

The image features a top-down view of water with concentric ripples emanating from a central point. The color palette is entirely blue, ranging from deep navy to bright cyan. The ripples create a sense of depth and movement. In the center of the image, the word "FON" is written in a stylized, italicized, light blue font with a subtle white outline.

FON

BOGUS Green Alternative

The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

NO Resounding Endorsement
from Ontario Government Official

July 2010

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Selected and adapted excerpts

Insect Parasitic Nematodes

Nematodes are slender, tapering worms.

There are thousands of species of Nematodes; many attack plants, others break down organic matter, and there are beneficial species that attack insects.

Although some Nematodes are quite long (e.g., horsehair worms), most are microscopic.

Among them are the insect parasitic Nematodes.

To date, the Nematodes AVAILABLE in commercial products have been species of *Steinernema* or *Heterorhabditis*, although others are under development.

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The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

Advances in rearing techniques have made it possible to produce them ECONOMICALLY [?!?! — but not economically enough for the end-user] in large numbers, which has encouraged their commercialization.

They seek out and kill various insect pests and are used rather like insecticides.

Insect-attacking Nematodes have a life cycle consisting of an egg, four juvenile stages and the adult.

Both *Steinernema* and *Heterorhabditis* species have a specialized, INFECTIVE JUVENILE STAGE, which is the stage that attacks insects.

It is non-feeding and thus can survive in the soil for extended periods until it is able to find a susceptible host.

Nematodes find hosts by detecting the hosts' carbon dioxide and excretory products.

Infective juveniles enter hosts through natural openings, such as the mouth, anus or breathing pores.

These Nematodes carry specific bacteria in their intestines.

When the Nematode enters the host insect, it releases bacteria into the host, where they rapidly multiply.

The bacteria kill the host by releasing protein-destroying enzymes, usually within 24 hours.

Nematodes feed on the host remains and complete two or three generations inside the host.

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The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

When the host's insides are gone, large numbers (up to 100,000) of infective juveniles leave the host and begin to search for new hosts.

At room temperature (21°C), it takes *Steinernematid* Nematodes about 7–10 days from infection to the emergence of new infective Nematodes.

Heterorhabditid Nematodes take about 12–15 days.

As their range of insect hosts is quite wide, Nematodes can be used against many pest species.

Furthermore, Nematodes are tolerant of spray pressures up to 2,000–2,800 kPa and may be field applied with standard spray equipment.

Nematodes are not affected by many insecticide compounds, and may be incorporated into ongoing turf IPM programs.

Target Pests

Various species of insect parasitic Nematodes can be used to control the larvae of root weevils, craneflies (leatherjackets), fungus gnats and other turf pests.

Generally, *Steinernema carpocapsae* is better suited to webworms, cutworms, girdlers and wood-borers, while *S. feltiae* is more suited to fly larvae.

Other species particularly suited to control White Grubs and other root weevils may become available in the future.

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The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

The use of Nematode Insecticides
is NOT ECONOMICALLY VIABLE when
compared to conventional products

In a study conducted at Laval University in Quebec, it was found that the Nematode species *Steinernema glaseri* was the most virulent against European Chafer larvae.

It should be noted that *Steinernema glaseri* is NOT commercially available.

The ability of *S. glaseri* to infect its hosts is often attributed to its searching strategy, in that it « *cruises* » for immobile hosts.

S. glaseri was also most effective on European Chafer larvae in sandy soil.

The larger spaces in sandy soil likely make it easier for the *S. glaseri* to move about and find its host.

In addition, European Chafer mortality was highest at high soil-moisture levels.

Studies indicate that VERY HIGH CONCENTRATIONS of Nematodes are necessary for acceptable levels of European Chafer control.

Certain strains of Nematodes have been marketed for control of turfgrass insect pests.

At the moment, the use of insect parasitic Nematodes is not economically viable in comparison with currently registered insecticides.

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The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

In urban settings, the diversity of soil types and soil moisture levels makes the use of Nematodes more difficult.

In a similar study, also conducted at Laval University, it was found that *Heterorhabditis megidis* and *Steinernema carpocapsae* were the most virulent species against Cranberry Girdler.

Use of Nematodes

Nematodes are sold in a dormant stage so that they survive storage and shipping.

To apply, mix the Nematodes in water and apply them to the soil.

They can also be applied through irrigation systems.

Since products differ, always follow application instructions with the product.

They will settle out in spray tanks if not agitated properly.

