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ABSTRACTS

Andresen, J.W. and B.M. Williams. 1975. **Urban forestry education in North America**. Journal of Forestry 73(12):786-790.

Urban forestry and related courses and curricula are now offered in at least 29 universities in Canada and the United States. This new educational emphasis is an outgrowth of the increasing interest in environmentally directed forestry education, a trend prompted by outdoor recreation pressures in the mid-1960's. Expansion into the urban arena is a further manifestation of a shift from production-centered to amenity-oriented forestry education. It is reflective of a growing concern by the forestry profession to respond to the needs of an urbanizing North America. This review and inventory of urban forestry education grew from a joint endeavor of the Urban Forestry Working Group of the Society of American Foresters and the Urban Forestry Committee of the International Shade Tree Conference. Its major aim was to assemble a listing of urban forestry educational offerings at undergraduate and graduate levels. The listing serves to provide inquiring students with descriptions of urban forestry courses and curricula, and it can advise potential employers of a source of graduate foresters possessing urban forestry expertise.

Peterson, G.W. 1975. **Dothistroma needle blight: a problem in production of landscape pines**. American Nurseryman 141(12):11,94-96.

Nurseries producing pines for landscapes are being confronted with a needle disease caused by the fungus *Dothistroma pini*. Twenty pine species and hybrids, including two, three and five-needle pines, are known hosts in North America. The fungus has been found in 23 states in the U.S. Damage has been particularly severe in some midwestern nurseries that produce such pines as *Pinus nigra*, *Pinus ponderosa* and *Pinus mugo*, which are highly susceptible. The fungus causes a blighting and early drop of needles. Some nurseries have discontinued growing highly susceptible pines. However, research in Nebraska has shown that this disease can be controlled inexpensively. Pines heavily infected over the entire crown have been saved for sale by methods described in this article.