



The Council Quarterly

Quarterly Newsletter of the Florida Urban Forestry Council

2018 Issue Four

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GROW BENEFITS AND TRIM RISKS IN OUR MUNICIPAL FORESTS – URBAN FOREST INVENTORIES

Submitted by Will Liner, Urban Forestry Program Manager - Florida Forest Service

Like Yogi Berra famously said, “You’ve got to be very careful if you don’t know where you’re going, because you might not get there.” A community tree inventory is the first step towards an active management program that can effectively maximize tree benefits while mitigating risks to the community. With a growing urban population and an expanding need for urban infrastructure, communities cannot afford the loss of trees and the benefits they provide. The municipal tree canopy is a valuable public asset, but it is not devoid of risks. The risks are very real regarding property damage,

personal injuries, and, unfortunately, fatalities. Proper urban forest management can help to identify and mitigate risks.

Knowing what you have is an important part of managing any asset, and the community forest is no exception. An up-to-date urban forest inventory is one of the most valuable resources a city arborist can have in his or her toolkit. The municipal forest requires careful planning and thoughtful action. Having an inventory allows the urban forest manager to confidently make informed decisions. There are many different types of inventories, ranging from citizen volunteers

armed with smartphones to professional companies creating a city-specific database. Choosing an inventory that is right for your community is an in-depth topic. Still, any inventory with reliable data is better than no inventory at all.

To be effective, an inventory needs to have three pieces of basic information: location, species, and condition. There are many other useful fields of data, but these are the three crucial data points. This information sets the foundation for critical activities, such as creating a maintenance schedule, identifying future planting sites, and, over time, identifying the species that struggle or thrive throughout your community. Additionally, combining the data fields together allows urban foresters and tree care specialists to answer important questions. Where are the trees in poor condition that could

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Greetings from under the urban tree canopy. The FUFC is ending 2018 and starting 2019 with many education and outreach programs scheduled throughout Florida including our annual Urban Forestry Institute (UFI) that will be held March 3-5 at Nova Southeastern University in Fort Lauderdale/Davie and the TreeCircus youth events scheduled for May. FUFC member organizations have been contributing greatly through their

Executive Committee representatives. Mr. Will Liner will be serving as the new Urban Forestry Program Manager with the Florida Forest Service. The FUFC looks forward to working closely with Will, and the Florida Forest Service, when improving our urban forests. Welcome to Florida Will, and take time to enjoy some Canopy Roads in Tallahassee!

FUFC continues to branch out to our member organizations and other Green Industry organizations to gather and disseminate needed research, education and community events that support the growth and management of Florida's urban forests. Our 2019 UFI shows the results of these growth efforts. We have speakers from across the United States, and leaders from Florida urban forestry, to help discuss and develop ideas for trimming the risks, while growing the benefits of trees and urban canopies in your community or properties where you work. The more community members, urban forestry workers, business, and political leaders that attend the UFI Conference—sharing their knowledge and experience, the greater the growth and stability of Florida's urban forests and the benefits and rewards they provide.

Check the status of your membership and renew your position as a branch of FUFC. Become a sponsor of FUFC. Tap into the roots that support good work and urban forestry programs. Together we can share and build a better environment in Florida's urban forests. See you in March at the UFI!

In Support,

John Harris
FUFC President

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continued from pg. 1

impact our community's infrastructure following a storm? What percentage of our canopy is vulnerable to an invasive insect or disease? Having a current urban forest inventory is not a luxury, it is a necessity.

Trees help us save money and curb costs through energy savings, erosion prevention and improved air quality. An urban forest inventory can help identify locations where trees can be a benefit and what species are the most effective at providing certain benefits. For example, a bald cypress and a live oak can both positively impact the community, but depending on the location and desired benefit, one may be more appropriate than the other. Additionally, an inventory can track planting spaces and site conditions that will enable planners to select a species that will be most beneficial to the community over time. This same information can help our communities make informed decisions to reduce potential risks. Trees species predisposed to dropping large limbs are undoubtedly not appropriate for planting around a playground or parking lot. Trees that drop slippery or gravel-like fruit are probably not good selections to plant overhanging a sidewalk.

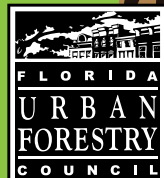
Updating the inventory with maintenance records can help a manager forecast storm damage, estimate costs, or schedule pruning cycles for streets, neighborhoods, and right-of-ways.