Also, they need a water film to reach their targets.

When applying to soil to treat various pests, the soil must be moist, though not too wet.

Even though Nematodes can move to seek out insect pests, they cannot go very far (a few centimetres), and the nearer you can get them to the insect, the more likely they are to be able to infect that insect.

Good coverage is essential.

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The FAILURE of Nematodes as Substitutes for Conventional Insecticides

Nematode Insecticides are
TOO EXPENSIVE for lawn care companies, and
are VERY SENSITIVE to environmental conditions

These conditions RARELY EXIST in order for
the Nematodes to successfully control insects

After applying Nematodes onto the soil surface or turf, irrigate immediately.

This helps wash the Nematodes down through the vegetation and into the soil.

They are SUSCEPTIBLE TO ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT, so must be watered in to get them out of the sunlight.

As biologicals, Nematodes are VERY SENSITIVE to certain environmental factors —

- They BREAK DOWN IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT.
- They DRY OUT EASILY.
- They perform best between 12°C and 30°C.

Currently, Nematodes have NOT BEEN WIDELY ADOPTED FOR USE BY THE TURF INDUSTRY because of their HIGH COST and because the environmental conditions necessary to guarantee the success of the Nematode treatments RARELY EXIST.

Nematodes are **BOGUS** Green Alternatives and **DISMAL FAILURES**



FACTSHEET

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Written by: P. CHARBONNEAU – Turfgrass Specialist/OMAFRA and M.K. Sears – University of Guelph

Cultural Control of Grubs

Summer and fall weather conditions can have an effect on turf health and vigour which indirectly affects grub damage. Low rainfall during July and August can cause egg mortality because the eggs need to absorb moisture from the soil to hatch into grubs. [This is a **RIDICULOUS** and **UNPREDICTABLE** means of controlling grubs.]

In general, when there is sufficient rainfall or when turf is irrigated regularly, grub damage is reduced [but not significantly]. Healthy, actively growing turf will have more roots and, hence, can withstand more grub feeding without turf loss.

Conversely, lawns which are not vigorous and healthy will show turf damage quickly after small amounts of grub feeding.

Maintaining a healthy lawn [will **NEVER** provide a **SUBSTATIAL LEVEL OF CONTROL**].

In another OMAFRA document — Apply beneficial nematodes for the **MARGINAL CONTROL** of European Chafer and Japanese Beetle larvae.

Nematodes are BOGUS Green Alternatives and DISMAL FAILURES

Lawn Maintenance

P. Charbonneau

Factsheet

ORDER NO. 08-017 AGDEX 273 MAY 2008
 (Replaces OMAFRA Factsheet *Lawn Maintenance*, Order No. 03-059)

Table 3. Seasonal lawn care calendar.

	Early Spring (May)	Late Spring (June)	Summer (July)	Late Summer (August)	Fall (September)	Late Fall (October)
Fertilization (N-P-K) P and K to be established by soil tests		Application	Application only if lawn irrigated regularly or a wet season.	Application		Application (late October)
Mowing	Mow as high as possible. Do not remove more than one-third of the leaf blade with each mowing.					
Irrigation	To keep turf from going dormant, irrigate at least once a week with 2.5 cm of water if there is insufficient rainfall. Irrigation will help turf withstand grub feeding.					
Overseeding		Application, if turf has been damaged by diseases or insects.		Application, if turf has been damaged by diseases or insects.		
Aeration		application		application		
European Chafer and Japanese Beetle	Check for grub damage.	Overseed or sod damaged areas.		Check for small grubs. Apply beneficial nematodes for marginal control if large numbers of grubs are found.		Check for grub damage.
Hairy Chinch Bug			Check for chinch bugs.	Overseed or sod damaged areas.		
Sod Webworm					Check for sod webworm. Overseed or sod damaged areas.	
European Crane Fly	Check for leatherjackets.	Overseed or sod damaged areas.				
Diseases (turf diseases are treated with cultural practices)	Assess snow mould damage, rake to encourage the turf to dry up and fertilize lightly to encourage recovery.	Monitor for leaf spot, especially in excessively wet springs followed by hot, humid conditions. Raise mowing height and fertilize lightly to encourage recovery. Avoid heavy applications of nitrogen in early spring to minimize leaf spot and melting out.	Monitor for necrotic ring spot. If it is a problem, aerate and overseed with perennial ryegrass in the late summer/early fall.	Continue monitoring for necrotic ring spot. Follow cultural practices in previous column. Monitor for dollar spot. Fertilize if dollar spot becomes a problem.	Monitor for rust. If rust is a problem, fertilize turf. Avoid fertilizing from mid-Sept. to mid-Oct.	

