Selecting and Planting Trees under Overhead Powerlines
By Mike Robinson, JEA Forester

Everyone likes tree-lined, canopied streets. Many of Florida’s cities and towns are famous for their wonderful trees that provide relaxing scenic vistas.

In Tallahassee, we find the wonderful live oak covered roads specially named “Canopy Roads.” In Jacksonville, areas like Riverside and Mandarin have beautiful oak-lined streets and in South Florida, many of the roadways are lined with the stately towering palms.

The problem occurs when we try to fit the overhead electric, telephone, cable television and other communication lines along the same roadways. Utility companies spend over $2 billion dollars annually on line clearance nationwide. This cost is usually passed on to the rate payers of the service.

A disruption of service may be an inconvenience to a homeowner due to lack of air conditioning, refrigeration and other appliances. Restaurants and other businesses stand to lose thousands of dollars and potential customers. In today’s technically-connected world, many folks depend on computers for many of their everyday tasks thereby putting more of an emphasis on service reliability. Here, in Florida especially, we have to find a means of compromise between trees and utility lines.

Locate utilities before you plant. The first thing to consider when selecting a tree should be where the utilities are located. We have to consider not only overhead but underground utilities as well. Don’t be caught by the “out of sight-out of mind” trap.

Florida law requires people to call in for utility locates before doing any digging so

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A Message From the President

Our year is well under way and your Chapter is going strong. Since January we have held several educational courses including Arborist Safety and Rigging, Pruning, and Plant Health Care. Others are scheduled and include Trees Florida, Pest Management of Trees and Shrubs, Urban Forest Management, Advanced Pruning, Arborist Safety and Rigging, and the new Tree Risk Protocol (depending on when it is introduced by ISA International). The Florida Chapter has had a tradition since its inception of providing frequent and outstanding educational programs. These are excellent opportunities for CEUs as well as for business networking.

Speaking of Trees Florida, be sure to register for the upcoming Trees Florida 2012 Conference and Trade Show to be held on beautiful Captiva Island June 10-12th. This conference offers an outstanding educational program for both climbing and non-climbing arborists, an excellent trade show with a variety of vendors, and a great venue to be enjoyed by attendees and family members. Please take advantage of this great opportunity.

I am going to continue to urge members, as did my predecessor, Don Winsett, to purchase a Trees Are Cool license plate if you have not already done so. The revenues generated from these license plate sales go toward the funding of an arboricultural related researcher at the University of Florida to replace Dr. Gilman upon his retirement (say it ain’t so!). While we hope this is yet quite a few years away, we need to sell the plates and accrue the funds for as long as possible. All ISA members should be a proud owner of a Trees Are Cool plate. Besides, these specialty plates do look “cool” and go with any color vehicle!

The Chapter has initiated on-line learning. Subjects include tree planting, tree pruning, and negligence. Other subjects will be added over time. This is an easy way to earn a few CEUs without leaving the comfort of your home or office. I urge members to take advantage of this new service.

And, not to sound like a broken record, we need to recruit new members. We all know arborists and others who should be members but are not. The items mentioned above are just some of the benefits of membership. Please do your best to urge a non-member to join.

On a final note, please be aware that the Chapter is accepting nominations for our Chapter awards to be presented in June at Trees Florida. These awards are described in detail on the website but include the Edward Bok Award for lifetime achievement, the Award for Excellence in Education, the Award of Distinction, and the new Loren Westenberger Award. The latter award is to honor a member who, like Loren Westenberger, “has practiced the professional principles of arboriculture consistent with the mission and objectives of the Florida Chapter ISA to better the environment for future generations”. If you know anyone worthy of any of these awards, please go on-line and take a few minutes to nominate him or her. There are many members in our Chapter who have done much to promote our profession and should be recognized.

I hope to see you in Captiva!

Eric H. Hoyer

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Florida Arborist Summer 2012
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Informal Peer Review of the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition

The Guide for Plant Appraisal, authored by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, is the generally-accepted reference for plant appraisal work in the United States and Canada. The long-awaited 10th edition is a significant update and will include explanation of fundamental appraisal concepts, discussion of the appraisal process, and updated methodologies for plant appraisal. A draft manuscript is about to undergo review. Members of the Plant Appraisal and Valuation Committee are ISA’s formal peer reviewers of this manuscript.

Informal peer review comments are also welcomed from other ISA members. In addition, ISA may nominate a limited number of qualified, informal reviewers from outside the ISA membership, such as real estate appraisers, insurance adjusters, and/or attorneys. Interested parties should contact Wes Kocher at ISA Headquarters with questions or for additional information. The review period begins on June 1, 2012, and all comments must be received within 90 days.

U.S. Forest Service Photo Contest

Have you taken some great photos of people interacting with the urban forest? Do you have a passion for capturing the beauty of oddly unique or simply magnificent trees on city streets or in your own backyard? The U.S. Forest Service is looking for stand-out urban forest action shots of volunteer stewardship, youth, job training programs, and more, as well as artistic pictures of trees.

Enter your photo in this contest for a chance to earn some great gear and recognition for your talents. For more information and submission guidelines, visit My Neighborhood Forest Photo Contest.

Celebrating 20 Years of Arborist Certification

ISA celebrates the 20-year anniversary of the ISA Certified Arborist® credential. The first ISA Certified Arborist exam was given in February 1992 and was featured in the very first issue of Arborist News magazine. The roots were established then for the continued growth and development of the ISA Certification program that boasts 26,000 credential holders today. The ISA Certified Arborist credential has matured well over the years, bringing new opportunities to the arboriculture profession. Join us in celebrating as we look ahead in anticipation of the advancements that the next 20 years will bring.

Photo Credit: Mark Chisholm, Aspen Tree Care Company, Bugwood.org

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2012 Work Day a Big Success!

The Florida Chapter annual workday was a big success! The 2012 recipients of the volunteers’ services were ASAP Homeless Services in St. Petersburg and Mounts Botanical Gardens in West Palm Beach. Our thank you to the following companies for volunteering their crews and equipment:

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Of late, Florida Chapter board members have been approached and asked about the status of arborist licensure in Florida; below is a brief history and update regarding this subject.

In the year 2002 our then Florida Chapter president, Perry Odom, appointed our friend and colleague, the late Loren Westenburger (past president of the Florida Chapter), as the licensure chair. His mission and passion was to obtain licensure for arborists in Florida. Loren worked on the licensure project for over two years and was instrumental in establishing the superstructure upon which our past and future efforts were based. During the presidency of Rick Joyce, in the year 2005, a long-range retreat was held by our chapter. The meeting was held in Fort Myers Florida, during which time I was appointed the new chair of the coveted licensure committee, with the approval of both Loren and the Board of Directors. The number one mission of the Long Range Planning Committee that year was to ensure that licensure prevailed in the legislature and that the state of Florida would have all practicing arborists licensed. It is of note that all boards of directors from the year 2002 through 2011 supported licensure for arborists in Florida.

