Work Day, Central

by Lee Mackin

“WOW……What a Great Day! Dirty and tired …… You bet! Great Lunch ……… Oh yaaa!
Knowing we gave them a superior day that was genuinely appreciated ……… Price-less!”

This is a direct quote from Chuck Daum with Davey Tree describing his experience at the Florida Chapter ISA Central Florida Volunteer Work Day. This year’s event was one of three volunteer workdays hosted by the Florida Chapter. The first two were held at Girl Scouts camps in Fort Lauderdale and Tallahassee in February and the Central Florida event was held April 11th, 2009 at the Girl Scouts of America’s Mah Kaw Wee Program Center in Chuluota, Florida. Chuck’s comments are a good representation of the comments received from the eleven local tree services that showed up early on a beautiful spring morning the day before Easter. The companies who volunteered were: A Cut Above Tree Service, Arboricultural Services Inc., Arbor Vision Tree Service LLC, Burford’s Tree Inc., CGD Enterprises, Davey Tree Experts Inc., ENVIRO Tree Service, Professional Tree Care Inc., The Tree Lady Co., Valley Crest Tree Co., and Vermeer Southeast Sales & Service Inc.

After introductions were made over a great continental breakfast supplied by the Girl Scouts, some pictures were taken and work assignments were handed out and safety
A Message From the President

Good Day to You All!

Well, here it is time for the Summer issue already; it seems like I just wrote for the Spring issue. Oh well, you know what they say: “Time flies when you’re having fun”! I can truthfully say this first quarter has been fun. Things within our Chapter are happening quickly and we are making some great progress. Only when I stop for a minute do I realize just how much is happening and how much effort is put forth by so many people.

Thanks to Bill Slaymaker, Perry Odom and Lee Mackin for their work in coordinating the Work Days this past spring. I understand there was great turnout by our member companies and lots of good things were accomplished. One comment I heard a lot was: “It’s neat to see the men who in a normal setting are competitors, are working together as one unit.” Let me say now through this venue that I appreciate the efforts made by all who worked at our three Work Day events. You were great representatives of the Chapter and I thank you!! From what I have heard, they were such a positive events that folks are lining up for next year’s Work Days. Great work all!!

By the time this goes to print we’ll know about your Chapter’s efforts toward state licensure. It’s hard to believe this has been a four year project but it seems we are getting there. This has been a monumental effort by many on the Board and the staff. I can’t list all who have been involved but do want to extend my thanks to them as well.

In addition to the single-day seminars, we’ve got to recognize the work done to bring us Trees Florida 2009. This is the Florida Chapter’s first year of hosting the conference by ourselves. The Florida Urban Forestry Council, our former partner in the conference, elected to put their efforts to other targeted audiences. I wish them well and know they will do exemplary. Many of you are also members of FUFC and we do share many common goals and interests. I am all for anything that can move our profession forward.

Speaking of Trees Florida, I hope to see you there!! Even in our slower economy we still need to keep up to date with the latest information in our field and a stay at the Ritz-Carlton can’t be beat!!! The Staff negotiated us one heck of a great room rate for this 5 star hotel. The beach club is “Florida Fancy #1” grade!!

Since I am starting to use what might be considered some poor puns, I shall close now.

Sincerely,

Mike Robinson
President, Florida Chapter ISA

MEMO BOARD

Tree Climbing Championship

2009 TREES FLORIDA

Arborist Safety Class
The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services announced that a eucalyptus pest, Leptocybe invasa (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), of a genus and species new to Florida and North America was recently discovered in Broward County, Florida. “The blue gum chalcid, as it is known, produces galls in the form of distinct swellings on the petioles, leaf midribs and stems on new foliage of both young and mature trees. Gallying causes the leaves to curl and may stunt the growth and weaken the trees; thus L. invasa can cause substantial damage or death to young trees. The impact on adult trees is not known.” A link to the announcement is available on the UF/IFAS Pest Alert site. The UF/IFAS Pest Alert WWW site is available at http://pestalert.ifas.ufl.edu/.
ATTENTION FLORIDA CHAPTER ISA MEMBERS

The Florida Chapter is Going Green!

After this issue, all quarterly newsletters will be sent electronically. It's true! In an effort to save trees and remain environmentally conscious, we are cutting back on all of our printing. Yes, the Florida Arborist is still being produced and published. But now the best part is that you can have an electronic version right at your fingertips; you can forward it to a friend or save it to your computer for future reference. It will be there whenever and wherever you need it! The color photos, graphics, and ads will be more appealing and once we get up and running, the newsletter will feature clickable links to the advertisers and to further information from any of the articles. A great convenience just a click away!

DON'T BE LEFT OUT! Make sure your current contact information is on file with the International office in Champaign, IL! We will send out our electronic version of the Florida Arborist to the current email address on file at the International office so call today if you need to update your information 888-472-8733.

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In the News, continued

In the News continued from page 3

By Lady Bird Johnson, were in their day;” he said. “Nowadays, the reasons for such plantings go way beyond ‘beautification’ to issues like urban cooling, filtering runoff and sequestering carbon.” The stimulus bill also offers a technical fix that removes a legal obstacle to the implementation of key 2007 Farm Bill provisions. Funding for specialty crop provisions in the Farm Bill strengthening USDA cooperative programs to prevent the introduction of harmful plant pests, to better assess foreign pest threats, and to rapidly detect and respond to new invasions, had been blocked by a legal opinion issued by the outgoing Bush Administration. Language is now in place fixing the problem and allowing funds to flow to these important programs, Regelbrugge said.

Crown Gall Can Infect Perennial Plants

Crown gall, caused by the bacterial pathogen Agrobacterium tumefaciens, is a disease known to infect woody

Honeybees Fend Off Caterpillars

Honeybees are important to plants for reasons that go beyond pollination, according to German researchers. The insects’ buzz also defends plants against the caterpillars that would otherwise munch on them undisturbed. The researchers, led by Jürgen Tautz of Biozentrum Universität Würzburg, Germany, found that many caterpillars possess fine sensory hairs on the front portions of their bodies that enable them to detect air vibrations, such as the sound of an approaching predatory wasp or honeybee. The findings highlight the importance of indirect effects between apparently unrelated members of food webs in nature, Tautz said. This discovery may be the start of a totally new biological control method, he said.