Green Alternatives are DISMAL FAILURES

Description of Nematode Insecticides

Nematodes are BOGUS Green Alternatives to conventional insect control products.

Nematodes (also called entomo-pathogenic or beneficial Nematodes) are microscopic roundworms, or tiny worm-like parasites that lack any appendages.

They are found in products that are classified by the government as bio-pesticides since they contain living organisms.

The term ENTOMO-PATHOGENIC comes from two Greek words — ENTOMON which means insect, and PATHOGENIC meaning causing disease.

The Failure to Regulate Nematode Insecticides

Nematode Insecticides are NOT REGISTERED as pest control products in Canada.

Neither the federal nor the provincial governments have officially SCHEDULED or CLASSIFIED Nematode Insecticides as a PEST CONTROL PRODUCT.

However, Nematode Insecticides are listed as ALTERNATIVE PEST CONTROLS FOR TURF by Guelph Turfgrass Institute of the University of Guelph and the Province of Ontario.

Consequently, there is NO obligation on the part of the manufacturer to divulge a full range of safety information such as human toxicity and environmental impact, which is the case with conventional pest control products.

This information will eventually be required, not just concerning the nematodes themselves, but also for the symbiotic bacteria that they carry.

It is inevitable that the FAILURE TO REGULATE nematode products will eventually create a public relations problem.

It will not be taken for granted for very long that an organism that is defined as INFECTIVE will require the need for more safety information in order to justify its status as REDUCED-RISK.

Additionally, the failure to regulate nematode products appears to be in direct contravention of the federal definition of a PEST CONTROL PRODUCT (or PESTICIDE), as interpreted by the federal Pest Control Products Act.

Green Alternatives are DISMAL FAILURES

- Bio-pesticide or bio-insecticide
- Bio-suppression of insect pests
- Commercial Nematodes
- Entomo-pathogenic Nematodes
- Exotic Nematodes
- Infective juvenile Nematodes
- Low or reduced-risk pesticide
- Microscopic worms or roundworms
- Natural insecticide or pesticide
- Natural organism
- Nematode product
- Parasitic Nematodes

Canadian Manufacturers' Position

The large manufacturers and suppliers of pest control products have AVOIDED the sale of Nematode Insecticides to the Professional Lawn Care Industry in order to AVOID any long-term liabilities.

In the event of any LIABILITIES with Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Insecticides, the current suppliers DO NOT have the resources to deal with the situation.

In the event of any LIABILITIES with Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Insecticides, the BURDEN will fall squarely on the Professional Lawn Care Industry.

Ontario Prohibition of Pest Control Products

On April 22nd, 2009, the Government of Ontario implemented legislation for the COSMETIC PESTICIDES BAN ACT.

The legislation was a needless, senseless, and malicious prohibition of pest control products that prejudicially targeted the Modern Professional Lawn Care Industry.

The legislation was implemented despite the fact that the prohibited pest control products were still federally legal, scientifically safe, and totally irreplaceable.

The legislation allowed for a new classification framework that included eleven classes of pest control products —

Green Alternatives are DISMAL FAILURES

Green Alternatives Under Ontario Class 11

The list of active ingredients under Class 11 basically includes all the so-called GREEN ALTERNATIVES to conventional pest control products.

Here are some of the Ontario Class 11 bio-pesticide products listed as of February 24th, 2010.

Nematode Insecticides were CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT —

- Acetic Acid
- Ammonium Soaps of Fatty Acid
- *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- Borax
- Citric Acid
- Corn Gluten Meal
- Diatomaceous earth
- Fatty Acid
- Iron (Ferrous or Ferric) Sulfate
- Lime Sulphur
- Mineral Oil
- Nematode Insecticides CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT from the list
- *Sclerotinia minor* (Sarritor)
- Soap

Target Insects Suppressed by Nematode Insecticides

SPECIFIC types of Nematode Insecticides may suppress only SPECIFIC insects.

Nematode Insecticides DO NOT suppress all insects.

Here are some examples of Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode species that are considered VIRULENT against certain insect pests of turf.

