Summary

The objectives, philosophy, and concepts as related to the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens have been specifically formulated for one of the greatest metropolitan centers of the United States in which vast environmental and social changes are taking place.

It was only 26 years ago that the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum was started on the premise that Los Angeles was virtually the only major city in the United States without an arboretum and that such an institution would be of great value to the community in many different ways. Through the years we have shown a true concern for the people as evidenced by our public-oriented programs and their acceptance by the community. The need to serve the general public is greater now than ever before due to social changes affecting our environment.

Last year some 700,000 visitors visited the Arboretum—almost a 20% increase over the previous year. We feel that most of this increase is due to our awareness that "The Arboretum is for People" and that we are communicating with people so that they can learn and enjoy the full values of plant life and become convinced, involved, and committed to help build a better world to live in.

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
Los Angeles, California

ABSTRACT

Trolinger, Jane C. 1975. **Occurrence of Cristulariella leaf spot in the Arboretum.** Arboretum Newsletter, West Virginia University, Morgantown, Vol. 22(2): 1-6.

The disease was found to be of rather widespread occurrence on a variety of broadleaved plants. The disease, commonly known as bull's-eye spot or zonate leaf spot, often causes severe spotting of the foliage resulting in premature defoliation of the host plant. Host plant growth can be stunted and plant vigor reduced when the amount of manufactured starches and sugars are decreased. Fruiting structures of the fungus resemble miniature white Christmas trees. The incidence of C. *pyramidalis,* a once relatively obscure pathogen, seems to be increasing. Only limited information on the control is available at the present time.

ABSTRACT

Ito, K., Y. Zinno, and Y. Suto. 1975. **Dothistroma needle blight of pines in Japan.** Govt. Forest Expt. Sta. Bul. 272: 123-140. (Tokyo, Japan).

Since 1952, the *Dothistroma* needle blight of pines has been found in several parts of Honsyu and Hokkaido of Japan. The causal fungus was morphologically identical with *Dothistroma pini* Hulbary var. *pini.* Host plants of the fungus hitherto collected in Japan were as follows: *Pinus densiflora, P. thunbergii, P. elliotii* var. *elliottii (P. caribaea), P. montana, P. jeffereyi, P. ponderosa,* and *P. controta.* In artificial inoculation with the fungus, the infection occurred more severely on pine needles wounded slightly than on those unwounded. Artificial inoculations with the fungus isolated from *Pinus thunbergii* were made to the following pine species: *Pinus densiflora, P. thunbergii, P. taeda, P. elliotii* var. *elliottii, P. pinaster,* and *P. radiata.* Results showed that all the species tested were equally susceptible, and the incubation period of the disease was 2-6 months. In Japan, the disease has been generally considered to be a minor obstacle to forest trees, because its damage to the native pine species is still not serious.