
Franklin, Ben Store		Hickman
Franklin, Ben Store		Owingsville
Franklin, Ben Store		Prestonsburg
Franklin, Ben Store		West Liberty
Franklin, Ben Store		Pleasure Ridge Park
Gallaher, George	Route 1	Harrodsburg
Garden Supply Club		Olive Hill
Garvins Grocery		Louisville
General Electric Company	Appliance Park	Anchorage
Gowin, Arthur	Route 3, Box 218	Louisville
Grant, W. T. Company	539 S. 4th Street	St. Matthews
Grant, W. T. Company	23 Shelbyville Rd.	Louisville
Green, H. L. Company	544 S. 4th Street	Owensboro
Green Thumb, Inc.	14th & Mosely	Jeffersontown
Gunter, William		Dayton
Hammond Tree Service	923 Thornton Ave.	Paducah
Hancock's Food Center, Inc.	2193 Bridge Street	Cold Spring
Hanson, Willard L.		Louisville
Haupt, Fred Florist	221 W. Jefferson St.	Morehead
Havens, Frank		Prospect
Hays, Charles	Route # 1	Frankfort
Hill, Ezra H. and Ralph Tipton	221 Glass Avenue	Covington
Hill, George W. & Co.	25 W. Pike St.	Louisville
House, The Plant and Nursery Store		Monticello
Humble, Ray and Lawrence Dick		Mt. Sterling
IGO and Blevins IGA		Dayton
J. & L. Landscaping		Louisville
Jackson, D. H.	809 E. Jefferson St.	Louisville
Karcher, Theodore B.	3125 Poplar Level Rd.	Louisville

Klee, Bob		Flemingsburg
Korfhage, Harry A.	3303 7th Street Rd.	Louisville
Kresge, S. S. Company		Covington
Kresge, S. S. Company		Lexington
Kresge, S. S. Company		Louisville
Kresge, S. S. Company		Newport
Kresge, S. S. Company		Owensboro
Kresge, S. S. Company		Paducah
Kresge, S. S. Company		Pleasure Ridge Park
Kress, S. H. & Company		Ashland
Kress, S. H. & Company		Hopkinsville
Kress, S. H. & Company		Winchester
Kroger Company		Ashland
Kroger Company		Bardstown
Kroger Company		Benton
Kroger Company		Bowling Green
Kroger Company		Campbellsville
Kroger Company		Carlisle
Kroger Company		Carrollton
Kroger Company		Catlettsburg
Kroger Company		Columbia
Kroger Company		Covington
Kroger Company		Cynthiana
Kroger Company		Danville
Kroger Company		Dayton
Kroger Company		Elizabethtown
Kroger Company		Elsmere
Kroger Company		Frankfort
Kroger Company		Franklin
Kroger Company		Ft. Thomas
Kroger Company		Georgetown
Kroger Company		Hardinsburg
Kroger Company		Harlan
Kroger Company		Harrodsburg
Kroger Company		Henderson
Kroger Company		Hopkinsville
Kroger Company		Irvine
Kroger Company		La Grange
Kroger Company		Lebanon
Kroger Company		Lexington
Kroger Company		London
Kroger Company		Louisville
Kroger Company		Ludlow
Kroger Company		Madisonville

Kroger Company		Marion
Kroger Company		Mayfield
Kroger Company		Maysville
Kroger Company		Middlesboro
Kroger Company		Morganfield
Kroger Company		Mt. Sterling
Kroger Company		Murray
Kroger Company		Newport
Kroger Company		Nicholasville
Kroger Company		Owensboro
Kroger Company		Owenton
Kroger Company		Paducah
Kroger Company		Paintsville
Kroger Company		Paris
Kroger Company		Pikeville
Kroger Company		Pineville
Kroger Company		Prestonburg
Kroger Company		Richmond
Kroger Company		Russellville
Kroger Company		Shelbyville
Kroger Company		Somerset
Kroger Company		Stanford
Kroger Company		Sturgis
Kroger Company		Valley Station
Kroger Company		Versailles
Kroger Company		Williamstown
Kroger Company		Winchester
Krotzki's	3300 South Preston St.	Louisville
Kuhns 5 & 10 Store		Lawrenceburg
Lang, George T.	3124 Madison Ave.	Covington
Lawson, Edwin G.	229 N. 3rd Street	Bardstown
Loper, William E.		Lebanon
Lose Brothers	206 E. Jefferson St.	Louisville
Lycan, Zenos Jr.		Fort Gay, W. Va.
Mack's Super Market		Baxter
Marcums 5¢ & \$1.00 Store		Campbellsville
Martin G. L.	159 West Arch St.	Madisonville
McCrary Stores Corp.		Lexington
McCrary Stores Corp.		Louisville
Meisner, Allen L.	3041 Wedgewood Way	Louisville
Midyett, Hester A.	217 E. Broadway	Mayfield
Miles, H. C.		Pewee Valley
Miller, Charles T.	2114 Gladstone Ave.	Louisville
Murphy, G. C. Company		Ashland