Regardless of the funding level, population, or experience, there is an inventory style right for every urban forestry program and community. Hopefully these examples have encouraged you to explore the possibilities of urban forest inventories. Inventory data can reveal how to effectively grow tree benefits while reducing risk. Careful planning is an important and often overlooked portion of tree planting. Even a simple inventory can enhance our ability to make better and more informed decisions. If you are interested in learning more or need help identifying what type of inventory is right for your community, please visit FreshFrom-Florida.com or contact your county forester.





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STUMP THE FORESTER

QUESTION: Why are utilities involved with planting trees within city right-of-ways?

ANSWER: Electric power in our communities usually travels along wires found overhead. In many communities, large trees are located close to these wires and are growing canopy that grows around them and can interrupt power distribution. With proper stewardship, they can co-exist near each other, just not too close. Utilities can enhance the reliability of the services they provide by establishing a more compatible tree canopy that does not grow over and around electric lines--better providing for these essential elements to building a sustainable community. Municipal foresters, utility arborists, and tree care professionals can unite to identify the right place for the right tree (following the right tree, right place program) and alleviate potential conflicts and hazards in the future. There are many species of trees that grow to smaller canopy heights (mature growth up to 20-30') that are considered compatible near overhead electric lines.

Right-of-ways, or streets, are vital parts of a city's anatomy. These are corridors

that contain many of the infrastructure elements needed for urban communities to exist. Right-of-ways are shared spaces that support many valuable and beneficial functions. Trees, roads, sidewalks, underground utility pipes (water, sewer, drainage), electrical equipment, and communication cables can co-exist. These all require planning and maintenance to co-exist, and like people, each will require its own personal space. When the personal space is breached, complications and conflicts will likely occur.

Trees are part of a city's green infrastructure. The benefits they provide are perhaps the most diverse of all city assets. Utilities should possess the talent, expertise and incentives to include and engineer trees, shrubs and other vegetation--with the benefits they bring--into city right-of-ways.

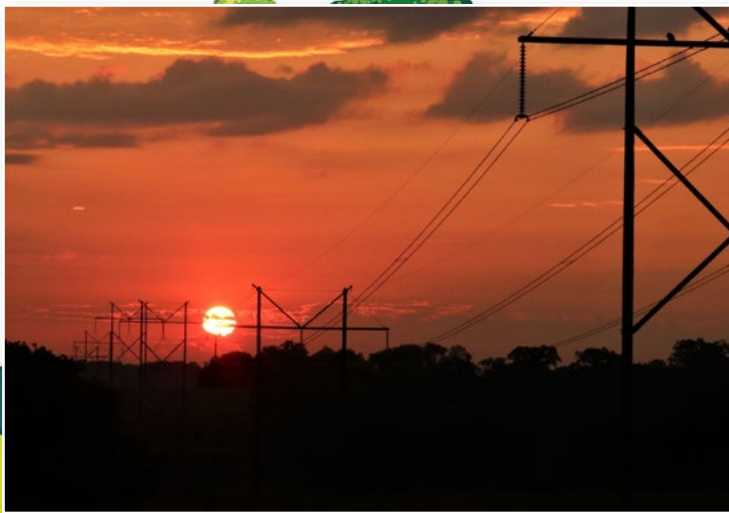
Here are some similarities in the workings of an electrical distribution system to the living distribution system of a tree from the view of a Utility Forester. The tree will take energy from the sun, convert it to chemical energy and distribute it throughout the trunk, branches, twigs, buds, leaves, fruits, and flowers. There are certain pathways

that are used to distribute the energy--the xylem and the phloem. If any pathways are blocked at any point, bad things will happen. There can be interruptions of flow, or even complete failure of the tree.

Through proper and routine tree trimming cycles within right-of-ways, utilities better ensure the minimum safety clearance (personal space) and open pathways needed to establish reliable utility service while enhancing a sustainable and resilient tree canopy. By removing trees that cause interruptions of flow, and planting trees that mature to smaller sizes that will not interrupt flow of electricity, utilities invest to provide a sustainable community for everyone in it.

To learn more about how utilities can actively participate in the stewardship of trees and tree canopies, visit <http://www.arborday.org/programs/treelineusa/benefits-for-communities.cfm>

Answer provided by Joe Anderson, JEA Utility Forester and John Harris, President, Earth Advisors, Inc.



If you would like to 'stump the forester,' see page 15 for information on submitting your question!

