

*Public relations*

Only foreman, spray operator, or someone who is familiar with the spray program shall contact the tree owner or his representative and document the contact. (Be sure of their authority.) He shall be neat in appearance and keep the equipment neat also.

He should say, "Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_, with Arbor Tree Surgery and we have a contract with PG&E. to treat trees which are growing close to energized electrical lines with a growth regulator. The chemical stops excessive suckering which keeps the trees from growing in to the lines."

Answer all questions which you personally have the knowledge about and if they want further information, advise them that you will have your supervisor contact them. Do not spray without permission. Do not debate with the customer if they are not willing to let you spray. Do not press for permission. Let them know it is their decision on whether to spray or not.

Problems with Maintain CF 125 include timing, falling out of solution, staining the trunk, odor,

agitation, deforming, traffic safety, uneven distribution, overspray. Do not treat fruit and nut trees (excluding black walnut), and do not treat exotic plants, trees, or exotic landscape areas. It is toxic to skin and hazardous to fish.

**Maintain A**

Maintain A is in an aerosol can which we use to paint the pruned cuts to prevent suckering. We have noticed less growth on trees which we have used this tree paint on, but not as noticeable as the 1% banding with Maintain CF 125 or foliar spray with maleic hydrazide. We feel that this is another tool, which when used properly, will aid in reduced tree growth.

All crews are issued Maintain A in aerosol cans which they carry with them at all times. It is considered part of their personal gear like a rope, saddle, or hand saw.

Our personnel are instructed to paint all cuts over 1 inch in diameter, wherever possible.

*President, Arbor Tree Surgery  
Atascadero, California*

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**ABSTRACTS**

Gardiner, L.M. 1976. **Tests of an introduced parasite against the native elm bark beetle.** Bi-monthly Research Notes, Canadian Forestry Service 32(2): 11.

At the northerly limit of its range in North America, Dutch elm disease is spread almost solely by the native elm bark beetle, *Hylurgopinus rufipes*. Indigenous parasites do not seem to be effective in controlling populations of this beetle. A European braconid, *Dendrosoter protuberans* has been introduced in the United States in recent years and is reported to be established in Wayne County, Michigan and possibly in Missouri. This is the most common parasite of the smaller European elm bark beetle, *Scolytus multistriatus* in Europe and was introduced in an attempt to control this beetle in the United States. It seemed worthwhile to test *D. protuberans* against *H. rufipes* in central Ontario where the beetle parasite niche seems to be inefficiently filled.

Weatherston, J. 1976. **A new insect trap for use with Lepidopteran sex heromones.** Bi-monthly Research Notes, Canadian Forestry Service 32(2): 9-10.

The use of sex-pheromone baited traps in the monitoring of management of populations of lepidopteran agricultural or forest pests, is affected by several factors including availability of the synthetic pheromone, type of pheromone dispenser, release rate, and trap design. Improvements in trap design that led to the patenting of the Astrotrop were increased access to the trap by flying insects while still maintaining a large trapping surface, increased service life by making the trap reversible because the majority of moths are trapped on the lower half of type 3 traps. These improvements were accomplished by making the trap from flexible sheets of plastic laminated paper.