

tinues to tell the story of forestry and tree care in layman's terms in articles written for the person who loves trees and forests as a part of his life.

Membership in The American Forestry Association is open to all who believe in these goals

of sound forest conservation and use, and all, be they members or not, are invited to attend the AFA Centennial Meeting and Sixth American Forest Congress. For details write to The American Forestry Association, 1319 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## ABSTRACT

Hoitink, H. A. J., A. F. Schmitthenner, and L. J. Herr. 1975. **Composted bark for control of root rot in ornamentals.** Ohio Report 60(2); 25-26. (OARDC, Wooster).

Several attractive advantages are associated with composted bark growing media. A changeover from peat to composted bark could result in: 1) utilization of all available hardwood bark and subsequent elimination of environmental pollution caused by huge bark piles; 2) reduction of landscape destruction in peat bogs; 3) lower fuel consumption for production of ornamentals, and possibly other crops; 4) reduction, and for some crops elimination, of the need for soil fungicides and hazardous fumigants; 5) production of healthier plants for use in the landscape; and 6) reduction in production costs of some plants because of more rapid growth leading to shorter production cycles and reduced plant losses due to disease.

## ABSTRACT

Shurtleff, M. C. 1975. **How to train a spray crew. II.** Grounds Maintenance 10(4): 81-84, 86, 89-90, 92, 94.

No matter what type of equipment you use to apply a pesticide, some method is needed to assure that accurate application will be made. Accurate application means a specified amount of pesticide is uniformly applied to a given area. This second part explains how calibration can be breeched with your crew; plus, handy reference material that you will need is included.

## ABSTRACT

Kozel, P. D. 1974. **Shade trees for suburban and city arboriculture.** HortScience 9(6): 515-518.

With the rapid increase in city growth, trees have become a great environmental asset. Emphasis in street tree planting should be placed on the proper tree for each location. Careful attention should be paid to the ultimate height and width of the tree. In addition, the presence of overhead utility lines should be carefully considered when planting a street tree. A shade tree evaluation project was undertaken in 1966 at the O.A.R.D.C. in Wooster in cooperation with a number of Ohio utility companies. The project was designed to conduct a nonbiased evaluation of new introductions for potential street tree use. The intent of this paper is not to mention all trees suitable for street planting, but to bring attention to some shade trees that are relatively new to suburban and city arboriculture and performed well in our test plantings. A brief discussion of each type is provided based on a composite of information from all replicates in this study. Branching texture, crotch development, and overall form are discussed.