

Shade Trees Symbols Of Freedom

International Shade Tree Conference Report



General chairman Daniel W. Warren, Jr. opens the 49th convention. More than 900 ISTC members and guests attended the Boston meeting.

"A Tree Party In Bean Town" turned out a record crowd as more than 900 delegates attended the 49th annual convention of the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc., in August.

This was the first time since 1960 that ISTC had met in Boston and the warm hospitality of the New Englanders prevailed throughout the meeting to make it a success. A program as varied in scope as the members who registered and yet as comprehensive in subject coverage as a professional spray job sounded the bass drum of realism for every speaker.

Although the local papers carried little, if any, reports as to the magnitude of the meeting, it is of interest to note that most arborists went home knowing much more about the environment, pesticides, disease control, physical damage of shade trees and a host of other important subjects. More specifically, the subjects discussed will likely play a decisive role in shaping events of the future for the arborist — and the general public.

Probably the hottest subject — and best attended — on the program was the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act

(FEPCA). Acting as interpreter between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the arborist was Hyland R. Johns Jr., Asplundh Tree Expert Co., Jenkintown, Pa. He cut through much of the bureaucratic language surrounding the new law and explained the act in common terms to the group.

Using two slide projectors and two screens, Johns reviewed the need for governing the use of environmental protection chemicals and the need for developing criteria to regulate the application of these products. He pointed out that about 70 percent of the population lives on about 3 percent of the land. Agricultural and forest land is being turned into parking lots, shopping center, housing and other uses at the rate of 1.2 million acres per year.

We've had control of the manufacture, registration and shipment of pesticides since 1947, said Johns. The new law expands this control to include users and applicators of these materials.

He pointed out that FEPCA is complex. When it was passed late last year (See WTT, Nov. 1972, p. 7), only certain parts became effective immediately. There was a specific timetable set up in EPA for

the rest of the law. This is:

- Jan. 21, 1973 — Publication of Disposal and Storage Regulations. Proposed regulations were actually published May 23, 1973; final version to be published near the end of the year.
- Oct. 21, 1973 — Publish standards for application certification; Publish regulations for registration of establishments.
- Oct. 21, 1974 — Promulgation of regulations governing classifications and registration of all pesticides.
- Oct. 21, 1975 — Deadline for state compliance on certification of applicators.
- Oct. 21, 1976 — Certification of applicators and registration/ (continued on next page)

News And Opinion...

By JAS

The afternoon session of the commercial and municipal arborists turned out to be rather lively. It opened with a speech on "Research Developments and EPA Regulations Affecting Dutch Elm Disease Control," by Dr. Charles L. Wilson of the Shade Tree Laboratory, a USDA funded institution in Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Wilson drew his conclusions from research conducted by the Shade Tree Laboratory and studies at universities and labora-

tories. It is well-known that many tax dollars have been used to investigate pressure injection and Wilson has been a strong proponent of this method of injection over the low or no pressure injection.

He pointed out early in his speech that knowledge in the area of pressure injection is limited. Yet he said that this is where the action is today. "Up to now we have been letting the tree do the work of carrying ma-

terial," he said.

Ignoring the manufacturers of low or no pressure injectors, he affirmatively stated that high pressure "is the best way to get material into the tree. It beats the Mauget injector," he alledged.

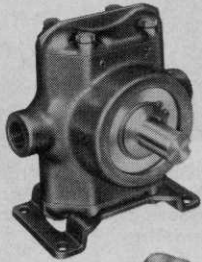
Yet Wilson could offer no proof or solid conclusions for his beliefs. He stated that currently there is no labelling for pressure injection of benomyl into trees. "Everything is experimental," he

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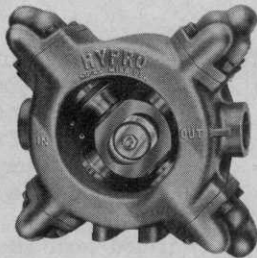
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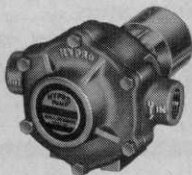
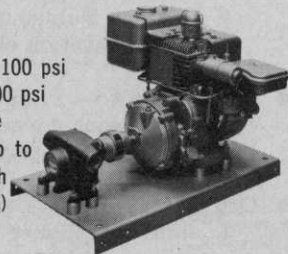
25 gpm output
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ROLLER PUMPS

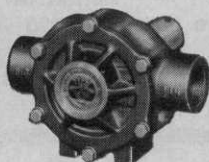
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A colonial militia replete with fife and drum and honor guard demonstrated their authenticity during the opening session. The New England Chapter, ISTC, was host for this year's meeting.

reclassification of all pesticides.

