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## Silva Cell Case Study

LAKELAND, FL.

Wal-Mart Super Center

During the week of September 23rd, 2008, the first Silva Cell installation in the state of Florida occurred at a Wal-Mart parking lot on South Florida Avenue in Lakeland. Just a few months earlier many of the trees, largely dying or stressed, had flanked the store's main entrance. The decline of these trees – suffering from little available uncompacted or open soil – is typical of many urban sites. When Chris Hice, a Registered Landscape Architect and ISA-Certified Arborist out of Sarasota with the Urban Resource Group, a division of Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., walked the site he envisioned large, flourishing trees to provide canopy coverage for the redesign of the Lakeland Wal-Mart parking lot. He knew that the only way to grow trees that big was to provide them with access to sufficient high-quality soil.

Hice was dealing with two major issues during the design of the proposed site improvements: to provide at least 50% canopy coverage over the parking area and to maintain an adequate number of parking spaces. Originally, trees were installed in 4' x 4' diamond shaped parking islands with little additional soil added to promote healthy growth or longevity. Hice knew that the only way to grow trees that big was to provide them with access to sufficient high-quality soil. Hice recommended the Silva Cell Integrated Tree and Stormwater System as a part of the Tree Protection and Landscape Plan for the site.



Wal-Mart intended to upgrade their existing Lakeland store into a super center, so creating a plan for healthy site trees was imperative, and a great addition to their existing green development strategy. In addition to helping cool and clean the air, the trees and their soil volumes would help manage stormwater on-site and reduce run-off consistent with LID practices. The City of Lakeland has similar sustainability goals and LID initiatives. Hice recalled an ISA presentation “Planting the

*Silva Cell continued on page 3*

# In the News

## Horticulturist, researcher Marc Cathey dies



H. Marc Cathey, retired director of the U.S. Nat'l. Arboretum and president emeritus of the American Hort. Society, died on Oct. 8. He was 79. Cathey, who received his Ph. D. from Cornell Univ., was instrumental in creating the USDA Hardiness Zone Map and the AHS Plant Heat-Zone Map. Cathey received numerous awards and honors including the 1981

AHS Liberty Hyde Bailey Award and 1977 SAF Floriculture Hall of Fame Award. NMPRO

## Cities need better street tree management

A paper written by an Ind. Univ. professor and doctoral student argues that street trees should be considered a "common-pool resource," Science Daily reported. The duo hopes their investigation will



lead to better management of an under-appreciated community asset. "We hope it will impact how cities look at their trees," said Burney Fischer, clinical professor in the School of Public and Envl. Affairs at IU Bloomington. The authors claim street trees fit the definition of common-pool resource because they benefit many people but their use is difficult to control. Street trees are subject to a patchwork of management schemes, developed under various state and local laws. As a result, many communities don't really know which trees are street trees. There's also confusion about who's responsible for them and what rules and regulations apply to their care.

## Scientists use DNA to locate invasive pines

Invasive Australian pines are crowding out native Florida plants, but it's tough to tell the difference between the look-alike Casuarina species and subspecies. USDA ARS botanist John Gaskin is comparing DNA samples from Casuarina trees growing in Australia, where their identification is certain, to the Casuarina trees running amok in south Florida. Once the identifications are completed, ARS can release insects from Australia that will devour the invasive varieties. The study is the first to use DNA to definitively identify Casuarina trees in Florida. Gaskin expects to have final results this year.

*In the News continued on page 12*

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*Silva Cell from page 1*

Urban Forest” that he had attended in the fall of 2006. It was there that he met James Urban, FASLA, a guest speaker and an internationally renowned Landscape Architect, and Al Key, a representative from Deep Root Partners, the manufacturer of the Silva Cell.



Hice decided to contact Urban to ask him to assess how the parking lot could be made more hospitable to large tree growth. Hice and Urban agreed that the dead and dying live oaks on the site were suffering from inadequate access to high quality soil. The size of the Wal-Mart parking lot was non-negotiable, so the only

way to get the trees more soil was to find a way to put good soil underneath the pavement. Jim Urban recommended that Hice investigate using Silva Cells, and put together some schematics for review by Kimley-Horn, Wal-Mart and the City of Lakeland. The Silva Cells are engineered to support pavements up to AASHTO H-20 Standards, while allowing for vast amounts of uncompacted soil within their matrix. After seeing the schematics, Hice recommended the Silva Cell Integrated Tree and Stormwater System as a part of the Tree Protection and Landscape Plan for the site.

Based on data which was provided by Jim Urban, Hice decided that the absolute minimum amount of uncompacted loam in the Silva Cells beneath the parking lot would be about 1,000 cubic feet per tree. Urban’s research showed that this would provide healthier trees for the parking lot with larger canopy radii and longer life spans.

Hice coordinated with Deep Root Partners to review their standard specifications and details. Deep Root



the assessed the Wal-Mart site plans and assisted in the preparation of specifications tailored to the project. Ultimately, Deep Root recommended 50 stacks of Silva Cells two frames high (two frames and one deck) per live oak in the parking lot. With each stack providing 20 cubic feet of soil, the system met Hice’s soil goal. Finally, after Wal-Mart finished the permitting and bid process, Cleveland Construction was named the general contractor. They subsequently appointed Mid State Landscaping to implement Hice’s tree preservation and renewal plan. The Silva Cell installation went smoothly. Al Key and Hice were there to observe the process. An un-



compacted sandy loam was loaded into the tree openings and Silva Cell system. Tree planting will occur in late October, since another contractor was appointed to pour the curbs, install the aggregate base course, and apply the asphalt paving.

Hice, when asked if he liked using the Silva Cells, observed the few remaining dead and dying trees in the lot. Pointing to one he replied, “In 5 years, if the trees we are putting in the ground today are twice the size of that tree there, this product will get an A+.” We fully expect the high quality uncompacted soil that is in place to make that hope a reality.

Installation Summary

- Total soil volume per tree: 1,000 ft<sup>3</sup>
- Number of trees: 16
- Total Silva Cells: 1,600 frames, 800 decks
- Installation date: September 2008
- Installation type: Trees
- Project site: Parking Lot
- Client: Wal-Mart

For more information, please contact:

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## Featured Florida Chapter Member

By David Reilly, Vice President

We are proud of our Florida Chapter members and know many of you enjoy the fellowship with other members. We have composed a short questionnaire that gives some of Florida's veteran arborists a chance to share their insights and experience in the field of arboriculture. Enjoy and learn from others; one day you might just meet one of our featured

### Featured Member - Brend Thibodeaux

1. What is the name of your company/where do you work?

Tarzan's Tree Service, Inc. Tampa, FL

2. How long have you been in the arboricultural industry?

Twenty one years as an owner/operator with nine years as a Certified Arborist.

