

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

A Quarterly Newsletter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Division

Fifty Years of the WAA & Its Annual Conferences



by Don Kissinger, Urban Forestry Coordinator
 DNR Division of Forestry
 contributors: Dick Haas, Retired Wauwatosa Superintendent of Parks & Forestry and Pat Skiera, Past WAA Volunteer

This article is a synopsis of the formation of the Wisconsin Arborist Association and its annual conferences, as 2013 commemorates the Golden Anniversary conference. The consensus appears to be that the WAA got its start due to that nemesis Dutch elm disease (DED), first confirmed in the state on July 6, 1956, in Beloit. But also, George Hafstad, plant pathologist with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture at the time, stated the WAA was begun for another philosophical reason. "We all want to receive and are reluctant to give. The only justification for the existence of the WAA is its ideals—what it can give, not receive. Life without ideals is not worth living. Organizations without ideals are worthless." That is why WAA informs and educates its members as well as the public, performs annual service projects and acts as an informal networking group for members to share knowledge with each other. This group has grown from its meager number of a few dozen to 680 members at present!



Photo: Rich Hauer, WAA Program Chair

Climbers demonstration tree

The first WAA conference in 1964 was called the Wisconsin Conference on Shade Trees and had 162 attendees. Hot topics were the funding of DED prevention through the legislature as well as the organization's membership policy. Though it was not spelled out in detail, persons from equipment, supply and chemical companies initially were not allowed

membership, but were invited to display their wares to conference attendees.

At that first conference one speaker stated that the urban residential population was growing and that then, in 1964, 90% of Wisconsinites lived in urban areas. While I question that statistic, it is interesting to see the acknowledgement and concern for urban area aesthetics, economics and environment 50 years ago. The speaker went on to say that he dreamed of the day communities would fund even \$1 per capita for their community forestry programs. While the value and buying power of the dollar have changed, it is noteworthy that in Madison, the city where that first conference took place, their forestry budget now tops \$2.9 million, or more than \$12 per capita.

Another founding member, Rudy Lange, stated that at that time, the mid '60s, there was no secondary school where arboriculture was taught. Today I can count almost one-half dozen colleges or universities in the state that provide arboriculture or horticulture training. Rudy also noted the profession needed to be upgraded, as many of our first arborists were telephone or electric linesman, thus did not have tree form and function knowledge.

The WAA was never shy to work on ideas it felt worthy, one of those being *arborist licensing*. This effort spanned four decades, from the late '50s to early '80s. It never came to fruition as a Wisconsin law but did in several other states. Many bills were created and retooled over several years, but were either voted down or killed by inactivity of the legislature. One reason given was this was considered a fence-me-in type of legislation, meaning creation of a special group of people or businesses that could hold a monopoly on tree work within the state. The cause was begun by Marvin DeSchmidt, Larry Wachtel and Bill Johnson to ensure that only honorable, honest people could claim the title of arborist providing professional service to



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Inside this issue:

Community Profile:
 City of Stoughton2

The WAA/DNR Annual Conference Turns 50 with a Bang!.....3

One Neighborhood's Urban Forest Feat.....5

Tree Profile:
 White Oak6

What Damaged This Tree?7

Urban Tree Health Matters:
 Anthracnose8

Coming Events8

Urban Forest Insect Pests: Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid.....9

DNR UF Grant Awards.....10

Partners in UF Conference.....11

Happenings at the UF Council.....12

New UF Team Leader.....12

Project Profile13

Idea Exchange.....14

UF Resources.....15

DNR UF Contacts.....16

Community Profile

City of Stoughton

by Randy Nelson, Urban Forester
City of Stoughton
edited by Claude (Bud) Smith

2



Community Profile:

Population: 12,611
Street Trees:
5000 (16% ash)
Street Miles: 57
Number of Parks: 14
Acreage: 115
Cemeteries: 2
Acreage: 30
Trees: 88
Natural Areas: 3
Acreage: 30
Boat Launches: 3
Ramps: 1
Tree City USA:
19 years

Primary Industries:

Cummins Filtration
Stoughton Trailer
B & G Foods North
America Inc.

