

private firms to prune and cut down our trees offers essential means of comparison for decision-making concerning the management of trees in the urban environment. The City of Montreal is presently comparing use of its own resources against that of the private sector.

The awareness of citizens to trees in the urban environment must be one of our major preoccupations. This awareness project can take the form of a direct mail campaign during tree planting, of symbolic tree planting ceremonies in schools and public areas, of guided tours in large parks and natural sites, of educational publications and brochures, and finally, through the electronic media, it can inform citizens about the importance of their green heritage. This campaign must lead to concrete actions by citizens in their respective districts.

It is our intention to share part of the maintenance responsibility for our green heritage with the citizens themselves. We now feel that such specialized work as watering, hand weeding and collecting fallen branches and leaves should gradually be transferred to the residents on a voluntary basis. This transfer implies an evolution of public manners and behavior but remains the best insurance to preserve trees in our cities. We are willing to bet that the citizens are ready to meet this challenge. It is, I believe, the only road we can take in the future of urban forestry.

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## ABSTRACT

WESELOH, R.M. 1984. **Scientists continue to find natural enemies of gypsy moth.** *Am. Nurseryman* 159(2): 87-88.

The gypsy moth is an important forest insect in much of the Northeast. It defoliates deciduous trees and may kill pines and hemlocks. Natural enemies have long been studied as a means of controlling the gypsy moth, which was originally imported in 1868 from France. Beginning about 1905, many parasites and predators were brought to the U.S. from Europe and Asia. At present, ten parasitic wasps and flies and one predacious beetle are established as naturalized "citizens." However, these beneficial insects have not been sufficient to prevent outbreaks from occurring. Thus, there is a continuing effort to introduce new natural enemies from overseas, some which may have been overlooked so far, but which might be effective if they became established in this country. It should be pointed out that all imported natural enemies are carefully screened to make sure they do not attack beneficial insects of plants.