

Lincoln, Neb., Ordinance Authorizes Tree Planting

On Mar. 22, 1971, the City Council of Lincoln, Neb., passed an ordinance authorizing the City Park and Recreation Department to plant trees on the city streets of Lincoln. This was in keeping with its past policy of being the state leader in the care of its city trees.

Lincoln has had a control program for Dutch Elm Disease since 1964 and feels this program has been very successful. To date, 12% of the original population of American Elms has been lost.

To maintain its title as a City of Trees, Lincoln felt this was the time to implement the City Tree Planting Program. A survey of the trees on some of the city streets has been completed, and on these streets the varieties of trees to be planted have been selected.

Lincoln plans to use 28 different varieties. The accent will be toward smaller flowering trees

matched to the planting space available.

The new ordinance prohibits planting trees closer than three feet to any sidewalk or curb. This will necessitate considerable planting behind the sidewalk. Fortunately, most of the property lines in Lincoln are four feet behind the sidewalk. This will make it quite easy to plant behind the sidewalk and not encroach on private property.

The City of Lincoln currently maintains a City Nursery stocked with 2,079 trees. A portion of these trees will be planted on the streets. Present department plans call for an expenditure of \$34,000 to purchase 2,800 trees in the spring of 1972. — DONALD J. SMITH, director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Lincoln.

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Burst of Interest for Old Circular

We enclose a copy of our Extension Circular #148, for which we suddenly have been receiving many requests. It surprised us until we read in one of the re-

quests that they had seen it listed in your March, 1971, issue. If you had seen this bulletin before you listed it, we are wondering if you would have offered it. Factually, for 1962, it was correct — but methods and chemicals have changed tremendously since that time. Of course, the circular is still available, under that date, but we are asking ourselves if you should print some sort of "corrective thinking" in your next issue to keep your readers straightened out with the fact that they are receiving an outdated circular. — B. MONAHAN, publications, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Rhode Island.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We regret the outdated circular has been publicized. In our screening process, we tried to list only those publications that were published in the past two or three years. Unfortunately, the list of publications available from Rhode Island did not indicate that Circular #148 was nine years old.

insect report



INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

BOXWOOD LEAFMINER

(*Monarthropalups buxi*)

VIRGINIA: Damage heavy on large planting of American boxwood in Amelia County. Reports indicate heavy damage statewide.

AN ARMORED SCALE

(*Odonaspis penicillata*)

FLORIDA: All stages collected on stems and leaves of bamboo plant at Summerland Key, Monroe County. This is a new county record.

HOLLYHOCK WEEVIL

(*Apion longirostre*)

MISSOURI: Adults collected in blacklight trap in Platte County. This is a new county record.

TREE INSECTS

A CONIFER APHID

(*Cinara curvipes*)

WASHINGTON: Damage serious to recently transplanted alpine firs brought to Yakima County from Cascade foothills.

BAGWORM

(*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*)

ARKANSAS: Populations epidemic during summer 1970 in northwest area. Radiographs show heavy winter egg survival. Should survival be above average, populations may be widespread and severe during 1971.

BARK BEETLES

(*Dendroctonus* spp.)

ALABAMA: *D. frontalis* (southern pine beetle) and *D. terebrans* (black turpentine beetle) damaged isolated pines in Mobile County; numerous pines died during March. SOUTH CAROLINA: *D. terebrans* remains at epidemic level in Sand Hills and Cheraw State Forests located in north-central area of State.

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

(*Dendroctonus frontalis*)

Populations increased to serious levels in Tusquitee and Cheach districts of Nantahahala National Forest in western NORTH CAROLINA, and in Tellico district of Cherokee National Forest of TENNESSEE. Heavy timber losses occurred in Accomack County, VIRGINIA. Populations in SOUTH CAROLINA collapsed during summer 1970, currently very light. Also light in TEXAS, LOUISIANA, and MISSISSIPPI, but heavy brood densities could result in timber losses this spring.

WALKINGSTICK

(*Diapheromera femorata*)

ARKANSAS: Defoliation of hardwoods heaviest in recent years. Heavy defoliation on 85,000 acres out of 132,729 acres.