



The Council Quarterly

Quarterly Newsletter of the Florida Urban Forestry Council

2018 Issue Three

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ARE YOU HANGING OUT A WELCOME SIGN TO WILDLIFE?

Submitted by Diane Hirth, Habitat and Species Conservation Communications Coordinator
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Whether you live in town, the suburbs or the country, encounters with wildlife can happen. Many are pleasurable and fleeting, such as the sight of a songbird in the yard or a pelican near the coast. They also can be fun experiences, such as observing a frog, squirrel or butterfly. However, some wildlife species can create a disturbance or even a danger under certain circumstances.

Florida has a mix of neighborhoods and critters that may lead to human-wildlife conflicts. With the state's fast-growing population, already about 21 million, plus over 116 million visitors a year, it becomes even more important to know how to coexist with wildlife and prevent conflicts.

Removing wildlife attractants from your yard is an excellent strategy. But what is an

attractant? An attractant is anything that draws wildlife to your yard, such as pet food or trash. It is a bit like hanging out a welcome sign for wildlife, that you may be unaware you are doing. Knowing more about wildlife attractants can help you keep your family, pets, and experiences safe.

Remember that wildlife generally will not bother you, if left alone. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) encourages people to appreciate wildlife from a safe distance. People should understand how to deter unwelcome wildlife from lingering in yards and neighborhoods.

Here are the most common wildlife attractant issues in yards:

Garbage: Store garbage securely in a garage, sturdy shed or wildlife-resistant

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



In this issue of The Council Quarterly we would like to celebrate life in our urban forests. In particular, the wildlife living among the trees and plants of our neighborhoods and cities. Our urban forests feed, shelter, and provide the environment for both the beneficial and nuisance wildlife. We should all learn more about how to live well with wildlife. Our readers are involved in work and/or civic activities to preserve, protect, maintain, and improve the life of trees in urban areas. Those activities can decrease or increase the habitat values of trees for wildlife. Our efforts can motivate the desire in others to build a better, sustainable, environment for all creatures great and small.

I have heard the term “outdoor living room” used by design professionals to extend a home’s projected space from indoors to outdoors. The outdoor environment provides additional room for living. Urban forests are the outdoor living rooms for people and wildlife. I would describe it with tree canopies as the ceilings; understory trees, shrubs, and ornamental plants as the walls; and groundcover and lawns as the carpets and floors. Wildlife will build their lives in the trees and landscapes that surround our houses, apartments and offices. Please consider the free and wild residents of our outdoor living rooms when you plan your next urban forestry activities.

From removing high-risk trees to planning and planting the next generation of trees, there may be undisclosed and covert residents that will have an interest in, and take advantage of, your work. Here are a few programs to help you include wildlife in your urban forestry actions: Landscapes for Wildlife (FBLW) and Master Naturalist and Green Communities programs from UF Wildlife Extension, Arbor Day Foundation’s Tree City USA, Tree Campus USA, and Tree Line USA programs, and SITES (Sustainable Sites Initiative). Look through the FUCF Speakers Bureau for someone who can come and help you plan more wildlife in your woods. Let’s all be part of improving our shared environment, one property at a time.

Let’s learn together. Plan on joining us at Nova Southeastern University for our 2019 FUCF Urban Forestry Institute (UFI) from March 3-5. Great conferences like the UFI are all about coming together and sharing our knowledge and experiences.

Thanks for standing up for our outdoor living rooms and being part of our “outstanding” community.

In Support,

John Harris
FUCF President

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container. Only put garbage out on the curb on the morning of pickup. This will help deter Florida black bears, coyotes, foxes, opossums, and raccoons. These species are either attracted to the food they find in our garbage, or prey on the mice and rats who may also feed on the garbage. Indeed, it is illegal in Florida to feed wildlife such as bears, coyotes and raccoons.

Pet food: It’s best not to feed dogs or cats outside, but if you do, bring food bowls in at night. This will help keep away nuisance wildlife.

Bird feeders: You may have put up bird feeders to attract songbirds, but they also may beckon squirrels or other rodents, and sometimes even bears. Either remove feeders or try placing them strategically



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- Half-page advertisement: \$225
- Full page advertisement: \$450

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where they cannot be easily accessed by unintended scavengers.

