

cess will only be realized following a commitment by the shade tree commission and/or municipal forest manager. Those that recognize this potential are destined to cash in on the benefits which

only increased public awareness can provide.

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Abstracts

ANONYMOUS. 1987. **A case study of the gypsy moth.** *Arbor Age* 7(3): 12-13, 16, 18-20, 42-45.

The gypsy moth is a major defoliator of oak trees, birch trees, aspens, willows and others. Primarily it preys on the northeastern United States, but seemingly no area is safe. Early this year they were doing aerial spraying against the moth as far west as the Los Angeles suburb of Encino, CA. A scourge of forests primeval and urban, this deadly little tree pest doesn't always hit town on the wing. It's not too proud to hitch-hike. Some states have set up border inspections to reduce the migration of the gypsy moth by egg masses attached to trucks and campers. Gypsy moths kill trees by defoliating them--but not always. Sometimes recurrent attacks by the gypsies over a period of years, combined with a series of unfortunate circumstances, will result in dead, leafless trees. At other times, given fewer attacks and/or more favorable conditions, the trees will make a comeback. Whether a tree ends up as a cut-off stump or remains a functional, living plant after defoliation depends on how badly it was affected by losing its leaves. This in turn depends on several factors: how much foliage was eaten, whether the tree refoliated, how many years in succession the tree was defoliated, when during the year refoilation occurred, what the weather conditions were after defoliation, if disease organisms and other insects attacked the tree, how healthy or vigorous the tree was before defoliation.

SHIGO, ALEX L. 1987. **Trees and people must communicate--or else!** *Arbor Age* 7(3): 12-14, 16, 18, 20-21.

Making better medicine and more efficient tools is not going to be the complete answer to our problems in arboriculture. We must learn more about the entire system we're working with. We must learn more about trees. For this to happen, communication is necessary--communication from the trees to us, and from us to others. I define communication as transmission of information. This means that information goes from one source to another. And it is understood and accepted, and some action that supports survival takes place. What is information? It is news, intelligence, facts and ideas that are acquired and passed on as knowledge. Information is a message. And a message is the orderly arrangement of items or things. Not only must the arborist learn more about trees, he or she must also inform the public about trees. The right messages must be sent. We have a responsibility that goes far beyond mere public relations. We cannot go out and buy an image. We must acquire it. We have to work for it and earn it.