My first step in procuring licensure was to assemble a blue ribbon committee to ensure that the job would get professionally done. I appointed Dr. Ed Gilman, past present of the Florida Chapter, Mike Marshall, past president of the Florida Chapter, and Norm Easley our Executive Director to the committee. In subsequent years Don Winsett, past president of the Florida Chapter, joined the committee. The committee also had practicing arborists such as Loren as members of the committee.

The first order of business was to retain a lobbyist to represent our best interests in Tallahassee. We interviewed three prominent people for the job, eventually deciding on a gentleman by the name of Ross McVoy from the law firm Ackerman and Senterfitt. The current board of directors at that time approved our decision and Mr. McVoy went to work. The first year in our attempt we came very close to achieving our goal. The second year we came so close that the vote was in the last legislative committee before being passed. The author of our arborist bill got into a heated imbroglio on the Senate floor and had to be removed by the Sergeant of Arms - the first time in the history of the Florida legislature that such an occurrence happened. It came to pass that in the final hour of the 2009 legislature, our sponsor withdrew his bill (to spite a colleague) and with it our goal of licensure failed. During that fiasco another lobbyist who had never lost a vote to get a bill passed, vowed to champion our cause at no cost to the Florida Chapter. The following and final year of our attempt to get licensure ended with the knowledge that the senator who was removed from the floor vowed to veto the bill again should it come to a vote on the floor. Beyond getting the bill passed on the House and Senate floors came the daunting task of getting the governor to sign the bill. During our final year of effort it became obvious that the current governor was definitively against any regulation of free enterprise, and the chances of him signing it into law were slim to none. It was during that year that your board of directors decided to abandon the attempt for licensure for arborists in Florida.

Of the countless times that I have talked with so many of you in hallways of seminars and during field meetings I came away with the definitive impression that the type of licensure you desire for arborists was to be the same as having a driver’s license – if you don’t have a license, then you can’t drive. I can only assure each of you that this is not the case at all. Far from it, licensure for arborists is only interested in the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Florida. Our original bill language, which was painstakingly authored by the licensure committee, got watered down by the legislature to the point where it was hardly recognizable. Arborists, who were not licensed, including reputable ones, wrote their congressman with the message that they would be put out of business if the bill were passed. To be sure, there were many of our own colleagues within our own ranks that vehemently opposed the licensure effort, some in my opinion to the point of fault. There were organized churches and the American Red Cross that opposed us, although we did get that problem, and countless other problems, resolved. Our dear friends and colleagues at the American Society of Landscape Architects, Florida Chapter, also opposed us unless they could be automatically grandfathered into the bill without being a certified arborist.

In retrospect it seems to me that if licensure is to become a reality for arborists in Florida it will be written as a very passive law, a law that will have no teeth and a law that will be nearly impossible, if not literally impossible, to enforce. In 1996 I wrote an article regarding licensure for our chapter and arborists in Florida. I remember closing the article by saying that if a plumber needs to be licensed why the caregiver of trees should also not require licensure. I am still positively encouraged that licensure in Florida should become a reality for arborists. Perhaps a board of directors in the future of our chapter will again champion this effort on behalf of our chapter. Perhaps there are individual members who will collectively endeavor to get licensure passed. I wish the effort well and will assist in any way that I can. Until that time however, it appears as though this may be the last article on licensure into the foreseeable future.
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Sunday June 10, 2012
- Tree Academies:
  - Trees and the Law - Easey, Karatinos, Milhous, Orr, Samnik
  - Urban Forestry Field Study - Hazell, Hughes, Joyce, Moore, Weston

Monday June 11, 2012
- Outdoor Tree School (now held indoors) - Smith
- General Session featuring Keynote Speaker John Ball plus Easey, Escobedo, Milhous, Orr, Samnik
- Breakout A - Gilman, Miesbauer, Paz, Spence
- Breakout B - Ball, Cervi, Jamieson, McCoy, Milhous

Tuesday June 12, 2012
- Outdoor Tree School (now held indoors) - Smith
- General Session featuring Luncheon Speaker Joe Samnik plus Ball, Gilman, Rainey
- Breakout A - Gilman, Miesbauer, Paz, Spence
- Breakout C - Ballard, Jamieson, LaBlanc

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Click here for online conference information and to register online
Click here to view the conference flyer pdf
In an effort to increase membership, the Chapter is creating a multi-color display that outlines the benefits of membership. This display will be used in various seminar and society functions for members who wish to join and/or renew their membership on the spot.

The full display is actually comprised of three sections. In addition to the Membership section, there is a section which outlines the benefits of Certification, and a section that encourages purchasing the TreesAreCool license plate.

The ISA International office will be sending letters out to ISA members who reside in Florida and belong to International, but who are not Chapter members. These letters will outline the benefits of joining the local Chapter and encourage participation by those members.

The Florida Chapter and the TREE Fund welcome any item to place in the annual silent auction held during the Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show. As you know, all monies collected from the purchases of the silent auction items go to the TREE Fund for the research and educational programs that it supports (this year Dr. Ed Gilman received a $10,000 grant for further study on pruning).

In the past, donated items have included artwork, photographs and handcrafted items, small climbing equipment and entertainment tickets, as well as fine dining certificates and fishing trips. Put on your thinking caps and come up with an item to donate!

You can contact Kim Pearson (Trees Florida Silent Auction coordinator) about your auction item at Kimberly.Pearson@copbfl.com.
as not to interrupt underground services. The process is easier now than in the past, you only need to dial “811” and give the location information. Locating companies require two business days to do the locate work unless it is an emergency.

Once assurance has been given that there are no underground conflicts, we need to look overhead. This is where some homework or research is needed. Those who plant trees need to consider the mature height of that variety of tree when making a selection. Many times I have heard the comment: “I never thought the tree would get that big.” What they are actually saying is they didn’t realize the growth rate of the tree they planted. Many people don’t realize how fast most trees grow.