3. What value do you see in an arborist becoming certified?

(Certification) makes our company as well as the industry more credible to customers. It is an excellent title to have.

4. Describe your most satisfying arboricultural project.

A Live oak fell and crushed a trailer; we were hired to evaluate the reason for the failure. We then assisted in the mitigation between a large rental company and the homeowner.

5. What advice would you give to an arborist new to the business?

Keep professionalism at the forefront, work safely and stay certified.



# Membership Committee


by David Reilly, Vice President

Membership in the Fl. Chapter of the ISA is as diverse as the arboriculture field itself. Professionals, specialists, government officials, educators, students and lay citizens all come together in a consortium of voices committed to advancing arboriculture and environmental conservation efforts.

Our current membership represents only a portion of the total number of people directly or indirectly involved with arboriculture. In order for the chapter to reach a critical mass of members, we must explore strategic alignments with other like-minded organizations, and improve the way we reach out to smaller companies/arborist who have so much to offer and are not fully engaged with our organization. While the chapter's unified voice has significantly influenced the decisions of policy makers in the state capitol, we must ask ourselves how much more influence we would have with a membership double or triple of what it is today.

Finally, as pressure builds for qualified and capable arboriculture leadership, the value of chapter membership increases. We will grow as we continue to act on behalf of our members, and to communicate the positive values derived from membership. Remember, it's our collective responsibility to promote our chapter, as the power of our voice increases proportionately with membership. Take ownership today.

I challenge all members to reach out to companies and individuals that are not members and try to bring them into the fold. One of the things I am doing as I come into contact with non-members is find out if they receive information on the chapter's educational programs. If they do not, I get a mailing address for them and forward it to the Executive Director and staff. I believe that if they attend one of our excellent educational classes, they will become a member. ■

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## Restoring Trees After a Hurricane

By Edward F. Gilman

In the aftermath of a hurricane, the process of restoring trees begins with the immediacy of removing hazards and cleaning broken limbs and dead stubs from the tree canopies, with the eventual goal of returning shade and beauty to the community with reduced risk. A careful, initial inspection can identify which trees can be restored. The structure of the tree should be intact, without any visible cracks or large wounds on the main trunk, limbs, or main roots. Many trees can recover from complete leaf loss or significant damage to the canopy, including several broken limbs, but major trunk damage is often irreparable. The following steps outline the process for responding to tree damage following a hurricane.



### ***Step 1: Get help removing potential hazards.***

**1** If a limb has fallen near power lines, make sure that a qualified line-clearance arborist treats the situation. Working near electricity is highly dangerous, and may result in a fatality for workers who do not follow proper safety procedures. Large hanging limbs and leaning trees that could fall on any potential target also present a direct hazard and should be mitigated as soon as possible by a professional.

### ***Step 2: Stand up and stake small fallen trees and provide irrigation as needed for stressed trees.***

**2** Standing up small, fallen trees is a priority because the roots dry out quickly. Larger staked trees with a trunk diameter greater than four inches have a greater chance of blowing down again in later storms due to slower root regeneration. Recently planted trees, however, can be restaked at any size, because they have not established large roots that could have been broken and severely damaged at the time they fell. These trees should be treated as new plantings and staked with the help of a professional.

Research on the effectiveness of different staking methods shows that some systems work better than others. Root ball anchorage systems work very well to stabilize trees in the soil. Rigid systems can work, but they need to be adjusted or removed within six to twelve months.

#### ***Steps for standing up trees that have fallen:***

1. Keep roots moist.
2. Excavate a hole to accommodate roots.
3. Use sharp tools to make clean cuts on jagged or torn roots.
4. Pull the tree up as straight as possible, taking care not to damage the trunk or roots.
5. Fill the hole with soil from the site, but avoid burying the trunk flare.
6. Irrigate the tree with the same frequency as newly planted trees. Also apply water during dry periods. Do not fertilize for one year.
7. Install a staking system. Remove or adjust stakes after six months to one year.

Root growth is necessary for tree recovery after the storm, and keeping the soil moist will encourage formation of new roots. If the damage occurs just before a dry period, trees should be irrigated as needed to help them recover. When irrigating staked trees, two to three gallons of water per inch of trunk diameter should be

*Hurricane continued on page 8*



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*Hurricane from page 6*

sufficient. Apply water directly to the root ball. Irrigation is not needed if the root ball is already saturated or wet from heavy rains.

Significant tree dieback due to salt damage can occur in coastal areas that receive storm surge from hurricanes. Irrigation treatments can remove salts from the soil by flushing them out. This should be done immediately after the storm.

**Step 3: Clean tree canopies.**



The purpose of canopy cleaning is to remove potential hazards, such as dead and cracked branches and broken limbs. Canopy cleaning also includes smooth pruning cuts behind broken branch stubs to allow new tissue to develop properly and close over wounds.

When cleaning palms, remove dead fronds that could fall and hit a target. Also remove fronds that are smothering the bud so that new growth is not suppressed. Bent, green fronds should be left attached to the palm until new fronds emerge.

Stressed trees need to access energy stored in their limbs in order to recover. The storage compounds are necessary for the tree to sprout, produce new leaves, and defend itself against organisms that cause decay. It is better to leave the tree looking unbalanced and misshapen than to remove large portions of the live canopy at this time. Shaping can be done later as part of the restoration process.

**Removal Cut**

A removal cut removes a branch back to the trunk or parent branch. After a hurricane, a removal cut is used to eliminate broken, cracked, and hanging limbs. Hanging and detached limbs should be removed first so that branches do not fall and cause injury. Binoculars may be used for a closer look to be sure there are no cracks along the large, main branches. Arborists should climb trees to check for cracks and other structural defects before investing in restoration pruning. A branch with a crack can be a hazard, and should be removed if there is a target nearby.

**Reduction Cut**

A reduction cut shortens the length of a stem by prun-



ing back to a smaller limb, called a lateral branch. Ideally, the lateral should be at least 1/3 the diameter of the stem being cut. This type of cut is used for making clean cuts behind jagged tips of broken branches.

**Heading Cut**

A heading cut is made at a node along the stem and leaves a stub. A node is the bud area from which a branch sprouts, sometimes visible as a line around a stem or a slight swelling. When there is not a live lateral branch present for making a reduction cut, a heading cut is a better choice than removing the branch since removal of large limbs can take away too much live wood, causing decay and disrupting canopy balance. This can result in poor health or tree failure in the years to come.