Hyland Johns said that although this is a Federal law, it is basically designed to be administered by the various states. "Any state that makes a reasonable effort to comply with this new pesticide control act will be allowed to administer its own program," he said. "Many of the details have yet to be worked out at Federal and state levels. Guidelines are being written for benefit of the states, but they are not law — and they can be changed. Our job will now be to work with the states as they implement FEPCA."

The next day delegates toured the Arnold Arboretum, an expansive tree sanctuary. It is directed by Dr. Richard A. Howard. A cafeteria ap-

proach of activities surrounded the day. Commercial field demonstrations by allied manufacturers of equipment and chemicals were on display near the main gate of the Arboretum. Buckets, chain saws, chippers, sprayers, tree spades, and other power tools were demonstrated for arborists. Of particular interest was the new "whisper chipper" by Asplundh. Its noise emission is well under the maximum.

In addition, classes in Bonsai, poisonous plants, terrarium construction and maintenance, and other interesting programs were offered to men and women alike.

Bus tours of the Arboretum grounds were scheduled throughout the day.

In the session involving utility



Delegates visited with manufacturers of tree care equipment at the exhibit area. Exhibitors also demonstrated equipment at the exhibit area. Exhibitors also demonstrated equipment during the field day.



Supplier personnel and delegates exchange ideas about equipment needs. Operator safety and performance were stressed both at the static display and in the demonstration area.

arboriculture, Robert J. Kelly, regional representative of Detroit Edison Co. said that the business of starting and maintaining good public relations appears to be gaining interest. He mentioned that while public relations is being honest with yourself and your fellow man, the ultimate responsibility for the success or failure of a P. R. program lies with the firm's chief executive officer.

Kelly cited several instances where good internal relations — one key to external or public relations — built company goodwill. He also listed the ten commandments of human relations as a guideline to follow for a public relations program. They are: 1. speak to people; 2. smile at people; 3. call people by name; 4. be friendly and helpful; 5. be cordial; 6. be genuinely interested in people; 7. be generous with praise; 8. show consideration to others; 9. be thoughtful of other's opinions; 10. be alert to give service.

A panel discussion on rights-of-way clearing was held in the afternoon. Speaking on his experiences as supervisor of chemical programs for Penn Line Service, Inc. Scottsdale, Pa., John Lee Gillespie told the audience about some of the methods he's employed in removing brush from rights-of-way. He said that prior to burning bans, brush would be cut and burned and stumps would be disposed. But now different methods are used. He discussed in detail the use of tree chippers manufactured by Morbark Corporation. He also pointed out that most

rights-of-ways, once they are cleared, have their brush managed and controlled by means of herbicides. However, there is an increasing need in some areas for mechanical methods of brush control to augment these chemical methods, he said.

He mentioned his experiences with equipment such as National Hydro-Ax and Brush Hog as a means of keeping brush in check.

William J. Neidig, vice president, Asplundh Brush Control, Hamden, Conn. then talked about the changes in public attitude in the past two

decades. "Twenty years ago the announcement of a new transmission line was a symbol of prosperity," he said. "Today the announcement of a new transmission line is considered an encroachment on the environment."

Neidig said that about 3,600 electric utilities in the U. S. operate over 300,000 miles of overhead lines which occupy 4 million acres of land for rights-of-way. "With the demand for electric power doubling every ten years, it is estimated that approximately 100,000 miles of new

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F. Lewis Dinsmore, new ISTC president, proceeds to the rostrum during the opening session. He is followed by Daniel W. Warren, Jr., general chairman, and Dr. John A. Weidhaas, Jr. ISTC past president.

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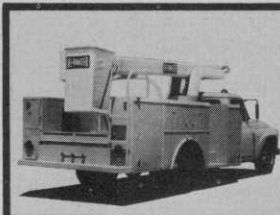


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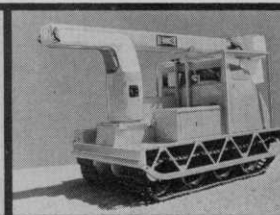
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ISTC officers for 1973-74 are: (l-r standing) L. C. Chadwick, exec. director emeritus; E. B. Himelick, exec. director; Dan Neely, editor; Cal Bundy, exec. secretary; (l-r seated) John Z. Duling, president-elect; F. L. Dinsmore, president; ohn Weidhaas, Jr. past president; and Jack R. Rogers, vice president.

