

Fraxinus velutina

FAN-TEX (Aldridge Nurs., Van Ormy, Texas, Cat. Fall 1962-Spring 1963, p. 49) — seedless, rapid growing, large dark green leaves, uniform symmetrical top growth. Plant Patent No. 2412, June 23, 1964. Selected by Eddie Fanick, San Antonio, Texas.

MODESTO (Stribling's Nurs., Merced, California, Cat. Fall 1948-Spring 1949, and perhaps earlier) — as a budded cultivar of *F. velutina* var. *glabra* with rapid growth rate and glossy foliage; had been tested for 19 years in 1949. The name 'Modesto' has come to be used mistakenly by some authors as a synonym for the variety.

RIO GRANDE (L.E. Cooke Co., Visalia, California, Cat. Fall 1965-Spring 1966, p. 5) — glossy leaves, near white bark, = **FAN-TEX**.

Literature Cited

1. Brickell, C.D., A.F. Kelly, F. Schneider, and E.G. Voss. 1980. International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants - 1980. *Regnum Vegetabile* Vol. 104, 32 p.
2. Little, E.L., Jr. 1979. Checklist of United States Trees. USDA Agric. Handb. No. 541, 375 p.

3. Rehder, A. 1940. Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs. Ed. 2, Macmillan, 996 p.
4. Santamour, F.S., Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1982. *Checklist of cultivated maples. I. Acer rubrum* L. *J. Arboric.* 8: 110-112.
5. Santamour, F.S., Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1982. *Checklist of cultivated maples. II. Acer saccharum* Marshall. *J. Arboric.* 8: 164-167.
6. Santamour, F.S., Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1982. *Checklist of cultivated maples. III. Acer platanooides* L. *J. Arboric.* 8: 241-246.
7. Santamour, F.S., Jr. and A.J. McArdle. 1982. *Checklist of cultivated maples. IV. Acer saccharinum* L. *J. of Arboric.* 8: 277-280.
8. Standley, P.C. 1924. Trees and shrubs of Mexico. *Contrib. U.S. National Herbarium*, Vol. 24, pt. 4.

*Research Geneticist and Biological Technician,
respectively*

U.S. National Arboretum

Agricultural Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

ABSTRACT

PARTYKA, R.E. 1983. **Landscape**. *Weeds, Trees & Turf* 22(5): 40, 44, 46, 50, 52, 56.

Insect damage to woody ornamentals can vary from the subtle insignificant to widespread destruction that eventually results in death of plants. There are many plants included in the ornamental area with a varied assortment of insects on each species. This results in a relatively large number of insect pests that can be destructive to ornamentals. Fortunately, all of these insect pests do not appear at one time or in one year, as many of them are cyclic. Life cycles and general biology of the insects are important in determining sensible control strategies. Often times, early control materials can be used in reducing the pest and are safer to the applicator and environment. Treatment at the appropriate stage of development can result in good suppression with a safer material of relatively low toxicity. In some cases, reasonable control can only be obtained at a certain stage in the life cycle of the insect and this becomes critical if one is to obtain satisfactory results. Materials to use on a specific pest need to be determined based on research results, climatic conditions, size and age of the pest, plant reactions, equipment capabilities, area where the material is to be used, and effects on other forms of life. It should be understood that 100 percent control of a pest is not practical or possible. Shifting a delicate balance where and when it is needed is the prime aim of pest control. Therefore, many other factors need to be considered in maintaining strong healthy plants that are capable of withstanding a degree of insect injury but can recover in a short period of time with minimum visual symptoms and little impact on total plant vigor.