Many commercial arborists have undoubtedly received at least one frantic phone call from a homeowner regarding trees that have branches growing over their house’s roofline. The homeowners might not be worried about those branches, in fact they really enjoy the trees and appreciate the shade and the increase in their property value that those trees provide. But their homeowner’s insurance company is worried about those trees and the branches. The scenario goes something like this:

- It’s time to renew the homeowner’s insurance policy
- The insurance underwriter reviews the property
- The insurance company decides the trees near the dwelling or the branches that grow over the roof of the dwelling pose a threat to the safety of the structure in the event of the storm
- The insurance company sends a letter notifying the homeowner that the trees or the branches over the home MUST be removed or they will no longer insure the property; the insurance company also insists that the removal must be completed by a given deadline.

Translation: the insurance company essentially wants the unnecessary removal of many sound and sturdy trees and branches that possess only moderate or low risk during wind events. These trees may in fact act as a buffer protecting the home during damaging winds. In some cases the insurance company wants offending branches to be stubbed off a specified number of feet from the edge of the roof creating clear sky over the entire roof, a form of improper pruning that they have no idea will actually create a weaker tree structure which is more likely to fail during future storms.

How can the arboriculture industry step in to help the homeowner in this situation? The Florida Chapter created an Insurance Committee to find ways to help; they have developed a sample letter that arborists can provide to the homeowner that they can then submit to the insurance company regarding their ill-informed demands. This may, at times, change the demand of the insurance company and prevent unnecessary removal or improper pruning. Click here view the sample letter on page 24.
Dear Members,

I hope this message finds you and your family well. It’s hard to believe we are through the first quarter of 2013 and over a month into spring. Presently, our membership is up from last year. Florida Chapter ISA remains strong and vibrant.

Last month, Florida ISA held our annual Tree Climbing Championship (TCC) at Lake Lily in Maitland, Fl. There was a great crowd who came out for the event, the weather was perfect plus all people visiting the park that were curious about the event stayed to watch and found the event to be very interesting.

I would really like to emphasize the dedicated work and positive outcome that are the result of preparing for such an event. As I walked from event to event watching climbers compete, judges confer, exhibitors sell equipment and volunteers work, I couldn’t help feel positive about the family that we all are as Florida ISA and what that means when we all get together for these events. Congratulations go out to this year’s champion winners Dominic Pallotti and Josie Spagnolo as well as to all the other competitors. I took note at the camaraderie of the competitors in addition to all the genuinely nice people that took time out of their weekend to volunteer and support our event. My thanks to the TCC committee for a successful event; the TCC continues to grow with each passing year and would not be possible without the TCC committee, supporters, volunteers and sponsors. Special thanks go out to TCC Chair, Adam Jackson, who continues to amaze the board with his leadership and growth of the TCC.

The Education Committee has a busy year planned which includes a total of twenty-one educational seminars plus the Trees Florida Conference in June. I also want to note that there are several Arborist Safety classes set for this year throughout the state. Safety is always a Chapter concern and the need to provide educational workshops addressing safety culture in the workplace is of the utmost importance. But safety is more than attending meetings, wearing Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), and using safety equipment. It’s an attitude and commitment from each and every one of us. As a Chapter, we work together and devote ourselves to promote and embrace a culture of safety.

I want to remind you of the Chapter’s annual Trees Florida Conference in Ft. Lauderdale in June 9-10-11, 2013. Our Trees Florida committee has been working hard to deliver a program that is strong and relevant. Also, the next board meeting will be at the Trees Florida Conference Hotel on Saturday at 9 am. As always, Chapter members are welcome to attend.

Remember your voice is important to the board of directors who represents you. Please visit our website for information about the chapter and the work being done on your behalf. Also stay connected with the Florida ISA with Facebook and LinkedIn.

In closing, be certain that you take time to enjoy the spring and your profession.

Thank you and be safe,

Patrick Miller
Whose Plate Is It?

Turn to page 21 to find out who the proud owner of this great TreesAreCool plate really is!

Florida Arborist Summer 2013

Directors Executive Committee

Patrick Miller, President (’13)
Cherry Lake Tree Farm
7836 Cherry Lake Road
Groveland, FL 34736
Phone: 352-429-6902 Fax: 352-429-3011
patrick.miller@cherrylake.com

Dr. A.D. Ali, President Elect (’13)
12060 Coyle Road
FL. Myers, FL 33905
Phone: 239-728-3938
ad.ali@davey.com

Bonnie, Past President (’13)
3890 N. Longvalley Rd.
Hernando, FL 34442
Phone: 863-670-0734
erich@nrpsforesters.com

Celeste White, Vice President (’13)
Orange County UF/IFAS Extension
6021 S. Conways Road
Orlando, FL 32812
Phone: 407-254-9210 Fax: 407-850-5125
cwwhite@ufl.edu

Bonnie Marshall, Treasurer (’12-’13)
Marshall Tree Farm
17350 SE 65th Street
Morriston, FL 32668
Phone: 352-528-3880 Cell: 352-316-0264
Fax: 352-528-3778
Bonnie@marshalltrees.com

Adam Jackson, Secretary (’13-’14)
ValleyCrest
424 E Sandpiper St.
Apopka, FL 32712
Phone: 407-293-0146 x125 Cell: 321-303-4714
ajackson@valleycrest.com

Florida Arborist newsletter is published quarterly by the Florida Chapter of The International Society of Arboriculture, Inc., 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, and is intended as an educational benefit to our members. Information may be reprinted if credit is given to the author(s) and this newsletter. Please submit all requests and articles to: Norm Easey, 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, Fax (941)342-0463 Email: FloridaISA@comcast.net. Articles submitted will not be returned and are preferred in electronic format via disk or e-mail. The Florida Chapter reserves the right to refuse or edit submitted articles or advertising as seen fit. All pictures, articles, advertisements and other data are in no way to be construed as an endorsement of the author, products, services, or techniques. Likewise, the statements and opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors and do not represent the view of the FL-ISA, its executive director, board of directors, its chairman, this newsletter or its editor.

Mike Robinson, Utility Arborist

Florida Arborist newsletter is published quarterly by the Florida Chapter of The International Society of Arboriculture, Inc., 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, and is intended as an educational benefit to our members. Information may be reprinted if credit is given to the author(s) and this newsletter. Please submit all requests and articles to: Norm Easey, 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, Fax (941)342-0463 Email: FloridaISA@comcast.net. Articles submitted will not be returned and are preferred in electronic format via disk or e-mail. The Florida Chapter reserves the right to refuse or edit submitted articles or advertising as seen fit. All pictures, articles, advertisements and other data are in no way to be construed as an endorsement of the author, products, services, or techniques. Likewise, the statements and opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors and do not represent the view of the FL-ISA, its executive director, board of directors, its chairman, this newsletter or its editor.

