THE FAILURE OF ORGANIC PESTICIDE-FREE MAINTENANCE

FORCE of NATURE

THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE from
National Organization Responding Against HUJE that seek to harm the Green Space Industry (NORAHG)

In the 9|11 Era of Anti-Pesticide Terrorism ...

- In the City of Edmonton, Organic Pesticide–Free Parks were a TOTAL and DISMAL FAILURE.

- Edmonton's Organic Pesticide–Free Parks became MORE INFESTED with weeds, and now look like GARBAGE DUMPS.

- Predictably, mechanical and other non–chemical methods of weed control were INEFFECTIVE.

- Among Edmonton home–owners, there has been a LARGE INCREASE in the use of Green Alternative Pesticides.

- Not surprisingly, Edmonton reports a RECENT INCREASED WEED GROWTH.

- ALL Green Alternatives are BOGUS and DISMAL FAILURES — they DO NOT WORK and they are INEFFECTIVE, INADEQUATE, HIGH–RISK, MORE TOXIC, and STUNNINGLY EXPENSIVE !

- Municipal Officials are proposing to convert its GARBAGE DUMPS Parks into community gardens or naturalized areas.

William H. Gathercole & NORAHG | force.of.de.nature@gmail.com | Force Of Nature

FAILURE

Organic

Pesticide-Free Parks

INFESTED

With Weed Growth

February 6th, 2012

City of Edmonton

[Province of Alberta]

Community Services Report

Selected and adapted excerpts

Edmonton is the capital of the Province of Alberta, in Western Canada. Edmonton has a population of over 700,000, with its metropolitan area over 1,000,000.

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TOTAL & DISMAL FAILURE of Organic

City of Edmonton
Community Services Report
Excerpts
February 6th, 2012

> *Previous analysis showed that most of EDMONTON'S HERBICIDE-FREE SITES BECAME WEEDIER with only mechanical noxious weed control and other non-chemical plant health care measures.*
>
> *This demonstrates that, for the most part, even with the current additional effort and maintenance practices, DESIRED TURF QUALITY WAS NOT ABLE TO BE MAINTAINED.*
>
> *Overall analysis shows that HERBICIDES continue to be the dominant type of pesticide used in the City operations.*
>
> *Edmonton is CONVERTING lower quality turf to community gardens on a large scale presents challenges without additional investment.*

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City of Edmonton
Community Services Report
Complete Report
February 6th, 2012

Report Summary

This report provides additional information on pesticide use restrictions and measures employed to monitor success of reduction strategies in Edmonton.

At the November 9, 2011, City Council meeting, the following motion was passed.

That Administration provide a report to Community Services Committee outlining ...

1. What the best practice measurement is for reducing the use of pesticides by municipalities.

2. How this best practice aligns with our department processes on annual pesticide use.

3. WHAT POTENTIAL EXISTS TO CONVERT LOWER QUALITY TURF TO COMMUNITY GARDENS OR OTHER USES.

4. What the annual parameters are for the maintenance of herbicide–free sites including the treatment of noxious weeds.

Report

Restrictions on the sale and/or use of pesticides exist in most Canadian municipalities to eliminate their [SO–CALLED] non–essential use.

These restrictions have gone beyond the restriction of use to the removal of products from the market–place.

Evaluation and monitoring of City of Edmonton's Integrated Pest Management programs stimulates more sustainable solutions for pest problems, including reducing and sometimes eliminating the need for pesticides. [?!?!]

More specific best management practices that lead to reduced use of pesticides by a municipality are referenced in the following responses to the motion.

City of Edmonton
Community Services Report
Original Document
February 6th, 2012
(continued)

Best Practice Measurements for Pesticide Reduction by Municipalities

Recent communication with municipalities from other provinces across Canada showed no evidence of measurement systems as comprehensive as those used to understand pesticide use and impacts in Alberta's larger municipalities.

Other provinces are using environmental pesticide monitoring to measure impacts of provincial pesticide restrictions in urban municipalities.

However, data on citizen pesticide purchases does not appear to be collected anywhere else outside of Alberta.