Non-native Plants Become Invasives Through Naturalization

Naturalization rates of non-native hort. plants increase the longer a plant is grown and sold. A new USDA-Ag. Research Service study has found the plants that are mainstays of horticulture carry a lot of risk. These plants, including most edible and landscape plants, are the main source of invasive plants that harm natural environments. ARS scientists analyzed a unique set of data from the detailed sales catalogs of an early Fla. plant nursery to detect naturalization patterns of hort. plants in the state. Unlike previous studies on the invasiveness of hort. plants, the research team found that the marketing period--the number of years a plant is sold--has profound influence on naturalization and invasion. 70% of plants sold in Florida for 30 years or longer have naturalized, indicating that length of time sold is the most important factor contributing to naturalization. Non-native plants will continue to naturalize and invade as long as they are sold. The researchers recommended that risk assessments be developed for screening non-native hort. plants to identify non-invasive forms and less-invasive alternatives.

In the News continued on page 6
Citrus Greening Confirmed in South Carolina

Earlier this month, USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) confirmed citrus greening (spread by the Asian citrus psyllid) in a leaf sample from a residential property in the city of Charleston, S.C. The samples were from a mature citrus tree on a residential property. This is the first confirmation of CG in South Carolina. APHIS is now in the process of amending its regulations to establish Charleston County, S.C. as a citrus greening and Asian citrus psyllid quarantine area. NMPRO

Updated Hardiness Map Will Reflect Warming Trend

A revised USDA Hardiness Zone map will be released this year, Scientific American reported. Horticulturists and experts who have helped with the revision expect the new map to extend plants’ northern ranges and clearly show the extent of gradual warming over the past few decades. USDA commissioned the revised map after a flap in 2003, when the American Horticultural Society released a draft update based on 16 years of temperature data. USDA had funded the project but rejected the update, which was configured differently and showed significant warming over the 1990 version, with many parts of the nation shifted into warmer climate zones. NMPRO

Predatory Mites Show Promise Against Chilli Thrips

Researchers at USDA’s Ag. Research Service and the University of Florida found 2 mites, Neoseiulus cucumeris and Amblyseius swirskii, provide effective control for chilli thrips, an invasive pest that attacks some 150 crops. The 2 predatory mites have been used commercially to combat other pests. Researchers put 30 adult chilli thrips on ornamental peppers in greenhouse and outdoor settings, waited a week for thrips larvae to hatch and, in separate treatments, released 30 mites of each species on the plants. The mites significantly reduced the number of thrips. A. swirskii left no more than 1 thrips insect per leaf, compared with up to 60 thrips larvae found on leaves of untreated pepper plants. The work was funded in part by the American Floral Endowment and the Floriculture and Nursery Research Initiative. Researchers are worried about chilli thrips developing a resistance to pesticides.
In the News continued from page 6

Forest Service Offers Tree Owner’s Manual

One common issue facing urban forests: trees are dying prematurely. Most are planted improperly, many do not receive regular maintenance, and few are adequately protected during construction projects. To help remedy these issues, the U.S. Forest Service has created the Tree Owner’s Manual. Just like the owner’s manual that comes with cars and appliances, this booklet includes a parts list, instructions for installation, tips for troubleshooting common issues, recommended service and more. It’s inexpensive to reproduce and can be made widely available to garden centers, nurseries, landscapers and arborists to hand out to customers.

Texas Revises Date Palm Lethal Decline Quarantine

The Texas Department of Agriculture has revised the date palm lethal decline quarantine to include silver date palm, queen palm, and cabbage palm or sabal palm to the list of quarantined articles; added Nueces County, Texas and the State of Florida to the quarantined areas; and prescribed entry requirements for movement of the quarantined articles from Florida into Texas. The revised amendments also established a regulatory practice utilizing an immediate buffer area and an extended buffer area surrounding any infected trees in Texas. No trees within the immediate buffer area will be allowed to move outside the area for at least six months following the removal of the infected tree unless a three-month treatment regiment is enacted. Plants shipped from the extended buffer area to outside the quarantine zone must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

To subscribe to the RPG Times Newsletter or to request copies of the Tree Grading and Tree Planting Cue Cards contact an RPG member or visit www.rootsplusgrowers.org
Membership Committee Report

by Don Winsett, Vice President

With this being my inaugural article, I would like to present a summary of membership numbers on National and International levels as recently reviewed by the ISA Board at our recent Board Meeting on April 16th in Orlando.

The numbers are a comparison from April 2008 membership to April 2009. To begin on the national level, the Florida membership is down 12%. To put this average in perspective nationally, the states of Illinois and Ohio have suffered the least membership losses at 3.5%. The national average however is up by 3.1%. Internationally, membership losses have been felt most prominently in Europe with Italy down 47.4% and Norway as much as 96.9% with an average for Europe membership down 10.6%.

Although these averages are a sign of the times, I enlist all of you to ‘wave the ISA flag’ at every event, meeting, and even in your local nursery. Let us all act on behalf of our fellow members and communicate to our community the benefits of making educated, responsible arboriculture a prominent part of Florida’s landscape.

New Member Benefit Announced

The Florida Chapter has partnered with First National Merchant Solutions (FNMS) to provide an additional benefit to Florida Chapter members. If your business currently accepts credit cards for payment of your services, consider what FNMS can offer. FNMS will provide a free assessment of the fees that your business is currently paying for taking credit cards, and will then devise a merchant program that will save you money on credit card processing fees. The Florida Chapter will benefit by receiving a fee for each Chapter member that joins FNMS.

First National Merchant Solutions® is a top-10 payment processor with more than 50 years of experience providing first-rate service and solutions to businesses across North America. With the combined resources of parent company First National Bank of Omaha and a dedicated, experienced team of industry professionals, First National Merchant Solutions provides complete in-house processing with unparalleled customer service to meet the long-term needs of its customers.

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roadways and structures, grinding stumps, hauling away tons of debris and dumping tons of mulch.

ISA Board members, Lee Mackin and Kim Paulson, aka The Tree Lady, tried to keep up with the crews, offering technical service and answering questions as they arose. This turned out to be quite the task considering the work was spread out over eight identified work areas within the 250 acre camp.

By day’s end over 200 trees were trimmed, 70 trees removed, 60 stumps ground, 150 cyd’s of mulch dumped, 100 cyd’s of mulch spread, over ½ mile of roadway clearance completed and countless tons of debris were relocated to the camp's burn pile. The total dollar value was estimated to be $20,125. Not bad for a day’s (6 hours) work. Needless to say the Girl Scout organization was thrilled to have all this work done that otherwise would not have been possible without the generous efforts of all the volunteer companies. They showed their appreciation by providing a hearty lunch for all on hand with a barbecue catered by Dickey’s Barbecue Pit. Of course everyone got all the Girl Scout cookies they could eat and there were even some “to go” bags.

Overall the event was very successful with a lot of work accomplished and a lot of camaraderie between companies that are normally competing against each other for business, a sign of true professionalism. Another testimony to the professionalism of this group is the only accident was someone coming in contact poison ivy, but thanks to the quick response of nurse Kim (Paulson) and her pharmaceutical assistant Hank (Stansell), the patient was treated, released and fully recovered.