Mike Robinson, Utility Arborist

Florida Arborist newsletter is published quarterly by the Florida Chapter of The International Society of Arboriculture, Inc., 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, and is intended as an educational benefit to our members. Information may be reprinted if credit is given to the author(s) and this newsletter. Please submit all requests and articles to: Norm Easey, 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, Fax (941)342-0463 Email: FloridaISA@comcast.net. Articles submitted will not be returned and are preferred in electronic format via disk or e-mail. The Florida Chapter reserves the right to refuse or edit submitted articles or advertising as seen fit. All pictures, articles, advertisements and other data are in no way to be construed as an endorsement of the author, products, services, or techniques. Likewise, the statements and opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors and do not represent the view of the FL-ISA, its executive director, board of directors, its chairman, this newsletter or its editor.

Mike Robinson, Utility Arborist

Florida Arborist newsletter is published quarterly by the Florida Chapter of The International Society of Arboriculture, Inc., 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, and is intended as an educational benefit to our members. Information may be reprinted if credit is given to the author(s) and this newsletter. Please submit all requests and articles to: Norm Easey, 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, Fax (941)342-0463 Email: FloridaISA@comcast.net. Articles submitted will not be returned and are preferred in electronic format via disk or e-mail. The Florida Chapter reserves the right to refuse or edit submitted articles or advertising as seen fit. All pictures, articles, advertisements and other data are in no way to be construed as an endorsement of the author, products, services, or techniques. Likewise, the statements and opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors and do not represent the view of the FL-ISA, its executive director, board of directors, its chairman, this newsletter or its editor.

Mike Robinson, Utility Arborist

Florida Arborist newsletter is published quarterly by the Florida Chapter of The International Society of Arboriculture, Inc., 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, and is intended as an educational benefit to our members. Information may be reprinted if credit is given to the author(s) and this newsletter. Please submit all requests and articles to: Norm Easey, 7853 South Leewynn Court, Sarasota, FL 34240, Fax (941)342-0463 Email: FloridaISA@comcast.net. Articles submitted will not be returned and are preferred in electronic format via disk or e-mail. The Florida Chapter reserves the right to refuse or edit submitted articles or advertising as seen fit. All pictures, articles, advertisements and other data are in no way to be construed as an endorsement of the author, products, services, or techniques. Likewise, the statements and opinions expressed herein are those of the individual authors and do not represent the view of the FL-ISA, its executive director, board of directors, its chairman, this newsletter or its editor.
The 81” Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) Baranoff Oak in Safety Harbor, Florida is fighting for its life. During the week of May 20th this magnificent oak tree will be repotted in an effort to save its life.

They say that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. In this case that is literally the truth. In an attempt to create a park like atmosphere and showcase this magnificent oak many of the life sustaining roots were cut, torn, and mutilated to make way for man-made improvements. These “improvements” include brick pavers, fill dirt, benches, and sidewalks – everything known to man that can kill a tree. The dying beauty has been reduced to growing in a container; albeit a large one surrounded on all four sides by cement and brick pavers. Essential life processes have been disrupted and the tree is in decline and could die.

A multiplicity of disciplines have been brought together to make up the team that will work together to preserve this tree. The soil in which the tree was grown was checked by a laboratory for nutritional content and other soil considerations. The leaves of the tree were tested to see which nutrients were being taken up by the tree. Custom made soils and additive sprays were manufactured specifically for the tree based upon these soil and tissue tests. A lightning protection system will be installed to protect the tree against future death or irreparable damage. The sidewalks to the west and south shall be removed, as well as, the coveted pavers. A custom-made soil will be put in their place to provide future growth and expansion.

The question becomes, can enough be done in a short period of time to reverse the decline. A group of talented professionals including Florida ISA’s first President, Joe Samnik, are betting on it… Against all odds. If you are curious to watch much of the work will be done May 20 - 25. The tree is located on 2nd Avenue and Main Street in Safety Harbor, FL.
Rolling Toomer’s Corner

When I first heard his name I immediately forgot it, but that is easily explained away as I was in the fine state of Louisiana and attending federal court as an expert in a 1.7 million dollar tree matter. The caller turned out to be an attorney who had already checked me out as it relates to my expertise in plant and tree appraisals, and had only two questions to ask of me: 1. What is Toomer’s Corner? and 2. What is the mascot of Auburn University? When I replied that I didn’t know the answer to either question, he immediately retained me. Then he instructed me to Google, H-A-R-V-E-Y U-P-D-Y-K-E. For the next hour or so I learned that Mr. Updyke was pretty much the most hated man in Alabama—especially at Auburn University (Go Tigers).

Reading how this man was a fanatic supporter of the University of Alabama (“Roll Damn Tide” – the sign off used by Mr. Updyke when he called into a sports radio show confessing his guilt), and when they got beaten in the 2010 Iron Bowl by Auburn, this monster of a guy poured Spike 80DF herbicide around the base of two iconic oak trees that were about 140 years old. The oak trees where located at the celebratory, Toomer’s Corner where generations of students “rolled” the subject trees to celebrate away football game victories. Rolling Toomer’s Corner saw several thousand students tee-pee or throw toilet paper over the two tree’s canopies. The next day maintenance workers would pressure clean the toilet paper off the leaves (Auburn is proud to have toilet paper as a line item budget number). This rather harsh removal option along with soil compaction from thousands of student’s feet over a few decades and cars running into the trunks (at least the tree closest to the road that a drunk driver hit one night), coupled with a lightning strike or two, and surrounded by cement sidewalks and curbs, didn’t exactly make them particularly strong candidates for withstanding the insult of Spike herbicide being poured around the base of their trunks.

The next evening the attorney called me back and asked me if I had a chance to read up on Mr. Updyke. Had I? Are you kidding me! I was ready to bring the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse down upon his very soul. That monster That crazed individual That very person who had murdered tradition... Ready? Hah! Of course the number is the number I said. No funny stuff with the appraisal report or my opinion of value. Good thing I replied to the attorney because he was calling from the defense team… I was to represent none other than the celebrated Mr. Updyke himself. I remember laughing (inside) so hard that I could hardly hear what was being said let alone understand everything that was being said. The joke was certainly on me—no doubt about it.

The time passed. I drove to Auburn and inspected the subject trees. A trooper came up to me and asked what I was doing having crossed barricades to get to the trees. Flowers were everywhere as were notes from students and their children. And while all messages clearly expressed love for the lost trees a good dash of hate and unforgiving animosity was in the air. When I informed him what I was doing and for whom I was working (the court appointed defense attorney) he stared at me and pointed his finger towards a road. When I asked him what he was...
Get the tools you need for a safe and successful season.

