



PROHORT

Vol. ~~19~~, No. 3

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Summer 1995

LANDSCAPE WEED ID & MANAGEMENT

Monday, July 17, 9 a.m. to Noon, CUH
\$15; fee includes parking and coffee break

Seminar earns 3 hours WSDA Pesticide Recertification Credit

Instructor: Kassim Al-Khatib, Extension Weed Specialist & Assistant Weeds Scientist, WSU-NW Research Unit, Mt. Vernon

Learn to identify frequently encountered landscape weeds and study their lifecycles. Session will include discussions on cultural, biological and chemical management strategies, including a review of products, restrictions and other issues.

You may bring samples along for identification and discussion. Seminar designed for entry to intermediate level professionals.

STAKING, CABLING & BRACING TREES & WOODY PLANTS

Wednesday, August 30, 9 a.m. to Noon, Washington Park Arboretum Graham Visitors Center
\$15; fee includes coffee break & special literature

Seminar earns 3 Continuing Education Units under the International Society of Arboriculture Certification Program.

Instructors: Lou Stubecki, ISA Certified Arborist, Washington Park Arboretum; David Zuckerman, Lead Gardener/Acting Horticulturist, Washington Park Arboretum

When is it necessary to stake, cable or brace a tree or woody plant in the landscape? How is it done? Learn the reasoning behind using each of these management methods. Observe demonstrations of the equipment and techniques used by staff in Washington Park Arboretum, and evaluate examples of work previously completed. Seminar designed for entry to intermediate level professionals.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE SUMMER

COURSES: Rhododendrons & Azaleas; Creative Flower Arranging; Native Plants in the Landscape; Container Gardening; Basic Floral Design; Mixed Border Practicum; Advanced Pruning; Accessible Garden Design; Weed Identification & Management; Introduction to Horticulture; Landscape Appreciation; Horticultural Careers; Greenhouse Studies; Ferns & Fern Allies; Turf Equipment Operations. For registration information, call (206) 640-1679.

PROHORT BOOKSHELF

by Valerie Easton, CUH Horticultural Librarian

Hours are Mondays, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Tuesdays through Fridays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except holidays. Phone: (206) 685-8033. Miller Library will be closed Tuesday, July 4 and Monday, September 4.

New titles of interest:

A Handbook for Garden Designers, by Rosemary Alexander. London: Villiers House, 1994.

Home Landscapes: Planting Design and Management, by Edward C. Martin and Pete Melby. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1994.

How To Find a Good Job Working With Plants, Trees, and Flowers, by Francis X. Jozwik. Mills, Wyoming: Andmar Press, 1994.

The Northwest Gardeners' Resource Directory, 6th edition, by Stephanie Feeney. Bellingham, WA: Cedarcroft Press, 1995.

Pesticide Regulation Handbook: A Guide for Users, by Jan Greene. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers, 1994.

Professional Landscape Management, by David L. Hensley. Champaign, IL: Stipes Publishing, 1994.

Tree Planning: A Guide to Public Involvement in Forest Stewardship, by Joan E. Vance. Vancouver, BC: BC Public Interest Advocacy Centre, 1990.

Tree-Pruning Guidelines, 1st edition. Savoy, IL: International Society of Arboriculture, 1995.

Wetlands: Mitigating and Regulating Development Impacts, 2nd edition, by David Salvesen. Washington DC: Urban Land Institute, 1994.

The Washington Garden Clinic continues through the spring and summer months at CUH, every Monday night from 4 to 8 p.m., except holidays, offering plant identification, library resources, and Master Gardeners to answer gardening and plant pest questions.

BOOK AVAILABLE:

URBAN FOREST LANDSCAPES: Integrating Multidisciplinary Perspectives

Edited by Gordon A. Bradley, professor of forest planning at the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington.

This book represents the contributions by twenty specialists at the Urban Forest Landscapes Symposium hosted by CUH in March, 1993. It is available through University Press.

Several articles outline the development of urban forestry in the United States and the use of trees in urban environments in the European and North American cultural tradition. Others consider the environmental setting; the level of scientific knowledge, public policy and perceptions of land management needs, human needs, land use laws and regulations, political and administrative issues, and economic approaches. Another group of articles discuss scenic value, management of greenbelts and forest remnants, wildlife habitat design, energy-efficient landscapes, water conservation, and fire-safe landscapes. A final section focuses on sustainability of urban forest landscapes, both from a conceptual perspective and by presenting two practical case studies of managed forests in an urban environment.

The multidisciplinary approach of this book recognizes the dilemma that in the attempt to solve problems by developing landscapes that address specific goals such as fire safety, energy and water conservation, and wildlife preservation, other problems are sometimes created because scientific knowledge is lacking or because not all aspects of the situation have been considered. *Urban Forest Landscapes* takes a critical look at the current state of knowledge and research in the field, and at how available information is applied in the urban setting.

ABSTRACT THINKING:

Research Abstracts of Interest for Your Review

Compiled by Dave Stockdale, CUH Education Director

Abstracts reprinted here were selected to represent the broad variety of topics of interest to our readership and are not necessarily intended as endorsements of the research or researchers represented. We strongly suggest that you read the complete articles to fully evaluate the merits of the information provided and possible applications to your work situation. All journals cited are available at the Miller Library at CUH.

Is Lateral Strength in Trees Controlled by Lateral Mechanical Stress?

