



Fig. 13. This pin oak shows a classic pattern of layered injury. Cold air is denser than warm air. Thus, we see increasingly severe injury as we move down the tree.

occur, it becomes easier to identify winter injury. In addition, a knowledge of the weather history of the plant which has been injured is essential.

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ABSTRACT

Kozelnicky, G.M. 1977. **Using plant protectants economically**. Weeds, Trees and Turf 16(2): 42, 44, 46.

Plant protectants are generally divided into herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides. The EPA includes in its definition of pesticides other compounds such as certain surfactants and growth regulators. Regulations and laws always seem to increase costs. Before we use a plant protectant we need to have a reason for its use. Armed with this foreknowledge, you are now ready to introduce into your program the plant protectants you need. Don't buy more than you need. Acquaint yourself with the common names of the chemicals you will be using. Your application equipment must be in proper operating condition.