

Summer 2006  
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## Soil Compaction & Trees: Defining Soil Compaction

*Dr. Kim Coder, Professor of Community Forestry and Arboriculture, University of Georgia*

*This is part 1 of 4 of in-depth and technical articles on soil compaction by Dr. Kim Coder. So take out your paper and pencil, because school is officially in session.*

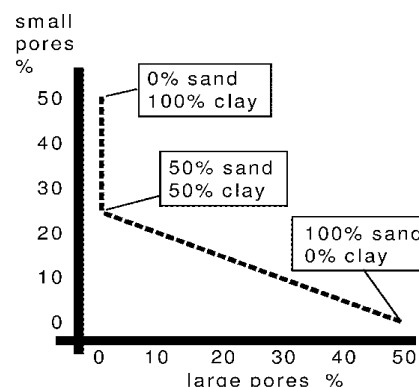
Soil resources such as pore space, water and gas contents, and the electron exchange environment are dynamically changing in a soil every moment. Within this continuing changing environment, tree roots must develop growth and survival solutions.

An ideal soil has 50% pore space, divided among air-filled pores and water-filled pores. In addition, 45% of an ideal soil is composed of mineral materials with 5% composed of living and dead organic materials. Within ideal soils, structural units and specific horizons develop. Because an ideal soil does not exist around infrastructures, tree managers must work with soils that are fill-derived, trenched, cut, compacted, polluted, excavated, unstructured, crusted, and poorly developed.

### Fundamentals

Pore Spaces --Pore space exists around: individual particles (texture units) such as sand, silt, and clay; individual structural units (soil aggregates); and, gaps, cracks, and the interfaces of infrastructure and soils. There are advantages and disadvantages between pore space size. Large sized soil pores (associated with sandy soils) are usually filled with air, and so provide good aeration but poor water holding

capacity. Small soil pores (associated with clay soils) are usually filled with water, and so have large water holding capacity but poor aeration. Soils dominated by small soil pores have more total pore space than soils dominated by large pores. For healthy soils, coarse textured soils dominated by large air-filled pores need more water availability. Fine textured soils dominated by small water-filled pores need more aeration for good root growth. Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Large and small pore space percentages in various sand/clay mixtures (after Harris et al. 1999)

There are three primary forms of pore spaces in a soil: aeration pores filled with air at or below field capacity; and, two types of capillary pores filled with water. Figure 2 provides semantic and size definitions. Capillary pores are divided among two size subgroups: tree-available water-filled pores; and, tree-unavailable water-filled pores. The tree-unavailable water resides in the smallest soil pores where the tree cannot exert enough force through transpiration to remove the pore water. Water is being held so tightly that the tree is unable to pull water into the roots. Figure 3.

# A Message From the President



Summer (and hopefully rain) is in the air! Trees Florida 2006 is right around the corner. For the first time, this annual conference will be in Lee County - Fort Myers. I welcome you to my backyard.

I grew up here, and hope you will enjoy the place too. If you, your tree loving friends or your employees have not gone to a Trees Florida conference, you simply

need to. If not this year, plan for next year. This conference will get you excited about trees.

The Tree Climbing Championship (TCC), where the best arborist skills in the state are showcased, is a component of Trees Florida 2006. The venue for the TCC is the historic botanical garden of the Thomas Edison and Henry Ford Winter Estates and that is nothing short of awesome.

Some of the TCC competition will be held in research trees that were literally planted by Thomas and Mina Edison! The botanical garden includes 4 National Champion tree species. One of the champion trees is a banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*) that was given to Thom-

as Edison by Harvey Firestone in 1925. How cool is that? I personally thank Chris Pendleton, President and CEO of the Estates, for being so gracious and willing to share this very special place for this important tree event.

Year after year, Trees Florida has great and varied speakers, provides excellent networking with colleagues of all kinds, and allows for the learning of old ways that work and new discoveries that help. Trees Florida is a joint effort of your ISA Florida Chapter and the Florida Urban Forestry Council. Lots of volunteer energy and time are committed to make Trees Florida an educational success....be a part of it!

The warming temperatures of Summer also bring us something that we have become all too familiar with....hurricanes or tropical cyclones. Are you ready for this year? The importance and value of tree research and arboriculture are galvanized with these storms. We have all learned a lot about the effects high winds have on trees....some of us have learned first hand on our own property. There is certainly more to learn. I believe that the effects of hurricanes on trees also provide additional support for your Florida Chapter ISA efforts to secure the licensing of arborists.

As we grow, progress and evolve in our 10th year as an ISA chapter, it is important to give thanks for those that make things happen along the way. It does take a large amount of work. There really are great positive synergies among our chapter members, educational instructors, certified arborists, business partners, the Board of Directors and chapter staff. Your chapter is dynamic and is heading in the right direction. Please get or stay active to make our chapter even better. I hope to see you at Trees Florida 2006!

*Rick Joyce*

*Florida Chapter ISA President*

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# In the News

## Gardening participation rises, retail sales fall

Record numbers of Americans participated in lawn and garden activities last year, according to the Nat'l. Gardening Assoc.'s (NGA) 2005 Nat'l. Gardening Survey. The survey found that 83%, or 91 million U.S. households, participated in 1 or more types of do-it-yourself indoor or outdoor lawn and garden activities in 2005. However, total lawn and garden retail sales for DIY projects saw a slight decrease in 2005: \$35.2 billion vs. \$36.8 billion in 2004. The drop in retail sales could reflect more reliance on professional landscape services, which NGA's numbers do not reflect. According to the American Nursery Landscape Association, Americans spent \$31.3 billion on professional landscape installation, construction, design and maintenance in 2003 -- a number that has grown 13% a year since 1998.

## Retail tree and shrub sales fall in 2005

Bruce Butterfield, Nat'l. Gardening Assoc.'s research director noticed a troubling trend in the organization's 2005 survey. "I'm thinking the green-goods category had a tougher time [in 2005] -- particularly trees and shrubs," he said. "That almost accounted for all the decline from 2004 to 2005. Planting of bigger plant material took a fairly big hit." Households purchasing flowering trees and shrubs fell from 12.3 million in 2004 to 9.1 million in 2005. Evergreen or leafy shrubs were sold to 6.4 million households in 2005, down from 9.8 million in 2004.



## Nurseries Spread *Phytophthora ramorum* to forests

University of California-Berkeley plant pathologists say genetic analysis of *Phytophthora ramorum* isolates indicate that the nursery industry may be responsible for unknowingly spreading the pathogen to California forests. Since the 1990s, the funguslike pathogen has killed hundreds of thousands of oaks and tanoaks along the Pacific Coast. "It appears that a single strain of *P. ramorum* was initially introduced in U.S. forests," said Kelly Ivors, former U.C.-Berkeley post-doctoral student now with N.C. State University. "Different strains exist in the European nursery trade, and at least 3 strains can be found in U.S. nurseries," Ivors said. "It's unknown how U.S. and European nurseries were originally infected, but the leading theory is imported host plant material," Ivors said. Experts' best guess is that the pathogen originated in the Indo-Malaysian region of Asia, but this has not been confirmed.

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# Letter to the Editor

## *Take the High Road*

Hi,

I am attaching a letter I wrote after the Trees Florida Conference last year. It may have gone unnoticed by everyone but landscape architects (LA), but a speaker made a very insulting comment about LAs during a presentation. He described us as the guys who stick pencils in their eyes and don't have a clue as to what is really going on. The comment was embarrassing and made me uncomfortable, to say the least, and angry that he represented all LAs as idiots. I spoke with another LA about the comment directly after the presentation and he felt the same as I did, that it was degrading and unprofessional.

I don't want to create negativity or make a big deal of this. However, I feel it is worth a mention to remind our members to be respectful of others. The numbers may be small, but there are distinguished landscape architects who have worked hard and played a part in the Chapter and continue to do so.

*Shirley Pearsall*

*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](mailto:Floridaisa@comcast.net) or mail to Florida Chapter ISA  
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 Sarasota, FL 34240*

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

# What Business Are You Really In?

By Les Fritz,  
CEO Fritz Brothers Tree Service



As I talk with new and current employees and with our customers I always try to emphasize that we are NOT in the “tree business”, “landscape business” or any other business except the business of “taking care of our customers” and giving them an experience like none other. I have always subscribed to this philosophy and while I would like to take credit for the concept, I simply can't. If one studies the most successful companies with the best reputations today, Disney Companies, The Ritz-Carlton etc., they all have one common theme and that is taking care of the customers at whatever the cost. While this “whatever the cost” philosophy may scare some, it's not as open ended as one may think. For example, in our small company we have a policy that allows anyone in the company to correct a customer perceived problem on the spot if it can be done for \$150.00 or less. This policy extends up to \$1000.00 before the owner is involved. To illustrate, tree crew A is working at Mrs. Smith's house and Mr. Jones the neighbor 10 houses away approaches and accuses tree crew A of running his mailbox over. Tree crew A is authorized to replace that mailbox with no questions asked provided it can be done so for less than \$150.00. The basic premise is that most folks are honest and if Mr. Jones implies that we ran his mailbox over then his perception quickly becomes reality in his mind, and everyone he talks to. I can't remember a time where I felt like we were being taken advantage of.