The success of these three events encourages the Florida Chapter all the more to pursue three more volunteer work days in February 2010. Applicants from nonprofit organizations that would like to host a volunteer workday are being accepted through August 2009. For more information about becoming involved or for workday recipient applications please visit www.floridaisa.org.
Effects of Irrigation Volume and Frequency on Shrub Establishment in Florida

E.F. Gilman, C.L. Wiese, M. Paz, A.L. Shober, S.M. Scheiber, K.A. Moore, M. Brennan
Environmental Horticulture Department
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

Abstract

The effects of irrigation frequency and irrigation volume were evaluated on recently installed #3 container grown shrubs of three taxa, Ilex cornuta Lindl. & Paxt. ‘Burfordii Nana’, Pittosporum tobira Thunb. ‘Variegata’, and Viburnum odorotissimum Ker Gawl.

Irrigation frequency and volume had no effect on Pittosporum at any time for any measured root or shoot parameter. Irrigation frequency and volume had no effect on Ilex and Viburnum canopy biomass, root biomass, root dry weight:canopy dry weight ratio, and stem water potential at any time after planting. Canopy growth was affected by irrigation treatment only for Viburnum plants installed in May 2004, and growth response to more frequent irrigation only occurred while plants were irrigated, with no lasting impact on growth once irrigation ceased. Root spread and the ratio of root spread:canopy spread for only one shrub, Ilex, were influenced by irrigation treatment. Applying excessive irrigation volume (in this case 9L) reduced root dry weight:shoot dry weight ratio for Ilex and could increase the time needed for plants to grow enough roots to survive without irrigation.

Our study found only slight influences on shrub growth from the tested values of irrigation frequency and volume regardless of the time of year when data was collected. This indicates that these shrubs can be established with 3L irrigation applied every 4 days until roots reach the edge of the canopy under the mostly above normal rainfall conditions of this study. Applying more volume or more frequently did not increase survival or growth. Canopy growth and plant quality data combined with past research suggest that establishment of these shrub species may be more influenced by environmental conditions such as rainfall than by the irrigation frequency and volume used in this test.

Root Ball Shaving Improves Root Systems on Seven Tree Species in Containers

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Abstract

Forest trees are less stable at the point where roots fork, bend or branch, but less is known about the impact of defects resulting from growing trees in large containers.

We either root pruned by shaving off the periphery of the #3 container root ball as it was planted into the #15 container or did not root prune on 5 tropical and 2 temperate species. Shaving removed the entire outer and bottom 2.5 cm (1 in) of the root ball and reduced or eliminated culls on all seven species. Shaving did not affect tree caliper or height on the seven species tested under the conditions of this study.

The largest diameter roots on trees in #15 containers that were not root pruned when shifted from #3 containers were kinked, descended down the container wall, or circled at the position of the #3 container. These root defects were largely missing on trees with root balls that were shaved of peripheral roots when shifted into #15 containers.

The largest roots on shaved trees grew more-or-less straight radially from the trunk. Shaving the root ball periphery and bottom is recommended to improve root ball quality by reducing root ball defects.
Varying recommendations from research and in the practice of fertilization is apparent in the literature, symposiums and discussions within our industry. Generalizations about fertilization imply that all fertilizers elicit the same response when, in fact, fertilizers come in many different formulations – complete or incomplete, organic or inorganic, natural or synthetic, soluble or insoluble, and with or without fillers and amending agents. The results are also highly dependent upon the plant species, age and condition; timing and rate of treatment; application techniques; and site conditions including soil, climate and competing vegetation.

Struve (2002) reviewed the major urban tree fertilization research in the United States beginning in the 1920’s, which has led to our current recommendations. He also discussed confounding factors that were likely to contribute to the variability in results. A number of other studies have added to our understanding and, although there are many interesting and conflicting aspects of urban tree fertilization, the following discussion is limited to five major categories: 1) Application methods; 2) Timing; 3) Type; 4) Rates of application; and 5) Effects of fertilization on newly transplanted trees.

**Effect of Application Method**
The most common commercial application methods for fertilizing urban trees are surface broadcasting, vertical holes and liquid soil injection. The vertical hole technique is described either as drilled with an auger or punched with a bar. The depth typically varies from 4 to 24 inches and the type of fertilizer includes either soluble or insoluble nitrogen, or combinations – with and without phosphorus and potassium - with various fillers. The spacing between holes normally varies from 12 to 36 inches. Liquid injection often applies soluble nitrogen alone, but slowly soluble nitrogen sources - with and without phosphorus and potassium- are sometimes used. The depth of application varies from 4 to 24 inches and the amount of water in the mixture varies considerably as does the application probe, pressure and spacing. Surface applications also vary, not only in the fertilizers and rates of application, but also in the area treated and considerations for turfgrass or other ground covers within the treatment area.

According to Mader and Cook (1982), one of the main benefits of subsurface techniques is encouragement of deeper rooting by improving subsoil aeration, water penetration and fertility. Smith (1978) reported that the drill hole technique is especially beneficial for improving tree growth in compacted soil. Smith and Reisch (1975) found a 20% increased caliper growth following either drill-holes or drill holes with 6# /1,000 sq.ft. each of N, P, K. Although it was implied that tree health and growth could be improved by simply modifying the soil structure, fertilizer placed in vertical holes that are 15 to 18 inches deep (Smith, E.M. and C.H. Gillaim 1979) may be below the concentration of tree roots and not available for effective absorption.

Harris (1992) commented that subsurface methods are useful only in soil where tree roots are not near the surface. However, Davies (1987) reported in experiments with four different broadleaved tree species that surface fertilizing can increase the vigor of weeds and cause harm to trees due to competition for water and nutrients. Research by Himelick et. al. (1965) and Neely et. al. (1970) on 10 different soil types found that all three methods appeared to be equally effective, with minor variations among tree species. Perry (1982) concluded that the reason they were unable to show differences in response of trees to fertilizer placed in holes or broadcast on the surface is that, contrary to popular belief, surface-applied phosphorus is immediately available for tree root uptake. Again, it is equally as plausible that fertilizer placed in vertical holes is below the concentration of tree roots and, therefore, not effectively utilized.

Based on the myriad of fertilizers, methods, timing, rates of application and plant species and soils, we need to be more specific in regards to the type and conditions of fertilization when we discuss the effects of fertilization.
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One perceived disadvantage of soil injections is that the fertilizer must be soluble in this method (Harris 1992, Pirone et al. 1988), which increases the possibility of runoff and leaching (Ferrandiz, 1988 and Swanson and Rosen 1990). However, suspension fertilizers that are considered non-leaching have been available for the tree care industry since the late 1970’s. Also, as noted with vertical-hole fertilization, fertilizer solutions or suspensions injected into the soil at a depth of approximately 18 inches (Neely and Himelick 1996) may be below the effective root system of trees.