*Hurricane continued on page 10*



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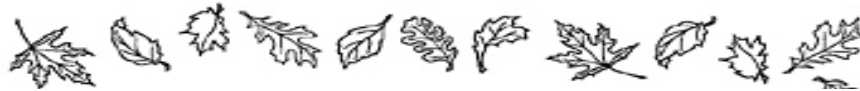
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*Hurricane from page 8*

### ***Recovery and Restoration***

Several factors which determine the recovery period needed before initiating restoration pruning include tree age, size, species, health, and the extent of damage to the tree. Allowing time for sprouts, or epicormic shoots, to grow along the top and at the tips of branches will rebuild the starch reserves and other energy-storing compounds, restoring tree vitality over time.

Restoration pruning begins with sprout management, which trains sprouts to grow into strong branches that build structure back into the tree. The first pruning visit to damaged trees should occur about two or more years after the storm with a goal to reduce some sprouts, remove some, and retain the most vigorous sprouts that have developed side branches. Sprouts should be removed or pruned so none cross or touch.

Patience is important in the recovery process. About a year or two should be allowed between pruning visits. The objective of the second and third visits is to continue sprout management, keeping the most vigorous, branching sprouts as new branches and reducing or re-

moving competing sprouts. Any dead branches should be removed. The final goal of sprout management is to form the new branch leader on broken branches tips and close over the pruning cut.

Palms may experience nutrient deficiencies after a storm, which cause fronds to turn yellow or brown. A fertilization program should not be established for at least six months after storm damage to allow time for new leaves to begin growing. Yellowing or browning fronds still provide energy for growth, and removing too much foliage reduces the palm's vigor. Overpruning and using the wrong fertilizer are the two most common mistakes made with palms.

A restoration pruning program typically lasts from two to ten years and perhaps much longer for large and severely damaged trees. With a team of professionally trained commercial and municipal arborists who provide routine tree maintenance with appropriate pruning practices, communities recover much faster after a hurricane. ■

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*In the News from page 3*

### Michigan nursery starts pot recycling program

Goldner Walsh Nursery in Pontiac, Mich., has started its own pot recycling program, MLive.com reported. The store is collecting all plastic pots and flats regardless of color of the type of plastic. Goldner Walsh owner Tim Travis said he started the program to help motivate the nursery industry to make recycling part of its culture. "This program leads to a whole new approach to waste management and can cross over to many other practices that are environmentally-based," he said. "The green industry is actually the least green of industries because we are heavy users of utilities and generate a lot of waste." NMPRO



### Univ. of Tenn. commits to 'grassoline' project

The newest buzz word in ethanol may soon be "grassoline," which is a fuel alternative refined from switchgrass and other cellulose-based crops. The Univ. of Tenn. just broke ground on a facility in the Niles Ferry Industrial Properties. The facility is scheduled to open in late 2009. It's projected to produce 5 million gallons of fuel per year. The state is paying selected farmers to grow switchgrass, which should be ready for harvest this year.

### Oak wilt appears in New York

Some eagle-eye residents in Schenectady County, N.Y., noticed diseased red oaks and alerted Cornell Co-op. Ext. Plant pathologist Chris Logue confirmed oak wilt. It's the first known case in the state. Oak wilt is caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. Movement of the pathogen in these trees is so rapid that it may kill trees in as little as 3 weeks. Prior to this discovery, the nearest known oak wilt site was in Erie, Pa.

use is necessary, use a glyphosate product around woody plants that has no adjuvant load," Mathers said. "Products that have a full adjuvant load are the worst around ornamental plants because of the increased potential for uptake of the glyphosate by the surfactant into the bark." NMPRO ■

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# Rainbow Treecare Scientific's Solution Center covers you from A to Z

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

<b>A</b> Aphids Fall application provides control next season.	<b>F</b> Fireblight Copper hydroxide Prune below infected tissue in winter. Spray in dormant season and at full bloom.
<b>B</b> Bronze Birch Borer Attacks weak, stressed trees. Mulch, irrigate, and promote health to prevent this pest.	<b>G</b> Gypsy Moth Spinosad Acephate Spray at early instar stage. Broad programs often use <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> .
<b>C</b> Chlorosis Macro-infuse in fall for multi-year green up. Combine with soil decompaction, fertilization,	<b>H</b> Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Apply soil applications >60 days prior to fall feeding. Re-treat when suppression falters.
<b>D</b> Dutch Elm Disease Macro-infuse to protect for 2 to 3 seasons. Does not stop root graft infection.	<b>I</b> Injured Roots Cambistat Prevention Air Tools Air tools decompact soil. Blend in organic matter and mulch over the top.
<b>E</b> Emerald Ash Borer Annual preventive applications work best. Highly infested trees may be difficult to save.	<b>J</b> Japanese Beetle Xytext and/or Bifenthrin Adults feed midsummer, grubs feed on roots until October.

<b>K</b> K Deficiency Essential element and macronutrient.	<b>N</b> Needlecast Chlorothalonil Requires two applications; one at 1/2 candle extension and one at full extension.
<b>L</b> Lepidoptera Spinosad Acephate Foliar spray works best for early instar caterpillar stages.	<b>O</b> Oak Wilt Alamo Protect healthy oaks within root graft distance of infected trees. Save infected white and bur oaks.
<b>M</b> Mites Aracinate LUCID Micro-infusion with M3 infuser, or foliar applications combined with horticultural oil.	<b>P</b> Pine Wilt Nematode Pinetect Treat preventively every other year prior to May 1.
<b>Q</b> Quercus Decline Cultural Practices Caused by a complex interaction of biotic and abiotic stresses.	<b>R</b> Rhizosphaera Chlorothalonil Requires multiple years of treatment and cultural practices.
<b>T</b> Two-Lined Chestnut Borer Xytext and/or Bifenthrin Attacks weak, stressed trees. Mulch, irrigate, and promote health to prevent this pest.	<b>U</b> Urban Stress Cambistat ISA Arborist Everyone should call an arborist to care for their ailing urban trees.
<b>V</b> Verticillium Wilt No Known Cure Delay symptoms by proper pruning, watering, and fertilization. Rainbow is testing treatments.	<b>S</b> Sycamore Anthracnose Arbotect 20-5 Macro-infusion suppresses symptoms for 3 seasons.
<b>W</b> Weevils Fall application provides control next season.	<b>X</b> Xylella fastidiosa BACASTAT Annual application of Bacastat suppresses symptoms of bacterial leaf scorch.
<b>Y</b> Yellows No Known Cure Difficult to identify. Set low expectations with homeowner. midsummer.	<b>Z</b> Zimmerman Pine Moth Bifenthrin Apply to trunk and main branches in spring and again midsummer.