The Illness & Injury Prevention Program
- instruction
- ready-to-use policy language
- customizable forms

Check out more of our exclusive line of safety training materials
www.tcia.org

TCIA® TREE CARE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION 1-800-733-2622
Detecting Fungal Decay in Palm Stems by Resistance Drilling

Part 2
Frank Rinn, Heidelberg, Germany & St. Charles, Illinois

This article is a continuation of Part 1, printed in the Spring 2013 issue of the Florida Arborist, page 10. Click here to refer to Part 1.

Introduction
As trees, palms can deteriorate internally at the stem base by fungal decay, coming from the roots. But, visual detection is much more limited because palms do not show secondary growth and hence there is no outer response wood indicating compensation of strength loss due to internal decay. Tapping with a mallet thus is the first option to enhance the defect detection. But, because of the bark structure and the internal mechanical design of palms, only extremely hollow stages (more than 90%) may be detected through resonant sound reaction of the stem by tapping.

Summary: If a resistance drill provides a high resolution and a linearly scaled ordinate axis by electronic regulation and measuring, thus clearly revealing real wood density, radial profiles from palms enable the trained user to reliably identify even early stages of fungal decay with a measurement that only takes some seconds. This does not apply to mechanical resistance drills with spring-recording mechanisms.

Typical resistance drilling profiles of palms
Interestingly, in coconut palms (Cocos nucifera), often approximately 1/3 of the radius shows a significantly higher density. This seems to be a mechanical design rule for plants of this architecture, weight distribution and wind load pattern. Real date palms (Phoenix dactylifera) often only show 1/10 of the radius with a significantly higher density. Other Phoenix palms may show a nearly constant density level across the whole diameter of the stem.

Sometimes, the profiles are symmetrically shaped, sometimes one side of the stem is higher in density than the other. The reasons for that are not yet fully understood but may be correlated to lean of the stem and prevailing wind directions. In all profiles from intact palms, the curves were found to oscillate along the whole drilling path, however the magnitude of the density variations can be slightly smaller in the center.

Typical resistance drilling profile of an intact coconut palm (Cocos nucifera). Intact parts are marked green, the bark area is marked brown:
Detecting Fungal Decay continued from page 7

Identification of decay
Decay is detected mainly by identifying profile changes in comparison to the typical pattern. If the density variations are significantly smaller, this indicates incipient decay, if they are absent and the profile level is lower, the decay is advanced. A flat and significantly lower line mostly indicates a void or completely decomposed wood.

Due to the grade of the missing density variations, different levels of deterioration can be distinguished, such as incipient (yellow) and advanced (red):

If an inspector is unsure whether a profile at the base of a palm shows decay, a reference drilling further up the stem (in the same direction and angle) helps finding the natural density variation pattern to compare with.

Central fungal decay in palm stems mostly leads to profiles with significantly smaller oscillations and a lower mean profile level. Total decomposition would lead to a severe drop of the profile and a nearly flat line.

Detecting Fungal Decay continued on page 12
Thirty male competitors and two female competitors participated in the annual Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Championship held March 9 in Maitland, FL. Besides the climbers themselves, there were many volunteers and judges as well as families and casual observers who watched and cheered on their favorite competitor.

The competition is meant to simulate working conditions of arborists in the field and showcases the highest level of professional skills and safety as well as providing a competitive learning environment for those working in the industry. Competitive tree climbing also introduces the public to the skills professional tree climbing arborists must use for safe, professional tree work. All competitors participated in the five different climbing events during preliminary rounds; high scoring climbers then competed in the Masters Challenge to determine the final winner who would represent the Florida Chapter at the International Championship in Toronto, Canada.

Congratulations to Dominic Pallotti who won the Masters Challenge. Dominic will be travelling to Toronto in July for the International TCC as our Florida climber. Best of luck to you, Dominic. The female winner was Josie Spagnolo; Josie did a great job at the Florida event but unfortunately will not be able to represent Florida in Toronto since moving to another state.

FC-TCC Chair Adam Jackson would like to congratulate all the participants and to thank the many dedicated volunteers who made the event run very smoothly. A special thank you to all the FC-TCC sponsors who donated money and/or prize items for the climbers. Adam is looking forward to another great event next spring; preliminary plans are to hold the 2014 championship in Polk County. We hope to see you there!
Increased understanding of urban forest structure and its effects on ecosystem services is key to maintaining and enhancing the quality of life in cities. Currently 50% of the world’s population resides in cities, so understanding how an urban forest changes over time can provide insights into the socio-ecological dynamics and drivers of these ecosystem services. For example, urban forest growth and mortality rates are being used to analyze carbon sequestration by urban trees, explore land use and climate factors that affect structure and to estimate urban wood biomass and waste estimates. Information on urban forest mortality can also be used to develop more effective management techniques.

Growth and mortality of the urban forest is influenced by a number of factors including: species composition, size distribution, condition, site characteristics, human influences, and disturbance. Long-term monitoring of permanent urban forest plots is one way of assessing the individual significance of these factors and their interactions on growth and mortality. Unfortunately, there is little information on long-term changes in subtropical urban forests; what few studies are available focus on northern, temperate regions of the United States. Additionally, when information on temperate trees is applied to trees in subtropical climates, estimates of biomass accumulation, tree growth, and subsequent carbon dioxide sequestration might be incorrect. Therefore, analyzing permanent urban forest plots through re-measurements should provide for more accurate and site-specific mortality, growth, and subsequent biomass estimates that could be used to better understand the geographical, ecological, and socio-economic influences affecting subtropical urban forest ecosystems.

Urban tree mortality has been the subject of relatively few studies, but some studies of street trees in the temperate northeastern and western U.S. and northern England have shown that mortality was related to tree condition, size, age, land use, water and nutrient stress, socio-economic status, community participation, and maintenance practices. For instance, Nowak et al. (1990) observed an average morality of 19% for trees along boulevards in Oakland, California, with higher rates (34%) observed adjacent to apartments and public green spaces. A study of permanent plots in Baltimore, Maryland reported average annual tree mortality of 6.6% and net change in number of live trees of -4.2%. Tree size (e.g. small diameter), condition (e.g. poor), and land use/land cover (LULC) contributed to mortality, with the lowest rates occurring in medium- to low-density residential land uses and the highest rates along transportation corridors and on commercial-industrial LULC.

In subtropical Houston, Texas the urban forest mortality rate using permanent plots was 3.9%; mortality was significantly higher on developed open land uses versus high intensity land uses, and mortality significantly increased as urban forest tree density increased.

