URBAN FORESTRY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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PREFACE

This publication is a supplement to five previously published bibliographies on urban forestry. The first three were published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station as Miscellaneous Publications no. 1, 1980; no. 16, 1982; and no. 53, 1988. The fourth bibliography was published by the International Society of Arboriculture in 1993 and the fifth by the University of Minnesota, Department of Forest Resources as Staff Paper Series no. 101 in 1995.

All publications cited in the bibliography are in the collections of the University of Minnesota Libraries. Loans or photocopies of these publications are available from the Interlibrary Loan Office of the St. Paul Campus Libraries, 1984 Buford Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108. FAX (612) 624-9245.

This bibliography and the 1988, 1993, and 1995 publications listed above, are accessible on the Internet. The URL is: <gopher://minerva.forestry.umn.edu>

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URBAN FORESTRY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1 Baines, C., 1995. Selling urban forestry: 15 years experience in the UK. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.188-191.

The author discusses the challenge of selling urban forestry to the British.

2 Cramb, T., 1993. The urban forest. In: Greig, D.A., ed. Farm and small scale forestry: Proceedings of a Discussion Meeting, University of Reading, April 3-5, 1992. Edinburgh, Institute of Chartered Foresters. pp. 68-72.

The author suggests that "the urban forest is a condition and not a geographical feature," and that "urban forests are not restricted to urban areas, they can be found wherever trees are subject to the stress imposed by the proximity of large numbers of people." (p.69)

3 Emmerich, T., 1995. New York City's forests, an identity complex. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.25-27.

Valuing New York City's hardwood forests as a cultural asset is critical to preserving them.

4 Wang Mulin, 1995. The research and development of urban forestry. Scientia Silvae Sinicae 31(5):460-466.

In Chinese, with English summary.

HISTORY AND LEGISLATION

5 Alpaugh, G.L., 1996. Obstacles and opportunities: The Community Forestry Assistance Act reintroduced. Shade Tree 69(3/4):17-18.

6 Bernstein, I., 1995. Afforestation and forests around Jerusalem: Visions and reality. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.34-5.38.

Historical review of the development of the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding areas.

7 D'Errico, M., 1996. Community forestry legislation report. Shade Tree 69(1-2):1-2.

Reports on the status of the Community Forestry Assistance Act.

8 Donovan, M.E., 1995. Arboriculture and the law: A Canadian case study. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):50-53.

9 Lawrence, H.W., 1995. Changing forms and persistent values: Historical perspectives on the urban forest. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.17-40.

"This paper reviews the most important landscape forms that have contained the urban forests of European and North American cities before the twentieth century: residential gardens, linear promenades, small squares, and large parks." (p.17)

10 Rowley, P., 1995. Cottonwood gallery forests: Biological legacies in the urban forest. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Inst. pp.433-434; 473-474.

The author used historic photos to assess the extent and biological integrity of the cottonwood gallery forest along the Truckee River in Nevada.

11 Rowley, P., 1996. Cottonwood gallery forests: Biological legacies in the urban forests. News of Forest History no. 23/24, 1 p.

Abstract of a paper presented at the IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995, Subject Group S6.07, Forest History. Discusses the historical records of cottonwood gallery forest plantings along the Truckee River in Nevada.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING

12 Brown, D., 1995. World Wide Web and You! Arbor Age 15(9):9.

A list of WWW addresses of interest to arborists.

13 Carlson, C., 1995. Urban forestry and arboricultural advancements in Ohio, USA. Arboricultural Journal 19(4):377-386.

Cites the reasons that the state of Ohio "is considered by many to be one of the leaders in urban forestry in America."

14 Childs, G.M., 1995. Linking researchers with practitioners: The Urban Forestry Center. In: Korpilahti, E. et al. eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.475.

The Urban Forestry Center for the Midwestern States, designed and implemented by the USDA Forest Service, is an effort to link practitioners and researchers.

15 Heyer, T., 1995. Conservation education and outreach in the Northeastern Area. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.93-95.

The objective of the Environmental Education Outreach Program was to meet with youth of diverse ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds from inner-city and urban areas and to identify their concerns and knowledge about the environment and natural resources.

16 Hollweg, K.S., 1994. Ecology education for city children. In: Platt, R.H. et al., eds. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. pp.268-274.

17 International Society of Arboriculture, 1994. Certified arborists directory, 1994. Savoy, Il, International Society of Arboriculture. 118 pp. + appendix.

An alphabetical list of ISA certified arborists by business name.

18 Johnson, G.R., 1995. Tree Care Advisor: A voluntary stewardship program. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):25-32.

Discusses a training program for urban forestry volunteers developed by the Minnesota Extension Service and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry.

19 Kaplan, R., 1995. Informational issues: A perspective on human needs and inclinations. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.60-71.

20 Kupkowski, G. et al., 1996. Urban forestry laboratory exercises for elementary, middle and high school students. U.S. Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station; U.S. Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Education Program. 200 pp.

Project coordinator was G. Kupkowski. Contributors were: J. Cave, M. Prichard, J. Turner, G. Watson, and J. Dwyer.

21 Lloyd, J.E. and Weicherding, P.J., 1995. Arboriculture and the Internet: ISA on-line. Arborist News 4(4):9-12.

Discusses resources of the International Society of Arboriculture that are accessible on the Internet.

22 Lordahl, G., 1995. Youth panel on urban forestry education. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.90-92.

23 McGuire, B., 1994. The National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council. Shade Tree 67(11-12):86,88,90,92.

Discusses the activities of the Council during its first 18 months.

24 Mendoza, R., 1995. Developing successful training programs for Hispanic tree care technicians. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.169-172.

Data was gathered from a variety of businesses around Chicago for the Hispanics in the Green Industry Project.

25 Mendoza, R.E., 1996. Providing quality tree care training to the Hispanic work force. In: Proceedings of the 1995 Society of American Foresters Convention, Portland, Maine, Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1995. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.173-176.

"Data was gathered from a variety of businesses around Chicago for the Hispanics in the Green Industry Project which sought to quantify the number of Hispanic technicians in the industry and identify obstacles to their training." (p.173)

26 Mendoza, R.E., 1995. The role and training of Hispanic field workers in Chicago area tree care. Journal of Arboriculture 21(6):277-283.

"A pilot study ... sponsored by the University of Illinois, Department of Forestry found that the number of immigrant Hispanic workers in the Chicago area green industry was larger and more stable than previously believed. The study also found that most workers received either no training or in-house developed training in tree and plant care." (p.277)

27 Moll, G., 1995. Urban forestry: A national initiative. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multi-disciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.12-16.

Discusses the need for urban foresters to make the benefits of the urban forest clear to the public and to decision makers.

28 Posner, G.S., 1995. Arborists and computers: The future is here now. Arbor Age 15(9):8,10.

29 Sommer, R., Summit, J., Learey, F., and Tirrell, M., 1995. Social and educational benefits of a community shade tree program: A replication. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):260.

Research note.

30 Wingate, M.E.P., Wagar, J.A., and Hamilton, C.W., 1995. Catalog of curricula in arboriculture, urban forestry and related areas. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. Unpaged.

Includes listings for 101 institutions world-wide.

AESTHETIC BENEFITS OF URBAN FORESTS

31 Coder, K.D., 1995. Trees and people: Cultural and psychological connections. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.164-168.

32 Dwyer, J.F., Schroeder, H.W., and Gobster, P.H., 1994. The deep significance of urban trees and forests. In: Platt, R.H., et al. eds. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. pp.137-150.

The authors outline some of the major ties they found between people and urban trees and forests, and suggest their implications for urban forest management.

33 Gobster, P.H., 1992. Managing visual quality in big, diverse urban parks: A case study of Chicago's Lincoln Park. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. pp.140-141.

34 Hudson, B., 1993. Competition for space in the urban infrastructure. CUF-LINK 1993(WTR.):7.

"To resolve the conflicting needs for space in urban areas, we must integrate the biotic and human built environments and understand the needs of all competitors and how they contribute to public well-being." (p.7)

35 Hull, R.B., IV and Michael, S.E., 1992. Mood and the urban forest experience. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. p.142.

This study used Reversal Theory and experience patterns to explain the visitor's experiences of and motivations for visiting urban settings.

36 Johnson, G.R., 1996. Nature and children: Their perspectives - our future. In: Proceedings of the 1995 Society of American Foresters Convention, Portland, Maine, Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1995. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.169-172.

"Two case studies were conducted with elementary school children in Minnesota, regarding their preferences for natural resources and the use of non-traditional survey techniques." This paper was presented at the Urban Forestry session of the 1995 SAF Convention.

37 Kaplan, R., 1992. Urban forestry and the workplace. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. p.143.

Discusses the role played by the outdoor environment in employee satisfaction and well-being.

38 Kaplan, S., 1992. The role of natural environment aesthetics in the restorative experience. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. p.144.

Among the benefits of the urban forest are the "restorative" consequences resulting from viewing nature from one's window.

39 Kaplan, S., 1995. The urban forest as a source of psychological well-being. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.100-108.

40 Kendle, A.D. and Rohde, C.R.E., 1995. Relative importance of uncontrolled and ordered nature for people in urban areas. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.55-5.59.

Discusses the psychological benefits of urban nature.

41 Miller, P.A., 1995. Scenic value in the urbanizing landscape. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.111-127.

This chapter discusses what constitutes scenic value and then explores some of the reasons for the reluctance to include scenic value considerations in planning and management of the landscape.

42 Sorte, G., 1995. The value of nature and green spaces to the urban resident, Homo urbaniensis. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.43-5.46.

The author discusses the value of urban green spaces from a "mental energy" perspective, a "stress" perspective, and a "nature/culture" perspective.

RECREATION IN THE URBAN FOREST

43 Dwyer, J.F., 1995. Challenges in meeting urban and near-urban recreation needs with limited resources: An overview. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Trends Symposium and the 1995 National Recreation Resources Planning Conference, St. Paul, MN, May 14-17, 1995. Univ. of Minn., Minn. Ext. Service, Tourism Center. pp.599-602.

44 Sievanen, T., 1995. Recreational use of urban forests in Hameenlinna, Finland. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.474.

45 Vertriest, I. and Billen, B., 1995. Carrying capacity versus perception of urban green areas as a conceptual framework for strategic recreational planning. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.47-5.51.

WILDLIFE IN THE URBAN FOREST

46 Bolen, E.G., 1991. Analogs: a concept for the research and management of urban wildlife. Landscape and Urban Planning 20(4):285-289.

"Examples, such as skyscraper window sills vis-a-vis cliff edges, are presented to advance the concept that some components of urban environments can be viewed as analogs of exurban habitat, thereby offering cues for urban planning, management and research." (p.285)

47 Martin, R. and Nassauer, J.I., 1992. Perception of wildlife and management of habitat in suburban residential settings. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. p.145.

48 O'Keefe, T., 1994. Urban wildlife management: (or: Keeping critters in your backyard). CUF-LINK 1994(Sum.):5

49 Raedeke, D.A.M. and Raedeke, K.J., 1995. Wildlife habitat design in urban forest landscapes. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.139-149.

50 Sandoval, F.R., 1995. Wildlife gardens from urban vacant lots. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.148-151.

Discusses a method for working with inner-city residents to develop wildlife habitat on small plots of vacant land.

51 Sukopp, H. and Werner, P., 1987. Development of flora and fauna in urban areas. Strasbourg, Council of Europe. Nature and Environment series no. 36. 67 pp.

This publication describes methods of encouraging the development of flora and fauna in urban areas.

52 Sukopp, H. and Werner, P., 1982. Nature in cities: A report and review of studies and experiments concerning ecology, wildlife and nature conservation in urban and suburban areas. Strasbourg, Council of Europe. Nature and Environment Series no. 28. 94 pp.

53 Wiren, M., 1995. The relationship between fauna and horizontal vegetation structure in urban parks. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.25-5.29.

This paper presents the results from a study to determine how fauna responded to different vegetation structures in urban park environments.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF URBAN FORESTS

54 Arboricultural Association, 1994. Amenity valuation of trees and woodlands. 2nd ed. Romsey, Hants, UK, Arboricultural Association. 43 pp.