STREET TREE SOIL VOLUME FOR URBAN FORESTERS

Submitted by Al Key, Vice President – DeepRoot Green Infrastructure, LLC

Urban foresters today face a number of challenges regarding street trees, including the lack of available soil in high-density areas. One of the strategies employed is the Street Tree Soil Volume Mandate. There are many guidelines which stipulate volumes, but a mandate is a requirement. Developers are required to provide a certain amount of planting soil per tree. Requirements must be met before a Certificate of Occupation can be issued. A new building is useless without a Certificate of Occupation.

The soil requirement can be used for several complementary goals, be it large tree growth, stormwater bioretention, heat island reduction, or urban greening. Regardless of the reason, the resulting inner-city flora will have the added benefit of increasing real-estate value--a goal of most developers.

How much soil should be mandated? The mature tree size determines the volume of soil needed to sustain that species into maturity. Research completed by Pat Lindsey and Nina Bassuk (Journal of Arboriculture June 1991 Volume 17 No. 6) at Cornell's Urban Horticulture Institute found that "For a general estimate, 2ft³ for every square foot of crown projection is recommended." This recommendation, and others was popularized by Jim Urban, FASLA (Journal of Arboriculture 18 (2): March 1992) and culminating in the Landscape Architectural Graphic Standards of 2006. This is the text book that licensed Landscape Architects now use as a reference and is the basis for Municipal soil volume standards throughout the United States.

"The mature tree size determines the volume of soil needed to sustain that species into maturity."

Bassuk and Lindsey's recommendation indicates that the volume of rootable soil required by a large tree with a 50-foot crown spread is about 4,000 cubic feet of loamy planting soil (a silt loam was used in the paper). Such abundant soil volumes are generally only found in non-urban settings. Urban foresters don't have the space to achieve these kinds of volumes, and trees are often shoe horned into "Amenity Zones" in the shared public right-of-way. In tight urban situations, there are three choices to achieve canopy cover for soils volume: custom support systems, structural soils and suspended (supported) pavements.

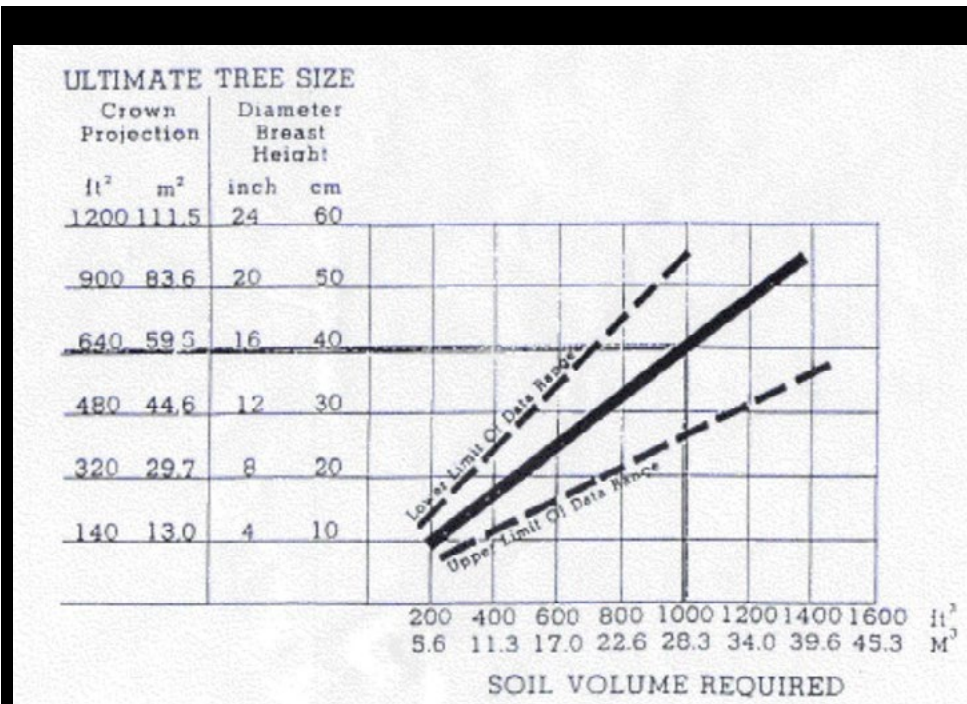
The beauty of having a soil volume mandate in place is that someone (the developer) is responsible for how it's achieved. As an Urban Forester, you could maintain your impartiality.

