General aviation aircraft in North Dakota in 1982 totaled 1,815 which were registered by the State Aeronautics Commission compared with a total of 1,270 aircraft in 1981. This is an increase of 45 percent or 45 percent in the past decade according to Harold G. Vavra, director of the North Dakota Aeronautics Commission.

General aviation aircraft includes fixed wing aircraft, single-engine aircraft and helicopters used for aerial crop spraying and air ambulance services.

In 1982, there were a total of 1,815 aircraft and helicopters in North Dakota owned and operated by corporate and professional businesses, air taxi and fixed base airport operators, which are used for transportation of persons and property and for air ambulance, flight training and weather modification flights.

In 1982, the North Dakota Aeronautics Commission licensed a total of 312 aircraft and helicopters for specialized use in aerial agriculture which treated 2,946,146 acres of crops for control of weeds and insects. This compares with 1972, when 207 aircraft were used for aerial agriculture and treated 2,750,000 acres in that year.

In the decade of the seventies, the 1981 crop year was the highest when 520 aircraft and helicopters sprayed 4,001,000 acres of crop land. Aerial agriculture is a great economic assistance to agriculture in North Dakota because of the short growing season and the need to apply agricultural chemicals to control weeds and insects at rapidity as possible. This is specially true when farm fields are wet and ground equipment is impractical under such conditions. Aerial agriculture also does not physically damage crops compared with ground equipment, which knock down crops under the equipment tires.

In the United States at the end of calendar year 1982, there were 232,226 airworthy general aviation aircraft and helicopters operated by corporate and professional business, air taxi and fixed base aviation operators, private persons, most of which were used for transportation of persons and property, flight training, aerial agriculture and air ambulance services.

General aviation aircraft owners and users in 1982 logged about 212,256 take-offs and landings. These flights hours in the United States is equivalent to 7.4 billion air miles utilizing 312,326 airworthy aircraft and helicopters, Vavra said.

The general aviation fleet of 1,815 aircraft and helicopter in North Dakota is a part of the national air transportation system.

In 1982, in the United States, flight training and personal use of aircraft accounted for 36 percent of the total flight hours.

The council's minutes

The meeting was brought to order by chairman Gordon Person, Present at the meeting were: Kaye Vogt and Jan Kelleher, representing 99's; Bill Pace, NDA; Lynn Larson and Lynn Grue, representing NDAAA; Artie Wildner, Flying Farmers; Dwayne Ottlund, Indoor Mem. and Clubs; Airport Authorities: Gary Johnson and Larry Buler, NDAPMA; Harold Vavra, Aeronautics Commission.

The meeting of the minutes of March 9, 1983 meeting were read by Secretary Larry Buler. Lynn Thompson moved that the minutes be approved as read. Gary Johnson seconded, motion carried.

A report was heard from Jan Kelleher stating that while the 99's organization cannot become officially involved with NDAC because of its tax exempt status, it would be interpreted in becoming involved in an ex offio or individual basis. Possibly helping with a ladies program or junior conference.

A letter dated 3-28-83 from Bill Pace to see "representation" page 2

The council approves proposed constitution and by laws

Gordon Person - Chairman

The Aviation Council has now accepted and approved the Proposed Constitution and By Laws at the April 1 meeting in Bismarck.

We have three officially formed organizations as members at the present time. The new NDAFA Group - "BFA's", Group "AG" and NDAPAMA Group "Mechanics." Several other aviation groups have expressed a desire to join NDAC when they become organized. I vote to achieve membership on the council.

I have received a letter of application from the newly formed NDPAF "Pilots Ann." I attended one of their meetings at Grand Forks and they are organizing a statewide membership drive. This application will be on the agenda at the next council meeting.

The Council "NDAC" consists of two representatives elected from each member organization. The Council will strive to gain strength through the combined memberships for legislative purposes. Also the Council will handle the logistics for the annual Aviation Convention which will be held in Bismarck, March 13-15, 1984 at The Kirkwood Motor Inn. It is a desire of the Council to gain enough strength to be able to produce a monthly paper with information and news for all of general aviation in North Dakota.

Each organization still retains their own identity and plans their own convention program, sets dues, elects officers and representatives to the Council.

The long range outlook for aviation in North Dakota will greatly improve with combined cooperation of all aviation entities, rather than each organization trying to do their own thing.