"The Association recommends these methods of assessing the contribution made by trees and woodlands to the amenity of a locality, so that comparisons can be made between different trees or woodlands or between alternative courses of action. If necessary, a monetary value can also be attributed to them." (p.1)

55 Dwyer, J.F., 1995. The role economics can play as an analytical tool in urban forestry. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.88-99.

"This paper suggests expanding the use of economics beyond program justification to guidance for improved programs that enhance the contribution of urban trees and forests to the well-being of urbanites. It also suggests methods for integrating economics with information on how changes in the forest environment influence a wide range of forest uses and values." (p.88)

56 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. Benefits of trees. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

Discusses social, community, environmental, and economic benefits of trees.

57 McPherson, E.G., 1995. Net benefits of healthy and productive urban forests. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes. Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.180-194.

"Use of benefit-cost analysis to evaluate the economics of urban forestry policies and programs is illustrated with an example from the Chicago Urban Forest Climate Project." (p.180)

58 Templeton, S.R. and Goldman, G., 1996. Estimating economic activity and impacts of urban forestry in California with multiple data sources from the early 1990s. Journal of Arboriculture 22(3):131-143.

The authors "explain how to estimate market transactions between buyers in the United States and sellers in California of urban forestry-related products and services for 12 months and the effects of these transactions on sale, employment, and personal income in the state's economy." (p.131)

59 Templeton, S.R. and Goldman, G., 1996. Urban forestry adds $3.8 billion in sales to California economy. California Agriculture 50(1):6-10.

"The purpose of this research project was to estimate the subset of costs that represent transactions between buyers and sellers of urban forestry-related products and services in the state and the effects of these transactions on sales, employment and personal income in the state's economy in a given year." (p.6)

PHYSICAL BENEFITS OF URBAN FORESTS

60 Abdollahi, K.K. and Ning, Z.H., 1996. Research update on environmental influences of trees on mitigating air pollution effects and improving urban air quality. In: Proceedings of the 1995 Society of American Foresters Convention, Portland, Maine, Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1995. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.177-185.

61 Abdollahi, K.K., Nowak, D.J., and Ning, Z.H., 1995. Quantifying ozone removal capacity of selected urban tree species. In: Managing forests to meet peoples' needs: Proceedings of the 1994 Society of American Foresters/Canadian Institute of Forestry Convention, Anchorage, AK, Sept. 18-22, 1994. Bethesda, MD, SAF. p.535.

62 Abdollahi, K.K., Nowak, D.J., and Ning, Z.H., 1995. Quantifying ozone removal capacity of urban tree species using a controlled gas exchange system. In: Managing forests to meet peoples' needs: Proceedings of the 1994 Society of American Foresters/Canadian Institute of Forestry Convention, Anchorage, AK, Sept. 18-22, 1994. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.538-541.

63 Avissar, R., 1996. Potential effects of vegetation on the urban thermal environment. Atmospheric Environment 30(3):437-448.

The aim of this study was "to evaluate the potential impact of vegetation on the urban thermal environment and the wind generated by urban-rural contrasts." (p.437)

64 Fazio, J.R., 1991. How trees can save energy. Nebraska City, NE, National Arbor Day Foundation, Tree City USA Bulletin no. 21. 8 pp.

65 Gangloff, D., 1995. Public perceptions of the value of urban forests. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.66-69.

Surveys showed that, although people like trees, they do not understand complex issues such as the direct effects of trees on the environment.

66 Garbesi, K., Akbari, H., and Martien, P., 1989. Controlling summer heat islands: Proceedings of the Workshop on Saving Energy and Reducing Atmospheric Pollution by Controlling Summer Heat Islands, Berkeley, CA, Feb. 23-24, 1989. University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. 351 pp.

67 Heisler, G.M., 1991. Computer simulation for optimizing windbreak placement to save energy for heating and cooling buildings. In: Proceedings (of the) Third International Windbreaks and Agroforestry Symposium, Ridgetown, Ontario, June, 1991. No publishing information. pp.100-104.

"In this study, the effects on energy use of a dense mature windbreak on both the north and the west at 50 ft. (15.2m) from a house are compared to the effects of a windbreak on the south at the same distance." (p.100)

68 Heisler, G.M., 1989. Mean windspeed below building height in residential neighborhoods. In: Controlling summer heat islands: Proceedings of the Workshop on Saving Energy and Reducing Atmospheric Pollution by Controlling Summer Heat Islands, Berkeley, Feb. 23-24, 1989. University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. pp.256-272.

"In this study, a first step was taken towards developing the relationship between tree and building morphology and wind reductions by measuring mean windspeed at the 2-m height in neighborhoods of single-family houses. Building densities ranged between 6 and 12% of the land area and tree cover densities were between 0 and 77%." (p.256)

69 Heisler, G.M., Grant, R.H., Grimmond, S., and Souch, C., 1995. Urban forests - cooling our communities? In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.31-34.

"This paper describes some influences of trees on climate, emphasizing radiation environments, wind, and air temperature in residential areas." (p.31)

70 Hull, R.B., IV and Vigo, G., 1992. Urban nature, place attachment, health, and well-being. In: The role of horticulture in human well-being and social development: A national symposium, Arlington, VA, April 19-21, 1990. Portland, OR, Timber Press. pp.149-152.

71 Jo, H.K. and McPherson, E.G., 1995. Carbon storage and flux in urban residential greenspace. Journal of Environmental Management 45(2):109-133.

"The first objective of this study was to quantify carbon uptake, storage, and release by greenspace of residential neighborhoods in Chicago. The second objective was to develop effective planting and management strategies using the carbon flux data." (p.110)

72 Kaplan, R., 1992. The psychological benefits of nearby nature. In: The role of horticulture in human well-being and social development: A national symposium, Arlington, VA, April 19-21, 1990. Portland, OR, Timber Press. pp.125-133.

73 Kaplan, S., 1992. The restorative environment: Nature and human experience. In: The role of horticulture in human well-being and social development: A national symposium, Arlington, VA, April 19-21. 1990. Portland, OR, Timber Press. pp.134-142.

Discusses the role natural environments play in human functioning by providing restorative experiences.

74 Kjelgren, R., 1995. Variable urban irradiance and shade acclimation in Norway maple street trees. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):145-149.

"The objective of this study is to evaluate shade response of a single street-tree cultivar to variable urban radiant energy levels." (p.145)

75 Laverne, R.J. and Lewis, G., 1995. The effect of vegetation on residential energy use. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.80-84.

A study in Ann Arbor, Michigan, used utility records to examine energy use in houses under three different levels of tree stocking.

76 Lawson, M., 1996. Vegetation and sustainable cities. Arboricultural Journal 20(2):161-172.

"This paper concentrates on the value of trees as buffers of airborne pollutants produced as a by-product of the burning of fossil fuels in the internal combustion engine." (p.163)

77 Levitt, D.G. et al., 1994. Neighborhood-scale temperature variation related to canopy cover differences in Southern California. In: 21st Conference on Agricultural and Forest Meteorology: 11th Conference on Biometeorology and Aerobiology, San Diego, March 7-11, 1994. Boston, American Meteorological Society. pp.349-352.

Co-authors are: J.R. Simpson, C.S. Grimmond, E.G. McPherson, and R. Rowntree.

78 McKennan, G.T., 1995. The use of digital images for data collection and analysis of light attenuation by tree canopies. Arboricultural Journal 19(3):267-274.

This paper describes a study that investigated the possibility of using digital images for the collection and analysis of light attenuation data.

79 McPherson, E.G. et al., 1995. Results of the Chicago Urban Forest Climate Project. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.85-88.

The 3-year Chicago Urban Forest Climate Project (CUFCP) examined how trees affect components of the regional urban ecosystem. Co-authors are D. Nowak, G. Heisler, S. Grimmond, C. Souch, R. Grant, and R. Rowntree.

80 McPherson, E.G., 1994. Cooling urban heat islands with sustainable landscapes. In: Platt, R.H. et al., eds. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. pp.151-171.

81 McPherson, E.G., Rowntree, R.A., and Wagar, J.A., 1995. Energy-efficient landscapes. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.150-160.

"This chapter addresses several questions about energy-efficient landscapes. How can they improve environmental quality and conserve

energy? Are they a cost-effective approach to conservation? In what ways do they conflict with or complement other types of landscapes within a city and a region?" (p.150)

82 McPherson, E.G., Brown, R., and Rowntree, R.A., 1985. Simulating tree shadow patterns for building energy analysis. In: Solar 85: Proceedings of the 10th National Passive Solar Conference .... Raleigh, NC, Oct. 15-20, 1985. American Solar Energy Society. pp.378-382.

"This paper describes a microcomputer-based program that estimates percent irradiance reduction on building surfaces resulting from tree shade." (p.378)

83 Michael, S.E. and Hull, R.B., IV, 1994. Crime and urban parks: An annotated bibliography. Savoy, IL, ISA Research Trust. 74 pp.

The purpose of this bibliography is to present and summarize some of the major works on crime prevention effected through manipulation of physical settings, specifically vegetation.

84 Michael, S.E. and Hull, R.B., IV, 1994. Effects of vegetation on crime in urban parks. Savoy, IL, ISA Research Trust. 46 pp.

This study explores whether manipulation of vegetation in parks affects crime. It discuses where and in what patterns vegetation should be planted so as to minimize crime and maximize the ecological and social benefits vegetation provides.

85 Nowak, D., 1995. Urban trees and air quality. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.476.

Discusses the effects of trees on urban air quality.

86 Nowak, D.J., 1995. Trees pollute? A "TREE" explains it all. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.28-30.

The mnemonic "TREE" is helpful in remembering how trees affect air quality: T=temperature and microclimate effects; R=removal of air pollutants; E=emission of volatile organic compounds; and E=energy conservation.

87 Nowak, D.J., 1994. Urban forest effects on the local environment. Shade Tree 67(11-12):81-84.

Discusses the physical benefits derived from urban trees.

88 Nowak, D.J., 1991. Urban forest development and structure: Analysis of Oakland, California. Ph.D. Thesis, University of California, Berkeley. 232 pp.

Discusses urban forest structure and how this structure relates to functions such as temperature modification, residential energy savings, pollution mitigation, carbon storage, etc.

89 Parker, J.H., 1995. Integrating energy conserving landscaping into low-income housing projects. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.107-109.

This paper describes several recent energy conservation landscape projects carried out with Habitat for Humanity in South Florida.

90 Parker, J.H., 1987. The use of shrubs in energy conservation plantings. Landscape Journal 6(2):132-139.

This study analyzed the use of shrubs to reduce cooling requirements of buildings in warm, humid climates.

91 Quam, V.C. and Wight, B.C., 1991. Windbreaks and North Dakota communities. In: Proceedings (of the) Third International Windbreaks and Agroforestry Symposium, Ridgetown, Ontario, June, 1991. No publishing information. pp.105-106.

"Windbreak benefits include energy conservation, snow control, air filtering, land use screening and sensory experiences." (p.105)

92 Rohde, C.L.E. and Kendle, A.D., 1994. Human well-being, natural landscapes and wildlife in urban areas: A review. London, HMSO. English Nature Science no. 22. 181 pp.

This review "tries to indicate where current understanding supports the case that nature benefits human 'well-being' and also where it doesn't." (p.6)

93 Sampson, R.N. and Kielbaso, J.J., 1992. A stand-level model of an urban forest. In: Sampson, R.N. and Hair, D., eds. Forests and global change. Vol. 1: Opportunities for increasing forest cover. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.279-280.

This is an appendix to a chapter entitled "Increasing tree numbers and canopy cover in urban and community forests."

94 Sampson, R.N. and Kielbaso, J.J., 1992. Construction of a national urban forest impact model. In: Sampson, R.N. and Hair, D., eds. Forests and global change. Vol. 1: Opportunities for increasing forest cover. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.281-285.

This is an appendix to a chapter entitled "Increasing tree numbers and canopy cover in urban and community forests."

95 Sand, P., 1996. Trees help improve humans' (and others') habitat. Minnesota Landscape Arboretum News 15(4):1,6.

Trees benefit us by improving the environment, providing shelter and conserving energy, telling time and place, and creating habitats.

