

**Spring 2007
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Iron Deficiency in Palms

By Dr. Timothy K. Broschat

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University of Florida

This document is 4 of a 6 part series covering nutritional deficiencies in palms. (Nitrogen deficiency in Summer 2006, Potassium deficiency in Fall 2006, Magnesium deficiency in Winter 2006).

Symptoms

Iron (Fe) deficiency appears as interveinal or uniform chlorosis of the newest leaves. Older leaves remain green. In palms suffering from chronic Fe deficiency, the entire canopy may be chlorotic. In severely Fe-deficient palms, new leaflets may have necrotic tips, growth will be stunted, and the meristem may eventually die. Early symptoms in *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (queen palm), *Rhapis* spp. (lady palms), and some *Licuala* spp. may appear as chlorotic new leaves covered with green spots 2 to 4 mm in diameter.



Causes

Iron deficiency is usually not caused by a lack of Fe in the soil, but rather by poor soil aeration or by planting palms too deeply. Both factors reduce root respiration and therefore active uptake of Fe. Root injury from root rot diseases will similarly be expressed above ground as Fe deficiency, since the root surface area available for interception and uptake of Fe will be greatly reduced in root rotted palms. High soil pH is the most common cause of Fe deficiency in broadleaf trees and shrubs, but in palms it usually does not cause Fe deficiencies. Excessive uptake of other nutrient ions such as ammonium, phosphate, manganese, zinc, copper, and other heavy metals often results in Fe deficiency symptoms being expressed.

Occurrence

Fe deficiency is much more common in container production than in landscape or field nursery situations. Palms are typically slow-growing and may stay in a container for a year or longer. The organic components of container substrates tend to degrade into fine particles over time, reducing soil aeration in the process. Most palm species are susceptible to Fe deficiency under conditions of poor soil aeration, but *Wodyetia bifurcata* is particularly prone to Fe deficiency induced by high soil pH.

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A Message From the President



2007 is a pivotal year for the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture. We have some very exciting challenges and opportunities ahead. As described elsewhere in this newsletter, Chuck Lippi has resigned as Florida Chapter President and I have been honored with being asked to return as your President for the rest of 2007. I have willingly accepted. I will do all I can to keep the Florida Chapter moving forward toward the goals set by the dedicated Board of

Directors and Chapter membership. Some of you may know my mantra..... forward march!

I have been involved in many volunteer, civic and plant related organizations. It has always been very rewarding to help share the work of a greater cause. Trees in Florida need our help. Florida ISA has proven to me to be the best organization to help make that happen. We need to learn more about how trees function, how they react to a variety of manmade and natural stresses, and how we can create a healthy, urban forest for the future of Florida.

How do we achieve those lofty tree beneficial objectives? Research and education sure come to the forefront.

We need to know more about trees and share what we learn with men and women that work with trees. Who works with trees? You would like to think everyone does or needs to. People who grow trees, specify trees, regulate trees, educate about trees, fertilize trees, prune trees and even the garden club ladies who care about trees, need to know more.

I once was standing next to Dr. Alex Shigo at a two-day program he was presenting at Flamingo Gardens in Davie. I will not say where we were both standing, but let us say we were at a comfort station. I asked Al, "What do you know about trees?" He pondered that question for a little while, and responded that it was a very profound and good question. He went on to say that we really do not know much about trees, and that we need to learn so much more to do better for them. He then launched into the topic of just tree chemistry. He said that we know so little about what is going on in a tree from a chemical perspective - which, what and where the chemical processes are doing or not doing. It was then he smiled and said, "Wish you hadn't asked that question, don't you?"

Elsewhere in this and past newsletters, there are updates on arborist licensure and our new "Trees are Cool" license plate. Both of these are major Florida ISA efforts that clearly are intended to help those of us who work with trees. Please stay active on any level you can. Participate, volunteer, and share. The ISA Florida Chapter needs all hands on deck.

Many of you know how much I love thought provoking quotations; I close with this one.

"I willingly confess to so great a partiality for trees as tempts me to respect a man in exact proportion to his respect for them."
James Russell Lowell

Rick Joyce, President

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In the News

Genome project will protect trees from diseases

A project led by North Carolina State University will study the genomes of trees in the Fagaceae family, including beech, chestnut and oak species, to help breed blight-resistant trees. American chestnuts were destroyed during the first half of the 20th century by chestnut blight in what has been called the greatest ecological disaster in U.S. history. The research team plans to create an integrated genetic and physical map of Chinese chestnut to pinpoint areas in the tree's genome that determine resistance to chestnut blight.



Researchers estimate 7 Atlantic hurricanes in 2007

Colorado State University researchers predict 14 named storms during the 2007 Atlantic Hurricane Season. They predict 7 hurricanes, 3 of them major, with a high probability that one will make landfall in the U.S. In 2006 the group predicted 13-16 named storms, 8-10 hurricanes with 4-6 of them being major hurricanes (sustained winds greater than 111 mph). There were 9 named storms, including 5 hurricanes with just 2 considered major. No hurricanes made landfall in the U.S. in 2006.

Emerald Ash Borer parasite could be future biocontrol

Chinese researchers identified an undescribed parasitoid of emerald ash borer (EAB), according to the North American Plant Protection Organization. Several parasitoids were found in China; including the new *Tetrastichus* wasp species *T. planipennis* Yang, which parasitizes EAB larvae. It produces 56-92 offspring from a single EAB host. The parasitoids develop from eggs to larvae within an EAB larva, which remains alive until its last instar. Wasp larvae emerge from the dead EAB larva and chew exit holes through the bark of the tree. These wasps may have four generations per year in northeastern China. The discovery may provide biocontrol measures for North America, where the EAB has destroyed millions of ash trees.

Florida reveals 2007 plants of the year

The Florida Nursery, Growers & Landscape Association announced its 2007 plants of the year: *Galphimia gracilis* (USDA Hardiness Zone 9) is a drought-tolerant, evergreen shrub with blue-green foliage; *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Zones 5-9) is a perennial grass with leaf blades up to 12 inches long;

Cyrtomium falcatum (Zones 8-11) is a low-growing, clumping, evergreen fern; *Zamia maritime* (Zones 9-11) is a cardboard palm that features exotic-looking seed cones; and *Dracaena deremensis* 'Limelight' featuring bright, glossy, lime-green leaves is FNGLA's interior plant choice.

Study: Broad live oaks are dying off

University of Florida researchers say live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*) in both suburban and rural areas are losing the battle for survival. This is due in part to the encroachment of taller trees. "Broad-crowned live oaks thrive in open savannas but are dying off as they are crowded and overshadowed by the encroachment of taller trees," said Francis Putz, a University of Florida botanist. "If we allow other trees to grow up too close to the live oak, the live oak will die. Our research clearly establishes this fate in both rural and suburban landscapes," further stated Putz. The worst offenders: Laurel oak, sweet gum, black cherry and magnolia. "More than half of the live oaks in Gainesville are in danger of being destroyed by encroaching trees, a process that can take 10-30 years and is most rapid in the suburbs where lawns are fertilized", said Putz. ■

Letters to the Editor

Please let us know what you think about Florida Arborist articles, about your Florida Chapter or about tree issues in general. E-mail your thoughts to Floridaisa@comcast.net or mail to:

*Florida Chapter ISA
7853 S. Leewynn Court
Sarasota, FL 34240* ■

Rules: *Letters should be no longer than 300 words. We reserve the right to condense letters, or edit as necessary.*

(Iron Deficiency con't from page 1)

Diagnostic Techniques

Visual symptoms are very similar to those of sulfur (S) deficiency, thus leaf analysis would seem to be helpful in distinguishing between the two disorders. Unfortunately, leaf Fe concentrations often show little or no relation to Fe chlorosis severity and is therefore not a reliable indicator of plant Fe status. Soil analysis is not recommended for similar reasons.

Management

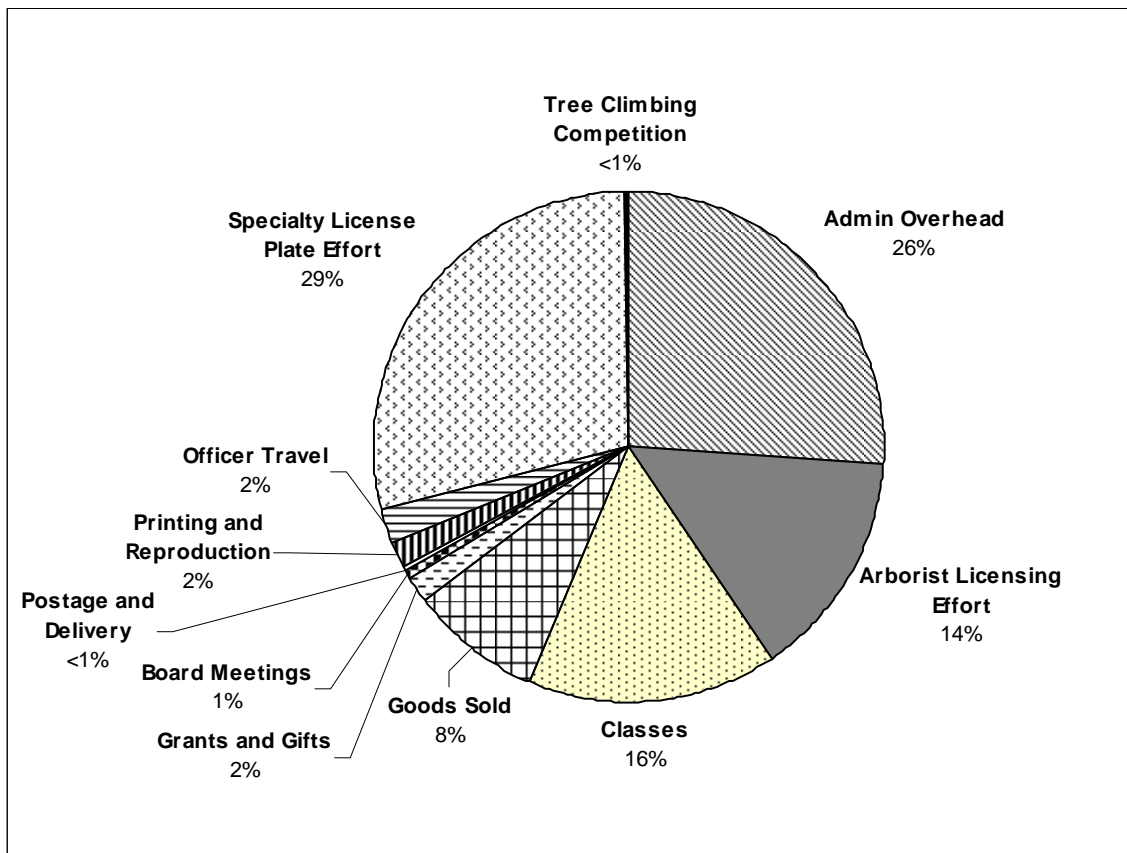
Iron deficiency is best prevented by planting palms no deeper than they were originally growing and by planting in a well-drained soil or site. For container production, it is important that organic components used in potting substrates not only be well aerated initially, but they should also be highly resistant to degradation so that good soil aeration is maintained throughout the production cycle of the plant. Although treatment with Fe fertilizers can help Fe deficient palms recover, long-term recovery usually requires correction of the cultural problem that caused it in the first

place. Container-grown palms suffering from substrate degradation are best treated by removing the degraded substrate and repotting in fresh substrate. Palms planted too deeply should be dug up and replanted at the proper depth. Palms suffering from high concentrations of other heavy metals can be treated with the Fe fertilizers listed below. Unlike most other nutrient deficiencies, Fe-deficient chlorotic leaf tissue can regain its normal green color if effectively treated.