Program Profile:

Equipment:

60' bucket truck
15" chipper & truck
skid steer w/grapple &
stump grinder
nice collection of
rigging gear & ropes
hand & power saws
and pruners
dump trucks

Staff:

Randy Nelson,
Urban Forester

Tree Commission

Members:

Todd Fossum, Chair
Jay Schotzko,
Co-Chair
David Kneebone,
Council
Representative
John Archer
Kevin Short
Josh LaPointe
Dave Moyer
Rick Gullickson, Street
Dept Foreman
Craig Wood,
Stoughton Utilities
Supervisor

Budget:

2013 operating &
personnel—\$282,716
(including \$12,000 for
tree planting)

In 1994 the City of Stoughton, with a rich Norwegian heritage for the love of trees, earned the designation of Tree City, USA. Located 20 miles south of Madison, Stoughton “takes great pride in its long-standing tree commission,” says Mayor Donna Olson. “Volunteer members—experienced and enthusiastic—have provided services to our community that tax dollars simply could not support.”

The following is a list of accomplishments of the Stoughton Tree Commission over the last 15 years:

- 1999—Received a grant to revitalize and plant various low-growing trees throughout the East Main Street Historic District.
- 2004—Held a community tree education/training/trimming/removal event at Bjoin Park that coupled citizens, public employees from the utilities and street departments, and private businesses.
- 2008—Received a DNR grant enabling the city to upgrade its inventory by implementing a computerized system and develop a management plan. The inventory (updating the previous one in 1994) included both street and park trees.
- 2009—Implemented a *Fraxinus* (ash) tree identification program by placing blue ribbons on nearly all visible public & private *Fraxinus* trees as part of an emerald ash borer awareness program.
- 2011—Started with ordinance revisions in light of the impending EAB arrival.

Photo: City of Stoughton



Stoughton City Hall

- 2012—Worked with the city parks division to return an area in Veterans Park to an old-oak opening or oak savanna on a terminal moraine in central Stoughton.

“It is a very exciting time to be involved in urban forestry,” says Urban Forester Randy Nelson. Referring to EAB, which will eliminate all untreated *Fraxinus* trees, Nelson says, “With all of the usual challenges of budget and manpower, etc., a whole new train is charging down the tracks at us. It’s exciting,” he says, “because there is a new media focus on the importance of the urban forest.”

With the help of Sharanya Krishnamurthi, an engineer from Cummins Filtration, the city is partnering in a wood waste recycling program. Also involved with the city and Cummins Filtration are the Stoughton Senior Center, with its excellent wood shop, the Stoughton Youth Center and Stoughton High School. In addition, donations of time and money are coming from other local businesses—Actual Size Art Work, and Avery Royer, a local sculptor.

Continued on page 4



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Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

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The WAA/DNR Annual Conference Celebrated 50 with a Bang!

by Rich Hauer, WAA Program Chair
University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point

The WAA/DNR annual conference celebrated the Big 50! That is correct; the 50th annual conference was held in Green Bay, with something for everyone. Sunday afternoon, January 27th, started the conference with three sessions. One session you could learn about the latest and greatest science behind the biomechanics of trees from the one and only Dr. Tom Smiley. Alternatively, you could have discovered what's up with new ways to measure, monitor and nurture the urban forest canopy. Several state and national experts and practitioners increased your cranium with canopy. For those who were interested in becoming the next crop of certified arborists, took a lesson from John Wayne Farber, who led an arborist certification training session. Networking continued Sunday evening with a traditional opening reception social and a new networking session with industry leaders was on tap, along with your favorite beverage. This was a great place to join in the fun and camaraderie with your favorite roundtable discussion topic.

After a great night of sleep, we all cracked up Monday morning with a journey back in time to the present, as Bob Benjamin lead us through *The Changing Dynamics of Urban Forestry*. The WAA welcomed back Dr. Bob Miller who, along with Ken Ottman, Dick Rideout, and Dave Scharfenberger, lead us further back in time, up to the present and beyond. These Wisconsin legends give us their perspective regarding how arboriculture and urban forestry have changed and where they are headed. Rich Hauer give it his best Phil Donohue take by moderating questions for these panelists from the audience.

