will not allow clustering at all!

I have been using specific information handouts for building in wooded areas, facts about construction damage to trees, and have written a list of trees for planting trees on streets in Southern Maryland. Also, I have tried to put the social impact on forests and trees into perspective for the general public. I have examples of this material available for distribution.

It is almost impossible to obtain quality street trees from the nursery men in the tri-county area. Siberian elm, silver maple, and hybrid poplars are sold under various super tree titles. These trees make up the majority of the sales in the area. I have started a nursery visit campaign to promote the use of quality shade trees for planting in the county.

Analogies are important educational tools. We can benefit by exploring some of the intensive forest management areas in Europe. Europe has a longer history than we do and has learned from experience the value and importance of forest land. In many cases, they have had to learn the value the hard way, from destruction or over use of the resource, and this is the lesson we have the opportunity to avoid.

In Zurich, Switzerland, for example, there is a forest right in the city which is under sustained yield forest management. This forest produces $80,000 per year in forest products, enough to support the cost of forest management and other city government costs as well (Clark Holscher, The Metro Forest November 1973). The city also receives the benefits of forest land, i.e., noise abatement, climate control, water recharge, recreation, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics.

I hope we have come of age in America. We should see more urban forest planning programs started throughout the country. We should save ourself the trouble of removing the quality vegetation that has rooted just outside our urban areas and start building with the natural features that exist.

Southern Maryland is like numerous other rural areas throughout the country. It is unique only in its *well defined* urban growth pressure and *physically limited* expansion area for urban development. It is unfortunate that the value of our forest areas is not receiving the consideration it deserves. Our Urban Forest Planning Project is only a beginning but it successfully incorporating forest land into an urbanizing area. We have directed our assistance at the county planning process and local land developers. We have also found it essential to promote a strong information-education program. We feel the most effective time to operate an urban forestry program is in the early stages of the urbanization process.

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ABSTRACT

Shurtleff, M.C. 1978. **Pruning for disease control.** Grounds Maintenance 13(1): 30-32, 37.

Pruning of trees and shrubs is done principally to preserve and improve their health and appearance and to prevent damage to property and human life. Anything that can be done to make woody plants more vigorous and eliminate environmental stresses aids in controlling a variety of diseases and insects. Future pest and other problems of trees and shrubs can often be eliminated by proper planting, watering, fertilizing, and pruning. Much corrective pruning of older plants could be eliminated if trees and shrubs are properly planted, watered, and fertilized. Broken, split, diseased, dead and seriously insect-infested branches should be removed whenever found. This helps prevent entrance of canker, dieback, gall, witches'-broom, wilt and wood-decay fungi and bacteria.