Some reports of suppression may be ANECDOTAL only —

- Annual Bluegrass Weevil (*Hyperodes Weevil*) larvae — *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*, *Steinernema carpocapsae*
 - Ants — *Steinernema feltiae*
 - Billbug larvae — *Steinernema carpocapsae*

Green Alternatives are DISMAL FAILURES

Efficacy or Effectiveness of Nematode Insecticides

Nematode Insecticides CANNOT be consistently considered as a true alternative to conventional insecticides, since the insect pests are often ONLY SUPPRESSED, and NOT controlled.

Laboratory and field tests tend to indicate that the best Nematode species are ONLY marginally effective in controlling insect infestations.

Nematode Insecticides will kill ONLY up to fifty to sixty-five per cent of the damaging insect population.

Other Nematode species have been shown to provide INEFFECTIVE CONTROL, with suppression levels as low as twenty-five to forty per cent.

Some reports have indicated that, under ideal conditions, some Nematode Insecticides can be as effective as SOME conventional insecticides.

The question arises as to which insecticides ?

In fact, different conventional insecticides provide varying levels of control.

Based upon the review of research reports and practical field experience, here is a summary of the EXPECTED PRODUCT EFFICACY for the control of White Grubs —

imidacloprid (Merit)	75 to 85 per cent, preventive only	conventional insecticide
carbaryl (Sevin)	75 per cent, preventive or curative	conventional insecticide
diazinon (Basudin)	50 to 65 per cent, preventive or curative	conventional insecticide
chlorpyrifos (Dursban)	40 per cent, preventive or curative	conventional insecticide
ENTOMO-PATHOGENIC NEMATODES	25 to 65 per cent, preventive only	green alternative insecticide

The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry Must Immediately Address Sixteen Critical Issues

The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry
Must Immediately Address Sixteen Critical Issues —

Nematodes (also called entomo-pathogenic or beneficial Nematodes) are found in products that are classified by the government and manufacturers as BIO-PESTICIDES since they contain living organisms.

Industry observers have concluded that, in order to guarantee that Nematode products continue to remain available in the market-place, the Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry in Canada must immediately address the following SIXTEEN CRITICAL ISSUES —

1. COMPOSITION — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge the FULL CONTENTS and COMPOSITION of all Nematode products.

2. AVOID TRADE SECRETS — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must avoid the practice of protecting TRADE SECRETS pertaining to all Nematode products.

3. SAFETY — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must publicly explain why it deems Nematodes as MINIMUM-RISK or REDUCED-RISK, or safer, when compared to conventional pest control products.

4. INSECTICIDE — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must clearly indicate in its advertisements that Nematodes are INSECTICIDES, and are inherently NO different than conventional pest control products.

5. CHILDREN — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge a full range of information regarding all potential hazards of Nematode products specific to CHILDREN.

6. TOXICITY — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge a full range of information regarding HUMAN TOXICITY (short-term, chronic, irritation, sensitization, developmental, mutagenic, and teratogenic), as is the case with conventional pest control products registered under the Federal Pest Control Products Act.

7. ENVIRONMENT — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge a full range of information regarding ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (eco-toxic fate and degradation), as is the case with conventional pest control products under the Federal Pest Control Products Act.

8. RE-ENTRY PERIODS — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge a full range of information regarding SAFE RE-ENTRY after application, as is the case with conventional pest control products.

9. SANCTIONED TESTING — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must have all safety data generated by GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE (GLP) qualified laboratories, as is the case with conventional pest control products registered under the Federal Pest Control Products Act.

10. FEDERAL DEFINITION — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must clearly indicate on its labels that the Nematodes in its products are defined as PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS (or PESTICIDES), as interpreted by the Federal Pest Control Products Act.

11. FEDERAL REGISTRATION — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must seek to FEDERALLY REGISTER all Nematode products under the Federal Pest Control Products Act. (Incredibly, Nematodes are not yet federally registered as a pest control product in Canada.)

12. INFECTIVE & BACTERIA — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must clearly indicate on its product labels that Nematodes are INFECTIVE ORGANISMS, and carriers of SYMBIOTIC BACTERIA.

13. RIGHT-TO-KNOW — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must develop a fully transparent and publicly accessible database for right-to-know information concerning its products, including MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS, as is the case with conventional pest control products.

14. FULL RELEASE OF SAFETY INFORMATION — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must divulge safety information not just concerning the Nematodes themselves, but also with regards to the SYMBIOTIC BACTERIA that they carry, and any other ingredients such as potato-starch packaging.

