developments, homes, parks and streets totally devoid of trees, it makes us sense more than physical discomfort. Our whole being is affected by the void, and we feel the underlying need for trees.

The practical and economic value of trees is generally understood. We know, at least in part, that they absorb noise, dust and dirt; they consume carbon dioxide; cool our homes, yards, and streets; protect against wind; provide nesting sites and food for birds; and hold our soils.

The aesthetic value is understood less. The childhood love is there. We feel the need and make efforts to plant. The understanding of composition escapes us, and the evidence is visible in the honogenized landscapes that everywhere engulf us. The same species are used in the same way block after block and city after city. Why? Isn't the aesthetic character of a community worthy of greater concern? Why not group trees of varying forms into interesting arrangements to avoid the lollypop effects along our streets and front yards? Why not arrange them for eye-catching line, texture and color combinations? Can't the dimensions of open areas be enhanced by trees embracing volumes of space and punctuating them with accents of strong shadows? Why not stimulate man to a new height in his appreciation of trees?

The foregoing questions can and are being answered by a better understanding of the landscape where trees along with architecture and other vegetation are used as elements of design to produce cohesive, wholesome environments for man's pleasure and comfort.

The Morton Arboretum
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A Contributed Abstract

ARBORICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Education at The University of Michigan consists of three-credit urban forestry and arboriculture courses. Many related courses in landscape design, etc. are also available. Research in the School is varied and among other projects includes: 1) the occurrence and effect of girdling roots in Norway maple; 2) inventory and computerization of the urban forest; 3) the role of girdling roots and pathogéns in maple decline; 4) barriers to urban forest recreation among handicapped, poor, elderly, and minority citizens; 5) prediction of urban forest recreation trends; 6) safety and security as affected by urban forest site design; 7) application of remote sensing to urban forestry; and 8) psychological perception of the urban forest. *Harrison L. Morton, School of Natural Resources, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

ABSTRACT

Turner, T.R. 1980. **Alternatives to silvex for broadleaved weed control.** Weeds Trees & Turf 19(1): 42, 47, 56.

The Environmental Protection Agency has temporarily suspended many uses of silvex (2,4,5-TP). Because of this ban, many questions have been asked concerning broadleaved weed control. Most broadleaved weeds which were controlled by silvex can be controlled by either 2,4,-D, dicamba, MCPP, or a combination of two or all of these materials. Chemical alternatives to silvex for some of the broadleaves weeds commonly found in turf are shown in Table 1. Often, combinations of the herbicides listed in Table 1 provide better control than the individual herbicides alone. Too much dependence has been placed on using herbicides to cover up what may be the result of bad management. Good management will certainly not eliminate the need for herbicide applications, but it will greatly reduce the seriousness of weed problems that could eventually occur.