Not only is the tree’s height of concern but we need to also consider the spread of the tree crown. If there is not a

Selecting and Planting continued from page 1

Selecting and Planting continued on page 14
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Citrus Greening Costs Florida Billions

Since 2006, the bacterial disease citrus greening has cost Florida’s economy an estimated $3.63 billion in lost revenues and 6,611 jobs by reducing orange juice production, according to a new study from the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. The study is the first complete assessment of greening’s economic impact on Florida, said Jack Payne, UF senior vice president for agriculture and natural resources. He called the study an important step in the fight against greening, because it quantifies damages and could show legislators and funding agencies why the invasive disease is one of the state’s biggest challenges.

“This study shows plainly just how imperative it is that we find a cure for citrus greening,” Payne said. “We have dedicated a huge amount of IFAS resources toward that end, and we are very appreciative of the significant support our research is receiving from the citrus industry. Growers are the people most obviously impacted, but the study demonstrates that many other Floridians are hurt as well—when fewer oranges are harvested, there are fewer dollars circulating in our state’s economy.”

Citrus Greening continued on page 14

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First detected in Florida in 2005, greening causes citrus trees to drop fruit prematurely and eventually kills the trees. The disease is caused by a bacterium, and was first described in 1919 in China. The bacterium is transmitted by an invasive insect, the Asian citrus psyllid. The study compares actual harvests of oranges used to make juice with projected harvests that would have taken place if greening had never struck Florida groves; it covers the growing seasons from 2006-2007 through 2010-2011. During those five years, the disease caused substantial crop losses, said citrus economist Tom Spreen, a professor with the UF/IFAS food and resource economics department.

The state’s juice-orange harvest for the period was 734 million boxes, and would have been an estimated 951 million boxes without greening, Spreen said. To develop economic impact figures, Spreen and colleague Alan Hodges, an extension scientist with the department, analyzed both scenarios using
Abstract of research article just published in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

This study was designed to measure evaporation from soil-filled and substrate-filled containers (360 L) to simulate a planted root ball. There was no difference in evaporation between mulched and non-mulched soil-filled lysimeters in any consecutive three-day period following irrigation. In contrast, cumulative evaporation through the third dry day after irrigation was 0.5 L greater from non-mulched lysimeters filled with substrate typical in container-grown trees because of higher evaporation the third day. Mulched or not, only about one liter evaporated daily from the surface of the substrate-filled or soil-filled lysimeters during consecutive three-day rain-free periods following irrigation. Evaporation accounted for an estimated 4% of water loss from the root ball the first three days following irrigation; based on similar studies with trees present, the remaining 96% would have been lost through transpiration. Given the negligible reduction in evaporation, and reported disadvantages of mulch application close to the trunk, landscape managers might consider avoiding thick mulch applications on the top surface of the root ball.
Selecting and Planting continued from page 10

sufficient plan made and a spreading tree such as live oak is planted near overhead lines, at some point in time you will get to meet your local utility service provider’s representative to make alterations to your pride and joy!

In the Florida Statutes, we now have legislation that prohibits a local government from adopting a law requiring planting of trees that exceed 14 feet in height in established electric utility rights-of-way (FS 163.3209). Some cities have even made that law part of their landscape code, not allowing any tall-growing trees within 15 feet of overhead conductors. This practice is commonly known as “Right Tree-Right Place.” There is no need to create future problems when we know better today. To find species that fit to your locale, consult the Right Tree-Right Place posters produced by the Council. Each version has several species that can attain mature height and not be a wire conflict.

Palms are a special case. As we all know a palm grows from a bud down inside a sheath below the point where the fronds exit. A palm can only be trimmed for a period of time until the cutting removes the bud. The palm will die once that bud is removed. Fortunately we have many varieties of palms to choose from that grow in our sub-tropical climate. Again, be sure to do your homework and select the right variety for the space you have. Consider again not only the tree’s mature height but its frond length. Palms should be planted one full frond length plus three more feet to the side away from overhead conductors to allow for movement in high winds.

The issue of electricity reliability and vegetation has moved to a higher significance since 2004 when the entire Northeast United States suffered a blackout from vegetation contacting power lines. Utility companies are now subject to audits and large fines if vegetation causes an outage on the electric transmission system. The transmission lines are the high voltage lines running between substations feeding large areas. Electric reliability standards which once were guidelines are now mandates. No utility company wants to have to increase their rates to pay fines they receive due to vegetation-caused outages. By working together and with a good plan before you plant, beautiful trees and utility services can peacefully coexist.

When focusing strictly on juice-orange production during that five-year period, Florida growers lost $1.36 billion in revenues, and 2,125 permanent jobs were lost. Florida Citrus Mutual, the state’s largest citrus grower organization, funded the study. The study did not address production of other citrus varieties, such as grapefruit, or oranges sold fresh to consumers, Spreen said. Florida is the nation’s largest citrus producer and the world’s second-largest orange juice producer, after Brazil. Florida’s citrus industry generates about $8.9 billion a year, mainly from orange juice production.

The study is available at [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe903](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe903)

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**Citrus Greening continued from page 12**

statistical models and data on the citrus industry and Florida’s economy. To estimate lost revenues and jobs, the economists took into account direct losses to growers, indirect losses to industries affiliated with citrus production and the resulting cuts in spending by employee households and government.

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The study is available at [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe903](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe903)
A lack of La Niña Could Mean Fewer Hurricanes

La Niña — or the lack of it — could mean good news when it comes to the upcoming hurricane season, said Mike Halpert, deputy director of NOAA’s National Climate Prediction Center.

“If we have La Niña, that would argue for an active hurricane season. If you take it away, maybe it takes away some of the activity,” Halpert tells ABC News.

That’s because La Niña typically helps reduce those hurricane-killing atmospheric gusts known as wind shear. Without those high winds, the path is clear for tropical waves to more easily develop into hurricanes. (The 2011 Atlantic hurricane season was particularly active, producing 19 tropical storms including seven hurricanes.)

Halpert adds that it’s still too early to tell just how La Niña and other weather patterns might affect hurricane season. Forecasters at NOAA will issue their initial hurricane outlook in May. The start of hurricane season is June 1.

The effects of La Niña are mostly felt in winter, typically leading to drier conditions in the southwest and plains and colder, wetter-than-normal conditions in the Pacific Northwest. Its counterpart, El Niño, refers to unusually warm waters in the Pacific.

Trees4Florida Public Service Announcements
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 Trees4Florida 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; hover on ‘Trees4Florida’ in the menu box to the left to make your choice of ad style.
Orlando, Florida’s Urban Forests
Francisco Escobedo, School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville Ross Hinkle, University of Central Florida, Orlando, and Henry Mayer, Miami Dade IFAS Extension Agent.