Soil applications of iron sulfate are generally less effective than some of the chelated compounds such as DTPA, EDDHA, or HEEDTA since free Fe⁺⁺ ions are rapidly oxidized under most soil conditions to the insoluble Fe⁺⁺⁺ form. On alkaline soils EDDHA is the most effective product, followed by HEEDTA and DTPA. FeDTPA is the most effective product for foliar application, but it is important to note that all of these chelates can be phytotoxic to palms and other plants when applied at high rates. Follow application guidelines on the label for these products. Most Fe fertilizers cause brown staining, so care must be taken to keep them away from non-target objects. ■

2006 Florida Chapter Expenses

The Florida Chapter recently completed another fiscal year. Here is how the Chapter's money was spent.



Is it Time for a Great Southern Tree Conference about Tropical Trees and Palms?

By Dean Richardson
Tropical Treescapes

I just attended my first Great Southern Tree Conference in Gainesville the last week of November 2006. There were over 400 attendees, and the program included morning indoor sessions and afternoon outdoor sessions at the nearby research demonstration site supervised by Dr. Ed Gilman. The morning session speakers covered a wide range of topics such as production efficiency and root management. The outdoor afternoon sessions looked at the progress of ongoing research that is geared towards producing the best possible trees for the landscape. The conference was well attended, well-managed, and an excellent educational experience, as well as a great place for networking.

I was impressed by the wide range and diversity of the attendees, which included growers, landscapers, landscape inspectors, architects, developers, municipal workers, and academics. However, I was surprised at the lack of participation from industry professionals from the South Florida area. This is a vital and valuable conference that should be attended by everyone. Why does the South Florida landscape community not recognize that?

The challenge for us in the southern part of the state is to take the research and experiences of the North and Central Florida regions and apply it to tropical species. When asked about the reluctance of South Florida growers to fully embrace the current Grades & Standards (G & S), Dr. Gilman responded that a lot more work had to be done to get South Florida to learn and fully apply what north and central Florida growers have been doing for 10 years. Prior to the implementation of the revised G & S, many growers insisted that Florida trees could not grow to the specifications of the Standards. However, not only have those growers adjusted and learned how to grow trees to the Standards, they have discovered that trees grew quicker when the Standards were used. One of the biggest challenges for growers in South Florida is to demonstrate to the South Florida landscape community that not all tree species grow with dense canopies like the live oaks and magnolias of the North. Many tropical trees have a more open canopy, especially when they are young, and that is perfectly acceptable in the G & S. Unfortunately, many on the regulatory side are not aware of this.

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Safety is a competitive advantage for my company

By Randy Owen
 President of Owen Tree Service
 TCIA Board of Directors Member

In the start-up years of my business, I attended all the seminars and conferences that I could in order to expand my tree care business knowledge. The seminar that had the longest and most cost-effective impact on my company's profitability was "Safety Is a Profit Center."

This tree-worker-turned-businessman was able to understand how a company's safety culture would save money. And, over the years, I have changed the way my company operates to improve safety.

For example, any of the production staff can refuse to do any job if they feel uncomfortable with any issue, such as if they believe that the job is too hazardous for their abilities, too close to wires or obstacles, or any other safety issue. They will communicate to their direct supervisor why, but they will never be belittled or chastised by anyone or questioned again. Then management looks at the issues and makes the best choice to move forward and overcome the issue or obstacle.

A safety culture is a lot deeper than passing out personal protective equipment (PPE) in the morning. It has to be in the core values of the corporate culture. Safety has to be equal to profitability in management's eyes. It starts with a properly trained work force.

In our company we have a meeting, called "Near-miss Monday," every Monday morning at 6 a.m. with the entire tree production staff. One or more staff members talk about a near-miss situation or safety problem from the previous work week. As this safety meeting has matured and evolved, there is more honesty in the field about safety issues and issues are being brought forward each week. The employees discuss their experiences and share how to make their work sites safer. They also discuss what situations to watch out for and prevent from getting out of control. We document the topics talked about each week and all in attendance sign an attendance sheet showing that they were there.

Everyone says that their workers are the best, but the insurance mod (experience modification) rate tells the story.

Safety training is an investment that does pay back. One of our investments in safety last year was in TCIA's

Accreditation program. It included a safety audit. At our company the biggest problem was that we were not documenting what safety training was done, when it was done, and who was there. Now we document all training and safety programs and we reap many benefits, such as OSHA training compliance and Accreditation compliance. And, we reap large savings on our insurance premiums and renewals.

There is some excitement in our industry from the new TCIA Certified Treecare Safety Professional (CTSP) program. One of the program's goals is coaching thinking patterns and creating an understanding of positive safety. As the owner, you can't be everywhere. Having a certified professional who can take your commitment to safety into the field every day is invaluable. Having a trained safety manager helping you create a culture of safety with your crews will pay dividends. This is beneficial in more ways than just saving money on your insurance premiums. You will attract and retain higher quality individuals, have better customer and public perception, and have improved damage control and equipment abuse control.

See the accompanying sidebar for an explanation of the areas that insurance companies look at when pricing their services.

Safety is a Profit Center

Compiled by two insurance industry veterans

An effective safety (or loss control) program and good loss experience can significantly affect your ability to be competitive and your bottom line.

Four Safety Attributes

From an insurance company perspective, there are four significant attributes that we look for in an effective loss control program.

First is the attitude of management. We expect management to understand that loss control is an integral part of company operations and that controlling losses is a top priority, just as much as selling and delivering a quality service.

Second, we evaluate all of the exposures in your operations and develop recommendations that would improve operations or eliminate hazards. We also weigh management's attitude toward complying with these recommendations.

Third, we look for the opportunity for improvement in your operations and programs. We want to know if

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a bad risk can be made good and if a good risk can be made even better.

Fourth, we look at accident frequency (the number of accidents) more critically than severity (the dollar costs). Even though the dollar amounts paid or reserved for losses may be low, high accident frequently tells us that controls are either not in place or are not effective. Besides, accident severity is all a matter of degree. A splinter in the eye for example, can be a first-aid visit to the doctor or it can be the loss of an eye. It's all a matter of millimeters.

Pricing an account

In order to properly price an account, insurance underwriters need a completed application, three complete years of currently valued loss information on your various exposures, and an evaluation of your existing loss control program and its effectiveness.

With this information, underwriters can price your general liability, automobile, property, equipment and workers' compensation exposures and calculate a premium that is appropriate for each given situation.

Now, let's walk through a couple examples to demonstrate how your loss control or safety program has a profound impact on your bottom line.

Factors for pricing insurance

A number of factors go into pricing insurance.

Rates – The base rate for an industry is historically calculated annually as the rate needed for your class to pay losses, loss expenses, administration and allow for a modest profit. It is related to an element of exposure common to all risks in the class and represents exposure to loss, based upon a dollar level (or maximum) of \$25,000. Why \$25,000? This is the amount, under which, most of your losses occur.

Exposures – This is simply the exposure base used to calculate your premium. The calculated manual rates are applied to exposure bases. For example:

- Property..... Per \$100 of value
- General LiabilityPer \$1,000 of payroll
- Auto Liability..... Per unit based on where the unit in located, use of vehicle, etc.
- Auto Physical Dmg....Per unit, usually actual cash value (ACV)
- Workers' Comp.....Per \$100 of payroll

Increase limit factor (ILF) – Since the base rate developed covers losses under \$25,000 and most insureds need or want more insurance for the potential large losses that may occur, the ILF is the multiplicative factor used to provide you the limits of liability that you want or need. For example, \$1 million worth of limits may be 2.0 times the base premium for \$25,000 of coverage.

Experience, credits and debits – Three complete years of loss data is run through a formula to calculate your individual credits or debits, based upon your particular loss experience, compared to that of similar tree and landscape companies.

Schedule credits or debts – This factor is where underwriting judgment comes into play and is the area where management attitude and an effective loss control program can be most beneficial. **Example:** Let's walk through an example, using general liability insurance as a model. The general liability base rate for \$25,000 of coverage is multiplied by the increase limit factor and the exposure base to give you the base premium.

In our example (For illustrative purposes ONLY):
 Base rate for \$25,000 of coverage = \$5
 Increase limit factor for \$1 million of coverage = 2.00
 Exposure base = \$3,000,000 in sales/\$1,000 = 3,000
 Base rate X Exposure X ILF = Base Premium
 \$5.00 X 3,000 X 2.00 = \$30,000

By comparison

Remembering that our manual base premium as calculated above is \$30,000, let's compare two companies to demonstrate how your insurance rate is affected by experience rating and schedule credits, and how your safety program can impact your bottom line.

ABC Tree Care has had much better than expected loss experience with a lower-than-average accident frequently. When the loss information is run through the experience formula, a experience credit of 20 percent is developed, which modifies the manual base premium of \$30,000 to \$24,000, which is \$30,000 X .80. When the underwriter evaluates ABC for schedule rating, it is noted that ABC has been in business for many years with a formal written safety program, including regular safety meetings, formal safety training, accident investigation, and jobs being preplanned or inspected prior to work being done. Because of this, a full 25 percent schedule credit is given and the total premium for ABC now becomes \$18,000, or \$24,000 X .75.

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XYZ Tree Service, on the other hand, has had worse than expected loss experience with a high frequency of losses and a large loss a few years back. When the loss information is run through the formula, a 10 percent debit is calculated, resulting in an experience rated premium of \$33,000, or \$30,000 X 1.10.

When reviewing the submission, the underwriter notes that XYZ has little experience in the tree care industry, does not have a formal written safety program, does not have regular safety meetings, does not have formal safety training for employees, and does not investigate accidents. The underwriter then applies a 25 percent schedule debit and the total premium for XYZ becomes \$41,250, or \$33,000 X 1.25.

\$18,000 verses \$41,250 Does safety pay? You bet it does!

Good attitude, good loss control programs and a good loss experience reward ABC with a premium less than half that of its competitor.

Team safety pays off

Management commitment to the company's safety program is an absolute necessity. You must care about safety and quality much as you do about productivity. Your program has to be one with action — not just words or a safety manual sitting on a shelf.

