

Vol. 14, No. 26

Spring 1997

SPRING BORDER MANAGEMENT

Tuesday, April 15, 9 a.m. to Noon Bellevue Botanic Garden Visitors Center \$15; pre-registration required, size limited to 35 participants

WSDA Pesticide Recertification credits pending.

INSTRUCTORS: Carrie Becker, Landscape Designer/ Consultant and Instructor, Edmonds Community College; Mary Robson, WSU Area Extension Horticulturist.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: This program focuses on working successfully with border materials during the transitions from early to late spring into early summer. We will address the use of spring-blooming bulbs for naturalizing and discuss disease problems of lilies and other perennills. Understanding plant needs relative to site conditions and design goals allows for proper selection and placement in the landscape. The herbaceous displays at the garden will be toured to illustrate planting schemes and review plant culture and management issues.

HYDRIC SOILS: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

Six-part course: Tuesday, May 20, 27, June 3, 10, from 6:30 to 9 p.m., and Saturdays, June 7, 14, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Douglas Classroom, Union Bay, plus two field trips \$165; fee includes Course Syllabus and Hydric Soils Booklet; does not include field trip transportation or meals.

Pre-registration required; size limited to 30 participants

INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Sarah Spear Cooke, Ecologist and NSCSS certified Soil Scientist.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: This comprehensive overview on hydric soils is designed for environmental consultants and resource agency staff. Lectures will detail the definition, processes of formation, chemistry, development, physical properties, taxonomy, and methodologies used for characterization and monitoring of Northwest

hydric soils. Field trips to local sites will provide an opportunity for a hands-on look at many local hydric soils.

INTRODUCTORY HAZARD TREE EVALUATION

Monday, June 16, 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Graham Visitors Center, Washington Park Arboretum

\$50; fee includes lunch

Pre-registration required; size limited to 45 participants

Program co-sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Chapter, International Society of Arboriculture; ISA CEU's pending.

INSTRUCTORS: John Hushagen, President, Seattle Tree Preservation; Christina Pfeiffer, Horticulturist, CUH-Washington Park Arboretum; Lou Stubecki, Field Arborist, CUH-Washington Park Arboretum; Rob Osborn, Sound Tree Services, Seattle; all instructors are ISA Certified Arborists.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: This *introductory level* intensive workshop will begin with a classroom lecture on the principles of tree evaluation relative to plant health and safety, and an introduction to the best resources and latest evaluation worksheets. Next will be field evaluation demonstrations and discussions on factors specific to various tree groups by our experts. This will be followed by an opportunity for participants to independently practice their tree evaluation skills on Arboretum specimens. Finally, practice evaluations will be reviewed by our experts.

ADVANCED HAZARD TREE EVALUATION

Tuesday, June 17, 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Graham Visitors Center, Washington Park Arboretum
\$50; fee includes lunch
Pre-registration required; size limited to 30 participants

Program co-sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Chapter, International Society of Arboriculture; ISA CEU's pending. INSTRUCTORS: Molly Beck, Consulting Arborist, Northwest Arborvitae; tish carr, Washington State Community & Urban Forester, Department of Natural Resources; Robert Williams, Consulting Arborist, Seattle; Christina Pfeiffer, Horticulturist, CUH-Washington Park Arboretum; Lou Stubecki, ISA Certified Arborist, Field Arborist, CUH-Washington Park Arboretum; all instructors are ISA Certified Arborists.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: This advanced level workshop is designed for professionals with evaluation experience who desire a more detailed examination of hazard tree evaluation techniques. Molly Beck begins the day with a lecture reviewing the latest resources and then focusing on concerns and considerations with some key Northwest tree species. Next, tish carr leads a brief discussion on the preparation of proper supporting documentation for evaluations (participants are asked to bring samples of the documentation they use). Robert Williams introduces the VTA method of evaluation introduced by Dr. Claus Mattheck, and demonstrates the use of a Resistograph- a device for detecting defects and decay and measuring structural integrity. This will be followed by practice evaluations on 10–15 trees in small teams with our experts as facilitators. A final, short review back in the classroom will complete the program.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPRING COURSES:

Mixed Border Practicum; Vines; Landscape Design III; Construction Design-Concrete; Pest ID & Management Principles; Spring Pruning; Greenhouse Design & Management; Turf; Annuals, Bulbs & Perennials; Introduction to Horticulture; Weeds; Spring Deciduous Plant ID; Spring Herbaceous Plant ID. For registration information, call the Admissions Office at (206) 640–1372.