Gardens, beehives and fruit trees: There are quite a few stories of how wildlife can quickly strip a garden, a fruit tree or a flower bed. You may need to install electric fencing to keep wildlife out of your vegetable garden, beehives and fruit trees. It can be charming to see deer, especially a fawn, wander through your property, but they are eager eaters of fruit and some flowers. Picking up fallen fruit helps deter a multitude of uninvited wildlife species.

Cats, dogs and domestic livestock: Consider keeping your cats indoors. Free roaming cats can attract coyotes. Walk your dogs on a non-retractable leash to give you more control in case of a wildlife encounter. Electric fences are effective in protecting penned domestic livestock such as chickens and goats from predators, including hawks, foxes, coyotes, and bobcats.

Food storage: Bird seed, pet food or food for wildlife feeders, like corn, will attract hungry wildlife. They should be securely stored.

In addition to eliminating attractants, there are other strategies that can deter unwanted wildlife. Devices activated by motion can

generate a blast of noise, water or light to deter wildlife. Consider barriers that can limit wildlife access, such as blocking off crawl spaces under your house or deck and clearing brush and brush piles near your house.

You also may want to consider talking with your neighbors and sharing your experiences. Particularly when it comes to keeping bears out of neighborhoods, the FWC encourages communities to work together on solutions. Go to MyFWC.com/ Bear for ideas on how to keep bears in the wild and out of your yard, and what you can do as a community to be [BearWise](http://BearWise.com/).

Remember wildlife probably won't visit your yard regularly if there isn't something there to attract them.

Still need help? Please call one of the five [FWC Regional Offices](http://FWC.com/) and ask for a Wildlife Assistance Biologist. These biologists help people with questions or concerns about wildlife throughout the state. Call

the FWC's Wildlife Alert 24-hour hotline to report wildlife emergencies, including dangerous and injured wildlife or wildlife violations, at 888-404-FWCC (3922) and #FWC or *FWC, or text Tip@MyFWC.com.



Resources:

A guide to living in bear country: http://myfwc.com/media/1333887/libc18_ada.pdf

Scare the bear video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDrO6KjfUFU>

Protecting livestock from bears video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6-CtuPvqI4>

How to make your wildlife feeder bear-resistant: <http://myfwc.com/media/425903/bearprooffeeder.pdf>

A guide to living with urban coyotes: <http://myfwc.com/media/2675483/Living-With-Urban-Coyotes.pdf>



2018 FRIENDS OF OUR URBAN FOREST AWARDS PROGRAM

Celebrating achievements in urban forestry should be a part of every program. Awards and recognition will help build integrity into what you do and why you do it. The Florida Urban Forestry Council provides an awards program that can help celebrate the people and programs that help Florida's urban forests remain a great place to live, work, and play.

GUIDELINES

- Nomination can be your own work, the work of your organization or the work of another.
- You may download an application or apply online at www.fufc.org/awards_information.php.
- Deadline for entry is **December 28, 2018**.
- The completed awards entry form must be the first page of the application. The second page of the application should be a 200-word overview of the nomination. Following the brief overview should be a summary of not more than three typewritten pages that describe the project's, program's or individual's contribution to urban and community forestry as outlined in the Award Categories.
- Support documentation such as photographs, press clippings, printed pieces, and letters of commendation are encouraged, but shall be limited to 12 additional pages.
- If mailing, please submit the original typed application, one full copy and the three digital photos to:

**Friends of Our Urban Forest
Awards Program
Florida Urban Forestry Council
Post Office Box 547993
Orlando, FL 32854-7993**

All submitted materials become property of the Florida Urban Forestry Council.

Please note: The Awards Committee reserves the right to reassign the entry to another category if deemed appropriate. For questions or additional entry forms, please contact Sandy Temple, Florida Urban Forestry Council Executive Director at (407) 872-1738.



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Nominations must be submitted by Friday, December 28, 2018.

STUMP THE FORESTER

QUESTION: What do we need to know about managing wildlife in the urban forest?

ANSWER: Of all our forest habitats, the urban, suburban and community forests are expanding rapidly. This is not unique to Florida. Urban forests are perhaps the fastest growing forest environments throughout much of the United States.

We live in a world of wonderful wildlife. Our long-term planning and day-to-day decisions will have a profound influence beyond our “wildest” dreams. Consider the urban forest as a form of commonwealth linking together groups of people, plants and animals with common interests regarding quality of life.