Taking a cue from Ken Blanchard and his book Customer Mania, there are some fairly simple steps to becoming a Customer Service Business as opposed to just another Tree Business. The four basic tenets of our philosophy are:

1. **Set your sights on the right target**  
Know and understand what you do best and stick with it.
2. **Treat customers the right way**  
Make their every experience with your company one in which they judge all others by. Become the golden standard.
3. **Treat employees the right way**  
Hire smart, pay well, enforce accountability, reward excellence, punish mediocrity.
4. **Build the right kind of leadership**  
Once you hire smart, get out of the way and let your people do their thing. The results will amaze you.

By following these simple steps you can move away from just becoming another “commodity service provider” and becoming a true resource and important part of your clients' property. ☺

## Arborist Safety and Productivity After the Hurricane

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June 27- Milton

June 29 - Jacksonville

July 11 - Miami Springs

July 13 - Ft. Lauderdale

August 29 - Orlando

August 31 - West Palm Beach

September 26 - St. Petersburg

September 28 - Ft. Myers

7 CEUs available

# TREE CLIMBING COMPETITION

## *At A Glance*

The Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Competition (FCTCC) is just around the corner. Taking place at the beautiful Edison and Ford Winter Estates in Ft. Myers on June 11, 2006 from 8am-4pm, the FCTCC is a great opportunity to see the best Florida climbers in action. Bring the entire family along as the family field day, which includes the kid's climb, arts and crafts, and a special Trail of Trees presentation by national speaker Tim Womick, will take place concurrently with the FCTCC.

In preparation for the FCTCC, a brief description of each event is provided below. For additional information about the rules and judging, please refer to the International website ([www.isa-arbor.com](http://www.isa-arbor.com)). So remember to save the date for the FCTCC, and come cheer on the climbers and support arboriculture in Florida!



3. The Pole Pruner Station – The contestant must reach the station, lanyard in, and then ring the bell using the working end of a pole pruner.
4. The Limb Walk Station – To complete the station correctly, the contestant must start the station by touching the predetermined mark on the limb with at least one foot. Then the contestant must walk out on the limb, lanyard in if required, ring the bell with a handsaw, walk back in on the limb, and finish the station by touching the predetermined mark again without activating the buzzer. The contestant, once past the predetermined mark, must walk on and keep in contact with the limb at all times.
5. The Landing Station – At this final station, the contestant must sound a horn or bell by hand and then perform a controlled descent, landing on a target on the ground.

### **Aerial Rescue Event**

The Aerial Rescue is a timed event that tests the contestant's ability to climb and safely lower a climber who is unable to descend without assistance. The standard rescue scenario is that the incident has just occurred, and the contestant, as first responder, has to use all relevant techniques to ensure the rescue process does not exacerbate the situation and that the injured climber is lowered carefully and efficiently to waiting emergency medical technicians. The injured climber (represented by a dummy) is installed in the tree with a regulation climbing line and saddle approximately 20 to 25 feet above the ground. The contestant must enter the tree using a previously installed line located approximately 15 to 20 feet from the injured worker.

### **Throwline Event**

The Throwline is a timed event that tests the contestants ability to accurately place a throwline and climbing line in a tree approximately 40 and 60 feet high. The contestant attempts to toss a throwline through two of six targets. Targets can be located on a single tree, three on each side; or in multiple trees as long as there are two distinct sets of three targets. The targets are worth 7, 5, 3 points respectively, depending on the difficulty of the throw. Each contestant is allowed unlimited throws within 6 minutes, but contestants can score in only one target on each side of the tree.

### **Work Climb Event**

The Work Climb tests the contestant's ability to move about the tree using a tree-climbing rope and saddle. The contestant starts from a staging area in the tree and is required to visit five work stations throughout the tree, performing a specified task at each station. Each station is equipped with a bell; the contestant must ring the bell before continuing to the next station.

1. The Handsaw Station – The contestant must reach the station, lanyard in if required, and ring the bell with a handsaw before continuing to the next station.
2. The Limb Toss Station – This station is equipped with two 12- to 18-inch sections of limb for each climber and a 30- to 48-inch diameter target on the ground. The contestant must reach the station, lanyard in, ring the bell with a handsaw, call for "all clear" and receive confirmation that all is clear from the head judge prior to throwing the first limb at the target on the ground. The contestant may not throw two limbs at the target at the same time.

*Tree Climbing Competition, continued on page 7*

# Lobate Scale

Adapted from "Featured Creatures", UF Nematode/Entomology Department and DPI

Authors: F.W. Howard University of Florida; Robert Pember-ton, USDA; Avas Hamon, Division of Plant Industry; Greg S. Hodges, Division of Plant Industry; Bryan Steinberg, University of Florida; Catharine M. Mannion, University of Florida; David McLean, Broward Community College and Nova Southeastern University; Jeanette Wofford, Cooper City Arborist

Lobate lac scale (*Paratrichardina lobata*), a species of scale insect new to Florida, is potentially one of the most devastating pests of trees and shrubs in the state's history. The lobate lac scale, *Paratrichardina lobata* (Chamberlin) (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Coccoidea: Kerriidae), a scale insect native to India and Sri Lanka, was found for the first time in Florida in August 1999 by personnel of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry (DPI) (Hamon 2001).

The mature females of *P. lobata* are about 1.5-2 mm long, and about the same width. The body has two pairs of prominent lobes. To the practiced eye, this scale insect's x-shaped appearance is discernable, even without magnification. The first instars are elongate-oval, deep red, and about 0.4 mm long. The characteristic lobate pattern develops in the second instar.

Since the mature females of scale insects are wingless, they play no role in dispersal of populations to occupy new host plants. Scale insects rely mostly on passive dispersal of the crawler stage via air currents. Phoresis (being carried by birds and other animals) may be of some importance in some species. Undoubtedly, movement of infested host plants from one locality to the next is a key factor in spreading scale insect pests in urban areas.

*P. lobata* has been found mostly on woody dicotyledonous plants. It infests the woody portions of twigs and small branches and less frequently main stems of usually < 2 cm in diameter, but usually not branches or main stems of > 2 cm in diameter. It has not been observed on foliage.

On highly susceptible hosts, the scale insects are crowded, forming a contiguous mass that appears as a dark, lumpy crust. On wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), a highly susceptible host, up to 42 mature females have been counted per 1 cm segment of twig. Sooty mold covers the branches, the insects themselves, and occurs in patches on the foliage. Dense infestations are associated with branch dieback of some plant species, and in severe cases, highly infested shrubs and small trees have died. Some plant species appear to tolerate dense infestations, but this may be illusory, as the long-term effects of such infestations are not yet known.

Plants at different sites have been exposed to infestations for different periods and infestation levels are highly variable. Differences in susceptibility have not been determined experimentally. However, certain species appear to be highly susceptible, including certain natives, e.g., wax-myrtle (*M. cerifera*), buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*), strangler-fig (*Ficus aurea*), myrsine (*Myrsine guianensis*), red bay (*Persea borbonia*), and wild-coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*); popular exotic ornamental plants, e.g., black-olive (*Bucida buceras*), Indian laurel (*Ficus microcarpa*), and Benjamin fig (*F. benjamina*). Virtually nothing has been published on the biology or control of this scale species. It has rapidly become a major pest in southeastern Florida, and it is urgent to initiate research on it. We have seen no evidence that this scale insect species has natural enemies in Florida.

Unpublished results of an experiment conducted at the University of Florida Fort Lauderdale Research & Education Center, indicated a root drench with the systemic insecticide imidacloprid effectively controlled *P. lobata* infesting large Benjamin fig trees. Further studies are being conducted to refine this method, and to test horticultural oils and additional chemical control methods.

Check out the following website for the long list of potential hosts and photos:

[http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/orn/scales/lobate\\_lac.htm](http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/orn/scales/lobate_lac.htm) ☞



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*Tree Climbing Competition, continued from page 5*

### **Belayed Speed Climb Event**

The Speed Climb tests the contestant's ability to climb a predetermined route from the ground to about 60 feet up a tree with a belayed climbing line attached for safety. The event is timed, and the contestant who reaches and rings the bell at the top of the course in the least amount of time wins.

### **Secured Footlock Event**

The Secured Footlock measures the contestant's ability to perform a vertical ascent into a tree using a Prusik hitch or other approved friction hitch for fall protection and the footlock rope-climbing method on a doubled climbing line. The heights are 15 meters for the men's event and 12 meters for the women's event. The event is timed, with a maximum time limit of 60 seconds, and the contestant with the fastest time wins.

### **Masters' Challenge**

The Masters' Challenge is the championship round of the competition. The top men and women finishers from the preliminary round advance to the Masters' Challenge to compete for

the title. The Masters' Challenge is designed to judge the contestant's overall productivity and skill with a rope and saddle in the tree. At the head timer's signal, the contestant enters the designated work area. The contestant must perform a pre-climb inspection of the tree, set a climbing line, and then enter the tree. The contestant proceeds to three or four work stations in the tree. At each station, the contestant must ring a bell before continuing to the next station. Two or three bells must be rung using a handsaw and one with a pole pruner hanging in the tree at that station. One of the stations is equipped with a plumb bob suspended from the limb. If the contestant puts too much weight on the limb, causing the plumb to drop and activate the buzzer, no points are earned for performing the task. A maximum time to complete the event is specified in advance. The climb is timed to assess overall productivity, but the Master's Challenge is not a speed event. *✂*



#### **Inventory Arborist**

An entry-level urban forester position involves working as a member of one of our project teams, conducting street tree and park tree inventories for communities throughout the United States. Applicants must have a minimum two-year degree in forestry, urban forestry, arboriculture, or related degree. Excellent tree identification skills and computer literacy required.

