

Costs, Training, Chemicals

(Fun, Also) on 45th ISTC Agenda, Aug. 9-14

Chemical research and usage, business management, employee training, operating costs, shade tree evaluation, beautification techniques—these are subject areas for the 46th convention of the International Shade Tree Conference.

The week-long event, designed for business, education and pleasure is Aug. 9-14. The site is the Hotel Flagship-Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. Judging from past conventions, anywhere from 700 to 1,000 persons from several countries are expected.

"We especially want to emphasize that this convention is not limited to ISTC members; it's open to anyone," said E. C. Bundy, ISTC executive secretary. There is a nominal registration fee, he added.

General chairman of this year's convention is Frederick R. Micha, sales manager and consulting arbor-

ist for Monroe Tree Surgeons, Inc. Mrs. Micha is responsible for the ladies' program.

This year's theme is: "The World's Heritage—Trees."

Program organization will be similar to past conventions. Committee meetings, board sessions, caucuses and early registration take place on Saturday and Sunday. General sessions are all day Monday. Three separate but concurrent sessions run all day Tuesday for municipal, utility and commercial arborists.

Wednesday is the big day for tree industry equipment and products. Field demonstrations will be conducted all morning in Genesee Valley Park. However, more than 50 exhibit booths will be operating throughout the convention. The booths surround the main meeting

and banquet room. Exhibits open at 10 a.m. Sunday. A generous amount of time is scheduled for visiting the exhibits each day.

General sessions are again planned for Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. Post convention tours are planned for Friday and Saturday.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is scheduled to speak on environmental quality at the keynote luncheon, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Opening speaker is Dr. H. M. Cathey, leader of ornamentals investigations, at USDA's Beltsville, Md., research center. He is followed by Dr. L. C. Chadwick, executive director emeritus of ISTC.

It is difficult to summarize or even give a brief idea of the wealth of information that will be presented. At any rate, here are the

insect report



TURF INSECTS

BLUEGRASS WEBWORM (*Cranbus teterrellus*)

INDIANA: First adult of season taken by blacklight trap at Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, on May 22.

TREE INSECTS

WHITE-PINE APHID (*Cinara strobi*)

TENNESSEE: Very heavy on nursery and forest-grown white pine in east area.

ELM LEAF BEETLE (*Pyrrhalta luteola*)

ARIZONA: Infesting Chinese elms at Cherry, Yavapai County. UTAH: Damaged about 20 percent of elm leaf surface at Moab, Grand County. KANSAS: Larvae lightly damaged Siberian elm in Sedgwick County. Feeding by first-generation larvae heavy in Barton County.

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE (*Dendroctonus frontalis*)

VIRGINIA: Damage localized in several counties. Low temperatures killed up to 90% of overwintering broods in January in central and southern Piedmont but not along Coastal Plain. Some problems on Eastern Shore along state line.

FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR (*Malacosoma disstria*)

WEST VIRGINIA: Larva collected in Greenbrier Coun-

ty, 4 larvae in Upshur County, and larva in Summers County for new county records.

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR (*Estigmene acrea*)

ALABAMA: Larvae very heavy, emerged from marsh areas near Prichard, Chickasaw, and Plateau in Mobile County. Devoured willows, weeds, and garden crops.

LINDEN LOOPER (*Erannis tiliaria*)

PENNSYLVANIA: Heavy defoliation will occur again in Cornwall area, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, and near Pine Grove Furnace, southern Cumberland County. May increase substantially in other areas. Hatched in late April.

GEOMETRID MOTHS

MINNESOTA: *Alsophila pometaria* (fall cankerworm) and *Paleacrita vernata* (spring cankerworm) caused defoliation where populations heavy in Minneapolis and St. Paul area. More widespread than in 1969. Defoliation not severe except in several spots in St. Paul.

CONIFER SAWFLIES (*Neodiprion* spp.)

MISSOURI: *N. sertifer* (European pine sawfly) moderate to heavy on Scotch pine in Adair County. TENNESSEE: Probably *N. taedae linearis* caused major outbreak in central and west areas. Damage moderate to very heavy. Almost complete defoliation in some areas. Infestations more general and damage heavier than in 1969. Probably *N. pratti pratti* extensively damaged pines at Highland Rim. VIRGINIA: *N. pratti pratti* larval damage medium in some areas of Essex County.

