

to time that have been useful to the members and have had wide acceptance by other professional tree and landscape groups and the public. I refer to the following publications:

Arboricultural Code of the National Shade Tree Conference, 15 pages, 1946.

A Standard City Ordinance Regulating the Removal, Planting and Maintenance of Shade Trees in Public Areas and Standard Arboricultural Specifications and Standard Practices, prepared by the Standard Practices Ordinances Committee of the National Shade Tree Conference, 13 pages, 1954.

Transplanting of Trees and Shrubs in Northeastern and North Central United States, 73 pages, prepared and published jointly by the National Shade Tree Conference and the National Arborist Association in 1943 and again in a revised edition in 1956.

Model Arborists Licensing Law, 15 pages, 1963.

Shade Tree Evaluation, Prepared by a joint committee from the ISTC and the NAA in 1957. Revised and republished as a 29-page booklet in 1965.

Tree Booklet Publications Report - ISTC, 24 pages, 1966.

The Editors of the Conference, under the guidance of the Executive Committee, have been

responsible for the publication of the Proceedings, Arborists' News and special bulletins. During the past half century there have been six different editors. It was my privilege to serve the National and later the International Shade Tree Conference from 1938 to 1967, a period of 29 years, in this capacity.

In closing, I am sure that all 2500 of us who today are members of the International Shade Tree Conference are proud to be associated with such a useful organization: an organization that for the past 50 years has played such an important role in the preservation of shade trees in many different countries of the world.

ISTC Editor, Emeritus
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ABSTRACT

Harper, J. D. 1974. **Forest insect control with *Bacillus thuringiensis*: survey of current knowledge.** Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. 64 p.

Bacillus thuringiensis has been developed over the past two decades as a potent microbial insecticide. It is capable of rapidly reducing populations of certain actively feeding insects and preventing significant damage to their host food sources. A total of more than 150 insects, mostly lepidopterous larvae, are known to show some degree of susceptibility of "B.t.". It has been registered for use in the United States against more than 30 insect pests of agricultural, ornamental, and forest crops. Many of the world's most important forest and shade tree resources are subject to attack by lepidopterous defoliators. In the past, most of these have been successfully controlled with synthetic chemical insecticides, notably the chlorinated hydrocarbons, among which, DDT was the most widely used. With greater public awareness of potential hazards associated with persistent chemical insecticides, and the resultant ban in the use of DDT and other persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons throughout much of the world, alternative methods of control were sought. B.t., because of its favorable characteristics of specificity, safety, biodegradability, and general efficacy against lepidopterous defoliators, was a natural choice for development by entomologists. The purpose of this report is to sort through as much of the experimental results as could be obtained from professional entomologists who have worked with the B.t.-forest insect interaction and to present an overall picture of the current status of B.t. as an alternative control method for various forest insect defoliators.