Wildlife populations are tree-dependent. They will use trees and forests for food, shelter, reproduction, rearing, perching, cover, travel, recreation, and purposes unknown to us. The care and management of our trees will likely have the greatest impact on the resilience and sustainability of our furry, feathered, slippery, and scaly wildlife populations.

During routine tree inspections and risks assessments, we should include, identify, and avoid whenever possible, active nests and wildlife dwellings within tree branches and trunk cavities. Tree work may temporarily be postponed till after the nesting season is over.

Protecting active nest and home sites is very important. Creating and restoring tree-related habitats and favorable conditions for wildlife should be priorities too.

Removing dead trees, and defective parts of trees, will always be a critical part of any preventative maintenance program within the urban forests. Yet, it might seem like a wild idea, but a dead tree could be the right tree in the right place. Dead, declining and defective parts of trees provide a great benefit for a wide variety of insects, woodpeckers, cavity dwellers, and other wildlife species. Removing target(s) beneath a dead, declining, or defective parts of trees may reduce risks and hazards. Remove the target and you reduced the hazard. Even a dead tree may have a safe place in the urban forest.

Planting the right tree in the right place, and continuing its care as a tree matures, will preserve the life of a tree and prolong the bundle of benefits it has to offer. We can expect as urban forests expand, and other habitats shrink, municipal foresters and arborists, city planners, tree advocacy groups, and tree care specialists will play a larger and larger role in the care and stewardship of wildlife.

Answer provided by Joe Anderson, Utility Forester with JEA



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

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BEES IN URBAN TREES

Submitted by Joe Anderson, JEA Vegetation Specialist

Special thanks to Mary Bammer, UF/IFAS Extension Coordinator – Honey Bee Research and Extension Laboratory

Urban Wildlife is not limited to fur and feathers. Our urban and suburban forests are swarming with a whole host of insects, to include beneficial bees.

Honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) can be found throughout Florida. Our urban forests lend themselves easily to the needs of bees. What could be better for busy bees than tree canopies? A street tree towers over a bounty of ornamental shrubs and flowers. Adjacent landscaped yards and ornamental flowers provide a “built-in” bee banquet.

Bees are not only busy and beneficial, they are essential. They are perhaps nature’s best and widely-recognized pollinators. Throughout Florida, it’s not uncommon to see bee boxes stacked in open fields, pastures, between rows of citrus, open pine forests, and permitted backyards. It’s safe to say that plants don’t breed without bees. More than 75% of flowering plants depend on bees and other pollinators. Our agricultural industry depends on pollinators for a profitable crop. Approximately 1/3 of the U.S. food supply depends on the cooperation of honeybees for pollination. Seasonally, California depends on borrowed bees shipped from as far away as Florida to pollinate almond blossoms. Many natural and modified ecosystems would collapse without bees and other insect pollinators.

If you enjoy your flower beds, vegetable gardens, flowering trees, and citrus fruit--and not to mention the produce section of the local grocery store--take every opportunity to identify and protect bee colonies.

Florida is a flowery state, and where there are flowers there will be bees; and where there are bees there will be honey. Florida’s tended hives are famous for their orange blossom honey. Florida’s honey crop includes other delectable varieties as wildflower, gullberry, saw/palmetto, blackberry, blueberry, avocado, mangrove, and the panhandle’s reputable favorite - tupelo honey.

Not all honey makes it to market. Feral colonies of honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) can be found throughout Florida. Our urban forests lend themselves easily to the needs of bees. Wild bees like to hide honey combs in and around trees. Natural crevices and cavities in tree trunks, branches, and underground roots at the base of trees are common nesting sites. The urban setting offers a number of manmade substitutes to include utility poles, meter boxes, electrical cabinets, culverts, lumber piles, remote sheds, bird boxes, and hollow pipes. Therefore, foresters, arborists, tree care specialists, and other outdoor workers should be aware of their surrounding and the presence of bees – especially in trees.

All bee colonies face many threats and challenges for survival. Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) has become a significant threat to the health of Florida’s honeybee populations; and in turn, a threat to the economic health of beekeeping and production of agricultural crops. CCD occurs when a hive experiences a significant loss of adult worker bees to effectively support the hive. Pathogens, parasites and environmental stressors may all contribute to a rise in CCD.

