

emergency. They knew in which areas they could and should assist, and the extent to which their counterparts in other agencies would initiate, continue, or complete a given part of the total cleanup job. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal disaster subsidies were saved the taxpayers because of the splendid cooperation and coordination of the City of Atlanta, the State of Georgia, the Georgia Power Company, and the private sector.

And speaking of coordination and communication, there is one more reference I'd like to make and that is a reference to John Andresen's *Bibliography of Community and Urban Forestry*. The Forest Service financed much of this bibliography, and my office in Atlanta has already distributed over 3,000 copies, on request. We may have to go to a third printing. Still, all of us realize that the bibliography is already out-of-date. How can we update it? What is the logical mechanism for making new research and applied innovations known to all of us in this vast field of

urban forestry? We must come up with some answers and we must find funds to back up those answers. For communication is the name of the game, make no mistake about that.

I agree with Chandler Hancock about the importance of removing some city trees, instead of pruning them year after year, especially if the species does not lend itself to pruning or if growth regulators are impractical. I believe a well planned, gradual tree removal program, followed immediately by a well planned tree planting program is good, sound business, especially when considering the future of sick or injured trees, or trees which are safety hazards, improperly spaced, or of the wrong species. I'm prompted to commend the Georgia Power Company for its excellent publication, *Planting the Right Tree in the Right Place*.

USDA Forest Service
200 26th St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ABSTRACTS

Ferguson, Ryker, and E.D. Ballard. 1975. **Portable oscilloscope technique for detecting dormancy in nursery stock.** USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rept. INT-26. Ogden, Utah. 16 p.

The proper timing for lifting nursery-grown planting stock is an important factor in the ultimate success of revegetation efforts. This report describes a portable oscilloscope technique used to determine the level of activity or dormancy of nursery stock and plants in the field. The equipment includes a battery-powered oscilloscope and square wave signal generator, both commercially available, and a specialized electrode that must be constructed. A variety of plant species, including conifers and deciduous trees and shrubs, were monitored during all seasons of the year. Oscilloscopic wave form appeared to be related to periods of plant dormancy and activity. Certain similarities in wave form-seasonal relations were observed in related groups of plant species. The report describes the equipment used in detail, and suggests several potential uses to nurserymen and research workers.

Wooger, S.M. 1976. **Agricultural spray adjuvants.** *Agrichemical Age* 19(7): 20-21, 23.

A few years ago, the discovery that spectacular improvement in the performance of many foliage-applied herbicides was possible when certain surfactants were included in the spray solution, firmly established at least one role of the agricultural spray adjuvant in improving the efficiency of pesticide chemicals. Since then, we have been besieged by a whole gamut of surfactants and other additives, of varying effectiveness, from which to choose the proper product for a particular application. It is from this mass of confusion over what surfactants are, what adjuvants are, and which one to use and where, that we must try to provide some order and understanding. It is particularly timely now with avid public interest in and federal scrutiny of chemical usage and its relationship with the environment, to improve our efficiency in the use of agricultural chemicals.