

tree to internal decay. The probability of breaching a compartmentalized area of previously wounded tree increases dramatically as the angle of injection increases.

Trunk injection of any growth regulator that requires multiple injection holes should be discontinued. If the internal compartmentalization pattern can not be determined from external manifestations, and injection wounding has a high probability of breaching a compartmentalization wall, it would be foolhardy to make several such wounds in a tree. Development of application methods which cause less internal injury are needed if trunk injection is to be used in the future.

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Brooklyn Botanic Garden Research Center
712 Kitchawau Road
Ossining, NY 10562

Abstracts

DAVIDSON, J.A. and C.F. CORNELL. 1988. **IPM: parts and parcel**. Am. Nurseryman 167(8): 81-91.

Integrated pest management, part of the modern approach to producing and maintaining plants, addresses the following basic questions about pest control: Is a pest present? What type of pest is it? Where is the pest population located? Should you control the pest? What pest control method should you use? When should you apply the pest control? Was the pest control effective? IPM tries to answer these questions through an interdisciplinary approach that relies on monitoring plants frequently, integrating various pest control methods and evaluating the results.

DOUGHTY, S.C. 1988. **The basics of tree fertilization**. Am. Nurseryman 167(7): 67-72, 74, 76-77.

Tree fertilization encourages rapid root and shoot development and promotes general health and vitality. Newly planted trees benefit from yearly applications of fertilizer. Older trees do not need as much; one application every two to three years may be enough. To devise an efficient, cost-effective fertilization program, you must evaluate the following factors: The tree's need for fertilization. The amount and type of fertilizer to apply. The timing of fertilization. The fertilization method.