

Résumé. La projet comparait cinq traitements (coupe manuelle, fauchage, traitement à l'herbicide sur les souches de coupe, traitement herbicide à la base, application foliaire d'herbicide) pour déterminer leur impact sur les marécages des corridors utilitaires. La conclusion obtenue était qu'il y avait aucun impact significatif sur les marécages par quelque technique que ce soit de gestion de la végétation sur les corridors utilitaires au Massachusetts. Les traitements mécaniques résultaient en des impacts plus élevés sur la valeur du couvert pour la vie sauvage animale que ceux impliquant les herbicides. Les résidus de produits pétroliers (bande d'huile et de fluide hydraulique) étaient retrouvés sur la litière de feuilles des sites traités mécaniquement. Aucun résidu d'herbicide était retrouvé sur les sites traités par cette méthode.

Book Review

Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses by Michael A. Dirr. Stipes Publishing Company, 10-12 Chester Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA. Fourth edition, 1990. 1,107 pages, including an 18 pp bibliography, a 15 pp index by Latin names and a 17 pp index by common names. Hardcover, US\$ 43.80; paperback US\$ 32.80.

It's rare that a tree's appearance and landscape usefulness on the one hand, and its propagation on the other hand, are discussed on the same page of the same book. Dr. Dirr deserves thanks from us all for having taken this approach. We may thank him also for his numerous entrancing and well-documented comments based on botanical literature, e.g., his reference to Prince's article on possible reasons for *Franklinia's* disappearance in the wild and Orton's article on attempts to hybridize *Gordonia* with *Franklinia*.

The book is organized as a single alphabet by Latin names of genera and species, something far and away more familiar and convenient for most of us than we're likely to find in the USDA's *Host Index* (which is organized by Latin Family names)! True, Dirr may give us no colorful photos (except his cover) but there's a wealth of carefully executed line drawings -- an average of one per page. And under a given species one finds up to 20 headings: family, leaves, buds, stem, hardiness, habit, rate of growth, texture, leaf color, flowers, fruit, culture, diseases and insects, landscape value, cultivars, propagation, native habitat, related species, and additional notes.

The fact that Dirr treats 300 genera with some 1,300 species or hybrid species, goes nowhere near telling the whole story. He also comments about a vast number of cultivars, which you'll find listed alphabetically under the appropriate species. For example, in *Acer* he discusses 38 species (and 2 subspecies). Yes, but under some of those maple species he also treats 153 maple cultivars (including 3 varieties and 1 forma).

Of the 300-500 possible crabapples that Dirr says might be distinguished by some one or other around the country, he describes -- in one long alphabetical series -- 208 named cultivars and varieties under *Malus*, pages 527-552. No wonder this valuable volume needs more than a thousand pages. (Francis Holmes)

Free Tree Care Literature

Arborists must have ready access to technical information if they are to succeed. The wealth of practical circulars and scientific reports about tree care is largely scattered and uncataloged. A compendium of information about diseases, insects, weeds and cultural problems of trees is available. It was compiled from information sources submitted from 42 states and 2 Canadian provinces. Names and location of sources of 1,982 publications are given in this book. Most of the publications are free. Send \$4.00 along with your name and address requesting the Compendium of Information on Tree Health Care to the Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820.