

year period.

Figure 8 explains the number of acres maintained by each method throughout this period.

### Environmental Partners

Delmarva's knowledge of integrated herbicide use has made it possible for the utility to assist in the management of vegetation on lands owned by environmental organizations. The Nature Conservancy and the Delaware Nature Society have sent Delmarva Power thank you letters for treating exotic plant species in unique ecological areas. A tour of herbicide-managed sites prompted this comment from Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage biologists Robin Haggie and Dana Arnold: "We believe you have tackled the problem of vegetative control in your rights-of-way in an environmentally sensitive manner and certainly have enabled a great species diversity to colonize with judicious use of herbicides."

### Summary

The integrated use of herbicides allows Delmar-

va Power to manage its electric service reliability and right-of-way access needs in a more efficient, economical and environmentally sensitive manner. In addition, we have improved the aesthetics and wildlife habitat within our service territory, and demonstrated that we can provide the energy needs of our customers while being good stewards of the land we all share.

### Literature Cited

1. Bramble, W.C. and Byrnes, W.R. 1982. Development of wildlife food on an electric transmission right-of-way maintained by herbicides: a 30 year report. Department of Forestry and Natural Resources. Purdue University, RB974.

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## ABSTRACT

SHURTLEFF, MALCOLM C. 1989. **Diagnosing shrub diseases.** *Grounds Maintenance* 24(7):18, 22, 26.

Correct diagnosis is the first and most important step in the treatment of any disease. Base your disease control programs for shrubs on a thorough knowledge of the diseases that are likely to appear in your area, the plants that are susceptible to attack and an early and accurate diagnosis of the problem. You must start control measures before or at the early onset of the disease, but preferably before symptoms appear. First examine the leaves, and then progress to the young shoots, branches and main stem(s). Finally, check the crown and roots. Leaves are the best indicators of shrub health. By inspecting them, you can tell whether the plant is vigorous or declining. Wilting is due to a temporary or permanent deficiency of water in the leaves, shoots or fruit. Girdling cankers are usually oval or elongated with discolored wood beneath the bark. Galls in twigs, branches, main stem or crown may be caused by a number of factors, including insects, bacteria and fungi. Severely cold weather or sharply fluctuating winter temperatures may kill individual twigs, branches or entire shrubs. Root problems are usually difficult to diagnose. Many times the culprit is two or more factors working together.