In Canada, the following best practice measures are used for reducing pesticide use by a municipality —

a) accurate accounting, analysis, and trending of municipal pesticide use by —

- o grouping data to identify heavier use requirements and targets for reduction
- o linking pesticide use to weather conditions to better understand impacts of environmental variables on pesticide usage
- o measuring changes in pesticide use with the incorporation of alternative technologies, products, and biological controls into Integrated Pest Management programs

b) citizen surveys on pesticide use

c) pesticide monitoring in local surface water systems

d) annual pesticide sales/use monitoring within the municipality

Alignment of Best Practice Measures with Department Processes of Annual Pesticide Use

a) Over the past two decades, monitoring of City operations' pesticide use demonstrates successful targeted reduction of herbicide applications on the City's large inventory of mowed turf.

Overall analysis shows that HERBICIDES CONTINUE TO BE THE DOMINANT TYPE OF PESTICIDE USED IN THE CITY OPERATIONS.

Though this may be viewed as disproportionate use for weed control, Edmonton's drier climate is unfavourable for other types of lawn pests, such as fungal diseases and turf insects that are common in cities like Toronto.

City staff analysis of pesticide use shows that Edmonton's nuisance mosquito species share little in common with other pests that are impacted by a variety of natural enemies.

Unless snow and summer rainfall amounts decline, any targeted use reduction of pesticides for mosquito control will translate to lower quality outdoor life experiences and increased citizen needs for personal insect repellents and other domestic pesticides.

b) Good Growing Neighbours surveys on citizen pesticide use help to assess the implementation of new pest management strategies.

With RECENT INCREASED WEED GROWTH, the survey suggests citizen interest in the program has increased as people search for information on weed control.

Therefore, it is important to maintain up–to–date public information sources such as the Good Growing Neighbours campaign.

c) Measurement of pesticides in Edmonton's storm water management system by City staff supplements provincial river water management programs.

This helps to understand the link between river pesticide contamination and residential use of water soluble contaminants, such as lawn fertilizers and herbicides.

In fact, it was instrumental in the development and implementation of Alberta's 2010 restriction on the sale and use of "Weed & Feed" products.

City staff works closely with provincial authorities to help evaluate the impact of product restrictions, such as "Weed & Feed", and overall pesticide presence in the environment.

d) Municipal pesticide sales and use monitoring has helped to support and develop the pest management culture in Edmonton.

Evaluation of insecticide sales and use in Edmonton in the early 1990s showed intense use of the insecticide Cygon® (dimethoate).

This product was used almost exclusively to control exotic birch leaf miner insects.

Focused research by City staff led to the implementation of a biological control that eliminated this pest problem and the associated treatment campaign. [?!?!]

More recently, THE PROVINCE'S LATEST ANNUAL SALES AND USE MEASUREMENTS IN EDMONTON CONFIRM A LARGE INCREASE IN THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE PESTICIDE PRODUCTS FOR TURF MANAGEMENT IN EDMONTON.

Potential to Convert Lower Quality Turf to Community Gardens or Other Uses

Community gardens are established on the premise of providing a sustainable, locally grown, community–based gardening experience and with the available volunteer gardeners, an ability to manage as pesticide–free.

The establishment of new gardens requires —

1) the capacity of interested gardening groups to manage them, and

2) site selection criteria including healthy soil conditions and access to water.

Considering this, the potential for CONVERTING LOWER QUALITY TURF TO COMMUNITY GARDENS ON A LARGE SCALE PRESENTS CHALLENGES WITHOUT ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT.

Another opportunity which supports The Way We Green Environmental Strategic Plan would be TO INCREASE THE NATURALIZATION OF MOWED GRASSLAND AREAS.

This would further pursue natural area connections and the doubling of Edmonton's urban forest canopy.

It is, however, important to recognize that natural areas in an urban setting still require management from time to time.

With further progress in low impact development, diverse landscapes could be kept intact with overall less use of pesticides.

Annual Parameters for the Maintenance of Herbicide–free Sites Including the Treatment of Noxious Weeds

City operations maintain two different types of herbicide–free sites, each with their own maintenance parameters — Council directed sites and petitioned sites.

While petitioned sites are maintained according to their service level, Council directed sites have an additional budget allocated and are maintained according to the highest parkland service level except for irrigation and herbicide use.

PREVIOUS ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT MOST OF EDMONTON'S HERBICIDE–FREE SITES BECAME WEEDIER WITH ONLY MECHANICAL NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL AND OTHER NON–CHEMICAL PLANT HEALTH CARE MEASURES.