The misuse and overuse of pesticides in the urban/suburban landscape will have serious and adverse consequences for bees and the benefits they provide. Do not use pesticides indiscriminately. At best, avoid pesticides applications during the mid-day when honeybees are out and about. “*When bees fly, don’t apply.*” Generally, to reduce the risks to foraging bees, liquid pesticides present a lower risk than powdered pesticides. Like plant pollen, powders can stick to the hairs on a bee’s body and inadvertently be transported to a hive and contaminate an entire colony – feral and tended hives.

Strong, healthy and vibrant honey bee hives are our best line of defense against the intrusion and takeover of the aggressive African Honey Bees (AHB) (*Apis mellifera scutellata*). AHBs (a.k.a. killer bees) can become extremely agitated toward minor



continued from pg. 8

disturbances and perceived threats to the hive. Lawn mowers, chain saws, operating machinery, and trimming trees and shrubs can provoke bees to attack.

Bee stings are painful, but relatively harmless. They can be potentially deadly for someone with an insect sting allergy. The honey bee's stinger has a venom sac attached to it. If not removed after the initial sting, the venom sac will continue to pump venom into the skin. The sting of the honey bee also releases a "call to action" pheromone that will entice other bees to become aggressive and strike. If there is no nest to defend, a swarm of bees flying or clumped together may pose little or no threat. Still when working around bees, its best to remember that distance is your friend – unless, of course, you are a beekeeper. An old sage said it best with, "Be O.K. stay away;" and "if stung, run like a son-of-a-gun."

Florida is a flowery state. Where there are flowers there will be bees; and where there are bees there will be beekeepers. The backyard beekeeper is a valuable resource and able ally for municipal foresters, local arborists, landscapers, tree-care specialists,



city planners, and tree advocacy groups. Florida Beekeepers can capture feral hives and put them to good use - reducing the risk and liabilities of a wild hive. Bee aware, bee informed, and bee mindful of the presence, benefits and preservation of bees.

For more information about bees and beekeeping search out local beekeeping clubs

and associations. Your local University of Florida Cooperative Extension office can help too. You can learn more about honey bees in outdoor workplaces at: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in783>. Need contact information for live bee removal specialists' visit: <https://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/honey-bee/extension/beekeeper-resources/bee-removal/>

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THE NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD

Submitted by Joe Anderson, JEA Utility Forester



“Hush little baby don’t say a word, Mama’s going to buy you a mocking bird...” In the traditional, southern lullaby, Mama doesn’t have to buy a mocking bird if she lives in Florida. Throughout our Sunshine State you will hear the song of the mockingbird.

In the Tree of the Quarter article in the 2018 Issue One of *The Council Quarterly*, Jim Davis – Multi-County Extension Director, stated that, “Rarely is there a place in Florida that one can go and not see a palm tree. One of the stateliest or our princely palms is our very own *Sabal* or *Sabal palmetto*. The *sabal palm* is the state tree of Florida...” With this issue’s urban wildlife theme, we’ll sing the praise of Florida’s state bird – the northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). Rarely is there a place in Florida that one can go and not find the mockingbird. The northern mockingbird is a superb songster and is common to our neighborhoods throughout the year. Florida is blessed with songs of many birds, but the mockingbird is our most accomplished singer, giving remarkable concerts. You will often find him singing from the highest branches of a tree, the peak of a roof, high utility lines, or the top of a light post. He will continue his song while flying from perch to perch without missing a single note. Like other songbirds, males sing to attract mates and to claim territory during our spring and summer months. However, unlike most birds that sing during the day, the mockingbird will also sing for hours at night.

What’s in the name: The mockingbird is appropriately named. The genus name *Minus* is Greek for “mimic” and *polyglottos* is Greek for “many-tongued.” It can mimic, or mock, the songs of nearly 30 other birds, along with the chirps of frogs

and crickets. Harper Lee’s novel, “To Kill a Mockingbird” was named for the sin of killing a mockingbird – a symbol of innocence. All they do is sing their hearts out. There is no reason to kill, or prosecute those that have done no harm. Of course, the novel centers on an innocent man that is sent to jail.

Visible characteristics: Aside from its song, the mockingbird is easily identified by a gray head and back, white underside, and a dark tail. Most striking are the outer, white tail feathers and white wing bars – especially visible in flight. The bird is about the size of our American robin (*Turdus migratorious*).

