

**Table 1. Effects of cottonwood and silver maple roots on growth of ground covers.**

		With cottonwood	Control without tree roots	% Change	with silver maple	Control without tree roots	% Change
English ivy	Tops g	46	83	-44%	68	86	-21% NS
	Roots g	5	13	-60%	9	11	-18% NS
Liriope	Tops	37	61	-38%	63	68	-7% NS
	Roots	23	33	-32%	42	50	-16% NS
	Tubers				14	5	-28%
Dwarf bamboo	Tops	6	8	25% NS	4	4	No Change
	Roots	14	17	-20% NS	16	29	-43%
	Rhizomes				18	35	-50%

**Table 2. Root growth of trees with and without ground covers.**

	No competition	English ivy	Liriope	Dwarf bamboo
Cottonwood	35 g	23 g	28 g	26 g
% reduced		-32%	-19%	-24%
Silver maple	77 g	27 g	40 g	72 g
% reduced		-65%	-40%	5% NS

dramatic reduction of silver maple root weight by the English ivy while English ivy growth was not affected by the silver maple. The reverse occurred with the dwarf bamboo in that the silver maple suppressed the dwarf bamboo but the bamboo did not restrict root development of the silver maple.

It remains to be seen how other tree-ground cover combinations will perform. Whatever the outcome, much can be gained from further studies to aid our understanding of the complex relationships that exist between two plants in close association in the landscape.

#### Literature Cited

- Whitcomb, Carl E., Eliot C. Roberts and Roger Q. Landers. 1969. *A connecting pot technique for root competition investigations between woody plants or between woody and herbaceous plants.* Ecology 50:326-329.

Department of Horticulture  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, Oklahoma

#### ABSTRACT

Chapman, Douglas. 1980. **Aesculus and Carya trees deserve second consideration.** Weeds, Trees & Turf 19(6): 62-63.

In general, common horsechestnut, Ohio buckeye, and shagbark hickory are most effectively used in large area or golf course landscapes, while Ruby Red horsechestnut and, in some instances, Ohio buckeye fit into residential landscapes. All of these trees thrive in fertile, well drained soil. In native situations, hickory and oak are climax forests. They require only corrective pruning when young; therefore, are relatively low maintenance. For urban conditions, Ruby Red horsechestnut is most tolerant, followed by common horsechestnut, Ohio buckeye, and lastly, shagbark hickory. These trees can be outstanding additions/variations to the landscape, while requiring relatively little maintenance.