Here are some of the attributes of an effective program:

- Explain to employees that accidents cost the company money and without money there can't be salaries, raises or promotions. Let them know that safety is a profit center of the company.
- Establish achievement and recognition programs to gain employee support and involvement. Peer pressure is also effective. If an employee is not following safe practices, nobody knows it better than his or her co-workers.
- Hold regular safety meetings and form a safety committee. Regular communication is vital to the continued life of an effective safety program.
- Conduct formal safety training for all employees. Make sure this is documented and signed off by all employees with written warnings given to all violators.
- Develop consistent human resource policies that include a standard job application, job descriptions, background checks, motor vehicle reports, and a comprehensive interview.

- Review Motor Vehicle Reports for ALL drivers and take appropriate when needed.
- Provide technical training to staff as needed to maintain competencies.
- Implement a scheduled maintenance program for all automobiles and equipment and keep a log for verification.
- Conduct road tests prior to operating company vehicles and train drivers in defensive driver techniques.

Summary

Safety pays big dividends in reduced insurance costs and improved operations with fewer losses that disrupt overall operations. This allows a company to be more competitive and produce an even higher quality product that distinguishes them in the industry!

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(Is it Time con't from page 5)

A number of growers in South Florida believe that many of our tropical trees don't seem to grow like some of the northern varieties. Tropicals often require an extensive amount of management to make them come close to conforming to the current G & S. Some of the most popular tropical trees in our local landscapes often are very difficult to grow in a form that will conform to the Fla #1 Grades and Standards as published. Several varieties are often excluded entirely in some municipalities. While it is possible to force a percentage of most of the varieties to come close to the requirements, the cost of doing so is economically prohibitive due to the amount of labor involved and the number of culls that occur. Additionally, in the last round of hurricanes it was unclear whether or not the specified single leader forms contributed to the trees' failures. New research is needed in South Florida under local conditions to demonstrate to both growers and regulators alike how the fast growing tropicals react to the same types of research projects that have been carried out in Dr. Gilman's research site in Gainesville

Over the years, many of the municipalities in South Florida have published their own landscape standards for their respective cities loosely based on the G&S. When a landscaper is doing a job in a particular city, the landscapes are inspected by professional inspectors hired by the city or municipality. Most growers and landscapers will tell you that they try their best to meet the G&S, but there are wide-ranging differences in the way that the G&S are applied from city to city. Some of the most popular South Florida tropical trees which are specified are often not available in a form that will comply to the G&S in some areas. In other areas, the inspectors have learned that in order to have a particular tropical flowering tree, they have to concede a little (sometimes a lot) and get as close as they can to the G&S in order to have that tree variety on their jobs. This has been a challenge for our local industry for a long time.

About three years ago I had a talk with Dr. Gilman about the challenges of growing tropical trees that conform to the G&S. I found that he was readily available to help in resolving some of the challenges that we are having in South Florida on a regular basis. I supplied him with a list of some of the most common challenges we find on job sites, and asked him how the G&S answered these challenges. He responded by creating a section of his web site that he called "Clarifications of the Grades and Standards". He very clearly went through each point of contention, and referenced the area of the G&S where the answers could be found, and explained each particular challenge and how it was addressed by the current G&S. You can find this section at the following link: <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/planting/Floridagradesandstandardsfix.htm>

Dr. Gilman came to South Florida last September to go over these clarifications and the G&S in general, in a seminar that was designed for growers, landscapers, and inspectors. The goal was to inform and unify the local landscape industry as to what is and is not required under the G&S to have good quality tropical trees on good landscapes throughout all of South Florida. There was an overwhelming response by the local industry with over 300 registrations within the first four days of the seminar's announcement. The popularity of the seminar demonstrated a need for clarifications of how tropical trees fit into the G&S.

The consensus among local industry professionals as well as the researchers, including Dr. Gilman himself, is that maybe there are certain aspects of tropical trees that are not covered under the current G&S matrix. During preliminary discussions with the University of Florida and several researchers, it has been determined that there is room for demonstration sites similar to the ones in Gainesville at the Homestead Tropical Research & Education Center, also known as TREC. I strongly believe that now is the time for the South Florida landscape community to raise the funds needed to create a research program and accompanying seminar and demonstration site for tropical trees and palms based on and patterned after the success of the Great Southern Tree Conference. The research projects designed would answer the same kinds of questions answered in the original research that was based on non-tropicals. Tropical trees, as well as crossovers like oaks, will undergo the same research done in Gainesville, but under South Florida conditions. There is a pressing need to determine if a revised system should be created within the G&S to allow for specific characteristics of certain tropical trees in our landscapes. We must determine once and for all if the old adage "a tree is a tree" holds true for tropicals. And once the answer to that question is determined, the industry will become more united than it has ever been. That is the hope. It is vitally important that the South Florida landscape community step up to the challenge of this important initiative and research.

If you are interested in participating in this project, or just want to be kept informed of our progress in making a Great Southern Tree Conference for tropical trees & palms a reality, please call one of the following: Jerry Frye at 305-248-2280, Chris Oppenheimer at 305-245-2966 or myself, Dean Richardson at 786-325-3936. We would enjoy the opportunity of keeping you posted on our progress and enlisting your support. ■



Education Committee Update

Education has been on the forefront of the Florida Chapter's activities in 2007. Already the Chapter has hosted the Tree Risk Assessment Workshop in West Palm Beach and Tampa in the beginning of February, followed by the International Symposium on Trees and Lightning in Plantation this past March, which was co-hosted with International. Both education programs proved successful, and have propelled the Chapter to continue offering its top-quality education opportunities.

In May, the Chapter will present the 11th Annual Roots Plus Growers Workshop at Stewart's Tree Service in Brooksville. This is a unique education experience that not only features classroom sessions, but also demonstration training stations. This hands-on opportunity, taught by the industry's leading professionals, is ideal for learning to select quality, recognize quality and grow quality trees and should not be missed.

The following month will feature the annual Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show. Scheduled for June 2 -12, 2007 at the beautiful Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club, this year's conference boasts Dr. Bruce Fraedrich, Michael T. Rains, Dr. E. Thomas Smiley and James Urban as the keynote speakers. This is an excellent opportunity to learn from these and other renowned speakers.

Last but not least, the Chapter, in conjunction with the University of Florida, will be presenting a Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery Workshop throughout the summer, in various locations around the state. Specifically, the workshop will visit Tallahassee and Jacksonville in June, Ft. Lauderdale and Ft. Myers in July, and Orlando and Tampa in August. Partly sponsored by a grant, this education program will be offered at a reduced price. So make sure to mark this program in your calendar. ■

Arborist Needed For A Good Cause!

The SPCA Wildlife Care Center is looking for experienced, certified arborists who would be willing to volunteer their time climbing trees to put baby owls and raptors back in the nest that they have fallen out of. The SPCA Wildlife Center is a nonprofit organization serving Palm Beach, Broward and Miami/Dade Counties. Its mission includes the rescue, rehabilitation, and release of harmed or displaced native wildlife. If anyone is interested in the South Florida area, please contact Shelby Via at the SPCA Wildlife Care Center at (954) 524-4302 ext. 17. ■



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Brooksville/352-796-3426

Fort Drum Growers
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*To Subscribe to the RPG Times Newsletter or to
request copies of the Tree Grading and Tree Planting
Cue Cards contact an RPG member or visit
www.rootsplusgrowers.org*

Arborist Certification Committee Report

By Norm Easey, Florida Chapter Certification Liaison

Beginning in 2007 the ISA Certification exam is changing from 12 domains to 10. This change is a result of a review by the Test Committee of a recent job analysis. People taking retakes from the previous year will still be tested on the 12 domains; however, beginning in 2007 all new examinees will be tested on the following 10 domains:

- Soil Management
- Tree Identification and Selection
- Installation and Establishment
- Safe Work Practices
- Tree Biology
- Pruning
- Diagnosis and Treatment
- Urban Forestry
- Tree Protection and Preservation
- Tree Risk Management

Also, beginning in 2007 Certified Arborist certificates have been redesigned and will grow to 8.5 x 11 inches, (to better fit in standard frames). The new design and size were a result of customer requests. The new design is more distinctive and in keeping with the hard work and experience that are required to earn the certificate. If you would like to update your certificate, please contact the ISA sales department and order yours for only \$5 plus shipping.

Arborist Certification in Florida is continuing its rapid growth. There were 4 exams held in Florida during the 4th quarter in Homestead, St. Petersburg, Tallahassee, and Port St. Lucie. Florida now has 1283 Certified Arborists, and 4 Board Certified Master Arborists, well done Florida! Beginning in 2007 Florida Chapter will also be offering the Climber Specialist exam. Ten proctors were trained this past March, and the first Climber Specialist exam will be held in Orlando in May, 2007, then August or September in Ft. Lauderdale. Watch our web site (www.floridaisa.org) for more information.



The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 38 Florida individuals for earning their; Arborist Certification, Municipal Specialist, or Utility Arborist Certification, during the fourth quarter of 2006:

Utility Arborist

Robert Lozano, Jupiter, FL

Municipal Specialist

Raymond Boler, Palm Harbor, FL

Cristofer Revell, Tallahassee, FL

Certified Arborist

Willian Byrnes, Parkland, FL

Steve Cash, Yulee, FL

Brian Clapp, Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Paul Cockerham, Florida City, FL

Lewis Dampler, Ft. Pierce, FL

Shella Dunning, Crestview, FL

David Ellington, Parkland, FL

Justin Freedman, Hollywood, FL

James Gray, Plant City, FL

Christopher Griffiths, Plantation, FL

Steven Kabat, Hawthorne, FL

Suzanne Kennedy, Cocoa, FL

Stephen Lachetta, North Port, FL

Doreen Lang, Hudson, FL

Mark Lange, West Palm Beach, FL

John LePage, Boynton Beach, FL

Robin Luker, Miami, FL

Jeff Mahar, Safety Harbor, FL

Maidy Martinez, Miami, FL

Anke McMullian, Ft. Pierce, FL

Kenneth Nordan, St. Augustine, FL

Steve Poulson, Boca Raton, FL

Parker Ranspach, Boca Raton, FL

Brian Reed, Dade City, FL

David Rivers, Davie, FL

Scott Sager, Jacksonville, FL

Debra Siegel, St. Petersburg, FL

Byron Stange, Friutland Park, FL

Kevin Steele, Sarasota, FL

Scott Swenson, Jupiter, FL

Shirley Trier, Jacksonville Beach, FL

Toni Warner, Old Town, FL

Glenn Westfall, Green Cove Springs, FL

Timothy Willis, Coconut Grove, FL

Kevin Wyko, Tampa, FL ■

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Two Thumbs Up For The Municipal Forester Institute

*By David Reilly
Forester Examiner, City of Tampa
FL-ISA Municipal Arborist Rep*

As a person gets along in years, you can look back and identify certain experiences that define your career. For me they include graduation from Forestry School, climbing my first "Big" tree as a professional, receiving my ISA certification. And now, I get to add another life defining moment, completion of the Municipal Forester Institute 2007, (MFI).

