

credible practitioner in the art and science of arboriculture. With professional management came a change in philosophy within the industry. Trees that had been viewed as a problem to be controlled are now recognized as a management opportunity. This approach recognizes that the urban forest is a dynamic system that will respond to management. The challenge is to direct that response in a way that is consistent with both the utility's goal and that of the urban forest.

### Summary

In many respects the utility forester and the municipal forester do speak the same language and similarly orchestrate their programs. This network can be strengthened by communication and cooperation. Utilities are becoming more sensitive to the value of incorporating sound, arboricultural techniques into their vegetation management programs. Likewise, municipal foresters are beginn-

ing to recognize utility forestry as an ally. For example, the extra "eyes" out in the field can alert a municipality to insect and disease problems. In smaller communities, line clearance tree trimming may be the only source of tree maintenance. Dead wood and hazardous trees can be addressed with minimal financial impact for the community and the utility company. As more utilities and communities follow this approach, the opportunities for successful cooperation will increase, as will the strength of the network. The result is the long term benefit of the urban forests we share in common.

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McCAIN, A.H., C.S. KOEHLER, & S.A. TJSVOLD. 1987. **Pitch canker threatens California pines.** *California Agriculture* 41(11-12): 22-23.

In the summer of 1986, hundreds of Monterey pines in Santa Cruz County were found with serious branch dieback symptoms that did not fit the pattern of any disorder known in the state. Subsequent investigation confirmed that these symptoms were the result of a fungus known as *Fusarium subglutinans*. The most obvious symptom on Monterey pine is dead branch tips, but entire branches and even tree tops may be dead. A great deal of pitch often oozes from diseased plant parts. The canker is at the junction of dead and living tissue; it is sometimes sunken, yet the bark remains intact. The wood beneath the canker is resin-soaked and honeycolored. Affected trees become progressively worse in appearance, probably as a result of bark beetles exploiting declining tissues.