THIS DEMONSTRATES THAT, FOR THE MOST PART, EVEN WITH THE CURRENT ADDITIONAL EFFORT AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES, DESIRED TURF QUALITY WAS NOT ABLE TO BE MAINTAINED.

More research [?!?!] on non–chemical maintenance practices under local conditions is needed to confirm the feasibility of designating additional herbicide–free sites as an effective tool for pesticide reduction.

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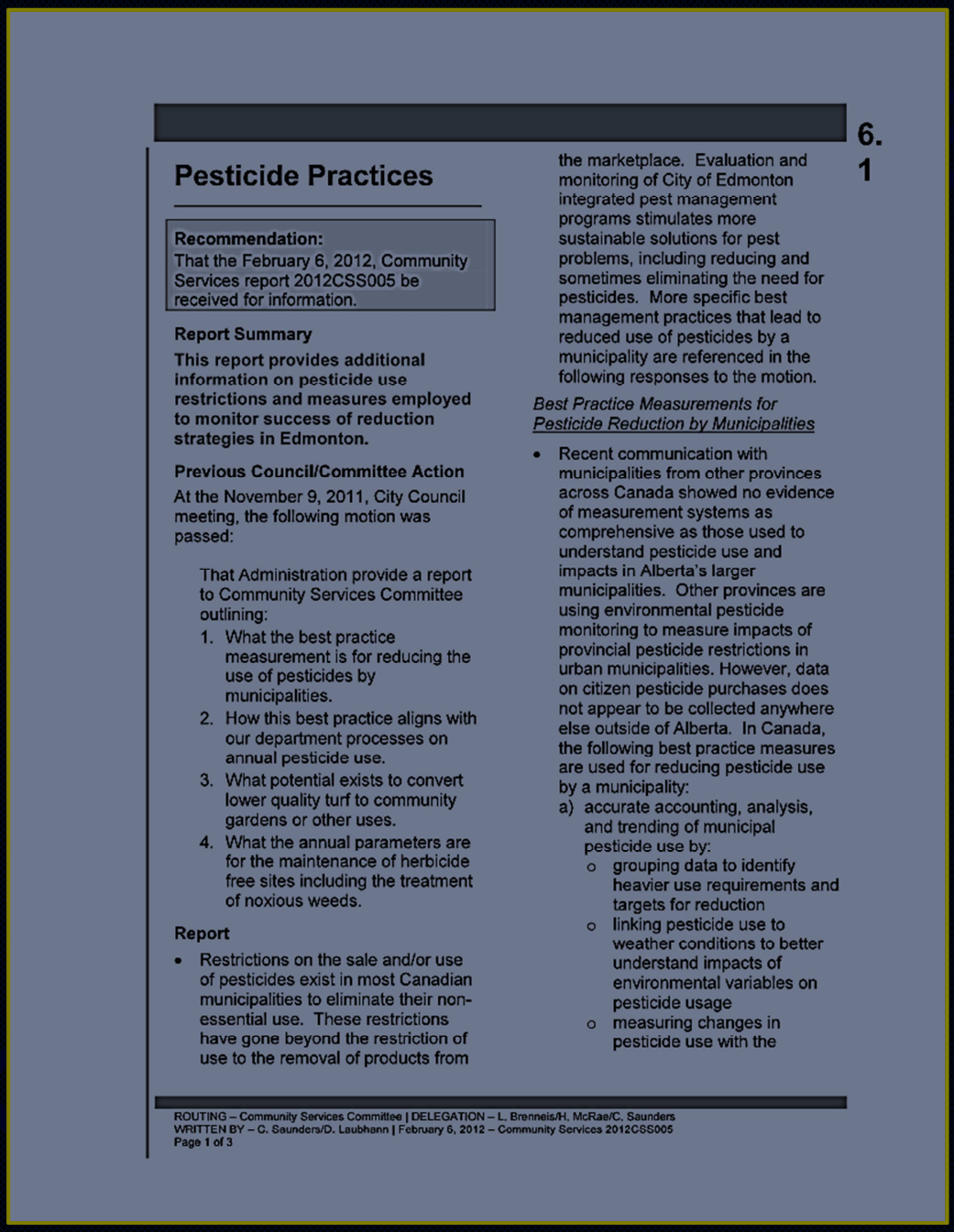

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Pesticide Practices

Recommendation:
That the February 6, 2012, Community Services report 2012CSS005 be received for information.

