

rate. The Long Island Arborist Association has a student classification already in existence. The school feels that a close relationship between the local arborist industry and the arboriculture students is a must for a viable program.

The students must have a New York or home state Commercial Pesticide Applicator License at graduation. Graduation requires 67 credits with a C average. Approximately 30% of the graduates have continued their education. The remainder are expected to be absorbed by private and municipal arborists.

Conclusion

The program is expected to attract primarily New York residents, but students from other states or countries are encouraged to apply and will be accepted as room permits. The admissions office is accepting applications for twenty-four students annually.

Anyone interested in the new Arboriculture op-

tion should write to: Director of Admissions, State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical College, Melville Road, Farmingdale, New York 11735. Phone: (516) 420-2200.

General entrance requirements for A.A.S. students include graduation from an approved high school or hold a high school equivalency diploma that indicates completion of at least 16 units of high school credit, which must include the following: Mathematics - 1 unit (Algebra required); Science - 2 units (Biology and Chemistry recommended).

The Ornamental Horticulture Department would like to thank all of the arborists, especially the Long Island Arborist Association, the New York Arborists Association and the National Arborist Association, for the support that has been given in the establishment of this new Arboriculture option.
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ABSTRACTS

Breece, J.R., T. Furuta, and H.Z. Hield. 1978. **Pinching azaleas chemically.** California Agriculture 32(5): 23.

Azaleas in pots require pinching — removing the terminal bud (shoot tip) to induce branching — for a uniform crown of flowers. Manual pinching had been required before a chemical pinching compound became available. To study the effectiveness of azalea-pinching chemicals, a trial was established at Lewis Gardens, Inc., Vista, California. Hand pinching was used as a control. Except for Fuzzy White variety, *Antrinal*-treated plants had more shoots developing following treatment than plants that were hand pinched or treated with *Off-Shoot-O*.

Pechnold, P.C. 1978. **Cytospora canker — its effect on spruce.** Am. Nurseryman 147(11): 11, 63.

This damaging stem disease is most commonly found on Norway and blue spruces. Cytospora canker is most always associated with older and/or weakened trees, trees whose lower branches or roots have been injured, and trees growing in restricted sites or in other poor growing situations. It is seldom a problem on young, vigorous trees. Cytospora canker is caused by the fungus *Cytospora kunzei*. Because older, weakened trees are most susceptible to Cytospora canker, it is important to maintain and/or improve tree vitality. An occasional topdressing of leaf mold or peat moss with compost mixed into it is beneficial to maintaining plant vigor.