The next Council meeting will be held on August 19, 1983 at The State Aeronautics Office at 10:00 a.m.
Pesticides absorbed into body mean trouble

Pesticides absorbed through skin, consumed or inhaled can mean trouble. They can blister skin, blur vision, weaken muscles. They can cause headache, diarrhea and convulsions. They can kill though relatively few farm fatalities result from pesticide poisoning.

The last such fatality in North Dakota occurred three years ago. A farm worker took a handful of pesticide believing it was water. He immediately spit it out, but too late.

Most pesticide accidents involve spills on the skin, and these usually are more uncomfortable than life-threatening, according to Bob Fanning, extension farm safety specialist at North Dakota State University.

To work safely when handling pesticides, says Fanning, take three basic precautions.

"First, read the pesticide label to learn how toxic the substance is, what precautions to take when handling it, and what first aid to apply in case of poisoning."

"Second, take special care when pouring, mixing and handling pesticides. Most pesticide accidents in North Dakota occur during these operations.

"Third, wear protective clothing. Poisoning by swallowing and inhalation are far less.

A waterproof apron or lightweight raincoat should also be worn when handling very toxic or concentrated substances.

When wearing these clothes, says Ruth Gulbrandson, clothing & design specialist at NDSSU, pesticide handlers should have appropriate shoes, and should wear sleeves outside of gloves, pesticide outside of boots.

Gloves should reach at least halfway to the elbow and should not be lined with fabric. Gloves or cotton or leather should not be worn, as these materials are difficult or impossible to decontaminate.

Weir neoprene gloves when handling highly toxic pesticide, says Gulbrandson, but not when handling certain organisms that are readily absorbed by neoprene: check label.

Unlined waterproof boots should be worn over other footgear and should reach at least halfway to the knee. Painful lesions on the feet can result from spilling pesticide on leather boots and later walking through wet grass which activates the pesticide in the boots. Pesticide cannot be removed from leather boots.

Hats are important. The head absorbs pesticide faster than any other part of the body except the genital area. A plastic hard hat with a plastic sweat band, not a sweatband of leather or cloth, is a good hat choice, says Gulbrandson.

For additional protection, Gulbrandson suggests goggles or a face shield. She notes that a respirator should be worn when there is a risk of inhaling toxic pesticide.

Clothing worn by people working with pesticide should be laundered daily. If clothing gets soaked with highly toxic pesticide, it should be destroyed.

For instructions on special washing procedures for pesticide-contaminated clothing, Gulbrandson recommends Extension Circular HE-382 "Tips for Laundering Pesticide-Contaminated Clothing," available at county extension offices.

"If, despite all precautions," says Fanning, "a person gets pesticide on the skin, the first thing to do is wash the area with soap and water and change clothes.

"If the accident seems serious, call the North Dakota Poison Center toll-free number for advice on how to treat the injury. The call is free to North Dakota.

The toll-free poison information number for North Dakota: 1-800-722-2000

See "poisoned" page 1

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**Pilots' association searching for members**

By Dan Dabruque, President N.D. Pilots' Assn.

After two organizational meetings, the newly formed North Dakota Pilots' Association is looking forward to working for all types of pilots throughout the state.

Our goals for members are varied, including biennial flight review clinics and a statewide network of job placement opportunities and eventually a publication of aviation news in North Dakota. We want to be the voice of pilots and pending federal and state legislation and how new laws will affect pilots and general aviation. The NDPA plans to promote safe flying by sponsoring local safety seminars and examining the benefits and problems encountered by the pleasure pilot. We will need to establish direct lines of communication between NDPA and the state FSDO and the area Flight Service Stations.

The main event of the year for NDPA will be the annual convention to be held in Bismarck in March. Our tentative schedule includes presentations by the FAA, a program on aviation law and insurance, and an introduction to ultralight flying. The exhibits will display the latest in simulation technology, ultralight aircraft, hot air balloons, and major aircraft and equipment manufacturers. Members are welcome to suggest other areas of interest.

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**North Dakota pilots' association membership application**

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Around the State

ROLETTE ... is planning to seal cracks on the runway with a rubberized crack filling material. For more details on this type of crack filler, contact the North Dakota Aeronautics Commission.

VALLEY CITY ... has completed an airport fencing project and will be constructing the NDB antenna structure. This will allow for an IFR approach when completed.

KENMARE ... will pave an apron south of the hangars. They also sealed the cracks and repaired several runway lights. The airport authority expects two or three new hangars to be built this year.

GLEN ULLIN ... has applied with the Energy Impact Office for a grant to help construct a hard surface runway. Any airport in the energy impacted area may pursue this avenue for additional financial aid.

