

saccharinum) could be coded as ACSA1 and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) as ACSA2.

Street names are handled differently by different systems, as are grid coordinates. The abbreviations ST, AV, PL, TR, BL, RD, etc. may be needed to distinguish street, avenue, place, terrace, boulevard, road, etc. Using a single space between name and abbreviation and avoiding punctuation saves space and keystrokes without losing information. Direction or section indicators can be handled the same way (as NW JEFFERSON BL or 102 ST SE). Numbered streets can be given either a number or number with suffix (23 or 23RD) as long as you are consistent. Very long names (as REDMOND-SNOHOMISH HIGHWAY NORTHEAST) usually must be abbreviated and, once adopted, the same abbreviations should always be used.

Conclusion

The microcomputers and software currently available can move street tree management dramatically ahead by letting municipal arborists and urban foresters summarize records and current work needs, project future workloads, and track costs and opportunities for savings. For the longer term, computerized records can provide a greatly improved basis for evaluating the perfor-

mance of different species and cultivars in a variety of environments. By increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of management, computerized records can contribute not only to growing professionalism but to coping with ever present budget constraints.

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ABSTRACT

FLEMER, WILLIAM III. 1989. **Successful tree planting**. Grounds Maintenance 24(9):48, 50-52, 54, 109.

For various reasons, planting schedules do not always run smoothly. Unexpected events delay planting, and sometimes trees and other plants must be stored on the job site for long periods. If prompt planting is impossible, mass the trees together closely and set up temporary sprinklers to irrigate the soil balls. Traditionally, spring was the preferred planting time—particularly in the era when all trees and shrubs were planted bare root. Generally, shade trees 2½ to 4 inches in diameter, measured 6 inches above ground level, are an ideal size for transplanting. Don't plant when the soil is too wet. The size of the planting hole is most important. Dig the hole 1½ to 2 times wider than the diameter of the root ball and the same depth. Partially fill the hole with well-aerated existing soil. Fill the hole with soil, building a 2-3 in. berm around the outside edge to hold moisture. Don't mix fertilizer with the backfill. The majority believe that wrapping is worth the time and expense.