The institute did more than teach practical lessons. Its curriculum went beyond strategic planning and leadership training, it helped renew my spirit, reminded me of why I became an arborist some 30 years ago. I love trees! I wanted to be connected to the largest living things on earth. Even when I did things wrong, usually from a lack of knowledge, I did it with dignity and awe. I really did talk to the trees when I was a climber. I had forgotten that and how they made me feel. In the last few years it became more about the process of dealing with trees, permits issued, than the trees themselves. For that awaking, I am truly thankful to MFI and the Society of Municipal Arborist (SMA). As one of the students said, "Hi I'm (insert name), I help trees with people problems."

One session that I really enjoyed was how to deal with the media and speak in front of Boards, Councils etc. The class was taught by reporters and offered valuable tips on remaining composed when the bright lights are on. It was informative and very entertaining, as were all of the classes.

Another important message covered by the Institute, was that urban forest management is more than just managing trees. We also manage people and their feelings about trees. Many of us have been trained in the tree part but are not equipped to deal with the people. If you list all of the different people and industries we touch as municipal arborists, you would be surprised just how long it is. MFI gave a good foundation to build the communication skills required to effectively communicate our message about trees.

I strongly advise all municipal arborists to attend MFI.

Thanks to the USDA Forest Service, ISA, Davey Tree and Resource Group, and Home Depot for their support of quality education. A special thanks to Karen Palus, Director of Parks & Recreation and my boss Steve Graham, a MFI 2006 grad, for making it possible for me to attend. ■

Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Championship Invitation

By Kris Stultz, Florida Chapter TCC Chair

Here we are with spring just arrived and the upcoming summer just around the corner. I hope this letter finds all of you in great shape and waiting in anticipation for the 2007 Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show. I want to take the opportunity to invite all the Chapter's working climbers to come and compete in this year's Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Championship (FCTCC). As you might now know, this year's conference will be held at the Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club in Palm Harbor, with this year's FCTCC being held less than a mile north of the resort at A. L. Anderson Park.

With the large number of expected competitors and the past weather history of the FCTCC, this year's competition will span 2 days. The competition will begin on **Saturday, June 9th** and continue through the following day, **Sunday June 10th**. Saturday morning will kick-off with the introduction of the judging team, contestant gear check and rules review. We will then be holding three of the events: Throwline, Belayed Speed Climb and Aerial Rescue that afternoon. The following day, we will continue the competition with the Footlock and Work Climb events. The top competitors will then be moving on to the Master's Challenge Sunday afternoon with the final top competitor representing the Florida Chapter at this year's International Tree Climbing Championships in Oahu, Hawaii.

I want to urge all climbing members of our Chapter to sign up and come to A. L. Anderson Park to compete in this year's FCTCC. With the large number of young climbers participating in the tree climbing profession throughout the Chapter, and with those attending the training classes offered by the Official Unofficial Tree Climbing Championship Training Team, we should have a great competition. I am truly looking forward to seeing everyone from past events and meeting many new competitors at this year's FCTCC.

Due to the past few years' weather conditions the trees at A. L. Anderson Park will need some pruning in advance of the FCTCC in June. I am asking for support from area tree care companies to help prepare the event trees in advance for the competition. If anyone is interested, I would like to hear from you as to helping with pre-competition tree pruning and event site set-up. The planned dates for pre-site tree pruning will be either May 12th or May 19th, depending on volunteer response. Both these dates are on a Saturday

(Tree Climbing con't on page 29)

The following article is provided in English and Spanish

What is the relationship between air pollution and trees in Florida?

Dr. Francisco Escobedo, IFAS School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Asst. Professor

Henrique Mayer, Miami-Dade IFAS Extension Agent y ISA Hispanic Committee

Review: Dr. Carlos Balerdi, Miami-Dade IFAS

Can trees influence the environmental quality and well-being of Florida's cities and its inhabitants? Several studies have demonstrated that trees can affect air quality and alter the energy use needed for the cooling and heating of buildings. A recent study by the USDA Forest Service estimated that in one year Tampa's and Miami's urban trees removed 385 and 243 tons of air pollutants, respectively.

The trees that make up an urban forest can influence local air quality by directly removing air pollutants and modifying temperature, wind, and microclimates. In general, air pollution can be removed from the atmosphere in three ways: precipitation, winds, and deposition. Once the pollutant is near the canopy, tree leaves remove air pollution through a process called dry deposition - the process of depositing atmospheric pollutants to the leaf surface. Pollution in the form of particulate matter is deposited to tree canopies through sedimentation resulting from gravity or through wind movements. Particles that remain on the leaf surface can be re-suspended in the atmosphere, washed off by precipitation, or removed from the canopy through leaf and twig fall. Gaseous pollutants are deposited to tree leaves where the pollutant becomes dissolved on the leaf surface or absorbed through stomata, where they become diffused into intercellular spaces on the inner leaf surfaces.



Shading and transpiration from tree canopies also affects the temperature, radiation, wind characteristics, humidity and the overall microclimate in and around the tree's canopy. These changes in microclimate not only affect temperature but also affect local pollution concentrations. In most cases, transpiration and shading from trees reduces summer temperatures. In some cases however, the opposite is true as scattered trees can allow radiation to heat the ground and reduce wind flows, thus preventing cooler winds from reaching these heated areas. In these situations, wind is prevented from cooling these areas and pollutants might become "trapped" under the trees.

In other cases, trees and urban forests can indirectly produce air pollution through emissions from mechanical tree maintenance activities that use gas or diesel such as vehicles, chain-saws, chippers, leaf blowers, etc. Natural compounds from certain trees can affect air quality by reacting with existing pollution under certain climatic conditions. However, trees capture carbon dioxide and can also reduce energy use in buildings through shading and wind breaks. This means that if less heating or cooling energy is used, there are fewer green house gas emissions.

The following strategies can be used to design and manage urban forests to improve air quality in Florida:

- Greater tree cover will result in increased pollution removal.
- Trees will remove more pollution in areas with higher pollution concentrations.
- Dense, evergreen canopies are better than sparse, deciduous canopies for particulate matter removal.
- The greater the precipitation is for a given area, the lower the pollution removal ability of trees for that given area (in this case pollution is removed by precipitation).
- The less maintenance is required for a tree, the better that tree's contribution is for air pollution removal (use low maintenance trees and reduce gas or diesel use).
- Longer-lived trees will provide more pollution removal for a longer period of time.
- Plant trees in places that will provide summer cooling for building and cars, and minimize winter heating needs.
- Plant trees in highly urbanized areas with pollution problems.
- Avoid using trees that are not resistant to air pollution. ■

El siguiente artículo está escrito en Inglés y en Español.

¿Qué pasa con la contaminación del aire y los árboles en la Florida?

Dr. Francisco Escobedo, IFAS School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Profesor Asistente

Henrique Mayer, Miami-Dade IFAS Agente de Extension y ISA Comité Hispano

Revisión: Dr. Carlos Balerdi, Miami-Dade IFAS

¿Pueden los árboles influir sobre la calidad del medioambiente y el bienestar de las ciudades y sus habitantes? Varios estudios han demostrado que los árboles pueden afectar la calidad del aire y alterar la energía necesaria para el enfriamiento y el calentamiento de edificios. Un estudio reciente hecho por el USDA Forest Service estimó que en un año los árboles en Tampa y Miami removieron 385 y 243 toneladas de contaminación del aire, respectivamente.

Los árboles que forman parte del bosque urbano pueden influir sobre la calidad del aire removiendo directamente contaminantes del aire así como modificando la temperatura, el viento, y el microclima. En general la contaminación del aire puede ser removida de la atmósfera de tres maneras: por precipitación, por vientos y por deposiciones. Una vez que la contaminación esta cerca de la copa, las hojas remueven la contaminación del aire por medio de un proceso llamado deposición seca- el proceso de depositar contaminantes del aire en la superficie de las hojas. La contaminación en forma de partículas es depositada en la copa por sedimentación que viene por la gravedad o por los vientos. Las partículas que permanecen en la superficie de las hojas pueden ser removidas o re-suspendidas a la atmósfera, pueden ser lavadas por la precipitación o pueden ser removidas de la copa cuando se caen las hojas y ramas. Los contaminantes gaseosos son depositados en las hojas donde se disuelven en la superficie o son absorbidos a través de los estomas donde finalmente se disemina por los espacios intercelulares de la hoja.



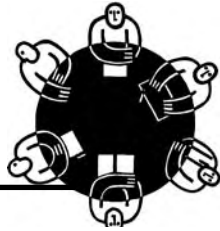
La sombra y transpiración de la planta también afectan la temperatura, radiación, viento, humedad y sobre todo, el microclima alrededor de la copa. Estos cambios en el microclima no solo afectan la temperatura sino también la concentración de la contaminación local. En la mayoría de los casos, la transpiración y la sombra de los árboles reducen la temperatura en el verano. Sin embargo, en algunos casos los árboles que están muy separados pueden permitir que la radiación solar caliente el suelo y reduzca el flujo del viento. Esto impide que los vientos más frescos lleguen a los lugares calentados. En estas circunstancias el viento no puede refrescar estas zonas y los contaminantes pueden quedar "atrapados" debajo de estos árboles.

En algunos casos, los árboles y el bosque urbano pueden producir indirectamente contaminación del aire a través de las emisiones causadas por el uso de equipo de gasolina o diesel como vehículos, motosierras, astilladoras, sopladoras, etc. Compuestos naturales de ciertos árboles pueden afectar la calidad del aire al reaccionar con la contaminación que ya existe bajo ciertas condiciones de clima. Sin embargo, los árboles capturan dióxido de carbono y también pueden reducir el uso de energía en edificios al dar sombra y romper el viento. Esto significa que si se usa menos energía para calentar o enfriar, habrá menos emisiones de gases que contribuyen al efecto invernadero.

Las siguientes estrategias pueden ser usadas para diseñar y manejar los bosques urbanos para mejorar la calidad del aire en las ciudades de la Florida:

- Mayor arbolado urbano resultará en más contaminación removida.
- Los árboles removerán más contaminación en las zonas más contaminadas.
- Copas densas y verdes son mejores que esparcidas y deciduas para remover partículas.
- Mientras más precipitación en una área, los árboles tienen menos habilidad de remover la contaminación en esa área (en este caso la contaminación es removida por la precipitación).
- Mientras menos cuidados requiera el árbol, mayor es la contribución de ese árbol hacia la remoción de la contaminación del aire (use árboles que requieran pocos cuidados y reduzca el uso de gasolina o diesel).
- Árboles que viven por más tiempo remueven más contaminación por más tiempo.
- Siembre árboles en lugares que provean sombra en el verano a edificios y carros así como que minimicen la calefacción en el invierno.
- Siembre árboles en lugares urbanizados con problemas de contaminación.
- Evite usar árboles que no sean resistentes a la contaminación del aire. ■

Florida Chapter Board Updates



President Chuck Lippi Resigns

Chuck Lippi, the Florida Chapter ISA 2007 President, handed in his resignation to the Board in early March. In a two-page letter, Chuck Lippi cited irreconcilable differences, particularly with the arborist licensing process. The Board is currently drafting a letter to the membership discussing the circumstances of the resignation in greater detail. The letter is expected to be mailed out in April to all Chapter members. Filling the President slot for the remainder of 2007 will be the Chapter's 2006 President Rick Joyce. The Board extends its gratitude to Rick Joyce for so graciously accepting the presidential responsibility for another year. The Board extends its best wishes to Chuck Lippi in all his future endeavors.