STANLEY ... is planning to overlay and do a minor runway extension to preserve the existing pavement and create better drainage. Negotiations with a highway asphalt contractor nearby have been undertaken.

KILLDEER ... The Dunn Co. Airport Authority will explore the possibility of hard surfacing their dirt-grass runway in conjunction with a highway job to be let in mid-June.

LANGDON ... has coordinated a county seal project to include the airport's runway, taxiway, apron and entrance road. They will fill the cracks first before the seal coat is applied as recommended during the summer hot period.

Fly-In Pancake Breakfast

Northern Airways, Inc., Grand Forks International Airport, invites the public to their Fly-In Pancake Breakfast and open House beginning at 7 a.m. Sunday, June 5.

The Cessna Citation jet and another aircraft will be on display during the open house as well as a hot air balloon by Dakota Balloon Adventure.

Get Broad Coverage ...

Announcement! WAY-POINT AVIONICS HAS MOVED!

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June 1983 Relative Wind
Poisoned? Be sure to know where to call

From page 2

People in surrounding states and Canada can call 701/328-5075, though this number is not toll-free.

Staff at the North Dakota Poison Center, located at St. Luke's Hospital in Fargo, are on duty 24 hours a day to give medical instructions. If professional treatment is required, they will direct the injured person to the nearest hospital and will contact that hospital to alert staff that a patient will be arriving.

How much Hoelen 3EC is enough?

SOMERVILLE, N.J. — A new method which allows a wheat producer to accurately determine if the applied rate of Hoelen® 3EC Herbsicide for fallow control can be reduced, has been developed by American Hoechst Corporation, Agricultural Division. These guidelines are the first such to be developed for use with a post-emergence selective herbicide.

Technical service representatives at American Hoechst have developed a new point-system analysis based on several different production factors. A wheat producer will be able to use this unique point-system to evaluate his fallow problem and determine if he can up the lower 2 pint rate per acre for Hoelen, reducing herbicide cost by up to 25 percent.

For best control with this economical 2 pint per acre rate, proper conditions must be present. The new point-system is a simple method which allows a producer to easily determine if conditions are right for the lower 2 pint rate and savings.

For more information about this unique system, producers should contact their Hoelen dealer to obtain a copy of Technical Information Sheet No. 102 and discuss this new option. Ten minutes with a dealer could save a grower up to 25 percent of his Hoelen application cost.

Hoelen is a restricted use pesticide produced by American Hoechst.

Herbicides aren't like a toy

How many times have you started to put something together - a toy, for instance - without reading the label? Occasionally, you usually end up reading the directions.

This isn't the way it works with pesticides. Reading the label directions before applying pesticides is essential. "In fact, it is illegal to use any pesticide in any inconsistent with the label directions," says Richard A. Meronick, plant pathologist and pesticide applicator training coordinator at the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. Information here applies to pesticides and includes insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Don't think of giving any leftover pesticide to a neighbor without supplying the label directions. They are more important than the product in the bag or container. Pesticides are worthless unless the label is there to tell you what you are dealing with. Better yet, buy only the amount you need to do a job and you will have no leftovers to be concerned about.

Pesticide selection should never be made on the basis of the color of the label or the familiarity of the manufacturer. The label will tell whether the pesticide is too hazardous to be used safely under the application conditions.

If the label says "Danger Poison" and includes a skull and crossbones symbol, this indicates a highly toxic pesticide. "Warning" indicates a moderately toxic pesticide. "Caution" means a pesticide with low or slight toxicity. The statement "Keep out of the reach of children" is required on each pesticide label.

Labels for all highly toxic pesticides must give instructions for first aid and treatment if accidental poisoning occurs. Many of the labels for less toxic pesticides will also list first aid and treatment. If you see a physician for treatment of pesticide poisoning, take the label from that pesticide container with you to the doctor or the hospital." Meronick says, "This will be helpful to the physician.

The label will list hazards to the environment as well as to humans. Bees can be killed if a crop is treated while they are nectar gathering in that field. Herbicides applied to roadside brush can drift out of the spray area and kill nontarget crops or ornamentals. Runoff from a recently sprayed field can kill fish in streams or ponds below a field. Aquatic life in streams can be wiped out by careless tank filling and poor container disposal. These kills can result in poor publicity, lawsuits, fines and loss of certification to apply pesticides.

Information on where and how to store the pesticide is also provided on labels. There are also instructions on how to decontaminate and dispose of the pesticide container and where to dispose of surplus pesticides.

The label needs to be read several times before purchase, before mixing and before applying pesticide.