Application Method  
1 Foliar Spray  
2 Soil Applied  
3 Tree Injection  
highlighted number represents recommended method

Pest / Tree Health Problem

Product Solution  
Additional Information



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## News from ISA Headquarters

### ISA Certification Exam Fees to Increase

Effective October 1, 2008, ISA exam fees are as follows:

	MEMBER	NON MEMBER
Certified Arborist	\$150	\$250
Tree Worker	\$115	\$165
Utility and Municipal		
0-12 months	\$55	\$185
13-24 months	\$75	\$205
25-36 months	\$100	\$230
BCMA (no change)	\$350	\$550

The ISA Certification Board has resisted increasing the cost of certification, however increases in our costs have necessitated these increases. The ISA Certification Board has increased fees only once in the 17 years of the program. ISA has increased the value to the credential holder through expanded public relations efforts to promote the use of ISA Certified arborists and increased their staff to spend more time on compliance and protection of the credential. Upcoming Aerial Lift credential will be the same as the Tree Worker fees.

All retakes have increased by \$10 making them \$75.

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### Certification Gets Ready for Take-Off

ISA is quickly approaching the launch of Computer Based Testing (CBT) for the Certified Arborist exam and the lift-off of the Aerial Lift Credential. CBT is scheduled for availability in December in select areas and ISA hopes to be in full blast shortly thereafter. Candidates will find CBT to be more convenient and affordable. No more long distance travel, days off work, or waiting for the next available exam date. Benefits of online testing include:



- Sign up for the exam location that is convenient for you
- Take the exam on a day that works for you
- Sign up and be able to take the exam within five business days
- Receive your score report before you leave the exam site
- Over 200 locations in North America and Canada

Aerial Lift (a rocket separate from CBT) will kick off the New Year with the launch of its new credential in January. The credential is very similar to the current Certified Tree Worker/ Climber Specialist but differs in the skills component. Candidates will take the same written, 50 multiple choice test in addition to performing the skills test focused on aerial lift operation and safety. This exam is designed for the arborist who is out there working in trees everyday and uses a bucket truck to be more efficient in the work they perform.

Some companies are beginning to recognize the benefits of this program and requiring the aerial lift specialist credential at the crew foreman level. Municipal and utility companies who contract for tree work have written financial incentives into their contracts for ISA Certified Tree Workers to promote the credential and safe work practices that it promotes.

Look for these two new opportunities when planning for 2009. Please contact ISA at 217-355-9411 or visit [www.isa-arbor.com](http://www.isa-arbor.com) for updates.

*News from ISA continued page 26*



## The Future of ANSI Z133.1?

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) addressing tree care operations, including hazards, fatalities and control measures. OSHA is requesting data, information and comments on effective measures to control hazards in tree care operations and prevent injuries and fatalities.

The International Society of Arboriculture, Secretariat for the American National Standards Institute's Accredited Standards Committee (Z133), announced that an OSHA representative met with the Z133 Committee on October 30th, 2008. The Z133 committee includes representatives from the tree care industry, labor, the academic community, government, equipment manufacturers, insurance carriers, and other interested groups and individuals.

OSHA requests comment on regulatory alternatives to reduce injuries and fatalities, as well as what requirements a standard addressing hazards in this industry should include and the potential costs and benefits of such a standard. Comments must be submitted by Wednesday, December 17, 2008.

ISA, TCIA, SMA, SCA, and ASCA strongly believe that any standard for tree care operations developed by OSHA should be based on the ANSI Z133 standard. Also, proper training is absolutely essential in the safe practice of tree care operations. In addition to strong, clear, and fair safety standards, widespread education in the use and content of those standards is key to reducing the rate of industry accidents and fatalities.

ISA is making an official statement to OSHA on these issues and recommend support of the Z133 standards to OSHA.

Visit [www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=NEWS\\_RELEASES&p\\_id=16667](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=16667) for additional details, [www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=SubmitComment&o=090000648070ccf8](http://www.regulations.gov/fdmspublic/component/main?main=SubmitComment&o=090000648070ccf8) for ways to comment, and [www.osha.gov/briefing.html](http://www.osha.gov/briefing.html) to the OSHA newsroom website.



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[http://www.natlarb.com/Public/main\\_gov.htm](http://www.natlarb.com/Public/main_gov.htm)

On June 25, OSHA's Compliance Directorate released a Directive that would have wiped out commercial arboriculture as we know it, forcing all companies to adopt unsafe practices designed for the logging industry.

TCIA went to work immediately in Washington and pledged in an Aug. 8 Regulatory Alert to members that the association would "not rest until this directive is rescinded."

Effective August 21, the Directive has been rescinded!

TCIA was successful in convincing OSHA that the onerous June 25 Directive that placed arboriculture squarely under the logging standard was unsafe, arbitrary and contrary to established safe practices derived from decades of industry experience embodied in the ANSI Z133 standard.

Your Voice for Trees Political Action Committee has worked hard over the past four years to develop strong relationships on Capitol Hill. TCIA has also devoted countless hours working through our Alliance with OSHA to educate and advance safety in the industry. Both efforts proved crucial in getting the directive rescinded.

In its place, OSHA issued a new directive on August 21. We are still reviewing and analyzing it, but our first impression is that the new directive is a significant improvement over what OSHA issued on June 25. That said, we will be asking for clarifications from OSHA on issues that may be confusing in order to comply and to gain a better understanding of the process when a Compliance Safety and Health Officer writes a logging citation. Click here to review this directive.

Tree care companies should begin to become familiar with the contents so that you can comply with its requirements. Be sure to note the information on hearing protection. Inclusion in this directive of what has been a requirement for our industry, but per-

## A New Lethal Yellowing Disease of Cabbage, Phoenix species and Queen Palms on Florida's Central West Coast

*by Dr. Doug Caldwell  
UF/IFAS Collier County Extension*

Substantial numbers of dying cabbage palms (sabal palm, *Sabal palmetto*) have been reported in Manatee and Hillsborough counties. The preliminary analysis indicates the phytoplasma pathogen which causes Texas Phoenix palm decline (TPPD) may be responsible for the death of our state tree. See <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/PP163> for more details about TPPD. The palm hosts for the phytoplasma are Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*), wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*) and queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*). A July 10 personal communication with Dr. Elliott reinforces there is still more lab work needed to confirm which phytoplasma is involved.

Tests such as DNA analyses by immuno-capture and polymerase-chain-reaction sequencing are being conducted. But it looks as if cabbage palm may be added to the TPPD host list.

The newly identified cabbage palm disease was first confirmed in Manatee County by observations and laboratory analysis. Photos received from Hillsborough County suggest the disease is present in this county also.