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#### **Utility Arborist / Field Inspector**

A utility arborist position involves working as a liaison with a utility and its line clearance contractor. Other duties include notifying property owners of pending work, patrolling ROWs and prescribing vegetation management needs, and participating in storm assessment and restoration efforts. Candidate must have background in forestry, horticulture, or related field. Excellent tree identification skills and computer literacy required.

#### **Contact:**

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727-846-0463 (fax)

## Florida Chapter Education Update: Safety Training Abounds

*Michael Marshall*  
*Education Committee Chair*

The Florida Chapter education schedule for 2006 is moving along very quickly. We are almost half way through 2006 already and have some great programs coming up this summer and fall. Of course, everything in Florida this time of year is hurricane dependent, but we are all hoping for a year of less trauma and drama in 2006.

The biggest news of the year in education is the eight safety programs being offered this summer and early fall throughout the state. The workshops are titled "Arborist Safety and Productivity: In the Aftermath of a Hurricane" and are a joint venture between the Florida Chapter ISA, the University of Florida and the Division of Forestry. Instructors Bruce & Lita Smith will expose arborists to cutting, climbing, and rigging techniques to help them work safer during storm clean-up. Topics will include: ANSI Z-133 safety standard, personal protective equipment, post hurricane tree damage scenarios and much more. One of the most exciting aspects of these training opportunities is that they are partially funded by a grant from the Division of Forestry, and as such, are offered at less than half of the normal ISA seminar cost. Business owners and municipalities cannot afford to miss this one time opportunity to get this essential safety training. Workshops begin June 27th in Milton and conclude September 28th in Fort Myers with visits to Jacksonville, Miami Springs, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, West Palm Beach, and Saint Petersburg in between.

In September, the Florida Chapter ISA will be offering a brand new seminar titled "Planting the Urban Forest – Tree Planting and Establishment". This workshop will be offered in three locations throughout the state including Boca Raton, Tampa and Pensacola the week of September 18th. Topics will include: urban tree inventory, soil and site evaluation, urban design to fit trees, and much more. This unique workshop will feature both indoor education and outdoor demonstrations. Watch your mailbox for workshop information this summer.

The 2006 Education schedule will conclude this October and November with the always popular Coast Series Seminars. This year the Coast series will be visiting Jacksonville, Fort Lauderdale, Key West, and Orlando. Yes, your education committee knows there is no actual coast in Orlando but has decided to not hold that against our friends in the middle of the state.

This year's program will be as good as ever with topics such as: construction damage and restoration techniques, marketing a multi-year pruning program, tree biology and much more. More information, including exact dates and locations will be available in early fall.

The 2006 Florida Chapter ISA Education schedule will visit more cities than ever with plans to visit Tampa, Orlando, Tallahassee, Ft. Lauderdale, Sarasota, Ft. Myers, West Palm Beach, Pensacola, Key West, Jacksonville, and more. For more information on upcoming programs visit [www.floridaisa.org](http://www.floridaisa.org) and keep your eye on the education schedule published in each newsletter. If you have any ideas or questions about Florida Chapter educational opportunities please contact me at [michael@marshalltrees.com](mailto:michael@marshalltrees.com). ☞



*"Chef" Dr. Kim Coder discusses soil compaction with participants at the recent Healthcare or Senior Trees Seminar this past March.*

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GERALDINE HOYT

C. WAY HOYT





## Volunteer Arborists Lend a Helping Hand

Volunteer arborists are assisting in a unique storm restoration effort. The Gulf Coast Tree Assessment (GCTA) project has volunteers traveling to Mississippi and Louisiana to work in teams assessing storm damaged trees, as well as developing treatment and rebuilding plans. Training received during this project provides each of these volunteers with valuable knowledge to utilize in their home communities when a natural disaster strikes.

Most of the trees in the Gulf coast were damaged by standing salt water, although the winds and heavy machinery used during cleanup also caused damage. Volunteers with the GCTA project look for trees that can be saved, offer suggestions to bring those trees back to full health, and help develop replacement plans for those trees that are lost. The project was organized through a collaborative effort involving several government agencies as well as community and non-profit organizations. These groups are working together to provide funding, equipment, training, and volunteers.

So far, five groups totaling 17 volunteers have participated in the GCTA program, and many more have signed up to offer their assistance. The list of potential volunteers includes arborists from all over the United States as, well as those from other countries. Once assigned to a group, the volunteers must commit for an eight to ten-day period to help assist with the program. After a one-day training session, they begin their work assessing the storm damaged trees in their assigned areas.

Volunteer teams use handheld computers and GPS equipment to record data including location, tree species and immediate care recommendations. The information collected is transferred to an online data management program, then analyzed and compiled into a list of priorities to give back to the communities to help guide in the rebuilding effort. Information is also being saved to help with future storm-related events in other areas.

Goals of the program include avoiding unnecessary removal of healthy trees. Many times, cleanup automatically involves removing all the trees in an affected area. The volunteer arborists are able go through and find trees that are salvageable and recommend treatment.

Another goal is tree replacement. While volunteers are assessing the existing tree conditions and maintenance, they are also looking for areas where trees could be replaced. They look for places to put more weather-resistant trees to help prevent this level of destruction from happening again. Salvage and replacement are starting points for the rebuilding of these Gulf Coast communities' urban forests.

Though much work has been done, there are still many communities in need of this project. The project plans to continue sending assessment groups through the summer for as long as work is available. The ultimate goal is to build greener urban areas by helping communities recover one tree at a time.

Organizations involved in the Gulf Coast Tree Assessment project include: the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA); Society of Municipal Arborists (SMA); Davey Resource Group; Alabama Cooperative Extension; Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI); Geospatial Information Technology Association (GITA); Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry; Mississippi Forestry Commission; NUCFAC; USDA Forest Service, Region 8; USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, Urban and Community Forestry; Coastal Land Trust and USDA Forest Service Southern Center for Urban Forestry.



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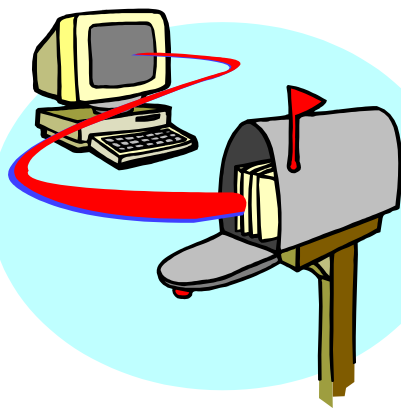
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## Florida Chapter ISA - 2006 Education Schedule

Date	Subject	Location (s)
June 10-13	Trees Florida	Ft. Myers
June 27	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Milton
June 29	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Jacksonville
July 11	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Miami Springs
July 13	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Ft. Lauderdale
August 29	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Orlando
August 31	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	West Palm Beach
Sept 26	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	St. Petersburg
Sept 28	Arborist Safety and Productivity after the Hurricane	Ft. Myers
Sept 2006	Planting the Urban Forest	West Palm Beach, Tampa, Pensacola
Oct/Nov 2006	Coast Series Tree Seminars	Ft. Lauderdale, Key West, Orlando, Jacksonville

## 2006 Certification Exam Schedule

The **FLORIDA CHAPTER** of **ISA** is pleased to announce our revised 2006 schedule of Certification exams and Study Guide review sessions. See the chart below for the site nearest you. This schedule is subject to change as additional tests and review sessions may be added.

Date	Exam / Class	Location	Time	Proctor or Instructors	Last Date to Register	Cost
June 3, 2006	Exam	Duval County Extension 1010 N. McDuff Avenue Jacksonville, FL 32254	7:30 a.m. to Noon	Larry Figart and Becky Jordi	May 19, 2006	\$125/ \$225
June 11, 2006	Exam	Sanibel Harbour Resort 17260 Harbour Point Dr. Ft. Myers. FL 33908	7:30 a.m. to Noon	Norm Easey and Glenda Hall	May 26, 2006	\$125/ \$225
August 19, 2006	Exam	Orange Cty. Ext. 2350 E Michigan St Orlando, FL 32806	8:30 a.m. to Noon	Norm Easey and Betsy Penalosa	August 4, 2006	\$125/ \$225

For an application to any of the exams, call the ISA Office in Champaign, IL at 888-472-8733.  
 To register for the review class call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941-342-0153.  
 To purchase an ISA Certification Study Guide, call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941-342-0153.

The ISA Illinois must receive your application & exam fees **TWELVE WORKING DAYS** prior to the exam date. **NO EXCEPTIONS!** (ISA Illinois is closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and the day after, and Christmas Day) **\*\*\*PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED\*\*\*** VISA/MC/AMEX accepted. US FUNDS ONLY

# Welcome!

## New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the new Florida Chapter ISA members as of March 1, 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
Atkins	Michael	HALLENDALE	FL
Benton	Tom	TAMARAC	FL
Browning	Bradley	FT. MYERS	FL
Buchanan	Emily	CORAL SPRINGS	FL
Campbell	Michael Adam	MIDDLEBURG	FL
Castro	Alexander	WEST PALM BEACH	FL
Croce	Robin	PLANTATION	FL
Davis	William	JACKSONVILLE	FL
D'Emilio	Alice	BOYNTON BEACH	FL
Gamez	Jennifer	NAPLES	FL
Gonzalez	Irain	MIAMI	FL
Hollingworth	Clayton	SAN ANTONIO	TX
Hutchinson	Van	POMPANO BEACH	FL
Kane	Brian	BOCA RATON	FL
Kinda	Roberta	OAKLAND PARK	FL
Kline	Paul	NICEVILLE	FL
Koon	Andrew	ST. PETERSBURG	FL
Luker	Robin	MIAMI	FL
MacMeeken	Gary	SEMINOLE	FL
Morris	JC	DUNEDIN	FL
Palmer	Robert	HOLLYWOOD	FL
Rosson	Edward	McDONOUGH	GA
Swenson	Scott	JUPITER	FL
Weston	Michael	FORT MYERS	FL
Whitley	David	NAVARRE	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.