Murphy, G. C. Company		Louisville
Murphy, G. C. Company		Maysville
Murphy, G. C. Company		Paintsville
Murphy, G. C. Company		Pikeville
Nelson's Farm Service	315 Baxter Avenue	Louisville
Newberry, J. J. Company		Bardstown
Newberry, J. J. Company		Central City
Newberry, J. J. Company		Corbin
Newberry, J. J. Company		Cynthiana
Newberry, J. J. Company		Danville
Newberry, J. J. Company		Elizabethtown
Newberry, J. J. Company		Frankfort
Newberry, J. J. Company		Glasgow
Newberry, J. J. Company		Harlan
Newberry, J. J. Company		Harrodsburg
Newberry, J. J. Company		Hazard
Newberry, J. J. Company		Henderson
Newberry, J. J. Company		Lawrenceburg
Newberry, J. J. Company		Lebanon
Newberry, J. J. Company		Mayfield
Newberry, J. J. Company		Mt. Sterling
Newberry, J. J. Company		Owensboro
Newberry, J. J. Company		Paris
Newberry, J. J. Company		Pineville
Newberry, J. J. Company		Richmond
Newberry, J. J. Company		Shelbyville
Newberry, J. J. Company		Somerset
Newberry, J. J. Company		Versailles
Newberry, J. J. Company		Winchester
Newsom, C. M.	208 E. Main Street	Princeton
Ostendorf, Edward J.	3508 Michigan Drive	Louisville
Ostrander, John O.	3623 Lexington Road	Louisville
Patterson Florist and Nursery		Elizabethtown
Pic-N-Pay Grocery	440 N. Green Street	Henderson
Pine Hill Garden Center	Route # 3	Frankfort
Purcells	322 W. Main Street	Lexington
Rankin, James R.	Route # 2	Lyndon
Renfrow, H. E.		Beaver Dam
Riesenberg, S. G.		Latonia
Roberts, Mrs. L. V.		Monticello
Roses 5-10¢ Store		Somerset
Salyers, Buford	P. O. Box 312	Frankfort
Scott Store		Bowling Green
Scott Store		Harlan

Scott Store		Hazard
Scott Store		Middlesboro
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Ashland
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Bowling Green
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Covington
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Lexington
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Louisville
Sears, Roebuck and Company		Owensboro
Sellers, U.B.	5745 Preston Highway	Louisville
Sexton, David Hartford	Route # 5	Harrodsburg
Sistrunk, W. T. & Company	601 W. High Street	Lexington
Snyder, Ben Inc.		Louisville
Snyder, Ben Inc.		Pleasure Ridge Park
Stanley, S. S.	Route # 1	Greenville
Stephens, C.H. Co., Inc.		Russell
Stokes, Louis Jr.	2340 Payne Street	Louisville
Strausburs 5-10¢ & Variety Store		Scottsville
Sullivan's Shop Rite Market	3300 Park Avenue	Paducah
Taylor, T.P. & Company		Louisville
Taylor, T.P. & Company		St. Matthews
Thriftee Food Liner, The		Beaver Dam
Tyler Tree Service & Nursery	Route # 2	Danville
Vance, Ken Nursery	958 Fairview Avenue	Bowling Green
Vandergrift, John	914 8th Street	Carrollton
Van's Five & Ten Store		Shelbyville
Walgreen Company	1717 Monmouth Street	Newport
Webb, Stanley		Warsaw
Wells, Martin	999 Winchester Road	Lexington
Wells, Russell T.	Route # 6	Lexington
West Virginia Garden Supply Co.		Milton, W. Va.
Wilhoite, Mrs. J. W.	Route # 3	Frankfort
Winn-Dixie		Fort Knox
Winn-Dixie		Frankfort
Winn-Dixie		Lexington
Winn-Dixie		Louisville
Winn-Dixie		Owensboro
Winn-Dixie		St. Matthews
Winn-Dixie		Shelbyville
Winn-Dixie		Shively
Woolworth, F.W. Company		Ashland
Woolworth, F.W. Company		Bowling Green
Woolworth, F.W. Company		Covington
Woolworth, F.W. Company		Danville