The City of Orlando, Florida, comprises different land uses ranging from suburban forests and pastures to urban residential, industrial, and commercial areas. Urban forests, or the trees and shrubs on these land uses, play an important role in providing benefits to residents and are often key components in urban planning and management as well as in environmental regulations. Urban forest assessments can be used as a baseline for monitoring changes due to natural and human factors such as hurricanes and land use changes and to better understand other issues such as nature conservation and the urban heat islands. Urban sustainability and green infrastructure are also a key focus of current city planning and development efforts.

To provide information for these purposes, an urban forest assessment was conducted in the City of Orlando during 2010. This assessment and provides information on the structure and composition of Orlando’s urban forest, the occurrence of invasive trees in the city and how this information can be used to define sustainable urban planning objectives and goals. A total of 150 random tenth acre plots across 64,600 acres of different land uses in Orlando were located and sampled. Field data were collected for surface ground covers, tree species and characteristics (woody plants greater than 2.5 cm in diameter at breast height or 4.5 feet above the surface), shrubs species and size, and other site characteristics.

We estimate that approximately 35% of the study area is appropriate for planting shade trees. Total tree, shrub, and palms cover was 22%, 9%, and 1% respectively. In parks and agricultural lands, 7% and 12% of the land was covered by shrubs and trees respectively. About 6% and 29% of residential areas were covered by shrubs and trees respectively. There were approximately 7.5 million trees in the city, or an average estimate of 97 trees per acre. The highest number of trees per acre was estimated in forests and the lowest tree density was estimated in wetlands. Most trees in our assessment were small in diameter. This is typical of urban forests in Florida and elsewhere and is desirable to ensure sustainability of the resource. The 11 most frequent species made up about 86% of all trees, and the most frequent tree species was bald cypress (Taxodium distichum). The most frequent broadleaf species was Chinese tallow (Sapium sebiferum), an invasive exotic species and the most common palm was cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto).

In comparison to other Florida cities, Orlando had a lower average percent tree cover and average tree density than Gainesville, Tampa, and Pensacola but a greater average percent tree cover and average tree density than Miami-Dade. The 35% available plantable space for trees indicates there is land available for increasing urban forests. Since larger trees tend to provide more environmental benefits, future efforts should aim at preserving larger trees in good condition.

Urban forest management plans and objectives should identify and address key benefits and other economic, social, and environmental objectives that are relevant to the community, landowners, and managers. These objectives can also include specific management practices, tree selection, and design strategies, and even the development of ordinances that protect or enhance the urban forest resource. The appropriate levels, or targets, for specific ecosystem services need to be determined according to community needs and long-term strategic planning and sustainability in the City of Orlando.

Using the land-use cover map from this assessment and information on the available plantable space per land use category as a guide will allow land managers to identify areas where new tree planting are possible. Other practices include preserving contiguous areas with many large healthy trees, such as undeveloped forested areas inside the city, since this will maximize carbon storage and stormwater reduction benefits. Finally, depending on specific, urban forests outside the city limits in the Greater Orlando and Orange County might also need to be considered. For example, forests within the wildland-urban interface can improve water quality and quantity and provide wildlife habitat and recreation areas for people living within the city limits.

In conclusion, information on tree condition and size, frequency of exotic and invasive trees, and potential planting space can be used to establish management goals and develop city ordinances. Additional information from this publication such as the tree cover, and composition, could also be used to promote tourism in the city and support Orlando’s slogan, “The City Beautiful.”

This article is part of the fact sheet located at, [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr358](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr358)
En la ciudad de Orlando, Florida, las tierras tienen diversos usos tales como bosques, pastos suburbanos, áreas residenciales e industriales, y zonas comerciales. Los bosques urbanos, los árboles y los arbustos en estas tierras desempeñan un papel importante para los residentes y a menudo son componentes claves tanto del planeamiento urbano y la gerencia así como en regulaciones ambientales. Las valoraciones del bosque urbano pueden ser utilizadas como un punto de referencia para monitorear cambios debidos a factores humanos o naturales como huracanes, cambio de uso de las tierras. La idea es entender mejor el tema de la conservación de la naturaleza y las islas de calor.

La valoración del bosque urbano en la ciudad de Orlando se realizó durante el año 2010. Esta valoración proporciona información sobre la estructura y la composición del bosque urbano de Orlando así como la ocurrencia de plantas invasivas. Esta información se utilizó para definir los objetivos y metas sostenibles en el planeamiento urbano. Se escogieron al azar un total de 150 parcelas a través de una superficie de 64,600 acres sobre la ciudad de Orlando. Datos de campo fueron recogidos para las plantas de cobertura, árboles (plantas leñosas mayores de 2.5 cm en diámetro a la altura del pecho o 4.5 pies sobre la superficie), arbustos, así como otras características del lugar.

Los resultados obtenidos muestran que aproximadamente un 35% del área de estudio es apropiada para plantar árboles de sombra. En la ciudad hay aproximadamente 7.5 millones de árboles o 97 árboles por acre. Las 11 especies de árboles más frecuentes componen cerca del 86% de todos los árboles. La especie más frecuente es el ciprés (Taxodium distichum). La especie más frecuente de hoja ancha es el Chinese tallow (Sapium sebiferum), la cual es una especie exótica invasora. La palma más común es la palm sabal (Sabal palmetto). En la ciudad de Orlando la cobertura de árbol, arbusto, y de palma fue de un 22%, 9%, y 1%. En parques y áreas agrícolas, el 7% y el 12% de la tierra están cubiertas por arbustos y árboles. En zonas residenciales los arboles y arbustos cubren cerca de 29% y 6% del área. El mayor número de árboles se presenta en bosques y el menor número en los pantanos. La mayoría de los árboles en la valoración tenían un diámetro pequeño. Esto es una característica típica de los bosques urbanos en la Florida y es deseable ya que se asegura la continuidad del recurso forestal.

Con respecto a otras ciudades de la Florida, Orlando tiene una cobertura vegetal y densidad forestal más baja que Gainesville, Tampa, y Pensacola. Pero tiene una mayor cobertura y densidad que Miami-Dade. Sin embargo, un 35% de espacio disponible y plantable indica que hay bastante tierra disponible para aumentar los bosques urbanos. También, puesto que los árboles grandes tienden a proporcionar mayores ventajas ambientales que los pequeños, se deben aumentar los esfuerzos para preservar los árboles grandes que estén en buenas condiciones.

Los planes y objetivos de manejo del bosque urbano deben de servir para identificar objetivos socioeconómicos y ambientales claves que sean importantes para la comunidad. Esos objetivos también pueden incluir prácticas de manejo, selección de árboles, estrategias de diseño, así como también ordenanzas que protejan y mejoren los recursos forestales. También se necesitan determinar los niveles de necesidad y servicios apropiados de acuerdo a los planes a largo plazo sostenibles de la ciudad de Orlando.