LAKE WASHINGTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE SPRING COURSES: Principles of Landscape Renovation; Irrigation Design & Management; Urban Forestry; Spring Plant Identification; Soil Amendments & Mulches. Call (206) 828–5600 for more information.

SOUTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPRING COURSES: Spring Plant ID; Garden Center; Turfgrass;
Small Business Management; Pruning; Pest ID; Landscape Design; CAD for Landscape Design; Tree Selection. To register, call the Horticulture Department at

(206) 764-5336.

PROHORT BOOKSHELF

by Valerie Easton, CUH Horticultural Librarian

Starting on March 15, 1997, the Miller Library will be open on Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., in addition to the regular hours (9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mondays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays through Fridays). All the books listed below are available in the library.

Collecting Plant Genetic Diversity: Technical Guidelines by L. Guarino, V. Ramanantha Rao and R. Reid, editors. Wallingford, UK: CAB International, 1995.

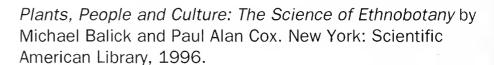
The Complete Pond Builder by Helen Nash. New York: Sterling, 1996.

Diseases of Temperate Zone Tree Fruit and Nut Crops by Joseph M. Ogawa and Harley English. Oakland, CA: University of California, 1991.

Freshwater Marshes: Ecology and Wildlife Management by Milton Webster Weller. 3rd ed. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994.

The Garden Trellis: Designs to Build and Vines to Cultivate by Ferris Cook. New York: Artisan, 1996.

Invasive Plants: Weeds of the Global Garden by John M. Randall and Janet Marinelli, editors. New York: Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1996.



Plants that Merit Attention, Volume 2: Shrubs by Janet Meakin Poor and Nancy Peterson Brewster, editors. Portland: Timber Press, 1996.

The Soul of Soil: a Guide to Ecological Soil Management by Grace Gershuny and Joseph Smillie. 3rd ed. Davis, CA: agAccess, 1995.

Terrestrial Plant Ecology by Michael G. Barbour, Jack H. Burk, and Wanna D. Pitts. 2nd ed. Menlo Park, CA: Benjamin/Cummings Publishing, 1987.

Weather in the Garden by Jane Taylor. Sagaponack, NY: Sagapress Inc., 1996.

Wetland Plants of Oregon & Washington by B. Jennifer Guard. Vancouver, BC: Lone Pine Publishing, 1995.

ABSTRACT THINKING:

Current Research Abstracts of Interest

Compiled by Dave Stockdale

Abstracts reprinted here were selected to represent the broad variety of topics of interest to our readership and to stimulate thinking and debate, and are not intended as endorsements of the research or researchers cited. We suggest that you read the complete articles to fully evaluate the merits of the information provided relative to possible applications to your work situation. All journals cited are available in the Elisabeth C. Miller Library.

Growth Response of Large, Established Shrubs to Cutless, Atrimmec, and Trim-cut

Thomas J. Banko and Marcia A. Stefani. *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* 14(4): 177–181. December, 1996.

Several species of large, established landscape shrubs were treated with different concentrations of Cutless (a turf growth regulator) or label concentrations of Atrimmec (a plant growth regulator) or Trim-cut (another growth regulator). Length of new shoots decreased with increasing rates of Cutlass for 'Convexa' holly, 'Hetzi' juniper, Japanese cleyera, 'Manhattan' euonymus, thorny eleagnus, and yaupon holly, but for most species the Cutless treatments were not as effective as Atrimmec. The 5000 ppm Cutless foliar spray was the most effective treatment for 'Manhattan' euonymus, but Atrimmec

was more effective on thorny eleagnus, 'Convexa' holly, yaupon holly, and Japanese cleyera. Trim-cut (1000 ppm) reduced growth of thorny eleagnus and 'Convexa' holly, but not as much as Atrimmec (5000 ppm).