Report Summary

This report provides additional information on pesticide use restrictions and measures employed to monitor success of reduction strategies in Edmonton.

Previous Council/Committee Action

At the November 9, 2011, City Council meeting, the following motion was passed:

That Administration provide a report to Community Services Committee outlining:

1. What the best practice measurement is for reducing the use of pesticides by municipalities.
2. How this best practice aligns with our department processes on annual pesticide use.
3. What potential exists to convert lower quality turf to community gardens or other uses.
4. What the annual parameters are for the maintenance of herbicide free sites including the treatment of noxious weeds.

Report

- Restrictions on the sale and/or use of pesticides exist in most Canadian municipalities to eliminate their non-essential use. These restrictions have gone beyond the restriction of use to the removal of products from the marketplace. Evaluation and monitoring of City of Edmonton integrated pest management programs stimulates more sustainable solutions for pest problems, including reducing and sometimes eliminating the need for pesticides. More specific best management practices that lead to reduced use of pesticides by a municipality are referenced in the following responses to the motion.

Best Practice Measurements for Pesticide Reduction by Municipalities

- Recent communication with municipalities from other provinces across Canada showed no evidence of measurement systems as comprehensive as those used to understand pesticide use and impacts in Alberta's larger municipalities. Other provinces are using environmental pesticide monitoring to measure impacts of provincial pesticide restrictions in urban municipalities. However, data on citizen pesticide purchases does not appear to be collected anywhere else outside of Alberta. In Canada, the following best practice measures are used for reducing pesticide use by a municipality:
  a) accurate accounting, analysis, and trending of municipal pesticide use by:
     - grouping data to identify heavier use requirements and targets for reduction
     - linking pesticide use to weather conditions to better understand impacts of environmental variables on pesticide usage
     - measuring changes in pesticide use with the

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incorporation of alternative technologies, products, and biological controls into integrated pest management programs

b) citizen surveys on pesticide use
c) pesticide monitoring in local surface water systems
d) annual pesticide sales/use monitoring within the municipality

Alignment of Best Practice Measures with Department Processes of Annual Pesticide Use

a) Over the past two decades monitoring of City operations' pesticide use demonstrates successful targeted reduction of herbicide applications on the City's large inventory of mowed turf. Overall analysis shows that herbicides continue to be the dominant type of pesticide used in the City operations. Though this may be viewed as disproportionate use for weed control, Edmonton's drier climate is unfavourable for other types of lawn pests, such as fungal diseases and turf insects that are common in cities like Toronto.

City staff analysis of pesticide use shows that Edmonton's nuisance mosquito species share little in common with other pests that are impacted by a variety of natural enemies. Unless snow and summer rainfall amounts decline, any targeted use reduction of pesticides for mosquito control will translate to lower quality outdoor life experiences and increased citizen needs for personal insect repellents and other domestic pesticides.

b) Good Growing Neighbours surveys on citizen pesticide use help to assess the implementation of new pest management strategies. With recent increased weed growth, the survey suggests citizen interest in the program has increased as people search for information on weed control. Therefore, it is important to maintain up-to-date public information sources such as the Good Growing Neighbours campaign.

c) Measurement of pesticides in Edmonton's storm water management system by City staff supplements provincial river water management programs. This helps to understand the link between river pesticide contamination and residential use of water soluble contaminants, such as lawn fertilizers and herbicides. In fact, it was instrumental in the development and implementation of Alberta's 2010 restriction on the sale and use of "Weed & Feed" products. City staff works closely with provincial authorities to help evaluate the impact of product restrictions, such as "Weed & Feed," and overall pesticide presence in the environment.

d) Municipal pesticide sales and use monitoring has helped to support and develop the pest management culture in Edmonton. Evaluation of insecticide sales and use in Edmonton in the early 1990's showed intense use of the insecticide Cygon® (dimethoate) This product was used almost exclusively to control exotic birch leaf miner insects. Focused research by City staff led to the implementation of a biological control that eliminated this pest problem and the associated

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treatment campaign. More recently, the province's latest annual sales and use measurements in Edmonton confirm a large increase in the use of alternative pesticide products for turf management in Edmonton.

