Letters to the editor, with the writer’s name and address, should be sent to: ASHS Editorial Office, Lincoln C. Peirce, Science Editor, Dept. of Plant Science, Nesmith Hall, Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

Literature Cited

CORRIGENDA

- In the article “‘Interaction between an Indigenous Endomycorrhizal Fungus and Mineral Nutrition of Rosa multiflora Understock’” by D.R. Paterson, Ruth A. Taber, H.B. Pemberton, and D.R. Earhart (HortScience 21:312–313, Apr. 1986), the last line of data in Table 1 was printed incorrectly. The correct version of Table 1 is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steiner solution conc</th>
<th>Fresh wt/t flutter (g)</th>
<th>Dry wt/t flutter (g)</th>
<th>Infection (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VAMF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>39 b</td>
<td>48 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean separation between VAMF treatments or between concentrations by F test at 5% (lower case letter) or 1% (upper case letter).

ASHS should take the lead in renaming some of its Working Groups. Correct language will help us as we seek support to quantify experimentally the beneficial effects of horticultural plants on urban environments and the people who live there.

H.B. Tukey, Jr.
Center for Urban Horticulture
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195


*In the article “‘Ice Formation in Woody Plants Under Field Conditions’” by E.N. Ashworth and G.A. Davis (HortScience 21:1233–1234, Oct. 1986) literature citations 1 and 4 were printed incorrectly. The correct citations are as follows:

LETTERS

NEEDED: A BETTER WORD THAN “ORNAMENTALS”

We often use the noun “ornamentals” to describe plants used in landscapes, around homes and other buildings, in parks and public gardens, and along streets and highways. However, “ornamentals” can be perceived quite differently by others outside our profession and with serious consequences.

We talk with administrators, legislators, mayors, members of commissions, and others who influence important decisions about funding but know little about horticulture. We cannot compete for attention, and, more importantly, for funds for programs that are “ornamental.” What a disservice it is to our profession, to our friends, and to ourselves when we use an imprecise word to describe the essential, functional uses of plants in cities—such as screens, shade, pollution control, food, and nutrition—which influence quality of life, rates of crime and vandalism, community pride, and aspirations of growing children.

We must use terms that tell precisely what we mean, emphasizing the professionalism of our work. “Urban plants” describes all kinds of plants in urban areas—be they woody or herbaceous; fruit, vegetable, or flower crops; trees or sodgrass; managed or wild. Urban plants are plants for people, and everyone, even cost-conscious administrators, understands how plants and parks enhance vitality of cities, property values, tax bases, and impressions of visitors. “Landscape” and “nursery crops” are also useful terms.

We in horticulture can do ourselves and our constituents a favor by being more precise, aware of horticultural terms like “ornamentals,” which mean one thing to us, but something very different to others. Perhaps