



ACUPUNCTURE FOR DYING ELMS has saved one 60 foot tall specimen. Wilfred Weber, a Kitchener, Ontario, blacksmith hammered galvanized nails into a diseased elm tree six years ago. He read about this remedy for Dutch Elm disease after reading a newspaper article in which a horticulturist said soil deficiency of some metallic elements often was responsible for the disease.

ONE HUNDRED TWO YEARS AGO James Ingalls on the floor of the United States Senate said, "Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass."

NOISE POLLUTION IS NOT A 20TH Century phenomenon. As far back as the Roman Empire, there were noise ordinances passed. Noise pollution is an ever growing problem, however. Sound is measured in decibel (dB) and scaled to a range of 0 to 120 dB. Unlike other forms of pollution, the decibel is not additive. If two sources of 40 dB are combined, the total sound is not 80 but 43 dB.

The effects of noise on man can be broken down into three areas — physiological, physical and psychological. A constant exposure to noise levels greater than 85 to 90 dB can result in permanent damage to parts of the ear that even surgery cannot repair. Other physiological effects include fatigue, constriction of blood vessels and pupil dilation.

One physical effect of noise is speech interference. Loud noises also cause an automatic increase in the level of one's voice.

Psychological effects of noise can be described as disturbing, annoying, and at times create reactions of fear.

Transportation sounds are a major part of the noise pollution problem. The most irritating noises come from unmuffled motorcycles, autos and large trucks. Aircraft hold a close second. It's a good idea to wear acoustical ear muffs or plugs when working around noise producing equipment.

NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC RUBBER may be used in the application of insecticides and herbicides in the

future. N. F. Cardarelli, University of Akron, says that a non-persistent chemical protectant dissolved in natural or synthetic rubber could be released slowly to maintain a very low level of the chemical in the environment. The overall amount of a chemical needed will probably never exceed three percent of that conventionally used.

PLASTIC GRASS AND PLANTS ARE OUT for the city of Los Angeles. The city's Public Works Committee voted to bar the use of plastic grass and plants for the 1972-73 season. Only living greenery will be allowed. The ban came following a public protest over the use of plastic trees in a highway dividing strip in southern Los Angeles. The trees were removed.

GENETICALLY RESISTANT SEEDLINGS may keep deer and rabbit damage to a minimum in Douglas-fir forests. Recent work in the Pacific Northwest by the Forest Service proves both the presence and the heritability or resistance traits in Douglas-fir. Unlike artificial repellents, resistant trees could provide year-round protection for as long as needed. However, it may

take a decade to intensify resistance or to breed seedling stock in the amounts required. Physical research is underway to determine chemical factors underlying resistance.

THE TRIAD CONCEPT although basic to the plant pathologist, is often neglected in disease control programs. Plant disease does not always occur when a pathogen is present. A susceptible plant and a favorable environment are needed to complete the triangle. The absence of any one or more of the tree components of this triad results in no disease, a fact that can work to the benefit of the grower. If he finds the pathogen hard-to-control, he has the alternate choice of changing the environment or the plant.

HACKETT WILSON, a retired arborist in North Carolina, still has tree roots set deep in Tar-Heel soil. He is the former owner of Wilson Tree Co. and past president of the National Arborist Association and the International Shade Tree Conference. According to the **Charlotte Observer** he has recently helped beautify the streets of Shelby, N. C. His nearly half-century of tree experience bring a wealth of knowledge to the job.



Here's the hard-working cogs who will make the wheels turn at the International Shade Tree Conference 48th annual convention, Newporter Inn, Newport Beach, Calif., Aug. 13-17. Nearly 800 people are expected to attend. Standing (l-r) are: William T. Bell, president of the Western Chapter and General Chairman of this year's convention; C. Elmer Lee, transportation chairman; Gene Himelick, executive director, I.S.T.C.; Cal Bundy, executive secretary, I.S.T.C.; and, John F. Cyprien, assistant general chairman of I.S.T.C.