Growth rates for urban trees have been found to vary substantially, depending on land use, region, and species. In a study using trees in public right-of-ways in two Chicago, Illinois (north central US) neighborhoods, diameter growth averaged 1.09 cm per year for hardwood and 0.51 cm per year for softwood trees. Growth rates were reported to be 0.84 cm per year for Chicago’s entire urban forest and 0.63 cm per year for Baltimore, Maryland’s urban forest. Iakovoglou et al. (2002) compared growth rates across land uses and city sizes in the US Midwest.
Una mayor comprensión de la estructura de los bosques urbanos y sus efectos sobre los servicios ambientales que prestan es fundamental para mantener y mejorar la calidad de vida en las ciudades. Actualmente el 50% de la población mundial vive en las ciudades, por lo que entender cómo un bosque urbano cambia a lo largo del tiempo es muy importante así como puede aportar conocimientos para entender la dinámica socio-ecológica con estos servicios. Por ejemplo la medición del crecimiento de los bosques urbanos y las tasas de mortalidad se utilizan para analizar la retención de carbono así como conociendo el uso de la tierra y los factores climáticos que afectan la estructura arbórea sirve para estimar la biomasa y la cantidad de residuos orgánicos. Información sobre mortalidad de los bosques urbanos también se puede utilizar para desarrollar técnicas de gestión más eficaces.

El crecimiento y la mortalidad de los bosques urbanos se ven influenciadas por una serie de factores como: las especies, su tamaño, distribución, el estado, las características del lugar, influencia humana, y las perturbaciones. El seguimiento a largo plazo de parcelas permanente es una forma de evaluar estos factores y sus interacciones con el crecimiento y la mortalidad. Por desgracia, no hay mucha información sobre los cambios a largo plazo en los bosques urbanos subtropical; lo que existe son pocos estudios en regiones templadas del Norte los Estados Unidos. Además, cuando la información sobre los árboles sembrados se aplica a los árboles de climas subtropicales, las estimaciones sobre la acumulación de biomasa, el crecimiento, y retención del dióxido de carbono podría ser incorrectas. Por lo tanto, el análisis de parcelas permanente a través de mediciones ofrecen medidas de mortalidad y crecimiento más precisas al sitio, así como estimaciones de biomasa que se podrían utilizarse para comprender mejor las características geográficas, ecológicas y socioeconómicas influenciadas por ecosistemas subtropicales forestales.

La mortalidad de los árboles urbanos ha sido objeto de pocos estudios a nivel mundial, sin embargo algunos estudios sobre árboles sembrados en aceras y calles en zonas templadas del Noreste y Oeste de los EE.UU. así como en el Norte de Inglaterra han demostrado que la mortalidad se relaciona con el estado de los árboles, el tamaño, la edad, el uso de la tierra, el agua y los nutrientes, la condición socioeconómica y la participación de la comunidad así como las prácticas de mantenimiento. Por ejemplo, Nowak et al. (1990) observaron un promedio de 19% de mortalidad en árboles sembrados a lo largo de avenidas en la ciudad de Oakland, California y una tasas más altas de 34% en árboles sembrados junto a los apartamentos y espacios verdes públicos. Un estudio de parcelas permanentes en Baltimore, Maryland presenta una mortalidad promedio anual de 6,6 % y un cambio neto en el número de árboles de -4,2 %.

El tamaño del árbol (p. ej., diámetro), el estado sanitario (p. ej., pobres), y el uso de la tierra y de la cubierta vegetal (LULC) afecta a la mortalidad. Las tasas más bajas se produjeron con densidades residenciales bajas o medias y las tasas más altas a lo largo de correderos de transporte y uso de tierra comercial-industrial. En la zona Subtropical en Houston, Texas la tasa de mortalidad mediante parcelas permanentes fue de 3,9%. La mortalidad fue significativamente mayor con usos de la tierra abierta y con alta intensidad, la mortalidad aumentó significativamente cuando el bosque urbano tiene mayor densidad de árboles.

Las tasas de crecimiento de los árboles urbanos varían sustancialmente en función del uso de la tierra, región, y especies. En un estudio en árboles sembrados en las urbanizaciones de Chicago, Illinois el crecimiento promedio del diámetro del árbol fue de 1,09 cm/ año para árboles de madera fuerte y de 0,51 cm/año para arboles con madera suave. Las tasas de crecimiento promedio en todo el

Site and Land Use continued on page 28
If the profile arises slowly from the decayed area to the intact part, this mostly is related to a relatively rapid radial extension of the decay (”>>>”):

![Graph showing profile rise from decay to intact]

If the profile drops down from intact into the decay, this mostly indicates that the decay stopped extending radially in this area (”->|”):

![Graph showing profile drop from intact to decay]

Future extension of decay

Palms do not show the same reaction pattern to decay as trees, described by Shigo in the CODIT model (Shigo 1979). But, experiences from repeated measurements indicate that the slope of the drilling resistance profile from decay to intact sections seems to represent the radial extension rate of the internal deterioration: the steeper the slope from decay to intact, the slower the radial extension rate.

Follow FL ISA on Facebook

Detecting Fungal Decay continued on page 15
Now offering:

Trunk Injection Products for

**Spiraling Whitefly Control**

Lowest Cost Trunk Injectable Imidacloprid
Highest Active Ingredient (10%)
Lowest Cost Equipment

Easy
Quick
Effective

- Approximately one minute application time in palms.
- Starts killing Whitefly in less than 24 hours.
- Simple, proven and low cost application equipment.
- Completely closed system—never touch the insecticide.
- Doesn’t kill beneficial insects, only kills insects feeding on the tree.

Texas Phoenix Palm Decline and Lethal Yellowing Control Products Available Too

(561) 655-6940
palmtreesaver.com
store.palmtreesaver.com
info@palmtreesaver.com

Distributors for: Mauget.
**JUNE 9-11**

Westin Beach Resort
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL

---

**Where the Trees Meet the Seas**

**HIGHLIGHTS:**
- 28 speakers on 37 different topics
- 7 different types of CEUs
- Industry trade show
- TREE FUND silent auction

---

**Trees Florida 2013**

Conference and Trade Show

---

**SPECIAL HOTEL RATES FOR THE CONFERENCE**

**EXPIRE ON MAY 17**

Come early, Stay late! Rates are good for 3 days before and after the conference!

[Visit www.treesflorida.com](http://www.treesflorida.com) or call 941-342-0153

---

**Earn CEUs!**

ISA
FNGLA
LIAF
SAF
FACE
LA
(provider #0004488)
**Detecting Fungal Decay continued from page 12**

**Thick bark is not decay!**

The thickness of the bark can vary strongly, even on the same palm. So it has to be carefully distinguished between bark and potential (external) decay. The profiles shown here were measured on one single Phoenix palm that was not pruned for many years, thus in some areas there were many old fronds to drill through. It is important that such profiles are not misinterpreted as if showing decay. This fact emphasizes the need for direct interpretation of the obtained profiles on the spot. Later, back in office, the knowledge about the thickness of the bark or fronds is difficult or impossible to reconstruct. But, without this knowledge, it is impossible to reliably interpret such profiles.