1997 Directory of Least-Toxic Pest Control Products *The IPM Practitioner* 18(11/12). November/December, 1996.

The 1997 directory is a gateway to more than a thousand useful pest control items. Many of these products, services, or beneficial organisms have come to our attention through articles published in BIRC's IPM Practitioner or the Common Sense Pest Quarterly. The directory is unique because it is compiled by IPM technical experts, includes specific product descriptions, and is organized in concert with the IPM decision-making process. All information is current. It is divided into four management sections: Insects, Plant Diseases, Vertebrates, and Weeds. Within each section, information is listed in alphabetical order by specific pest grouping. The IPM decision-making steps used to organize individual pest listings include Identification & Monitoring plus a consideration of Physical, Horticultural, Biological, and Least-Toxic Chemical control methods. For each product, specific descriptions are included when applicable, followed by company name and the product name when

available. Addresses and phone numbers of manufacturers and suppliers are listed alphabetically by company name at the end of the Directory.

Controlling Scot's Broom (Cytisus scoparius) In Seattle's Discovery Park
Barbara Swift. *Hortus West* 5(2): 3–6, 40–42. 1996.

Discovery Park, a 500-acre urban park located in northwest Seattle, is currently undergoing a \$1.25 million dollar Habitat Improvement Project. The park is moving toward the goal of becoming an urban wilderness park in an area previously disturbed over a period of 100 years by development of a military base, logging, and farming. The Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation recently implemented a management program to reclaim areas of the park that have been overtaken by Scot's broom (Cytisus scoparius), an introduced and extremely aggressive shrub. Research for the project included collecting and evaluating the current methods for broom control. This article reviews those findings, plus the results of trials conducted by the department.

ProHort Seminar R	logistration		
Herbaceous PlantHydric SoilsIntroductory HazardAdvanced Hazard T	d Tree Evaluation		\$15 \$165 \$50 \$50
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1997 Buyer's Guide

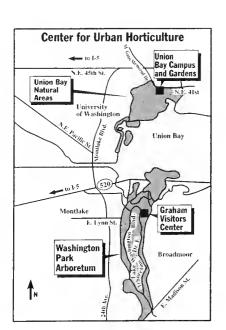
Grounds Maintenance 31(12). December, 1996.

This full-issue buyer's guide is divided into easy-to-follow listings of products, services, and suppliers. Categories covered include: Grounds Equipment, Computer Software & Hardware, Irrigation & Drainage Supplies, Seed & Sod, Landscape Accessories, Horticultural Chemicals & Biological Pesticides, Services, and Maintenance Supplies. In addition, this issue features a comprehensive listing of the numerous professional associations from whom one could receive additional information or join for networking opportunities. A listing of all the known industry association meetings scheduled for 1997 is also provided.

College of Forest Resources Center for Urban Horticulture University of Washington Box 354115 Seattle, WA 98195–4115

09-9615-122





Penetration of Treated and Untreated Burlap by Roots of Balled-and-Burlapped Norway Maples

Michael R. Kuhns. *Journal of Arboriculture* 23(1): 1–7. January, 1997.

Successful transplanting requires that woody plant roots grow from the root ball, through any packing materials, and into the surrounding soil. Burlap is a common packing material on medium to large root balls; it may be untreated or treated to resist decay, or synthetic "burlap" may be used. Many people believe that roots can easily and quickly penetrate burlap and therefore such materials can be left on the root ball at planting, saving time and decreasing root disturbance, but interfering with root growth after planting. This study was done to determine whether Norway maple (Acer platanoides) roots could readily penetrate treated and untreated burlap left on roots balls during transplanting. I found that the presence of treated or untreated burlap had little or no effect on root growth from the original root ball. Untreated burlap decayed quickly, though the double layer decayed more slowly. Treated burlap did not appear to decay markedly over the course of the study and evidence was found that it can cause root girdling later on. Management implications, recommendations are discussed.

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