Nesting habits: The nesting activity starts in late March and continues all summer. A cup-shaped nest is made from small sticks, twigs, and leaves, and often lined with grass and bits of urban trash. The spotted, greenish-blue eggs will hatch for three separate broods throughout the nesting season. If successful, the mockingbird will return, year after year, to the habitats that offered the greatest rewards in previous years.

Habitat: Mockingbirds frequent the vegetative-edges and bushy hedges of parks, open lots, and residential backyards. The bird is an omnivore – eating both insects and fruits.

Statehood: In 1927, the northern mockingbird was designated the state bird of Florida. It is also the state bird of Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

Interesting Facts:

- Male birds are a bit larger and vocal than the females.
- In the wild, the lifespan of the mockingbird is approximately 8 years,
- In captivity, the lifespan can be as long as 20 years.
- The mockingbird can learn as many as 200 different songs.
- The male sings different songs in the spring and fall.
- The mockingbird is a courageous defender of territory and will not hesitate to attack intruders – to include other birds, snakes, cats, dogs, and people passing by.

When keeping with the opening lyrics of a traditional southern lullaby, mama may have to buy a looking glass, a billy goat, and a dog named Rover, but she won’t have to buy a mockingbird when in the sunshine state of Florida.



WEEDING UNWANTED WILDLIFE

Submitted by Vicki Martin, Master Gardener, UF/IFAS Nassau County Cooperative Extension

It is impossible to live in Florida without encountering wildlife. Interactions with our wild neighbors can be enjoyable. Some experiences can be unpleasant and result in injury. Properly preventing situations before they occur will require some weeding and forethought protecting you, wildlife and the enjoyable experience.

I am a UF/IFAS Extension Master Gardener serving Nassau County. Master Gardeners are sponsored by the University of Florida through local county Extension offices. We voluntarily share our time, talent, and training to deliver researched-based, gardening information toward the benefit of Floridians.

When conducting plant clinics, we hear about many problems caused by wildlife. Digging, uprooting plants, eating plants, tunnels in yard, tree damage, and the list goes on. Often there are easy remedies and solutions for these problems. Once you identified the culprit, and the comfortable habitat you created, solutions will begin to emerge.

Here are a few common solutions:

- Do not leave, or store, pet food outside. This will attract wildlife.
- Do not leave birdseed outside. This will not only attract wildlife, but may encourage the wild predators which would prey on the birds you are hoping to attract.
- Use metal or heavy plastic garbage cans with tight fitting lids. Support cans so they cannot be tipped over.
- Cap chimneys when not in use, and seal off entrances underneath houses or attics.
- Eliminate firewood stacks, covered space under storage sheds, and brush piles that could provide shelter for nuisance wildlife.
- Fermented fruit will also attract wildlife. If you have a fruit tree, keep the ground clean of fallen fruit.



Snakes like shaded areas where they might find prey such as mice and toads. If your yard area is less appealing for the prey it will be less appealing for the snake. Eliminate firewood stacks, debris, boards, and objects close to the ground that would create attractive cool, dark habitat for prey.

Raccoons, Skunks, Rats and Opossums are opportunist. If there is something for them to eat, they will come! I fed a rabbit in my yard and she became a frequent, welcomed visitor. Unfortunately, the food pellets were not in a secure container. Before long rats discovered the food and a convenient hiding place in an empty gas grill. I inadvertently provided food and shelter for the rats. Feeding wildlife is the first no-no. Though I knew better, the cuteness of bunny overwhelmed me. After nearly having a heart attack discovering the rats, I removed the dwelling and an attractive food source for the rats. Problem solved!

It's a good idea to check outdoor grills often. Opossums and other wildlife are commonly found in cabinets under grills.

Armadillos (I live in the Land of Armadillos, my Nemesis!)

Nearly 90% of their diet is insects, larvae and other invertebrates in the soil. This is what draws them to lawns and flower beds. What can you do to reduce their desire to be there? Keep watering and fertilization

to a minimum. It encourages earthworms, larvae and insects to come to the surface of the soil. If you do water, it is best to do it in the morning. By evening the soil will be dry and “dinner” will be deeper in the ground and less detectable to the nocturnal armadillos.