To date, TPPD has been confirmed (in mid-2007) in Phoenix species from southern Sarasota County to Pinellas and northern Hillsborough counties and eastward to Polk County (confirmed in Lakeland). [Note: TPPD has not been reported in Charlotte, Lee nor Collier counties].

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*A dead cabbage palm (left) and a symptomatic cabbage palm; possibly due to the new phytoplasma wilt disease in Hillsborough Co.  
Photo by Rob Northrop (UF/IFAS)*

[Note: TPPD has not been reported in Charlotte, Lee nor Collier counties].

Based on limited observations, field diagnosis of this new disease is very difficult, especially on over-trimmed palms. We believe it will be much easier to detect in natural areas or on landscape palms with a relatively large canopy.



The first clue is an excessive amount of dead lower leaves, more than what is normally seen with aging (senescence) or nutrient deficiencies. The second clue is death of the spear leaf, prior to death of all other leaves in the canopy. Eventually, the palm canopy will collapse around the trunk as the bud decays.

As cabbage palms die (for various reasons), the leaves typically appear to have a bronze or reddish-brown appearance. Later, these discolored leaves become more gray-brown in color. Since palms infected with the phytoplasma have leaves that are often dying prematurely, the overall effect on a full, untrimmed cabbage palm canopy is as follows: The oldest leaves will appear to be a grayish-brown in color, then an unusually large number of leaves in the middle of the canopy will be a reddish-brown or bronze color with a few young, green leaves in the upper canopy, along with a dead or dying spear leaf (desiccated, off-color, etc.). Other symptoms are death of the inflorescence (flowers) and fruits and early drop of large quantities of green or ripe fruit. However, this symptom is only speculation with cabbage palms, as we have not yet closely observed this disease on this palm species during the flowering and fruiting season. Currently, the insect vector of the phytoplasma is unknown.

Samples will be sent to the lab for molecular diagnosis only if the following two criteria are met: 1) someone has palm's maintenance history (i.e., if they have been monitoring it for some time and know if and what types of fertilizer or pesticide applications were made) and 2) samples must be from a palm with a dead spear leaf.

Laboratory diagnosis to confirm this new disease is the same as for other palm species infected with phytoplasmas and requires drilling into the trunk to obtain internal trunk tissue. See, <http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/pdfs/LY-TPPD-Trunk-Sampling.pdf> for sample procedures and lab addresses. We will process a limited number of lab samples at no cost, but do not have the resources to continue free analysis once the disease has been confirmed in a county.

What to do: Management options (removal of infected palms and inoculation of nearby palms three to four times per year with OTC antibiotic) are geared to suppress the spread of the disease as outlined in the Extension document listed above. There will be few, if any, management options for natural areas at this time, especially without knowledge of the vector.

Remember: Cabbage palms die or appear unhealthy from a variety of problems: lightning, nutrient deficiencies, over-trimming, deep planting, insects, herbicides (roadside vegetation management), fires, and other diseases such as ganoderma butt rot. Only palms with the previously described above symptoms should be sampled for lab analysis of this new pathogen. If suspect diseased cabbage palms are found, please contact Doug Caldwell at the Collier County Extension office (see below).

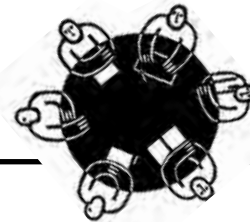


Original report by Drs. Nigel A. Harrison and Monica L. Elliott; University of Florida – IFAS, Fort Lauderdale Research and Ed. Cntr. Modified by the editor. Original web posting was July 2008 at: [http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/palm\\_prod/pdfs/Sabal-palmetto-Infected-with-Phytoplasma-in-Florida.pdf](http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/palm_prod/pdfs/Sabal-palmetto-Infected-with-Phytoplasma-in-Florida.pdf)

*Doug Caldwell, Ph.D., is the commercial landscape horticulture extension agent and a Certified Arborist and landscape entomologist with the University of Florida Collier County Extension Service. The Cooperative Extension Service is an off-campus branch of the University of Florida, Institute of the Food and Agricultural Sciences and a department of the Public Services Division of Collier County government. ■*



# Florida Chapter Board Updates



## Focus on Arborist Licensure

The Florida Chapter Board of Directors voted to move forward with another attempt to pass arborist licensure during the 2009 Florida legislative session. They have engaged the services of a new lobbyist team that have proposed a fresh approach. The board is optimistic that we will be successful this time. ■

We are looking for tree service companies looking to give back to the people of Florida by donating personnel and equipment in these three areas of Florida. You must sign a waiver of liability and agree to cover your personnel by your Workman's Compensation coverage. If you are able to help, or if you have any questions about this program please contact the Florida Chapter at [floridaisa@aol.com](mailto:floridaisa@aol.com).

## Volunteer Workday 2009

The Board approved a total of three workday projects for 2009. In addition to the south Florida project at Camp Telegia for the Girl Scouts of Broward County on February 7, 2009, the board approved a work day at A Camp at All Seasons for the Apalachee Bend Girl Scout Council in north Florida on February 7, 2009 and a work day at Mah Kahwee Program Center for the Girl Scouts of Citrus Council in central Florida on April 11, 2009.

Any members interested in getting involved please contact Bill Slaymaker at 954 321-2125 or via email at [Bill\\_R\\_Slaymaker@FPL.com](mailto:Bill_R_Slaymaker@FPL.com). Your support and help is needed for the event to be a success.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact any of the committee members for additional information. ■

# TreesAreCool License Plates Available! Get yours today at your local tag office!

## Order Your Plate

### How to Order Your TreesAreCool Specialty Plate

Select your official TreesAreCool specialty license plate in person at your Florida tag office. To purchase the Trees Are Cool license plate you do not need to wait for your current plate to expire. Simply take your current plate into any Florida tag office and purchase a replacement Trees Are Cool plate.



To order your plate by mail, please print and complete the form below. Return it with your vehicle registration renewal notice and check for an additional \$25. If your renewal indicates you must replace your license plate, you do not need to include the \$10 new plate fee.

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

By providing my email address I would like more information on [TreesAreCool.com](http://TreesAreCool.com) programs and updates.

The TreesAreCool program is administered by the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), a Florida non-profit organization.



*ANSI Z133.1 from page 15*

haps not heavily enforced, will place it on enforcement officers' radar when looking at your operations.

We are continuing to review the document, will be working with our Hill contacts over the next few weeks, and are seeking another meeting with OSHA the week of September 22.

