Stone's gift of the Urban Forestry Center to the people of New Hampshire will be of benefit and enjoyment to generations to follow.

The family cemetery dates to the early 1600's.

Conservation Educator, Urban Forestry Center
Division of Forests and Lands
New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

ABSTRACTS

Hazeltine, W.E. 1978. **IPM: real and political.** Agrichemical Age 22(7): 6, 29-30.

Anyone who has successfully practiced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) knows that there are at least three necessary elements for a good program. These are (1) the availability of a knowledgeable expert to practice the art, (2) the widest possible selection of materials and methods from which to choose, and (3) the freedom to make balanced judgments on which material or method to use, when control is necessary. The current politicizing of IPM seems to neglect most or all of these necessary elements. In the present climate, IPM has become a bureaucratic bandwagon which is popular to support, but which seems aimed more at renouncing the benefits of technology than to the use of technology for the benefit of people. The basic problem seems to be getting people to recognize that there is a large difference between real IPM and political IPM, and then getting into action to preserve real IPM.

Nielsen, D.G., M.J. Dunlap, and J.F. Boggs. 1978. **Controlling blackvine weevil.** Am. Nurseryman 147(7): 12-13, 89-91.

The black vine weevil has been a destructive pest of woody ornamental plants in the US for many years. Young larvae consume small feeder roots while becoming established and eventually strip larger roots, cutting off the supply of water and minerals to stems and foliage. Extensive larval feeding reduces plant vigor and may cause mortality. During the past two years chemical control investigations and other studies have been conducted to provide new information regarding the biology and seasonal history of this pest in hopes of learning how best to approach its control. This article deals with results of selected studies to demonstrate how natural history information, combined with knowledge of pesticide effectiveness, can be conceptualized to design a workable control program.