

any are 100 percent black or white... and to *successfully* operate in the gray between zone requires greater knowledge and judgement.

And third, we must learn to become more *effective* and *willing* communicators. We treat and fear the media as the enemy. While we should never underestimate the power of the media, we can learn how to work with them and communicate to all publics *through* them. We cannot continue to hide and allow those who oppose our technology to prejudice public opinion without challenging their biased positions. It takes training to become an effective communicator, just as it takes training to become a good scientist.

I am optimistic about what the future will bring. Dr. Jay Hair of the National Wildlife Federation made some encouraging comments in a speech about a year ago: "We need to pursue positive options that produce winners from both the economic development and environmental protec-

tion perspectives. The problems we face as citizens of the world demand that we not waste our efforts fighting unnecessary battles."

As Dr. Hair said, we do have better things to do than to fight for ridiculous extremes. We need to listen to the public's concerns, learn how to communicate with them and then answer their questions in a "language" that they can understand. If we don't, a misguided public perception may create a political "solution" devastating to our standard of living and economy alike.

I, for one, understand the benefits of pesticide use and have no desire to regress back to what some may call the "good old days"!

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## Abstract

SYDNOR, T. DAVIS, 1987. **Trees which have performed well in urban areas.** Arbor Age 7(2): 12-16.

Urban sites are abnormal for most all plants. No plants require concrete to survive, but some will tolerate the conditions better than others. Urban sites are characterized by compacted soils, high light, high temperatures, channelized winds, restricted root zones, drought stress and chemical contamination. The wonder is that some plants can tolerate such conditions and survive for 20 years or more. However, a look at the problems will enable the designer to make a more reasoned choice when selecting a plant for a specific location. The following plants include trees which have grown well in urban areas, based on Ohio's Shade Tree Evaluation Project and other professional experiences. The list is applicable in varying degrees to the rest of the country: red maple, river birch, hawthorns, green ash, sugar hackberry, ginkgo, skyline honeylocust, Kentucky coffeetree, American sugargum, and southern magnolia.