96 Simpson, J. and McPherson, G., 1995. Potential of tree shade for reducing residential energy use in California. CUF-LINK 1995(Sum.):3.

97 Simpson, J.R. and McPherson, E.G., 1995. Impact evaluation of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District's shade tree program. Final report. Sacramento, CA, Sacramento Municipal Utility District. 35 pp. + appendix.

The authors present results for annual cooling energy, average capacity for the building's peak cooling day, and annual average heating energy for 3 scenarios: no shade, existing shade from trees and adjacent building, and existing plus program tree shade. Effects of program trees on energy use were calculated as the difference between the last two scenarios. (p.1)

98 Simpson, J.R. and McPherson, E.G., 1996. Potential of tree shade for reducing residential energy use in California. Journal of Arboriculture 22(1):10-18.

Recommendations are made regarding locating yard trees to maximize energy savings.

99 Simpson, J.R. et al., 1994. Effects of vegetative cover on climate, local scale evaporation and air conditioning energy use in urban Southern California. In: 21st Conference on Agricultural and Forest Meteorology: 11th Conference on Biometerology and Aerobiology, San Diego, March 7-11, 1994. Boston, American Meterological Society. pp.345-348.

Co-authors are: D.G. Levitt, C.S.B. Grimmond, E.G. McPherson, and R.A. Rowntree.

100 Simpson, J.R., McPherson, E.G., and Rowntree, R.A., 1994. Potential of tree shade for reducing building energy use in the PG&E service area. University of California-Davis, Department of Environmental Horticulture; U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, Western Center for Urban Forest Research. 187 pp.

Final report to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco.

101 Sullivan, W.C. and Kuo, F.E., 1996. Do trees strengthen urban communities, reduce domestic violence? Arborist News 5(2):33-34.

The authors found, in a study of 28 buildings at Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago, that there is less violence in urban public housing where there are trees.

102 Sullivan, W.C. and Kuo, F.E., 1996. Do trees strengthen urban communities, reduce domestic violence? U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, Forestry Report R8-FR56. 2 pp.

The authors found less violence in urban public housing where there are trees. Residents from buildings with trees report using more constructive, less violent ways of dealing with conflict in their homes.

103 Sullivan, W.C. and Kuo, F.E., 1995. Trees, aggression, and violence in the home. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.77-78.

"Residents living in buildings with trees close by reported significantly less aggression and violence in their homes than residents living in identical buildings without trees." (p.77)

104 Sullivan, W.C. and Kuo, F.E., 1994. Urban public housing residents and the power of trees. Illinois Research 36(1-2):11-13.

Environments that contain trees, grass, and other natural elements have been shown to have healing, positive effects on human functioning. This study examined the effects of nearby and accessible nature (e.g., trees visible from apartment windows) on human functioning.

105 Supuka, J., 1991. Protective effect of greenery against noise defined on the basis of experimental measurements in towns of Slovakia and in anechoic chamber. In: Proceedings (of the) Third International Windbreaks and Agroforestry Symposium, Ridgetown, Ontario, June, 1991. No publishing information. pp.107-109.

106 Wilkinson, D.M., 1995. Modelling tree crowns as geometric solids. Arboricultural Journal 19(4):387-393.

"A photographic method is used to show that geometric solids provide good models for the crown shapes of open grown trees." This is part of a larger study of light attenuation by urban trees.

SELECTION

107 Ball, J. and Jennings, J., 1995. Contrasting cultural attitudes towards tree characteristics. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp. 204-208.

"Residents of two prairie communities, one a Lakota community and the other white, were surveyed regarding perceptions of the benefits and liabilities of selected tree characteristics. Based upon the results, recommendations are made regarding the need for community input in tree selection." (p.204)

108 Bassuk, N.L., 1995. Tree selection. Shade Tree 68(3-4):17-20,22.

Recommends a selection of trees for the urban environment.

109 Beardsell, D., Yau, P., Horlock, F., and Bankier, M., 1994. The urban eucalypt in crisis. Australian Horticulture 92(10):42-45.

Reports the results of a 1993 survey of the health and performance of street trees in Victoria. The survey showed that many individuals within some species lacked vigor or showed extremely variable performance. Researchers believe that much of this poor performance can be attributed to inbreeding.

110 Beck, H.W., Gilman, E.F., and Fowler, P.A., 1994. An expert system for tree selection in urban forestry. Applied Engineering in Agriculture 10(5):743-747.

"TREES (Tree REcommendation Expert System) recommends species and cultivars of trees to plant at a particular site in an urban environment in the southeast United States. The program, developed using CD-ROM, includes a database of 681 trees. For each tree, extensive descriptive data and text, drawings, and color photographs, are included." (p.743)

111 Duryea, M.L. Blakeslee, G.M., Hubbard, W.G., and Vasquez, R.A. 1996. Wind and trees: A survey of homeowners after Hurricane Andrew. Journal of Arboriculture 22(1):44-50

This study surveyed homeowners in Dade County, Florida. "This report summarizes the results of the homeowner survey and provides some insight into which tree species were best at resisting the hurricane-force winds." (p.44)

112 Iles, J., 1992. Conifer species for Iowa. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1429g. 4 pp.

A list of recommended conifers for homeowners and landscape professionals. At head of title: Community trees.

113 Iles, J., 1994. Low-growing trees for urban and rural Iowa. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1429d. 4 pp.

A list of recommended low-growing trees. At head of title: Community trees.

114 Iles, J., 1994. Street trees for Iowa. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1429e, Revised, 1994. 4 pp.

A list of recommended trees for urban conditions. At head of title: Community trees.

115 International Society of Arboriculture, 1992. Avoiding tree and utility conflicts. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

The location of overhead or underground utility lines should have a direct impact on tree and planting site selection.

116 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. Tree selection. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

117 Jim, C.Y., 1995. Composition and characteristics of trees in private residencies in Hong Kong. Arboricultural Journal 19(3):225-244.

The principal objectives of this article are: "(1) to elucidate species composition and selection, amenity characteristics and performance of front-garden trees; (2) to interpret the underlying determinants of the observed diversity and pattern; and (3) to assess the pertinent management implications of the results." (p.226)

118 Johnson, G.R. and Himanga, K.M., 1996. Recommended trees for: Southeast Minnesota. An ecosystem approach. University of Minnesota, Minnesota Extension Service, FO-6574-S. 10 pp.

Recommends species that have a history of performing well as street/boulevard/landscape trees for Southeast Minnesota. Southeast Minnesota contains the following ecological areas: Big Woods, Anoka Sand Plain, Oak Savannah, Twin Cities Highlands, Rochester Plateau, and Blufflands.

119 Johnson, G.R. and Himanga, K.M., 1996. Recommended trees for: Southwest Minnesota. An ecosystem approach. University of Minnesota, Minnesota Extension Service, FO-6575-S. 10 pp.

Recommends species that have a history of performing well as street/boulevard/landscape trees for Southwest Minnesota. Southwest Minnesota contains the following ecological areas: Minnesota River Prairie, Inner Coteau, and Coteau Moraines.

120 Kollin, C. and Pappas, J., 1994. Selecting trees: A guide to purchasing quality as a wise investment. Washington, DC, American Forests; American Association of Nurserymen. 16 pp.

This publication provides procedures for selecting and purchasing trees in quantity. It offers guidelines for selecting species and site location, preparing bid specifications, and locating sources of trees.

121 Percival, G. and Hitchmough, J., 1995. Tree establishment and performance in a cool growing season arboretum. Arboricultural Journal 19(4):357-370.

"Analysis of the establishment and performance of tree genotypes at Auchincruive Arboretum (Scotland) provides a preliminary assessment of superior genotypes for planting within Scottish urban environments. ..." (p.357)

122 Reynolds, M.K. and Boivin, R.M., 1994. Selecting trees for urban landscape ecosystems: Hardy species for northern New England communities. New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands. 104 pp.

One of the purposes of this publication is to educate the user to select the tree species that will survive and thrive in the northern New England urban landscape ecosystem.

123 Santamour, F.S., Jr. and Bentz, S.E., 1995. Updated checklist of elm (Ulmus) cultivars for use in North America. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):122-131.

124 Schroeder, H.W. and Ruffolo, S.R., 1996. Householder evaluations of street trees in a Chicago suburb. Journal of Arboriculture 22(1):35-43.

"Residents of Downers Grove, Illinois, were surveyed about the street trees in front of their homes and in their neighborhoods.

Householders' perceptions of benefits and annoyances of eight street tree species and of five types of neighborhood tree populations were compared." (p.35)

125 Schroeder, H.W. and Ruffolo, S.R., 1992. Householders' evaluations of street trees in suburban Chicago. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. pp.148-149.

Residents were asked to identify benefits and annoyances they receive from the tree in front of their home, and to evaluate that tree's size, shape, growth rate, and quality of maintenance.

126 Sibley, J.L. et al., 1995. Anatomy and morphology of select red maple cultivars. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):136-144.

Co-authors are: D.J. Eakes, C.H. Gilliam, G.J. Keever, W.A. Dozier, Jr., and C.M. Peterson. "The purpose of this study was to complete a comparative evaluation of selected red maples grown under the same environmental conditions in order to characterize the trees based on their leaf anatomy, morphology, and appearance." (p.136)

127 Sibley, J.L. et al., 1995. Performance of two cultivars of red maple from tissue-cultured versus budded propagation. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):132-135.

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of tissue culture and budded origins on two selections of red maple. Co-authors are: D.J. Eakes, C.H. Gilliam, G.J. Keever, and W.A. Dozier, Jr.

128 Stone, H.M., 1996. Street tree smarts. Arbor Age 16(5):16-19.

Discusses characteristics to consider when selecting trees for street planting.

129 Street Tree Seminar, Inc., 1994. Street trees recommended for Southern California. Anaheim, CA, Street Tree Seminar, Inc. 188 pp. + folded table in pocket.

Provides a recommended list of street trees for use in Southern California, to be used by students, municipal government employees, arborists, landscape designers, and the general public.

130 Ware, G.H., 1995. Little-known elms from China: Landscape tree possibilities. Journal of Arboriculture 21(6):284-288.

"Elms from China offer good possibilities as urban trees because of good levels of disease resistance, stress tolerance, and aethestic appeal." (p.284)

131 Williams, J.D. et al., 1995. Superior shade tree selections for the southeastern United States. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):118-121.

Reports on a 13-year study at the Auburn University Piedmont Substation that evaluated over 200 different trees. Co-authors are: D.C. Fare, C.H. Gilliam, G.J. Keever, H.G. Ponder, J.T. Owen, and G. Creech.

132 Yap, S.K., 1995. Urban planting and biodiversity conservation in Malaysia. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.125-129.

"Urban planting in Malaysia has evolved from simply having some trees to a more specific role of providing shade and aesthetic value." (p.128) The need for planting more indigenous trees is stressed.

PLANTING

133 Appleton, B.L., 1995. Nursery production methods for improving tree roots - An update. Journal of Arboriculture 21(6):265-270.

134 Arnold, M.A. and Welsh, D.F., 1995. Effects of planting hole configuration and soil type on transplant establishment of container-grown live oak. Journal of Arboriculture 21(4):213-218.

135 Barker, P.A., 1995. Managed development of tree roots. I. Ultra-deep rootball and root barrier effects on European hackberry. Journal of Arboriculture 21(4):202-208.

"This paper reports the results of an experiment that was part of on-going research on urban tree root management... in northern California. The objective of the experiment was to determine how an ultra-deep rootball and a root barrier would affect the distribution of shallow roots and stem diameter of the test trees." (p.202-203)

136 Barker, P.A., 1995. Managed development of tree roots. II. Ultra-deep rootball and root barrier effects on southwestern black cherry. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):251-259.

This study was part of a larger study on managed root development to promote deep rooting of urban trees.

137 Carter, K., 1995. New trends in tree planting. Arbor Age 15(9):28-29.

138 Craul, P.J., 1992. Urban soil in landscape design. New York, Wiley. 396 pp.

A collection of information on soil and its capabilities and limitations for landscape design and planting in the urban environment. Includes chapters on basic soil properties, a description of urban soil, roots, soil fertility, soil contamination, soil compaction, drainage and irrigation, site preparation and tree planting.

