



Pesticide Residues In Fruit Harvesting

A STUDY OF POSSIBLE post application (residue) effects of certain organophosphorous pesticides on grape and orange pickers was conducted this summer in the San Joaquin Valley under the supervision of J. Blair Bailey, Pesticide Safety Specialist, U.C., State-wide. The studies (two initiated by commercial chemical firms, and two by the University) involved analysis of leaves, bark tissues, soil and fruit. Cholinesterase tests were run at various intervals before picking began, as well as during harvest, to determine effects (if any) on the workers. Photos show citrus picker with air sampling device on hip (left); plastic bag for shipping samples of citrus fruit, laeves, and bark tissue (left below); and grape pickers (four, if you can find them) in photo to right below. These studies are being conducted to assist in establishing "safe time intervals" for workers in fields treated with various pesticides.



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are described, and methods are suggested for disease control. The circular also explains how to test for these orchid virus diseases on non-orchidaceous, herbaceous plants.

CHEMICAL CONTROL OF PLANT GROWTH IN LANDSCAPES. Bul. 844. Under certain circumstances, chemical control of landscapes can be less expensive and dangerous than conventional methods. This bulletin discusses the three major factors involved in chemical control of landscapes, illustrates actual results of such control, and names plant species known to be controllable.

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