Mandates versus Recommendations

Toronto, Canada has been at the forefront for urban forestry initiatives. They have set minimum soil volumes for street trees of 30 cubic meters per tree, and 15 cubic meter per tree in shared rooting volumes. They have also set a goal of increasing their overall tree canopy from 17 percent to 40 percent, and they realize they will not get there without soil volume.

Washington, DC is another leader in the effort to give trees the soil they need in urban environments. There, a sliding scale for small, medium and large trees is used. Large Trees: 1,500 cubic feet of soil within a 27-foot radius. Medium Trees: 1,000 cubic feet of soil within a 22-foot radius. Small Trees: 600 cubic feet of soil within a 16-foot radius. They also have a 25% reduction in volumes when the soil is shared between trees.

Of course, standards in Florida should be dissimilar to northern standards. A healthy root system is one of the most critical factors enabling trees to withstand hurricane-force winds. In urban landscapes space for root growth is often limited. Recommendations on rooting volumes for tree health and wind resistance have been



Research completed by Pat Lindsey and Nina Bassuk
(Journal of Arboriculture June 1991 Volume 17 No. 6)
at Cornell's Urban Horticulture Institute

developed by the University of Florida (<http://hort.ufl.edu/woody/documents/EP309.pdf>). Ed Gilman and Traci Partin set out areas of soil with a 3-foot depth depending on the size of the tree:

- Small (< 30' in height) 10x10' 300 ft³ of volume
- Medium (height or spread 30-50') 20x20' 1200 ft³ of volume
- Large: (height of spread >50') 30x30' 1800 ft³ of volume

The recommended volumes are larger than in DC and Toronto. This is a general rule of thumb. It is based on research and is applicable to urban environments.

Miami-Dade's area recommendations outlined in their tree guide book (https://www.miamidade.gov/parks/library/guide_tree_book.pdf) are considerably smaller - Very Small Canopy: 5x5; Small Canopy 10x10; Medium Canopy 15x15; Large Canopy 20x20. The guidebook has a discussion of soil volume, but no recommended depth so volumes are a moving target. Note that this book is a recommended minimum, and not a soil volume mandate. So, while the volumes will likely be larger than this, there are no teeth in the recommendation to enforce developers to install a given amount of soil.

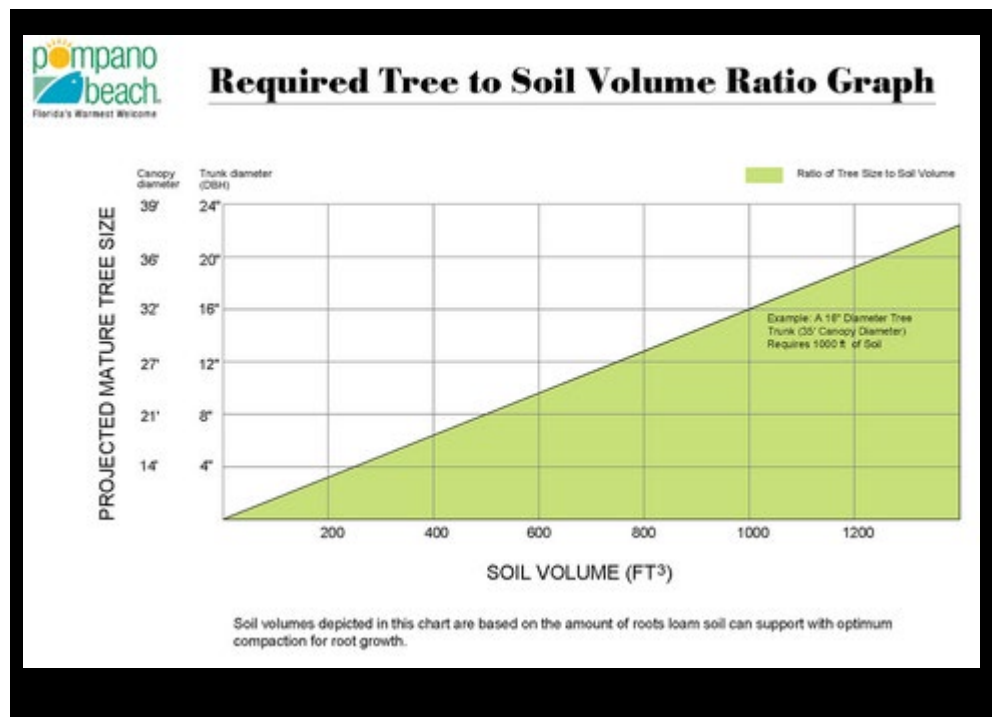
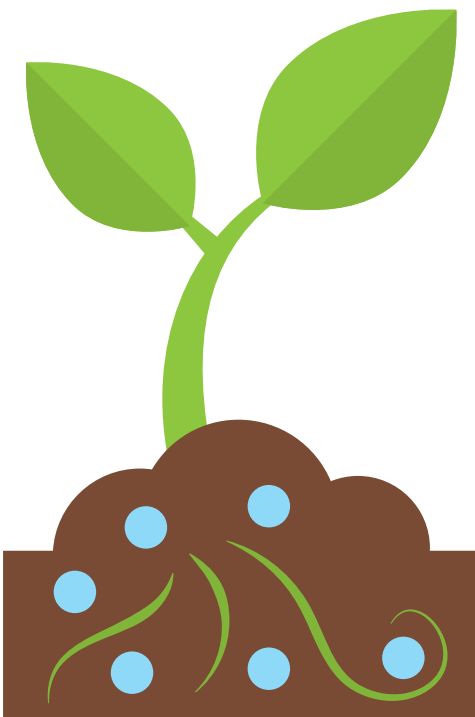
City of Pompano Beach has a new standard which does mandate soil volumes for their new Transit Oriented development districts. In addition to the landscaping standards within Part 2, of Article 5, properties within the TO district shall comply with the following additional landscaping standards:

