granule. Shelf life is indefinite but mixed spray solutions should not be stored for more than two days. Half-life under summer field conditions is about four weeks but there is little breakdown in wintertime.

Because the material is active at such low rates, storage inventories are no problem, nor is field transport. It seems that the low rate of application should reduce lateral movement. However, with such low rates the calibration of the spray machinery must be accurate.

There are many other herbicides that can be used on utility and roadside rights-of-way. Careful assessment of sensitivities and needs together with a careful review of the various products' label information will help you make your choice. Then, most important, careful and considerate application will help preserve the use of these valuable tools.

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ABSTRACTS

CHAPMAN, DOUGLAS. 1983. **15 Plants to add to 1983 landscapes.** Weeds, Trees & Turf 22(1): 44, 46.

With the new year here, your shopping list for additional trees to use in the landscape should include a few of the following for their aesthetic qualities, tolerance to unique environmental conditions, or disease resistance. The plants are cultivars of crabapple, white ash, linden, and several conifers. These plants, hopefully, give one an idea of the rich variation which is now being offered in many of our nurseries from the East and West Coast and in between. If these plants are not native to your area, they should be put on your want list to experiment with. They exhibit desirable characteristics, e.g., lower maintenance, environmental tolerance, and disease resistance.

KNOX, G.W. and D.F. HAMILTON. 1982. **The long-term effects of light intensity on established woody plants.** Am. Nurseryman 156(9): 83-85.

Light intensity influences woody plants' growth during production and their landscape characteristics after transplanting. Previous studies have shown that many woody plants grow better in moderate light intensities than in full sun. To date, most studies have examined seedlings and cuttings at controlled light intensities for only one growing season. Thus previous studies may not accurately indicate the long-term effects of light intensity on the growth of older, established plants. The objective of this study was to determine the growth characteristics of older, established woody plants under selected light intensities for several growing seasons. Leaf area increased with decreasing light intensity for all species. Shoot length of Japanese barberry and Regel's privet was greatest when they were grown at 70 to 53 percent light. The longest shoots for Vicary golden privet occurred at 53 percent light, and red-leaved Japanese barberry had the longest shoots at 37 percent light.