Effect of Fertilizer Timing
Most of the current literature recommends application of nutrients in either spring or fall (Mader and Cook 1982, Pirone et al. 1988, Harris 1992). Early research by Smith (1978) found fall applications of nitrogen in October to December to provide better growth response than spring, but Neely et al. (1970) found spring applications to be the most effective. Kuhns (1987) reports that fall applications of nitrogen provide a greater increase in spring growth than spring applications because of the lag time between fertilizer applications and plant response. In a study by Weinbaum et al. (1984), N-labeled fertilizer applied in spring accounted for 25% of the total foliage N. The other 75% of the total N was absorbed during the previous growing season, stored and then translocated in spring to the new growth. In a later study with containerized trees the lowest N absorbed (4.5%) was with dormant applications and the highest (30-39%) when trees had foliage (Weinbaum 1988).

Shigo (1989) recommended timing nitrogen applications to coincide with phonological events such as wood formation or shoot growth. However, Harris (1992) commented that our current level of knowledge regarding species, soils, fertilizers, weather and their interactions is not sufficient to accurately time nitrogen applications for specific phenological periods. It should be noted that most of these results or recommendations were for soluble nitrogen applications alone and that response from slowly soluble and/or complete formulations may differ.

Most authorities are in agreement that late summer application of fertilizers in temperate climates may prevent proper hardening off of tree tissues (Homes and Mosher 1975, Pirone et al. 1988). Although I have never observed this effect in the field, based on cellular response in turfgrass (Beard, J.B. 1973), the potential for winter injury from late summer fertilization is probably greatest with soluble nitrogen applications, and can be mitigated with the addition of potassium.

Effect of Fertilizer Type
Fertilizers are either organic (carbon-based) or inorganic (non-carbon based), and either type may be natural or synthetic. Organic fertilizers typically have lower solubility and salt index than inorganic fertilizers, although exceptions do occur. In addition, soluble fertilizers may be coated to reduce their solubility. Although urea contains a single carbon atom and may be natural or synthetic, it is not considered organic because the carbon is not linked to hydrogen and the nutrients ions are released rapidly in water.

Urea and other fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate that contain only nitrogen are called Incomplete, and fertilizers that also contain sources of
both phosphorus and potassium are called Complete. It is important to recognize that each type of fertilizer may have a different effect on plants.

May and Posey (1956) reported equivalent growth of pine seedlings either from a single application of 248 lbs of N/acre from ureaform (slowly soluble synthetic organic nitrogen) or 376#N/.acre from ammonium nitrate (soluble inorganic nitrogen) distributed over eight applications. Bengtson and Voigt (1962) found N from ureaform to leach to a lesser extent than from ammonium nitrate. Whitcomb (1987) maintains that, given all other factors are equal, a slow-release fertilizer, such as ureaform, will provide nutrients for plants more efficiently than dry, chemical (inorganic) fertilizers.

Perhaps the most extensive study of the effect of fertilizer type was conducted by Neely, et. al. (1970). Four nitrogen fertilizer types were used: ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, urea, (all soluble, inorganic); and ureaform (synthetic organic). All fertilizers were applied to the soil surface in the spring and, although the authors concluded that there was no difference in fertilizer types, Struve (2000) later graphed the data and determined that the optimum rate for urea was 1/3 higher than for ureaform.

**Effect of Fertilizer Rate**

Although some authorities relate the amount of fertilizer to be applied as a function of trunk diameter, fertilizer rates based on root zone are considered a better practice. Pirone et. al. (1988) recommend 2 to 4 pounds of 10-6-4 per inch DBH which equates to 0.2 to 0.4 #N per inch. In general, recommendations for most soils range from 2 to 6#N/1000 sq. ft although rates as high as 12#N/1000 have been applied for established trees (Struve 2002). ANSI A300 Fertilizer Standards recommend between 2 and 4 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. for slow-release fertilizers and between 1 and 2 pounds N / 1,000sq. ft for quick-release fertilizers. Warren (1993) fertilized flowering dogwood (Cornus florida) seedlings at 3 levels of nitrogen and found that top dry weight increased with increasing N but that dry root weight decreased with increasing N. Yeager and Wright (1981) found that lower rates of N stimulated root growth while higher rates (6x) caused the root:shoot ratio to decrease. Although root:shoot ratios are typically given in dry weights, root weight is less important than root surface because most absorption occurs through fine roots, which contribute little to dry weight. (Kozlowski, et al 1991). According to Prefgitzer, et. al. (1993), production of fine roots of broad-leaved trees was much greater in response to added water plus N when compared with water alone. The fine roots produced in response to added water plus N also lived longer. Another obvious disadvantage of a coarse textured root system is the large amount of photosynthetic used in maintenance respiration at the expense of shoot growth (Kozlowski, et.al. 1991). Perhaps the ratio of root surface to leaf surface would be a more meaningful measurement.

**Effect of Fertilizer on Newly Transplanted Trees**

Unfortunately, much of what has been written about the detrimental effect of adding fertilizers at the time of transplanting is a holdover from earlier fertilizers such as sodium nitrate, which, although allowed in USDA’s National Organic Program, is rarely used today. Sodium nitrate has a salt index of 100, and sodium is not only toxic to plants but also causes soil to lose aggregation and compact. In addition, the variable results of past studies had led many authorities to recommend no fertilization at the time of planting. As a result there is much controversy about fertilization during establishment and many arborists and urban foresters are hesitating.
tant to fertilize at this time.
The practice of using rooting area to determine fertil-
izer rate can lead to significant under applications for
recently transplanted trees when compared to the rate
recommended by trunk diameter.

In a study by Day and Harris (2007), fertilization at a
rate of 3#N / 1,000 sq. ft. did not speed establishment
and did not affect trunk growth, shoot extension or leaf
nitrogen content of red maple (Acer rubrum) and littleleaf
linden (Tilia cordata). They also did not find a differ-
ence between spring and fall applications. The authors
noted that, based on ground surface area, a tree that was
not transplanted would receive 20 to 40 time as much
fertilizer as the same tree after transplanting because
of the reduction in root area. Additional research is in
progress, which will examine higher rates of fertiliza-
tion.