Potential to Convert Lower Quality Turf to Community Gardens or Other Uses

- Community gardens are established on the premise of providing a sustainable, locally grown, community-based gardening experience and with the available volunteer gardeners, an ability to manage as pesticide-free. The establishment of new gardens requires 1) the capacity of interested gardening groups to manage them, and 2) site selection criteria including healthy soil conditions and access to water. Considering this, the potential for converting lower quality turf to community gardens on a large scale presents challenges without additional investment.
- Another opportunity which supports *The Way We Green Environmental Strategic Plan* would be to increase the naturalization of mowed grassland areas. This would further pursue natural area connections and the doubling of Edmonton's urban forest canopy. It is, however, important to recognize that natural areas in an urban setting still require management from time to time. With further progress in low impact development, diverse landscapes could be kept intact with overall less use of pesticides.

Annual Parameters for the Maintenance of Herbicide-free Sites Including the Treatment of Noxious Weeds

- City operations maintain two different types of herbicide-free sites, each with their own maintenance parameters - Council directed sites and petitioned sites (Attachment 1). While petitioned sites are maintained according to their service level, Council directed sites have on additional budget allocated and are maintained according to the highest parkland service level except for irrigation and herbicide use. Previous analysis showed that most of Edmonton's herbicide-free sites became weedier with only mechanical noxious weed control and other non-chemical plant health care measures. This demonstrates that, for the most part, even with the current additional effort and maintenance practices, desired turf quality was not able to be maintained. More research on non-chemical maintenance practices under local conditions is needed to confirm the feasibility of designating additional herbicide-free sites as an effective tool for pesticide reduction.

Policy

- Integrated Pest Management Policy C501
- Environmental Policy C512

Corporate Outcomes

Preserve and Sustain Edmonton's Environment

Attachments

1. Current Practices for Herbicide-free and Regular Site Maintenance (Service Levels A2 and B1)

Others Reviewing this Report

- R. G. Klassen, General Manager, Sustainable Development

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Original Document
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(continued)

Attachment 1: Current Practices for Herbicide-free and Regular Site Maintenance (Service Levels A2 and B1)

	# of Sites (Ha)	*Service Level	Monitor & Prescribe Work	Mowing Cycles	Machine Trimming Cycles	Fertilizer Application	Aeration	Top Dressing	Over-seeding	Irrigation	Noxious Weed Control
Herbicide-free Council Directed	45 (159)	22 A2 23 B1	Twice a year	12-18	15	**As prescribed	Twice a year	**As prescribed	**As prescribed	None	Mechanical only***
Budgeted	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Herbicide-free Petitioned	8 (19.1)	A2	Not scheduled	12	10	Once every 5 years	Once every 1.2 years	Once every 22 years	Once every 35 years	None	Mechanical only***
Budgeted	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	Yes
Herbicide-free Petitioned	14 (32.7)	B1	Not scheduled	10	5	Once every 8 years	Once every 2 years	Once every 40 years	Once every 61 years	None	Mechanical only***
Budgeted	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	Yes
Regular Maintenance	(1035)	A2	Not scheduled	12	10	Once every 5 years	Once every 1.2 years	Once every 22 years	Once every 35 years	None	Herbicides and/or mechanical
Budgeted	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	Yes
Regular Maintenance	(1781)	B1	Not scheduled	10	5	Once every 8 years	Once every 2 years	Once every 40 years	Once every 61 years	None	Herbicides and/or mechanical
Budgeted	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	Limited	Limited	No	Yes

*A2 and B1 = High-use Sports Fields, School Grounds/Neighbourhood Parks with a weed control standard of 6 weeds/m²
**Monitoring occurs during biannual visits (June and September), visually inspecting and documenting turf density, colour, vigor and weeds per square metre. Typically, a remedy is prescribed at the monitoring visit to correct turf quality deficiencies. For example, if the turf density is sparse and the weeds per square metre exceed the weed control standard for that turf class, a fertilizer application will be recommended. If there is evidence of soil compaction, an aeration treatment may also be recommended.
***Includes mowing, machine trimming and hand digging of weeds.

NORAHG

We are living in the 9|11 Era of Anti Pesticide Terrorism where at least ONE SUBVERSIVE ACT OF TERROR is Perpetrated EVERY SINGLE DAY by enviro lunatics.

We are living in the DARK AGE OF ANTI PESTICIDE TERRORISM where sound science is trumped by FAKE SCIENTISTS, JUNK SCIENCE and UNVERIFIABLE SECRET EVIDENCE through FABRICATION, INNUENDO, and INTERNET RUMOUR — scientific research PROVES that pest control products CAUSE NO HARM and can be USED SAFELY.