Usando mapas de cobertura vegetal como una guía le permitirá a los administradores de tierras identificar áreas donde es posible sembrar nuevos árboles. Otras práctica posible incluyen preservar dentro de la ciudad áreas boscosas y contiguas con muchos árboles sanos y grandes, tales como áreas boscosas. Así se maximizará los beneficios del arbolado tales como almacenaje de carbón y reducción de la escorrentía excesiva. Finalmente, los bosques urbanos fuera de los límites de Orlando y de Orange County también necesitan ser considerados. Un manejo adecuado de los bosques dentro de la interface silvestre-urbano pueden mejorar la calidad y cantidad del agua, puede proporcionar habitación para la fauna silvestre, así como proporcionar áreas recreacionales para la gente que vive en la ciudad.

En conclusión, con la información sobre la condición del árbol y su tamaño, la frecuencia de ocurrencia de árboles exóticos e invasores, y el área disponible para sembrar futuras plantaciones forestales se pueden utilizar para establecer planes de manejo forestal y desarrollar ordenanzas municipales.
The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG Kew), the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE), the New York Botanical Garden (NYBG) and the Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG), have announced plans to develop the World Flora—the first modern, online catalog of the world’s plants—to be made available by the year 2020.

This massive undertaking will include the compilation of information on up to 400,000 plant species worldwide. It will also achieve a primary target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, an ambitious effort first adopted by the United Nations’ Convention on Biological Diversity in 2002, to halt the continuing loss of plant biodiversity around the globe. Representatives of the four botanical gardens recently met to organize a framework to guide their efforts and respond to this need for a baseline survey on the plants of the world that has been called for by the international community.

Professor Stephen Hopper, director of RBG Kew said, “Using the wealth of resources available at our institutions, we will help to provide the baseline data needed to develop plant-based solutions for a rapidly changing world. Botanical institutions worldwide have much expertise to contribute to this effort to capture the information necessary to better conserve and sustainably use the planet’s plant diversity.”

“Botanic gardens have led the way in spearheading international conservation strategies and programs, and are a natural partnership for mobilizing much needed information on plant biodiversity,” said professor Stephen Blackmore, Regius Keeper of the RBGE. “This is a large task, but with many contributors we can deliver what is needed.”

“The world’s great botanical gardens are proud to lead this effort,” said Gregory Long, CEO and The William C. Steere Sr. president of NYBG. “Thanks to advances in our botanical knowledge and in digital technology, an online World Flora is within our grasp. It is imperative that we create this resource, which will help us assess the value of all plant species to mankind and be effective stewards to ensure their survival.”

“There are few institutions in the world that have the capacity to foster this project, and no one of us could do this alone,” added Peter Wyse Jackson, president, MBG. “We all want to see this come to fruition, and the entire international community will benefit from it. With the botanical resources and knowledge we each possess, it was implicit that our institutions would step forward to collaborate on this project.”

Plants are one of Earth’s greatest resources. They are sources of food, medicines and materials with vast economic and cultural importance. They stabilize ecosystems and form the habitats that sustain the planet’s animal life. They are also threatened by climate change, environmental factors and human interaction. There are an estimated 400,000 species of vascular plants on Earth, with some 10 percent more yet to be discovered. These plants, both known and unknown may hold answers to some of the world’s health, social and economic problems. A full inventory of plant life is vital if their full potential is to be realized before many of these species, and the possibilities they offer, become extinct.

The critical situation for plants, where at least 100,000 plant species are threatened by extinction worldwide, has been recognized by the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In 2002, a Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) was developed and adopted by the Convention.

In 2004, a Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) was formed, involving leading environmental, conservation and botanical organizations who came together to support the achievement of the GSPC. The four botanical gardens involved in this new project are all members of the GPPC. “An online Flora of all known plants” is the first of the GSPC’s targets for the period 2011-2020.

Earlier work by the RBG Kew and the MBG addressed one of the GSPC’s earlier targets for 2010 with the launch of The Plant List, an online portal containing the accepted names and synonyms of all known plant species. The forthcoming Flora will use The Plant List as a building block for something much more detailed, containing not just names but also descriptions, images and distribution information about every plant.

The team tackling the World Flora will build a collaborative partnership for this work worldwide and create a structure and program able to incorporate data from institutions and individuals all over the world. In some cases, existing electronic data sets will be combined and augmented with the results of botanical research published over more than a century around the world. Much historic information will require a thorough review and update, along with a conversion to an electronic medium. As new plants are subsequently collected, named and described, they too will be added to the World Flora.

SOURCE: Nursery Management
Lethal Yellowing
Texas Phoenix Palm Decline

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

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.

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Zombie Ants?

A parasite that fights the zombie-ant fungus has yielded some of its secrets to an international research team led by David Hughes of Penn State University. The research reveals, for the first time, how an entire ant colony is able to survive infestations by the zombie-ant fungus, which invades an ant’s brain and causes it to march to its death at a mass grave near the ant colony, where the fungus spores erupt out of the ant’s head. “In a case where biology is stranger than fiction, the parasite of the zombie-ant fungus is itself a fungus -- a hyperparasitic fungus that specializes in attacking the parasite that turns the ants into zombies,” Hughes said. The research will be published in the journal PLoS ONE.

“The hyperparasitic fungus effectively castrates the zombie-ant fungus so it cannot spread its spores,” said Hughes, who is an assistant professor of entomology and biology, and a member of the Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics at Penn State. “Because the hyperparasitic fungi prevents the infected zombie-ant fungus from spreading spores, fewer of the ants will become zombies.”

Read more here: [http://science.psu.edu/news-and-events/2012-news/Hughes4-2012](http://science.psu.edu/news-and-events/2012-news/Hughes4-2012)

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Bosques Urbanos, continued from page 17

Con la información de esta publicación tal como la cobertura vegetal y su composición, se puede utilizar para promover el turismo en la ciudad y así fomentar el lema de Orlando, “la ciudad hermosa.”

La publicación completa de este artículo la puede encontrar en, [http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr358](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr358)
One of the last bastions of goodwill and public involvement centers on the matter of tree preservation. To be certain, tree preservation is at the heart of tree ordinances, and land use codes. Few social causes are more supported than the preservation of trees. To be sure, many council people and county commissioners are elected due to their stance on trees and their preservation, and many have lost their elected positions due to their lack of support of trees and their preservation. And the reasons and justifications of tree preservation are numerous and well documented—but there lurks a downside: litigation due to negligence as it relates to the preservation of dangerous trees.