- a. Suspended pavement systems must be specified for trees in landscape areas directly abutting paved areas. Required tree soil volume shall be provided in accordance with Figure 155.3501.J.3.a: Required Tree to Soil Volume Ratio Graph below.

Table 1. Soil requirements for trees based on their size at maturity.

TREE SIZE AT MATURITY	TOTAL SOIL AREA*	DISTANCE FROM PAVED SURFACE
SMALL Height: shorter than 30 ft	10 ft x 10 ft	2 ft
MEDIUM Height or spread: lesser than 50 ft	20 ft x 20 ft	6 ft
LARGE Height or spread: greater than 50 ft	30 ft x 30 ft	10 ft

* Measurements for when rootable soil depth is 3 feet or greater. For soil less than 3 feet deep, smaller maturing trees are recommended.



It's simple. Property owners are required to install enough soil for a tree to grow and be wind stable. They can't occupy the building without providing the soil for the tree.

Next Steps

As impartial arbiters for tree soils, urban foresters cannot mandate products or

designs. They can however require healthy volumes of tree soil. Not only should volumes be required, but soil quality should be codified as well. Municipalities that are rethinking the vital role trees play in the health of our communities, the overall quality of life, and are creating the rules and recommendations to support trees and a resilient tree canopy are to be commended.

Urban foresters today face a number of challenges regarding street trees. Are you involved, is your community involved, with the promotion of policies and projects that set trees up for long-term success and environmentally meaningful contribution?



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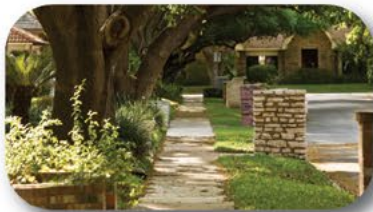
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WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BE A CHAMPION?

Submitted by by Stephen Lloyd, CFA Coordinator for Regions 3 and 4 - Florida Forest Service



Florida is one of the most diverse ecosystems in the country, from the dry uplands of the sub-tropic panhandle, through the swampy bottomlands of central Florida, and all the way to the coastal marshes of the tropical Florida Keys. There are a variety of trees that grow in these ecosystems. The Florida Champion Tree Program will identify the biggest and best—the champions of our Florida Forests. What does it take to be a champion?

The Champion Tree Program was created by the American Forests organization in 1940 to recognize the largest known tree of each species in the United States. Records are published in the National Register of Big Trees. The 2017 edition of the register includes 126 Florida trees, giving Florida more national champions than any other state.

Florida began keeping a register, the Florida Champion Tree Register, in 1975 to recognize the largest tree of each species within this state. It now contains hundreds of trees, including the national champions. All native and non-invasive naturalized tree species are eligible for nomination.

The largest native tree in Florida is a bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) located in Hamilton County. This tree measures 557 inches in circumference, stands 84 feet tall, and carries an average crown spread of 49 feet. These measurements earn it a respectable 653 points, but not enough to beat the current National Champion in Louisiana with 739 points.