Some profiles with bark (marked brown) in different thicknesses:
Mr. Updyke pleaded guilty to 1st degree criminal mischief, criminal damage to an agricultural facility and desecrating a venerated object. He got 6 months in the county jail, a $1,000 fine, a 7 p.m. curfew; he cannot go onto the Auburn campus or attend any college sports events. His daughter (Crimson, as in, Roll Crimson Tide) won’t talk to him. He has been ill and lost a lot of weight.

On April 23rd the two historic trees were removed. Naturally, the tree remnants will be made into souvenirs to be sold. Two large oak trees will be planted to replace the ones Harvey killed in the year of 2010. There will be old pictures of the good old days when Toomer’s Corner was rolled, and no doubt grandchildren will see these pictures and ask their alumnus moms or dads what was the big deal anyway. Many people lost many things when those two oaks died. Mr. Updyke, it may be said, lost not nearly enough. Some will say he lost too much. The entire town lost something too, as did the student...
Literature


Rinn, F. 1990: Device for material testing, especially wood, by drill resistance measurements. German Patent 4122494.


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.
body and all the authors of the hate mail sent to internet postings. So did an old tree and plant appraiser. He lost, at least momentarily, the ability to look at a case with an objective eye and to realize that this country offers everyone an opportunity to an impartial judgment and unbiased representation of honor, integrity, and character... For the loss of forgetting that a consultant or expert witness cannot advocate. And that is one hell of a loss…

Fellow Florida Chapter Members!

Our newly created LinkedIn group is a benefit for Chapter members only. Join us on this new group to gain access to our clearing house for answers to your questions, to connect with fellow arborists in Florida, to share ideas and fellowship with others in the arboricultural industry. I look forward to seeing you on LinkedIn soon!

To join us, log into your LinkedIn account, search “Florida Chapter I.S.A.”. Hit enter and then request to become a member. We’ll see you on LinkedIn!

Ron Litts
Florida Chapter I.S.A LinkedIn Administrator

Help TEAM FLORIDA Tour des Trees Riders “Gear-Up” for a Great Ride to Toronto!

Don’t leave our riders in the dust! They can use your donations to reach their goal to ride in the 2013 Tour des Trees to Toronto Canada.

Help Team Florida ride to Canada!

Show your support for riders Scott Davis and Andy Kittsley. CLICK HERE to donate!
and found annual ring width averaged 0.4-0.5 cm (diameter growth of 0.8-1.0 cm per year), with higher growth rates in city parks followed by residential and commercial sites. Another study by Iakovoglou et al. (2001) found that site, land use, species and age accounted for 49 to 77 percent of variation in growth rates of urban trees in the central U.S. and that pavement and bulk density were related to tree growth. A study of 12 Quercus laurifolia trees in Florida reported much higher growth rates of 1.69 cm/yr. Staudhammer et al. (2011) observed annual growth rates of 0.44 cm (Liquidambar styraciflua) to 0.90 cm (Pinus taeda) for the most frequently occurring species in Houston, Texas, while the fastest growing tree observed was Quercus virginiana (1.2 cm/yr). Land use, tree size and health were found to significantly influence tree growth.

Information on urban tree growth rates are being used in models such as i-Tree ECO to estimate urban forest structure and function in subtropical areas. The ECO model, for example, uses representative diameter growth rates of: 0.87 cm per year for urban land use, 0.38 cm per year for remnant natural forests, and 0.61 cm per year for park-like areas. These urban and park land use growth rates were obtained from the US temperate cities of Chicago, Syracuse, and New York City, and the remnant natural forest growth rates are from the temperate states of Illinois and Indiana also in the US. However, even within the same climate, growth rates will differ according to genera, site characteristics, and land use classification. Measured growth rates in urban forests are often greater than those in natural forests, though comparisons among studies are problematic because species composition and age distributions of study sites vary considerably.

Other vegetation such as nearby trees, shrubs and turf grass can also affect urban tree growth due to space and resource competition. Urban soil chemical, physical and biological properties such as water stress and low fertility have been reported to affect tree growth. Other site conditions such as impervious surfaces beneath the crown, soil compaction and pH affected growth in sugar maples (Acer saccharum), and diameter growth was significantly higher in woodlots versus institutional land uses in Michigan, US. Conversely, annual diameter growth was higher...
2013 Loren Westenberger Work Day a Big Success!

The Florida Chapter annual workday was a big success!

The 2013 recipients of the volunteers’ services were Nehrling Gardens in Gotha, FL, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Bartow, FL, and Horses and the Handicapped in Coconut Creek, FL.

Our thank you to the following companies for volunteering their crews and equipment:

A & J’s Tree & Landscape Service
Arboricultural Solutions, Inc.
The Brickman Group Arbor Division
Coral Springs Tree Co.
The Davey Tree Expert Co.
DynaServe Tree Care Division
Lawns-a-Lott
Richard Bailey Professional Forester, Inc.
The Tree Lady Company
Trees, Inc.

THANK YOU TO OUR TCC SPONSORS

The Florida Chapter ISA, the Tree Climbing Championship Committee and the climbers appreciate all the contributions from our sponsors who supported this year’s event.

Thank you!

ABR Ropes
Advanced Training Solutions
Ahlborn Equipment, Inc.
Altec
ArborMaster
Arborwear
Asplundh
Bailey’s, Inc.
Bandit Industries
Bishop Company
Brickman
Buckingham
Cherry Lake Tree Farm
CPI, Inc.
Davey Tree Expert Co
DMM
Enviro Tree Service
Expert Tree Consultants
Florida Outdoor Equipment (Echo)
Hanson Tree Service
Happy’s Tree Service
Husqvarna
ISC Solutions in Metal
M & J Bucket Service
Murray’s Tree Service
O’Neill’s Tree Service
Oregon
Rock Exotica Equipment / TMI
Royal Edger & Mower
Samson
Sherrill Tree
Silky
Sturdevant-Beach Insurance Agency
Taylor Tree Service
The Tree Lady Company
Tree Climbing Concepts Training
TreeStuff.com
Vermeer SouthEast
Zimmerman Tree Service
for trees of the same species growing on institutional versus natural forest land uses in Virginia, U.S. implying that the effects of soil properties on tree growth are lessened by open-growing conditions. This effect might be species-specific, however, as growth for several tree species in Florida parking lots declined as impervious area increased, while growth rates for Quercus virginiana were unaffected by impervious area.

So, all this information is interesting, right? But in the next issue of Florida Arborist we’ll address what we found in some studies here in Florida using re-measurements of permanent urban forest plots and site-specific data on site and soil properties. Stay tuned…..