Ferrini, et.al. (2005) reported that shoot growth, leaf
gas exchange leaf area and chlorophyll content on Eng-
lish Oak (Quercus robur L) were all higher in fertil-
ized plants, especially in the second and third years
after planting. However, in a later study (Ferrini and
Baietto 2006) with sweet gum (Liquidambar stryaci-
flua L.), Japanese pagoda tree (Styphnolobium japoni-
cum Schott) and European ash (Fraxinus excelsior L.),
fertilizer had limited positive effects in the first year
following transplanting and failed to provide better re-
sults in the following years. According to the authors,
the difference in results between the two studies could
be caused by site differences including soil structure,
presence/absence of turfgrass and climate. It is also
possible that the rate and distribution of fertilizer in
the second study was a factor. As the authors pointed
out, the application rate was higher than generally rec-
ommended by the root area method. However, based
on rate by DBH, the trees received about ¼ to ½ the
recommended amount. In addition, the fertilizer was
distributed over a much larger area than the root balls,
which averaged 1.4 to 1.7 sq. ft. The area fertilized was
27 sq. ft. and it is possible that at least a portion of the
fertilizer (⅓ slow release N) was not available to the
root system during the three year study.

In Summary
Although current fertilizer recommendations con-
clude that nitrogen fertilizer type doesn’t appear to
be important, very little research has been published
with coated or slowly soluble sources of nitrogen. For
example, timing of application may not be as critical

Fertilizer continued from page 15
with slow-release nitrogen fertilizers and the lower salt index and release rate may affect rate recommendations. Likewise, although little difference has been reported among fertilizer application methods, fertilizers placed in holes or injected more than a 12 inch depth in the soil may have little impact on tree nutrition, and results from surface applications to trees in nursery or other situations without competing vegetation may not be comparable to trees growing in turfgrass. And finally rate recommendations based on root surface area may be adequate for established trees but inadequate for recently transplanted or other trees with limited root area.

Based on the myriad of fertilizers, methods, timing, rates of application and plant species and soils, we need to be more specific in regards to the type and conditions of fertilization when we discuss the effects of fertilization.

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2009 Trees Florida
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WITH QUALITY EQUIPMENT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES

At the Ring Power Cat® Rental Store, we have everything you need to get the job done right, including equipment from leading manufacturers like Caterpillar® Skid Steer, Multi Terrain, and Compact Track Loaders, Terex bucket trucks, Genie lifts, and Woodsman chippers. Call today to find out about our flexible lease options with low payments on a variety of equipment.

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WITH QUALITY EQUIPMENT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES

At the Ring Power Cat® Rental Store, we have everything you need to get the job done right, including equipment from leading manufacturers like Caterpillar® Skid Steer, Multi Terrain, and Compact Track Loaders, Terex bucket trucks, Genie lifts, and Woodsman chippers. Call today to find out about our flexible lease options with low payments on a variety of equipment.

No one understands your equipment needs better than we do.

888.748.7464
The Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund (TREE Fund) is pleased to welcome STIHL Inc. as title sponsor of the 2009 Tour des Trees. A cross-country cycling tour now in its 17th year, the Tour des Trees has become the signature fundraising event of the TREE Fund, and America’s largest fundraising event for tree research.

We proudly announce the Florida Chapter members who are training for the 2009 Stihl Tour des Trees in New England this year. From the starting line in Central Park in New York City on July 19th to the finish line in Providence Rhode Island on July 25, join us in cheering on Andy Kittsley, Tammy Kovar, and Laura Sanagorski during their journey to raise money for the TREE Fund. The cyclists will traverse beautiful, historic New England, planting trees, making friends and working to educate the public about the importance of providing proper care for urban trees. In the process they hope to raise half a million dollars for the TREE Fund’s scholarship, research grant and education programs.

You can be a part of the excitement without even leaving your chair - supporting our riders is just a click away. Support your favorite rider on http://stihltourdestrees.org/event/riders.html
Lethal Yellowing

Texas Phoenix Palm Decline

These fatal Phytoplasma Diseases are thriving in Florida and they are preventable.

Don’t let your Palm trees DIE!

36 species of palm trees are susceptible and many are common in our Florida landscape: Coconut Palm, Adonidia Palm, Sylvester Date Palm, Dactylifera Date Palm, Canary Island Date Palm, Sabal Palm and many more...

Saving palms is easy and inexpensive. Replacing dead palms is not!

For more information please call, go online or visit our booth at this year’s Trees Florida Conference in Sarasota.

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www.palmtreesaver.com ● treesave@bellsouth.net
Appraising the loss of a casualty tree as it relates to the loss of convenience and comfort to the property owner is a problematic task even for the most seasoned plant appraiser. Few, if any, articles have been written about this matter. The plant appraiser typically focuses on tree or plant values, and leaves the matter of the loss of recompense for creature comforts to others.

Enter some assistance in the form of Elowsky v. Gulf Power Company. The subject tree was located directly on the plaintiff’s residence property line with that of their neighbors, at whose insistence defendant Gulf Power Company hires the services of defendant Matthews Tree Surgery Company to remove the tree.

At the trial it was established that Mr. Elowsky was a city policeman who at regular intervals worked the night shift necessitating that he sleep during daylight hours; that the tree shaded and cooled his bedroom during the afternoon of such sleep and that since its severance he has had difficulty in sleeping due to the increased heat. It was also established that the removal of the tree reduced the property value by approximately $200.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants moved for a new trial which was granted. The court gave the following instruction: in considering the question of damages, the court instructs the jury that the owner of the property has the right to enjoy it according to his own tastes and wishes, so that the taking of a tree may deprive him of convenience and comfort in the use of his land, for which he is entitled to be compensated, although the felling of the tree might not generally diminish the market value of the property. If you find from the evidence that the plaintiffs were deprived of the convenience and comfort of the tree in the use of their property, you should take such factors into consideration in fixing the amount of damages to which they are entitled, and allow a reasonable amount for such inconvenience or discomfort.

Also, in Gilman v. Brown, the court held that it must not be forgotten that recovery and trespass is always based upon a wrongful invasion of the plaintiff’s rights, and that the rule of damages adopted should be such as to more carefully guard against failure of compensation to the injured party that against possible overcharge upon the wrongdoer. An owner of real estate has a right to enjoy it according to his own taste and wishes, and the arrangement of shade trees, fruit trees and the like may be very important to him, and the modification thereof may be an injury to his convenience and comfort in the use of his land. Hence it is apparent that while the owner may be deprived of something valuable to him for which he would be willing to pay substantial sums of money or which might have cost him substantial sums, yet he might be wholly unable to prove any considerable damages merely in the form of depreciation of the market value of the land. The owner of property has a right to hold it for his own use as well as to hold it for sale and if he has elected the former he should be compensated for an injury wrongfully done him in that respect, although that injury might be unappreciable to one holding the same premises for purposes of sale.