Our largest National Champion is a Florida strangler fig (*Ficus aurea*) in Miami-Dade County. This tree has a circumference

of 342 inches, a height of 69 feet, and an average crown spread of 73 feet.

Although not native to the United States, the largest known tree in the state of Florida (based on total points) is a kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) located behind the Royal Poinciana Chapel in Palm Beach County. This tree is believed to have been planted by the garden supervisor at Henry Flagler's Royal Poinciana Hotel in 1892. This tree owes its ranking to its large buttressed root flair. Measured at a height of 4 ½ feet, the trunk has a circumference of 75 feet around! When added to its 74-ft height and 126-ft average crown spread, this tree commands an impressive 1,004 points and is the largest tree in Florida's database!

As impressive as these trees are, you don't have to be a giant to be a champion. Just

look at the National Champion Corkwood tree (*Leitneria floridana*) in Jefferson County. In the thicket where it grows, you would never recognize it as a champion among its larger cousins. This tree is only 17-ft high, 9 inches in circumference, and has an average crown spread of 7.5-ft. With only 28 points, it barely qualifies for the program, but it is still considered big for the species.

The Champion Tree Program is completely voluntary and implies no restrictions or regulation. Anyone can nominate a tree with the Florida Forest Service County Forester.

Trees can be located on public or private land. Private land owners with a champion tree may choose to keep their location, contact information, and photos confidential. You can review the database of Florida Champion Trees at www.FloridaForestService.com under "Our Forests\Florida Champion Trees," including a list of species without a current champion.

So, what does it take to be a champion? Simply put, it takes a talent scout. It takes someone like you to take notice and nominate trees that are big for their species.

As you travel through your day, take a look at the trees around you. You may be looking at a Champion that has yet to be discovered!



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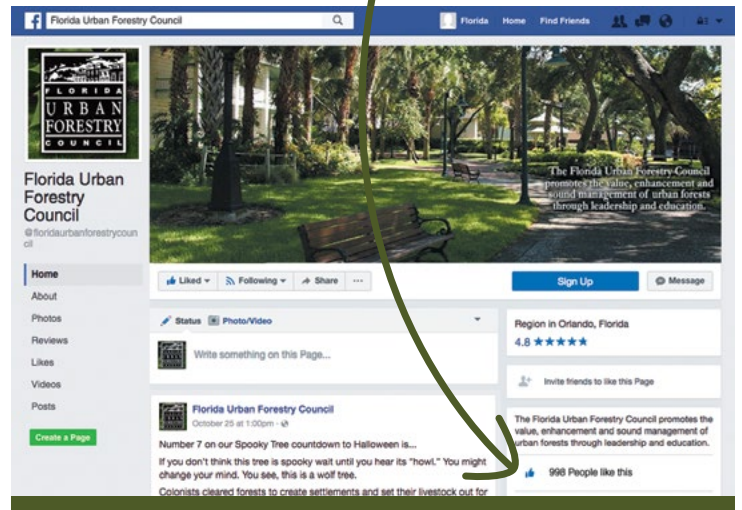
- was named a *Tree Line USA* utility for the fourth consecutive year by *The National Arbor Day Foundation*. Employee arboriculture training, public education, and maintaining abundant, healthy trees in SECO's service area are common practices.
- installs osprey nesting dishes atop of the utility pole cross arms as needed for these magnificent birds.
- places squirrel guards atop the transformers to protect a variety of animals from danger, particularly squirrels.
- offers net metering to members interested in renewable generation such as photovoltaic systems.
- recycles retired power equipment, scrap steel, aluminum, copper, porcelain, fluorescent lights, ink printer and copier cartridges, plus much more.
- researches and writes *Nature's Reflections*, a special column in the members' newsletter developed to educate the community on the flora and fauna of Florida with eco-friendly topics like xeriscaping and conservation.



Like Us!



How high can we go?



FORT LAUDERDALE'S BICENTENNIAL LIBERTY LIVE OAK TREE

Submitted by Mark Williams, Urban Forester – City of Fort Lauderdale



Judge Robert O'Toole in early 1976. The preservation and relocation were overseen by then Fort Lauderdale Urban Forester Mike Moore.

Originally located near SE 1st Avenue and SE 6th Street in downtown Fort Lauderdale, the tree was root pruned and braced before being transported by truck and barge to the Riverwalk area within Bubier Park. This project was a massive undertaking with many moving parts. It required coordination of multiple parties including the Florida Forest Service, FPL, City of Fort Lauderdale, Eller Company, Powell Brothers, and Koch

Towing Company. Three 155-ton steel cables broke trying to free the tree. The city fire department came to the rescue by pumping large amounts of water into the rootball area to help free the roots from coral rock. The project ultimately required a total of 5 months of preparation, 40+ personnel, a flatbed truck, and a river barge.