On behalf of tree care companies across the nation, TCIA would again like to thank David Marren, Legislative & Regulatory Affairs Advisor; Josh Ulman, TCIA lobbyist; Kevin Caldwell of Caldwell Tree Care, Rebecca Moran of Superior NW Tree and Shrub Care, Erich Schneider of Schneider Tree Care and Chris Freeman of Sox & Freeman Tree Expert Company – along with our Voice for Trees Political Action Committee and its supporters – for being key partners in our effective government relations program that allowed us to be successful in our goal to rescind the June 25 Directive. ■





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## **Ballot Reminder**



**Don't forget to mark and  
send in your ballots!**

**Fax or mail to the Florida Chapter  
by  
January 8, 2009**

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*Founding president of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Florida Chapter  
Past president of Association of Eminent Domain Professionals (AEDP)*

**Amy Hurst, Certified Arborist**

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# Welcome!

## New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2008. 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.

First Name	Last Name	City	State	First Name	Last Name	City	State
Matthew	Asplundh	WILLOW GROVE	PA	Pierre	Lazore	POMPANO BEACH	FL
Lori	Ballard	PALM HARBOR	FL		Khanataronk		
Juan Carlos	Beltran	TAMPA	FL	Janine	Lester	RICHMOND	VA
Stephen	Blackburn	HOLLYWOOD	FL	Terry	Lipman	SARASOTA	FL
David	Boggan	HOMEWOOD	AL	Vicki	Luther	HUDSON	FL
Michael	Bollon	FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	Adam	Machalk	FORT WALTON BEACH	FL
Byron	Bozarth	CLEARWATER	FL	Anthony	Maysonet	HOMESTEAD	FL
Rich	Bray	TALLAHASSEE	FL	David	McDaniel	PORT RICHEY	FL
Meghan	Brown	TIERRA VERDE	FL	Julie	McKamey	BRADENTON	FL
Christina	Casado	MIAMI	FL	Seth	McWilliams	CLEARWATER	FL
Chad	Cepuran	OSTEEN	FL	Richard	Mera	MIAMI	FL
Arnaldo	Cintron	LAND O'LAKES	FL	Thomas	Merrell	BRADENTON	FL
Miguel	Cluro	MIAMI	FL	Jose	Morales	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL
Thomas	Crocker	LARGO	FL	Kanani	Morris	THE VILLAGES	FL
Mark	Dalton	PANAMA CITY	FL	Frank	Nardomarino	CAPE CORAL	FL
Teri	Davis	JUPITER	FL	Chay	Osborne	OCALA	FL
Chris	Deladurantey	NAPLES	FL	Collin	Osborne	OCALA	FL
Dennis	Deming	CHIEFLAND	FL	Caela	Paioff	SEMINOLE	FL
Gilberto	Diaz	MIAMI	FL	Louis	Perez	MIAMI	FL
Omar	Diaz	HIALEAH	FL	Ross	Peterson	BRADENTON	FL
Sean	Drake	TARPON SPRINGS	FL	Robert	Planthaber	TIERRA VERDE	FL
Robert	Ellis	KENNETH CITY	FL	Timothy	Quinn	PORT CHARLOTTE	FL
Fredy	Escobar	HIALEAH	FL	Virginia	Randolph	DUNEDIN	FL
Miguel	Estevill	MIAMI	FL	Wade	Reyburn	PORT CHARLOTTE	FL
James	Finley	TAMPA	FL	William	Robbins	TAMPA	FL
Patrick	Garland	FLORAL CITY	FL	John	Rodgers	TAMPA	FL
Deborah	Giep	LARGO	FL	Rhett	Roy	FORT LAUDERDALE	FL
Chris	Gill	TIERRA VERDE	FL	Eugene	Ruffin	ST PETERSBURG	FL
Alberto	Gonzalez	HOMESTEAD	FL	Dennie	Ruiz	SPRING HILL	FL
Gary	Gorecki	HOLLYWOOD	FL	Richard	Sampson	PORT SAINT LUCIE	FL
Paul	Grant	GAINESVILLE	FL	Alexander	Schore	PLANTATION	FL
Michael	Greene	ST PETERSBURG	FL	Louis	Shepherd	ALTAMONTE SPRINGS	FL
Roy	Gregory	BONITA SPRINGS	FL	Vincent	Simonelli	FORT MYERS	FL
John	Harbord	PINELLAS PARK	FL	Jason	Sitz	PONTE VEDRA BEACH	FL
Edward	Harnett	TAMPA	FL	Shannon	Smithson	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL
Ed	Hayes	ROCHESTER	MN	Karl	Soderholm	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Ryan	Hayes	ZOLFO SPRINGS	FL	Drew	Soper	ST PETERSBURG	FL
Juan	Hernandez	MIAMI	FL	Daniel	Stirman	OVIDO	FL
Mindy	Hidenfelter	TAMPA	FL	Peter	Strelkow	DAVIE	FL
Pamela	Houmere	TALLAHASSEE	FL	D	Stretchberry	BRANDON	FL
Robert	Hubbard	KISSIMMEE	FL	Joseph	Sulak	FORT MYERS	FL
Gary	Hunt	MIAMI BEACH	FL	Raymond	Thomas	FORT MYERS	FL
Antonio	Isais	JACKSONVILLE	FL	Dale	Uhl	FORT MYERS	FL
Jason	Johnson	SEMINOLE	FL	Arnaldo	Vega	PINELLAS PARK	FL
Justin	Johnson	FORT MYERS	FL	Richard	Warner	PALM HARBOR	FL
Lorelei	Kepler	ISLAMORADA	FL	Danny	Whaley	UPLAND	CA
Shawn	LaRue	CRESTVIEW	FL	Jimmy	Willett	PINELLAS PARK	FL
Tim	Lawrence	CLEARWATER	FL	Lesli	Wojtecki	ISLAMORADA	FL
				Brock	Wood	ST PETERSBURG	FL



## 2008 Certification Exam Schedule

The **FLORIDA CHAPTER of ISA** is pleased to announce our revised 2008 schedule of Certification exams and Study Guide review sessions. See the chart below for the site nearest you.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Exam/ Class</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Proctor or Instructors</b>	<b>Last Date to Register</b>	<b>Cost Member/ Nonmem</b>
Feb. 4 2009	Certified Arborist <b>Exam</b>	Broward County Extension 3245 College Avenue Davie, FL 33314	7:30 AM to Noon	Dr. George Fitzpatrick Way Hoyt	See ISA Website	\$150/ \$250
April 4 2009	Certified Arborist <b>Exam</b>	Broward County Extension 3245 College Avenue Davie, FL 33314	7:30 AM to Noon	Dr. George Fitzpatrick Way Hoyt	See ISA Website	\$150/ \$250

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

For an application form to register for an Exam call the ISA Office in Champaign, IL at 888-472-8733

To purchase an ISA Certification Study Guide, call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941-342-0153 or order online.