Concurrent sessions for utility foresters, municipal foresters and commercial arborists rounded out or Monday afternoon. *Stay Safe* was the theme with two talks on utility safety for linemen and road safety for arborists. If you stayed to the end and learned the newest in Tree Risk BMPs by Dr. Smiley, or you could have ventured into another session regarding this past year's drought and tree selection alternatives from Dr. Jeff Iles of Iowa State, followed by an urban forestry cooperative sustainability project completed in the Madison area. If that was not enough, there also was a business track presentation by Kevin Hamm on starting a business and on the functions of a business. In the intro track, you could have learned from Excel Energy's Dennis Fallon about Integrated Vegetation Management and safety in the utility corridor, followed by a session on crabapple tree selection.

Tuesday morning started with *Trees & the Law* by DNR staff attorney Quinn Williams, who was so well

Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry



received at last year's conference that he was brought back this year to complete his repertoire. This was a must-hear session followed by *How to Culture and Grow a Sustainable Urban Forest* along with the *Science of Tree Planting* by Wisconsin's favorite son from Two Rivers, Andrew Koeser. In the afternoon concurrent sessions, learn from Dr. John Lloyd about Imprelis and how trees respond to this herbicide, followed by Dr. Glen Stanosz from UW–Madison who discussed *Decline Diseases of Trees*. The other concurrent session has Leif Hubbard from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) addressing how urban forestry programs can work with WisDOT to create desired landscape plantings when roadwork is scheduled. Dr. Lloyd began the afternoon intro track with his expertise in a plant health care session. Mike Yanney further provided an intro knowledge base on the selection and evaluation of new tree species.

If any topics above did not draw you in, it was a short walk over to the Climber's Corner. Rich Hattier, Tim Walsh and Jamie Goddard gave a step up into the tree and demonstrated how to work efficiently and effectively. The WAA tree stand and the finest tree from Packerland was the backdrop to increase your rope, rigging and climbing literacy. Hope you made it this year, and took in all of the educational opportunities and hope to see you in 2014!🌳

Legends of Urban Forestry

Roundtable discussions

Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry



4

Stoughton Community Profile 1994:

Population: 9690
Street Trees: 3200
Street Miles: 47
Developed Park
Acreage: 99
Tree City USA: 1 year

Primary Industries:

Stoughton Trailer
Nelson Industries
Uniroyal, Inc.

Program Profile:

Equipment:

chainsaws
hand tools
stump grinder
dump truck
bucket truck

Staff/Ex-Officio:

Odean Teigan—Street
Sup.
Tom Lynch—
City Parks Sup.
Herb Lehman—
Stoughton Utilities

Tree Commission

Members:

Mark Browning,
Co-Chair
Tim Bernt, Co-Chair
Cristine Erickson,
Council Rep
Bob Barnett—
Council Rep
Jim Miller
Karen Delahaut

Budget:

1994 operating &
personnel
\$9000—tree
commission
\$32,000—other
departments

Community Profile: City of Stoughton, continued from page 2

“To date we have made business card holders, clocks, benches and a very Nordic picnic table,” says Nelson. “Our goal is to use the recycled wood in the city and various departments to fabricate items for our parks. We plan to develop more partnerships with city businesses to create other items that, in conjunction with our senior center, youth center and high school shop, we can sell in order to achieve a sustainable program.”

Street Department Superintendent Karl Manthe says, “The health of the City of Stoughton’s urban forest and the expert oversight provided by the tree commission have made great strides since 1995. The city has purchased most of the needed equipment to properly prune or safely remove city-owned trees, including stump removal.”

An aggressive tree-planting program is planned for 2013. Stoughton will try its hand at planting a diverse selection of bare-root trees. “Our total goal is to have 300 plantings, by bringing various city departments together on the project,” says Nelson. “This planting in the spring is to try to get ahead of our *Fraxinus* population loss.”