NORAHG is the National Organization Responding Against HUJE that seek to harm the Green space industry.

NORAHG morally represents the VAST SILENT MAJORITY of people associated with turf and ornamental plant maintenance who are OPPOSED to Anti Pesticide PROHIBITION and the CLOSURE of green spaces under the RIDICULOUS PRETEXT of somehow « saving » the environment.

NORAHG is a NATIONAL NON PROFIT NON PARTISAN organization that does not accept money from corporations or governments or trade associations, and represents NO VESTED INTERESTS WHATSOEVER.

NORAHG is dedicated to reporting the work of RESPECTED and HIGHLY RATED EXPERTS who promote ENVIRONMENTAL REALISM and PESTICIDE TRUTHS.

Anti Pesticide HUJE are enviro lunatics and lawn haters who particularly DESPISE the golf industry — they are Hateful Underhanded Jokes as Environmentalists who have been WRONG FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

There is NO RECOURSE but LITIGATION against Anti Pesticide HUJE.

Another RECOURSE is to SEEK the CANCELLATION of GOVERNMENT GRANTS and REVOCATION of the TAX EXEMPT STATUS of Anti Pesticide Organizations.

HUJE should Get OFF Our grASS, and they should Roast In Hell.

NORAHG manages the Library of Force Of Nature Reports and References, which is a VAST ARCHIVE of REPORTS, MEDIA REFERENCES, AUDIO CLIPS, and VIDEOS on ALL Anti Pesticide Terrorist Acts of Subversion.

The purpose of this ARCHIVE is to provide information that will lead to a SUCCESSFUL LITIGATION AGAINST Anti–Pesticide Organizations.

All names, statements, activities, and affiliations have been ARCHIVED for the intention of eventual CRIMINAL CHARGES.

When CRIMINAL CHARGES for FRAUD and CONSPIRACY are laid, legal experts say that the ARCHIVE is sufficient to lead to a SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION !

NORAHG also produces FORCE OF NATURE, reports that present THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE about environmental issues, including anti pesticide terrorism.

FORCE OF NATURE is a series of reports destined for the green space industry, the environmental terrorist movement, governments, and the media, nationwide across Canada, the United States, and overseas.

FORCE OF NATURE is committed to SOUND SCIENCE, as well as ground breaking original reporting that informs, entertains, and creates real change.

The Force Of Nature Series of Reports — Agriculture • ALBERTA Conspiracy • Bee Colony Collapse Disorder • Bee Colony Collapse Disorder • Benefits of the Turfgrass Industry • Beyond Pesticides • Books That Screwed Up the World • BRITISH COLUMBIA Conspiracy • Canadian Cancer Society • Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment • CARNAGE and Consequences of Lunatic Terrorist Prohibition • Controversial Prohibitions • Culprits of the Prohibition Conspiracy • Daffodils, Toxic Pesticide Treated Flowers Soaked Formaldehyde • Dating Services for Enviro Maniacs • David Suzuki Foundation • DDT and Our World of Politicized Science • Death and Illness (Alleged) • Departure Letters • Ecojustice Canada • Energy Sector • Environmental Terrorists UNMASKED • Environmental Terrorist Organizations • Enviro PROFIT • Environmental Defence • FAILURE of IPM, Pesticide Manufacturers, Prohibition, Trade Associations • Famous Quotations About Enviro Lunatics • Fertilizer TERROR • Food and Farming • Get Off Our grASS • Global Warming, The Scam of Our Lifetime • Glyphosate Herbicide • Golf Industry • Green Alternatives • Green Party • Halloween Terror • Happy Holidays • Health Canada • Health Concerns with Pest Control Products • Heroes Speaking Out Against Environmental Terror • History of Environmental Terror in Canada • History of the Turfgrass Industry • Letters to the Editor • LIARS and Lying Sacks of (Enviro Maniac) Cwap • Mock Advertisements • Mock Speeches • Myth BUSTING • NATIONAL Prohibition • NEW BRUNSWICK Conspiracy • NO Prohibition Exception for AGRICULTURE Industry • NO Prohibition Exception for GOLF Industry • NOVA SCOTIA Conspiracy • North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) • ONTARIO Conspiracy, Haven For Environmental Terrorists • Ontario College of Family Physicians • Organic Golf Courses • Organic Mainte-