“At that time it was considered to be the largest successful bare-root transplant of a tree in the world. The initial measurements were 30-35’ height, an average spread of 50’ and a weight of over 50 tons.”

The Bicentennial Live Oak tree was successfully relocated on September 8, 1976 as part of the dedication for the Robert H. Bubier Memorial Park. At that time it was considered to be the largest successful bare-root transplant of a tree in the world.

I recently uncovered a trove of historical information and photographs that provide a unique look into the past. They document the relocation of the City's Bicentennial Liberty Live Oak tree. The tree was already over 200 years old when it was donated to the City by





The initial measurements were 30-35' height, an average spread of 50' and a weight of over 50 tons.

The tree was renamed the Bicentennial Liberty Live Oak. An official plaque was installed at a ceremony on September 11, 2002 in remembrance of the horrific, national tragedy of September 11, 2001. Disney World's Liberty Tree was the

inspiration for the dedication, plaque and wording previously authored by Doug Eagon (Stiles Corporation).

Today the tree is approaching 250 years of age and is still doing fairly well at its present location. After a storm related failure in August 2017, a Level 3 Risk Assessment was ordered. Recommendations for crown reduction, insect treatment

(Formosan termites), root zone remediation, fertilization treatments, and soil sampling were completed in December 2017. Future work will include installation of permanent cables/props and continued remediation of the root zone area to alleviate girdling roots and removal of excess fill. This tree has a historic past and with ongoing tree management efforts will continue to have a historic future.

Join Us

Our members are the lifelines of our mission.
Thank you for your continued support.

New and renewed members through December 31, 2018. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

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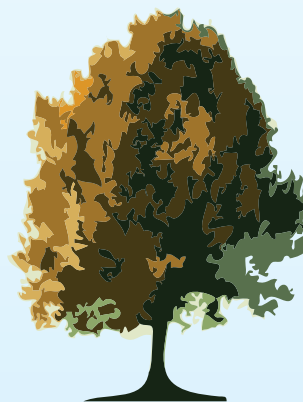
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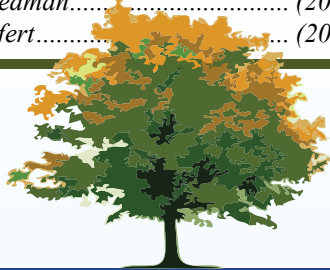
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Linda Seufert
John Tamsberg
Celeste White



FUFC PAST PRESIDENTS

- Steve Graham..... (1990-1991)
- Ed Gilman..... (1991-1992)
- Bill Reese (1992-1993)
- Andy Kittsley (1993-1994)
- Jeffrey Siegel (1994-1995)
- Norm Easey (1995-1996)
- John Tamsberg (1996-1998)
- Mike Conner (1998-1999)
- Julie Iooss (1999-2000)
- Anna Dooley..... (2000-2001)
- Howard Jeffries..... (2001-2002)
- Mike Greenstein (2002-2003)
- Mike Robinson (2004-2005)
- Celeste White (2006-2007)
- Earline Luhrman..... (2008-2009)
- John Holzaepfel..... (2010)
- Jerry Renick (2011)
- Mary Lou Hildreth (2012)
- Elizabeth Harkey..... (2013)
- Ken Lacasse (2014)
- Justin Freedman..... (2015)
- Linda Seufert..... (2016-2017)



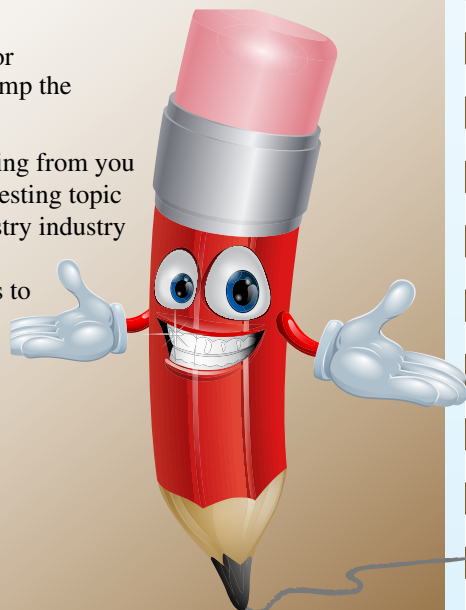
REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