“People ask when is the best time to plant a tree. The industry answer is about ten years ago,” Nelson stated with a grin.

Fifty Years of the WAA, continued from page 1

the citizens of the state. The will of this group and the WAA were partially met with initiation of the International Society of Arboriculture’s arborist certification program in 1992. Currently Wisconsin has 600 actively certified arborists of the 23,000 nationwide.

The organization does a good job of providing arboricultural service to worthy entities, by pruning or removing trees for nonprofits in need. In the recent past, this has occurred at the Shalom Center in Kenosha, an organization providing emergency food, shelter and housing, along with the Cabrini Church and School in West Bend, as well as the Wood National Cemetery in Milwaukee. The first documented day of service was November 8, 1966, at the Mt. Vernon Forest of Fame, 12 miles south of Madison, where 21 trees were pruned and 3 removed by nearly twenty arborists.

While this article stresses state conferences, it should be duly noted that Wisconsin has hosted three international conferences. The last was in 2001, where the largest number of participants have ever assembled—2600! While the ISA does help the host chapter, WAA performed the lion’s share of the work and will need to do so in 2014 when Milwaukee plays host again.

Getting back to the annual conferences... During the 1960s all conferences took place in Madison. In 1970 it moved to the Playboy Club in Lake Geneva and has bounced around the state since then. The most northerly location has been Wausau, with conferences being held in Green Bay for the last several years. In



Photo: City of Stoughton

Stoughton Community Tree Planting

Like every other community, Stoughton is passing another milestone in trying to manage its urban forest. It has the partnerships, the tools and the community support to achieve this.

Note from editor: This is the second time Stoughton has been featured as a Community Profile in our newsletter. The prior feature was in 1994, the first year they received Tree City USA designation.

[To read the Community Profile from 1994](#) 🌿

the 1990s until the late 2000s the start of the conference typically coincided with the National Football League’s Super Bowl Sunday, due to that typically being a slower time of year for arboricultural work and the convention centers offering off-season rates. During that same period, many feisty water-volleyball games were held in the hotel’s pool, with the Thundering Behemoths facing off against the Withering Wimps. Guess who won the most matches?

During this 50-year period, WAA has co-hosted the conference with many partners. None has assisted more than Wisconsin DNR who, since 1992, has helped with program creation, speaker recruitment and funding. This ongoing partnership has helped provide more varied educational programming for a larger number of participants, as the conference now routinely hits attendance marks of 500 to 700.

Conference length has bounced around, from a couple of days, to 1-day seminars, to the current 2½-day format. Even in the 2½-day setting, WAA has expanded from a dozen sessions to the upcoming conference with close to 30 separate presentations, addressing the needs of climbers, commercial and municipal arborists, plus a business track as well as an intro track for folks new to the profession. All of this is organized by volunteers just as it was 50 years ago. During those 50 years there have been many funny, heartwarming, entertaining, friendship-making experiences of which many stories should be told; others not so much. 🌿

One Neighborhood's Urban Forest Feat: Counting 5488 Trees One Backyard At a Time

5

by Twink Jan-McMahon, Executive Director
Sustainable Atwood, Madison

Emerald ash borer may be a devastating pest, but its voracious appetite fueled our organization's most important project to date—the Sustainable Atwood Tree Inventory. We owe the little beast a tip of our hats for getting our neighborhood's attention and, ultimately, support for collecting vital information from the ordinarily inaccessible areas of our forest—private properties.

Our inventory covered 2000 private properties, five parks, a river parkway and bike paths, and included GPS location, species, health, height and circumference on every tree measuring six inches in diameter and greater. Data were analyzed using i-Tree and we discovered exactly what our forest makeup is and how hard it is working.