The ISA Illinois must receive your application & exam fees **TWELVE WORKING 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) **\*\*\*PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED\*\*\***

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Come see what your  
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*Up-coming 2009  
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January 21, 2009 - Orlando (FNGLA office)

April 17, 2009 - Orlando

July 17, 2009 - Orlando

September 11, 2009 - Orlando

November 13, 2009

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

The following article is provided in English and Spanish

## Miami-Dade's Urban Tree Canopy

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

Urban forests form a unique part of the community and contribute to its well-being through shading and cooling, air pollution and noise reduction, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, and even increase the value of our homes. Knowing what kind of trees make up an urban forest can assist us in improving our communities, help us plan and manage potential insect outbreaks, reduce hurricane damage, and determine the amount of native tree composition. With funding and support from the UF School of Forest Resources and Conservation and in partnership with Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), Florida Division of Forestry, and Miami-Dade Extension conducted an urban forest canopy assessment in the urban portion of Miami-Dade County, Florida in both private residential (RA) and public non-residential urban forests (NRA). A total of 230, tenth acre plots were sampled across the county. These random plots were often located in people's backyards, commercial areas, parks and natural areas.

How much urban forest do we have?

Some of the most important findings were that tree cover across the county was very low. County-wide the average tree canopy was 9%, palm canopy was 3% while woody and palm like shrubs cover 5% of the surface. Southeastern portions of the county had the greatest tree cover while western and central areas had the least amount of canopy. Approximately 57% of all trees measured were in RA and 43% in NRA. We sampled a total of 105 different tree species in 88 botanical Genera. Only 5% of all trees sampled were located on streets while 83% of trees were located in privately owned lands.

The following are the top 11 most common tree and palm species we found in Miami-Dade County:

Veitchia merrillii: Christmas Palm	8%
Quercus virginiana: Southern Live Oak	6%
Roystonea regia, Florida royal palm	4%
Conocarpus erectus, Buttonwood	4%
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens Areca palm	3%
Swietenia mahagoni, West indian mahogany	3%
Bursera simaruba, Gumbo limbo	3%
Bucida buceras, Black olive	3%
Cocos nucifera, Coconut palm	2%
Hyophorbe lagenicaulis Bottle palm	2%
Ocotea coriacea, Lancewood	2%

Weeping fig, Ficus benjamina was the most common shrub/tree sampled followed by Red mangrove, Rhizophora mangle. Broadleaf evergreen trees are the most common growth form, followed by palms, whereas conifers were the least common. RA had higher tree species diversity than NR urban forests. Approximately 10% of all trees measured were exotic-invasive species.

How can this information be used?

This assessment can be used to help the community plan for the future of its urban forest and to assess the effects of recent hurricanes and increased development on its tree canopy. The information from this assessment can help us focus our planning and tree planting efforts and to know our existing species composition and if we as a community want to change it. Recently the county approved a Street Tree Master Plan. This plan included as one of its most important objectives to increase Miami-Dade's urban tree canopy to at least 30% by 2020. Although a very ambitious plan, the county has already started. Last year the Miami-Dade Public Works Department, RAAM Division planted 10,000 trees in the streets, medians, and swale areas. Also based of the information found on the study the Community Image Office is trying to get federal funding in order to continue with some of the tree programs like Adopt-a-Tree, county beautification, and others. Although this is just a beginning, we still have a lot to do! ■



## El Arbolado Urbano de Miami-Dade

*Dr. Francisco Escobedo, Escuela de Recursos Naturales y de la Conservación de la Universidad de la Florida, Gainesville y Henry Mayer, Miami Dade IFAS Agente de Extensión y ISA Comité Hispano*

El bosque urbano es una parte integral de la comunidad y contribuye a su bienestar influyendo en el clima, la contaminación, y la reducción de ruidos. También proporciona oportunidades recreacionales, hábitat de vida silvestre y aumenta el valor monetario de nuestros hogares. Conocer qué tipo de árboles componen el bosque urbano de nuestra comunidad es importante para mantenerlo, evitar brotes potenciales de insectos, reducir daño por huracanes, y determinar la composición y cantidad de especies nativas así como exóticas-invasoras. Con la financiación y la ayuda de la escuela de Recursos Forestales y de la Conservación de la Universidad de la Florida, el Departamento de la Gerencia de Recursos Ambiental del condado Miami-Dade (DERM), la División Forestal de la Florida (Florida Division of Forestry), y la Oficina de Extensión del condado (Miami-Dade Extension), se realizó un estudio para determinar la composición y cuantificación del arbolado urbano en áreas residenciales (RA) y en áreas públicas no residenciales (NRA). Un total de 230 parcelas de un décimo de acre fueron muestreadas a través del condado. Las parcelas fueron seleccionadas al azar, muchas veces cayeron en jardines de casas, áreas naturales, parques y centros comerciales.

¿Cuánto arbolado urbano tenemos?

Los resultados arrojan que la cubierta de árboles a través del condado es muy baja. La cobertura de árboles es un 9%, la de palmas 3% mientras que palmas arbustivas y arbustos cubren el 5% de la superficie del condado. La parte sureste del condado tiene la mayor cantidad de cobertura arbórea mientras que la parte oeste y central tiene menos. Aproximadamente el 57% de árboles fueron medidos en RA y el 43% en NRA. Muestreamos un total de 105 especies de árboles pertenecientes a 88 géneros botánicos. En promedio, solo 5% de todos los

árboles muestreados fueron localizados en calles mientras que 83% de árboles fueron localizados en áreas privadas. Los siguientes son las 11 especies de árboles y palmas más frecuentes que se encontraron:

Veitchia merrillii: Christmas Palm	8%
Quercus virginiana: Southern Live Oak	6%
Roystonea regia, Florida royal palm	4%
Conocarpus erectus, Buttonwood	4%
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens Areca palm	3%
Swietenia mahagoni, West indian mahogany	3%
Bursera simaruba, Gumbo limbo	3%
Bucida buceras, Black olive	3%
Cocos nucifera, Coconut palm	2%
Hyophorbe lagenicaulis Bottle palm	2%
Ocotea coriacea, Lancewood	2%

El higo llorón, Ficus benjamina fue el arbusto/ árbol más común muestreado seguido por el mangle rojo, Rhizophora mangle. Los árboles siempreverde son los más comunes, seguido por las palmas, mientras que las coníferas son los menos comunes. En la RA se obtuvo la diversidad de especies más alta comparada con NRA. Un 10% de todos los árboles medidos están en la lista del condado como especies exóticas-invasoras.