Literature cited:

Whose Plate Is It?

ANSWER: Doug LaFortune, Winter Park, FL Winner of the 2010 Florida TCC

From page 3

EARN ISA CEUs AT YOUR DESK
SAVE 10%
ON YOUR FIRST PURCHASE OF A FLORIDA ISA ONLINE COURSE

View Today

Tree Pruning
- Dr. Ed Gilman
Tree Planting
- Dr. Ed Gilman
Root Growth & Management
- Dr. Ed Gilman
Negligence
- Samnik & Karatinos
Negligence Case Study Vol I
- Samnik & Karatinos

Earn CEUs for ISA Recertification

High quality video format
Convenient - available 24/7
Affordable
Repeat viewing for a full year
Taught by leading industry experts

No coupon code needed
FIRST-TIME CUSTOMERS GET 10% OFF
CLICK HERE to purchase your first online course!
www.floridaisa.org
You’re a municipal forester and you’re proud of your urban forestry program. You want to see it continue to grow and improve. Why not let your Mayor and Council know how well you’re doing? You know how they love recognition and, hey, if they’re happy....well, you know the rest!

You need to have your program accredited by the SMA. Show that your program compares to the best standards in urban forestry. It’s now a lot easier and quicker to do. Apply once and renew annually.

Your mayor will get a plaque for his or her wall. You’ll get the satisfaction of job security, budget justification, and respect. It’s a win-win situation for all.
Florida Chapter ISA
2012 Accomplishments

Below is a partial list of accomplishments of the Florida Chapter ISA during the 2012 calendar year:

1. 11 Arboricultural Seminars hosted in 8 Florida cities
2. 828 arborists trained
3. Hosted Chapter TCC with 32 competitors
4. Sponsored TCC Chapter winner at ISA ITCC
5. Hosted annual Trees Florida Conference in Ft. Myers with 275 attendees
6. Earned $63,000 from our Florida Specialty Plate "Trees Are Cool"
7. Published 12 Florida eTree Newsletters which were sent to more than 4000 people
8. Published 4 quarterly Florida Arborist Newsletters which were sent to 1300 members
9. Answered 3,380 phone calls to the Florida Chapter office
10. Answered 9,100 emails to the Florida Chapter office
11. Processed 215 CEU requests
12. Up to 99 "likes" on our Chapter Facebook page
13. Donated $5840 from reserves to the TREE Fund
14. Donated $60,000 from TAC revenues to our UF Arboricultural Endowment
15. Donated $10,000 from TAC and Chapter to the Great Southern Landscape Conference
16. Along with FUFC awarded 2 $250 John White Scholarships
17. Expanded our Chapter Awards Program to 4 awards
18. Gave 4 Chapter service awards to 4 deserving individuals
19. Renamed our Work Day program to the Loren Westenberger Work Day Program
20. Hosted 2 regional (Central & South) Loren Westenberger Work Days
21. Created new Lending Library Program
22. Printed and distributed 1000 "Hire A Certified Arborist" bumper stickers
23. Hosted 3 Tour de Trees riders
24. Created a new Linkedin outreach page
25. Welcomed 2 new people to the Board of Directors
26. Donated $3000 to FUFC for their Urban Forestry Institute
27. Hosted 13 Certified Arborist exams
28. Created new Chapter booth displays
29. Sold 1233 books/items through our Chapter book store
30. Updated our public outreach website Trees Are Cool.com
31. Personally contacted 70 non-renewing members and re-enrolled 35
32. Created 5 new ad hoc committees
Dear Insurance Agent,

It has been brought to the attention of the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) that your agency is requesting tree work that is not in keeping with ANSI A300 Pruning Standards. Our concerns are that indiscriminate removal all limbs growing over structures will have many negative impacts on the overall health and longevity of the tree, and can lead to future tree failure. As examples, improper pruning can destabilize the tree, increase likelihood for decay into the trunk, and may stimulate weakly attached sprouts. Most importantly, this type of pruning potential will increase the likelihood for the tree to fail and not necessarily during a storm.

To reduce your and our concerns, we recommend that you have your client contact an ISA Certified Arborist to perform a tree risk assessment report. This report will determine the current condition of the trees and their branches, and whether they are properly attached. Most branches are firmly attached, some are not. A skilled ISA Certified Arborist can tell the difference. The report will also provide the property owner the best options for any necessary pruning work and any other beneficial arboriculture treatments that may be needed.

Please consider our recommendation; together we can resolve any uncertainty your agency may have with trees adjacent to insured structures while making sure the health of the tree is not negatively impacted.

Here are a few web links that can provide more information about hiring ISA Certified Arborists, tree care and other tree benefits:
http://www.floridaisa.org/hiring.php
http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/maintenance.shtml
http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/pruning.shtml
http://www.treesaregood.com/

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact our CEO, Norm Easey at (941) 342-0153 or e-mail him at floridaisa@aol.com

Thank you again for working with us on properly caring for the trees...

Sincerely,

Patrick Miller
Florida Chapter ISA Board of Directors President 2013
If you've been thinking about incorporating Arborjet into your tree services... 

NOW IS THE TIME.

Call JB Toorish
He will provide you with Hands On Training using Arborjet’s latest technology.
JB Toorish has 32 years of experience in the green industry and extensive knowledge of Florida tree problems and Arborjet trunk injection solutions.

Call JB - 781.983.2613
Email JB - jbtoorish@arborjet.com

The QUIK-jet device helped protect over 150,000 trees in 2011.

LEADER IN TREE INJECTION TECHNOLOGY • TREE CARE CONSULTING • INVASIVE PEST MANAGEMENT
Big Membership News: Florida Chapter ISA Now Offers Chapter-Only Dues

At the April Board of Director’s meeting, the membership committee presented a proposal for the Florida Chapter to offer Chapter-only annual membership dues for $50.00. This is a $20 increase from our $30 chapter annual membership rate when joining International as well. The proposal passed and was effectively immediately.

What does this mean? It means that someone can join the Florida Chapter ISA and get these benefits of Florida membership:

- Electronic delivery of the quarterly newsletter Florida Arborist
- Access to the Florida Chapter lending library
- Discounts on Florida Chapter seminars statewide
- Discounts on Florida Chapter online learning
- Discount on annual Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show

Note: to get the discount on any exam fees to become certified or qualified, people will still need to be both International and Chapter members. This includes the new TRAQ class and follow-up exam. To re-certify, they will also need to be both International and Chapter members in order to get the member discount.

While many of us will continue both our ISA International and Florida Chapter membership, your Board of Directors hopes that Florida-Chapter-only dues will increase membership significantly and the membership committee plans to target certain groups of non-ISA members this year with Florida-Chapter-only membership. Currently, there are 1096 ISA and Florida Chapter members with 84 new members so far in 2013.