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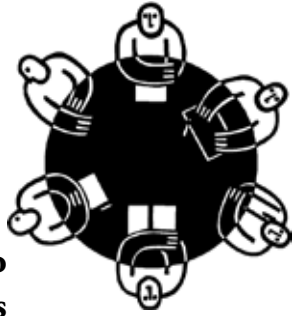
<i>Alturas Native Nursery</i> Alturas/863-326-5639	<i>John Deere Landscapes</i> Parrish/941-737-2305
<i>BE-MAC Farms</i> Odessa/813-920-2247	<i>Keystone Farms</i> Tampa/813-920-0894
<i>Bent Oak Farm</i> Ocala/352-245-5429	<i>Marshall Tree Farm</i> Morrison/800-786-1422
<i>Cannon Trees, Inc.</i> Brooksville/352-279-9709	<i>Nature Coast Tree Corp</i> Bell/386-935-9349
<i>Champion Tree Farm</i> Gainesville/352-375-6001	<i>SMR Farms</i> Bradenton/941-708-3322
<i>D.H. Keen, Inc.</i> Lake Wales/863-692-1009	<i>Skinner Nurseries</i> Bunnell/800-741-2020
<i>Ellenton Nursery Growers</i> Parrish/863-326-5639	<i>Southern Pride Tree Farm</i> Bell/386-935-3636
<i>FMT Farms</i> Brooksville/352-799-0056	<i>Stewart's Tree Service</i> Brooksville/352-796-3426
<i>Fort Drum Growers</i> McAlpin/386-776-2727	<i>The Magnolia Company</i> Barberville/800-880-4662
<i>Huntsman Tree Supplier</i> Brooksville/352-754-5295 Lake City/386-963-2225	<i>Turner Tree &amp; Landscape</i> Bradenton/941-721-3597
	<i>Walsh Brokerage</i> Parrish/863-326-5639

#### Associate Members

<i>Braun Horticulture</i>	<i>Grass Roots Nurseries</i>
<i>Caretree Systems</i>	<i>Seaworld</i>
<i>Cherokee Manufacturing</i>	<i>Jack Siebenthaler</i>
<i>General Cordage</i>	<i>Sunrise Landscape</i>
<i>Graco Fertilizer Company</i>	<i>Treemart</i>

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](http://www.rootsplusgrowers.org)

## Florida Chapter Board Updates



### The Chapter Continues to Welcome Board Members – Both New and Old

The Florida Chapter president, Rick Joyce, appointed Ed Gilman of the University of Florida and Don Winsett of Stiles Corporation as At-Large Board members for 2006. This is Don Winsett's first Board appointment, whereas Ed Gilman will be serving his third year as an At-Large member. Also new on board is Janet Mayland as the new Florida Urban Forestry Council Representative. Janet Mayland will serve a three year term. The Board extends an enthusiastic welcome to these 3 members, and looks forward to their contributions.

### Lobbyist Found

The Board has hired the lobbyist Ross A. McVoy to represent its interest in the state legislature in Tallahassee. Mr. McVoy hails from Akerman Senterfitt Attorneys at Law, one of the largest legal firms in the state. The Board is thrilled to have partnered with such a renown and established legal team, and is confident that the best effort to achieve arborist licensure will be put forward.

### Close But No Cigar

This past March saw Executive Director Norm Easey, International Liaison Representative Michael Marshall and a Gaylord Oprey Orlando Representative present the Florida Chapter's bid for the 2011 International conference at the International Board of Director's meeting. It was hard fought, but alas the 2011 International conference bid went to the City of Brisbane, Australia. No amount of Florida Key lime pie could overcome the fact that International was long overdue in selecting an international location for its conference. The Florida Chapter wishes the City of Brisbane success in hosting the 2011 conference. The Florida Chapter will be eligible to bid again in 2011 as ISA regulation limits Chapters to only one bid every 5 years.

### Board Determines Future Direction of Chapter

The Board of Directors decided to pursue two separate, but equally significant goals in the coming years. First is the endowment of a chair at the University of Florida in an effort to ensure a continuing arboriculture research presence in Florida in the decades to come. Second is the construction of a Florida Chapter facility that would house staff and serve as a training center. Both goals are enormously expensive and will require careful planning and a great deal of dedication. However, if these goals are achieved, they will propel the arboriculture industry in Florida upwards to a higher standard.

### FL-ISA Collaborates with St. Petersburg City Beautiful Committee

The Florida Chapter assisted the St. Petersburg City Beautiful Committee in its production of a palm pruning video. Specifically, At-Large member Ed Gilman reviewed the script, and Consulting Arborist Representative Joe Samnik assisted on the set. The Chapter's logo and website will appear in the video credits. The Board is currently considering further collaboration with the committee. ☺

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## 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](http://www.floridaisa.comcast.net)

# Consultant's Corner

By Joe Samnik, Consulting Arborist



## Representing the Enemy

As unbridled growth continues to sweep across Florida, opportunities for consulting assignments with developers and builders abound.

It seems at first blush that this family of clientele reduce themselves to two categories. One category is the client who realizes that tree preservation is a great thing. Their sales are made faster and at a greater profit with the preservation of site trees. This type of client is motivated to preserve trees – at almost any cost. The other category is those clients that are forced to preserve trees because they are required to do so by tree ordinances. This type of client considers the entire process of tree preservation as a necessary evil, and approaches the system with great disdain.

Either way the trees must be preserved, or God forbid mitigated, in some type of manner. (As an aside to this article, I have noted that most “tree mitigation money” does not go to tree or tree issues; rather, to other “capital improvements” needed in a community – otherwise we would not have over-worked, underpaid governmental arborists trying to do the impossible while maintaining a positive attitude. But that subject is fodder for another article).

It also seems apparent that the matter of tree preservation or mitigation, at some point in the time line of compliance with tree ordinances, boils down to negotiations with our governmental colleagues.

Presumably, both sides of the matter, the consultant retained by the developer or builder and the governmental arborist representing the interests of the City or County elected officials, meet to discuss and negotiate certain specificity to satisfy a mandated or desired end – tree preservation or sustainability.

There are usually required hoops that must be jumped through. Meetings, both private and public, hearings, zoning, variances, DRC's... The list goes on... and so do the promises to adhere to the negotiated details of tree matters, especially preservation issues.

But, the chilling and prevailing reality is that the clients who are not motivated to preserve trees often break their promises. And they get away with it. This is due in large part to the limited resources of government to enforce their own ordinances, if in fact they have them or if they are of any consequence.

Broken promises, dead trees. No repercussions or accountability. We all lose. Especially if you were the consultant on the job – it's all about your credibility – your brand name. Are you representing the enemy?

The successful consultants have at least two things in common. One, they invoice over a million dollars in fees annually. Two, they consider money as a by-product of their service. The more they concentrate on service, the more money they make. Not the other way around.

The question then becomes which of the two typical clients do you wish to represent? The motivated client or the client that “complies” because it is required by ordinance. Both pay a fee, but only one requires our service.

I have found myself representing the “wrong” client more than once. Often, I did not know it until it was too late. There were many downsides to these engagements. One downside was that the same type of “wrong” client kept calling me. Birds of a feather flock together...

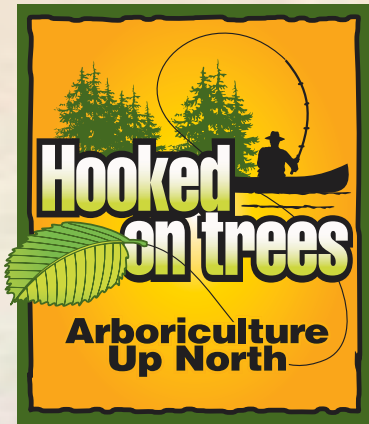
Turning this situation around was not easily accomplished.

One of the things you may wish to consider is qualifying the prospective client on the first telephone call made to you. Ask point blank what his intentions are: your services or your time? Tell him point blank that your practice is limited to clientele motivated to preserve and comply. Inform him that your word (to government officials) is your bond, and that any funny stuff will immediately lead to you leaving the assignment.

Get your fees upfront, or half down (a retainer). This way you will not “be into your client” for your fees if you need to withdraw from the assignment. Keep ahead of your client with regard to your fees, invoice before your retainer runs out. Inform the governmental arborist that you will notify him immediately if you withdraw from the assignment. Your client will get the message. I've written numerous letters to City and County Commissioners, as well as governmental arborists, informing them to no longer associate my good name with an assignment. This action will alert them that something is wrong, and keep your good name unsullied.

While the shift may be gradual, and sometimes painfully slow, the motivated client seeking your services will start knocking on your door. Your image will blossom. Your profits will soar, and your good name shall be associated with tree preservation and sustainable urban forestry.