Tree preservation is a matter of science. Not all trees can be saved and not all trees should be saved. While the absolute majority of tree preservation proponents are vocal and highly visible, they typically do not understand tree biology and the negative effects of signs and symptoms in assessing tree defects. Those of us who have the knowledge of interpreting the stressful signs and symptoms of trees in trouble are likely to be working in municipalities and enforcing tree code compliance. This is a great place to be, and a dangerous place to be. Most of our colleagues in municipal arboriculture answer to commissioners or city councils who were elected, in many cases, by members of the public who are passionate about tree preservation. Neither the well-intended, passionate people nor the politicians understand tree biology; however, their desire to preserve trees supersedes in many instances the wisdom of doing so. In too many instances the job description of the municipal arborist may be the preservation of trees, at any cost and or for any reason, to justify keeping their jobs. While there is little doubt that the last line of defense in preserving our urban forest is the municipal arborist, many decisions are based on fear rather than fact.

At the heart of all property damage, personal injury, and wrongful death is duty. The question always becomes, did the arborist enforcing the tree code have a duty to inspect the tree, and if so, did he have constructive knowledge of defects? On the other hand, did the arborist on the other side of the tree preservation matter have a duty to also inspect the tree for defects? The answer to both questions is, yes. There is always a higher duty to inspect when there are more people (and other targets) and fewer trees, then fewer people and more trees. The matter of constructive knowledge is that knowledge which an arborist knew or should have known regarding the failure in whole, or in part, of a tree—especially one in close proximity to buildings or other related improvements.

The first component of negligence is duty. In the matter of tree preservation this would include the duty to inspect the tree for highly visible and patent signs or symptoms of defects. The second component is a breach of that duty. Either the tree was not inspected, or if it was, the signs and symptoms were missed—or worse yet, not reported. Third, there must be causation such as the failure of the tree in whole or in part. Finally, there must be damages. Damages can equate into trees falling onto targets of people or property.

The first responsibility that we have in tree preservation matters is the safety of people and property. Nothing else really matters. If targets of people or property are not safe due to a negligent tree assessment, great hardship and loss can and do occur. It becomes incumbent upon us to first look at a tree targeted for preservation in the before situation, and assess its after situation safety and liability issues. Only then can it be said that the tree was successfully preserved.
Tour des Trees celebrates 20 years of cycling for healthy trees!

7 days • 585 miles • August 5-11, 2012

This year’s full Tour has reached capacity for riders and registration is now closed. A limited number of spots are available for the partial Tour Aug. 5-7th. Or, join the Tour for the final day during our 20-mile Ride for Research in Portland on August 11th. Registration is $50 and a limited number of bike rentals are available. Please visit www.stihltourdestrees.org to sign up.

Show your support and donate to a Team Florida rider!
Team Florida riders for 2012 are

- Scott Davis
- Andy Kittsley
- Tammy Kovar

Click here to donate to one of our dedicated riders!

For more information about the TREE Fund and the research, programs and education it supports, please contact Mary DiCarlo at the TREE fund at (630) 369-8300.

The TREE Fund mission:
To support sustainable communities and environmental stewardship by funding research, scholarships and education programs essential to the discovery and dissemination of new knowledge in the fields of arboriculture and urban forestry. Visit www.treefund.org to learn more.
 TREE Fund Update

TREE Fund Viewpoint
M. Janet Bornancin, Executive Director

We started 2011 with ambitious goals for our research and education programs; I’m pleased to share with you the results of our efforts and your generosity.

The TREE Fund Research and Education Committee, led by Dr. Hallie Dozier, reviewed 59 applications and awarded more than $112,300 in 2011 to support new research projects in our priority areas of root and soil management, planting and establishment, risk assessment and arborist safety, and urban forestry.

An additional $41,000+ was disbursed to support the ongoing work of multi-year grant recipients such as Dr. Brian Kane (Univ. of Mass. Amherst), recipient of our 2009 Dr. Mark McClure Research Fellowship, and Dr. Kane’s fellow Hyland R. Johns Grant recipients Dr. Bryant Scharenbroch (The Morton Arboretum) and Dr. Kelby Fite (Bartlett Research Labs). Dr. Kane’s work is expected to contribute significantly to our knowledge of how decay impacts trees’ ability to withstand stress, and how best to utilize cabling to support stressed trees. The Scharenbroch/Fite inquiry into the potential of biochar as an urban soil amendment caught the attention of the Chicago media last spring, which featured the project in an Earth Day broadcast. Not all of our research projects are “flashy” enough to make the 6 o’clock news, but I believe wholeheartedly that our work is making a difference in the health of our trees and the safety of those who care for them.

We also helped defray the cost of college with scholarships for 3 aspiring tree care professionals in 2011, and awarded an Arboriculture Education Grant to provide materials and scientific equipment for outdoor (and arboriculture) education experiences for thousands of middle school students in California each year. And I’m proud to announce the debut of a new grant to support arboriculture education in the Buckeye state, funded entirely by the Ohio Chapter of ISA.

These programs speak directly to our commitment to the future of the tree care industry. Most of today’s certified arborists will tell you that their interest in the environment began with time spent in the company of trees as a kid. Today’s youngsters are in real danger of growing up “nature deprived.” Because young people have fewer opportunities to interact spontaneously with nature, we need to seek out and support programs which will engage their interest and inspire them to consider green careers. Our partners in the MillionTreesNYC Training Program have experienced firsthand the difference that inspiration and opportunity can make in the life of a young adult. The success of this ongoing program continues to inspire everyone involved with it.

I’m pleased to announce that we deposited $267,000 into our Endowment fund in 2011, moving us closer to the $3 million goal set by our Trustees several years ago. Their objective, and mine, is to ensure that funding for arboriculture and urban forestry research and education is available in perpetuity.

You can read more about our accomplishments in 2011 and our goals for 2012 and on our website. I ask you to support our efforts by making a gift to the TREE Fund, supporting a 2012 Tour rider, buying a chance on our Split-the-Pot raffle from your Chapter Liaison, purchasing...
Eliminate Turf Blocks.

Use the WANE Tree System

at half the cost with better results.

The W.A.N.E. (Water Air Nutrition Exchange) 3000 Tree Unit is a tree feeder and irrigator that supplies water, air and nutrition for trees surrounded by pavement.

These units have been used throughout the United States since 1972 in city sidewalks, roadways, parking lots, theme parks and private home sites.

