



National Arborist Association Class I safety award was presented to Hackett C. Wilson, right, Wilson Tree Company, Shelby, N. C., at the recent NAA summer meeting at Chicago. Making the presentation to Wilson is Kenneth P. Soergel, Gibsonia, Pa., president of NAA.

Proper Weed Control Aids Shelterbelt Tree Growth

Trees in windbreaks and shelterbelts often die within their first years of growth unless weeds are controlled, says Marvin Smith, extension forester at the University of Minnesota.

Simazine can be used effectively if the shelterbelt is clean-cultivated and the chemical applied on the cultivated ground. However, Smith cautions, it is not recommended for use on any species of poplar (cottonwood) or willow trees or for trees under three years of age. Also, simazine should not be used more than once a year, according to Smith.

Another herbicide, amizine, effectively cleans up plantations and shelterbelts where trees have become overgrown with annual weeds and grasses. Mow tall weeds as closely to the ground line as possible and remove them. Then spray the re-

growth with amizine when four to five inches tall.

As amizine can damage foliage of conifers and hardwoods, it should be sprayed directly on the weeds.

For more information, write for a copy of Forestry Fact Sheet No. 6, Bulletin Room, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Water Loss in Plants Studied in California

University of California at Davis researchers, hopeful of improving the internal water status of plants during adverse weather conditions, are experimenting with anti-transpirants (materials that prevent plants from losing too much water).

Limited UC experimentation has led researchers to speculate that using anti-transpirants are

beneficial to ornamentals in the following ways: (1) reduction of plant growth of nursery stock while held in nursery (2) prevention of wilting during transport and replanting (3) reduction of irrigation needs and watering traffic hazards, increase of range of useable plant species and reduction of pruning needs in highway landscaping (4) extension of shipping and display life of cut flowers (5) growth decrease that reduces pruning and maintenance costs of establishing plants; increase of plant varieties within parks plus better and longer-lasting blooms.

Foreign Tree Species Studied at Clemson U

Foresters at South Carolina's Clemson University are probing the question of whether or not desirable foreign tree species can grow in their state. Several hundred species have been planted in the university's arboretum for study and evaluation.

Although it is still too early to determine which trees can make it for certain, Clemson has reported favorably on several, including the Cedar of Lebanon, Oriental spruce and Storax—all Turkish species.

Three Zelkovas—Japanese imports that resemble the Dutch elm—planted five years ago are showing no evidence of serious insect or disease problems, according to the foresters. Therefore, when and if the Dutch Elm disease so prevalent in northeastern states spreads to South Carolina, Clemson may be able to suggest this species as a substitute able to withstand the disease.

The foresters report that they expect the various exotics to be helpful in forestry breeding work at the university in the years to come.