Author Walt Kelly wrote “We have met the enemy and he is us”. He was talking about pollution in a Pogo comic strip, but he may well have been speaking about us in our consultation practices. ☞



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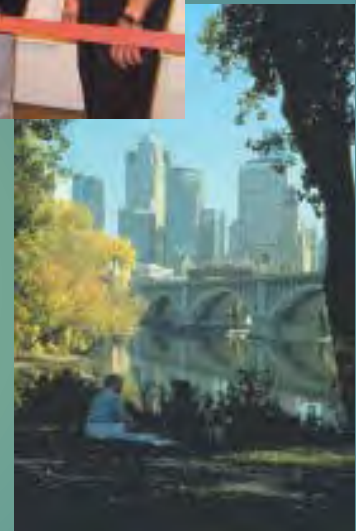


Photo courtesy of Greater Minneapolis Convention & Visitors Association

## Hot Topic for 2006

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# Nitrogen Deficiency in Palms

By Timothy K. Broschat,  
Professor, Environmental Horticulture Department,  
University of Florida

*This document is part 1 of a 6 part series covering nutritional deficiencies in palms.*

## Symptoms

Nitrogen (N) deficiency begins as a uniform light green discoloration of the oldest leaves. As the deficiency progresses, younger leaves will also become discolored. When the entire crown except for the spear leaf is affected, leaves will become progressively lighter in color and may be nearly white. Growth virtually stops when N deficiency is severe, but the palms may linger in this state for a considerable length of time. In older palms in the landscape or field, canopy size becomes greatly reduced, very light green in color, and the trunk will taper (pencil-pointing).

## Cause

In most mineral soils, N deficiency is typically caused by insufficient N in the soil. However, substrates used in container production of palms often contain a high percentage of organic components such as bark or peat. Since these components have a high carbon to nitrogen ratio, the microbes that break them down require an external source of N to do so. These microbes very effectively compete with palm roots for any available N in the soil and are the primary reason why N deficiency is such a persistent problem in container production. Water soluble N sources are also highly leachable in most container substrates, thus greatly compounding the problem.

## Occurrence

Nitrogen deficiency is by far the most important deficiency encountered in container production of palms, and all palm species are susceptible when grown in containers. However, N deficiency is relatively uncommon in the field or landscape. In *Adonidia merrillii*, *Ravenea rivularis*, *Ptychosperma* spp., and *Veitchia* spp. growing in the field or landscape, N deficiency is the most common nutrient deficiency. However, even in these species, it is seldom a serious problem.

## Diagnostic Techniques

Nitrogen deficiency is easily diagnosed by symptoms alone, although leaf nutrient analysis can also be helpful. Nitrogen deficiency can be confused with Fe or S deficiency, although the chlorosis in those deficiencies is typically most severe on the youngest leaves. The reverse is true for N deficiency.

Soil analysis is not particularly useful for diagnosing palm nutrient deficiencies, since palm nutrient symptomology often bears little resemblance to soil nutrient profiles.

## Management

Nitrogen deficiency in palms is easily prevented or treated. In container production, use of controlled-release fertilizers is highly recommended to reduce losses due to leaching. Injection of water-soluble N into irrigation water at a rate of 150 to 200 ppm is an alternative, but research has generally shown that controlled-release fertilizers result in more rapid growth with less leaching loss of N into the environment. Although N can be taken up in either ammonium or nitrate form, most palms grow better with urea or ammonium than nitrate. However, a mixture of ammonium or urea and nitrate is excellent for palms. For container production, an analysis of approximately 18N-6P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-12K<sub>2</sub>O is recommended.

In field production or in the landscape, N deficiency is rather uncommon and the rapid growth caused by high N fertilization can upset the nutrient balance within the palm. For that reason, fertilizers used for palms in the landscape or field nursery should have an analysis of about 8-2P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-12K<sub>2</sub>O+4Mg with micronutrients. Because water soluble N is readily leached through most soils in Florida, 100% of the N should be in controlled release form. Commonly used sources include sulfur-coated urea, urea-formaldehyde, resin-coated urea, or resin-coated ammonium salts. Fertilizers should be broadcast uniformly throughout the area under the canopy, or in landscape situations, throughout the entire landscape.

Existing N deficiencies in container or mineral soils can be corrected by using the fertilizers mentioned above. Unlike other nutrient deficiencies, N-deficient leaves will usually regain their normal green coloration when appropriately fertilized. Foliar sprays with urea or ammonium or nitrate salts can also be used to quickly re-green N-deficient palms. ☞



# Trees Florida 2006 on the Horizon

Months have flown by, and we now find ourselves in the enviable position of being less than a month away from Trees Florida 2006. The stage has been set to make this year's conference an event to remember. The luxurious Sanibel Harbour Resort and Spa in Ft. Myers will host the event, and besides providing beautiful accommodations, it boasts a sprawling oceanfront porch that will inspire all to lounge and enjoy a beverage of choice at sunset.

This year's conference is jammed packed with activities for all ages and interests. The conference kicks off with the 3rd Annual Over-40 Tree Climbing Championship, where competition for the Lorax will be fierce. Sunday, June 12th is the official "fun" day of the conference as attendees and their families can challenge themselves with some deep-sea fishing or partake in some eco-tourism by taking a kayak tour. Not to mention that the Florida Chapter Tree Climbing Competition and the Family Fun Field Day will also be held that day at the historic Edison and Ford Winter Estates. This year's Family Fun Field Day will include a not-to-be-missed special presentation of "Trail of Trees" by renowned speaker Tim Womick. The day is capped off with the President's BBQ, where the only thing that is required is a large appetite. Sunday activities at the Edison

and Ford Winter Estates are open to all. Registration is not required, just show up and enjoy the day's events.

The festivities continue on Monday, June 13th as the FUFCA and the FL-ISA will celebrate their 15th and 10th year anniversary, respectively, with a cake during the Awards Luncheon. Later that day, attendees are invited to a light hors d'oeuvre reception, where they will get the opportunity to peruse the exhibition booths and meet the exhibitors. The anniversary celebration will continue later that night at 8pm when FUFCA and FL-ISA host a hospitality suite open to all attendees.

The fun wraps up on Tuesday with the lunch with exhibitors. This is the last opportunity to take a look at all the booths, and to exchange business cards with new acquaintances. Of course, don't forget that the Sanibel Harbour Resort and Spa has a world class spa to help melt all of your troubles away.

Last but not least, it is important to not forget the main reason for attending Trees Florida ... an excellent education program. This year's program boasts 4 nationally renowned speakers, not to mention over a dozen accomplished speakers from Florida. This year also offers more diversity than ever; with 4 breakout sessions on Monday and 3 on Tuesday, it is now easier than ever to customize Trees Florida to personal preferences.

So, come with your family and be a part of the fun. This is no doubt the perfect way to usher the summer season in. See you in Sanibel! ☺

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# Tree Planting

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

The following article is provided in English and Spanish and is intended for you to copy and give to your clients after you have planted their trees or for those who simply want information on how to plant trees.



Think of the tree you just purchased as a lifetime investment. How well your tree grows depends on the type of tree, location, and care you provide when the tree is planted. Proper site preparation followed by water supply will allow the tree to be established faster and better.

**How much water does my tree need?** As a general rule, each watering should provide 2 to 3 gallons of water per inch of caliper.

**How often does my tree need to be watered?** If you are planting a 2 to 4 inch diameter tree, you need to apply water daily for 1 month; every other day for 3 months; weekly for 5 months or until established. Rainfall of one inch or more, which occurs during the last 5 month period, can substitute for one weekly watering. Also, depending on the intensity of our spring drought, spring watering may be required for a few years following planting. Check the following website for more information about tree establishment: <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/planting/>

**What does established mean?** In the establishment period, twigs and the trunk grow slower than they did before transplanting. When their growth rates become more or less consistent from one year to the next, the tree is considered established. At this point, depending on the species, the tree should survive without any additional help.

Carefully follow these simple steps, and you can significantly reduce the stress placed on a tree at the time of planting. Before you begin planting the tree, be sure you have had all underground utilities located prior to digging.

1. Dig a shallow, broad planting hole. Make the hole wide, as much as 3 times the diameter of the root ball but only as deep as the root ball. It is important to make the hole wide because the roots on the newly establishing tree must push through surrounding soil in order to establish. On most planting sites, the existing soil has been compacted and is

unsuitable for healthy root growth. Breaking up the soil around the tree provides the newly emerging roots room to expand into the field soil.

2. Identify the root flare which is defined as the top-most root  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or larger. This root should be placed at or above grade after the tree has been planted (Figure 1).
3. If the tree is planted too deeply, the tree will have difficulty surviving because of a lack of oxygen. In the long run, this could result in the death of the tree.
4. Straighten the tree in the hole. Before you backfill, view the tree from several directions to confirm that the tree is straight.
5. Fill the hole firmly using the same soil that you dug out of the hole. Do not amend the backfill soil. Fill the hole taking care to firmly pack the soil to eliminate air pockets that may cause roots to dry out. To avoid this problem, add the soil a few inches at a time and settle with water. Continue this process until the hole is filled and the tree is firmly planted. It is not recommended to apply fertilizer at the time of planting.
6. Construct an irrigation berm to confine water to the top of the root ball only. Often you can use the remaining soil that was dug out of the planting hole. The berm should be 4 to 5 inches above grade and be placed at the edge of the root ball.
7. Stake the tree only if the tree will not stand straight on its own. There are many staking systems, but always use a flexible tie material which holds the tree upright providing flexibility and minimizing injury to the trunk. Remember to remove the stakes as soon as possible, usually within 3 to 4 months, and no later than 12 months following planting.
8. Mulch the base of the tree 3 to 4 inches from the trunk. Mulch is a simple organic matter applied to the area at the base of the tree. In general our soils are very low in organic matter, and thus adding organic matter on top of the soil will increase the soil fertility. A 2 to 4 inch layer is ideal, but be sure that the root ball is not covered (Figure 2). This is important in order to allow water infiltration through the root ball and to avoid trunk rot. It is recommended to apply at least 2 feet in diameter (preferably 3 feet) for each inch of tree trunk diameter. To encourage rapid establishment, the minimum diameter should be 8 feet for trees with a trunk diameter less than 3 inches.