View our complete brochure at wane3000.com

Eliminate sidewalk grates - use a 6" W.A.N.E. unit utilizing the soil beneath the paving and lessening the trip hazard.

- Installs in any paved medium
- Sends essential nutrients to the tree’s root system
- Supplies water and air necessary for healthy tree growth
- Attractive and safe (Visitors with high heels, wheel chairs, canes etc. will not have a problem trying to maneuver around a turf block system)
- Available in different colors

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New Tool Maps Water Use, Drought

Growers and water managers may soon have an online tool to help them assess drought and irrigation impacts on water use and crop development, thanks to the work of two USDA scientists. Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists Martha Anderson and Bill Kustas have developed an evapotranspiration (ET) and drought modeling system at the ARS Hydrology and Remote Sensing Laboratory in Beltsville, Md. The modeling system also will help forecasters monitor ET and drought conditions across the United States and overseas.

ARS is USDA's principal intramural scientific research agency, and the research supports the USDA priorities of responding to climate change and promoting international food security. The model, known as ALEXI (Atmosphere-Land Exchange Inverse), uses thermal infrared imagery from satellites and calculates soil and plant temperatures that can be used to create maps of ET rates of plants growing in cultivated areas, forests and natural habitats around the world.

ET consists of the water evaporated from soil and plant surfaces, and the water vapor that escapes, or transpires, through plant leaf pores (stomata) as the plants absorb carbon dioxide through photosynthesis. Generally, evaporation cools surfaces, so a cooler land surface is an indicator of higher ET rates and wetter soils. Water stress elevates soil and leaf temperatures, which can be detected by satellites. Anderson and Kustas can use satellite temperature data to create ET maps. The maps are capable of detecting rivers, lakes, wetlands, riparian buffers, irrigated cropland and areas under water stress.

The work is funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NOAA plans to use the system to generate ET estimates over the continental United States. The system is expected to become particularly relevant as climate change presents challenges for growers and water managers in areas such as the Texas Panhandle, the Florida Everglades and the southwestern United States.

Getting routine ET estimates for individual fields is laborious, but the researchers are streamlining the process. With help from new satellite imagery, they hope to be able to move toward routine mapping at the “field scale” level. ALEXI has been estimating evapotranspiration (ET) rates since 2000, but the researchers continue to refine the system and plan to make the maps available online soon on the U.S. Drought Portal at www.drought.gov. Source: Nursery Manager.

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 8, 2012

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, May 10, 2012

Author: Matthew Rosencrance, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Source: USDA
Root Pruning at Planting and Planting Depth in the Nursery Impact Root System Morphology and Anchorage

Edward F. Gilman and Christine Wiese, Environmental Horticulture Department, University of Florida

Abstract of research article about to be published in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

*Quercus virginiana* Mill. Highrise® were planted into 3 gallon and then 15 gallon plastic nursery containers at two depths for a total of four depth combinations, and then root pruned in one of three different manners when planted into the landscape. Nursery planting depth had no impact on growth in the nursery or bending moment required to tilt trunks in the first two years following landscape planting. Root pruning when planting into the landscape by either method tested had no effect on growth the first two years. Number of roots circling inside the root ball was reduced by shaving or deep root ball slicing two growing seasons after planting. Root balls that were either sliced or shaved generated more roots in landscape soil one growing season after landscape planting than those that were not root pruned which probably explained the greater bending moment required to pull trees out of the ground. Total cross-sectional root area one growing season after landscape planting was greater on shaved trees than those not root pruned at planting. Bending moment at 20 degrees trunk tilt was best correlated with cross-sectional area of roots growing straight across the periphery of the root ball and into landscape soil.


The TREE Fund Board of Trustees recently approved funding for the following new research projects:

**John Z. Duling Grants ($10,000)**

- **Dr. Edward Gilman, University of Florida: Tree Response to Pruning Cuts on Branches that Lack Collars**
  
  Dr. Gilman’s research seeks to discover how cut size and angle affects branches without a visible branch collar, facilitating recommendations for pruning to limit the advance of discolored and decayed wood.

- **Dr. Gary Watson, The Morton Arboretum: Utilizing Space Age Digital Strain Measurement Technology to Identify Zones of Mechanical Weakness in Trees**
  
  Dr. Watson is studying the applicability of NASA’s ARAMIS stereophotogrammetry technology to improving our understanding of tree biomechanics and more accurately identifying zones of weakness and potential failure in trees.

**Jack Kimmel International Grants**

- **Matt Follett, University of Quebec at Montreal: Effect of Pruning Type on Crown Motion**
  
  Mr. Follett’s project investigates the effect of thinning and reduction pruning on the dynamic motion of tree crowns. His objective is to provide improved best-practices recommendations for crown pruning, resulting in decreased crown-related failures in mature urban trees.

- **Dr. Alessio Fini, University of Florence: Effects of root severance by excavation on growth, physiology and uprooting resistance of two urban tree species**
  
  Dr. Fini is studying the effects of root damage on tree growth, stability and physiology, comparing two species thought to differ in tolerance to root manipulation, and investigating how localized root damage affects the leaf gas exchange of the entire canopy.

Tree Fund Update continued from page 23

an auction item or volunteering your time and skills to one of our local or national fundraising events. Everything we accomplish this year will come back to you. Thank you for helping us to realize our goals, and inspiring us to continue to reach toward new ones. ❖
The 2012 Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Championship that was held at Philippe Park in Safety Harbor proved to be a very successful event. Florida climbers traveled from as far away as Tallahassee and Miami and out-of-state climbers from as far away as Hawaii, Maryland and North Carolina to compete in the five preliminary events on Saturday March 3: Aerial Rescue, Secured Footlock, Belayed Speed Climb, Throwline, and Work Climb.

Winners of the preliminary events then proceeded to the Master’s Challenge that was held on Sunday March 4. We proudly announce the results of the Master’s Challenge as shown in the photo left to right:

* 1st place - Colin Kelly
* 2nd place - Doug LaFortune
* 3rd place - Christopher Coates
* 4th place - Tim Walters

Congratulations to all finalists and best of luck to Colin as he prepares to represent Florida at the International TCC that will be held in August in Portland, Oregon. Great job, all.

Thank you to all participating climbers for giving it their all and for their exemplary good sportsmanship, showing support of their fellow competitors throughout all events.

Adam Jackson announced that he is already planning for 2013! We look forward to seeing climbers in St. Augustine next year.

