

Federal agencies with funds available for urban forestry, although the Forest Service is the only agency which receives funds specifically for urban forestry.

Particularly, we acknowledge the long and conscientious assistance which the Extension Service has given to the problems of urban forestry.

Some of that extension assistance has been so meritorious, through the years, that some names ought to be emblazoned in some arboriculture Hall of Fame, Doug Hamilton and Dick Harris of the San Francisco Bay Area, along with Alex Shigo, a USDA Forest Service Research Pathologist.

When States undertake urban forestry responsibilities, it should stimulate the market and increase the quality and volume of business for the private sector. This *has* already happened in some states.

As Les Mayne says, those of us in government

employ are often "conditioned" to public service. We public servants must guard against the assumption of urban forestry responsibilities that can logically be assumed by qualified areas of the private sector. We must guard against duplication.

Meanwhile, we *must* communicate. Some, in both the public and private sectors, are doing an excellent job of communicating, and few more are trying. But there is still a gap, between the public sector and the private sector, between the researcher and the practitioners, and amongst the many disciplines involved in urban forestry. We must close that gap. Bob Felix and I are making a solid effort to close that gap, but we can't do it alone.

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ABSTRACTS

SHURTLEFF, M.C. 1979. **Sprays for non-woody ornamentals.** *Grounds Maintenance* 14(6): 46-48, 50.

Diseases of ornamentals are generally controlled by various cultural practices. When these practices fail to control diseases, chemicals are needed. Fungicides and other chemicals may be applied in the following ways: 1) to seed to control seed rot or decay, damping off and seedling blight, 2) to leaves, stems and flowers to control leaf, stem and flower spots, blights, rusts and mildews, 3) to soil to control stem rots, root rots, wilts and cutting rots, 4) to plants just prior to storage to prevent decays and rots. The table in this article is a general guide to chemical control, not a master program. Because many of the diseases listed do not cause serious damage every year, it is not necessary to spray or dust annually for their control. Frequent applications for some diseases may be necessary in Eastern states where humidity and rainfall are high, while drier areas in the Western states may need no application. The chart in this article lists diseases and chemicals for African violet through gladiolus. It will continue in future issues of *Grounds Maintenance*, listing diseases and sprays for hollyhock to zinnia.

WALTERSCHEIDT, M.J. 1979. **Detection and correction of tree root disorders.** *Weeds, Trees and Turf* 18(6): 31-34.

To understand the problems of root suffocation, strangulation, and surface rooting, it is necessary to know a little about the four primary functions of roots; absorption, conduction, storage, and anchorage. The cause of girdling roots is not always known. It is suspected that quite often girdling roots result from poor planting of trees. Surface rooting seldom is directly harmful to the tree but can cause maintenance problems when the roots appear above the surface of the soil. Perhaps the most perplexing problems encountered by grounds managers are associated with construction injury. Some of the problems may not be evident for three years or more after a facility is completed. Be alert to discover declining trees early. The sooner corrective action is taken the more likely the tree will survive.