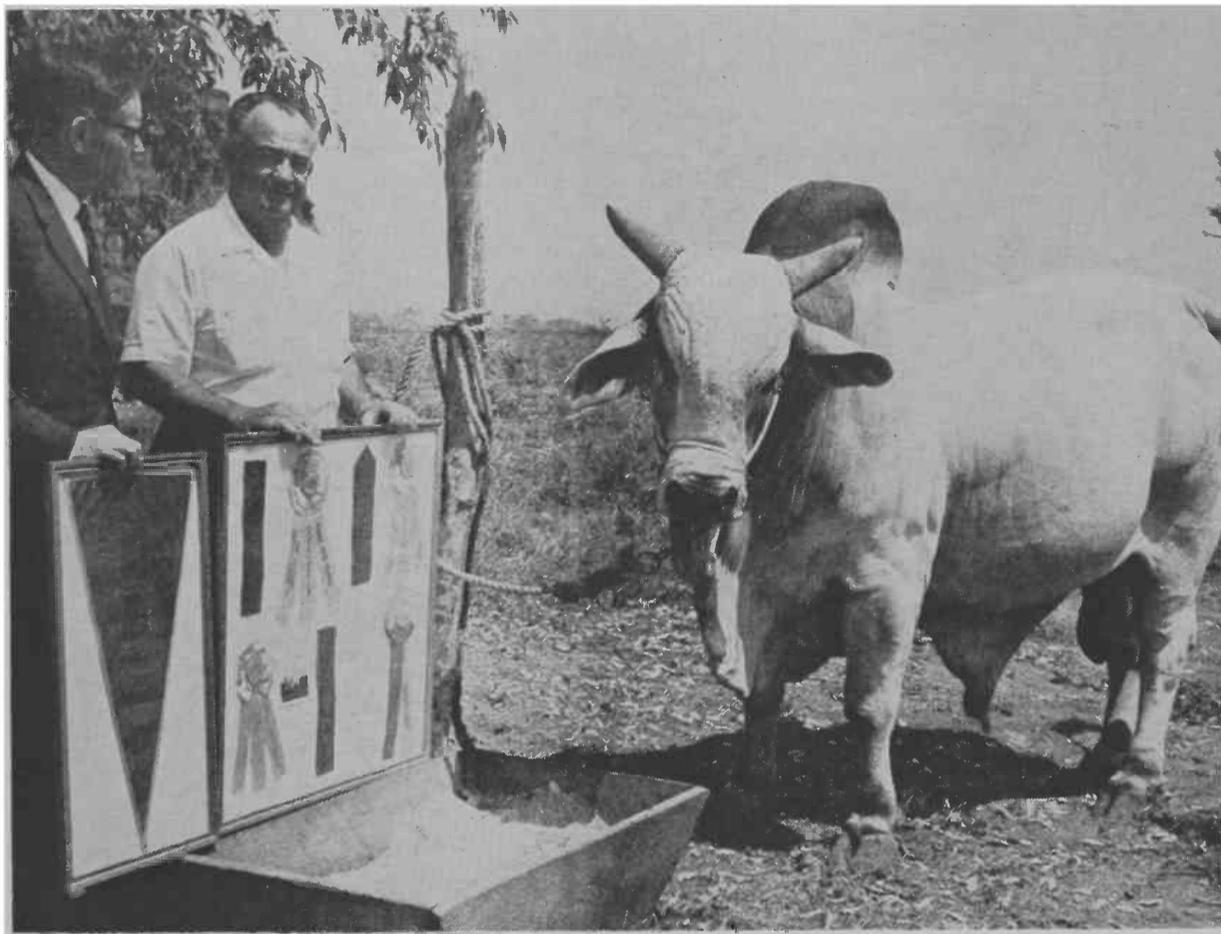


# Dean Admires Mexican Sire



Shown above with UA Dean of Agriculture Harold E. Myers is Sr. Ignacio Borquez, of Guasave, Sinaloa, who is owner of the outstanding Brahman sire which the two men are admiring. The animal was junior champion at the San Antonio, Texas, Livestock Exposition last year.

Dean Myers led a group of UA agricultural scientists in a visit to the agricultural areas of Sonora and Sinaloa, one of the most interesting agricultural areas in the world, and one with the most potential for future development.

Purpose of the visit, with Senor Borquez as host, was for our own scientists to get a firsthand look at agriculture in the coastal states just south of Arizona, and to exchange views of mutual interest with Mexi-

can growers and agricultural scientists.

Guests of Senor Don Ignacio Borquez, the Guasave Chamber of Commerce and the University of Sinaloa, the group toured the Fuerte Valley, visiting the cattle ranch of Sr. Borquez and viewing the large plantings of milo, soybeans, rice, safflower, vegetables and sugar cane.

Of great interest was the almost unbelievable growth of young citrus groves. Numerous plantings of mangos were seen, especially in the Guasave region.

The entire group was greatly impressed with the potential of the irrigated and irrigable area which, in recent past years, has been the "winter tomato belt," furnishing tomatoes during the off season for the United States and much of Canada.

## "Pestina" New Symbol Of Plant Quarantine

Each of us — at Nogales, Douglas, Naco, Lukeville or San Luis, the border crossings between Arizona and Sonora — has been asked "Any fruits or vegetables?" Unthinkingly, we sometimes think it is stupid to take away those three oranges we bought at Guaymas, or the little sack of limes we bought from a street vendor in Culiacán.

But the reason for that persistent scrutiny is sound, and all of us owe a responsible cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture plant quarantine inspectors.

Plant pests and diseases now cost Americans approximately \$7 billion a year in damage to crops, forests and ornamental shrubs. Many of these pests — which include insects, nematodes, snails, mites and plant diseases — are not native to America.

Instead, they "hitch-hiked" to this country from abroad before plant quarantines were established. The need for plant quarantines to prevent

the international spread of plant pests is greater today than ever, because of the huge expansion of travel and trade which makes such spread so easy.

Recently — perhaps with an approving look at the propaganda value of Smokey the Bear, the USDA plant quarantine people have chosen a symbol to convey the importance of their work. Pictured here, her name is "Pestina."



Doyle Noel, in the Plant Quarantine office at Nogales, tells us that Pestina is a ladybug — cute as a bug but a dangerous hitch-hiking traveler, who likes to go from country to country, sampling new environments and leaving her offspring in new agricultural areas.

Pestina likes to hide from view when she travels — on innocent-looking plants, seeds, soil, meat and dirt. Recently we began a series of little cartoon stories, based on border incidents involving Pestina. In this series we will tell you about some of the whimsical incidents which these "plant policemen" at our borders run into, as they try to intercept Pestina.

UN SERIO PROBLEMA que existe en la gran mayoría de las fincas ganaderas es la mala utilización de las plantas forrajeras. En general su aprovechamiento es inadecuado, por lo cual es frecuente ver terrenos sobrepastoreados, crosionados que muchas veces quedan totalmente inútiles para la explotación ganadera.