L to R: Winner Colin Kelly, 2nd place Doug LaFortune, 3rd place Christopher Coates, 4th place Tim Walters
Florida Arborist Summer 2012

Florida Chapter Board Updates

BOARD SHORTS:

Florida Chapter Strategic Plan

The Florida Chapter board is planning a special session in September 2012 to review and revise the Florida Chapter strategic plan. Simply put, strategic planning is an organization’s process of defining its direction and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy. The board plans to meet over several days with a strategic planning facilitator who will review the current strategic plan and help guide the board in revising it in order to suit current conditions and future endeavors.

Chapter Bumper Stickers

Watch those bumpers on the road while driving from jobsite to jobsite! Coming soon - Florida Chapter bumper stickers! Show your pride in your industry and member organization and spread the word about the Florida Chapter ISA. Florida Chapter ISA bumper stickers will be available at a seminar or conference in the near future.

Loren Westenberger Work Day

At the March 23rd board meeting in Orlando, the board unanimously voted to name the annual chapter workday to honor Loren Westenberger. The newly named “Loren Westenberger Work Day” will continue in its current form as a workday offered in each of the three regions of Florida (north, central, south) on the second Saturday of February each year. Loren had a huge heart and a generous spirit and would often perform his version of “guerrilla tithing” in his community by providing free tree work to needy organizations. The chapter will honor his legacy during our workday each year, knowing that Loren would be proud of all the Florida ISA volunteers.

BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE for 2012:

June 9 - Captiva Island
September 21 - Ft. Lauderdale
November 9 - Orlando

How to Order Your TreesAreCool Specialty Plate

In person: You can select and pay for your TreesAreCool specialty license plate in person at your county tax collector office.

By mail: Complete and return this form with your vehicle registration renewal notice and a check for an additional $58 ($25 annual donation, $5 annual state fee and a one-time new plate fee of $28). If your renewal notice indicates that it is time to replace your license plate, do not include the $28 new plate fee.

Name: ________________________________
Address: ______________________________
City: _______ Zip Code: _______

You do not need to wait for your current plate to expire. Do your part and order your TreesAreCool plate today!

FL ISA

With Florida’s unique environment, extra attention must be paid to preserving our natural resources, especially our trees. By purchasing a TreesAreCool license plate you help underwrite programs that directly benefit trees of Florida which help keep our state the uniquely beautiful place we all call home.

Healthy trees benefit wildlife, increase property values and help cool and clean the air. The Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture, a non-profit organization, is committed to serving the needs of Florida's professional arborists and tree-care consumers. The TreesAreCool license plate revenues benefit our urban environment of Florida, through tree research, the on-going education of tree-care practitioners, and by providing public education programs about tree care and preservation.

FLORIDA TREE 1

treesarecool.com

The TreesAreCool program is administered by the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
2012 Certification Exam Schedule

The FLORIDA CHAPTER of ISA is pleased to announce our 2012 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>June 10, 2012</td>
<td>Certified Arborist Exam</td>
<td>South Seas Island 5400 Plantation Rd Captiva, FL 33924</td>
<td>8:00 AM to Noon</td>
<td>Norm Easley Richard Cervi</td>
<td>Minimum 12 business days prior</td>
<td>$150/$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28, 2012</td>
<td>Certified Arborist Exam</td>
<td>Duval County IFAS 1010 N McDuff Ave Jacksonville, FL 32254</td>
<td>7:30 AM to Noon</td>
<td>Mike Robinson Larry Figart</td>
<td>Minimum 12 business days prior</td>
<td>$150/$250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This schedule is subject to change as additional tests and review sessions may be added. Visit www.floridaisa.org for updates.

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 fax an order form to 941-342-0463.

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). First-time applicants can apply online at www.isa-arbor.com.

***PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED*** VISA/MC/AMEX accepted. US FUNDS ONLY

Florida Chapter ISA - 2012 Education Schedule

*The schedule below is tentative and subject to changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Seminar/Class</th>
<th>Location (s)</th>
<th>Open for Registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 10,11,12</td>
<td>Trees Florida 2012</td>
<td>Ft. Myers</td>
<td>Click here to Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2012</td>
<td>Pest Mgmt of Trees &amp; Shrubs</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>Click here to Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 3, 2012</td>
<td>Pest Mgmt of Trees &amp; Shrubs</td>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>Click here to Register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome!

New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the fourth quarter of 2011. 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.

*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.

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.

An invitation to all members
to attend a
Board of Directors Meeting!
Call 941-342-0153
for specific times and locations

Up-coming 2012 Board Meeting - Dates & Locations
June 9, 2012 - Trees Florida Conference - Captiva Island
September 21 - Ft. Lauderdale
November 9 - Orlando
Arborist Certification Committee Report

By Norm Easey, Florida Certification Liaison

There are ISA exams scheduled at various locations in Florida. Click here for the specific dates. The ISA Certified Arborist exam is also now available at Pearson Testing Centers throughout Florida. See the ISA International website www.isa-arbor.com for more information about the various ISA arborist credentials and how to earn them.

Arborist Certification is still moving ahead worldwide; there are now 26,301 ISA Certified Arborists, 999 ISA Certified Tree Workers, 1,660 Utility Specialists, 491 Municipal Specialists and 377 Board Certified Master Arborists. The Florida Chapter currently has 1,802 Certified Arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 27 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification, Utility Arborist Certification or Municipal Arborist Certification during the fourth quarter of 2011:

**Certified Arborist**

- John Boyd, Miami, FL
- Yeiner Garcia, Hialeah, FL
- Glenn Goss, Safety Harbor, FL
- Adam Grayson, Boynton Beach, FL
- Jon-Paul Grimes, Stuart, FL
- Arturo Izquierdo, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
- Darren Jenne, Ft. Myers, FL
- Jason Lewis, Tallahassee, FL
- David Miller, Tallahassee, FL
- Michael O’Loughlin, Jacksonville, FL
- Robert Parker, Boynton Beach, FL
- Frank Perkins, Plantation, FL
- Timothy Powell, Bell, FL
- Fred Ranalli, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
- Paul Richens, Jacksonville, FL
- Charles Sidletsky, St. Petersburg, FL
- Keith Sprague, Jupiter, FL
- Dennis Steele, Jacksonville, FL
- Dan Topp, Margate, FL
- Mark Torok, Pompano Beach, FL
- Fernando Vivanco, Plantation, FL
- Paul Williams, Key West, FL

**Municipal Specialist**

- David Grasso-O’Brien, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
- Benjamin Koubek, Miami, FL
- Dale Seale, Orlando, FL

**Utility Specialist**

- Lee Romanello, St. Petersburg, FL
- Kelly Sayers, Pierson, FL

Are you thinking about becoming certified?

Visit the International ISA website to access the certification application handbook with further information.
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.