show a correlation. The emergence period for the 1979 season in Lubbock, Texas encompassed 60 days and substantiates the longer emergence period exhibited by populations in the southern range (5).

Egg measurement suggested a significant treatment effect upon egg size (P 0.0003). Eggs averaged 1.2 mm in length as noted in an earlier study (7). The mean values for egg length (Table 2) indicated that eggs from toxaphene treatments were significantly larger than those from carbaryl treatments or untreated checks. but eggs from carbaryl treatments were significantly smaller than those of all other catagories. Egg size was measureably affected by sublethal dosages of two toxicants used. The effect on egg size noted in toxaphene and carbaryl treatments may have an indirect impact upon overwintering egg survival, subsequent larval survival and/or other effects which were not resolved in tests reported here.

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ABSTRACT

BRIGGS, G. 1984. **Plants for the urban environment.** Am. Nurseryman 159(9): 127-128, 132-136.

Plants have a way of making a liar out of even the best-intentioned teacher! Since coming to the Midwest, I have become even more of a realist in making plant recommendations. Nowhere is there fear more prevalent than when I make plant recommendations for the urban environment. First, the variables of climate are innumerable. Buildings create wind tunnels, they shade plants to the north, they magnify the impact of heat and glare to the south, and they create many related effects to the east and west. Add to this the variety of height and spacing characteristics of urban buildings and the wide range of color contrasts, and you arrive at an incredibly complex set of climatic variables. How then does one go about recommending plantings in the harsh settings under such totally unpredictable conditions and over regions of the country with enormous differences of temperature, rainfall, and wind? Realistically, it cannot be done. But I shall point to a few principles and plants in the continued pursuit of the difficult task of establishing urban plantings.