Congratulations to Election Winners

The 2006 elections have ushered both new and familiar faces into the Board. Mike Robinson of JEA has been elected Chapter President for 2009. As such, he will serve as Vice President in 2007, President Elect in 2008, and finally as President in 2009. Mike Robinson has served on the Board as the Utility Arborist Representative since 2005. Also a familiar face, Joe Samnik of Expert Tree Consultants will continue to be the Consulting Arborist Representative through 2009. Joe Samnik has served in this position since 2004. New additions to the Board include Kim Paulson of The Tree Lady Company who will be serving as Secretary for 2007 and 2008, and Dr. Michael Andreu of the University of Florida School of Forestry who will be serving as Educator Representative through 2009. The Board extends its gratitude to all who offered their services to run, and looks forward to working with them in the coming years.

Commercial Arborist Representative Change

After serving 1 year of his 3-year term, Les Fritz has stepped down as the Board Commercial Arborist Representative in order to pursue a new career opportunity. Taking over his unexpired term will be Don Winsett of Stiles Landscape Company. Don Winsett served on the Board in 2006 as an At-Large Member, whereby he was instrumental in the both the license plate effort and a key player in the arborist licensing endeavor. The Board is thrilled to have Don Winsett within its ranks for another 2 years. The Board extends its gratitude to Les Fritz for an excellent year of service, and wishes him the best of luck in his new career.

Board Appointments Made, More To Come

Ron Litts of Outside Interest and Dr. Ed Gilman of the University of Florida have been appointed to serve as Board At-Large Members for 2007. Both served as At-Large Members in 2006. One more position remains to be filled, the Utility Arborist Representative vacancy resulting from Mike Robinson's move to Vice President.

FUFC & FL-ISA Forge Ahead with Public Service Announcements

The Chapter has decided to continue collaborating with the FUFC on a Public Service Announcement (PSA) initiative encouraging proper tree care. Last year, FUFC and FL-ISA were awarded a \$75,000 grant to develop a variety of PSAs. Completion of the PSAs is expected this summer, whereupon a new grant will be sought for the distribution of the PSAs to media outlets across the state. ■



Would you rather be getting your Florida Arborist in your E-mail?

The Florida Chapter now has the ability to send your copy of the Florida Arborist electronically. No more paper to throw away. All you need to do is send us an email asking for an email version. Your next issue will be sent as an easy to open pdf file. Be sure to give your name, membership number (not your certified arborist number), and your email address.

Send your request to Norm Easey at floridaisa@comcast.net

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY of ARBORICULTURE
FLORIDA CHAPTER TREE CLIMBING CHAMPIONSHIP
June 9 and 10, 2007, Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club, Palm Harbor

WHERE: Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club, Palm Harbor, Florida

WHEN:

Saturday, June 9, 2007	8:00 am – 9:00 am	Check-in and Equipment Check
	9:00 am – 10:00 am	Competition Walk Through and Judges and Officials Intro
	10:00 am – 4:00 pm	Aerial Rescue, Belayed Speed Climb, and Throwlin
Sunday, June 10, 2007	9:00 am – 10:00 am	Check-in and Equipment Check
	10:00 am – 1:00 pm	Secured Footlock and Worker's Climb
	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Master's Challenge

REGISTRATION: \$75.00 fee per contestant - **Deadline is May 15, 2007, No Exceptions**
 Rules and full schedule of events will be mailed out by June 1, 2007.
 Please make check payable to: FLORIDA CHAPTER ISA

Mail Registration with payment to:

Kris Stultz
 5113 NW 65th Avenue
 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33319

If you have any questions, please call: Kris Stultz, Chairman (954) 309-6371
 ISA Florida Chapter (941) 342-0153

Contestants compete in five preliminary events to qualify as one of the top five contestants who earn the right to move on to the championship round. The preliminary events include Secured Footlock, Belayed Speed Climb, Aerial Rescue, Work Climb, and Throw Line. The top five contestants who have accumulated the highest combined point total for the five preliminary events move on to the Master's Challenge. Contestants in this round start fresh on equal ground and compete for the championship. Contestants in the Master's Challenge perform an ISA Traditional Work Climb with the winner being crowned Champion. The overall winner will represent the Florida Chapter at the ITCC in Honolulu, Hawaii in July 2007.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- * Registration will be limited to 20 contestants so please register early if you want to compete.
- * Experienced arborists with no ties to the contestants are needed to help judge the competition.
- * ISA sponsors and ISA members will be given preference in registration.
- * **The Registration Deadline is May 15, 2007.** At that time additional contestants within companies may be added to the competitors list if space is available. Priority will be given in the order received.

**IMPORTANT CHANGE: ALL CONTESTANTS MUST
 LIVE AND WORK IN FLORIDA AND BE MEMBERS OF THE FLORIDA CHAPTER**

*All Contestants will be required to fill out the entry form and sign the waiver
 on page 26 releasing the Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club, ISA, and
 ISA Florida Chapter from any liability.*

TREE CLIMBING CHAMPIONSHIP ENTRY FORM**Please Print CLEARLY**

Contestant's Name: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: () _____ ISA Member Number (required) _____

Employed by: _____

Number of years you have climbed: _____

Waiver and Hold-Harmless by Contestant

In consideration of acceptance of my application for entry as a contestant in the Climbing Championship, I hereby waive any and all claims I may have at anytime, and any and all claims which might otherwise be made by, or on behalf of, or on account of me, or by me, or by any person or entity in any way as my subrogee against the property owner and the International Society of Arboriculture, its officers, directors, employees, agents, members, guests, invitees, and any person who would be lawfully entitled to indemnification from them for any liability to, or on behalf of, or on account of me, for any injuries or damages of any kind whatsoever arising on account of or in consequence of my activities or participation in the Climbing Championship, or in any other way related to the Climbing Championship. I further agree to hold the property owner and the International Society of Arboriculture, its officers, directors, employees, agents, members, guests and invitees, safe and harmless from any expense for defense, settlement, payment of damages, or other expenses related in any way to injuries sustained by me in any way related to the Climbing Championship. I recognize and assume all risks and danger involved in my participation, and will not under any circumstances rely upon the care, attention or assurance of anyone other than myself for matters relating to my safety.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2007. Signature of Contestant _____

Certification and Waiver by Employer of Contestant

I hereby certify that I am the employer or a duly authorized representative of the employer of the above-named individual planning to participate in the Climbing Championship, and that the employer has encouraged this participation. I further certify that I have satisfactorily confirmed that the employee will be covered by statutory protection levels of Workers Compensation Insurance or the equivalent, for any injuries sustained in the course of participation. The employer hereby waives any and all subrogation claims it may have against the property owner and the International Society of Arboriculture, its officers, directors, employees, agents, members, guests, or invitees, as a result of any compensation or their benefits or expenses incurred or paid by it, its insurance carrier, or otherwise on its behalf, in the event any claim or injury results from this participation, and will hold the property owner and the International Society of Arboriculture, its officers, directors, employees, agents, members, guests, and invitees safe and harmless from any expense for defense, settlement, payment of damages and other expenses relating in any way by this employee. I further certify that I am duly authorized to execute this Certification and Waiver on behalf of the employer and that any and all necessary resolutions have been duly passed and adopted by the employer.

The exact name and address of the employer, and state of incorporation if applicable is:

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2007.

Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative _____

TREES FLORIDA 2007 AWARDS PROGRAM

AWARD CATEGORIES

- ◆ **Outstanding Professional** - Recognition of a professional individual for his or her contribution to urban forestry activities and arboricultural practices. Nominees include municipal foresters, private arborists, utility arborists, growers and educators.
- ◆ **Outstanding Individual** - Recognition of an individual instrumental in organizing or motivating urban forestry activities within a community. Nominees include community leaders, elected officials, exceptional volunteers, local non-profit organizers and concerned citizens.
- ◆ **Outstanding Tree Advocacy Group** - Recognition of an organization who has actively encouraged or implemented exceptional landscape beautification, tree planting, maintenance, preservation and/or related public educational programs within their community. Nominees include tree boards, beautification committees, garden clubs, not-for-profit organizations, youth groups and homeowner associations.
- ◆ **Outstanding Urban Forestry Program** - Recognition of a local government or organization providing exemplary leadership and vision to a comprehensive urban forestry program. Activities include beautification, fundraising, partnerships, tree planting, tree preservation, scheduled tree maintenance, tree inventories, public education and memorial tree planting programs. Nominees include local government, not-for-profit organizations, arborists, garden clubs, youth organizations, homeowner associations, beautification committees and tree boards.
- ◆ **Outstanding Project** - Recognition of a residential or commercial project that demonstrates tree preservation, tree planting, tree maintenance or environmentally sound planning or design. Nominees include developers, landscape architects, engineers, architects, planners, businesses, arborists, landscape installation or maintenance contractors.
- ◆ **Edward W. Bok Award** - Recognition of career-long distinguished service and dedication to the advancement of Arboriculture.
- ◆ **Florida Tree City of the Year** - The Florida Tree City of the Year is selected from all the cities recognized as Tree City USA in the state of Florida. A committee from the Florida Division of Forestry recommends up to three cities worthy of this special recognition based upon their efforts during the preceding year. The Awards Committee then selects the recipient. All Tree City USA Florida cities are automatically eligible. *Since nominations come from the Division of Forestry, there is no need to apply for this award.*

ENTRY GUIDELINES

- ◆ Enter your own work, the work of your organization or the work of another.
- ◆ Each application must be typed and presented in a standard three-ring binder (no larger than 1/2 inch capacity). The completed awards entry form must be the first page of the application. Following the entry form should be a summary of not more than three (3)-typewritten pages that describe the project's, program's or individual's contribution to urban and community forestry as outlined in the Award Categories.
- ◆ Support documentation such as photographs, press clippings, printed pieces, and letters of commendation are encouraged, but shall be limited to 12 additional pages. All supporting documents must be attached or secured inside the application. Please, no loose documentation such as videotapes. Each application must include at least 3 digital photos in order to be considered. Examples include photos of the individual recipient, project logo, etc. The photos will be used in the Awards Ceremony that will be held on June 12, 2007 at the Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club.
- ◆ **Deadline for entry is May 4, 2007.** Submit the original, one full copy and the 3 digital photos to: **Trees Florida 2007 Awards Program, Post Office Box 547993, Orlando, FL 32854-7993.** (Physical Address - 3104 Harrison Avenue, A-2, Orlando, FL 32804). All submitted materials become property of the Trees Florida 2007 Awards Program. Please note: The Awards Committee reserves the right to reassign the entry to another category if deemed appropriate. For questions or additional entry forms, please contact Sandy Temple, Florida Urban Forestry Council Executive Director at (407) 872-1738.