Within the 100 neighborhood-block area there are 5488 private trees, including 107 species. Combined with the city street tree inventory of 2590 trees and 64 species, the Atwood neighborhood has 8078 trees total. Among other things, the data tell us that composition varies between private and street tree inventories. For instance, the private forest is 10% Norway maple, while the street trees weigh in at a whopping 29% of the same species. We were relieved to find that green ash on private properties is at 7%, coming in much lower than the city's green ash at 19%. Forty million pounds of carbon are stored in the Atwood forest—equivalent to the weight of 2300 school buses, twice the mass of the Eiffel Tower. Fourteen percent of this carbon is tied up in ash trees, 65% of which is on private property. To see the full inventory map and i-Tree data go to SustainableAtwood.org/tree-inventory & SustainableAtwood.org/inventory-analysis/.

The data collected from our inventory exceeded our goal of being useful to our neighborhood by providing a detailed data sample for the LIDAR mapping project between the University of Wisconsin Wildlife and Forestry Department and NASA, and by providing a resource for DNR Urban Forestry and the City of Madison to use and share with other communities.

In addition to the inventory, motivated neighbors developed science programs, events and workshops with neighboring schools, community television, the Wisconsin Institutes for Discovery, and the Madison Children's museum for education and outreach about EAB. Neighborhood meetings showcased the effort, which was publicized in local media outlets including the neighborhood's Eastside News (circulation 10,000), e-mail groups, social media and the Sustainable Atwood website.



Photo: Google Maps

Atwood Neighborhood

The entire project was a collaborative effort between community members, Goodman Community Center, local schools, Gere Tree Care (a local community-minded arborist company), UW–Madison Wildlife and Forest Ecology Department, City of Madison, WORT community radio, WYOU community television, and MG&E and the Urban Tree Alliance.

We could not have accomplished the project without our skilled forest champions, Donna Magdalena, Maria Moreno, Sean Gere, Phil Townsend, Clayton Kingdon, Benjamin Spaier, Huan Gu, Evan Slocum, Sam Meier, Sydney Jan, Madison City Forester Marla Eddy, and DNR Urban Forestry's Jeff Roe and Elizabeth Dierickx.

Our project proved one doesn't have to have experience to do great things. Courage, persistence and being entrusted with public funds for an important outcome went a long way. But the most important factors were our great partners, community rapport and people with a passion for the health of the forest. 🌿

Sustainable Atwood (SA) is a grassroots organization of over 200 neighbors working for social, economic and environmental sustainability in the Schenk–Atwood–Starkweather–Yahara neighborhood of 6000 residents in Madison, Wisconsin. SA is intentionally oriented to the local, neighborhood scale to build social capacity, promote accessibility to a broad range of participants and to foment collaborative opportunities by association.

Community Tree Profile

6

White oak (*Quercus alba*)

by Laura G. Jull, Associate Professor & Extension Specialist
Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin–Madison



Photo: Ed Hasselkus, UW-Arboretum

Quercus alba

Native To: Eastern and southern US and Canada; native to Wisconsin in upland forests

Mature Height: 60–90' tall

Spread: 60–80' wide or more

Form: Pyramidal when young, becoming rounded with age

Growth Rate: slow to moderate; a very long-lived tree

Foliage: Alternate, simple, 4–8" long; obovate to oblong-obovate leaf shape; cuneate (wedge-shaped) leaf base; 7–9 obtuse, rounded lobes with deep sinuses, entire margins; blue-green to green color and glaucous (whitish) underneath; lacks bristle tips at ends of lobes that are apparent in the red oak group



Photo: Ed Hasselkus, UW-Arboretum

Quercus alba acorns

Buds and Stems: Buds are alternate, imbricate, reddish brown and smooth, with blunt, rounded tips; 1/8–1/4" long; cluster of terminal buds at tips of branches. Twigs are smooth, reddish brown to purplish brown, then gray, with lenticels; non-exfoliating compared to *Quercus bicolor* (swamp white oak). Oak pith is star shaped (stellate) in cross section.

Fall Color: Showy, dark red to wine color later in fall. Older brown leaves may be retained into winter.

Flowers: Not ornamental, green to yellowish green, monoecious flowers (uni-sex). Male flowers are pendulous catkins and female flowers are axillary, with a 6-lobed calyx that is partially enclosed by an involucre bract. Female flowers are either borne solitary or in tiny spikes in the axils of new leaves. Both flowers occur in early spring and have no fragrance. Male flowers produce lots of pollen that can cause allergies in humans.