139 Cregg, B.M., 1995. Plant moisture stress of green ash trees in contrasting urban sites. Journal of Arboriculture 21(6):271-276.

"The objectives of the study were to: 1) evaluate the impact of planting site on tree moisture stress of an important urban tree in the Great Plains, green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) and 2) examine three models to predict soil volume requirements of urban trees." (p.271)

140 Funk, R.C., 1995. Move large trees. Grounds Maintenace 30(11):54-55.

"Careful preparation, knowledge of industry standards and proper maintenance practices help improve chances for long-term transplant success." (p.54)

141 Grabosky, J. and Bassuk, N., 1995. A new urban tree soil to safely increase rooting volumes under sidewalks. Journal of Arboriculture 21(4):187-201.

The authors discuss "a rigid soil medium that will safely bear loads required by engineering standards yet still allow for rapid root exploration and growth." (p.187)

142 Harris, R., Bassuk, N.L., and Whitlow, T.H., 1994. A window into below-ground growth of landscape trees: Implications for transplant success. HortTechnology 4(4):368-371.

"The purpose of this research was to describe the major seasonal root and shoot growth events and to calculate the relative root length within the harvest zones of landscape-sized green ash, scarlet oak, Turkish hazelnut, and tree lilac trees." (p.369)

143 Hodge, S.J., 1995. The effect of seven organic ammendments on planting pit soil and tree performance. Arboricultural Journal 19(3):245-266.

144 Hvass, N., 1994. Roots. Arborist News 3(6):9-11.

Discusses the importance of tree roots in transplant survival.

145 Iles, J., 1993. Caring for newly planted trees. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension, PM-1429h. 4 pp.

146 Illinois Division of Forest Resources, 1990. Planting shade trees. Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Forest Resources. 12 pp.

Includes basic information on selection and planting of shade trees.

147 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. New tree planting. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

148 Jim, C.Y., 1995. Transplanting two champion specimens of mature Chinese Banyans. Journal of Arboriculture 21(6):289-295.

"Recent expansion of an urban-situated racecourse in Hong Kong proposed felling two champion specimens of mature Chinese Banyans (Ficus microcarpa). In response to public outcry, they were transplanted at great cost to a nearby site... The impacts on the trees, and implications on the community's attitude towards trees and their welfare, are discussed." (p.289)

149 Kerr, G. and Jinks, R., 1995. Comparison of cell-grown and bare-rooted broadleaved nursery stock for amenity and forestry planting. Wrecclesham, Farnham, UK, Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service, Arboriculture Research and Information Note no. 128. 6 pp.

150 Rakow, D., 1996. The installation and establishment of trees and shrubs. Arborist News 5(1):34-38.

Discusses types of root enclosures, season of planting, care of trees before planting, site considerations, planting techniques, and after-planting care.

151 Rolf, K., 1994. A review of preventative and loosening measures to alleviate soil compaction in tree planting areas. Arboricultural Journal 18(4):431-448.

This paper discusses the use of mechanical equipment to improve the condition of soils which have been affected by construction practices.

152 Smalley, T.J. and Wood, C.B., 1995. Effect of backfill amendment on growth of red maple. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):247-250.

153 Tandul, J.A., 1995. Opportunities and constraints for urban tree planting preservation. Shade Tree 68(11-12):81-84.

The author discusses the proper planting of trees in parking lots and urban situations to ensure long-term survival.

154 Urban, J. and Craul, P., 1996. Success with soils in urban landscapes. Arbor Age 16(7):18,20,22.

Discusses how to select the proper soil mix for planting trees in urban areas.

155 Webb, R., 1995. Moving mature banyan trees in Hong Kong. Arboricultural Journal 19(4):339-347.

Discusses the procedures involved in moving two 150+ year old banyan trees.

MAINTENANCE

156 Adams, M., 1995. Reducing vs. topping. Part II: When does one become the other? Arbor Age 15(10):24-25, 28.

Discusses when it is appropriate to use "crown reduction" and when topping is appropriate.

157 Adams, M., 1995. Reducing vs. topping: when does one become the other? Arbor Age 15(9):14-15.

This article discusses various aspects of reduction pruning of ornamental shade trees.

158 Albers, J. and Hayes, E., 1993. How to detect, assess and correct hazard trees in recreational areas. Rev. ed. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 63 pp.

"This manual establishes guidelines by which defective trees are judged, provides a process for rating trees and sites, suggests corrective actions to remedy identified hazardous situations, and summarizes tree care actions to help prevent the occurrence of hazard trees." (p.5)

159 Albrecht, W.A., Bethge, K.A., and Mattheck, C.G., 1995. Is lateral strength in trees controlled by lateral mechanical stress? Journal of Arboriculture 21(2):83-87.

160 American National Standards Institute, 1994. American national standard for tree care operations: Pruning, trimming, repairing, maintaining, and removing trees, and cutting brush: Safety requirements. New York, American National Standards Institute. ANSI 2133.1-1994. 22 pp.

161 Anella, L.B., 1996. Tree-friendly construction planning. American Nurseryman 183(5):52-59.

"Trees can be saved from the chipper if one understands how construction affects tree growth and how those effects can be minimized." (p.53)

162 Appleton, B.L., 1995. Use and misuse of tree trunk protective wraps, paints and guards. Florida Urban and Community Forestry Newsletter 1995(Spr.):2.

Evidence of damage from the use of trunk protective materials, and unsubstantiated manufacturer claims, resulted in surveys and field research into the use of trunk protective materials.

163 Ash, C.L., Draper, M.A., Lamey, H.A., and Gallenberg, D.J., 1995. Disease management recommendations for trees and shrubs. University of Minnesota, Extension Service, BU-6659-S. 18 pp.

The purpose of this guide is to provide a description of symptoms for disease identification as well as brief information on disease management.

164 Barker, P.A. and Peper, P.J., 1995. Strategies to prevent damage to sidewalks by tree roots. Arboricultural Journal 19(3):295-309.

"Several types of root barriers tested in field experiments in northern California inhibited development of shallow tree roots."

165 Barrell, J., 1995. Pre-development tree assessment. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture pp.132-142.

"Pre-development tree assessments are a means of establishing the relative usefulness of existing trees on potential construction sites." (p.133)

166 Bethge, K., Mattheck, C., and Hunger, E., 1996. Equipment for detection and evaluation of incipient decay in trees. Arboricultural Journal 20(1):13-37.

Discusses the use of three instruments in tree inspections: the Sound Impulse Hammer, the Resistograph M, and the Fractometer.

167 Bradshaw, A., Hunt, B., and Walmsley, T., 1995. Trees in the urban landscape: Principles and practice. London, E & FN Spon. 272 pp.

Discusses the planting and maintenance of trees in cities.

168 Browell, M.F., 1996. Tree Risk Assessment. Arboricultural Journal 20(1):3-12.

Describes the technique of Visual Tree Risk Assessment which can identify the most susceptible trees prior to cable route planning or cable trenching operations.

169 Burban, L.L. and Andresen, J.W., 1994. Storms over the urban forest: Planning, responding, and regreening - A community guide to natural disaster relief. 2d ed. U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area. 152 pp.

"This handbook is for use by municipal leaders, public works directors, urban forest managers, and state urban forestry coordinators. It provides a ready reference of up-to-date procedures in planning for and responding to natural disasters."

170 Burger, D.W., Forister, G.W., and Kiehl, P.A., 1996. Height, caliper growth, and biomass response of ten shade tree species to treeshelters. Journal of Arboriculture 22(4):161-166.

"The objective of this 2-year study was to assess survival and determine the usefulness of treeshelters on 10 shade tree species important to the California urban landscape." (p.161)

171 Butin, H., 1995. Tree diseases and disorders: causes, biology, and control in forest and amenity trees. New York, Oxford University Press. 252 pp.

The purpose of this book is to provide the practitioner with an introduction to the diagnosis of tree diseases. The arrangement is by types of tree diseases and disorders as defined by the parts of the tree affected.

172 Campana, R.J., 1996. Tree disease and plant pathology trends in the urban forest. In: Proceedings of the 1995 Society of American Foresters Convention, Portland, Maine, Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1995. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.192-197.

173 Casey, C., 1996. Diagnosing tree health problems. Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests 4(1):1,10-11.

174 Clark, J.R. and Matheny, N.P., 1993. A handbook of hazard tree evaluation for utility arborists. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 34 pp.

175 Clark, S., 1995. Ecosystems approach to construction management. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.185-191.

176 Close, R.E., Kielbaso, J.J., Nguyen, P.V., and Schutzki, R.E., 1996. Urban vs. natural sugar maple growth: II. Water relations. Journal of Arboriculture 22(4):187-192.

This study was developed to compare sugar maple physiology in the natural forest and in an urban street site in order to confirm the impact of water stress, brought on by site conditions, on the growth processes of the street trees on the campus of Michigan State University in East Lansing.

177 Close, R.E., Nguyen, P.V., and Kielbaso, J.J., 1996. Urban vs. natural sugar maple growth: 1. Stress symptoms and phenology in relation to site characteristics. Journal of Arboriculture 22(3):144-150.

"The objectives of this study are to describe the urban sugar maple ecosystem by characterizing site conditions and the microclimate, and by determining the stress-related effects on the growth, phenology, and vitality of sugar maples associated with the urban, as compared to forest conditions." (p.145)

178 Coder, K.D., 1995. Preserving trees during the construction process. Arborist News 4(5):41-46.

The author discusses six components of preserving trees during the construction process.

179 Coder, K.D., 1995. Tree quality BMPs for developing wooded areas and protecting residual trees. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.111-124.

"This paper reviews the three tree quality management time periods on a development site. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are defined that have proven to provide resource owners with positive tree preservation results over the long-run." (p.111)

180 Costello, L.R., Thomas, D., and DeVries, J., 1996. Plant water loss in a shaded environment: A pilot study. Journal of Arboriculture 22(2):106-108.

Reports on a study conducted in Palo Alto, California.

181 Costonis, A.C., 1995. Factors affecting the survival of transplanted sabal palms. Journal of Arboriculture 21(2):98-103.

Sabal palms (Sabal palmetto) are among the most widely transplanted palms in Florida.

182 Cutler, D.F., 1995. Interactions between tree roots and buildings. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.78-87.

"Data on tree roots derived from survey work related to a root identification service and from exposed root plates following severe storms in south-east England in 1987 and 1990 are discussed in the context of tree roots and buildings." (p.78)

183 Darr, B., 1996. Tree fertilization: A world of options. Arbor Age 16(2):14,16-17.

184 Day, S.D., Bassuk, N.L., and Es, H. van, 1995. Effects of four compaction remediation methods for landscape trees on soil aeration, mechanical impedance and tree establishment. Journal of Environmental Horticulture 13(2):64-71.

This study evaluates several remedial techniques for improving tree establishment in compacted soil.

185 Devitt, D.A., Neuman, D.S., Bowman, D.C., and Morris, R.L., 1995. Water use of landscape plants grown in an arid environment. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):239-246.

"An outdoor experiment was conducted in Las Vegas, NV, to quantify the actual evapotranspiration (ETa) of various landscape plants grown in an arid environment." (p.239)

186 Dix, M.E. and Baxendale, F., 1995. A survey of insect pests and their natural enemies in urban ecosystems. In: Managing forests to meet peoples' needs: Proceedings of the 1994 Society of American Foresters/Canadian Institute of Forestry Convention, Anchorage, AK, Sept. 18-22, 1994. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.471-472.

187 Dobson, M., 1995. Tree root systems. Wrecclesham, Farnham, UK, Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service, Arboriculture Research and Information Note no. 130. 6 pp.

The development and structure of tree root systems are described.

188 Dolwin, J.A., 1995. Evaluation of internal defects in trees and the legal implications. Arboricultural Journal 20(2):173-178.

Discusses methods used to identify internal defects in trees.

189 Dreistadt, S.H. and Flint, M.L., 1995. Landscape pest monitoring methods and training managers to use them. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):1-6.

The authors describe monitoring methods for two of the most important urban forest pests (aphids and scales) and discuss hands-on training efforts to encourage managers to incorporate monitoring into their decision-making process.

