

into a "production" phase where the allocation and use of expensive resources gets fine-tuned. Everything possible must be done to provide continuity of useful work even if it's maintenance trimming to fill what otherwise would be parking lot time.

There is considerable reward for crew members both financial from extended hours and psychic from the appreciation of individual property owners. However, as time and effort wear on, it makes good sense and positive work attitudes for the requesting utility to demonstrate concern for foreign crew welfare and off-work comfort and to

express appreciation of the help. Impact is considerable, even after-the-fact.

Finally, as soon after the dust has settled, provide for a thorough, open, no-holds-barred debriefing with your local contractor line clearance supervision. You'll get a lot of feed-back you don't want to hear, but it can profit you greatly in managing tree crews in the next storm emergency.

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Abstracts

DOWNER, J. and H. OHR. 1989. **Palm trees have problems, too.** *Grounds Maintenance* 24(4):94, 06, 100, 102.

Palms have many attributes that account for their extensive use in new California landscape projects. Yet palms, too, have disease, insect and other pest problems that diminish their landscape value. Pink rot is perhaps the most common disease of palms in California. The California fan palm is the most susceptible landscape palm. Diamond canker, also called diamond scale, is a common disease of California fan palms. *Fusarium* wilt is a fungal disease that attacks palms in the Phoenix genus. Root rots are common to landscape palms, but the presence of a single causal organism is rare. Although frost injury is devastating to palm foliage, most of the commonly planted landscape palms will endure all but the most extreme cold temperatures in coastal California climates.

KUTZ, F.W., P.H. WOOD and D.P. BOTTIMORE. 1989. **Monitoring your safety.** *American Nurseryman* 169(6):122-127.

Our society's technological advances have fostered the wide-spread use of chemicals and the increased release of chemical pollutants. Concern is growing over chemical use, both controlled and uncontrolled, that may pose potential and actual hazards to human health and the environment. A number of federal agencies monitor chemical exposure, tracking the frequency and concentration of pesticide residues in human beings and the environment. When federal agencies deem that there is widespread exposure to a pesticide that presents an unreasonable risk, they generally take action to limit the use of that pesticide. Monitoring continues to be important once a pesticide's use is limited or banned. Programs measure how residue levels change over time, indicating whether regulations have effectively reduced exposure. This article includes several graphs illustrating rapid declines in exposure levels for toxic chemicals that have been banned.