ISTC REPORT

(from page 27)

transmission lines will be constructed on 1½ million acres of right-of-way each decade for the balance of this century," he said.

He appealed for proper route selection and accepted procedures on rights-of-way clearing to make transmission lines more compatible with the environment. He also suggested that general practices such as vegetation screens and utility access roads be adapted nationwide.

Panel moderator, Richard E. Abbott, supervisor right-of-way maintenance, Ohio Power, Canton, Ohio then called on Robert D. Palmer, Dayton Power & Light, Dayton, Ohio to discuss the air curtain destructor. Palmer described the brush destructor as the circulating of air over a fire pit with clean products of complete combustion emitted. This is not necessarily so, he said. There is smoke and burning particle emissions.

He pointed to these disadvantages of the machine: 1. a property owner's refusal to allow the pit to be dug; 2. environmental consequences, meaning soil disturbance, soil condition and pit location; 3. safety hazards, should the pit cave in.

Palmer said that he is convinced that "when the total impact on the environment is actually measured, open burning of seasoned brush piles will prove to be less damaging to the environment and future ecology of the immediate area than the operation of an air curtain incinerator."

During the morning session of the municipal arboriculturists, Jack Rogers, superintendent of street trees, City of Los Angeles, discussed the topic "Should We Plant Trees Along Our City Streets?" Rogers said no. Trees planted along standard streets are a hold-over from the days of the horse. With today's number of vehicles, people and services all competing for the street and the adjacent tree lawn, the tree is at a decided disadvantage. It has little chance of survival.

Rogers proposed that tree planting easements be secured, the same as those used by utility and sewer companies. "This will place the tree outside the roadway and some distance from the conflicting elements," he said.

In the session of commercial arboriculture, Dr. David R. Houston, research plant pathologist, Northeast Forest Experiment Station, Hamden, Pa., reported on "Dieback and Decline — Diseases Initiated By Stresses, Including Defoliation." Dr. Houston said that stress refers to environmental pressure which brings about changes in a tree's physiology, form, or structure and predispose it to invasion by organisms which a tree normally can resist.

He said that dieback-decline was a progressive disease condition begun when trees are altered initially by stress and continued through the invasion of organisms of "secondary action." Examples of dieback were reported in ash, beech bark, and defoliation initiating decline in sugar maple and oak.

Dr. Houston said that ecological relationships are playing a bigger role in tree decline. Where areas have been defoliated by gypsy moth year after year, the incidence of decline is greater than elsewhere, he said.

He concluded his remarks by saying that "the incidence and severity of the dieback-decline disease will continue to increase as the number and diversity of stress factors increase with our expanding urbanizing society."

New officers for 1973-74 year are: F. Lewis Dinsmore, Dinsmore Tree Service, St. Louis, Mo., president; John Z. Duling, Duling Tree Expert Company, Muncie, Ind., president-elect; Jack R. Rogers, superintendent of Street Trees, City of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Calif., vice-president.

Awards presented at the annual banquet on the last evening of the convention included: Award of Merit, Keith L. Davey, Belmont, Calif.; H. N. Engledow, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Albert W. Meserve, Danbury, Conn. Honorary Membership, Dr. Samuel Ayres Jr. M. D., Los Angeles, Calif. Honorary Life Membership, Henry Vaughn-Eames, Stockton, New Jersey; C. Elmer Lee, Rosemead, Calif.; and Philip L. Rusden, Greenwich, Conn.

Next year's convention dates are Aug. 18-22. This will be the golden anniversary of ISTC. The 50 year celebration will be held at the Marriott Motor Inn, Atlanta, Ga.

Oregon Seed Trade Assn. Grants \$3500 In Scholarships

The Oregon Seed Trade Association made scholarship grants to Oregon State University and Linn Benton Community College totalling \$3,500.

Firms assisting in the grants are Berger Plate, Derry Warehouse, Western Seed, International Seeds, Jenks-White Seed Co., Mid-Valley Agricultural Products, Normarc, Northrup-King, Lee Olsen, Pacific Supply Coop, Pickseed West, and Wm. K. Wiley Co.

Chairman Lee Olsen announced the grants. Serving on his committee were Russell Stark, Richard Bailey, and James Carnes. Recipients were Ronald Cook, Canby; Cathy Arms, Rickreall; James Van Leeuwen, Halsey; Mark Dickman, Silverton; John Flanagan, Junction City; Lyman Lacy, Tangent, and Charles Gregory, Lebanon.