Please let us know what urban forestry projects you have going on in your neck of the woods. The Florida Urban Forestry Council would greatly appreciate the opportunity to share your information in our newsletter. These articles can include:

- New trends in the industry
- News about tree advocacy groups
- Volunteer projects
- City tree programs
- Letters to the Editor
- Questions for “Stump the Forester”

We look forward to hearing from you on this or any other interesting topic related to the urban forestry industry and profession. Please send any articles or ideas to Joe Anderson, FUFC newsletter editor, at andejs@jea.com.

Thanks for contributing!



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Dues are effective for the calendar year of January 1 - December 31)

Make check or money order payable to FUFC and mail to:

Post Office Box 547993, Orlando, FL 32854-7993

Categories (please check one):

- Professional @ \$25.00**
(Professional membership is open to anyone who is actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession.)
- Tree Advocate @ \$20.00**
(Tree Advocate membership is granted to those volunteers who are members of a tree board, beautification committee or other Urban Forestry volunteer group, and/or an interested citizen.)
- Supporting @ \$200.00**
(Supporting membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities expressing a desire for a strong supportive role in the Council. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals of an organization or business.)
- Government/Non-Profit Agency @ \$100.00**
(Government/Non-Profit Agency membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals within the agency.)
- Student @ \$10.00**
(Student membership is granted to anyone who is actively enrolled as a full-time student and who is considering pursuing a career in Urban Forestry.)

Name: _____

Title: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: (_____) _____

FAX: (_____) _____

E-mail: _____

Amount Enclosed: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Would you be interested in further information regarding serving on a Council subcommittee? Yes No

Area of interest: _____



FLORIDA URBAN FORESTRY COUNCIL
 Post Office Box 547993
 Orlando, FL 32854-7993



For more information or change of address, please contact the FUFUC:

Phone: (407) 872-1738
 Fax: (407) 872-6868
 E-Mail: info@fufc.org
 Website: www.fufc.org

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

Address Update:

- Please change my address as noted on the right.
- I receive duplicates. Please delete my name at right.
- Please remove my name from your mailing list.

2018 FUFUC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OFFICERS:



John Harris
President
 Appointed Position
 FNGLA
 Earth Advisors, Inc.



Joe Anderson
President Elect
 Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 JEA



Erin Givens
Vice President
 Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 Orlando Utilities
 Commission



Steve Edgar
Treasurer
 Appointed Position
 Society of American
 Foresters
 Long Leaf Forest Service,
 Inc.



Linda Seufert
*Secretary AND
 Immediate Past President*
 Advisory Member
 City of St. Petersburg

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Alexis Alvey, Appointed Position
 ASLA/FL Chapter
 • Keith and Schnars

Kathy Beck, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 • City of Tampa

Kathleen Brennan, Appointed Position
 • Florida League of Cities

Jody Buyas, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 • Keep Orlando Beautiful

Jim Davis, Appointed Position
 Cooperative Extension Service
 • Sumter & Hernando County

Steve Edgar, Appointed Position
 Society of American Foresters
 • Long Leaf Forest Service, Inc.

Elizabeth Harkey, Elected Position
 City Arborist
 • City of Sanford

Julie Iooss, Appointed Position
 FL Chapter ISA
 • Retired – City of Orlando

Andrew Kooser, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 UF/IFAS - Gulf Coast Research and
 • Education Center

Gayle Lafferty, Elected Position
 Member-at-Large
 • City of Vero Beach

Mark Miller, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 • City of Apopka

Daisy Morales, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 Orange County Soil and Water
 • Conservation District

Gregory Polidora, Appointed Position
 Advisory Member
 • FP&L

Brad Radecki, Elected Position
 Member-at-Large
 • City of Orlando

Darryl Richard, Appointed Position
 FL Department of Transportation
 • FDOT - District One

John Springer, Elected Position
 Tree Advocacy
 • Enchanted Walkabouts

David Watford, Elected Position
 Utility Forester
 • SECO Energy

Mark Williams, Elected Position
 Member-at-Large
 • City of Fort Lauderdale

Ian Wogan, Elected Position
 Member-at-Large
 • True Tree Service

Vacancy - FRPA

Vacancy - Elected Position

William Liner
 Florida Forest Service Liaison

Sandy Temple
 FUFUC Executive Director