TREES FLORIDA 2007 AWARDS ENTRY FORM

Name of entry/individual/project _____
 Name of contact person for the entry _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____ Fax _____
 Email _____
 Nominated by (if different) _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____ Fax _____
 Email _____ Number of duplicate certificates if needed _____



Award Category (please check one):

- Outstanding Professional
- Outstanding Individual
- Outstanding Tree Advocacy Group
- Outstanding Urban Forestry Program
- Outstanding Project
- Edward W. Bok Award

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION - MAY 4, 2007

Submit to: Trees Florida 2007 Awards Program
 Post Office Box 547993, Orlando, FL 32854-7993
 (Physical Address)
 3104 Harrison Avenue, A-2, Orlando, FL 32804

Florida Chapter ISA - 2007 Education Schedule

Date	Seminar/Class	Location (s)
May 10, 2007	10th Annual Roots Plus Field-Growers Association - Field Day	Stewart's Tree Service, Brooksville
June 9 – June 12, 2007	Trees Florida 2007	Innisbrook Resort and Palm Harbor
Summer	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Ft. Lauderdale, Ft. Myers, Orlando and Tampa

Lorax Invitational 2007: "Geezers in the Treezers"

Men in pink shirts abounded in the Town of Windermere this past January 20th as 13 contestants fiercely battled for the 2007 Lorax Cup, also known as the over-40 tree climbing competition. This year, the stakes were raised as the competition was open to participants from other states. Fortunately, the Florida boys were able to persevere and keep the cup at home. The final standings were:

- 1st Place:** Doug Lafortune representing Deltona, Florida
2nd place: Jim Benkelman representing Virginia
3rd place: Tim Bushnell representing Southern Pennsylvania

Spirit Sportsmanship Award: Glenn "traffic cone" Westfall

Overall, the event was a MAJOR success!!! Paired with the Arbor Day celebration of the Town of Windermere, the turnout was fantastic and 60 kids were able to partake in the kids climb during the day. Furthermore, many showed up to lend their support as techs, judges and volunteers. Plans are already underway to hold the 2008 Lorax Invitational again in the Town Of Windermere on the 3rd week in January.

Other Climbing News: The Official Unofficial Tree Climbing Training Team will be holding a tree climbing event on April 28th 2007 during the Ocala Arbor Day Fest. This event is sponsored by the Ocala Electric Utility and is designed to not only help climbers prepare for the FCTCC at Trees Florida 2007, but also to anyone who wants to learn to climb. Climbing is going to be open to all who wish to participate, and there might be the possibility of a kids climb and maybe a few safety and pruning demonstrations. Times for this event



will be announced soon but anticipate it will be an all day event. If you have questions about directions please contact Sherie Burch 352-351-6650. ■

Updates from the TREE Fund

The TREE Fund awarded \$125,000 to the 6 winners of the Hyland R. Johns Grant in 2006. The winning projects were:

Reducing transplant losses and enhancing disease resistance of newly planted trees using triazole compounds - \$23,000
Glynn Percival, Bartlett Tree Research Lab and University of Reading

Refining techniques for root ball soil and substrate removal (container grown stock) at planting - \$23,666
Bonnie Appleton, Virginia Tech

Rehabilitation of urban soils: A critical first step for long-term soil productivity and canopy cover in urban forests - \$23,000
Susan D. Day and Roger Harris, Virginia Tech

Reliability of wood decay indicators for estimation of decay and risk in urban trees - \$14,980
Christopher Luley and David Nowak, USDA Forest Service, SUNY Syracuse University

Evaluation of the load-bearing capacity of temporary anchor points in living trees - \$23,000
Andreas Detter and Erk Brudi, Bundi & Partner TreeConsult

New technology to improve post-plant survival and stress resistance in urban trees - \$17,354
Bruce R. Roberts, Ohio Wesleyan University

The TREE Fund also awarded \$95,659 to the 13 winners of the John Z. Duling Grant in 2006. Among the winners was Florida's own Dr. Ed Gilman with the following project:

Evaluating staking systems effectiveness in wind storms - \$7,500
Ed Gilman, University of Florida

Quantify the effectiveness of various tree stabilization products when newly planted trees are subjected to wind loading. ■

Soil Compaction Impacts On Tree Roots

Dr. Kim Coder

Professor of Community Forestry and Arboriculture
University of Georgia

Part 4 of 4 of in-depth and technical articles on soil compaction
(Part 1 in Summer 06 issue, Part 2 in Fall 06 issue, Part 3 in
Winter 06)

Compaction impacts trees in many ways. Generally, compaction-associated physiological dysfunctions cause systemic damage and decline, as well as failures in dealing with additional environmental changes. Physical / mechanical constraints negatively modify responses in the tree, resulting in inefficient use of essential resources. The symptoms we see in trees under compacted soil conditions have causes stemming from disruptions of the internal sense, communication, and response process.

Biological Disruptions

Compaction disrupts respiration processes that power every function of the tree. Growth regulators are destroyed prematurely or allowed to buildup, causing wild changes in tissue reactions. Carbon allocation patterns change food production, storage, use, and transport processes. Defensive capabilities are slow to react and incomplete in response as a result of degraded sensor functions, associated growth regulator communications, and ineffective food use. With compaction, short-term fluctuations in resource quality and quantity must be effectively dealt with and resulting chronic stress must be tolerated.

The presence of toxic materials can be highly disruptive to soil health. As oxygen concentrations decline, more reduced compounds (only partially oxidized) are generated by the tree roots and associated soil organisms. These reduced compound can buildup and damage organisms and move the soil toward anaerobic conditions. In normal soils, these materials (if



produced at all) are quickly oxidized or removed from near tree roots. In compacted soil, normally produced materials, materials produced under low oxygen conditions, and anaerobically produced compounds are not oxidized nor removed from where they are produced. The longer the residence time of some of these materials, the more damage.

Structural Disruptions

The structure of the tree can also be directly and indirectly impacted by compacted soils. Root decline and death can lead to catastrophic structural failures. Tissue death and subsequent compartmentalization processes can compound mechanical faults. Growth regulation and carbon allocation changes can modify stem and root collar taper and reaction wood development. Whole tree stress can result in tissue shedding internally to heartwood and externally. Top and root dieback as well as branch drop can be the result. Reduced rooting volume mechanically destabilizes the whole tree.

Compaction Effects

Major soil compaction effects on trees are defined below:

Reduced elongation growth – As compaction increases, roots are physically prevented from elongating into the soil by lack of oxygen, by decreasing pore size, and by increased soil strength. As roots are put under greater than 1.2 MPa of pressure, elongation slows and stops. Figure 1.

Reduced radial growth – Trees begin to generate thick and short roots with many more lateral roots as surrounding soil pressure exceeds 0.5 MPa. Oxygen shortages and soil strength are major limitations.

Essential element collection and control problems – With less colonizable soil volume, there is less physical space to collect resources from, and fewer resources within that space. With declining respiration processes, energy-requiring steps in active element uptake (i.e. N, P, S) fail. Part of the difficulty in collecting essential resources is a buildup of toxics, which pollute any existing essential resource supply.

Shallow rooting – As roots survive in a steadily diminishing aerobic layer, and as the anaerobic layer expands toward the surface, the physical space available for living roots declines. The consequences of having smaller volumes of colonizable space at the surface of the soil means roots and their resources are subject to much greater fluctuation in water, heat loading, and mechanical damage. Drought and heat stress can quickly damage roots in this small layer of oxygenated soil.

Constrained size, reach, and extent of root systems – Compaction limits the depth and reach of tree root systems leading to greater probability of windthrow and accentuating any structural problems near the stem base / root collar area. Limiting the reach of the root system also prevents effective reactions to changes in mechanical loads on the tree and concentrates stress and strain in smaller areas.

(Soil Compaction cont on page 22)

(Soil Compaction con't from page 21)

Stunted whole tree form – As resources are limited by soil compaction and more effort is required to seek and colonize resource volumes, trees are stunted. The disruption of growth regulation produces stunting as auxin / cytokinin ratios shift resource allocations and use. In addition, carbohydrate and protein synthesis rates enter decline cycles interfering with nitrogen and phosphorous uptake, which in turn disrupts carbohydrate and protein synthesis. The result is a tree with a small living mass and with limited ability to take advantage of any short-term changes in resource availability.

Seedling establishment and survival problems – Micro-site variability in compaction levels and a limited resource base constrain young and newly planted trees. Less of a bulk density increase and crusting effect are needed for failure of new trees compared with older, established trees.

Root crushing and shearing-off– The mechanical forces generated in compacting a soil can crush roots, especially roots less than 2 mm in diameter. Larger root can be abraded and damaged. Rutting can shear-off roots as soil is pushed to new locations. The amount of crushing is dependent on root size and depth, weight of the compacting device, soil organic material, and depth to the saturated layer (for rutting). Figure 2.

Fewer symbionts / codependents – Soil compaction puts selective pressure against aerobes and favors low oxygen requiring organisms, like Pythium and Phytophthora root rots, or anaerobes. Because of the destruction of the detritus energy web coupled with successional changes, recovery of soils to pre-compaction conditions may not be possible. Management must move forward to new solutions for resource availability, and deal with new patterns of pest management since returning to the soil microbiology and rhizosphere of pre-compaction is impossible.

Renovation of Sites

Principles -- A summary of this discussion of soil compaction lies with those general principles and renovation techniques managers must use to reclaim a part of the ecological integrity of the site, as well as soil and tree health. General soil compaction renovation principles are listed below in a bullet format:

- Soil compaction should be considered permanent. Studies demonstrate that after one-half century, compaction still afflicts soils under natural forest conditions. Recovery times for significant compaction is at least two human generations. Soils do not “come back” from compaction.

(Soil Compaction con't on page 20)

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(Soil Compaction con't from page 22)

- Every soil used by humankind has a representative compacted layer, zone, area, or crust. Changing management may not change the current compacted zone but may well add an additional compacted zone in a new position.
- Management activities should concentrate on moving forward to increased aeration space and reduced soil strength as best you can, rather than trying to recover past ecological history.
- Measure bulk density, penetration force, oxygen diffusion rates, and tree available water. These are the best proxy measures we have to understand soil compaction and its impacts on trees. More careful and direct measures of soil compaction constraints on tree growth are expensive and difficult to make.
- Alleviation of soil compaction is part of a good soil health management plan.
- Use extreme caution in management of water over and in compacted soils. Compaction provides little margin for error for drainage, aeration, infiltration, and water holding capacity of tree available water. (Wet soil / dry tree problems).
- Seek the assistance of a tree and soil specialist to avoid tree-illiteracy problems on compacted soils.

