plantation of ferric ammonium citrate or by soil treatment with the properly formulated chelated iron, 2) trunk-implant treatments gave a faster response but soil treatments lasted longer, 3) no plant injury was observed, 4) there was no need for annual treatments, 5) most trunk-implant wounds healed during the season of treatment, and 6) trunk implants must be closely spaced to obtain uniform correction of chlorosis throughout the crown.

Table 1. Response of pin oaks at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois to trunk and soil treatments to correct lime-induced chlorosis. Eight trees per treatment.

	Initial color	*Treatment color ratings*[a]				
Treatment	*6/21/74*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*
Trunk A[b]	6.0	8.6	8.0	7.0	8.6	8.2
Trunk B[b]	6.4	—	—	—	8.3	7.3
Soil	6.5	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.4
Control	6.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.0

[a]Ratings: 1-3=necrosis of leaf blade; 4-6=yellow leaves; 7-9=green leaves.

[b]A=18% Fe; B=28% Fe in ferric ammonium citrate. Trunk implant treatments in 1974 and 1977.

Literature Cited

1. Neely, Dan. 1973. *Pin oak chlorosis: trunk implantations correct iron deficiency.* J. Forestry 71: 340-342.
2. Neely, Dan. 1976. *Iron deficiency chlorosis of shade trees.* J. Arboric. 2: 128-130.
3. Schoeneweiss, D.F. 1973. *Correction of lime-induced chlorosis by liquid soil injection.* HortScience 8: 333-334.

Section of Botany and Plant Pathology
Illinois Natural History Survey
Urbana, Illinois 61801

ABSTRACT

Funk, Roger. 1979. **Vegetation management.** Weeds Trees & Turf 18(12): 38, 40.

The following discussion on fertilizer absorption and burn is in response to the many requests for fundamental information in these areas. All fertilizers, whether organic or inorganic, will eventually form soluble salts that separate in water to release the nutrient ions. Ions are atoms or groups of atoms that carry either positive or negative charges and are the only form of nutrients that can be absorbed by plant roots. Organic fertilizers release the same nutrient ions found in inorganic fertilizers but the process is generally slower. The same soluble salts or nutrient ions that are absorbed by plant roots can also cause a type of physiological drought called "burn." The degree to which a fertilizer increases the salt concentration of soil solution is measured by the Salt Index — the higher the salt index, the more rapidly the fertilizer releases soluble salts and the higher the "burn potential."