

National Elm Trial Site	Cooperator	Organization	Department	City	Data Year	Email	Region	Phone
1	Dr. Greg McPherson	USDA FS, PSWR ST	Environmental Horticulture	Davis	A few individuals remain	gmcpherson@fs.fed.us	Pacific Southwest	530 752-5897 530 752-7636
2	Dr. Bill Jacobi	Colorado State University	Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management	Fort Collins	2014	william.jacobi@colostate.edu	Rocky Mountains	970 491-6927
2	Dr. Jim Klett	Colorado State University	Horticulture and Landscape Architecture	Fort Collins		Jim.klett@colostate.edu		970 491-7179
3	Dr. Cliff Sadof	Purdue University	Entomology	West Lafayette	2014	csadof@purdue.edu	Great Lakes	765 494-5983
3	James R. McKenna	USDA, Forest Service		West Lafayette		jrmckenn@purdue.edu		
4	Dr. Mark Gleason	Iowa State University	Plant Pathology and Microbiology	Ames	2013	mgleason@iastate.edu	Central Plains	515 294-0579
4	Dr. Jean Batzer	Iowa State University	Plant Pathology and Microbiology	Ames		jbatzer@iastate.edu		515-294-1741
5	Dr. Nichole Ward Gauthier	University of Kentucky	Plant Pathology	Lexington	2012	Nicole.ward@uky.edu	South East	859 218- 0720
5	Dr. Dan Potter	University of Kentucky	Entomology	Lexington		dapotter@uky.edu		859-257-7458
6	Dr. Dennis Fulbright	Michigan State University	Plant, Soil, and Microbial Sci.	East Lansing	2014	Fulbrig1@msu.edu	Great Lakes	517-819-1043
6	Dr. David Smitley	Michigan State University	Entomology	East Lansing		smitley@msu.edu		517-355-3385
7	Dr. Ann Brooks Gould	Rutgers University	Plant Biology and Pathology	New Brunswick	2014	gould@aesop.rutgers.edu	North East	848-932-6398
8	Mr. Chris Cash	State University of N Y	Plant Science	Cobleskill	2013	cashc@cobleskill.edu	North East	C 518 376-2657 H 518 296-8486
9	Dr. James Walla	Retired, North Dakota State University -		Fargo and Bismarck	2014	ndjwalla@gmail.com	N. Central Plains	
9	Aaron Bergdahl	North Dakota State Forest Service		Fargo		Aaron.D.Bergdahl@NDSU.EDU		701-231-5138
10	Dr. Mark Starrett	University of Vermont	Plant and Soil Science	Burlington		Mark.Starrett@uvm.edu	North East	802 656-0467
11	Dr. Marianne Elliot	Washington State University	Puyallup Research and Extension Center	Puyallup	2013	melliott2@wsu.edu	Pacific Northwest	
11	Dr. Gary Chastagner	Washington State University	Puyallup Research and Extension Center	Puyallup		chastag@wsu.edu	Pacific Northwest	253 445-4528
12	Dr. Matt Kasson	West Virginia University	Division of Forestry	Morgantown	2013	mtkasson@mail.wvu.edu	East	304-293-8837
12	Mark Double	West Virginia University	Division of Plant and Soil Sciences	Morgantown		mdouble@wvu.edu	East	304-293-9277
13	Dr. Jeff Sibley Adam Newby	Auburn University	Department of Horticulture	Auburn	2014	sibleje@auburn.edu	South East	334 844-3132
13	Dr. Adam Newby	Auburn University	Department of Horticulture	Auburn		newbyaf@auburn.edu		334-844-3034
14	Dr. Jason J. Griffin	Kansas State University	Horticulture, Forestry & Recreation	Haysville	2014	jgriffin@ksu.edu	Central Plains	316 788-0492
15	Dr. Vera Krischik	U of Minnesota	Entomology	St. Paul	2015	Krisc001@umn.edu	North Central	612-625-7044

Please replace these paragraphs in the web site with the following edited paragraphs. Thank you Bill

The National Elm Trial includes 15-18 DED-resistant commercially available elm cultivars planted at 17 evaluation sites in 16 states. These elm cultivars were evaluated over a wide range of growing conditions and hardiness zones. This nation-wide study has one coordinating and reporting system that is based at Colorado State University. This web site reports the performance data for trees at all sites. Even though many DED-resistant elm cultivars exist and are available in the nursery trade, much of the public is hesitant to purchase and plant any elm tree. While the DED-resistant elm cultivars could enhance the diversity as well as the beauty of urban forests, these cultivars do vary in their response to other biotic and abiotic stresses. Thus, currently available elm cultivars were planted in large replicated trials in a wide range of environmental conditions across the United States so that their growth and performance could be evaluated.

In 2005, fourteen to eighteen elm cultivars were planted in various locations in the United States. Each cultivar is represented by one tree in each of five blocks in a randomized complete block. The elm cultivars represented a range of commercially available hybrids and species of *Ulmus*. The trial was conducted over a period of 10 years. Using a standard format, annual assessment of each tree included: height, diameter, and crown characteristics. At appropriate times during each year, each tree was assessed for response to vascular, canker, and foliar diseases, scale insect infestations, foliar-feeding insect infestations, bark beetle infestations, and abiotic damages (frost/freeze, wind, winter dieback, sunscald, and insufficient soil moisture).