

D. Miscellaneous

Alternative (non-hypovirulence)
Control Methods

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American chestnut trees were maintained for 3 and 4 years with annual injections of methyl-2-benzimidazolecarbamate (MSC) solutions. Control trees were either killed or seriously infected by *Endothia parasitica*. New cankers arose on treated trees, and infections present at the time of inoculation were not eliminated, but they were held in check. Foliage was injured on injected trees. Bioassays demonstrated that fungitoxic material is first translocated to the crown and then redistributed downward to the bark of the trunk. Redistribution of fungitoxic materials within the tree to new twigs and leaves formed the year after injection also was observed, as well as distribution downward into the roots.