190 Dreistadt, S.H., Clark, J.K., and Flint, M.L., 1994. Pests of landscape trees and shrubs: An integrated pest management guide. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Publication no. 3359. 327 pp.

191 Dubbish, P., 1995. Cabeling and bracing: When, where and how. Arbor Age 15(10):14-16.

192 Dunster, J.A., 1995. Effective tree retention in new developments. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.125-131.

The author suggests an alternative approach to the standard tree retention efforts on development sites; remove the taller, second growth trees, minimizing site disturbances and maximizing retention of the important ecological attributes of the landbase. The area is then replanted.

193 Duryea, M.L., and Malavasi, M.M., 1995. Tree growth in the urban forest. U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, Forestry Report R8-FR 53; Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program Technology Bulletin no. 2. 4 pp.

The authors emphasize tree growth in the city and discuss factors in the urban environment that affect this growth.

194 Fazio, J.R., 1992. Don't top trees. Nebraska City, NE, National Arbor Day Foundation, Tree City USA Bulletin no. 8. 8 pp.

195 Fazio, J.R., 1994. How to prune young shade trees. Nebraska City, NE, National Arbor Day Foundation, Tree City USA, Bulletin no. 1. 8 pp.

196 Fazio, J.R., 1994. When a storm strikes. Nebraska City, NE, National Arbor Day Foundation. Tree City USA Bulletin no. 2. 8 pp

Discusses ways to prevent damage as well as how to repair damage to storm damaged trees. Includes a section on dealing with the media.

197 Fluckiger, W., 1995. Stress factors and site conditions of urban trees: Their role for parasite attacks. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.82-5.84.

In a field study using street and park trees in Basel, Switzerland, the influence of site conditions such as soil space, nutrition status and air pollutants upon parasite attack with trees was investigated.

198 Fraedrich, B.J., 1996. Mature tree care. Shade tree 69(1-2):4,6,8,10.

199 Francis, J.K., Parresol, B.R., and Marin de Patino, J., 1996. Probability of damage to sidewalks and curbs by street trees in the tropics. Journal of Arboriculture 22(4):193-197.

"This study was conducted to quantify the probability of damage caused by tropical street trees in relation to tree species, size, and distance to sidewalk or curb." (p.193)

200 Gilbert, O.L., 1996. Retaining trees on construction sites. Arboricultural Journal 20(1):39-45.

"From observations made over 22 years on 1000 trees which have experienced stress, it has been possible to predict the effect of building development on tree survival taking into account factors such as species and age class." (p.39)

201 Gilman, E.F., 1995. Root barriers affect root distribution. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.64-67.

"The purpose of this study was to compare root growth on recently transplanted trees near and under Biobarrier with root growth near similar trees without the barrier." (p.64)

202 Gilman, E.F., 1996. Root barriers affect root distribution. Journal of Arboriculture 22(3):151-154.

"The purpose of this study was to compare root growth on recently transplanted trees near and under Biobarrier with root growth near trees without the barrier in a soil with a high water table." (p.151)

203 Goodfellow, J.W., 1995. Engineering and construction alternatives to line clearance tree work. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):41-49.

This paper focuses primarily on construction sites in the urban forest, and on 4kV to 34.5kV electric distribution lines.

204 Greenly, K.M. and Rakow, D.A., 1995. The effect of wood mulch type and depth on weed and tree growth and certain soil parameters. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):225-232.

205 Gross, R., 1995. Construction applications of Hydraulic Soil Excavation. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.177-184.

Hydraulic Soil Excavation is a method that can be applied to remove soil from near and among valued tree roots.

206 Habermehl, A. and Ridder, H.W., 1995. Computerized tomographic investigations of stree and park trees. Arboricultural Journal 19(4):419-437.

Frost cracks and their number, strength and position of interior roots in trees in parks and streets can be detected using this method.

207 Hagen, B.W., 1996. Directional pruning: A better alternative to topping. Arbor Age 16(5):34,36,38.

The concept of directional pruning is to remove branches interfering with power lines by cutting them out rather than back.

208 Hammer, M., 1995. Creation of woodland herbaceous layer in urban broad-leaf plantations. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.90-5.93.

In this study, a number of field-layer species were seeded/planted in young broad-leaf plantations in frequently visited urban parks. The aim was to find out if they could establish and reproduce themselves in this harsh environment.

209 Hanson, T. and Walker, E.B., 1996. Field guide to common insect pests of urban trees in the Northeast. Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, Forest Biology Laboratory. Unpaged.

"This field guide has been prepared to provide tree health managers with a means for field identification of some common insect pests associated with trees in urban settings, with an emphasis on the behavior and the habitat needs diagnostic of each insect. The guide is arranged in sections by principal host."

210 Hayes, J.L. and Meeker, J., 1996. New patent for protecting pines from bark beetle infestation in urban and rural areas. U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, Forestry Report R8-FR 55. 2 pp.

"A patent has been issued jointly to the Forest Service and Mississippi State University on the use of a natural compound, 4-allylanisole (4-AA), that is a repellent to the SPB."

211 Hayes, J.L., Meeker, J.R., Foltz, J.L. and Strom, B.L., 1996. Suppression of bark beetles and protection of pines in the urban environment: A case study. Journal of Arboriculture 22(2):67-74.

"In addition to traditional suppression tactics instituted in an unprecedented SPB outbreak in Gainesville, Florida, a semiochemical 4-allylanisole (4-AA), was successfully tested as a protectant of pines in residential areas." (p.67)

212 Hickman, G.W., Perry, E., and Evans, R., 1995. Validation of a tree failure evaluation system. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):233-234.

"The purpose of this paper is to present results from a validation study of the Oak Tree Evaluation System seven years after the initial ratings." (p.233)

213 Iles, J., 1992. Power lines and trees. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1429f. 2 pp.

Discusses the proper pruning of trees near power lines. At head of title: Community trees.

214 Illinois Division of Forest Resources, 1989. Tree care. Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Forest Resources. 12 pp.

Includes basic information on tree pruning, fertilizing, mulching and watering.

215 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. Insect and disease problems. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

216 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. Mature tree care. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

"An effective tree maintenance program should include four major practices: inspection, mulching, fertilizing, and pruning."

217 International Society of Arboriculture, 1995. Tree-pruning guidelines. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 14 pp.

218 International Society of Arboriculture, 1991. Trees and turf. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 4 pp.

Discusses the planning necessary to make trees and lawn compatible.

219 Johnson, G.R. and Sucoff, E., 1995. Minimizing de-icing salt injury to trees. University of Minnesota, Minnesota Extension Service, FO-1413-S. Rev. 1995. 7 pp.

220 Johnson, G.R., 1995. Trees and tractors: They can live together during construction. Wisconsin Arborist 14(5):1,4-5.

221 Johnson, G.R., 1995. Trees and tractors: They can live together during construction. Wisconsin Arborist 14(6):1,4-5,7.

The second of a two-part article; reprinted from the Minnesota Society of Arboriculture Newsletter, August 1995.

222 Jones, R.H., Chappelka, A.H., and West, D.H., 1996. Use of plastic shelters for low-cost establishment of street trees. Southern Journal of Applied Forestry 20(2):85-89.

"One-year old seedlings of 11 commonly used urban shade tree species were protected with plastic shelters to determine effects on survival and growth." (p.85)

223 Kirkland, J., 1996. Cracking under the pressure: Identifying hazard trees can help you avoid future tree disasters. American Nurseryman 183(5):20-22.

224 Kjelgren, R., 1996. Irrigation timing of three landscape shrub species based on foliage temperature. Arboricultural Journal 20(1):47-57.

"Changes in foliage temperature with vapour pressure deficit and water stress for three shrub species were investigated for use in irrigation scheduling in landscapes." (p.47)

225 Kjelgren, R.K. and Clark, J.R., 1994. Urban microclimates and growth of sweetgum street trees. Arboricultural Journal 18(4):401-417.

"This study characterized microclimates in park, plaza, and urban canyon sites linked to physiological responses and growth of well-established street trees." (p.402)

226 Knoche, L., 1995. To stake or not to stake. Arbor Age 15(8):28,30-32.

Discusses the problem of how to adequately support trees during their early growth years and still develop optimum root growth and trunk strength.

227 Kopinga, J. and Burg, J. van den, 1995. Using soil and foliar analysis to diagnose the nutritional status of urban trees. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):17-24.

"The state of the art for the use of soil and foliar analysis in arboriculture is briefly discussed and threshold values are presented." (p.17)

228 Kriet, K., 1995. Coping with stress in urban settings. Arbor Age 15(7):10-13.

Discusses causes for stress and mortality in street trees.

229 Kristoffersen, P., 1995. Climbing plants on walls - Advantages and disadvantages. In: Watson, G.W., and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.88-98.

A Danish study proved that, if they are established and maintained correctly, there are many advantages and only a few disadvantages as regards climbing plants.

230 Kulikova, E.G., 1995. Insect and diseases complex specificity in Moscow urban areas. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.473.

"Specific insect and diseases complexes are formed in Moscow urban environment."

231 Lawson, M. and O'Callaghan, D., 1995. A critical analysis of the role of trees in damage to low rise buildings. Journal of Arboriculture 21(2):90-97.

Presents a review of the situation as it relates to trees, biology, soil, water relations, and the effects of climate.

232 Lesser, L.M., 1995. Drought stress in trees: Getting to the roots of the problem. Arbor Age 15(6):18,20-22.

Discusses some of the causes of drought stress as well as the symptoms in both newly planted and mature trees.

233 Levitt, D.G., Simpson, J.R., and Tipton, J.L., 1995. Water use of two landscape tree species in Tucson, Arizona. Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science 120(3):409-416.

"The purpose of this study was to determine the actual water use of two common landscape trees species in Tucson, Arizona, and water use coefficients for two tree species based on the crop coefficient concept." (p.409)

234 Lilly, S., 1994. Tree climbers' guide. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. Various pagings.

Includes chapters on safety, climbing, pruning, rigging, removal, and cabling.

235 Lindsey, P.A., Gross, R., and Milano, B., 1995. An investigation to assess the impact of street infrastructure improvements on the roots of adjacent cork oak trees. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.22-32.

"In an investigation to assess the potential impact of a street tree improvement project on the root systems of 26 mature cork oaks (Quercus suber) on the University of California Davis campus, selected areas of the root systems of two trees were hydraulically excavated." (p.22)

236 Lonsdale, D., 1994. The role of tree mechanics in hazard tree evaluation. Wrecclesham, Farnham, UK, Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service, Arboriculture Research and Information Note no. 127. 7 pp.

"Evaluation of the stuctural stability of trees can be improved by the use of biomechanical principles which can aid in the recognition of defects and can help tree inspectors to decide whether these defects present a significant hazard."

237 Magasi, L.P., 1995. Insects and diseases of the urban forest in the Maritimes. Journal of Arboriculture 21(1):7-10.

238 Martin, C.A. and Bhattacharya, S., 1995. Effects of cupric hydroxide-treated containers on growth of four southwestern desert landscape trees. Journal of Arboriculture 21(5):235-238.

239 Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H., 1994. The body language of trees: A handbook for failure analysis. London, HMSO. 240 pp.

Topics include: A practical guide for tree inspection; the tree form as an ideal structure; mechanical concepts applied to trees; manifestations of tree fractures; the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method - bridging the gap between tree biology and biomechanics.

240 Mattheck, C.G. et al., 1995. Use of the fractometer to determine the strength of wood with incipient decay. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):105-112.

Co-authors are: H. Breloer, K.A. Bethge, W.A. Albrecht, and A.W. Zipse. "The aim of this paper is to show the importance of the Fractometer as a tool for assessment of the effect of decay in a simplified mechanical wood model.

241 McCombie, P.F., 1995. The prediction of building foundation damage arising from the water demand of trees. Arboricultural Journal 19(2):147-159.

"Guidance is given on assessing the risk of foundation damage due to water abstraction by trees causing shrinkage of clay soils." (p.147)

242 McPherson, E.G. and Peper, P.J., 1995. Infrastructure repair costs associated with street trees in 15 cities. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.49-63.

The authors collected information from a small sample of cities regarding costs of repairing damage caused by street trees to sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and sewer or water lines.