nance • Organizations of the Prohibition Conspiracy • Pesticide Q & A (Questions and Answers) • Positive Waves (Interesting and Innovative Thinking) • PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (PEI) Conspiracy • QUEBEC Prohibition • Quotations About Enviro Lunatics & Maniacs • Rachel Carson, The Queen of Junk Science • SASKATCHEWAN Conspiracy • Satire, Laughs & Insanity • Terror That NEVER Ends • TERROR Talk and Weasel Words • THE AVENGERS • The Environmental Factor • The FAILURES of Green Alternatives, Organic Golf Courses, BROWN Golf Courses, Integrated Pest Management, Pesticide Free Parks. and Pesticide Manufacturers • The Ontario Trillium Foundation • The Industry STRIKES Back • The Wilhelm Scream • The Wisdom of REAL Experts • Tukey TERRORISM • TWISTED Precautionary Principle • United States Enviro TERRORISM • UPDATES • VICTORIES Against Terrorists • Video, Audio, and Slide Shows • VIOLATING Federal Law • VIOLATING Prohibition • WARNINGS • Weapons of Ultimate Environmental Terror • Wind Power (Bogus) • 2,4–D

The information presented in FORCE OF NATURE has been developed for the education and entertainment of the reader by providing a sequence of events WITH COMMENTARY, striving for accuracy in history, politics, and science.

FORCE OF NATURE is TOTALLY INDEPENDENT and provides NO guarantee regarding accuracy or completeness. In no event shall FORCE OF NATURE be liable for any incidental or consequential damages, lost profits, or any indirect damages.

NORAHG also produces A LOOK AT, a series of reports providing TECHNICAL INFORMATION on issues such as Career Management, Golf Course Maintenance, Green Alternatives, Summer Stress, Turfgrass Pests, and Turfgrass Species.

Finally, NORAHG frequently responds to anti pesticide activists in LETTERS TO THE EDITOR in newspapers across Canada and around the world.

All information, excerpts, and pictures contained in FORCE OF NATURE, A LOOK AT, and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR were retrieved from the Internet, and may be considered in the public domain.

FORCE OF NATURE, A LOOK AT, and their various incarnations, was the brainchild of William H. Gathercole and his colleagues in 1991. Mr. Gathercole is now retired, although his name continues to appear as founder.

Here is a brief summary of Mr. Gathercole's career —

Fields of study — Horticulture/Agriculture, Mathematics, Physics

Alma mater — McGill University • University of Guelph • the first person ever to obtain university degrees and contribute to both the professional lawn care and golf maintenance industries

Expertise in — environmental issues and anti pesticide terrorism • turf and ornamental maintenance and troubleshooting • history of the industry • sales and distribution of seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, and equipment • fertilizer manufacturing and distribution

