

activities. The implementation of these suggestions can provide useful information for public sector jurisdictions and can ensure the protection for citizens and/or property.

References

1. The Atlantic Reporter 217:487. Mitchell v. City of Meriden.
2. The Northeastern Reporter 174:118. Jones v. Town of Great Barrington.
3. The Northeastern Reporter 24:212. Chase v. City of Lowell.

4. The Northeastern Reporter 93:840. Wright v. City of Chelsea. Murry v. City of Chelsea.
5. The Northeastern Reporter 105:56. City of Indianapolis v. Slider.
6. The Atlantic Reporter Digest.
7. The Northeastern Reporter Digest.

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ABSTRACTS

Bingham, S.W. 1980. **Controlling spray drift through proper pesticide application.** Weeds, Trees & Turf 19(5): 26-28, 30.

Spray drift causes many problems for the sprayer and his neighbor and is of utmost importance to control. In general, insecticides and fungicides are applied using smaller droplets and sometimes larger spray volumes to obtain the desired coverage of the pest. Herbicides appear more likely to show up in symptoms on adjacent areas and it becomes extremely important to utilize larger droplets with very low numbers of fine droplets in the spray application. The large heavier droplets fall from the spray boom more directly to the ground or plant surface while small droplets require long periods to fall and may float to greater distances in the air. Three major means exist to produce the proper size droplet and control drift as well as possible during the application of pesticides. These are the equipment, chemicals, and environmental conditions.

Johnson, W.T. 1980. **Wood preservatives on structures may harm nearby landscapes.** Weeds, Trees & Turf 19(5): 46, 48.

Durable, decay-resistant wood types such as cypress, redwood, cedar, and to some extent oak and ash are becoming increasingly difficult to get and to pay for. Consequently, cheaper construction lumber, primarily the soft pines and spruce, are being used for landscape purposes. Such lumber is often treated with wood preservatives to resist decay. Although the common wood preservatives are toxic to plants, there is little doubt that treated lumber will continue to be used in outdoor living areas. Paints and penetrating oils applied to treated lumber will give some protection from copper preservative. Such products are said to seal in the preservative salts and allow the natural grain to show through.