Appraising trees and plants is an art and a science, both of which must be approved by the attorney with whom you are working; you now have an insight into appraising the loss of creature comforts as they relate to trees and plants.

The material which appears in this article is not meant to provide legal guidance or advice in plant or tree appraisals. If you need legal guidance or advice seek the counsel of an attorney. This article is for educational purposes only.
Contact the following Nelson representative to discuss your vegetation management needs: Guy Daines at 1-800-943-0065
News From International

Certification Eliminates Domains

ISA Certification started the year with many changes! We are in the process of becoming ISO Accredited, offering Computer-Based Testing for certification exams and recently eliminating domains from our Certified Arborist exam.

The Test Committee has applied the same passing score to its exams since the early 1990’s. These exams were based on an overall and a domain passing percentage score. In order to maintain best practices for certification testing, and in order to meet standards as set by the ISO 17024 Accreditation of Personnel Certification Programs, the committee needed to change the exam format. The change will require an overall passing percentage score increase, and the elimination of retaking domains.

Why is ISA eliminating domains?
In order to maintain best practices for certification testing, and in order to meet standards as set by the ISO 17024 Accreditation of Personnel Certification Programs, the Test Committee has determined to change the format of the exams. The change will require an overall passing percentage score increase, and the elimination of retaking domains.

Why is the passing score changing from 70 to 72 percent?
Based on the Angoff Technique, widely used in many certification programs in North America, the committee needed to set the passing score 2 percentage points higher than the 70 percent set more than 15 years ago. The Test Committee, made up of a diverse group of professionals from all segments of the arborist community, justified the slight incremental change in the passing score as consistent with the increase in training and educational materials now available as well the increased expectations of employers of Certified Arborists.

When will the new passing score take effect?
July 1, 2009

What does this mean to the candidate?
He or she will be required to obtain a 72 percent overall on the exam in order to have a passing score. If a passing score of 72 percent is not achieved, the candidate will have to retake the entire exam until a passing score is obtained to gain certification.

What if the candidate is retaking domains?
He or she must complete the exam under the existing requirements and will have until September 30, 2009 to retake domains before having to retake the entire exam.

For additional questions, please contact Erin Anderson at 888-472-8733 ext. 237 or Derek Vannice at ext. 234.

Continuously Improving our Profession

ISA Certification is in the process of developing a Code of Ethics policy for Certified Arborists to serve as a central guide and reference for arborist’s in support of their day-to-day decision making. It is meant to define our organization’s mission, values, and principles linking them with standards of professional conduct and industry standards. This document will be an important communication tool to help sustain consistency around the world and create an even playing field for all Certified Arborists.

The Code of Ethics policy will be sent to all current ISA Certified Arborists to sign in the next few months and will become part of the application process for all new incoming applicants. We anticipate that implementing this policy will help to reduce poor professional conduct and practices. ISA Certified Arborists will be held accountable for their actions and in turn improve their business relations within their community and among their peers.

This Code of Ethics will offer an invaluable opportunity for ISA to continue building a positive industry image which will increase confidence and trust in our Certification program.
Will Your Tree Stand Up Against the Storm?

PHC Vertimulch is a remarkable treatment solution for trees and shrubs in decline or suffering from storm or construction damage, environmental stress, or high extremes in soil pH.

PHC Vertimulch has mycorrhizal fungi which grow much faster than roots and are expert absorbers so damaged root recovery is quicker. These beneficial fungi will colonize roots and become helpful partners by absorbing water and minerals, supporting and helping the tree survive while it restores its damaged roots system.

PHC Vertimulch contains both Ecto and VAM mycorrhizal fungi, Formonepine VAM colonizing stimulant in an organic base along with Terra Sorb® Hydrogel. This unique formulation will gradually improve soil fertility and convert minerals to soluble forms that trees and shrubs can absorb directly at the root surface where it is needed most.

Other key uses of PHC Vertimulch include:
- Provides construction root pruning remediation.
- Allows for inoculation of existing established trees.
- Provides aeration in compacted soil (using auger drilling equipment).
- Can be used to inoculate radial trenches.

In times of stress, providing your declining or blown-over trees with Vertimulch’s helpful partners can significantly increase their chances of survival and speed their recovery.

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Blown over tree.

Re-establishing diagram using Vertimulch.

Staked tree a month later with new growth.
Storm Damage Assessment Protocol for Florida Hurricanes

Dr. Francisco Escobedo, School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville and
Henry Mayer, Miami Dade IFAS Extension Agent and ISA Hispanic Committee

Past hurricane seasons in Florida demonstrated the need for information and tools for effective pre-hurricane planning and post-hurricane assessment and response. Following the 2004–05 hurricanes, street trees were severely damaged and downed trees and branches accounted for a substantial part of post-hurricane debris. Other Gulf Coast communities are still trying to assess damage, account for debris removal costs, and initiate street tree restoration activities.

The Storm Damage Assessment Protocol (SDAP) from the i-Tree suite of software was developed for communities as a low-cost and easily accessible tool for managing damage to the urban forest following ice storms (http://www.itreetools.org/applications/sdap.shtm). This program establishes a standard method to plan for and assess widespread damage before and after an ice storm in a simple and efficient manner providing information on storm impacts, time, resources, and funds needed to mitigate storm damage.

The SDAP application and field methods were designed to be used for pre–and post–storm estimates from ice damage events in the northeastern United States. Unfortunately the protocol is not applicable for assessing hurricane wind effects in coastal communities in the southeast US. To address this need, the University of Florida, School of Forest Resources and Conservation through a grant from the Florida Division of Forestry worked with Christopher Luley and Jerry Bond from Urban Forestry LLC to develop a Florida Hurricane Adaptation of the SDAP.

The new SDAP Florida Hurricane Adaptation will allow hurricane-prone communities in Florida to plan for, assess, and respond to hurricanes and their effects on urban forests. The protocol was developed based on existing hurricane related woody debris, tree cover and density, wind speeds, and right-of-way debris data. This data was then used to develop statistical relationships to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) debris data, street segment information, and disposal costs from communities throughout Florida that experienced the 2004-2005 Florida Hurricane seasons. Post-hurricane tree removal and pruning rate and cost data were also collected and integrated into the protocol. Methods for the protocol have been published in Arboiculture and Urban Forestry, a peer-reviewed journal. Some of the results for the 2004-2005 hurricane seasons in Florida show that average tree debris generation per mile of street was 488 cubic yards and cost of removal and disposal averaged $21.50 per cubic yard.

