

of small trees are redbud, hawthorn, crabapple and dogwood.

If there are insufficient funds to do both tree and shrub plantings, the trees should be preferred as more valuable to the homeowner. Every year lost in planting a tree is more realistically a two-year loss. Shrubs are effective soon after planting.

Most homes of today are one story and need a background tree. A dwelling that faces north or east can get by with one large tree for primary shade and background with two small trees to frame the dwelling. A dwelling that faces west or south will need two shade-type trees for shade and background plus two small trees for framing the dwelling.

One large growing shade tree on the average home lot is sufficient to attain good scale with the neighborhood and its surroundings. This will generally provide enough space for it to develop into a shapely tree.

A tree 15 feet high will provide a little shade and it will take a few years to create a background for a dwelling. The larger the tree the client can afford the sooner he reaps the benefits of use and appearance. By following the path of the sun across the sky in summer the area, or "zone," for placing a shade tree can be determined. This may have to be compromised after a study of the sewer and water lines, utilities, room arrangement, and patio areas in order to pinpoint the exact location for a shade or background tree within the tree zone, (See diagram).

The two small trees are placed in zones related to each end of the dwelling on the front side. Their primary purpose is to frame the house. Sometimes shrubs will be included with each of these trees to improve the mass effect and focalization of interest on the dwelling.

Information indicates that 3" to 5" caliber trees have a greater potential for sales than 6" or 8" caliber trees. Yet, from observation, 6' to 8' tall trees are used in greatest quantity. Where trees are needed why not see if one or two trees of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inch caliber can be planted for the primary shade tree zones (Zone

A) on the home grounds? Along with this, two small trees (Zone B) to frame the house will be a big step toward good design of the home grounds (See diagram).

The following conclusions have been made from experience and observation in educational work with homeowners in Indiana.

1. New home grounds need trees more than other woody plants.
2. The price of a 6" or 8" caliber tree is too high to attract the average homeowner. However, it is believed that more could be sold when the homeowner realizes the comparative value of trees versus shrubs before he makes his initial investment. Some homeowners who intend to spend \$500 on woody plants can be sold trees as a major part of this investment. One 4" caliber tree and two 2" caliber small trees, or multistemmed 6' to 8' tall, should be available for around \$235.00 to \$275.00.
3. Considering availability, rate of growth, habit and form, species and variety, there should be a difference in sell-

ing price for the same caliber of tree.

4. The many variations in conditions and contingencies that must be met make it impossible to set a uniform price for a given tree that would be acceptable to all arborists.
5. Equipment rental may be feasible in some localities.
6. Quantitative moving from one location to another with the same labor and equipment would be more profitable. A tree storage bank may be advantageous.
7. Subdivisions are a challenge to the arborist. Subdivisions need a "new look." The planned use of trees can provide it. This is an opportunity to sell progressive subdivision developers a complete tree package based on "zoning primary trees." It is an opportunity to create a stronger demand for homes by the progressive subdivision developer. Homes in such a planned subdivision would fulfill the FHA requirements (Sec. 1-208-2.2). The effects of these trees would create a fresh note that will appeal to the home buyer.

Long Island Arborists Fight DED With Bidrin

Several Long Island arborists have taken up the war against dreaded Dutch elm disease. Their latest weapon is the relatively new chemical Bidrin, claimed to have stopped spread of the blight in over half a million U. S. trees already.

Here, Robert Felix, vice president of Harder Tree Service, Inc., Hempstead, N. Y., injects Bidrin into elms on Long Island

Lighting Co. grounds in Hicksville.

Felix points out this systemic method of controlling spread of the disease is a new development under study by leading arborists in his area. Bidrin, a product of Shell Chemical Co., does not cure trees already infected by DED, but the chemical is said to prevent spread of the disease by killing the bark beetle vectors.