Fruit: Brown nut produced in late summer to fall; matures in one year and germinates in fall (the root only). The nut is borne solitary or in pairs, sessile or short-stalked, 3/4–1" long, ovoid to oblong; enclosed 1/4 of its length by a chestnut brown, bowl-like involucre bract (cap), with raised, bumpy to knobby fused scales. The nut is highly prized by mammals and birds and can be eaten by humans if roasted first, then ground into flour.

Bark: Light ashy gray, fissured to scaly bark forms vertical plates up the tree trunk, with narrow ridges and furrows at the base. It is one of the lightest colored barks of the oaks. The wood forms tyloses (plugs) in the older xylem (tight cooperage) and is decay resistant, hard, heavy and strong. The light brown wood is often used in making wine and whiskey barrels in addition to furniture.

Site Requirements: Full sun; prefers a deep, loamy, moist, well-drained soil and acidic to neutral soil pH. It can get chlorotic in high-pH soils and like many oaks, is very intolerant to soil compaction, changes in drainage patterns or grade, wet soils and poor drainage. Difficult to transplant, so dig from field in spring only. It has moderate salt tolerance but is not very urban tolerant unless the soils are well drained and acidic to neutral.

Hardiness Zone: 3b; selection of a cold-hardy, northern provenance (geographic seed source) is critical for all oaks as the native ranges often extend from the northern to southern US.

Insect & Disease Problems: Susceptible to oak wilt, but less susceptible than oaks in the red oak group. It is also susceptible to gypsy moth and two-lined chestnut borers, the latter particularly for drought stressed trees. White oak is also susceptible to anthracnose on the leaves and prone to oak tatters, a physiological problem caused by cold temperatures during spring budbreak resulting in the newly expanding leaves appearing shredded or with missing lobes. The leaves produced afterwards are of normal size and lobing.

White oak can also get cankerworms, smooth patch on the bark, various galls, scale, cankers and spider mites, but usually none serious. Deer often feed on the twigs and acorns of white oak. Because of oak's susceptibility to oak wilt, do not prune oaks during the growing season. Only prune them when dormant (before April 1) if possible, or if removal of limbs is necessary during the growing season, immediately treat tree wounds with either tree paint or wound compound to prevent the nitidulid beetle from transferring the oak wilt fungus to open wounds. Application of tree paint or wound compound is only necessary when pruning oaks or elms during the growing season, otherwise it impedes wound closure and can trap moisture inside the wound.

Suggested Applications: White oak is a beautiful, large, native, non-invasive shade tree that can be used in residential neighborhoods as well as in parks. The fall color is excellent and lasts long into the season. The fruit attracts many wildlife species.

Limitations: White oak is a slower-growing oak and hard to establish in the landscape. Acorns under tree can become a litter problem. It casts dense shade, hence it is hard to grow grass beneath the tree. Less tolerant to urban conditions than bur, chinkapin or swamp white oaks.

Comments: White oak's attractive fall color, deeply lobed, blue-green leaves, light colored bark, and fruit that attract wildlife adds interest to both native and ornamental landscapes. It is a large, stately tree suitable to both parks and residential landscapes throughout the entire state as it is hardy to zone 3b.

Common Cultivars or Selections: none commercially available for white oak, but it has been hybridized with English oak to create these fine hybrids, some of which are quite narrow

Quercus × bimundorum 'Crimschmidt': *Crimson Spire*[™] oak, hybrid of *Q. robur* × *Q. alba*, columnar to tightly fastigate form, dark green to blue-green leaves, rusty-red to purple fall color, 45' tall, 15' spread, hardy to zone 4, can retain old, brown foliage in winter, mildew resistant

Quercus × bimundorum 'Midwest': *Prairie Stature*[™] oak, hybrid of *Q. robur* × *Q. alba*, hardy to zone 4a, dark green leaves, yellow-orange to reddish fall color, broadly pyramidal form, 50' tall and 40' wide, mildew resistant

