Is suburban life better, or worse, chemically?

By Sherry Kahan staff writer

Summer is coming up chemical in the suburbs. Lilacs and freshly cut grass may smell delicious. But hard-ware and garden stores smell like

ware and garden stores smell like chemical factories.

Green machines, part of one of the newest growth industries, ply the streets, stopping at lawns to spray forth a wariety of herbicides and pesticides. Home gardeners bring home heavy packages of these products marked with words like grow, green, and easy. In smaller print at the bottom are warnings that the herbicide or pesticide may be toole to dogs or fish.

Bugout, made by Greenview, states specifically 'toxic to fish, thrifts and other widdlite,' with the additional admontlion 'Keep out of any body of water.'

ter."

In even smaller print on the packages Is a list of ingredients, most of them with long, unpronounceable scientific names. It takes considerable effort to discover what Is in these products. Most home owners, therefore, know little about the products they are using, or what effect they have on life around them.

"APPROXIMATELY 99 percent of all insect species are either neutral or beneficial," and Dr. Hilmar Moore, former instructor in the horiculture training program at the Waldows Institute in Southliefd. "When you use poisoning all naswed to kill that I percent. The insects you are trying to poison become particulation of the poison of the p

remain on the lawn as a source of ni-trogen.

"It doesn't improve anyone's health to use these materials," said Paul Tam-boullan, chemistry professor at Oak-land University in Rochester, "All her-bleides are on the dangerous list, but these are not particularly dangerous. But I have an uneasiness for any use of chemicals in the environment when there is no clearly defined need. People

'Approximately 99 percent of all insect cies are either neutral or beneficial. When you use poison on a wide scale you are poisoning all insects to kill that 1 percent. The insects you are trying to poison become progressively immune to the poison, and you have to use increasingly powerful poisons on them.'

--- Dr. Hilmar Moore gardening instructor

are addicted to a quick fix, but it may have a long-term disadvantage."

Tamboulian dislikes what he calls "the shofgun approach" of pesticides. He thinks a specific hemical. Roger Sutherland, biology instructor at Schooleraft College, bewalls the belief of many that if a little is good, a lot is much better. "With thousands and thousand of suburban dwellers using pesticides and herbicides, we probably apply more than the farmers do," he said.

said.

A beekeeper, Sutherland worries about the death of the honey bee because of these chemicals. "One-third of the food supply of Michigan is indirectly or directly dependent on insect pollination," he said, "and the honey bee is the major pollinator."

"I WORRY ABOUT misuse of herbicides and pesticides," reported Michael
Jost, a biologist at Michigan State University. "And we don't know what happension of the misuse of herbicides are with the application on
ture as a big struggle, but we should be
living with it. We suppress certain organisms that have a useful job."

An example of such suppression can
be seen in advertisements of the green
companies to rid lawns of clover.

"Clover is definitely good for the soil
of the lawn," said Jost. "It puts in nitrogen. You can then use less fertilizer,
But green provides people with a feeling of contentment, and they get upset
by the white clover flower."

KELLY WAZNEY, owner of Vita-

KELLY WAZNEY, owner of Vita-Lawn, pointed out that 'this business is dictated by customers and users. They don't like clover. They want their lawn as green as the one next door."
Wazney indicated that most sprayers wear T-shirts and pants, that the com-pany recommends they wear gloves when spraying insecticide. But clothing is left to the discretion of the driver.
"Tm very interested in safety," he said. "To me, this is a good job, You're outside in the fresh air. We have in-creased our customer base by over 1,000 a year."
The herbicides he uses on lawns come to the firm pre-mixed. The chem-icals are 2,4-D, discamba and MCPP, the chemical used by many lawn spray-ing companies.
"To say that use of chemicals for the control of pests is synonymous with poisoning the environment is a media hype term," said Dr. Roger Years, di-rector of employee environmental health for Chemi-Lawn in Columbus, Ohlo, the firm that provides companies with these lawn products. It has an area branch in Novi. Asked about the herbicide, 2,4-D, which is part of the lawn mix, he said it has no environ-mental persistence.
"It breaks down into the environ-ment, and does not accumulate as it goes through the food chail, it is not very toxic, and doesn't accumulate in a person as opposed to some chemical like PCB."

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An abundance of chemicals line the shelves of area hardware stores and garden shops for use by busy homeowners eager to get rid of weeds and bugs. Lawn apraying trucks are as common a sight in neighborhoods as the milkman's truck used to be. But as the Bugdut label says, some of these products may be "toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife." It adds, "Keep out of any body of water."

THOSE WHO APPLY these products are advised to wear boots when spraying liquid material to minimize skin control of the product of the product

severe rash, and go into the blood

severe rash, and go into the blood stream.

While some area veterinarians reported no problems with animals and herbicides and pesticides, two did. Dr. Lawrence Chuk of the Westland Veterinary Hospital noted that "not too many cases can we plinpoint as caused by herbicide, although occasionally we see a case of dermatitis associated with walking on a lawn."

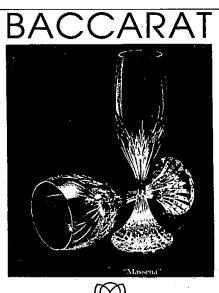
But both he and Dr. Mary Beth Leiniager of Plymouth Veterinary Hospital cautioned against allowing animals to get into a bag of weedkiller and eat it.

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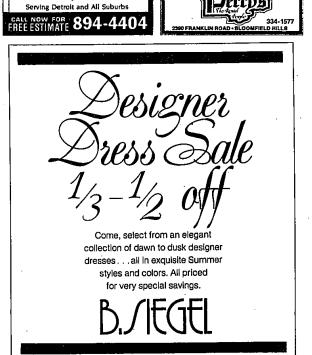












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