*Tree Planting, continued on page 22*

# La siembra de árboles

Henrique Mayer,  
Miami-Dade

IFAS Agente de Extensión

ISA Comité Hispano

Revisión: Dr. Carlos Balerdi  
y Rubén Regalado,  
Miami-Dade IFAS



*El siguiente artículo está disponible en Inglés y Español con la intención de que lo distribuyan entre sus clientes una vez que hayan sembrado sus árboles o para aquellos que simplemente buscan información sobre cómo plantar los árboles.*

Piense en el árbol que acaba de comprar como una inversión a largo plazo. Cuán bien el mismo crecerá dependerá del tipo de árbol, ubicación, y cuidado que le dio cuando lo plantó. Una preparación adecuada del lugar de siembra y un buen suministro de agua permitirán que el árbol se establezca más rápido y mejor.

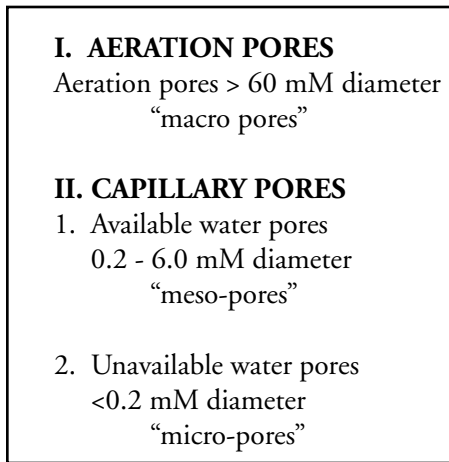
**¿Cuánta agua necesita el árbol?** Por regla general, cada riego deberá de proveer de 2 a 4 galones de agua (7.6 a 15.2 litros) por cada pulgada (2.5 centímetros) de diámetro del tallo.

**¿Cuán a menudo el árbol necesita ser regado?** Si usted está sembrando un árbol de 2 a 4 pulgadas de diámetro (5 a 10 centímetros) necesitará aplicar agua todos los días durante el primer mes; cada dos días por los siguientes 3 meses y una vez por semana hasta que el árbol se establezca. Las lluvias de una pulgada o más que ocurran durante los últimos cinco meses podrán sustituir el riego semanal. Dependiendo de la severidad de la sequía en la primavera, también deberá de aplicar agua en la siguiente primavera por algunos años después de la siembra.

**¿Qué significa que el árbol está establecido?** Durante el período de establecimiento, las ramitas y el tallo crecerán lentamente después del trasplante. Cuando la tasa de crecimiento es más o menos constante de un año para el otro se considera que el árbol está establecido. En ese momento, dependiendo de la especie, el árbol debe sobrevivir sin ningún tipo de ayuda.

Siga cuidadosamente los siguientes pasos y así reducirá significativamente el estrés que el árbol pueda sufrir durante la siembra. Antes de sembrar el árbol y abrir el hoyo asegúrese que ha identificado todas las instalaciones públicas localizadas debajo de tierra.

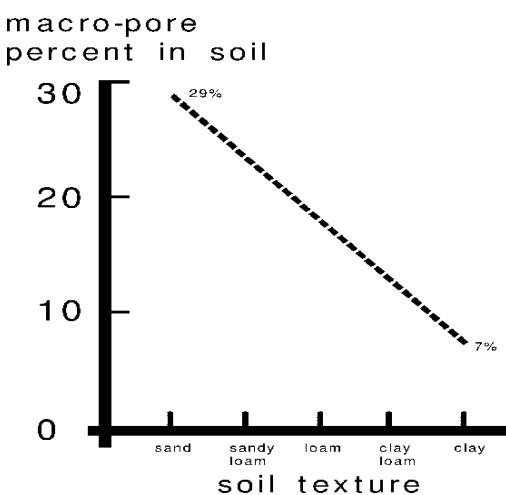
1. Cave un hoyo poco profundo pero ancho. Haga el hoyo hasta tres veces el diámetro de la maceta pero tan profundo como ella. Es importante hacer el hoyo ancho porque las raíces nuevas tienen que atravesar el suelo para poder establecerse. En la mayoría de los sitios el suelo está compactado por lo que es poco apto para el desarrollo de raíces nuevas.
2. Identifique la zona de ensanchamiento de la raíz la cual está definida como la raíz más alta de  $\frac{1}{4}$  de pulgada. Esta raíz debe estar ubicada al mismo nivel o un poco más elevada que el nivel del suelo (Figura 1).
3. Si el árbol fue plantado muy profundo, tendrá dificultades de sobrevivir por la falta de oxígeno. Esto podrá causar la muerte del árbol a largo plazo.
4. Enderece el árbol en el hoyo. Antes de rellenar el hoyo, observe el árbol desde varias direcciones para verificar que el árbol esta recto.
5. Rellene el hoyo usando el mismo suelo que excavó. No mejore el suelo de relleno. Rellene el hoyo teniendo cuidado de apretarlo moderadamente para no dañar las raíces y para eliminar los bolsones de aire que pueden secarlas. Para evitar este problema, añada algunas pulgadas de suelo y asíntelo con agua. Continúe con este procedimiento hasta que el hoyo se halla llenado y el árbol quede firmemente plantado. NO se recomienda aplicar fertilizante al momento de la siembra.
6. Construya un dique alrededor del árbol para mantener el agua. Para ello puede usar el suelo que sacó cuando excavó el hoyo. El dique debe de tener 4 a 5 pulgadas (10 a 12 centímetros) por encima del nivel del suelo y deberá estar ubicado 2 a 3 pies del tronco (límite externo del cepellón).
7. Soporte el árbol con estacas solamente si no puede mantenerlo derecho. Existen muchos sistemas de soporte, pero siempre utilice un material flexible que mantenga al árbol derecho y que permita suficiente flexibilidad sin dañar el tronco. Recuerde de remover las estacas lo antes posible, usualmente después de 3 a 4 meses y no más tarde de un año a partir de la siembra.
8. Aplique cobertura vegetal (mulch) a la base del árbol con una separación de 3 a 4 pulgadas del tronco. Mulch es simplemente material orgánico. En general nuestros suelos son muy pobres en materia orgánica, el añadir la materia orgánica al suelo incrementará su fertilidad. Una capa de 2 a 4 pulgadas es lo ideal, pero asegúrese que no toque el tronco (Figura 2). Esto es muy importante para evitar pudrición del tronco y para permitir que el agua se



**Figure 2:** Pore size definitions

Other Attributes --Along with pore space volumes, there are three additional attributes of soils that must be appreciated. The first is resource changes with soil depth. With increasing soil depth there is a natural increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and a decrease in O<sub>2</sub> concentrations. The balance between these two gases change with water content and biological activity. The soil gas atmosphere directly impacts tree root growth.

A second attribute critical to soil and tree health is organic matter. Organic matter, as it decays, provides cation and anion exchange capacity, water holding capacity, mineralized essential elements, a substrate and fuel for the detritus food web, and pore space. Organic matter in natural soil systems is deposited on the surface as plant litter or near the soil surface as root breakdown / turnover. The decomposing materials then move downward through the soil and pass the absorbing roots, and are made available to the tree.



**Figure 3:** Macro-pore space by soil texture (after Craul 1999)

A third soil attribute critical to tree root growth is a developed structure. Structural units, or soil aggregates, are the next order of particle yielding pore space. The basic soil particles (sand,

silt, and clay) are held together in clumps, clods, or structural units. These structural aggregates are held together with metallic, organic, and/or colloidal coatings. Soil pore spaces between structural aggregates are heavily utilized by tree roots.

**Compaction Definition(s)**

In this discussion the word “compaction” will include soil compression, soil compaction, and soil consolidation.

**Compression** --The process, which damages soil around infrastructures, called compaction starts with soil compressibility or loss of soil volume. Soil compression leads to a loss of total pore space and aeration pore space, and an increase in capillary pore space. In other words, large air-filled pore spaces are crushed leading to more small water-filled pores. Compression is most prevalent in soils under wet conditions.

**Compaction** --The next process soil undergoes is true compaction. Compaction is the translocation and resorting of textural components in the soil (sand, silt, and clay particles), destruction of soil aggregates, and collapse of aeration pores. Compaction is facilitated by high moisture contents.

**Consolidation** --The third primary component of soil compaction is consolidation. Consolidation is the deformation of the soil destroying any pore space and structure, and water is squeezed from the soil matrix. This process leads to increased internal bonding and soil strength as more particle-to-particle contacts are made and pore space is eliminated.

The three components listed above do not necessarily occur in order, or on any given soil. A general summary of compaction as applied to tree and soil health problems would be a soil which has: loss of soil aggregates; destroyed aeration pore spaces; crushed or collapsed pore spaces; and, undergone extensive resorting and packing of soil particles.