There are no successful repellents, toxicants, or fumigants registered for armadillos. There is a myth to mothballs. Mothballs are recommended by people who do not read pesticide labels. Please read labels for mothballs. The label is the law! The active ingredient (chemical) is not to be used outside. The label specifically instructs and restricts the use to enclosed areas only--not for outside use.

In my quest to find something to move these guys out of my yard, I read as much as I could find about them. Though they are hard to trap, live trapping is an option. There may be local ordinances and State regulations regarding the capture of armadillos. According to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission: “All live-captured nuisance armadillos must be euthanized, released on-site, or released on a property within the same county of capture that is 40 acres or larger with written permission from the landowner. Relocating wildlife is seldom biologically



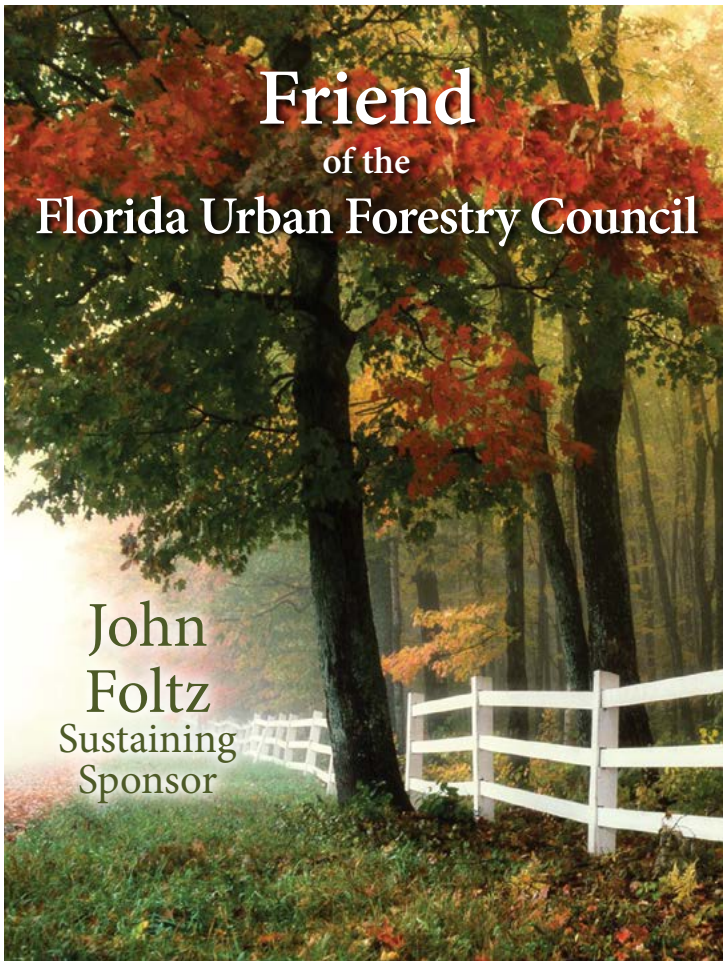
sound and the animal often does not survive in the new setting. Very important, relocation also spreads disease. Even healthy wildlife carries ticks, fleas, and other parasites. Relocation will expose and perhaps endanger other wildlife or domestic animals.

It is impossible to imagine living in Florida without wildlife. Cultivating interactions with our wild neighbors can be enjoyable. Weeding out unpleasant situations before

they occur will protect you, wildlife, and the enjoyable experience.

Always check with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commissions for current laws. Learn more at <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/profiles/mammals/land/armadillo/>. IFAS Extension documents WEC320-WEC326 are available at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.





OUR TEAM

JOHN HOLZAEFFEL, CA, ACF, CF
(352)238-0917

ERIC HOYER, CA, RCA, CF
(863)870-0734

CHARLIE MARCUS, CA
(850)570-5983

JAY VOGEL, CA
(352)238-0458

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- 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.

