- Schoeneweiss, D.F. 1978. Water stress as a predisposing factor in plant disease. pp. 61-99 In Water Deficits and Plant Growth. Vol. V. T.T. Kozlowski, ed. Academic Press, New York. 323 pp.
- Sterne, R.E., Zentmyer, G.A., and Bingham, F.T. 1976. The effect of osmotic potential and specific ions on growth of Phytophthora cinnamomi. Phytopathology 66:1398-1402.
- Stolzy, L.H., Letey, J., Klotz, L.J., and Labanauskas, C.K. 1965. Water and aeration as factors in root decay of Citrus sinensis. Phytopathology 55:270-275.
- Wager, V.A. 1942. Phytophthora cinnamomi and wet soil in relation to the dying-back of avacado trees. Hilgardia 14:519-532.
- Wilcox, W. and Mircetich, S.M. 1979. The influence of different levels of soil moisture on Phytophthora root rot

and crown rot of mahaleb cherry rootstock. Phytopathology 69:1049 (Abstr.).

- Wilcox, W.F., and Mircetich, S.M. 1981. The influence of various lengths of pre- and post-inoculation flooding on the severity of Phytophthora root rot of cherry. Phytopathology 71:913 (Abstr.).
- Zentmyer, G.A. 1980. Phytophthora cinnamomi and the diseases it causes. Monograph No. 10. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN, 96 pp.

Assistant Professor Department of Plant Pathology University of California Davis, California

## CORRECTIONS

The following paragraph was omitted from the paper by Winand K. Hock on Sevin: a Controversial Insecticide. J. Arboric. 8(2): 47-49. It should be included on page 49, left-hand column, five paragraphs down, just prior to the one beginning "New Jersey Superior Court Judge." Please mark **insert paragraph page 223** at this point.

The report concluded that there was **no** link between spraying with Sevin and birth defects. The rate of birth defects in Cape May County towns was actually higher in 1977 when Sevin was not used than in 1979 when it was used in a gypsy moth control program. In four towns in Cape May County where Sevin was sprayed in 1979, the rate was 19.76 birth defects per 10,000 live births while the rate of birth defects in 13 unsprayed towns was slightly higher at 22.27. Monmouth County shows a similar drop in the rate of birth defects from 1977 to 1979. Only in Morris County did the rate of birth defects show a slight increase between 1977 when no spraying was done and 1978 and 1979 when Sevin was used.

Two changes should be made in the paper by Fraedrich & Ham on Wood Chip Mulching, J. Arboric. 8(4): 84-89.

(1) On page 86, Figure 1, the height growth should be in meters (not cm) from bottom to top **0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0** (not 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5).

(2) On page 87, second paragraph, the fourteenth line should read  $0.057g/170 \text{ cm}^3$  (not  $0.57g/170 \text{ cm}^3$ ).