(from page 18)

unpaved areas of the right-of-way. Not only does turf prevent erosion, but it also provides a neat, attractive highway.

"Our thinking is that a good turf with a minimum number of large trees and shrubs, well maintained, is roughly nine-tenths of the aesthetic qualities, and that all other additions in plantings are more or less frosting on the cake," Redman said.

One of the most popular features of Texas highway landscaping, he added is the preservation and protection given to native wild flowers. It is common in the spring to see the right-of-way blanketed in various shades of blue, red, white and other colors as far as the eye can see.

"But we have learned that we cannot have our wild flowers and a heavy turf," the speaker said. "Also, we cannot have our wild flowers in the urban areas because we must mow too often to permit the plants to reseed, as a higher type of maintenance is required.

A major problem, Rodman emphasized, is weed control around sign posts, guard posts, bridge abutments and other tight spots along rights-of-way. Mowing equipment cannot do the job. Experiments are being done with chemicals.

"At this time, as far as my knowledge is concerned, I do not think there is a chemical on the market that will accomplish the control that the department would like to have for these areas. The reason I make this statement is that we can establish a pure stand of any particular grass during construction and within a period of three or four years, you would be surprised at what you will find growing in that area.

"All the trucks traveling the highway, the wind that we have in this state, and the water carrying the additional seed from adjoining areas, will bring in vegetation which you do not desire, and it is almost impossible to eliminate," the landscape architect explained.

Insect Report

WTT's compilation of insect problems occurring in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country.

Insects of Ornamentals

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE

(Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi)

Alabama: Adults heavy and widespread on camellias, chrysanthemums, and many other blossoms throughout Mobile County; adult feeding heavy on late rose blooms and other blossoms this fall and early winter throughout southern and central areas.

ALFALFA LOOPER

(Authographa californica)

California: Moderate on chrysanthemum nursery stock in Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Rhizaspidiotus dearnessi)

Florida: All stages on some partridgepea (*Cassia* sp.) plants at Stuart, Martin County.

ARMORED SCALES

Florida: *Lepidosaphes maskelli* severe on stems and leaves of variegated juniper inspected at nursery in Winter Haven, Polk County. *Gymnaspis aechmeae* adult damage severe on leaves of billbergia at nursery in Brooksville, Hernando County; plants under quarantine. Adults infested 60 of 100 bromeliad torch plants at nursery in Lake Worth, Palm Beach County. *Pseudaonidia clavigera* moderate to severe on all common and sasanqua camellias at nursery in Tampa, Hillsborough County. **California:** *Diaspis cocois* heavy on palm in Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County. *D. echinocacti* heavy on cactus nursery stock in Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County; very active in 1967. *Aulacaspis rosae* heavy on roses in Gonzales, Monterey County. *Parlatoria oleae* heavy on lilac nursery stock in Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.

CAMPHOR SCALE

(Pseudaonidia duplex)

Florida: Found on stems and leaves of camellia at nursery in Suwannee River area, Gilchrist County, November 30; all females parasitized. This is a new county record.

YELLOW SCALE

(Aonidiella citrina)

Florida: All stages moderate on leaves on 40 of 200 Japan fatsia plants at nursery in Apopka, Orange County; controls recommended. This is a new host record.

WHITEFLIES

New Mexico: Heavy on poinsettias in 2 commercial greenhouses in northern area; foliage discolored.

Tree Insects

WHITE-PINE APHID

(Cinara strobi)

Virginia: Active on white pine in Prince Edward County; severe discoloration in Charlotte, Pittsylvania, and Orange Counties. **Maryland:** Eggs heavy on several young white pines at Fallston, Harford County.

BARK BEETLES

Virginia: *Dendroctonus* spp. active in City of Chesapeake, and in Orange, Westmoreland, and 14 southern counties; *Ips avulsus* major pest in October although *D. frontalis* generally very active. *D. frontalis* killed loblolly pine in one-acre spot in King William and Chesterfield Counties; active in small spots in Nottoway and Lunenburg Counties.

PINE SAWFLIES

(Neodiprion spp.*)*

Virginia: *N. lecontei* larvae active on some loblolly pines in Westmoreland, King George, and Pittsylvania Counties; damage averaged 0.9 percent of total sample of trees in observation areas. *N. pinetum* found on several white pines at 2 locations in Orange County.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Aspidiotus cryptomeriae)

Maryland: Collected from Canadian hemlock by C. W. McComb at Rockville, Montgomery County. This is a new state record.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(Clavaspis ulmi)

California: Light on catalpa trees in Burlingame, San Mateo County.

PINE TORTOISE SCALE

(Toumeyella numismaticum)

Iowa: Infesting pine at Wadena, Fayette County. **Virginia:** Light on 6 Virginia pines at Frederick County location.

PINE WEBWORM

(Tetralopha robustella)

Virginia: Common or scattered plantation seedlings in Lunenburg and Bedford Counties. **Florida:** Larvae locally infesting leaves of 47 of 471 loblolly pines in Plant City, Hillsborough County.

WHITE-PINE WEEVIL

(Pissodes strobi)

Virginia: Damage light to 3 plantations in Giles and Craig Counties. Damage averaged 1 percent of total sample of trees in observation areas; static population indicated.

Compiled from information furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, university staffs, and WTT readers. Turf and tree specialists are urged to send reports of insect problems noted in their areas to: Insect Reports, WEEDS TREES AND TURF, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.