

**SUPERBA** (A. Lavalley, Arb. Segrezianum, Paris, 1877, p. 163) — without description.

**THEOPHRASTI** (K. Koch, Dendrologie 2, 1872, p. 236) — as *Fr. Theophrasti*. = *F. excelsior* 'Theophrasti', a synonym for one of the "Nana" selections.

**VARIEGATA** (H. Jager and L. Beissner, Die Ziergeholze, Ed. 3, Weimar, 1889, p. 164) — as var. *fol. variegat.* Also as *Fraxinus ornus* subsp. *rotundifolia* var. *Foliis variegatis* in A. Wesmael, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 31: 69-117, 1892; leaflets spotted with white.

3. Santamour, F.S., Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1983. *Checklist of cultivars of North American ash (Fraxinus) species*. J. Arboric. 9:

4. Scheller, H. 1977. *Kritische Studien über die Kultivierten Fraxinus-Arten*. Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 69: 49-162.

### Literature Cited

1. Brickell, C.D., A.F. Kelly, F. Schneider, and E.G. Voss. 1980. International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1980. Regnum Vegetabile Vol. 104, 32 p.
2. Rehder, A. 1940. Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs. Ed. 2, Macmillan, 996 p.

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## ABSTRACTS

GREIG, B.J.W. and R.A.G. COXWELL. 1983. **Experiments with thiabendazole (TBZ) for control of Dutch elm disease**. Arboric. J. 7: 119-126.

The experiments reported here show that trees can be cured of Dutch elm disease if sufficient quantities of TBZ are injected while the disease is restricted to a very small part of the crown. It should be noted that the treatment cannot be expected to work on more severely affected trees, or trees subject to root graft transmission or on trees showing carry-over infections from the previous year. These results are similar to those obtained by Stennes in Minnesota using TBZ at the same rate. Phytotoxicity damage to the foliage of treated trees varied considerably from year to year. It was the most severe on pollarded trees with small crowns. Reduction should be made in the volume injected in such trees to compensate for the smaller crown sizes. Although the appearance of symptoms of phytotoxicity can be alarming, trees recovered and generally regained full foliage the following summer.

BILES, LARRY E. 1983. **Urban forestry American style**. Arboric. J. 7: 149-154.

Urban forest management and maintenance programs are not new. Many American cities have a basic urban forestry program. However, because of limited budgets, unfamiliar management requirements, and intangible contributions, most cities manage trees on a crisis basis. That is, the removal of trees when they fall, the trimming of trees in response to citizen complaints, and the planting of trees under duress by citizen groups. The objective of urban forest management in America is to elevate public tree care to a respectable level within the nation's communities. In so doing, trees can be managed more effectively and less costly than crisis management. What is urban forest management? Urban forest management is generally regarded as a systematic approach to the management of municipal trees for current and long-range planting, trimming, maintenance, and removal needs. The need for systematic management of trees on city streets, city parks, and other public areas is three-fold, involving aesthetics, safety, and efficiency.