Techniques – Once the general principles of working with compacted soils are digested, the next requirement is to identify some techniques for renovating compacted soils. These recommendations are generic across many situations and soil types. General techniques are listed below in a bullet format:

- Restrict site access to the soil surface as soon as possible with fences and fines (legal penalties). Try to be the first one on the site and setup anti-compaction protection.
- Defend the ecological “foot print” of the tree rooting area. Select working conditions (dry, dormant season, surface mulch, etc) that minimize compaction.
- Restrict where possible vibrational compaction.
- Carefully design tree growth areas using “biology-first” design processes rather than the common (and damaging) “aesthetics-first” design processes.
- Try to soften and distribute compaction forces with temporary heavy mulch, plywood driving pads, and soil moisture content awareness planning.
- Restart or improve the detritus energy web in the soil including addition of organic matter and living organisms, as well as trying to change soil physical properties by increasing aeration pore space.

Conclusions

Soil compaction is a hidden stressor, which steals health and sustainability from soil and tree systems. Causes of compaction are legion and solutions limited. Without creative actions regarding the greening of inter-infrastructure spaces in our communities, we will spend most of our budgets and careers treating symptoms and replacing trees. Understanding the hideous scourge of soil compaction is essential to better, corrective management. ■

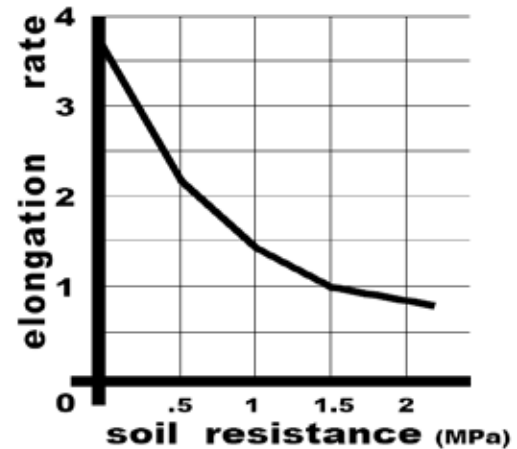


Figure 1: Soil penetration resistance and root elongation rate (after Rendig and Taylor 1989).

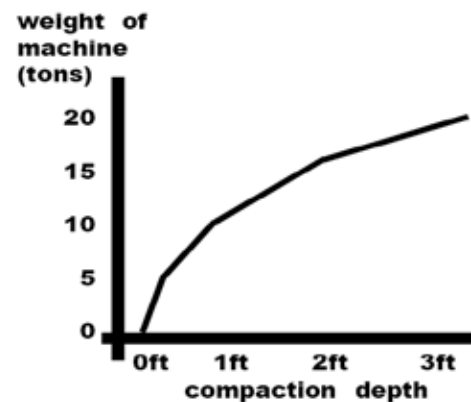



Figure 2: Depth of soil compaction under machines of various weights. (After Randrup, 1999)

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Announcing the 2007 ArborMaster® Climbing Prize Package for the (insert chapter name here) Tree Climbing Champion (TCC), held in conjunction with the chapter's 2007 Tree Climbing Championship (TCC) event.

This climbing kit is being offered to each chapter champion (both man and woman, if applicable)! The package is intended to help equip the chapter representative(s) for the International Tree Climbing Championship (ITCC) Competition.

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Lara Schmitz - Business Manager, Advertising, Sales Billing Office: *(941) 952-9484*

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Welcome!

New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the fourth quarter of 2006. 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
Emilyvette	Alvarado	TAMPA	FL	Victor	Lindsay	KEY LARGO	FL
Tchukki	Andersen	SAINT CLOUD	FL	Peter	Lucadano	HOLIDAY	FL
Harold	Babcock	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL	Jeff	Mahar	SAFETY HARBOR	FL
Adam	Baker	CORAL SPRINGS	FL	Gene	Mairs	PORT CHARLOTTE	FL
Pamela	Baker	YULEE	FL	Jol	Martinez	SPRING HILL	FL
Raleigh	Berry	VIERA	FL	Stephen	Mayo	FORT PIERCE	FL
Nathan	Brigman	CLEARWATER	FL	James	McCann	ORLANDO	FL
Stephen	Brown	FORT MYERS	FL	Kenneth	McLaughlin	TAMPA	FL
John	Brown	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL	Edward	Meek	JULIAN	PA
Mark	Brumet	HOLLYWOOD	FL	Mitchell	Moen	CLEARWATER	FL
William	Byrnes	PARKLAND	FL	Guy	Murtonen	OCOEE	FL
Kathleen	Carter	TAMPA	FL	Silas	Nelson	LAKE WORTH	FL
Eugene	Crawford	CRAWFORDVILLE	FL	Justyna	Niewiadomski	DAVIE	FL
Roger	Daniels	COCOA	FL	Kenneth	Nordan	SAINT AUGUSTINE	FL
Michael	Dennis	LEESBURG	FL	Gwendolyn	Okotogbo	MIAMI	FL
Bonnie	Desmond	CLEARWATER	FL	Monday	Okotogbo	MIAMI	FL
Sheila	Dunning	CRESTVIEW	FL	James	Paramore	COLUMBIANA	AL
Richard	Eads	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL	Christal	Perkins	FORT PIERCE	FL
Jean-Paul	Elders	BONITA SPRINGS	FL	Oliver	Petereit	BRADENTON BEACH	FL
Justin	Freedman	HOLLYWOOD	FL	Conor	Petren	CLEARWATER	FL
Armando	Garcia	MIAMI	FL	Robert	Poulsen	NAPLES	FL
Deborah	Garrett	CRESCENT BEACH	FL	Sheri	Price-Hayward	TAMPA	FL
Tammy	Gautier	TAVERNIER	FL	Parker	Ranspach	BOCA RATON	FL
Teresa	Greene	VENICE	FL	Tobias	Reid	CLEVELAND	OH
Chase	Greene	CORAL SPRINGS	FL	Paul	Rickey	LARGO	FL
Wayne	Grubbs	SARASOTA	FL	Randy	Ristic	BONITA SPRINGS	FL
Jennifer	Gulick	WALTON	KY	Martin	Rivera	TAMPA	FL
William	Hascher	ASHEVILLE	NC	Elliot	Rosenfield	FORT MYERS	FL
Jack	Helton	LONGWOOD	FL	Linda	Seals	PALM BAY	FL
John	Hess	BELLE CHASSE	LA	Jessica	Seaton	DUNEDIN	FL
Martin	High	NIOTA	TN	Geoffrey	Segar	PALMETTO	FL
Peggy	Hill Cruz	FORT MYERS	FL	Michelle	Shepard	ORLANDO	FL
Richard	Hilliard	GAINESVILLE	FL	Richard	Sirois	PINELLAS PARK	FL
Kevin	Jenkins	TAMPA	FL	Edward	Sleyzak	BRANDON	FL
Jon	Jensen	PUNTA GORDA	FL	Allen	Smith	COCONUT CREEK	FL
Kenneth	Johnston	PINELLAS PARK	FL	Russell	Stalzer	MIAMI	FL
Steven	Kabat	HAWTHORNE	FL	James	Stephens	CLEARWATER	FL
Steven	Kale	VALRICO	FL	Charles	Sturgill	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL
William	Keen	SAINT AUGUSTINE	FL	Shannon	White	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Michael	Kirk	MIAMI	FL	Thomas	Wiggins	DOVER	FL
Jerrold	Koontz	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL	Daniel	Willis	WINTER PARK	FL
Doreen	Lang	HUDSON	FL	Alan	Willis	SANFORD	FL
Mark	Lange	WEST PALM BEACH	FL	Robert	Wood	DOVER	FL
Tim	Lawyer	NASHVILLE	TN	Jesse	Wright	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Eric	Lewis	PALM HARBOR	FL	Richard	York	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL
Dale	Linder	JACKSONVILLE	FL	Todd	Zeiller	VALRICO	FL

**Go to <http://www.isa-arbor.com>, then go to "Members Only" and log in. Then go to ISA membership directory. If you do not know your log in for members only, contact ISA headquarters at (217) 355-9411. Once you log in, you can update your address, check your CEU's, edit or verify Certified Arborist information and search the membership list.*

New Florida Chapter Members

Tree Worker Certification in the state of Florida had become a reality. Proctors have been trained, and 3 tentative dates for certification have been scheduled for 2007:

May 2007 - Orlando
 August 2007 – Ft. Lauderdale
 December 2007 – Gainesville (at the Great Southern Tree Conference)

Check the website or call the Chapter office for additional information.

Arborist Licensing Update

The Arborist Licensing Committee has been extremely busy these past few months. In an effort to give arborist licensing the best possible chance of succeeding, the Chapter has hired Mr. Doug Mann for his consulting services over a period of 6 months. The Committee has also developed a budget for the implementation of the bill with the Florida Division of Forestry, who will likely administer the regulation.



The Committee has also been working hard with the Chapter's lobbyist to draft an arborist licensure bill that is practical while increasing its chance of being passed into law. The bill is currently on its 12th draft, with more likely changes to come. In an effort to inform the membership, the Committee has decided to describe the main points of the Draft #12:

- There will be 2 categories of arborist who may represent themselves to the public as professionals in the field of arboriculture.
- Category 1: An individual who maintains current ISA certification, carry required insurance, and sign statement of compliance with industry standards (ANSI Z-133.1 & A-300 series) and DACS (Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services) best management practices. For a company to have this designation, at least one employee supervisor has to meet the criteria of this category.
- Category 2: An individual who is not ISA certified, but who prior to the effective date of the

bill demonstrates 10 years experience providing arboriculture services. The individual must attend ISA Continuing Education Unit (CEU) classes within 3 years of effective date of the bill and within 1 year thereafter begins compliance with ISA CEU requirements. For a company to have this designation, at least one employee supervisor has to meet the criteria of this category.

- Individuals that do not fall in either category may continue to provide arboriculture services may continue to do so but may not hold themselves out as one of the categories of professional arborists.
- DACS may also grant a temporary license to :
 1. Out-of-state or non-residents persons who would qualify as Category 1 arborists for up to 18 months.
 2. In the event a state of emergency has been declared due to hurricanes or other Acts of God.
- Employees of companies providing arboriculture services must be under the supervision of a licensed arborist. Only licensed arborists can sign documents for public record.
- Violations of the bill will be enforced by civil administrative remedies.
- Bill effective date will be January 1, 2009.