Wolfgang A. Albrecht, Klaus A. Bethge and Claus G. Mattheck. *Journal of Arboriculture* 21(2): 83-87. March, 1995.

It is shown experimentally that lateral tensile stresses perpendicular to the fiber orientation computed for three ash trees under wind loading are well correlated to lateral strength perpendicular to the grain. These measurements were done with cores taken from trees with an increment borer and broken with a fractometer. Lateral stresses can lead to delamination of wood. This danger is minimized by local distribution of strength according to lateral stresses.

A Critical Analysis of the Role of Trees in Damage to Low Rise Buildings

Michael Lawson and Dealga O'Callaghan. *Journal of Arboriculture* 21(2): 90-97. March, 1995.

Trees have been blamed for damage to building foundations in the United Kingdom. This has resulted in large numbers of high value insurance claims. Trees exert their influence through removal of moisture from clay soils. The existing data do not adequately explain the problem. A review of the situation as related to trees, biology, soil, water relations, and the effects of climate is presented. The published data are shown to be inadequate. A working model of how trees affect clay soils is proposed which explains the observed patterns. The need for greater interaction between the arborist and the structural and building professionals is emphasized.

Pesticide Drift: Indiscriminately from the Skies

Caroline Cox. *Journal of Pesticide Reform* 15(1): 2-6. Spring, 1995.

Pesticide drift is unavoidable whenever pesticides are applied. Drift is greatest from aerial applications, when typically 40% of the pesticide applied is lost to drift. Ground applications of pesticides can drift for hundreds of feet. Health effects of drift are difficult to study, but several careful studies have documented health problems related to drift exposure. There is no simple solution to drift problems. Changes in application techniques, setting up buffer zones, and systems for notifying residents about pesticide applications can all help.

Urban Tree Residues: Results of the First National Inventory

Jack Whittier, Denise Rue and Scott Haase. *Journal of Arboriculture* 21(2): 57-62. March, 1995.

The volume and characteristics of urban tree residues associated with tree pruning and other urban forestry activities have never been well documented, yet disposal of this residue is subject to increasing regulatory actions. The regulatory actions have a considerable impact on the activities of commercial, utility, and municipal tree care operations. This paper reports the results of the first national inventory of the volume and characteristics of urban tree residues. Residues are classified as follows: chips, logs, mixed wood, tops and brush, leaves, lawn clippings, and stumps. Generators of residues include the following: commercial tree care firms, municipal park and recreation departments, municipal tree care divisions, county tree care divisions, electric/telephone utility power line maintenance departments, nurseries, orchards, and landscapers. The national inventory assesses volume, characteristics, and disposal of the residue on both a regional basis as well as by size of metropolitan area. Finally, irregular residue inputs associated with natural disasters are discussed.

Evaluation of Products to Enhance Tree Stump Decay

Gary W. Hickman and Ed Perry. *HortTechnology* 4(4): 367-368. October/December, 1994.

Three commercially available tree stump removal products: Dexol Stump Remover, Cooke Stump Remover & Potassium Nitrate, and Lily/Miller Stump Remover and Potassium Nitrate, as well as three nitrogen-containing fertilizers—potassium nitrate (13-0-45), ammonium nitrate (34-0-0), and ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) were evaluated for their ability to hasten decomposition of the stumps of two tree species (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh. and *Paulownia tomentosa* (Thumb.) Steud.). None of the products accelerated decay in either species after 8 weeks.

A Window Into Below-ground Growth of Landscape Trees: Implications for Transplant Success

Roger Harris, Nina L. Bassuk and Thomas H. Whitlow. *HortTechnology* 4(4): 368-371. October/December, 1994.

Root and shoot phenology were observed, and root length within rootballs were calculated for *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh. (green ash), *Quercus coccinea* Muenchh. (scarlet oak), *Corylus colurna* L. (Turkish hazelnut), and *Syringa reticulata* (Blume) Hara 'Ivory Silk' (tree lilac) trees established in a rhizotron. Easy-to-transplant species (green ash and tree lilac) had more root length within rootballs than difficult-to-

transplant species (Turkish hazelnut and scarlet oak). Shoot growth began before root growth on all species except scarlet oak, which began root and shoot growth simultaneously. Fall root growth ceased for all species just after leaf drop. Implications for tree transplanting are discussed.

ProHort Seminars are planned cooperatively by UW Center for Urban Horticulture and WSU Cooperative Extension—King County.

The Center for Urban Horticulture is dedicated to research, teaching and public service concerning the selection, management, and role of plants and of ecosystems in urban landscapes.

PROHORT Seminar Registration

___ LANDSCAPE WEED ID & MANAGEMENT	\$15.00
___ STAKING, CABLING & BRACING TREES & WOODY PLANTS	\$15.00

TOTAL: \$ ___

Group Rates: five or more persons, less 20%. Group registrations must be accompanied by ONE check or purchase order at least one week in advance.

Portion of fees may cover refreshments and speaker expense.

Make checks payable to the University of Washington; receipts available at the door. Mail payment and registration to: Center for Urban Horticulture/ProHort, University of Washington, Box 354115, Seattle, WA 98195-4115. For information, call 685-8033.

Name / Company Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Day Phone

Evening Phone

To request disability accommodation contact the Office of the ADA Coordinator, at least ten days in advance of an event: 543-6450 (voice) 543-6452 (TDD); 685-3885 (FAX) access@u.washington.edu (email)

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