

any organ. Addition of leachate from potted bluegrass to the 100% foliage extract increased root dry weights compared to the absence of leachate. Treatments had no significant effect on seedling height or dry weights of any organ for yellow-poplar (Table 2). Although not statistically significant, overall plant size from the 100% foliage extract plus pot leachate treatment was slightly larger than that for other treatments.

Foliage extracts and pot leachate from Kentucky bluegrass showed no significant evidence of inhibiting seedling growth of either northern red oak or yellow-poplar. Stimulation of growth in both species by adding pot leachate to the 100% foliage extract was probably the result of including soil nutrients from pots with root leachate since trees in all treatments were well watered during the course of the study. Another explanation for the beneficial effect of pot leachate is that allelochemicals can be stimulatory, while higher concentrations can be inhibitory (6). Although allelopathic effects were tested in only one type of soil, these results suggest that detrimental in-

terference between Kentucky bluegrass and either northern red oak or yellow-poplar seedlings can be attributed to mechanisms of competition rather than allelopathy.

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Abstract

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No group of hardy plants possesses more versatility and seasonal interest than Amelanchier (serviceberry). These woody plants range in form from modest shrubs to specimen trees. The low maintenance plants are suitable for both formal and naturalistic landscapes. Verifying individual Amelanchier species is extremely difficult. In the wild, species intermingle to form puzzling hybrids. To compound the problem, the nursery industry has a history of labeling all species *Amelanchier canadensis*. The common serviceberries in eastern North America are *A. arborea* (downy serviceberry), *A. canadensis* (shadblow serviceberry), *A. x grandiflora* (apple serviceberry) and *A. laevis* (Allegheny serviceberry). You can identify these four by looking at them in spring while they are flowering.