Quercus × bimundorum 'Tabor': *Forest Knight*[®] oak, hybrid of *Q. robur* × *Q. alba*, broadly oval, symmetrical form, 50' tall and 40' wide, dark green, glossy leaves, orangish red fall color, mildew resistant

Quercus × bimundorum 'JFS-KW2QX': *Skinny Genes*[™] oak, hybrid of *Q. robur* × *Q. alba*, tight, columnar to fastigate form, 45' tall and 10' wide, dark green, glossy leaves, yellow fall color, mildew resistant

Quercus × bimundorum 'JFS-KW1QX': *Streetspire*[™] oak, hybrid of *Q. robur* × *Q. alba*, narrow, columnar form, 45' tall and 14' wide, dark green leaves, rusty red fall color, wider branch crotch angles and upright branching, mildew resistant

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The Right Tree Handbook, 1991, by Harold Pellett, Nancy Rose, and Mervin Eisel, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN.

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Trees of the Northern United States and Canada, 1995, by John L. Farrar, Iowa State University Press, Ames, IA. 🌿

What Damaged This Tree?

Turn to page 15 to find out...



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR Division of Forestry

Urban Tree Health Matters

Anthracnose on Hardwoods

by Brian Schwingle, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

8

Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry



Oak leaf with anthracnose in late June. Disease severity was minor and only present in the lower canopy.

Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry



A sugar maple tree with a severe case of anthracnose in early July. Anthracnose throughout this sugar maple crown suggests not only were conditions ripe for disease development for an extended period, but also overwintering pathogen spores were present in the canopy.

You may be shivering right now, but deciduous tree leaf emergence is just around the corner (think positively!). With leaf emergence on broadleaf trees comes the possibility of anthracnose. Anthracnose is a plant disease caused by a fungus, characterized by dead leaf spots or irregular leaf blotches, and occurring soon after leaf emergence. Leaf symptoms often are worse closer to the ground. Anthracnose fungi commonly cause twig cankers and dieback. Technically, fungi that cause anthracnose produce asexual spores in *acervuli*. Acervuli (singular is acervulus) are fungal fruiting bodies. An acervulus is a dense collection of microscopic spores and the stems bearing them that forces open a leaf cuticle. Acervuli look like small blisters in dead spots on leaves or *petioles* (leaf stems).

Ash, oak, maples, elms, walnuts, sycamores and probably every broadleaf tree species in Wisconsin can get anthracnose. Not every species within a genus is equally susceptible to a given anthracnose pathogen (e.g., cork elm is not as susceptible to anthracnose as Siberian elm). Likewise, there are mul-

tipale fungal species that can cause an anthracnose on a given host species (e.g., there are at least four species known to cause maple anthracnose in North America). Wet weather during leaf emergence favors sporulation and infection by anthracnose fungi. Cool weather after infection expands the time in which leaves are susceptible to disease and presents the scenario where anthracnose is most severe. Severe anthracnose can cause leaf loss and dieback, and since anthracnose in Wisconsin mostly occurs in spring and early summer, severely infected trees produce a second set of leaves. Therefore anthracnose usually is not a major threat to the long-term health of infected trees.

Some anthracnose fungi overwinter in leaves, so one way to minimize anthracnose is to dispose of diseased leaves that fall in the summer. Unfortunately, many anthracnose fungi overwinter not only in fallen leaves but also buds, persistent petioles and twigs. Also, some anthracnose pathogens (e.g., oak anthracnose fungus) are harmless endophytes that live within the plant and only enter a pathogen phase when the right environmental conditions occur. This ubiquitous nature of anthracnose fungi helps explain how anthracnose sometimes can be severe in the upper canopy and how it can be difficult to control.

Besides destroying infected leaves, another cultural control tactic is thinning out tree canopies through proper pruning. This slightly reduces the environmental conditions that favor anthracnose development. Finally, fungicides can be used to reduce anthracnose but should be the last option to control disease. The UW-Extension publication *Anthracnose* gives a general fungicide application prescription to reduce anthracnose severity. 🌿

Coming Events



July 12, 2013 – WAA Summer Conference, Ashwaubenon, WI; www.waa-isa.org/calendar_of_events.asp.