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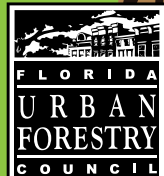
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(TBD)

JEA

Joe Anderson
Sam Dunbar
Michael Ninos
Scott Souder
Kim Wheeler

UF/IFAS SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTY

EXTENSION

Jim Davis
Bill Lester, PhD
Lisa Sanderson
Matt Smith
Kalan Taylor

PROFESSIONAL

Lyle Adams
Russell Adams
Alexis Alvey
Kathy Asony
Jack Baggett
Lori Ballard
Jan Beljan
Byron Bozarth
Kathleen Brennan
Joseph Brinson
Sherie Burch
Steve Burke
Jody Buyas
Richard Cervi
Carolyn Cheatam-Rhodes
Phil Christman
Paul Cliff
Beverly Cline
Rachel Comte
Riley Coy
Sean Creedon
Karen DeMaria
Cynthia Domenech-Coogle

Harry Doyle
Sheila Dunning
Jason Ebersold
Jamie Frank
Diana Gilman
Joe Gross
Ruth Hamberg, RLA ASLA AICP
Beth Hamer
Seth Hawkins
Lisa Hickey
Sherisha Hills
Jeremy Hockenbury
Phil Howell
Raymond Jarrett
Ann Koenig
Benjamin Koubek
Gayle Lafferty
Daniel Lamarre
Shane Largent
Fremont Latimer
Jonathan Lee
Larry Leggett
Chuck Lippi

Tyrone Lowery

Mark McClellan
Drew McLean
Antonio McLeod
Anke McMullian
Michael "Mickey" Merritt
Chris Miller
Scott Montgomery
Eric Muecke
Gregory Noonan
Ira Padgett
Janet Papinaw
Kimberly Pearson
Ricky Peterika
Herb Poole
Jim Rauch
Todd Reich
Buck Rollings
Joe Samnik
Reuben Sardinas
Julie Schelb
Joseph Sentence
Jarvis Sheeler
Carla Shelton
Dawn Sinka
Jerry Slagle
Brenda Thibodeaux
Jordan Upcavage
Tom Wilde
Mark Williams
Greg Wright
Kevin Wyko
Elvis Zelaya

TREE ADVOCATE

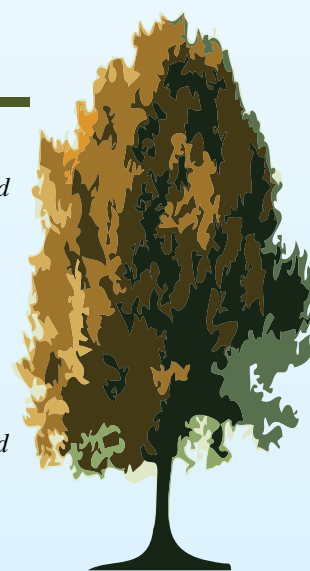
Marguerite Beckford
Dona Gussow
Sharon Hale
Daisy Morales
Henrique Ribeiro
Jackson Sherer
Porgy Smith
John Springer
Gregory Underwood
Cindy Warren
Michael Weber
James Yelverton

STUDENT

Shaleen Miller

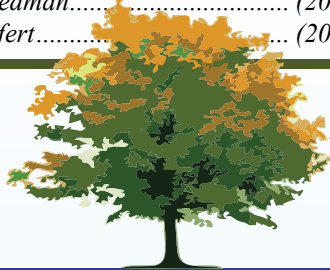
HONORARY

Mike Conner
Anna Dooley
Norm Easey
Justin Freedman
Ed Gilman
Steve Graham
Michael Greenstein
Elizabeth Harkey
Mary Lou Hildreth
John Holzaepfel
Julie Iooss
Howard Jeffries
Andy Kittsley
Ken Lacasse
Earline Luhrman
Bill Reese
Jerry Renick
Mike Robinson
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)



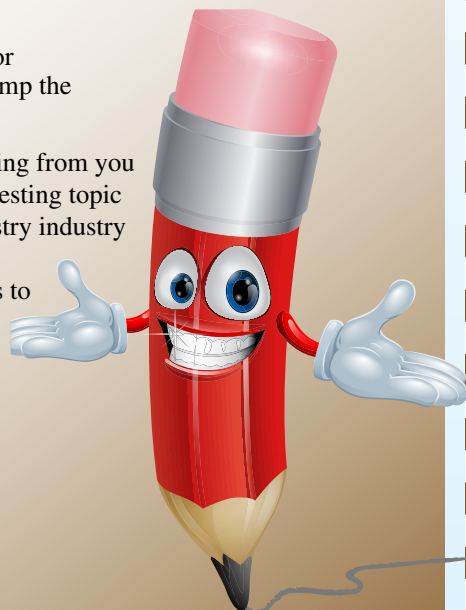
REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

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 Koeser, 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