What else will the membership committee discuss in the future?

- Membership retention
- Review the 2012 survey
- Implement the membership goals from the strategic plan
- Look at membership trends
- Initiate a new member initiative
- Create an outdoor membership booth for TCC, Work Days and other outdoor events
- Explore additional categories of membership
Florida Chapter’s annual awards nominations are due on May 15th.

DON’T DELAY!

The Florida Chapter ISA recognizes outstanding achievements in the arboriculture profession, as well as the efforts by individuals who have made an impact on the practice of arboriculture. Submit the name(s) of the arborist(s) you most admire or nominate yourself by May 15th in order to be considered for the 2013 awards presentation. Awards will be presented during Trees Florida 2013 Conference and Trade Show in Fort Lauderdale on June 11th.

View the list of previous winners! Click here to view the awards categories and details.

AWARDS NOMINATIONS: FINAL CALL

Treat almost any tree in five minutes or less!

Delivers proven results compared to foliage spray, soil drenching or other injection systems.

Simplify the tree care process with no drilling damage, no guarding, no return trips, no mixing, no spilling and no waiting for uptake.

Pointle® Palm Injection Tip designed to penetrate palms.

Systemic antibiotic for Bacterial Leaf Scorch, Fire Blight, Ash Yellows, Elm Yellow, Lethal Yellow disease and more.

NEW! Pointle® Palm Injection Tip designed to penetrate palms.

Systemic antibiotic for Bacterial Leaf Scorch, Fire Blight, Ash Yellows, Elm Yellow, Lethal Yellow disease and more.

Controls Emerald Ash Borer
Prevents Diplodia Tip Blight
Controls Spiral Whirligigs
Prevents Anthracnose
Controls Crabapple Leaf Disease

Controls Pine Wilt Disease
Controls Hemlock Woolly Adelgids
Controls Sudden Oak Death
Achieves Growth Reduction
Boosts Tree Health

Treated
Untreated
Treated
Untreated
Before Treatment
After Treatment

Insecticides • Fungicides • PGRs • MicroNutrients • Antibiotics

AVAILABLE AT: WinFIELD™ Solutions
561.737.1200
www.winfield.com

ArborSystems
Tree Injection Solutions
ArborSystems.com
El crecimiento del árbol también se puede ver afectado por árboles cercanos, arbustos y césped, ya que compiten por espacio y recursos. Las propiedades químicas, físicas y biológicas de los suelos, estrés por agua y la baja fertilidad del sustrato se ha informado que afectan en el crecimiento de los árboles. Otras condiciones como superficie impermeable debajo de la corona del árbol, la compactación y el pH del suelo también afectaron el crecimiento.

Entonces, toda esta información es interesante, cierto? Pero en el próximo número del Florida Arborist presentaremos unos resultados de unos estudios aquí en Florida basados en mediciones de parcelas permanentes y datos reales de sitio y suelos. Permanezca atento…

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

WANE 3000
TREE FEEDER SYSTEM

wane3000.com

12312 Sunriver Lane • Dade City, FL 33524 • 813-961-1060
Fellow Certified Arborists: Where They Reside

Florida counties vary a great deal in population. Does the number of certified arborists follow the same population trend? Check out the Certified Arborist map to see where arborists and members reside throughout Florida.

Certified Arborists total - 1762
Members total - 1128

As of April, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Certified Arborists</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>County Population</th>
<th>Cert. Arborists per thousand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>249,365</td>
<td>0.0763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27,854</td>
<td>0.7407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>169,856</td>
<td>0.0411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23,295</td>
<td>0.0307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevard</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>643,566</td>
<td>0.0662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevard</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,790,172</td>
<td>0.1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,795</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>163,610</td>
<td>0.0789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>192,317</td>
<td>0.0926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>328,134</td>
<td>0.1211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67,485</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34,984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,486</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duval</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>870,709</td>
<td>0.0988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escambia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>239,114</td>
<td>0.1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagler</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>97,576</td>
<td>0.2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61,596</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadsden</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46,851</td>
<td>0.0756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilchrist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17,004</td>
<td>0.1767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,830</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,842</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,671</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27,887</td>
<td>0.0714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33,008</td>
<td>0.0756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>173,094</td>
<td>0.0978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90,590</td>
<td>0.1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,287,776</td>
<td>0.9923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,970</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>136,894</td>
<td>0.1223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43,252</td>
<td>0.0948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,856</td>
<td>0.1233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>301,019</td>
<td>0.0932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>631,250</td>
<td>0.1299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>227,971</td>
<td>0.1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40,156</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,314</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,115</td>
<td>0.0570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatee</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>257,182</td>
<td>0.0792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>322,529</td>
<td>0.0978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>147,486</td>
<td>0.0966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2,954,766</td>
<td>0.0623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>73,973</td>
<td>0.3376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74,195</td>
<td>0.3446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okaloosa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101,462</td>
<td>0.0401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okeechobee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40,140</td>
<td>0.0657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1,669,107</td>
<td>0.0529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>276,182</td>
<td>0.1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,298,957</td>
<td>0.2561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>468,457</td>
<td>0.118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinellas</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,076,366</td>
<td>0.2345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>609,432</td>
<td>0.2047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>74,001</td>
<td>0.0951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>154,104</td>
<td>0.0779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>382,321</td>
<td>0.3058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>429,071</td>
<td>0.2735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johns</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>180,852</td>
<td>0.1242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucie</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200,579</td>
<td>0.1214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>97,756</td>
<td>0.1242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suwannee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>419,972</td>
<td>0.0972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22,691</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,388</td>
<td>0.1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volusia</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>454,804</td>
<td>0.1749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30,978</td>
<td>0.123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55,733</td>
<td>0.0962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24,905</td>
<td>0.0941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural Resource Planning Services has assisted clients with urban forest management since 1974.

To better serve our clientele we have established a division entirely focused on arboricultural and urban forestry services.

LEGACY Arborist Services

- Environmental Analysis (i-Tree & CITYgreen)
- Urban Tree Inventory
- Urban Forest Management Plans
- Pre-Development Inventory
- On-site Tree Preservation
- Hazard Tree Assessment
- Tree Appraisals
- Expert Witness Testimony

Contact us today!

