Applications and Use

This program can be used in the field, during the tree's evaluation, eliminating the need to transport field data back to an office for computation. This allows more rapid evaluation and this can be very important, especially in situations where large numbers of trees are being evaluated. Moreover, use of this program allows more accurate and precise determinations than would otherwise be possible. Not only is the possibility of computational error minimized, but the computational precision is greatly increased. In the illustration given above, for example, the value is \$2,437, when using the basic formula method in the traditional manner (3). This is due to the rounding off of numbers during the intermediate steps in the traditional manner of computation. When this program is used, the intermediate figures are not rounded off, and this results in greater measured precision in determination of tree value, since the only point at which numbers are rounded off is at the final stage in calculation.

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ABSTRACT

URBAN, JAMES. 1989. Graft rejection affects tree survival. Landscape Contractor 30(7):26-29.

In any series of grafts, some will fail to bond, or the scion will die shortly after grafting. In most species of trees, the majority of graft unions are successful, producing strong, serviceable trees. Some additional graft failure may, however, occur during the first one to three years. In a few species, the unions experience some delayed graft failure, even after the plant has reached its final location on the landscape. Nursery professionals realize that red maple grafts are highly unreliable regardless of rootstock, with as high as a 20% failure rate occurring in plants 3-6 inches in caliper or greater. Unless the tree falls over, its decline or death can easily be misdiagnosed. A debate continues in the nursery industry as to which other species are susceptible to significant delayed graft rejection. Delayed root graft rejection can also stress the tree so that it is susceptible to a host of secondary disease or insect infestations. The best procedure is to expand your specifications to include requirements for identifying rootstock. By recognizing the level of care required to avoid purchasing such plants, we can reduce the number of defective trees planted in our projects.