Woolworth, F. W. Company		Frankfort
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Henderson
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Hopkinsville
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Lexington
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Louisville
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Madisonville
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Mayfield
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Maysville
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Newport
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Owensboro
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Paducah
Woolworth, F. W. Company		Richmond
Woolworth, F. W. Company		St. Matthews
Yarbrough, Arthur M.	637 Lincoln	Madisonville

KENTUCKY NURSERYMEN WHO RECEIVED CERTIFICATES
OF INSPECTION, 1956-57

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>KIND OF STOCK</u>
Ammon Nursery	R. 1, Florence	10	Ornamental
Arrow-Wood Nursery			
C. E. O'Connor	R. 1, Warsaw	25	Ornamental
Arterburn, Paul Nursery			
Mrs. Paul Arterburn	R. 7, Louisville	5	Ornamental
Baxter, L. M. Nursery	Keavy	3	Ornamental
Bayne Iris Garden			
Mrs. W. H. Bayne	Mt. Olivet	1/4	Iris
Bell Bar Acres	R. 1, Anchorage	2	Perennials
Bellefonte Nursery	Ashland	15	General
Berea College Nursery			
R. L. Sheperd	Box 1598, Berea	1	Strawberry
Blue Gables Nursery			
Roy Medaria	Carrollton	2	Ornamental
Blue Star Nursery	Carlisle	25	General
Brashear Flower Shop	Hazard	1	Ornamental
Catalpa Gardens	Shelbyville		
Cheatham, Mrs. Tracie	Danville	1/4	Perennials
Cherokee Tree Expert Co.	Louisville	3	General
Chick's Nursery	700 E. Depot St.		
	Marion	4	Oranmental
Chowning, Kelly T.	716 Aurora Ave.		
	Lexington	10	General

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>KIND OF STOCK</u>
Clay Nurseries	Clay	40	General
Clyffty Evergreen Gardens	Catlettsburg	3	Ornamental
Cole's Nursery	Evansville Rd.		
	Henderson	15	General
Corbin's Nursery	1711 Liberty Rd.		
M. F. Corbin	Lexington	1/2	
T. C. Crume Nursery Co.			
T. C. Crume	Florence	60	General
Curry, J. G.	Hawesville		Sweet Potatoes
Dept. of Forestry			
Pennyrile Nursery	Frankfort	5	
Dieterich, C. P. & Bro.	Maysville	2	
Dixie View Nurseries	Box 500 Lakeside Pk.		
A. L. Heger	Covington	50	General
Donaldson Nurseries	Sparta	5	Ornamental
Drake Gardens	4026 Spring Hill Rd.		
	Louisville	1/4	Iris
Dressman, J. A.	Box 500 Locust Rd.		
	R. 5, Covington		Bulbs
Durett, Lydean	4341 Preston Highway		
	Louisville	4	Ornamental
Fike Nurseries			
Joe Fike	Hopkinsville	60	General
Forest Hill			
Mrs. Alice Brinker	Latonia	1/5	Bulbs
Fortner, Rev. D.D.	Morgantown	1/4	
Gardiner, Boone Nurseries			
Dan Gardiner	R. 6, Louisville	20	General
Gordon, Fred L.	5402 Newcut Road		
	Louisville	35	General
Gramse Nursery	Cairo Rd., Paducah		
Haag Nurseries	Jeffersontown	15	General
Hallenberg Nursery	Box 119 R. 2, Anchorage		
Harvell Nursery & Florist	Princeton	5	Ornamental
Higdon Nursery			
W. C. Higdon	Mayfield	5	Ornamental
Highbaugh Farms	R. 6, St. Matthews	50	Ornamental
Hillenmeyer, Donald J.	Lexington	1	
Hillenmeyer Nurseries	Georgetown Rd.		
	Lexington	310	General
Hill's Nursery	Warsaw	50	General
Hummer Nursery	Dover	5	Ornamental