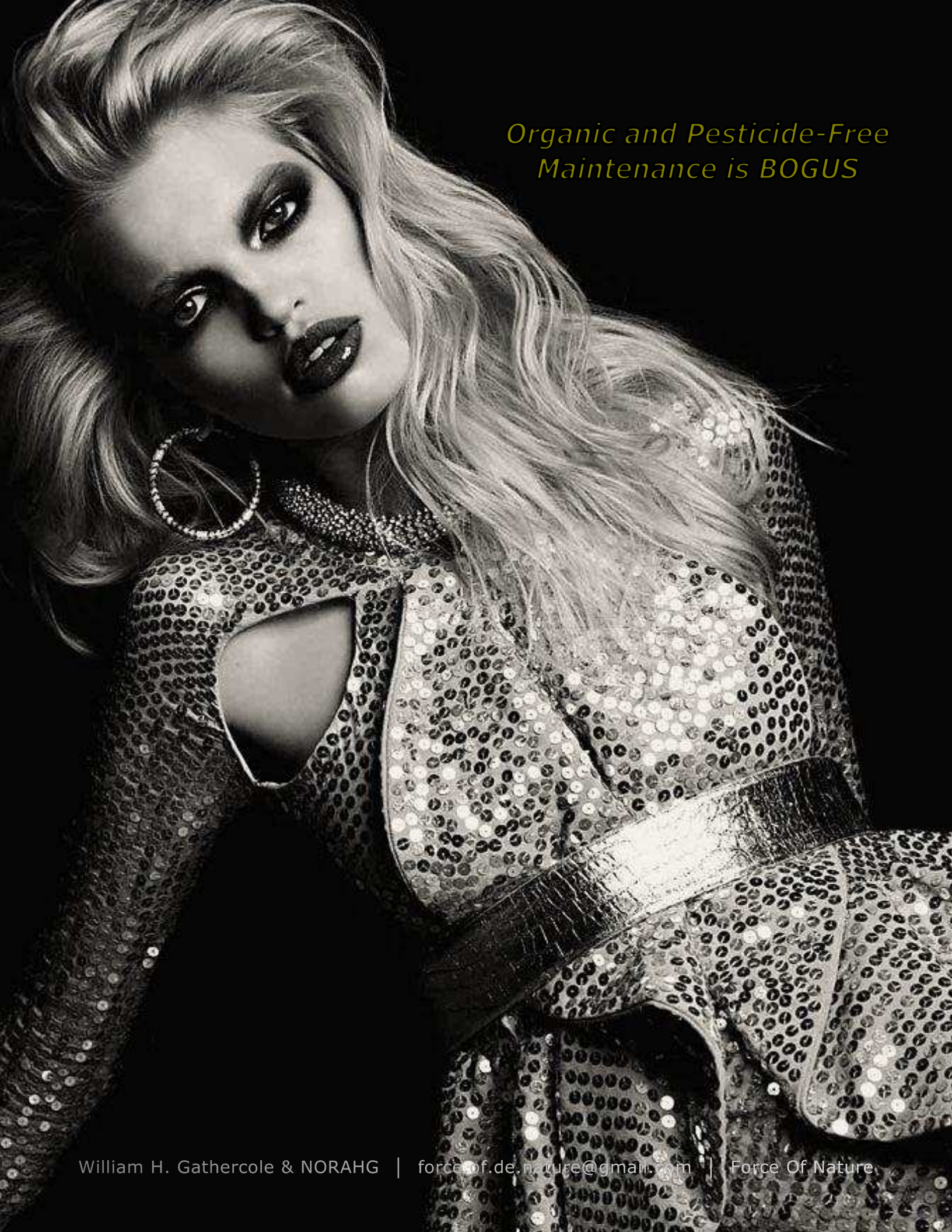
Notable activities — worked in virtually all aspects of the green space industry, including golf, professional lawn care, distribution, environmental compliance, government negotiations, public affairs, and workplace safety • supervisor, consultant, and, programmer for the successful execution of hundreds of thousands of management operations in the golf and urban landscape, as well as millions of pest control applications • advisor, instructor, and trainer for thousands of turf and ornamental managers and technicians • pesticide certification instructor for thousands of industry workers • founder of the modern professional lawn care industry • prolific writer for industry publications and e–newsletters • first to confirm the invasion of European Chafer insect in both the Montreal region and the Vancouver / Fraser Valley region • with Dr. Peter Dernoeden, confirmed the presence of Take All Patch as a disease of turf in Eastern Canada • with Dr. David Shetlar, confirmed the presence of Kentucky Bluegrass Scale as an insect pest in South Western Ontario, and later, in the Montreal and Vancouver regions

Special contributions — creator of the exception status that has allowed the golf industry to avoid being subjected to anti pesticide prohibition • creator of the signs that are now used for posting after application • co–founder of annual winter convention for Quebec golf course superintendents • the major influence in the decision by Canadian Cancer Society to stop selling for profit pesticide treated daffodils • the only true reliable witness of the events of anti pesticide prohibition in the town of Hudson, Quebec • retired founder of FORCE OF NATURE and A LOOK AT reports

Notable award — the very first man of the year for contributions leading to the successful founding of Quebec professional lawn care industry, which served as a beach–head against anti pesticide activists in the 1980s and 1990s

Legacy — Mr. Gathercole and his colleagues … designed and implemented strategies that reined anti pesticide activists to provide peace and prosperity for the entire modern green space industry across Canada • orchestrated legal action against anti pesticide activists in the town of Hudson, Quebec • launched the largest founding professional lawn care business in Canada • quadrupled the business revenues of one of the largest suppliers in Canada

Mr. Gathercole is now retired, although his name continues to appear as founder of FORCE OF NATURE and A LOOK AT reports.



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