What Is The Real Value of a Tree?

ASCA Meeting Report

At the eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Consulting Arborists a panel of the members plus speakers from the Internal Revenue Services, the insurance industry, and the state treasurer's office of Florida, sought information on something which Joyce Kilmer knew in 1913.

When Kilmer wrote his poem "Trees" he knew the value of a tree. And today the arborists are still looking for a tree evaluation formula which will be satisfactory to the homeowner who loses a tree, the insurance company which is asked to pay on a tree-loss, and the IRS which takes a close look at casualty losses claimed on income tax returns.

An interesting tie-in between Joyce Kilmer who was killed in World War I and the arborist of 1974 was brought about by Rutgers University, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The University presented to the American Society of

power class or better Call LEHARA to-

day about Hydro-Flail.

Consulting Arborists a gavel and block made from the wood of the old Kilmer oak.

Joyce 'Kilmer was a student at Rutgers University prior to his enlistment in the army, and on the campus was a huge white oak said to have inspired his now-famous poem. The tree was finally taken down in 1963 after years of gradual decline. At that time it was 68 feet tall, had a spread of 108 feet, and a trunk diameter of 54 inches. From the wood of the old tree, Rutgers University made the gavel and block presented to ASCA President Walter Morrow at the recent meetings.

At the annual meeting in Tampa, Florida, ASCA devoted three days to discussions of tree values. Ray Gustin, Jr. (Maryland) headed a panel of guest speakers consisting of Internal Revenue Agent John Pitcher from the Tampa offices, William McCue from the Florida state treasurer's office in Tallahassee,

and William Carter from the General Adjustment Bureau in Tampa.

Following their discussions on what they thought a tree was worth, the ASCA membership set out to update their viewpoints to be more in line with ours. Case history committee chairman, Fred Micha (New York) was instructed to immediately contact the National Insurance Associations in an attempt to reconsider their 1954 declaration that maximum payment for tree loss on a homeowner policy was \$250.

Past president Dr. L. C. Chadwick (Ohio), with a panel of two nurserymen Valleau Curtis (New York) and Arnold Webster (lowa), and three well recognized "big tree" movers - William Rea (Mass.), Edwin Irish (Mich.), and O. J. Andersen (Texas), supplied fuel for the burning of the old fashioned ideas of tree values. The ASCA nurserymen presented actual figures on costs of raising various kinds and sizes of shade trees, and the ASCA "big tree" movers quoted costs of moving and planting the large specimens to replace those lost by hurricane, lightning or other types of casualties.

It is the anticipation of ASCA that the continued examination of all facts dealing with tree costs will bear fruit in the acceptance of more realistic values for tree losses by both the insurance companies and the Internal Revenue

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cuts grass and brush on banks more than 17 feet above ground level with side reach of more than 15 feet. And it fits on most tractors in 40 horse-

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Author of the recent book, "The Private Practioner in Agriculture", Dr. Robert S. Cox of Lake Worth, recounted many of the interesting portions of his book as he addressed the meetings. Cox, a former university professor now in the field of private consultation work, described the pitfalls to be avoided while consulting as well as highlighting the methods which proved most beneficial to him.

W. Doyle Kincade (Colorado) presented a self-contained package he developed for showing to school children as well as adult groups. The two 35mm projectors synchronized with tape recorder fascinated even the more "hardened" ASCA members as the story of the trees - woods- rivers - streams un-

fold in picture and sound.

During the final business sessions the following were elected to lead ASCA during 1974: W. Roland Shannon (Penn.), President; O. J. Anderson (Texas), President-Elect; F. Earle Martin (Ontario), Vice President; William P. Lanphear (Ohio), Secretary-Treasurer. Directors are: Walter J. Barrows (Cal.), Wilfrid Wheeler, Jr. (Mass.), Charles H. Michler (Kentucky), and Arnold Webster (Iowa). Walter P. Morrow (Penn.), as immediate Past President will also serve on the Board of Directors. Dr. Spencer H. Davis, Jr. was reappointed as the Executive Director.

Chelated Micronutrients From New Plant

Agriculture has better access to a supply of fully chelated micronutrients with the opening of a new production plant at the Western Division of Dow Chemical U.S.A., Pittsburg, Calif.

The new plant, which began operation in late February, is the only facility west of Freeport, Texas, designed specifically for the production of chelated micronutrients.

Manufactured products will be marketed primarily in the western U.S., but also will be available to the general national agricultural market as well.

The plant will initially produce Versene AG brand one-pound zinc micronutrient, one of five fully chelated micronutrients available under the Versene AG and Versenol AG trademark.

Versene AG one-pound zinc contains one pound of fully chelated zinc in every gallon. It requires less storage and handling and is simple to formulate.

Dow recommends for use alone, in combination with fertilizers or as foliar spray. They are most effective when placed in the root zone during planting or moved into the soil by irrigation, tillage or rainfall.

Rates of application will vary depending upon the severity of the deficiency, climate and soil conditions

and method of application.

For further information, contact Dow Chemical U.S.A., Designed Products Department, 2040 Dow Center, Midland, Mich. 48640.

Environmental Stress Victimizes Windbreaks

USDA foresters say that trees established in the Plains are subjected to greater stresses in moisture, temperature, and wind than trees in naturally forested areas. To avoid further jeopardizing these trees' existence, they advise extra protection from outside agents such as insects.

According to officials at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, frequent tree inspections and early recognition of insect damage are the main ingredients of an effective insect control program.

The most common insects attacking windbreaks in the Plains' areas are leaf eaters. These insects may include spring and fall cankerworms, tent caterpillars, webworms, bagworms, elm leaf beetles and grasshoppers.

Insects can cause defoliation and repeated attacks can seriously weaken and ultimately kill a tree. Trees weakened by insects are also more susceptible to

various diseases.

Whenever insect damage is suspected, tree owners are advised to collect specimens of the insect and damaged area for identification. These specimens will enable a county agent or extension service entomologist to identify the insect; determine the need for control, and advise on control measures.

Sevin insecticide is widely recommended and used for control of insects plaguing Plains trees. It may be applied with ground application equipment at the rate of 1 lb. active Sevin per gallon of water. It also may be applied by air.

Sevin is cleared for control of a number of shade tree, ornamental and turf insects. It is biodegradable and is low in toxicity to people, farm animals, birds and fish.

Microfiche Catalog System Speeds Parts Indexing

Ryan turf care equipment has converted its parts catalogs into a microfiche system.

Microfiche are 4 by 6-inch film cards that are indexed for quick access through a reader. A parts page is reduced 24 times in size on a microfiche card.

Compatable systems already in use throughout the industry assure simplicity, speed and standardization. The microfiche system will also enable dealers to free up counter space previously devoted to parts catalogs. The system was developed by Xerox and was introduced in April.



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