

of fertilizer per 10 sq. ft. of container soil surface. Liquid fertilizer can be used but will require more frequent applications due to the ease with which these materials are leached out of the container growing medium.

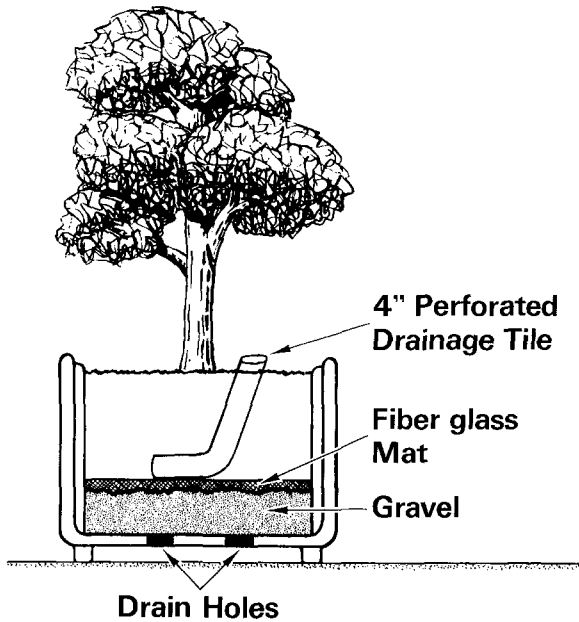


Figure 4. Detail for containers provided with a vacuum drainage system.

Containers should be located near an available water source. The capability to irrigate the plants growing in the containers is a necessity. If a water source is not close by, the containers should be accessible to tank trucks so that water can be carried to them. The ideal situation is to have an irrigation system built into the container.

The frequency of irrigation will depend upon weather conditions, plant material, growing medium and container design.

### Plant Selection

The best way to determine what plants will survive and grow in a containerized environment is to observe plants that are growing in containers. For approximately 15 years plantings of canoe birch, tea crabapple, Washington hawthorn, scotch pine, white pine, staghorn sumac and witch hazel have survived and prospered in raised containers at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts on the University of Illinois campus.

A quick look at a nursery catalog will show that arborvitae, euonymus, forsythia, juniper, mugo pine, potentilla and pyracantha are just a few of many plants which nurserymen are successfully growing in containers. The availability of a given species as a container-grown plant can serve as a guideline for determining if that plant can survive in a containerized landscape situation.

In summary, it should be noted that the culture of landscape plants in containers is much more complicated and exacting than that of landscape plants in ground beds. The soil in a ground bed acts as a tremendous buffer against environmental extremes. This buffering capacity is greatly reduced in containerized conditions.

*Department of Horticulture,  
University of Illinois,  
Urbana, Illinois*

---

## ABSTRACT

Anonymous. 1977. **How to control tree diseases and pests: honeylocusts.** *Grounds Maintenance* 12(9): 32-34, 36, 40-41.

Symptom descriptions and control measures are described for the following insects and pests: bagworm, cottony maple scale, mimosa webworm, honeylocust mite, plant bug, and leafhopper, and the following diseases: witch's-broom, canker and dieback of twigs, branches and trunks, leaf spots, tar spot, shot hole, anthracnose, and Armillaria or Clitocybe root rot.