This application should have the potential to facilitate the planning and assessment of hurricane tree debris and cost estimates and provide information useful for possible FEMA reimbursement requirements. The project will also increase the use of SDAP and i-Tree in Florida and in doing so promote and advocate proactive management of the urban forest resource. The protocol will be released in the following months in the most recent version of i-Tree as part of its Storms package: http://www.itreetools.org/whats_new/index.shtm.
Protocolo Para Valorar Los Daños de Tormenta en la Florida
Dr. Francisco Escobedo, Escuela de Recursos Naturales y de la Conservación de la Universidad de la Florida, Gainesville
y
Miami-Dade Extension Service

Las temporadas de huracanes del 2004-2005 en la Florida demostraron la necesidad de tener a la mano información y herramientas eficaces para planificar actividades eficaces después del huracán. En la temporada 2004-05, los árboles sembrados en la calle fueron dañados seriamente, muchos árboles caídos y ramas quebradas dan cuenta de una parte substancial de los desechos arbóreos encontrados después del paso del huracán. Comunidades en la costa del golfo todavía están intentando determinar el daño, explicar el costo del retiro de desechos e iniciar actividades de restauración del arbolado urbano.

El protocolo de asesoramiento de daños de tormentas (SDAP) por sus siglas en Inglés, del programa i-Tree fue desarrollado para las comunidades como una herramienta barata y fácilmente accesible para manejar el daño al bosque urbano después de las tormentas de hielo (http://www.itreetools.org/applications/sdap.shtm). Este programa establece un método estándar para planificar y determinar el daño antes y después de una tormenta de hielo de una manera simple y eficiente proporcionando información sobre impactos de la tormenta, estima los recursos, y financiamiento necesario para atenuar el daño causado.

Los métodos de uso y de campo del SDAP fueron diseñados para ser utilizados para estimar los daños antes y después de las tormentas de los hielo acontecidas en los Estados Unidos. Desafortunadamente el protocolo no es aplicable para determinar efectos de vientos huracanados en comunidades costeras en el sureste de los E.E.U.U, como Florida. Para solucionar esta necesidad, la universidad de la Florida, Escuela de los Recursos Forestales y de la Conservación con financiamiento de la División Forestal de la Florida, y con la colaboración de Christopher Luley y Jerry Bond de la compañía LLC, desarrollaron una adaptación del programa del SDAP para la Florida.

La nueva adaptación de SDAP para la Florida permitirá que las comunidades propias a huracanes puedan planificar, estimar, y responder a los efectos de huracanes al arbolado urbano. El protocolo fue desarrollado basado en datos actuales sobre desechos, cobertura arbórea y densidad de los árboles, y velocidades del viento. Estos datos fueron utilizados para desarrollar relaciones estadísticas con los datos que suministra la agencia Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sobre costos federales de recolección de desechos en varias comunidades en la Florida que fueron afectadas durante la temporada 2004-2005. La remoción del árbol después del huracán, y los costos de poda también fueron registrados e integrados en el protocolo. Los métodos del protocolo se han publicado en la revista del ISA Arboriculture and Urban Forestry. Algunos de los resultados para la temporada 2004-2005 reflejan que en promedio los desechos provenientes del arbolado urbano generados por milla son de 488 yardas cúbicas y el costo de remoción fue de $21.50 por yarda cúbica.

Esta aplicación tiene el potencial para facilitar el planeamiento y asesoramiento de los daños ocasionados por huracanes y potencialmente estimar el costo del reembolso de FEMA. El proyecto también aumentará el uso de SDAP y de i-Tree en la Florida y al hacer eso promoverá y abogará por una gerencia dinámica del bosque urbano. El protocolo será lanzado en los meses siguientes en la versión más reciente del i-Tree como parte de su paquete para el uso en las tormentas. Esta disponible en, http://www.itreetools.org/whats_new/index.shtm
Florida Arborist Summer 2009

Florida Chapter Board Updates

Arborist Licensure
As you are well aware, the Florida Chapter made another attempt at getting Florida Arborist Licensure passed during the most recent legislative session this spring. Despite the best efforts of our lobbyists in the Special Session, our bill did not get passed. The lobbying firm has taken this turn of events very seriously (and quite personally as the Arborist Licensure Bill is the first bill that our lobbyist has failed to get passed) and has offered to champion our cause in the next legislative session at no cost to the Chapter. We will keep you posted in 2010. We may have lost the battle, but not the war.

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Letters to the Editor
We welcome your thoughts about Florida Arborist articles, about your Florida Chapter, or about tree issues in general.

Email your letters to:
floridaisa@comcast.net

or mail to:
Florida Chapter - ISA
7853 S. Leewynn Court
Sarasota, FL 34240

Please remember:
Letters should be no longer than 300 words. We reserve the right to condense letters, or to edit as necessary.
## Rainbow Treecare Scientific’s Solution Center

covers you from A to Z

Rainbow Treecare Scientific is designed to serve arborists. Our new Solution Center is staffed with specialists who provide training and sales support for tree health care products. Our company was founded in arboriculture, so we can also help with your questions about adding services, profitability, and marketing to clients.

### Application Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest / Tree Health Problem</th>
<th>Product Solution</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xytect’ and/or Bifenthrin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copper hydroxide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prune below infected tissue in winter. Spray in dormant season and at full bloom.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requires two applications; one at 1/2 candle extension and one at full extension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protect healthy oaks within root graft distance of infected trees. Save infected white and bur oaks.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alamo Fosetyl</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requires multiple years of treatment and cultural practices.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xytect’ and/or Bifenthrin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xylella fastidiosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall application provides control next season.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifenthrin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual application of Bifenthrin suppresses symptoms of bacterial leaf scorch.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difficult to identify. Set low expectations with homeowner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zimmerman Pine Moth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual application of Bifenthrin suppresses symptoms of bacterial leaf scorch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifenthrin</td>
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<td>Xylella fastidiosa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annual application of Bifenthrin suppresses symptoms of bacterial leaf scorch.</td>
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Rainbow Treecare Scientific Tree Health Care Products are Available DIRECT TO YOU with SUPPORT

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Welcome!
New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the first and second quarter of 2009. If you see a name from your area of the state, look up their phone number online* and give them a call. Introduce yourself and find out what aspect of arboriculture the new member is involved in. Let’s make the Florida Chapter friendlier. We’re all working in different ways for the same goals. Get to know other chapter members. You might make some helpful connections for the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misty</td>
<td>Hensley</td>
<td>FORT MYERS</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>vanderWesthuizen</td>
<td>ROSWELL</td>
<td>GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Whittle</td>
<td>CORAL SPRINGS</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>TALLAHASSEE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andres</td>
<td>Cabale</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Christofer</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>JACKSONVILLE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane</td>
<td>Finney</td>
<td>CELEBRATION</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Kathryn</td>
<td>Brewer</td>
<td>PALM BAY</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphael</td>
<td>Gonzalez</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>TALLAHASSEE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Korynas</td>
<td>LAND O’LAKES</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Staci</td>
<td>DeBolt</td>
<td>YANKEETOWN</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancey</td>
<td>Peterson</td>
<td>CLERMONT</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Marzano</td>
<td>POMPANO BEACH</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Go to http://www.isa-arbor.com, then go to “Members Only” and log in. Then go to ISA membership directory. If you do not know your log in for members only, contact ISA headquarters at (888) 472-8733. Once you log in, you can update your address, check your CEU’s, edit or verify Certified Arborist information and search the membership list.