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>KIND OF STOCK</u>
Humphrey's Landscape Service	Mt. Sterling	25	General
Johnson, Clyde Nursery	Ashland	10	Ornamental
Johnson, R. Foster	P.O. Box 181C Crestwood	1/4	
Johnston, Allie	R. 6 Benton	7	Ornamental
Kentucky Seed Stocks	Press Ave., Lexington		
Kerr, Mrs. Stanley	Louisville		
Klein, Theodore Nurseries	Crestwood	50	General
Korfhage Nursery	4404 Dixie Highway Louisville	25	General
Leeming Nursery	4411 Dixie Highway Louisville	5	Ornamental
Leichhardt Hillview Nurseries	Bowling Green	25	General
Lillard's Nursery	R. 2, Jeffersontown	20	Ornamental
Lillard's Nursery	6129 Taylor Mill Rd. Covington	6	Ornamental
Luking, F.J. & Son	Lyndon		Greenhouse
Martin's Nursery	Carrollton	30	General
McCabe's Nursery	Box 117, Lyndon	3	Ornamental
McCutchen's Florist	Russellville	2	
Metcalfe Floral Co.	Hopkinsville	3	Ornamental
Metcalfe Wholesale Florist	Box 229, Hopkinsville		Greenhouse
Minish & Potts	Crestwood	3	General
Mink's Nursery	London	5	Ornamental
Monteith Nursery	Hebron	1	Ornamental
Mt. Pleasant Gardens	1810 N. Ft. Thomas Ave. Ft. Thomas	10	General
Nick's Nursery	R. 2, Anchorage	35	Ornamental
Oak Grove Nursery	2121 Phelps St. Ashland	2	Ornamental
O'Dell, Tom	R. 3, Hodgenville		
Otte, Clarence	306 Penruth, Louisville	2	Ornamental
Overfield, E. L.	Robards	2	Ornamental
Pennyryle State Forest	Dawson Springs	3	
Perelli, J. J.	Middletown	1/2	
Peyton's Nursery & Greenhouse	Hodgenville	6	Ornamental
Pomona Nurseries	Nashville Rd. Bowling Green	5	Ornamental

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>KIND OF STOCK</u>
Ray, Carl Company	R. 1, Lyndon	20	
Reynolds Nursery	Bondville	50	Ornamental
Ritter, Mrs. William M.	R. 4, Louisville	1/4	
Rottgerings Greenhouses	Paducah	5	General
Rouse, Sterling	Florence	1/4	General
Sanders Brothers Nursery	Paducah	50	General
Schevetto's Nursery	Anchorage	6	General
Schneidman, John	Paducah	40	Ornamental
Shaw's Gardens	Versailles Rd. Henderson	5	Ornamental
Singer Gardens	Stamping Ground	20	Ornamental
Smitts Greenhouse	Paris	2	Ornamental
Straw, William	Carlisle		
Sunset Serenade Gardens	Owensboro	1/4	
Veeley's Nursery	3804 Camp Ground Rd., Louisville	3	Ornamental
Walker, Kingsley Co.	Walker Avenue Louisville	3	Ornamental
Wallitsch Nurseries	R. 6, Louisville	10	Ornamental
Watkins, Leroy	Owensboro	6	Ornamental
Wheeler's Nursery	Owensboro	2	Ornamental
Willadean Nurseries	Sparta	50	General

The following list of strawberry growers qualified their plants and secured a certificate during the calendar year 1957.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Allen, Kelly	Route 6, Benton	1
Blevins, Samuel R.	Eubank	1/2
Brown, Roy G.	Route 1, Brodhead	2
Bullock, Lonzo	Mt. Vernon	1
Burton, Luke and Sons	Monticello	7 1/2
Cardinal Hill Nursery	Frankfort	1 1/2
Coffey, Wallace	Frenchburg	
Dockery, Witmer	Fonthill	1/2
Estes, D. L.	Somerset	2
Fields, James D.	Blackey	2
Garrett Orchards	Versailles	2
Gregory, E. C.	Coopersville	1
Griffin, M. N.	London	1/2
Howard, Clarence	Jarvis	3
Hubble, W. D.	Route 1, Science Hill	1
Kaenzig, James	242 Macey Avenue, Versailles	1/2
Loy, Robert D.	Fairplay	1 1/2
Purcell, W. B.	Elrod	1
Tarter, V. K.	Pine Knot	1
Taylor, Turman	Wanyesburg	1 1/2
Taylor, W. C.	Pryse	1
West, Logan	Hustonville	1/2
Wilkerson, L. M.	203 Randolph St., Somerset	3

SUMMARY OF NURSERY INSPECTION - 1956-57

Supplies of ornamental plants are again approximating the demand for most items. Shade trees are still in short supply. The trend toward cash-and-carry sales of ornamental plants has brought about some additional problems in the realm of inspection and regulation. Many grocery stores, variety stores and drug store operators have started handling some ornamental plants. These new merchandisers of nursery stock have needed education as to the requirements of the law and have added many hours and miles to the schedule of the inspector. A brief, partial summary of the year's work follows:

Inspections of growing stock	103
Inspections of fruit stock only	3
Inspections of bulbs, perennials, etc.	7
Inspections of greenhouses	4
Acres of growing stock	992.5
Acres of fruit stock only	2
Acres of bulbs, perennials, etc.	8.5
Kentucky grower's certificates issued	117
Nonresident nurserymen's licenses issued	219
Nursery stock dealers' permits issued	391
Nonresident nursery stock agents' permits issued	74
Miles traveled by the inspector	19,194
Number of counties visited	120