15. NON-TARGET ORGANISMS — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must conduct research performed in Canada regarding the impact of using Nematode products on HOUSEHOLD PETS, BIRDS, and BENEFICIAL INSECTS, as is the case with conventional pest control products.

16. EFFICACY — The Entomo-Pathogenic Nematode Industry must publish research performed in Canada regarding the efficacy, or insecticidal performance, of all Nematode products concerning the EXPECTED PER CENT SUPPRESSION of insects that damage turfgrasses.

NORAHG

Force Of Nature presents THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE from National Organization Responding Against HUJE that seek to harm the Green Space Industry (NORAHG). It is a series of Reports destined for the Green Space Industry, the Environmental Terror Movement, Governments, and the Media, nationwide across Canada, the United States, and overseas. The information presented in Force Of Nature has been developed for the education and entertainment of the reader by providing a sequence of historical events WITH COMMENTARY. The neutrality of these Reports might be disputed. Don't thank us. It's a public service. And we are glad to do it.

HUJE are identified on the basis of their statements, activities, affiliations, and whereabouts. Even though each Enviro Lunatic Culprit is a misguided adversary, each still deserves our respect. The use of the terms Lunatic, Maniac, Culprit, Terrorist, or Basterd are not accusations of any legal wrong doing. Force Of Nature is simply holding Enviro Lunatic Activists accountable for conspiring to change public policies that TERRORIZE, HARM, and THREATEN the Green Space Industry.

HUJE is a term used to describe Enviro Lunatic Activists that routinely concoct FEAR MONGERING, FRAUDULENT LIES, MISCONCEPTIONS, COERCION, THREATS, DECEPTIONS, TERROR, and PARANOID CONSPIRACIES that are DESIGNED to SCAM and DECEIVE the public into believing there is some IMAGINARY DANGER with conventional pest control products. HUJE also SCAM and DECEIVE Government Officials into the NEEDLESS, SENSELESS, and MALICIOUS CONSPIRACY to PROHIBIT conventional pest control products that are FEDERALLY LEGAL, SCIENTIFICALLY SAFE, TOTALLY IRREPLACEABLE, and ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE.

HUJE have created LOSS OF REVENUES, BUSINESS FAILURES, BANKRUPTCY, and UNEMPLOYMENT, inflicting DESPAIR and DESTITUTION for THOUSANDS of hapless victims throughout the Green Space Industry. The DEPRAVED INDIFFERENCE of Lunatic Culprit Terrorist Basterd HUJE is viewed as a form of TERROR, HARM, and THREAT against the Green Space Industry.

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Force Of Nature, and its various incarnations, is the brainchild of William H. Gathercole and his colleagues. Mr. Gathercole is a principal FOUNDER of the Modern Professional Lawn Care Industry in BOTH Ontario and Quebec. He holds a degree in Horticulture from the UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, and another pure and applied science degree from MCGILL UNIVERSITY. He has worked in virtually all aspects of the Green Space Industry, including GOLF, PROFESSIONAL LAWN CARE, and CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, and has served in environmental compliance, government negotiations, public affairs, and workplace safety. Mr. Gathercole has supervised, consulted, programmed, and/or overseen the successful and safe execution of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of pest control applications in the urban landscape. He has trained, instructed, and consulted with THOUSANDS of turf managers and technicians. Mr. Gathercole has also been an agricultural agronomist. For many years, Mr. Gathercole was a contributing columnist for TURF & Recreation Magazine, Canada's Turf and Grounds Maintenance Authority.

Mr. Gathercole and his colleagues have followed the evolution of LUNATIC ENVIRONMENTAL TERRORISM for over a quarter century. For FIFTEEN YEARS, the strategies designed and implemented by Mr. Gathercole and his colleagues guaranteed the control of the VERMIN OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERROR for the entire Modern Green Space Industry across Canada. Their involvement in Environmental Issues reached a fevered pitch in the 1990s, when he orchestrated, with his colleagues, legal action against the Forces of Environmental Evil in the Town of Hudson, Quebec.

Today, Mr. Gathercole is the ONLY TRUE RELIABLE WITNESS of the Hudson Affair. Mr. Gathercole is personally credited for crafting the Golf Industry Exception Status that endures to this day. He is also the creator of the signs that are now used for posting after application. His vast knowledge of our long journey with Environmental Issues is UNDENIABLE — hopefully ! Mr. Gathercole is now retired, although his name continues to appear as FOUNDER of Force Of Nature.

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The Whole Truth from an Independent Perspective

