gas supply shutoffs and increased oil and coal prices. Many coal-fired boilers have the ability to fire wood chips mixed with coal. Many more coal- and oil-fired boilers can accept wood chips as a supplemental fuel by modifying the boiler and/or sizing the wood chips. The people who are building steam generating power plants fueled by MSW have stated that wood chips manufactured by our Chiparvestors, around and in the cities, will be considered a clean fuel that can be stockpiled.

Recently, Morbark introduced its version of a wood refinery called the Class-A-Fiber System. This system takes the chips from a Chiparvestor and refines and sizes them for market. The chips are separated from impurities such as bark, dirt, and leaves by a fan mill and a series of hexagon drum screens. All over-sized chips are rechipped and returned to the screening system.

This wood refinery incorporates several new Morbark products. We have developed the Scoop Roveyor van that will unload a 25-ton load in about 12-15 minutes. The conveyed chips are placed in a 30-ton surge bin. From the surge bin, we put the chips through a fan mill and then through a series of hexagon drums. The finished product is loaded into a truck or rail car with the Super Blower. We at Morbark believe that this system, when placed within a reasonable transporting distance to a market, will supply pulp-quality chips from all types and conditions of trees, and that it can be a new source of energy for that region.

Morbark has two models of Total Chiparvestors and in 30 days will be introducing our third model. This unit will have the capacity to handle a 10-inch whole tree. It will be approximately 13 feet long, 7 feet high, complete with a loader and weigh approximately 6,500 pounds. It will be powered by a diesel engine. We at Morbark call it our "Brush Chipper".

Wood in chip form has utility. This has been proven. New markets are being developed that will consume all that can be produced. Now it's a case of discontinuing the old practices of disposal and getting on with the task of harvesting.

Morbark Industries, Inc.
Winn, Michigan

ABSTRACTS

Patton, D.R. and P.F. Ffolliott. 1975. **Selected bibliography of wildlife and habitats for the Southwest.** U.S.D.A. Forest Service General Technical Report RM-16, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado. 39p.

In recent years the amount of wildlife literature accumulating in professional journals has made it difficult for field biologists to maintain a reference library. As a result of many requests for literature we have gradually compiled a bibliography on wildlife habitat management reflecting the types of information sought by biologists in the Southwest. Even though we excluded some periodicals and information on selected species this bibliography contains 390 references. Students, research and management biologists, and professors alike should find it useful in their search for information on wildlife and habitats in the Southwest.

Shurtleff, M.C. 1976. **The destructive root-knot nematode.** Grounds Maintenance 11(1):22,24,27-28.

Nematodes injure plants (1) directly by their feeding, which results in loss of roots, lack of vigor and general stunting; and (2) indirectly by wounding plant tissues and affording easy entrance to fungi and bacteria capable of producing root and crown rots, wilts (Fusarium, Verticillium, or bacterial), and crown gall. Plants severely infected with nematodes are also more susceptible to winter injury than healthy ones. The best known plant-infecting nematode, and one of the easiest to recognize, is root-knot (*Meloidogyne* spp.). Over 2,000 species of plants are susceptible to one or more of the several species of root-knot nematodes.