Erin Givens
(352) 457-6356
Certified Arborist FL-6122A

John Holzaepfel
(352) 238-0917
Certified Arborist FL-1147A
Certified Forester CF-630

Eric Hoyer
(863) 670-0734
Certified Arborist SO-0103A
Certified Forester CF-1207
Registered Consulting Arborist
RCA-482

Mindy Moss
(352) 457-1878
Certified Arborist FL-5874A

P.O. Box 564
San Antonio, FL 33576

www.nrpsforesters.com

A Division of Natural Resource Planning Services, Inc.
Florida Arborist Summer 2013

Florida Chapter Board Updates

BOARD SHORTS:

Chapter-Only Memberships

Membership Chair Celeste White proposed and the Florida Chapter board approved Chapter-only memberships, made available immediately. The annual fee for Florida Chapter-only membership is $50; the fee to join the Florida Chapter along with joining International ISA remains at $160 ($130 for International + $30 for the Florida Chapter). Each entity will provide their own benefits; you will want to CLICK HERE to review all the details of member benefits in order to decide which membership or combination is best for you.

Reviewing Our Accomplishments!

The board took a moment during the April board meeting to review the accomplishments made by the Florida Chapter during 2012. Reviewing such information not only allowed the board to “pat ourselves on the back” for work done in the previous year but to also assist in developing goals for current and future years. CLICK HERE to see the list!

BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE for 2013:
June 8, 2013 - Ft. Lauderdale (Trees Florida 2013)
September 13, 2013 - Orlando
November 22, 2013 - Orlando

EXHIBITOR AND SPONSOR OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE AT MOST FLORIDA CHAPTER ISA CLASSES!

EXHIBITORS
• One 6 or 8 foot table provided, at the back of the meeting room or adjacent hall or lobby, depending on each individual facility
• Includes class registration for 2 representatives
• Verbal introduction from the podium by the seminar moderator
• Focus your marketing directly to Florida arborists!

MEAL SPONSORS
• Verbal ‘thank you’ from the podium by the seminar moderator

Contact Florida ISA for full information: floridaisa@comcast.net

FLORIDA TREE 1

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

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: ____________

The TreesAreCool program is administered by the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
2013 Certification Exam Schedule

The FLORIDA CHAPTER of ISA is pleased to announce our 2013 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 Member/Nonmem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 9, 2013</td>
<td>Certified Arborist Exam</td>
<td>Westin Beach Rst. 321 N Ft. Lauderdale Beach Blvd. Ft. Lauderdale, FL</td>
<td>8:30 AM to 12:30 PM</td>
<td>Norm Easey</td>
<td>Minimum 12 business days prior</td>
<td>$150/ $250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duval County IFAS 1010 N McDuff Ave. Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>7:30 a.m. to 12:00</td>
<td>Mike Robinson</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 - 2013 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 9,10,11, 2013</td>
<td>Trees Florida 2013</td>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale</td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 23-25, 2013</td>
<td>Tree Risk Assessment Qualification - Ft. Lauderdale</td>
<td></td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2013</td>
<td>Arborist Safety</td>
<td>Ft. Myers</td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2013</td>
<td>Arborist Safety</td>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug/Sept. 2013</td>
<td>Trees and the Law</td>
<td>Tampa</td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug/Sept. 2013</td>
<td>Trees and the Law</td>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>Register Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome!

New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the first quarter of 2013. 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.

<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>Adrian</td>
<td>Adler</td>
<td>SW RANCHES</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
<td>Lombardi</td>
<td>BRANDON</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Adler</td>
<td>SW RANCHES</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Rhys</td>
<td>Lucero</td>
<td>GULFPORT</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphonso</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>RIVIERA BEACH</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Lyons</td>
<td>GAINESVILLE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Barocas</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
<td>Macphee</td>
<td>STUART</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim</td>
<td>Bishop</td>
<td>TALLAHASSEE</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Laurence</td>
<td>Milligan III</td>
<td>TAMPA</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Capoccia</td>
<td>DANIA</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>Morales</td>
<td>NAPLES</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>Chappell</td>
<td>POMPANO BEACH</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Murphy</td>
<td>JUPITER</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariano</td>
<td>Corral</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Neal</td>
<td>CLEARWATER</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean</td>
<td>Creedon</td>
<td>BIG PINE KEY</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Michelle</td>
<td>Nunes</td>
<td>JACKSONVILLE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlon</td>
<td>Giron</td>
<td>TAMPA</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Rony</td>
<td>Peguero</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank</td>
<td>Goodell</td>
<td>BOCA RATON</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Pinson</td>
<td>PALM HARBOR</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>Goss</td>
<td>SAFETY HARBOR</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teri</td>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>PALM BAY</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Provost</td>
<td>BRADENTON</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>DELRAY BEACH</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Richter</td>
<td>COCONUT CREEK</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>Inigo</td>
<td>MIAMI</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Glen</td>
<td>Rieth</td>
<td>SARASOTA</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>APOPKA</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>Schneider</td>
<td>LAKE BUENA VISTA</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>Koehter</td>
<td>HALLANDE</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Jimmy</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>DAVIE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Korycki</td>
<td>THE VILLAGES</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Kimberly</td>
<td>Weaver</td>
<td>BRADENTON</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Langaney</td>
<td>CAPE CORAL</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>Workman</td>
<td>OCOEE</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jorge</td>
<td>Lazcano</td>
<td>BOCA RATON</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>PARRISH</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2013 Board Meeting - Dates & Locations
June 8, 2013 - Ft. Lauderdale (Trees Florida 2013)
September 13, 2013 - Orlando
November 22, 2013 - 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 27,466 ISA Certified Arborists, 964 ISA Certified Tree Workers, 1808 Utility Specialists, 517 Municipal Specialists and 424 Board Certified Master Arborists. The Florida Chapter currently has 1819 Certified Arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 61 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification Municipal Arborist Certification or Tree Care Worker Certification during the first quarter of 2013:

**Certified Arborist**

Richard Allison, Belleair, FL
Adam Baker, Coral Springs, FL
Phillip Battle, Bradenton, FL
Nicholas Bowman, Lake Worth, FL
Alan Covington, Tampa, FL
Thomas Cruxon, Largo, FL
Lucas Davis, Bradenton, FL
George Donahue III, Temple Terrace, FL
Frank Goodell Jr., Boca Raton, FL
Sara Hamilton, Tavernier, FL
Jerry Hauversburk, Tallahassee, FL
David Heitzenrater, Plantation, FL
Christopher Johnson, Rockledge, FL
Dean Kessaris, Brookeville, MD
Alicia Lawrence, Gainesville, FL
Jorge Lazcano, Boca Raton, FL
Jerry Locke, Sneads, FL
Todd Mohler, Oakland Park, FL
Dale Morgan, Lehigh Acres, FL
Hugo Paiz, Miramar, FL
Robert Ramos, Melrose, FL
Kris Ratliff, Davie, FL
Robert Richter, Coconut Creek, FL
Mary Santucci, Destin, FL
Rainer Schael, Miami, FL

**Municipal Specialist**

Amanda Hester, Deland, FL

**Utility Arborist**

Kenneth Lowery, Jay, FL
David Watford, Summerfield, 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.