



**DURING A METABOLISM study, the technician adds trace quantities of insecticides to the dairy cow's ration.**

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methods for pesticides. When the organic insecticides were introduced to agriculture in the mid 1940's, the entomologist utilized fruit flies and mosquito larvae to assay residues biologically, since this was usually the most sensitive method of detection at that time.

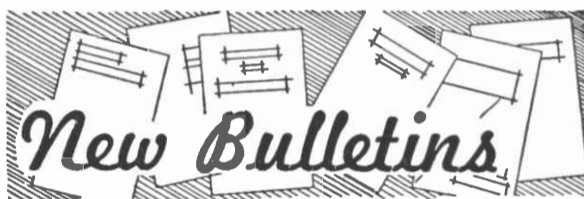
Gradually analytical methods improved, while residue analysis remained the responsibility of entomology, until today when we find the chemist-entomologist employing the most sophisticated of analytical methods. These range from electron capture and microcoulometric gas chromatography to atomic absorption spectrometry and neutron activation analysis.

### Scrutiny Wider, Deeper

Not only has his research role changed, but also the subject matter. The entomologist-residue analyst now investigates minute traces of pesticides in water, soil, and occasionally air, in addition to the subjects which originally captured his attention, hay, milk and vegetables.

## Yuma-Imperial Area's Cotton Costs are Low

Do you know how much it costs to produce a pound of cotton on your farm? In Yuma and Imperial Counties it figures an average of 24.3 cents



### Bulletins

A-50 Arizona Agriculture 1967

### Folders

- 103 Rose Varieties for Arizona 1967
- 125 COTTON: Southwestern Rust
- 126 COTTON: Verticillium Wilt
- 127 COTTON: Seedling Diseases
- 128 COTTON: Roots — Foundation for Success
- 129 COTTON: Preemergence Control of Annual Grassy Weeds

per pound. This compares with 31 cents in the San Joaquin area and 31.9 cents for the rest of Arizona.

The Yuma-Imperial figure is the lowest in the nation except the Mississippi Delta region of 23.4 cents per pound.

In 1965 a survey was made throughout the United States by USDA to measure the cost of producing upland cotton. For the nation as a whole the average was 29.3 cents.

Surveyed in the Yuma-Imperial area were 190 farms comprising 33,888 acres of cotton. A proportional sample of cotton producers was drawn from each county.

— James Hazlitt, Yuma County Agent



### Cochise County

KAWT, Douglas — 6:15 a.m. Mon. through Fri.

12:20 p.m. Monday through Friday

KHIL, Willcox — Mon. thru Fri., 6:05 a.m.

### Coconino County

KCLS, Flagstaff — Tues. and Thurs., 8:45 a.m.

KCLS, Flagstaff (Home Agent) — Wed., 10:15 a.m.

### Gila County

KIKO, Globe-Miami Monday, 12:45 p.m.

### Graham County

KATO, Safford—Sat., 9:30 a.m. Mon. thru Fri., 12:45 p.m. (daily)

### Maricopa County

KTAR, Phoenix—Mon. thru Fri., 5:55 a.m.

KOY, Phoenix—Tues. thru Sat., 5:40 a.m.

KOY, Phoenix—Sunday Garden Club of The Air, 8:35 a.m.

KPHO, Phoenix—Mon., Cotton Report, 12:40 p.m.

KPHO, Phoenix—Thurs., Dairy and Livestock Report, 12:40 p.m.

KUPD, Phoenix—Mon. thru Fri., 5:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

### Mohave County

KAAA, Kingman — Mon., 9:06 a.m. (Extension Home Economist)

### Navajo County

KDJI, Holbrook — Tues., 12:15 to 12:30 p.m.

KINO, Winslow — Sat., 12:15 to 12:30 p.m.

### Pinal County

KPIN, Case Grande—Mon. thru Sat., 6:55 a.m.; Mon and Fri., 9:30 a.m.; Tues., Thurs. 11:30 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday and Sat., 12:20 p.m.

### Yavapai County

KYCA, Prescott — Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 3:45 p.m.

KNOT, Prescott — Mon., Wed. and Fri., 6:25 a.m.

KVIO, Cottonwood—Mon. and Fri., 8:15 a.m.

### Yuma County

KVOY, Yuma — Mon. thru Fri., 5:45 a.m.

KYUM, Yuma — Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 6:25 a.m.

KYUM, Yuma — Saturday, 4-H Program, 10:05 a.m.