Summary

In 1972, Appalachian Power Company filed an application with the Virginia State Corporation Commission to construct a 765 kv transmission line approximately thirty-six miles in length costing an estimated 9.5 million dollars, terminating at a site owned by ÅPCo west of Lynchburg, Virginia.

In 1975, the Virginia State Supreme Court affirmed a decision by the State Corporation Commission to certify a 765 kv line approximately eighteen and one half miles longer, costing an estimated five million dollars more and terminating at a site not under control east of Lynchburg, Virginia.

The magnitude of this change attests to the impact of public participation on line siting activities of the utilities. The public will be heard and their views will be given serious consideration. Required hearings are not mere formalities satisfying obscure legal requirements.

ADAPT is a process, a way of doing business that will help utilities cope with the unique requirements of environmental laws. But most importantly,, management will retain the right to manage and make the decisions necessary to accomplish the time honored mission of the electric utilities — to provide an adequate and reliable supply of electric energy at the lowest possible cost.

Enviro Audits
Roanoke, Virginia

ABSTRACTS

Anonymous. 1976. **Some important native shrubs of the West.** U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Expt. Sta., Ogden, Utah.

Arid and semiarid valleys and most foothill and mountain ranges of the West may seem to be wastelands to many who travel through them. But the observant visitor notices that domestic livestock and game animals, grazing small shrubs mixed with herbs on our deserts or seen with their heads thrust into bushes, are fat and healthy. Many shrubs of the West have a wide range of uses — to improve wildlife habitat, stabilize soil, revegetate disturbed areas, and in the development of foods and medicines. They add diversity in natural and manmade landscapes, which probably reduces the number and intensity of plant pest problems. Most are attractive to people and wildlife, thrifty, require very little maintenance, and grow well in this varied western country. Most are sun-loving plants, but others prefer some shade. Particular combinations provide flowering beauty from early spring through late fall. Certain shrubs grow into small trees that provide shade and ornamental values. Some provide berries for jams and jellies, beverages, pies, valuable oils, flour or meal, and other useful products. This brochure is intended to stimulate your interest in native western shrubs and introduce you to a few of the better known species, their place in the plant community, their worth on wildlands, and their culture and potential for future use. Most can be successfully planted from seed or seedlings growing in the wild.

Jensen, K.F. and R.G. Masters. 1975. **Growth of six woody species fumigated with ozone.** Plant Disease Reporter 59(9):760-762.

Investigations are being made to determine the effects that low levels of ozone and other atmospheric pollutants have on the growth and development of tree species. In an earlier study, the response of nine woody species to 30 pphm ozone was examined. This level of fumigation caused a significant reduction in the height growth of sycamore, silver maple, and sugar maple. Seven of the species also tended to lose their leaves sooner in the fumigation treatment. In this study white birch, yellow birch, bigtooth aspen, eastern cottonwood, Japanese larch, and white spruce seedlings were fumigated with 25 pphm ozone for 110 days. Height growth of the white birch seedlings was reduced, but not by a significant amount; growth of the other species was not affected. The number and size of the white birch leaves were also reduced during the fumigation period.