

Center, to the Visitors Center at the National Monument, virtually all of the young forests you will pass through along the way resulted from the propagation and planting effort I just described. These well-stocked forests, now 12 to 14 years old, contain trees approaching 10 m in height and will soon be in need of thinning. They teem with elk and other wildlife, the streams support healthy populations of Coho salmon and steelhead (Rochelle, et al., 1992). The rapid and successful establishment of these magnificent young forests is a tribute to the skill and efforts of many dedicated people especially plant propagators!

LITERATURE CITED

- Li, M.H.** 1992. Historical development of superior clones of Chinese fir in China. Dept. Forestry, Central China Agric. Univ., (unpubl. manuscript).
- Ritchie, G.A.** 1994. Commercial application of adventitious rooting to forestry, p.37-52. In: T.D. Davis and B.E. Haissig (eds.). Biology of adventitious root formation. Plenum Press, New York.
- Rochelle, J.A., R.L. Ford and T.A. Terry.** 1992. The reforestation challenge: Weyerhaeuser's response to the Mount St. Helens devastation. J. For. 90:20-24.
- Winjum, J.K.** 1984. The role of R&D in the Weyerhaeuser recovery effort after the 1980 eruptions of Mount St. Helens. Weyerhaeuser Tech. Rept. 050-5801.

POSTER SESSIONS

Controlled-Release Urea Fertilizers Affect the Growth and Quality of Selected Foliage Plants

P.K. Murakami and F.D. Rauch

Department of Horticulture, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Three formulations of an encapsulated urea product and one sulfur-coated urea were evaluated at 0 to 4 times the recommended rate on *Chamaedorea elegans*, *C. seifrizii*, *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*, *Spathiphyllum* 'Tasson', and *Rhapis excelsa* against a standard controlled-release fertilizer at equal N rates. Each plant species responded differently to the fertilizer sources. *Chamaedorea seifrizii* and *S. 'Tasson'* did not exhibit preferences for fertilizer sources from top-growth measurements. *Chamaedorea elegans*, *C. lutescens*, and *R. excelsa* growth measurements indicate that fertilizer source affected growth and quality of the plants. The general recommendation for foliage plant production is an equal ratio of ammoniacal to nitrate nitrogen sources. Economically, this ratio makes the fertilizer more expensive than other traditional fertilizers. The use of a controlled-release urea fertilizer has the benefit of being a cheaper source of N and would lower the cost of production, but results on the selected foliage plants indicate that the fertilizer composition is important in plant production.