243 Methany, N. (i.e., Matheny) and Clark, J.R., 1996. The arborist's role in tree preservation. Tree Care Industry 7(5):6-8,10,12-14.

"Successful tree preservation is intimately linked to the development process. To be effective in the process, the arborist must understand how development proceeds and be able to communicate with the project team and governing agencies." (p.6)

244 Meyer, K.D., 1995. Tree care practices: Construction impacts and remedial repairs. Arbor Age 15(8):10-13.

245 Miller, F.D., Jr., 1995. Utility trenching: Its effect on growth and overall plant health of shade trees. Arborist News 4(2):15-16.

Reports on a 1987 study done at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus.

246 Miller, R.W. and Hauer, R.J., 1995. Street reconstruction and related tree decline. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL,

May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.12-16.

One of the objectives of this study was to determine if a relationship exists between street reconstruction projects and tree survival and condition. The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was selected as the study site.

247 Morton Arboretum, 1994. Tree care handbook. Rochester, NY, Nature Study Publishers. Unpaged; loose-leaf.

Includes sections on selection and identification, horticultural care, insect problems, and diseases. Also included are the following booklets: Winter tree finder by M.T. Watts and T. Watts; Tree finder by M.T. Watts; and Selecting and planting trees by G.W. Watson et al.

248 National Joint Utilities Group, 1995. Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees. London, National Joint Utilities Group, Publication no. 10. 23 pp.

These guidelines "should be considered when new services are to be constructed adjacent to existing trees and when new trees are to be planted adjacent to existing services; also where services are to be maintained or repaired and trees are to be managed."

249 O'Callaghan, D. and Lawson, M., 1995. A critical look at the potential for foundation damage caused by tree roots. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL. International Society of Arboriculture. pp.99-107.

250 O'Callaghan, D. and Lawson, M., 1995. Trees and development conflicts: The importance of advance planning and site control in tree preservation plans. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.143-155.

Discusses the use of the Tree Preservation Orders in Britain.

251 Ottman, K., Genich, K., and Boeder, J., 1996. Street trees and construction. Arborist News 5(3):26-27,30-32,34.

Discusses methods of preserving urban trees from construction damage.

252 Oxman, M., 1995. Tree removal: The final maintenance option. Arbor Age 15(10):30-33.

253 Percival, G., 1996. The influence of auxins on root growth of urban trees following severe root removal. Arboriculture Journal 20(1):77-78.

254 Pokorny, J.D. and Sinclair, W.A., 1994. How to identify and manage ash yellows in forest stands and home landscapes. U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry, NA-FR-03-94. 14 pp.

255 Prestemon, D.R., Wray, P.H., and Iles, J., 1990. Managing storm damaged trees. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1387. 4 pp.

Discusses the proper treatment to be given to trees damaged by ice, snow or wind.

256 Rolf, K., Stal, O., and Schroeder, H., 1995. Tree roots and sewer systems. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.68-77.

"This review of conditions of specific importance for intrusion of roots in sewer pipes identifies the necessity of communication between all people involved in planning and maintenance of trees and sewers. The possibilities of applying different preventive or corrective measures to eliminate or reduce the problem are discussed." (p.68)

257 Rudquist, P.J., 1996. Preventing ice and snow damage on trees Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests 3(4):1,10-11.

Professional urban foresters can provide guidance for establishing routine inspections and tree maintenance schedules, selecting storm-resistant species to plant, and developing emergency response plans.

258 Setsu, T., Yuruki, T., and Yoshinaga, K., 1995. Conservation of big trees in urban areas: Attitudes of tree owners and effect on

neighboring residents. Bulletin of the Kyushu University Forests 72:83-96.

Some privately owned big trees in urban areas in Japan are protected by law. The attitude of tree owners and the effect on the neighboring residents was investigated. In Japanese, with English summary.

259 Sharon, E.M., 1996. Hazard tree evaluation: An international perspective. Arbor Age 16(1):10,13-14.

Reports on discussions relating to hazard trees held at the Second European Congress of Arboriculture in Versailles, France, Sept. 28-29, 1995.

260 Shigo, A.L., 1996. How trees survive. Tree Care Industry 7(2):6-8,10,12,14,16,18,20.

Discusses the characteristics of trees that help them survive.

261 Shigo, A.L., 1994. Tree failure risk evaluations: The basics. Arborist News 3(6):14-16.

Discusses how to evaluate trees to determine if they have a strong potential for failure.

262 Simpson, P. and Van Bossuyt, R., 1996. Tree-caused electric outages. Journal of Arboriculture 22(3):117-121.

This study was designed to collect data on 22 factors that describe the conditions of a tree-related electrical outage.

263 Sisinni, S.M., Zipperer, W.C., and Pleninger, A.G., 1995. Impacts from a major ice storm: Street-tree damage in Rochester, New York. Journal of Arboriculture 21(3):156-167.

264 Smith, E., 1996. Tree fertilization. Tree Care Industry 7(8):6-8,10,12,14,16-17.

Discusses the special needs of urban trees for fertilization.

265 Smith, E.M., 1996. Improving the rootzones of urban trees. Arbor Age 16(3):14,16-17.

Discusses modifying the rootzone by improving soil texture, soil drainage, or soil organic matter.

266 Smith, K., Ham, D., Miller, A., and Chestnut, T., 1995. Soil aeration systems: Do they work? In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.17-21.

267 Smith, K.T., 1995. Trees at risk from good intentions. Arborist News 4(5):27-29.

Discusses the unintentional wounding of trees by homeowners and nonprofessionals, and the role that professional arborists can play in educating the public about proper maintenance.

268 Stone, H.M., 1996. Dutch elm disease: Hope on the horizon. Arbor Age 16(4):20,22,24,26.

Discusses cultural and chemical controls of DED.

269 Thomson, A.J. and Van Sickle, A., 1995. Computer-based training in tree damage assessment. AI Applications 9(2):53-68 + 2 disks.

Describes the program DESTIMAS (Tree Damage Estimation Training System).

270 Thorpe, K.W. et al., 1995. Management of gypsy moths using sticky trunk barriers and larval removal. Journal of Arboriculture 21(2):69-76.

Discusses management tactics that can be applied to large trees in the landscape directly by the homeowner. Co-authors are: K.M. Tatman, P. Sellers, R.E. Webb, and R.L. Ridgway.

271 Tipton, J.L., 1996. Irrigation basics: How, when, why and with what? Arbor Age 16(6):30-33.

Discusses the basics of irrigating trees and shrubs.

272 U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area, 1994. Urban forest health: Forest Health Protection, fiscal year 1993-94. U.S. Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, Northeastern Area. 13 pp.

This status report describes the role of Forest Health Protection in urban and community forestry.

273 Van Arsdel, E.P., 1996. Leaf scorch: Detecting the cause. Arbor Age 16(8):22-25,28.

274 Warren, S., 1995. Nitrogen fertilizer and beyond. Arbor Age 15(4):10-12.

Discusses tree fertilization in urban areas.

275 Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., editors, 1995. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. 191 pp.

The proceedings include information on construction injury effects on tree health, mitigating tree and soil damage, building and infrastructure damage by trees, innovative site management practices and building designs, and progressive tree preservation ordinances.

276 Watson, G.W., Kelsey, P., and Woodtli, K., 1996. Replacing soil in the root zone of mature trees for better growth. Journal of Arboriculture 22(4):167-173.

"Soils were replaced in various patterns within the root zone of mature landscape trees as an alternative to surface mulching." (p.167)

277 Watson, G.W., 1995. Tree root damage from utility trenching. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.33-41.

REMOVAL AND UTILIZATION

278 Bratkovich, S.M., Cesa, E.T., and Lempicki, E.A., 1996. Manufacturing and marketing hardwood lumber products from municipal trees: A New Jersey case study. In: Proceedings of the 1995 Society of American Foresters Convention, Portland, Maine, Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1995. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.419-420.

This case study utilized municipal hardwood tree removals from the Washington, New Jersey area.

279 Dahlman, R. et al., 1994. Minnesota wood waste studies: One man's trash is another man's treasure. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. 71 pp.

Includes a section on urban wood wastes. Survey data was collected by C. Prosek, J. Edmonds, P. Peterson, P. Vieth, and T. Milton. The report was written by R. Dahlman, J. Krantz, and C.M. Chen.

280 Hagen, B.W., 1995. Mulching landscape waste: an urban resource. Arbor Age 15(4):30-32.

Discusses the benefits of using mulch from landscape wastes.

281 Kempter, G., 1994. Markets for woody residues: Tree care industry seeks recycling partners. Biocycle 35(10):68-70.

A survey conducted for the International Society of Arboriculture and others found a total of 70 million tons of urban tree residues generated annually.

282 Koenig, K.M., 1996. Mining the 'urban' forest: New emphasis placed on recycling, not dumping of wood waste. Wood and Wood Products 101(6):73-77.

283 Lyman, M., 1994. Recycling urban wood: Developing new wood fiber resources. In: Proceedings of the 28th Washington State University International Particleboard/ Composite Materials Symposium, April 12-14, 1994. Washington State University. p.284. Abstract only.

284 NEOS Corporation, 1994. Final report: Urban tree residues: Results of the first national inventory. Savoy, IL, ISA Research Trust. 65 pp. + appendix.

The goal of this project was to develop national estimates of urban tree and landscape residue generated by urban forestry-related businesses.

285 NEOS Corporation, 1994. Urban tree residues: Survey methodology. Savoy, IL, ISA Research Trust. 47 pp. + appendix.

This workbook is designed to provide a framework for performing a survey of urban tree residue generators.

286 Van Dale, G., 1995. Organic waste recycling in municipal green services in Belgium. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. p.5.102.

287 Whittier, J., Rue, D., and Haase, S., 1995. Urban tree residues: Results of the first national inventory. Journal of Arboriculture 21(2):57-62.

This paper reports the results of the first national inventory of the volume and characteristics of urban tree residues.

288 Whittier, J., Rue, D., and Haase, S., 1994. Urban tree residues: Results of the first national inventory. In: Farrell, J. et al., eds. Bioenergy '94: Proceedings of the 6th National Bioenergy Conference, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, Oct. 2-6, 1994. (Golden, CO?) Western Regional Biomass Energy Program. Vol. 2, pp.597-603.

This paper reports the results of the first national inventory of the volume and characteristics of urban tree residues.

PLANNING THE URBAN FOREST

289 Baines, C. and Jones, M., 1994. Urban forestry and landscape networks of the Black Country, England. In: Cook, E.A. and van Lier, H.N., eds. Landscape planning and ecological networks. New York, Elsevier. pp.273-282.

The Black Country is the traditional name for part of the urban West Midlands.

290 Caldwell, B., editor, 1994. Saving Brooklyn's last forest: The plan for Prospect Park. Brooklyn, NY, Prospect Park Alliance. 32 pp.

This report is based on "The Landcape Management Plan for the Natural Areas of Prospect Park," written by E. Toth and L. Sauer.

291 Coradi, M., 1995. 20 years of green planning in the city of Berne (Switzerland). In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. p.5.108.

Poster abstract.

292 Crankshaw, N., 1994. Trees and the environment of downtown street corridors. Small Town 25(3):22-29.

"This article, using two case studies of urban tree plantings in Danville and Versailles, Kentucky, describes a method for assessing downtown street corridors to determine where trees are most needed." (p.22)

293 Duvernoy, G., 1995. Keeping it green: Political and administrative issues in the preservation of the urban forest. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp. 78-87.

"Discussion focuses on preserving large-scale elements of urban forests, particularly tracts of open space being considered for conversion. Administering an urban forest land preservation program requires financial and administrative skills, political dexterity, and an intimate knowledge of the city's land base." (p.78)

294 Forman, R.T.T., 1995. Land mosaics: The ecology of landscapes and regions. New York, Cambridge University Press. 632 pp.

Includes sections on "Planning a suburb" and "Ecological design of house lots."

295 Foster, C.H.W., 1994. Neighborwoods: Forest communities in concept and practice. A summary proceedings. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Environment and Natural Resources Program, M-94-01. 17 pp.

