significant plants for food. The Institute of Urban Horticulture will study and develop plants which can withstand significant threats such as disease and insects. Horticulturists, plant pathologists, landscape architects and urban planners will play a part in this institute.

The Garden hopes to use its various facilities located in the New York City area to develop the information for application in problems of today and tomorrow.

LANDSCAPING

**Nurserymen advise on energy savings**

The proper use of landscape materials—including trees, shrubs, ground cover, grass, earth, fences, walls, and surface materials such as paving, brick, and gravel—can help you modify the air temperature, solar radiation, wind, and humidity that affect a home, says James Hayward, horticulturist and executive secretary of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

For example, the shaded area under a tree is from 15 to 25 degrees lower than the surrounding unshaded area, which means that a home in the shaded area will be cooler in the summer.

A row of evergreens planted as a windbreak can reduce wind velocity up to 20 percent, providing a zone of protection 15 to 20 times the height of the plants, and thus protect the home against heat loss from the wind in winter.

The following guidelines prepared by William Nelson Jr., extension landscape architect at the University of Illinois, can be used in planning the energy-efficient landscape:

1. The west wall of the home will benefit most from shading against the summer sun. If there is space for only one tree, place it up to 25 feet from the house where it will shade the west wall from 3 to 5 p.m., when the sun's heating effect is greatest. If there is room for a second tree, put it where it will shade the south end of the west wall from 1 to 2 p.m., as close as 15 feet from the house.

2. Shade is generally not necessary on the east wall, unless there are large glass areas that catch the morning sun. If shade is needed, a tree can be planted to shade the south end of the east wall at the 11 a.m. sun angle.

3. Because the summer sun is at its highest at mid-day, the shadow it casts...