2009 Certification Exam Schedule

The FLORIDA CHAPTER of ISA is pleased to announce our revised 2009 schedule of Certification exams. See the chart below for the site nearest you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Exam/Class</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Proctor or Instructors</th>
<th>Last Date to Register</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Certified Arborist Exam</td>
<td>Trees Florida Ritz-Carlton 1111 Ritz Drive Sarasota, FL 34236</td>
<td>7:30 AM to Noon</td>
<td>Norm Easey Patty Morrison</td>
<td>See ISA Website</td>
<td>$150/$250</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Certified Arborist Exam</td>
<td>Hillsborough IFAS 5339 CR579 Seffner FL 33584</td>
<td>7:30 AM to Noon</td>
<td>Rob Northrup Richard Bailey</td>
<td>See ISA Website</td>
<td>$150/$250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This schedule is subject to change as additional tests and review sessions may be added.

For an application form to register for an Exam call the ISA Office in Champaign, IL at 888-472-8733
To purchase an ISA Certification Study Guide, call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941-342-0153 or order online.

The ISA Illinois must receive your application & exam fees A MINIMUM OF TWELVE BUSINESS DAYS prior to the exam date. NO EXCEPTIONS! (ISA Illinois is closed New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and the day after, and Christmas Day)

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Florida Arborist Summer 2009

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Available at www.treesarecool.com

With the devastation to trees in Florida by hurricanes, storms and fires, millions of dollars in valuable tree resources have been lost, particularly within the past several years. Jointly, the Florida Urban Forestry Council (FUFC) and the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (FC-ISA) developed the Trees-4Florida program which focuses on making the public more aware of the need to be vigilant in safeguarding our trees and preserving Florida’s greatest green resource.

The Trees 4 Florida program has produced a variety of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) available for anyone to free of charge. Included in the campaign are English and Spanish print-quality and broadcast-quality PSA ads and spots. Include them on your website, flyers or any promotional material.

Access these FREE PSAs by visiting www.treesarecool.com; click on Trees4Florida in the menu box to the left.

Up-coming 2009 Board Meeting
Dates & Locations
July 17, 2009 - IFAS - Orlando
September 11, 2009 - TBA

This invitation is open to all members.
Please call 941-342-0153 for specific times and locations

Florida Chapter ISA - 2009 Education Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seminar/Class</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 14-16, 2009</td>
<td>Trees Florida 2009 (Ritz-Carlton Hotel)</td>
<td>Sarasota</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 8, 2009</td>
<td>Arborist Safety and Climbing</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 10, 2009</td>
<td>Arborist Safety and Climbing</td>
<td>Tampa</td>
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<td>August, 2009</td>
<td>Appraisal</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
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<tr>
<td>August, 2009</td>
<td>Appraisal</td>
<td>Tampa</td>
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<td>September, 2009</td>
<td>Grades and Standards</td>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>September, 2009</td>
<td>Grades and Standards</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td>October, 2009</td>
<td>Tree Planting and Establishment</td>
<td>Miami</td>
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<tr>
<td>October, 2009</td>
<td>Tree Planting and Establishment</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td>October, 2009</td>
<td>Arborist Safety and Climbing</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 2009</td>
<td>Arborist Safety and Climbing</td>
<td>Ocala</td>
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</tbody>
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Come see what your Chapter is up to by attending a Board of Directors Meeting!
Arborist Certification Committee Report
By Norm Easey, Florida Certification Liaison

Arborist Certification is still moving ahead worldwide; there are now 23,733 ISA Certified Arborists, 900 ISA Certified Tree Workers, 1458 Utility Specialists, 302 Municipal Specialists and 275 Board Certified Master Arborists. The Florida Chapter currently has 1733 Certified Arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 39 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification during the first quarter of 2009:

**Certified Arborist**
Jehiel Benavides, Pembroke Pines, FL
Rob Calley, Mary Esther, FL
Robert Castleberry, Naples, FL
Chad Cepuran, Osteen, FL
Craig Conway, Deerfield Beach, FL
Robert Crider, Key West, FL
Teri Davis, Jupiter, FL
Gilberto Diaz, Miami, FL
Miguel Estevill, Miami, FL
Gary Gorecki, Hollywood, FL
Susan Groce, Riverview, FL
Steve Hanas, Clearwater, FL
Michael Hanson, Palm Springs, FL
John Harbord, Clearwater, FL
Edward Harnett, Tampa, FL
Francisco Hernandez, Davie, FL
Joshua Hill, Ft. Myers, FL
Harold Hoyte, Deerfield Beach, FL
April Hurst, Sumterville, FL
Curtis Korabek, Land O’Lakes, FL

December Lauretano-Haines, Southwest Ranches, FL
Ryan Lawhead, Odessa, FL
Thomas Luke, Belleair Bluffs, FL
Martin Lawler, St. Petersburg, FL
Brandon McMullen, Port St. Lucie, FL
Jacob Miller, Okeechobee, FL
Michael Mittiga, Winter Park, FL
Scott Montgomery, Key West, FL
Oddy Msimbe, Hollywood, FL
Peter Mitchell, Bradenton, FL
Filiberto Obregon, Miami, FL
Augusto Odio, Miami, FL
Terrance Payne, Riverview, FL
Kendly Pierre, Naples, FL
Robert Planthaber, Tierra Verde, FL
Richard Sampson, Port St. Lucie, FL
Anthony Smith, Merritt Island, FL
Arnaldo Vega, Pinellas Park, FL
Randy Willich, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Arborist Code of Ethics

Strive for continuous self-development by increasing their qualifications and technical proficiency by staying abreast of technological and scientific developments affecting the profession.

Not misuse or omit material facts in promoting technical information, products or services if the effect would be to mislead or misrepresent.

Hold paramount the safety and health of all people, and endeavor to protect property and the environment in the performances of professional responsibilities.

Accurately and fairly represent their capabilities, qualifications and experience and those of their employees and/or agents.

Subscribe to fair and honest business practices in dealing with clients, suppliers, employees and other professionals.

Support the improvement of professional services and products through encouraging research and development.

Observe the standards and promote adherence to the ethics embodied in this code.