Report of the Conference on Creating Forest Communities, held at Harvard University on April 8, 1994. The purpose of the conference was "to explore whether development built deliberately around working forests could help

stem forest losses and encourage more active use and management of the remaining woodlands." (p.2)

296 Gangloff, D., 1995. The sustainable city. American Forests 101(5/6):30-34,38.
Discusses how to apply the principles of sustainability to the urban ecosystem.

297 Goode, D.A., 1995. Designing for nature in urban parks. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.67-5.69.

298 Hannon, M.A., 1995. The Middlesbrough Forest: A strategy for urban forestry in Middlesbrough (UK). Arboricultural Journal 19(1):9-18.

299 Hansen-Moller, J., 1994. Recreation, reproduction and ecological restoration in the greater Copenhagen region. In: Cook, E.A. and van Lier, H.N., eds. Landscape planning and ecological networks. New York, Elsevier. pp.225-248.

300 Hodge, S.J., 1995. Creating and managing woodlands around towns. London, HMSO. Forestry Commission Handbook no. 11. 176 pp.
"This handbook presents practical information on the process of urban woodland planning, establishment and management." (p.viii)

301 Hough, M., 1994. Design with city nature: An overview of some issues. In: Platt, R.H., et al., eds. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. pp.40-48.
"An overall strategy for our cities that brings social and environmental objectives together is urgently needed if the concept of the sustainable city is to be realized." (p.47)

302 Kleyer, M., 1994. Habitat network schemes in Stuttgart. In: Cook, E.A. and van Lier, H.N., eds. Landscape planning and ecological networks. New York, Elsevier. pp.249-272.
Discusses planning for the preservation of habitats in the Stuttgart Metropolitan Area.

303 Land Use Consultants, 1993. Trees in towns: Report to the Department of the Environment. Bristol, UK, Land Use Consultants. 131 pp. + appendix.
Reports on an 18 month study to investigate the character and distribution of trees in towns in England. Includes chapters on: patterns of tree cover; local authority approaches to tree management; voluntary groups and community initiatives; and, national trends in planning for trees in towns.

304 Land Use Consultants, 1994. Urban tree strategies. Report to the Department of the Environment: case study report. London, Department of the Environment. Research for Amenity Trees no. 3. 109 pp + appendix.
Presents case studies of tree and woodland strategies from ten communities in the UK. The purpose of these strategies is to give an overview of the status and condition of trees in their areas.

305 Marsh, S., 1993. Nature conservation in community forests. London, London Ecology Unit. Ecology Handbook no. 23. 64 pp.
Discusses the long term benefits for mature conservation from the creation of community forests. Nature conservation should be considered at each stage of the planning process for new forests.

306 Minnesota Division of Forestry, 1995. Emphasis 2000: Action plan for forestry in the Metro Region. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry/Metro Region. Folder.
Lists the goals and activities of the Metro Region forest resource management plan. The Metro Region includes seven counties: Anoka, Hennepin, Carver, Scott, Dakota, Ramsey, and Washington.

307 Moll, G., 1995. Urban ecosystems: Breakthrough for City Green. American Forests 101(9):23-27,70.
Discusses computerized and mapping software called City Green: Measuring Urban Ecosystem Values. In combination with GIS software ARC View, City Green allows planners, engineers, local citizens groups, and natural resource managers to map local ecosystems and analyze their values.

308 Moll, G., 1995. Urban ecosystem analysis. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.2-5.

This paper describes a "new technique using GIS to convert the structure of the local ecosystems into measurable benefits that can be visualized and discussed in the land-use planning process." (p.2)

309 Oozumi, Y., 1995. Planning for urban forests in Japan. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.474.

310 Oregon Urban and Community Forest Council, 1993. Seeing the forests for the trees: An Oregon urban forestry plan for more livable communities. Portland? Oregon Urban and Community Forest Council. 16 pp.

311 Petit, J., Bassert, D.L., and Kollin, C., 1995. Building greener neighborhoods: Trees as part of the plan. Washington, DC, American Forests; National Association of Home Builders. 117 pp.

The purpose of this book is "to show those involved in building new communities the advantages of saving, planting, and transplanting more trees in their developments and the rewards of doing so." (p.viii)

312 Pirani, R., 1995. Open space and natural resource assessment at the regional scale. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests, pp.57-60.

Discusses the Regional Plan Association's Metropolitan Greensward initiative.

313 Platt, R.H., 1994. From commons to commons: Evolving concepts of open space in North American cities. In: Platt, R.H. et al., eds. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. pp.21-39.

314 Platt, R.H., Rowntree, R.A., and Muick, P.C., editors, 1994. The ecological city: Preserving and restoring biodiversity. Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press. 291 pp.

This book is a collection of papers, most of which were presented at the symposium, "Sustainable Cities: Preserving and Restoring Urban Biodiversity," held in Chicago in 1990.

315 Rasmussen, D. and Giffen, A., 1994. The case for integrating forest management with residential development as well as problems and opportunities based on the Salem One experience. Prepared for "Creating Forest Communities," a conference held at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, April 8, 1994. 33 pp.

Includes case studies of the Salem One subdivision and the Attean Township project in Maine.

316 Ravenscroft, N., 1995. Local space for local people? Trends in the provision and management of urban outdoor recreation in the UK. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Trends Symposium and the 1995 National Recreation Resources Planning Conference, St. Paul, MN, May 14-17, 1995. Univ. of Minn., Minn. Ext. Service, Tourism Center. pp.610-614.

317 Sand, M., 1995. Metro Region forest resource management plan: Final report. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. 81 pp.

"The plan consists of five components: an introduction, a resource assessment, statements of desired future conditions which collectively portray a vision for the Region, discussion of issues impeding attainment of the desired future conditions, and finally, a summary of strategies to achieve those conditions." (p.i)

318 Schmid, A.S., 1995. Green structures and green networks: The ecological need for the future of our cities. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.18-5.21.

319 Starfinger, U. and Sukopp, H., 1994. Assessment of urban biotypes for nature conservation. In: Cook, E.A. and van Lier, H.N., eds. Landscape

planning and ecological networks. New York, Elsevier. pp.89-115.

Discusses the role of vegetation in urban planning.

320 Swan, Moody and Associates, 1996. Urban forestry masterplan for Manatee County (Florida). Bradenton, FL, Manatee County Government. 73 pp. + appendix.

Undated; probable publication date, 1996.

321 Vrijlandt, P. and Kerkstra, K., 1994. A strategy for ecological and urban development. In: Cook, E.A. and van Lier, H.N., eds. Landscape planning and ecological networks. New York, Elsevier. pp.71-88.

MANAGING THE URBAN FOREST

322 Agee, J.K., 1995. Management of greenbelts and forest remnants in urban forest landscapes. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.128-138.

323 Aldous, D.E. and Arthur, T., 1995. Merging conservation with management of urban green space. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.72-5.78.

Discusses conservation management in urban park systems in Australia.

324 Baker, F.A., 1993. Monitoring the urban forest: Case studies and evaluations. In: Stafford, S.G., ed. Improving natural resource management through monitoring, Corvallis, OR, March 10-11, 1992. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 26(2-3):153-163.

Discusses the political, social, and biological purposes of urban forest monitoring. Although most monitoring is done at the project or local level, examples of state and national projects are included.

325 Batson, A., 1996. Managing with your financial statements: Examining the basic financial aspects of the tree care business. Tree Care Industry 7(8):34-39.

326 Beer, R., 1995. The role of trees in the urban environment: The example of Geneva (Switzerland). In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.105-5.107.

Discusses the management of Geneva's 40,000 trees.

327 Bloniarz, D.V. and Ryan, H.D.P., III, 1996. The use of volunteer initiatives in conducting urban forest resource inventories. Journal of Arboriculture 22(2):75-82.

"The accuracy and validity of urban forest resource data collected by trained volunteers were established, using an actual case study in Brookline, Massachusetts." (p.75)

328 Bussey, S.C. and Coles, R.W., 1995. The structure and community use of an urban forest. Quarterly Journal of Forestry 89(3):182-191.

The public use of the community woodlands in Redditch (UK) is examined.

329 Cho, H.J., Lee, C.S., Oh, J.S., and Kil, J.H., 1995. Community types and ecological characteristics of the urban forest vegetation in Seoul, Korea. FRI Journal of Forest Science 51:1-13.

In Korean, with English summary.

330 Cobo, W., Sullivan, R.T., and Vinueza, S., 1995. Urban forestry and poverty. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept.

12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.98-100.

Discusses the relationship between the uncontrolled migration of Ecuador's rural poor to forested urban areas and the resulting deforestation and environmental problems within these areas.

331 Duerksen, C.J. and Richman, S., 1993. Tree conservation ordinances: Land-use regulations go green. Chicago, American Planning Association, Planning Advisory Service Report no. 446. 107 pp.

Includes chapters on "Establishing the value of trees," "Legal aspects of tree conservation," and "Crafting an effective tree conservation ordinance."

332 Dwyer, J.F., 1995. The human dimensions of urban ecosystem management. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.44-47.

"The purpose of this paper is to describe the extent and significance of people-forest interactions in an urban environment, and provide guidance for more effective urban forestry programs." (p.44)

333 Dwyer, J.F., 1995. The significance of trees and their management in built environments. In: Watson, G.W. and Neely, D., eds. Trees and building sites: Proceedings of an International Workshop on Trees and Buildings, Lisle, IL, May 31-June 2, 1995. Savoy, IL, International Society of Arboriculture. pp.3-11.

334 Fazio, J.R., 1993. How to write a municipal tree ordinance. Nebraska City, NE, National Arbor Day Foundation, Tree City USA Bulletin no. 9. 8 pp.

Includes sections of a model ordinance.

335 Gobster, P.H. and Dickhut, K.E., 1995. Exploring interspace: Open space opportunities in dense urban areas. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.70-73.

"Using ideas from landscape ecology, this paper explores how small open spaces can aid urban forestry efforts in dense urban areas. A case study in Chicago illustrates the physical and social lessons learned in dealing with these spaces." (p.70)

336 Goodwin, D.W., 1996. A street tree inventory for Massachusetts using a geographic information system. Journal of Arboriculture 22(1):19-28.

337 Green, T.L., 1992. Tree inventory: Essential to the preservation of wooded parks. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. p.141.

Discusses a tree inventory in Chicago's Lincoln Park.

338 Greenstein, M., 1996. Computerized street-tree inventory programs. Arbor Age 16(7):44-45.

Discusses street-tree inventory software.

339 Grey, G.W., 1996. Community Tree Management Workshop - Part II. Shade Tree 69(5-6):38,40-42.

The author discusses how to make tree boards or city forestry departments more efficient or effective.

340 Grey, G.W., 1996. Community Tree Management Workshop - Part I. Shade Tree 69(3/4):19-20,22,24.

Presented at the 70th Annual Meeting of th New Jersey Shade Tree Federation, Cherry Hill, NJ, October 20-22, 1995.

341 Grey, G.W., 1996. The urban forest: Comprehensive management. New York, Wiley. 156 pp.

"The emphasis of this book is on comprehensive management, as exercised, ideally, by a central authority (city forestry department or other agency) with adequate knowledge, planning, and funding." (p.viii)

342 Grove, J.M., Zipperer, W.C., and Neville, L.R., 1995. Social indicators and classification for urban ecosystem management. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.13-16.

"Using a 'Human Ecosystem Model,' key social variables influencing ecological factors are identified." (p.13)

343 Hannah, B.L. and Yau, D.P., 1993. Avenues and boulevards: A guide to their tree management. Melbourne, Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation. 68 pp.

A guide to assist agencies involved in maintaining street trees to evaluate their street tree resources and develop a comprehensive management plan.

344 Hitchmough, J., 1995. A review of the implementation and management of nature-like landscapes in Australian urban greenspace. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.85-5.89.

345 Hitchmough, J., 1994. The management of trees in the urban landscape. In: Hitchmough, J.D. Urban landscape management. Sydney, Inkata Press. pp.267-300.

The author discusses some of the broader issues associated with the management of trees in the urban environment.

346 Hitchmough, J., 1994. The management of woody plants other than trees in the urban landscape. In: Hitchmough, J.D. Urban landscape management. Sydney, Inkata Press. pp.301-329.