¿Cómo se puede utilizar esta información?

Este estudio puede ayudar a la comunidad en la planificación de su recurso arbóreo y evaluar los daños de los recientes huracanes y urbanización al arbolado. La información nos ayuda orientar nuestros planes, identificar áreas para plantar árboles, reconocer la composición del arbolado, y decidir si como comunidad la queremos cambiar. El condado aprobó recientemente un plan maestro de siembra de árboles en calles. Uno de los objetivos fundamentales del plan, es aumentar la cobertura arbórea por lo menos al 30% antes del año 2020. Éste es un plan muy ambicioso pero el condado ya comenzó a desarrollarlo el año pasado. El Departamento de obras públicas de Miami-Dade, División RAAM plantó 10.000 árboles en las calles, y áreas no residenciales. También la Oficina de Community Image (CIO) está intentando conseguir financiamiento federal para continuar con programas de siembra como "Adoptar-un-Árbol", embellecimiento del condado, y otros.

¡Queda mucho por hacer, pero esto es solo el principio!



# TREE Fund Corner

## Grant Applications Available

May 1, 2009 – Applications for the following grants and scholarships are due in the TREE Fund office (552 S. Washington St., Suite 109, Naperville, IL 60540) by 5:00 p.m. Central Time.

The Hyland R. Johns Grant Program  
 Arboriculture Education Program Grant  
 Robert Felix Memorial Scholarship

Links to the application forms are available at <http://www.treefund.org/grants/Default.aspx>.



Applications received after the above mentioned deadlines will not be accepted. Additionally, applicants should note that only one application per organization may be submitted to the TREE Fund within a calendar year.


## Tour des Trees Video

The highly anticipated Tour des Trees film has been posted on Current TV. Just go to [http://current.com/items/89383312\\_tour\\_des\\_trees.htm](http://current.com/items/89383312_tour_des_trees.htm). This is a great rider recruitment tool.

After you watch the video, please leave a comment and click “vote up” in the top right-hand corner of the screen. As more and more people comment on and vote the film up, the more likely it becomes that it will be picked up by Current TV and aired on their TV station, which gives us access to millions of homes across America.

Forward the link to as many people as you can. The more people we can get to watch the film, the more interest we can generate for the 2009 Tour des Trees which will be through the New England states, ending in Providence, RI! ■





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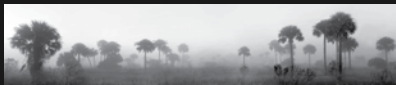
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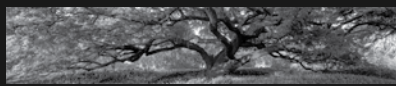
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# Game plan for the future...



## Become a Board Certified Master Arborist



### *What is the BCMA?*

This is the highest level of Certification that will be offered by the ISA. It is intended to recognize Certified Arborists who have reached the pinnacle of the arboricultural profession. In addition to passing a computer based test, applicants will need to abide by a Standard of Practice which is intended to insure work quality.



### *What are the prerequisites?*

To sit for the BCMA exam, you must be an ISA Certified Arborist in good standing and have obtained a total of eight points from any or all of the four categories that include measurable experience, formal education, related credentials or professional experience. These categories are outline in the application handbook.



### *What does the exam consist of?*

The exam will consist of 150 scenario based questions. Each scenario will have a photograph and a description of a tree, landscape or arboricultural activity. After the scenario there will be one to 20 questions about the scenario or related general arboricultural knowledge. All questions are multiple-choice.



### *How much does it cost?*

The cost of the exam is \$350 USD for members and \$550 USD for non-members.



### *Why should becoming a BCMA be in my long term professional plan?*

This credential is the highest possible certification in the arboricultural industry, and was designed for arborists who inspire to reach the top of their profession. Certification as a Board Certified Master Arborist requires significant experience, advanced education, following ethical standards and applying an in-depth knowledge of landscape plants. The ISA has been certifying arborists for more than a decade and has found this credential to bring more recognition and revenue to the individual holding the credential.



# Play to WIN!

Please contact ISA for more information

217-355-9411

Application online:

[www.isa-arbor.com](http://www.isa-arbor.com)



Pictures provided by [www.sxc.hu](http://www.sxc.hu)

News from ISA Headquarters from page 14

## Award Nominations Due

It's time again to start sending in your nominations of qualified candidates for ISA's International Awards. If you know someone who would make a good nominee, please send his or her information to Don Ham, awards committee chair.

The deadline for nominations is January 15, 2009. All nominations should be sent to Don either by mail (address on attached form) or via e-mail at: dham@laurusgroup.net.

Please submit your nominations to Don as soon as possible. Click here or visit the ISA website to download your nomination form today! ■

### 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.



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## Pest Management for Trees and Shrubs



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# Arborist Certification Committee Report

*By Norm Easey, Florida Certification Liaison*

Arborist Certification is still moving ahead worldwide; there are now 22,790 ISA Certified Arborists, 880 ISA Certified Tree Workers, 1406 Utility Specialists, 233 Municipal Specialists and 251 Board Certified Master Arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 7 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification during the third quarter of 2008:

**Certified Arborist**

- Donald Cassels, Valrico, FL**
- Mary Collister, Valrico, FL**
- Aner Marrero, Miami, FL**
- Demetra McBride, Sarasota, FL**
- Steven Morton, Cape Coral, FL**
- Michael Navin, Davie, FL**
- Brian Rosen, Coconut Creek, FL**



**To advertise in the Florida Arborist contact the Florida Chapter office at 941-342-0153.**

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[www.floridaisa.org](http://www.floridaisa.org)

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Send your request to Norm Easey at [floridaisa@comcast.net](mailto:floridaisa@comcast.net)

## Florida Chapter ISA - 2009 Education Schedule

Date	Seminar/Class	Location (s)
January 28, 2009	Tree Preservation with Matheny and Clark	Orlando
March, 2009	Pest Management for Trees and Shrubs	Tampa
March, 2009	Pest Management for Trees and Shrubs	West Palm Beach
March, 2009	Arborist Safety and Climbing	Miami
March, 2009	Arborist Safety and Climbing	West Palm Beach
April 2, 2009	Up By Roots with Jim Urban	Orlando
April, 2009	Mature Tree Care	Jacksonville
April, 2009	Mature Tree Care	Sarasota
April, 2009	Mature Tree Care	Naples
May, 2009	Roots Plus Growers Workshop	Brooksville
June 14-16, 2009	Trees Florida	Sarasota

International Society of Arboriculture  
Florida Chapter

Our Mission: "To Promote and Improve the  
Scientifically Based Practice of Professional Arboriculture"



## 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.

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