emphasis is on pest scouting — in other words a scout monitors pest populations. And, customers pay for this scouting service as well as for any treatment that may be required. According to the arborist company that cooperated in the 1982 program, the total cost was somewhat higher (mostly because of added labor costs) than the total cost of 3 general cover sprays on the same properties, but with only about 1% of the amount of pesticide used in the PM program.

Despite the slightly higher costs, customer responses about the PM program were very favorable and most encouraging. The responses were as follows:

1. 78% of the customers said they would prefer the PM scouting service rather than preventative cover sprays next year.
2. 78% were very satisfied with the PM scouting service.
3. 77% of the customers said their ornamentals looked as good or better than in the past.

Realistically, most pest problems will still have to be controlled by chemicals. Remember, however, IPM doesn't exclude the use of chemicals. In fact, in some cases spraying is actually increased as a result of an IPM approach. The main thing is, don't fail to consider other pest management strategies before deciding to spray, be sure to identify the pest or pests correctly before deciding on a control procedure, be sure to monitor pest populations where possible, and be sure to evaluate your program.

I believe that an IPM approach to pest management in trees and ornamentals is not only possible, but represents a tree care service that is highly marketable by professional arborists and landscapers. Consider giving it a try.

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CONTRIBUTED ABSTRACT

TEN-YEAR SURVIVAL AND GROWTH OF *PLATANUS* PROGENIES

by Frank S. Santamour, Jr.[1]

Western American planes (*P. racemosa* Nutt. and *P. wrightii* Wats.) suffered annual dieback in replicated Maryland test plantings. Many Turkish planes (*P. orientalis* L.) were killed back during the severe winters of 1977-78 and 1978-79 with overall survival of only 18%. Hybrids between *P. orientalis* and *P. racemosa* were completely killed during these winters. On the other hand, hybrids between *P. occidentalis* L. and the other 3 species had high survival (81 to 100%).

Growth rate of hybrids between *P. occidentalis* and *P. orientalis* (the "London" plane cross) was slightly but not significantly superior to that of *P. occidentalis,* even though the hybrids were far more resistant to sycamore anthracnose disease. Likewise, the high disease susceptibility of the hybrids involving Western species was not reflected in significantly slower growth. All the hybrid progenies averaged between 19 and 22 feet in height after 10 years. Four of the best anthracnose-resistant hybrids were selected for more extensive testing and 2 of these will be introduced as cultivars.

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