347 Hobbs, E.R., 1988. Species richness of urban forest patches and implications for urban landscape diversity. Landscape Ecology 1(3):141-152.

The author examined factors influencing plant species richness of small upland urban forests in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. "It is suggested that cultivation be deliberately used as a mechanism for increasing native species richness in urban forests." (p.141)

348 Hoesterey, R., 1995. Natural area stewardship in urban environments. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.121-124.

"This case study (from Bellevue, Washington) presents a model for how communities on the urban edge can conduct active natural resource management based on ecological principals (sic)." (p.121)

349 Hyun Je Cho and Sang Kyun Kim, 1993. Vegetation structure, dynamics and utilization of the urban forest - Mt. Inwang, Mt. Samsung and Mt. Soorak. Research Reports of the Forestry Research Insitute (Seoul) 48:1-26.

In Korean, with English summary.

350 Ignatieva, M., 1995. Ecological problems of parks and gardens in Saint Petersburg, Russia. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.39-5.41.

351 Jim, C.Y., 1995. Comprehensive street tree census and planting plan for urban Hong Kong. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. pp.475-476.

352 Jim, C.Y., 1996. Roadside trees in urban Hong Kong: Part 1. Census methodology. Arboricultural Journal 20(2):221-237.

Reports on a census of all roadside trees in Hong Kong, taken to collect comprehensive information on site characteristics, growing space, tree structure, and tree defects and disorders.

353 Kohli, R.K. and Arya, K.S., 1995. Urban forestry status of Chandigarh - a modern Indian city. In: Korpilahti, E. et al., eds. Caring for the forest: Research in a changing world. Abstracts of invited papers IUFRO XX World Congress, Tampere, Finland, Aug. 6-12, 1995. Vienna, IUFRO Secretariat, Federal Forest Research Institute. p.476.

354 Kovac, M. and Golob, A., 1993. A model for ecosystem management with urban and suburban forests. In: International symposium: Application of remote sensing in forestry, Zvolen, Sept. 22-24, 1993. Proceedings. Zvolen, Slovakia, Technical University in Zvolen, Faculty of Forestry. pp.170-171.

355 Kozaczek, L., 1996. Effective use of computers in tree care. Tree Care Industry 7(8):22-25,27-28.

356 Langeveld, J.W.M., 1995. The role of green areas towards more sustainable cities: The role of the "green-manager" in a sustainable city approach. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8,

1995. Ecological apsects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.8-5.16.

357 Lesser, L.M., 1996. Street tree diversity and dbh in southern California. Journal of Arboriculture 22(4):180-186.

"The purpose of this study was to determine overall street tree distribution and trends in southern California, using combined data from TreeKeeper inventories of different cities." (p.180)

358 Liegel, K., 1995. Land use control as a strategy for retaining and integrating urban forest landscapes. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.72-77.

The purpose of this chapter is to describe and evaluate the general effectiveness of regulatory and nonregulatory land use controls for retaining and integrating urban landscapes.

359 Loomis, S., 1995. Revitalizing Baltimore: A model process for urban ecosystem management. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.40-43.

360 Luley, C.J., 1995. Funding urban forestry: Air pollution and carbon credits. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.194-197.

"This paper presents a proposal to convert certain environmental benefits provided by urban trees into actual funding for urban forest management. The potential to sell the air pollutants and the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide removed by urban trees is evaluated in the context of existing regulations and policy." (p.194)

361 Macie, E., 1995. Connecting natural and human systems. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.36-39.

"This paper provides a general discussion on linkages within the urban ecosystem, and demonstrates a connection between human and natural systems." (p.36)

362 Magnuson, P., 1995. Redeveloping urban neighborhoods: From housing to street trees. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.110-113.

"Residents in newly redeveloped urban communities are moving the neighborhood restoration process from the buildings out into the streets by maintaining newly planted and existing street trees." (p.110)

363 Mason, G., 1995. Wilderness = home: Restoring the city as an urban ecosystem. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.61-63.

"This paper proposes a methodology for understanding your community as an urban ecosystem. Secondly, it recommends techniques to restore the green infrastructure of your community so that it can support a healthy urban ecosystem." (p.61)

364 McBride, J.R. and Gerhard, D.L., 1995. Urban riparian woodland ecology in the San Francisco area. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.17-19.

Problems facing sustainability of native riparian woodlands in urban areas are discussed.

365 McDonnell, M.J., Pickett, S.T.A., Pouyat, R.V., and Zipperer, W.C., 1995. Urban-rural ecological gradients: A new perspective for urban forestry. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.22-24.

"Ecological studies of the structure and function of forests along a 20x140 km transect from New York City to rural Northwestern Connecticut have revealed the existence of an urban-to-rural environmental gradient." (p.22)

366 McPherson, E.G. and Peper, P.P., 1996. Costs of street tree damage to infrastructure. Arboricultural Journal 20(2):143-160.

Municipal foresters in 15 cities (14 in U.S. and one in Canada) were surveyed between 1991 and 1994 for their tree management costs relating to sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer repair.

367 McPherson, E.G., 1993. Monitoring urban forest health. In: Stafford, S.G.,ed. Improving natural resource management through monitoring, Corvallis, OR, March 10-11, 1992. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 26(2-3):165-174.

"This paper addresses three questions related to monitoring urban forest change. Why monitor urban forests? What should be the goals of urban forest monitoring? What monitoring approaches are likely to work? A national initiative to implement urban forest monitoring is suggested." (p.165)

368 Nassauer, J.I., 1992. Perception of the ecosystem function of suburban residential sites. In: Fourth North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management, Madison, WI, May 17-20, 1992. Book of abstracts. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Natural Resources. pp.146-147.

"This project investigated how alternative landscape designs for suburban residences might enhance ecosystem function while meeting vernacular expectations for the appearance of care." (p.146)

369 Neville, L.R., Grove, J.M., and Zipperer, W.C., 1995. Ecological classification for urban ecosystem management. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.10-12.

370 Newman, A.P., 1993. Monitoring urban forest canopy cover using satellite imagery. In: Stafford, S.G., ed. Improving natural resource management through monitoring. Corvallis, OR, March 10-11, 1992. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 26(2-3):175-176.

371 O'Keefe, T., 1995. Trees and community growth management. CUF-LINK 1995(Spr.):4-5.

In response to high development pressure, many communities have imposed strict tree management ordinances.

372 O'Keefe, T., 1995. Urban/interface shade tree management: Ordinance or incentives? CUF-LINK 1995(Wtr.):4-5.

Discusses the controversy over which system would most likely yield a productive tree management program in an urban area: one based on a strict tree management ordinance, or a system of incentives.

373 Ossenbruggen, H.S., 1995. Issues for an ecosystem management approach to urban forestry. In: Managing forests to meet peoples' needs: Proceedings of the 1994 Society of American Foresters/Canadian Institute of Forestry Convention, Anchorage, AK, Sept. 18-22, 1994. Bethesda, MD, SAF. pp.357-362.

374 Rideout, R., 1995. Ecosystem-based urban forest management: Using natural systems to work smarter. Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests 3(3):1,10-11.

This is the second of a two part series about the ecosystem approach to urban forestry.

375 Rideout, R., 1995. The urban ecosystem: A new concept in community forest management. Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests 3(2):1,8-9.

This is the first in a two part series about the ecosystem approach to urban forestry. This article explains how the community works as an ecosystem.

376 Rowntree, R.A., 1995. Toward ecosystem management: shifts in the core and the context of urban forest ecology. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.43-59.

"The urban forest ecosystem is a concept that enlarges the scope of the urban forest to include humans." (p.44)

377 Sampson, N., 1995. Riparian forests - one approach to ecosystem management challenges in the urban-rural intermix. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.48-52.

378 Sand, P., 1995. An ecosystem approach to metropolitan forest resource management. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of

the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.174-177.

"This paper discusses how initiatives at the state, metro region, and local level have evolved out of understanding the area's ecologically-defined landscapes." (p.174)

379 Sievanen, T., 1995. Outdoor recreation among a Finnish town population. In: Proceedings of the Fourth International Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Trends Symposium and the 1995 National Recreation Resources Planning Conference, St. Paul, MN, May 14-17, 1995. Univ. of Minn., Minn. Ext. Service, Tourism Center. pp.615-619.

Discusses the management of urban forests for recreation in Finland.

380 Sisinni, S.M. and Anderson, M.O., 1993. Methods and results of natural resource assessments in New York City, New York. Landscape and Urban Planning 25(1-2):95-114.

Discusses studies designed to be "detailed and cost-efficient first steps towards developing a comprehensive policy for natural resources management in New York City."

381 Springgate, L. and Hoesterey, R., 1995. Bellevue, Washington: Managing the urban forest for multiple benefits. In: Bradley, G.A., ed. Urban forest landscapes: Integrating multidisciplinary perspectives. Seattle, University of Washington Press. pp.195-200.

A case study.

382 Still, D., Fair, B., and Gerhold, H., 1996. Community forestry grants in Pennsylvania: How effective are they? Journal of Forestry 94(1):26-30.

Discusses the effectiveness of America the Beautiful grants in Pennsylvania.

383 Still, R., 1995. The management of Wellington's town belt. In: IFPRA World Congress, Antwerp, Sept. 3-8, 1995. Ecological aspects of green areas in urban environments. Brugge, Vereniging Voor Openbaar Groen. pp.5.60-5.62.

The Wellington, New Zealand City Council has recently prepared a management plan for the area.

384 Summers, C., 1995. Incorporating natural systems into urban infrastructure. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.54-56.

"This paper discusses programs instituted by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection that link the provision of necessary infrastructure to cost-effective technology that incorporates and preserves the surrounding local and regional natural environment." (p.54)

385 Sun, W.Q. and Bassuk, N.L., 1991. Approach to determine effective sampling size for urban street tree survey. Landscape and Urban Planning 20(4):277-283.

"The objective of this study was to establish a recommendation of sampling size to facilitate street tree surveys through computer simulation." (p.277)

386 Tschantz, B.A. and Sacamano, P.L., 1995. Municipal tree management in the United States. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.198-201.

"A 1994 survey of municipal tree management programs in tbe United States studied urban forestry policies, budgets, funding, maintenance schedules, personnel and community involvement. Results were compared across populations and regions." (p.198)

387 Tschantz, B.A. and Sacamano, P.L., 1994. Municipal tree management in the United States: A 1994 report. Kent, OH, Davey Tree Expert Co., Davey Resource Group. 58 pp.+ appendix + computer disk.

Reports on a 1994 survey of municipal tree management programs throughout the U.S. In addition to the written report there is a diskette entitled MuniTree, a report for IBM-compatible computers on the status of municipal tree management programs in the U.S. in 1994.

388 Van Ellis, J., 1994. Tree inventory computer programs: Choosing the right package for your needs. Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests 2(4):1,10-11.

389 Welch, J.M., 1994. Street and park trees of Boston: a comparison of urban forest structure. Landscape and Urban Planning 29(2-3):131-143.

This paper evaluates the structure of street and park trees in two Boston neighborhoods. Results of the study show that "there are significant differences in species composition as well as tree size and condition that have implications for future policy directed towards the public urban forest resource." (p.132)

390 Wray, P., 1995. Sample tree ordinances for Iowa communities. Iowa State University, Cooperative Extension Service, PM-1429c. 4 pp.

At head of title: Community trees.

391 Wray, P.H., 1991. Tree ordinances for Iowa communities. Iowa State University, Cooerative Extension Service, PM-1429b. 4 pp.

At head of title: Community trees.

392 Zipperer, W.C., Grove, J.M., and Neville, L.R., 1995. Ecosystem management in urban environments. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.6-9.

"Ecosystem management is proposed as a management option to maintain long-term ecological integrity and sustainability." (p.6)

URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAMS

393 Bernhardt, E. and Swiecki, T.J., 1993. The state of urban forestry in California - 1992. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Urban Forestry Program. 61 pp.

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394 Bradshaw, M., 1995. Cool Dallas: A model for community involvement. In: Kollin, C. and Barratt, M., eds. Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forest Conference, New York, Sept. 12-16, 1995. Washington, DC, American Forests. pp.132-134.

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