The Committee encourages all members to contact the Chapter office via mail or e-mail with any and all comments; all will be forwarded to the Committee. This is an opportunity for all members to voice their thoughts and to help the Committee guide the bill to its fullest, realistic potential. Please note that the drafts of the bill are very fluid as they are constantly being edited and changed. Please refer to future issues of the Florida Arborist for current drafts. The Committee looks forward to hearing from you. ■

2007 Certification Exam Schedule

Date	Exam/ Class	Location	Time	Proctor or Instructors	Last Date to Register	Cost
April 21, 2007	Exam	Duval Co. Extension 1010 N. McDuff Ave JAX, FL 32254	7:30 am to Noon	Larry Figart and Becki Jordi	April 4, 2007	\$125 / \$225
June 9, 2007	Review Class	Innisbrook Resort 36750 US 19 N. Palm Harbor, FL	9 am to 4 pm	TBA	At-the-door	\$155/ \$185 Late: \$180 / \$210
June 10, 2007	Exam	Innisbrook Resort 36750 US 19 N. Palm Harbor, FL	7:30 am to Noon	Greg Charles	May 23, 2007	\$125 / \$225
Oct. 6, 2007	Exam	Duval Co. Extension 1010 N. McDuff Ave JAX, FL 32254	7:30 am to Noon	Larry Figart and Becki Jordi	Sept. 19, 2007	\$125 / \$225

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The KIDS & TREES Program

KIDS & TREES is a high school or middle school program that provide students with hands-on science learning experiences. They are cooperative efforts between the community service program students and the local community. These projects are intended to be ongoing environmental protection programs that succeeding classes will be able to experience and enjoy.

Each year the students will plant small seedlings of native trees and shrubs in the schoolyard nursery, or on other nurseries made available by the community. Students will plant another class's more mature trees and shrubs on school grounds and on other designated sites in the community. This cycle can continue into the future for the benefit of the students and of the community's environment.

KIDS & TREES projects increase the student's knowledge about the environment, improve the environment, create new wildlife habitat, enhance the natural beauty of the area, and help reduce greenhouse gases. It is also a way for the students to earn voluntary community service hours.

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

Advertising rates are as follows:

- Full Page - \$200
- Half Page - \$150
- Quarter Page - \$100
- Business Card - \$50
- Classified Ad - \$25


www.floridaisa.org

These projects help keep students off the streets and out of trouble after regular school hours and show them new career options. KIDS & TREES projects make great local media stories that benefit the students, the school, and the sponsors. Ultimately, this can lead to extensive long term local beautification at very little cost.

If you would like to know more about KIDS & TREES or for program set-up information at schools, please contact Byron Hestevold at (305)743-5260. ■

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Membership Committee Report

By David Reilly

What advantage does membership in ISA and other quality organizations such as Florida Urban Forestry Council (FUFC), Society of Municipal Arborist (SMA), American Society of Consulting Arborist (ASCA), and Arbor Day Foundation provide. Why is it important?

There is certainly networking benefits available locally, nationally and beyond. There is the opportunity to research and share information among the membership. There are also the discounts on educational materials and seminars. The list goes on.

However, I recently became aware of a benefit I had not considered before. That through membership in these organizations, we have created more urban forestry positions and that the quality of the young people filling these new positions has risen tremendously as applicants are better trained and educated. And fear not, I believe that these new young urban foresters, through membership in these organizations will make things better for the next generation of urban foresters. In fact, these groups have helped raise the bar of professionalism for the entire industry.

I recently attended the second Municipal Forester Institute (MFI) conducted by SMA, which proved to be a great learning experience. At the MFI, it became evident to me that there are more urban forestry positions than when I started. I noticed that communities of all sizes were hiring

people in Urban Forestry. These new positions are also created in some wonderful hard working non-profits as well. So, I encourage you to join if you haven't, and to renew if you are a member. This is one small way that we can give back to the industry that has done so much for all of us. The Membership Committee is pleased to introduce you to another fine member of the Florida Chapter:

Meet Greg Howe: Greg Howe works for Tampa's Natural Resources section in the Parks and Recreation Department. Mr. Howe is involved in development reviews, habitat management plans and terrestrial, riverine and marine restoration work. He is also responsible for assisting in tree evaluations, and current projects include a tree inventory of East Tampa and a tree canopy analysis of the entire City. Greg has also taken on the additional duty of handling Grand Tree violations and representing our office at Code Enforcement Proceedings, (no small task). He has also become the office go to guy when there are computer problems.

Greg is an ISA Certified Arborist, with two associate degrees and a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science and Policy from the University of South Florida. Greg has definitely raised the bar of excellence for the industry and makes the Florida Chapter more professional. I encourage you to meet Greg at the next educational venue as he will not only have cutting edge information on I-tool and the cities canopy analysis, but he is overall just a great guy.

Please Contact the Chapter Office or David Reilly if you would like to contribute a bio of a fellow arborist. Lets make the Florida Chapter ISA friendlier! ■

Researcher Pruning Summit

ISA's Science and Research Committee convened for a one-day researcher pruning summit on January 8, 2006. The summit, held in Phoenix, Arizona, also coincided with a pruning workshop sponsored by ISA Western Chapter. Participants at the researcher summit were invited to present their research at the ISA Western Chapter workshop held the following day.

Pruning researchers gathered at the summit to assess the current state of pruning knowledge, address promising new methodologies, prioritize research and education needs, and outline a course of action for pruning research.

Results of the researcher summit will be documented in a short proceedings report. ■

(Tree Climbing con't from page 13)

and will provide an opportunity to do some good for the community and the Chapter. I would also like to invite Chapter members to come and join the FCTCC advance site set-up team on Thursday, June 7th and Friday, June 8th for the two days needed to produce this event for the Chapter.

I hope to meet new members at this year's competition and site set-up. Please contact me at the following address with any questions or comments:

Kris Stultz, Stiles Arbor Services
300 SE 2nd Street, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33103
Phone # 954-309-6371 or 954-746-8602,
Fax# 954-545-9715
E-mail: kris.stultz@stiles.com
or StultzISABCMA@bellsouth.net ■

Consultant's Corner

By Joe Samnik



The Arborist, the Appraiser and the Legal World

The majority of arborists performing plant appraisals possess the needed essential expertise in the application of the various appraisal methodologies. However, few choose from their possible appraisal options based upon the ultimate test of case law.

For every plant appraisal method considered by an appraiser



there is actual case law that will help to address the appropriateness of the selection.

The questions and answers that arise from these cases will help to explain the legal origin

of applying condition ratings, when to apply the *CTLA Tree Trunk Formula Method* (and when not to), when to use the Cost Approach vs. the Net Revenue Approach, how and when to use the Replacement Cost Method, and when to value plant amenities.

What all appraisers need to understand is how to couple their appraisal expertise with current case law knowledge. The additional dimension of this understanding will also strengthen our relationships with our clients and their attorneys.

- The owner of a property has a right to hold it for his own use as well as to hold it for sale, and if he has elected the former, he should be compensated for an injury wrongfully done him in that respect, although that injury might be unappreciable to one holding the same premises for purposes of sale.

- *Gilman V. Brown*

- Court approves damages in excess of the loss of market value when a tree was cut down next to a plaintiff's house, as the difference in market value would not have adequately compensated the owners for the intangible losses they suffered from the destruction of trees near their homes.

- *Elowsky V. Gulf Power and Matthews*

(Consultant's Corner con't on page 32)

Trees Florida



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Trees Florida 2007

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Palm Harbor, FL

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www.treesflorida.com

We'll have it made in the "Shade Crusade" through beautiful California!

The 2007 TREE Fund Tour des Trees benefits the research and education projects and programs of the Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund.

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to raise money and spread the word about the vital research and education opportunities the TREE Fund supports to keep our urban trees and community forests healthy and beautiful for generations to come!

The 2007 TREE Fund Tour des Trees

begins July 20th with a "Capitol" send off from Sacramento to Clearlake and on to Santa Rosa. The Tour then winds through the vineyards of Napa Valley and heads south across the Golden Gate Bridge to San Francisco, down the famous coastal Highway 1 through Santa Cruz on its way to Monterey/Carmel and a grand finale in San Jose on July 26th.

To register, donate, sponsor, or find more information please contact
Lynn Day
Special Events Manager
(630) 221-8127
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or visit our website,
www.tourdestrees.org

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Tour des Trees

2007
7 DAYS -- 550+ MILES
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Sacramento to San Jose, CA

Day 1 - July 20th
Sacramento to Clearlake
90+ miles

Day 2 - July 21st
Clearlake to Santa Rosa
90+ miles

Day 3 - July 22nd
Wine Country Loop
70+ miles

Day 4 - July 23rd
Santa Rosa to San Francisco
80+ miles

Day 5 - July 24th
San Francisco to Santa Cruz
90+ miles

Day 6 - July 25th
Santa Cruz to Monterey/Carmel
60+ miles

Day 7 - July 26th
Monterey/Carmel to San Jose
80+ miles



www.tourdestrees.org

SHADE CRUSADE

(Consultant's Corner con't from page 30)

- Proper measure of damages for compensation of trees that were destroyed is replacement cost, not diminution in value of land.
 - FDACS V. City of Pompano Beach

- Surveyor cuts trees during scope of work "Replacement" cost asserted but refused by court. However, court allows recovery for deprivation of the convenience and comfort in the use of plaintiffs land- even when destruction did not diminish market value of land.
 - **Ragland V. Carlson**

- If boundary line is in dispute, the conduct of the property owners will determine outcome of ownership.
 - Conduct = jointly plant it, or jointly maintain it, or treat it as the boundary between properties.
 - **Weisel v. Hobbs**

What all arborists need to understand when dealing with **SELF HELP** issues with the homeowner as the client:

- The Florida landmark case for self-help for trees and tree parts encroaching into and onto the property of others.

The self help rule at common law and the majority rule in this country, which is followed in Florida, is that a possessor of land is not liable to persons outside the land for a nuisance resulting from trees and natural vegetation growing on the land. The adjoining property owner to such a nuisance, however, is privileged to trim back, at the adjoining neighbor's own expense, any encroaching tree roots or branches and other vegetation which has grown onto his property.

When dealing with a client who is asking you to prune trees or parts of trees belonging to a neighbor, on a property line, it is always best to recommend that an attorney be consulted before self-help action is initiated.

- **Gallo V. Heller**

Limitations on Self Help

- Can trim only to boundary line
- Cannot trespass
- Imminent and grave danger (doctrine of private necessity)
- Cannot remove entire tree
- Cannot cause irreparable damage
- Cannot disturb the peace
- Written notification



Armed with this knowledge and information the Consulting Arborist will be much more equipped to evaluate, appraise and advise with self assurance and confidence. ■

The Florida Arborist newsletter

is always interested in receiving contributions from our members.

If you have an article you'd like to submit, please contact the office at
941-342-0153
 or email us at
www.floridaisa.comcast.net

Come see what your Chapter is up to by attending a

Board of Directors Meeting!

This invitation is open to all members.

Please call

941-342-0153

for times and location specifics.

2007 Board Meeting Dates & Locations

April 20, 2007 in Gainesville
June 8, 2007 in Innisbrook
September 14, 2007 in Orlando
November 9, 2007 in Sarasota

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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.