The depth to which a soil is compacted is determined by the compacting agent or process. Every type of management which requires soil contact has a characteristic compaction zone / layer either at the surface or at some given depth below the surface. Cultivation or management pans or layers form from soil cultivation, packing of soil fills or lifts, and various types of traffic patterns. New compaction requirements may be developed over the top of past compaction problems.

Additional Components – In addition to the “3Cs” of compaction listed above (compression, compaction, consolidation), compaction problems can often also include crusting, puddling, and rutting. These latter components represent the extent and depth of a damaged top surface layer of the soil or a top seal on a soil column. In addition to compaction, these components

*Soil Compaction, continued from page 20*

can generate soil conditions difficult for tree health maintenance and for effective remediation. Crusting, puddling and rutting generate soil and tree damage similar to applying a plastic sheet to the soil surface.

Crusting is the dislocation and packing of fine particles and organic matter on the soil surface. In addition, natural products and pollutants can be associated with the surface making a hydrophobic surface, and preventing water and oxygen infiltration. Primary causes of crusting is the impact of rain drops on open soil surfaces, irrigation impacts, and animal and pedestrian traffic. Small local impacts on the soil surface help facilitate crusting.

Puddling and rutting develop a dense, thick crust or cap on the soil surface. The primary mechanism of damage is from destruction of soil aggregates and aeration pores through particle movements caused by hydraulic pressure. In saturated soils under a top load, there is no place for non-compressible water to go except to the side, squashing structure and pores. Foot and vehicle traffic under saturated soil conditions, and equipment movement on the soil surface over shallow saturated soil layers facilitate puddling and rutting.

**Measuring Compaction**

Tree health management is limited in how easily and effectively we can measure absolute and relative soil compaction. The primary resources critical to tree growth in the soil are O<sub>2</sub> availability, gas exchange with the atmosphere or circulation, and soil strength values. Because of the difficulty in simultaneously measuring these items quickly in the field, we have developed a number of approximate measures for soil compaction. The two measures most commonly used are bulk density, and soil penetration force. However, both are soil moisture content and organic matter dependent. Additionally, bulk density and soil penetration force are not measures of the same features in the soil, and so, are not closely correlated.

Bulk density, when collected under the right soil conditions in the right soils, can provide a great deal of information. Bulk density is the weight of the soil per unit volume (usually in g/cc). As bulk density increases, total pore space declines and aeration pore space is destroyed. In one soil, for example, a 20% increase in bulk density initiated a 68% loss of aeration pores and an increase in 7% capillary pore space. Bulk density, as a measure of soil compaction, rapidly increases with the first few impacts on the soil surfaces then levels-off. Soils can be compacted to 90-95% of what they can be compacted to in as little as 3-4 trips over a single site. In other words, it is not years of traffic, but the first 4 trips that does the majority of compaction.

Table 1 provides bulk densities for selected construction materials and associated pore space. Some compacted soils have higher measured bulk densities than some common construction materials. It is possible to find soils around infrastructures that are more dense than the wall of the building they adjoin. Table 2 provides the formula calculation and table of values for the amount of pore space in a soil with a given bulk density.

**Table 1:** Physical attributes of selected construction materials (from Patterson).

Material	BD (g/cc)	Particle Density (g/cc)	Pore Space (% volume)
cinder block	1.70	2.64	36%
clay brick	1.75	2.72	36%
asphalt	2.19	2.35	7%
concrete	2.26	2.47	9%

**Table 2:** Calculation of pore space from bulk density and average mineral density.

BD (g/cc)	% PORE SPACE
0.9	66
1.0	62
1.1	58
1.2	55
1.3	51
1.4	47
1.5	43
1.6	40
1.7	36
1.8	32
1.9	28
2.0	25
2.1	21
2.2	17

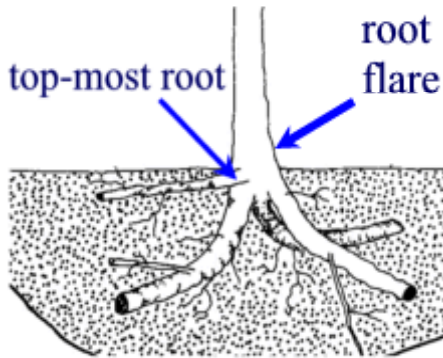
For references: <http://warnell.forestry.uga.edu/warnell/service/library/for00-001/for00-001.pdf>

*Next issue: Tree roots survival and growth, and Causes of compaction.*

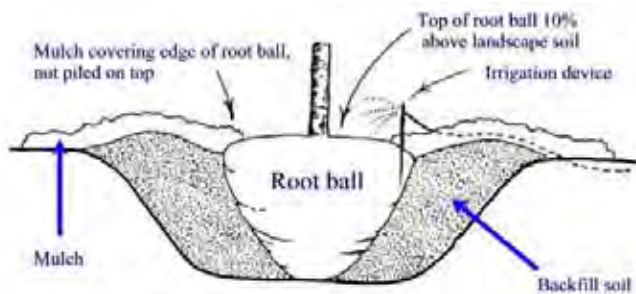
✍

*Tree Planting, continued from page 18*

9. Provide follow-up care. Keep the soil moist but not soaked; over watering causes leaves to turn yellow or fall off. Remember that at this point the tree only requires water, soil, air and sun. Other follow-up care may include minor pruning of branches damaged during the planting process.



**Figure 1:** Location of root flare and first root.



**Figure 2:** A newly planted tree.

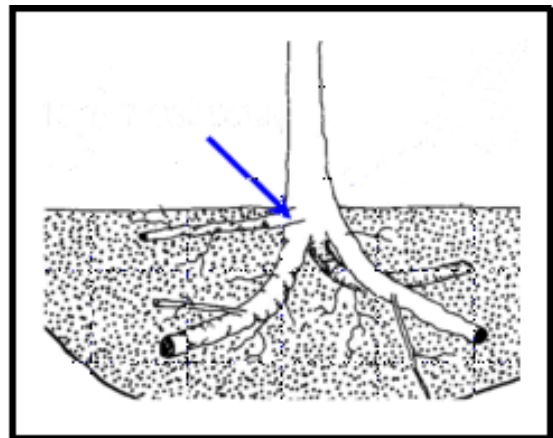
Ultimately, it is better to put a \$100 tree in a \$200 hole than put a \$200 tree in a \$100 hole!! This simple proverb is true. Trees are valuable assets to any landscapes as they provide a long-lasting source of beauty and enjoyment for people of all ages.

Enjoy your planting! ☺

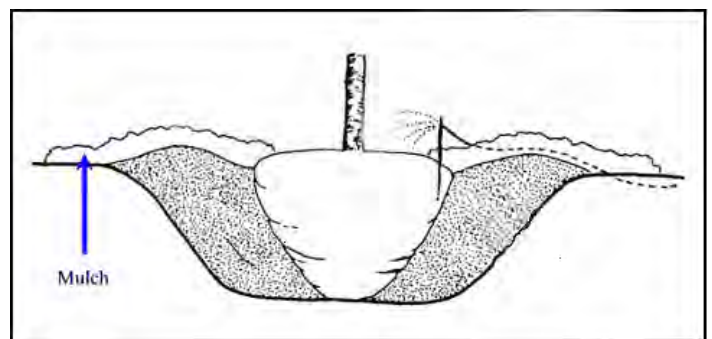
*La siembra de árboles, continued from page 19*

infiltra a través del cepellón. Se recomienda que el mulch cubra por lo menos 2 pies en diámetro (preferiblemente 3 pies) por cada pulgada de diámetro del tronco. Para estimular un rápido establecimiento, el mínimo diámetro a cubrir con mulch debe ser de 8 pies para árboles con un diámetro menor de 3 pulgadas.

9. Continué con el mantenimiento adecuado. Mantenga el suelo húmedo pero no empapado; demasiada agua ocasiona que las hojas se pongan amarillas y se caigan. Recuerde, en este momento el árbol solo necesita de suelo, agua, aire y sol. Otras prácticas de mantenimiento pueden incluir la poda de las ramas dañadas durante el proceso de siembra.



**Figura 1:** Ubicación de la raíz más alta.



**Figura 2:** Esquema de un árbol recién sembrado

Finalmente, para concluir es mejor sembrar un árbol de \$100 en un hoyo de \$200 que sembrar un árbol de \$200 en un hoyo de \$100! Es muy cierto este simple proverbio.

Los árboles son un activo de mucho valor para cualquier jardín o paisaje, ya que proporcionan belleza y disfrute para personas de cualquier edad.

¡ Disfrute de su siembra! ☺

# ISA International Update

By Michael Marshall, International Liason

## Certification Program Growing at Record Pace

Through the first three quarters of our fiscal year, more than 2,400 new applications for the ISA Certified Arborist exam have been processed. More than 2,800 applications have been processed for all ISA certifications. ISA has given more than: 210 ISA Certified Arborist, Utility, and Municipal Specialist exams, 40 Tree Worker exams and 200 computer-based Board-Certified Master Arborist exams. Just to put it into perspective, an ISA Certification exam is given somewhere in the world every 1.4 days!

Those who have a certification expiration date of June 30, 2006, may now recertify online.