BLACK-HEADED SAWFLY (*Tethida cordigera*)

MISSOURI: Heavy in nursery in Texas County; acre of green ash completely defoliated.

subject titles as they have been announced so far:

MONDAY, Aug. 10—Experimental work with polyurethane filler for tree cavities; systemic fungicides for controlling vascular diseases of shade trees; the beneficial relationship between tree roots and mycorrhizal fungi; pictorial review of shade tree evaluation; along the Woodland Trail; and green thumb tips for home gardeners.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, Commercial Arborists — Davey Tree Company training methods; Bartlett Tree Company training methods; standards and practices of arboriculture in the British Isles; legislation affecting arborists' business; to bid or not to bid on landscaping; and chemical control of water sprouts on landscape trees.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, Municipal Arborists—Waste wood disposal, incineration vs. utilization; highway beautification; downtown tree planting; beautification of parks; urban forestry as it applies to the municipal arborist; and urban forestry in Canada.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11, Utility Arborists—Right-of-way utilization by wildlife; future of herbicides; utilization of knapsack mistblower for chemical brush control; picloram basally applied for brush control on utility rights-of-way; the Microfoil boom, a three-year progress report; charting the course for the 70s; cost-sharing of trees involving overhead lines; arboricultural training in a public utility; and growth inhibitor developments.

WEDNESDAY (afternoon), Aug. 12—Street tree evaluation research; investigations on healing of tree wounds; outlook for progress in pesticide research; and an in-depth study of tree trimming.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13 — Urbana forestry, interface between man and environment; growth factors in trunk development of young trees; symptom circus; Connecticut's environmental policy; and Dutch Elm Disease vector research at the Delaware research laboratory.

The annual business session, with Richard E. Abbott, ISTC president, presiding, will be conducted Thursday morning from 11 until noon. The annual banquet, with the introduction of international officers, awards and entertainment, is Thursday evening beginning at 7:30.

A number of side trips and tours are planned during and after the convention. Two concurrent tours are scheduled Tuesday, beginning at 3 p.m. One is to visit Monroe Tree Surgeons, Inc.; the other is to High-



California Park and Recreation Society has presented its Citation Award to Dr. Richard W. Harris (second from left) of the Environmental Horticulture Department at the University of California, Davis. Pictured are, from the left, Palmer Slack, second vice-president of the organization; Harris; G. P. Robinson, park section past president; and Jack S. Duke, regional representative.

land Park. At 8 p.m., a water ballet will be performed by the Perkins Swim Club and East Ridge High School.

On Friday, a bus tour will be available to the Canadian Niagara Falls. Saturday's tour is by private cars of Monroe County Parks.

Plant Hormone Boosts Tree Seedling Growth

Wisconsin researchers have succeeded in boosting the growth of certain tree seedlings with the use of a plant hormone known as gibberellic acid.

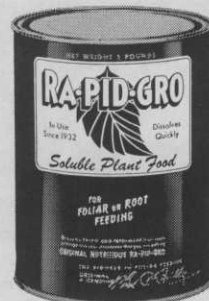
O. J. Attoe and F. L. Rasson, University of Wisconsin soil scientists, worked on cottonwood, silver maple and white ash, and found that the addition of up to 23 parts per million gibberellic acid in the nutrient solution under greenhouse conditions caused a considerable growth increase. This amount, however, has some side effects. It reduced the average weight of the leaves and roots of the cottonwood plants.

Applying two perforated polyethylene packets—about one-third ounce each—of 20-10-20 fertilizer with 0.1 and 0.5% gibberellic acid increased both height and weight of cottonwood plants in Kellner loamy sand in pots. Application of only one packet did not show an increase.

On Lapeer fine sandy loam soil in the field, application of 2-ounce packets of fertilizer with gibberellic acid did not show a significant increase in height and weight of cottonwood and silver maple.

The fertilizer packets have been developed to give a slow release of plant foods in the soil. Slow release of gibberellic acid is desirable because the hormone is destroyed rapidly by soil organisms.

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RAPID-GRO

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