### Certification Stats:

Certified Arborists - 18,379  
 Certified Tree Workers - 556  
 Utility Specialists - 978  
 Board-Certified Master Arborists - 125  
 Municipal Specialists - 90  
 Exams given in April - 98

## ITCC 30th Anniversary

This year at the Minneapolis conference, we will be celebrating the 30th anniversary of the International Tree Climbing Competition. ISA would like your help. If you have any contact information on past international champions or old pictures of the international competition, please contact Jessica Marx at 888-ISA-TREE or [jmarx@isa-arbor.com](mailto:jmarx@isa-arbor.com). For a list of past champions, please visit the following links:  
<http://itcc.isa-arbor.com/champions/MensHall.asp>  
<http://itcc.isa-arbor.com/champions/WomensHall.asp> ☞

# Arborist Certification Committee Report

By Norm Easey, Florida Chapter Certification Liason

Arborist Certification in Florida is continuing its rapid growth. There were 3 exams held in Florida during this quarter in St. Petersburg, Jacksonville, and Ft. Lauderdale. Florida now has 1263 Certified Arborists, and 3 Board Certified Master Arborists, and we are adding more and more with every exam.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 35 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification, Utility Certification, or Municipal Certification, during the second quarter of 2006:

### Utility Arborists

Melinda Avni, Cape Coral, FL  
 Scott Nelson, North Port, FL

### Municipal Arborists

Scott Anderson, Jacksonville, FL

### Certified Arborists

Michael Atkin, Hallandale, FL  
 Melinda Avni, Cape Coral, FL  
 Jose Ayala, Miami, FL  
 Robert Boyd, Cape Coral, FL  
 Ian Campbell, Melbourne, FL  
 Wade Collum, Loxahatchee, FL  
 Edmund Depaul, St. Petersburg, FL  
 Shane Fielor, Plantation, FL  
 Don Gibney, Merritt Island, FL  
 Anthony Grizzle, Largo, FL  
 Shawn Gulbrandsen, Bradenton, FL  
 Daniel Hamer, Palm Coast, FL  
 Jackie Hartley, Holiday, FL  
 Patricia Henderson, St. Augustine, FL  
 Charles Pons, Tampa, FL  
 John James, Miramar, FL  
 Kenneth James, Palm Harbor, FL  
 Peter Keenan, Sarasota, FL  
 Kelly King, Clearwater, FL  
 Karen Kratz, Jacksonville, FL  
 Sean Leather, Miami, FL  
 Bruce Lucas, Lakeland, FL  
 Ernesto Martinez, Miami, FL  
 Phillip Nottoli, St. Petersburg, FL  
 Chris Richter, Davie, FL  
 Joshua Robertson, Tallahassee, FL  
 Meredith Rockwood, Port Richie, FL  
 Pablo Sardinas, Homestead, FL  
 Carol Steakley, Clearwater, FL  
 Jeffery Stotts, Key West, FL  
 Elizabeth Vanlandingham, Sanford, FL  
 Ronald Westcott, Middleburg, FL  
 Travis Wills, Orlando, FL

☞

**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.**

**June 9, 2006 in Ft. Myers  
 August 23, 2006 in Orlando  
 November 8, 2006 in Sarasota**

**2006**  
*Tour des Trees*

**Thunder Bay, ON**  
Land of the Sleeping Giant  
DAY 1 - 75 miles

**Grand Marais, MN**  
Average July High Temp 77°F  
DAY 2 - 105 miles

**Duluth, MN**  
DAY 3 - 85 miles

**Hinckley, MN**  
DAY 6 - 75 miles

**Bayfield, WI**  
Gateway to the Apostle Islands  
DAY 4 - 70 miles

**Hayward, WI**  
DAY 5 - 87 miles

**6 days**  
**500 miles**

**Minneapolis, MN**

**July 23 -30, 2006**

**Hooked on Trees**  
Arboriculture Up North

**TREE FUND**  
Tree Research & Education Endowment Fund

# Join Us For A SUPERIOR Tour . . .

. . . to benefit the  
Tree RESEARCH  
and EDUCATION  
Endowment Fund!

The 15th annual Tour des Trees will hit the road Monday, July 24 in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Rolling along the shores of Lake Superior, cyclists will visit parts of the Ontario, Wisconsin and Minnesota Chapters of the ISA. The Tour will end 500 miles later in Minneapolis on Sunday, July 30, just as the annual ISA Conference begins.

Tour des Trees is the primary fund-raising and public education event for the **Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund (TREE Fund)**. But the Tour has also become known for its fun-loving, supportive group of men and women of all ages, who enjoy road biking, great scenery and making a difference in the future health and beauty of community trees. We'd love to share a SUPERIOR Tour des Trees experience with you—as a rider or a sponsor—next July!

For more information and a registration form, please contact the new TREE Fund office in Wheaton, Illinois at **630-221-8127** or e-mail [treefund@treefund.org](mailto:treefund@treefund.org). Local Tour des Trees Committee Chair Jim Zwack is also a source of information and may be contacted at **952-252-0561**.

*TREE Fund  
Mission Statement*  
To identify and fund projects and programs that advance knowledge in the field of arboriculture and urban forestry to benefit people, trees and the environment.





## Membership committee

By Mary Edwards, ValleyCrest Tree Care Services  
and David Reilly, Municipal Arborist, City of Tampa

In March we held our first regional meeting for arborists in Hillsborough County. Although the turn out was less than anticipated, those in attendance expressed concerns that are faced by all arborists.

The top issues were:

1. "Leveling the playing field" by requiring arborists to be licensed through the state.
2. Making sure companies comply with the workers compensation regulations.
3. Hiring and retaining qualified help.
4. Safety.
5. Having a method to address local tree issues.

Items 1-4 may be addressed by the Chapter's drive to have the state require arborist licensing. Item 4 is very important and deserves further discussion.

The Florida Chapter has represented its members on a state level in the past, and continues to do so today and into the future. However, many tree issues are fought day to day on a local level. The arborists in attendance felt that it might be beneficial if they could organize as a group. A group of arborists will have more standing with local governments than as individual arborist.

The membership committee is currently looking for active participants who would like to help get the message out to join and support our local chapter. If you are interested in a regional meeting in your area or becoming more involved with the membership committee, please contact Norm Easey or Patricia Gomez at (941) 342 - 0153 or E-mail: [floridaisa@comcast.net](mailto:floridaisa@comcast.net)

### Membership Committee:

David Reilly, Municipal Arborist Representative

Mary L. Edwards, Vice-President

Mike Robinson, Utility Arborist Representative ✂

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# LICENSURE COMMITTEE

By Joe Samnik,  
Arborist Liscensing Chair

Ten years ago, at about this very time, I wrote an article for the Florida Arborist. The article was about licensure.

I remember drawing a comparison between arborists, hairdressers, and plumbers. After all, what was more important; getting the correct hair color, unclogging a toilet, or the professional care of trees? (I do recall one rather nasty response from an arborist whose father was a plumber). Hairdressers (uh, beauticians) are licensed and recognized by the State of Florida as professionals. Plumbers are licensed and recognized by the State of Florida as professionals. Arborists are not.

The more things change, the more they stay the same. Ten years later, too many people have died in tree accidents. Too many people have become disabled. Too many trees have been left as hazardous in the after situation of unqualified and unprofessional pruning. Too many citizens have been ripped off by unscrupulous and unqualified arborists. Too much of our environment has been irreparably damaged by the lack of applied knowledge in managing our urban forests. Our industry (not profession) is among the most dangerous in the world. Insurance rates have soared. Everybody loses.

Two separate Boards of the Florida Chapter have met on two separate occasions for the purpose of long range planning. (I think it was called a retreat). These planning sessions were each two days long. The sessions were professionally facilitated by experts unaffiliated with trees. The number one priority of both planning sessions was licensure of arborists in Florida (five other states already have licensure requirements for arborists).

Our Board of Directors has hired a lobbyist from the law firm of Ackerman Senterfitt to champion our cause in Tallahassee. His name is Ross McVoy.

As always is the case for some, change comes too soon, for others not soon enough. Should you have questions regarding licensure, please feel free to direct them to me at joe.samnik@verizon.net. I will answer you concerns personally. You may also ask questions of any of your Board of Directors. The Board meetings scheduled are listed on page 23 of this issue.

Please become a part of the process. ✍

## Using the words “Certified Arborist” and the Certified Arborist Logo when Advertising

Norm Easey, Florida Chapter ISA Certification Liaison

Arborist Certification is a great way to demonstrate to your customers that you know trees and tree maintenance. However, the use of the ISA Certification logo and the words “ISA Certified Arborist” must be used correctly to avoid violating copyright and trademark laws.

When using the Certified Arborist Logo on letterheads, Yellow-Pages ads, web pages, or other types of advertising, a Certified Arborist’s name and certification number must be included. The only exception to this requirement is that your name and number do not have to be included when using the logo on your personal clothing or vehicle.

Also, a company can advertise that it employs Certified Arborists by using the following phrases: “We employ ISA Certified Arborists” or “ISA Certified Arborists on Staff.”

Remember, individuals are certified not companies and if you use the logo you are required to use a name and certification number with it. For more information on the subject of using ISA Certification badging correctly contact <http://www.isa-arbor.com/members/LogoGuide.aspx> ✍



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*Air* **KNIFE**<sup>INC</sup>

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- DIG PLANTING HOLES
- GRADE REMEDIATION
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- INCREASE SOIL ORGANICS
- INSTALL IRRIGATION
- RADIAL TRENCHING
- ROOT PRUNING
- REMEDIATE CONST. DAMAGE
- UTILITY INSTALLATION
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## International Society of Arboriculture Florida Chapter

Our Mission: "To Promote and Improve the  
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### **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.