July 13, 2013 – WAA Tree Climbing Championship, Ashwaubenon, WI; www.waa-isa.org/calendar_of_events.asp.

August 3–7, 2013 – International Society of Arboriculture International Conference & Trade Show, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; www.isa-arbor.com/events/eventsCalendar/index.aspx.

August 16–17, 2013 – Wisconsin Master Gardener Association Annual Conference, Janesville, WI; <http://wimastergardener.org/>.

August 18–21, 2013 – International Low Impact Development (LID) Symposium, St. Paul, Minnesota; <http://ecommunication.umn.edu/t/354578/42600183/104696/0/>.

August 25–28, 2013 – American Public Works Association International Public Works Congress & Exposition, Chicago, IL; www.apwa.net/conferences.

Urban Forest Insect Pests

Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid

by Linda Williams, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

Cooley spruce gall adelgid (*Adelges cooleyi*) is a native pest that primarily affects blue spruce, but will also infest Engelmann spruce and Douglas-fir. Most adelgid species alternate their life cycle between two different conifer species, and although Cooley spruce gall adelgid can alternate between spruce and Douglas-fir, it can also complete its life cycle on either spruce or Douglas-fir exclusively. On Douglas-fir the damage is minimal, with needles being distorted, but on spruce the adelgids cause the formation of large (1½- to 2-inch long), pineapple-like galls at the tips of branches, which eventually become brown but remain on the tree. There is a different species of adelgid, the eastern spruce gall adelgid (*Adelges abietis*), that infests white spruce as well as occasionally Norway and black spruce. The galls formed by eastern spruce gall adelgid are smaller and form near the base of new shoots rather than the tip of the branch like Cooley spruce gall adelgid.

Adelgids are closely related to aphids. They are small (1mm long), soft bodied, sap-sucking insects. Their life cycle is complicated, even if they complete it all on a single species rather than alternating between species. In the spring, eggs are laid by overwintering females. These eggs hatch into the gall-forming stage of the insect, which begin feeding near the tips of the branches, causing the tree to produce the gall around the insects. By mid- to late-summer the insects complete their development. The galls, which are originally green or purplish, turn brown, dry out and split open, releasing the winged adults that may fly to Douglas-fir to lay eggs, or may once again lay eggs on spruce. These eggs will develop into a winged

generation that will lay eggs on spruce in the fall. Those eggs will hatch and produce the overwintering generation, thus completing the life cycle.

Some trees will have higher infestation rates than others due to genetic variability within the species. So, while some trees may be completely unaffected, they may be located right next to a tree that is heavily galled. If you have a tree that is heavily infested with galls there are some control options. Conventional pesticides can be used in the fall to target the overwintering females. Pesticides used at other times will be less effective as they will not penetrate the waxy covering of the females or the galls that are produced. Physical control, by removing the galls, is also an option.

To reduce the population, prune off the galls while they are still green and the insects are still inside, in spring or early summer. If old, brown galls remain on the tree they can be pruned out for aesthetic reasons but will have no impact on the adelgid population. 🌿



Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid

Photo: Ronald Kelley, Bugwood.org



Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid

Photo: Whitney Crashaw, Bugwood.org

September 24–25, 2013 – Growing Sustainable Communities Conference, Sustainable City Network, Dubuque, IA; www.gscdubuque.com/.

November 5–8, 2013 – Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association Annual Conference and Trade Show, Green Bay, WI; www.wpraweb.org.

November 6–7, 2013 – Partners in Community Forestry National Conference, Pittsburgh, PA; www.arborday.org.

November 14–16, 2013 – TCIA Expo, Charlotte, NC; www.tcia.org/events.

December 4–7, 2013 – American Society of Consulting Arborists Annual Conference, Uncasville, CT; www.asca-consultants.org/edprograms/conference.cfm.

August 2–6, 2014 – International Society of Arboriculture International Conference & Trade Show, Milwaukee, WI; www.isa-arbor.com/events/eventsCalendar/index.aspx. 🌿

If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Cindy Casey. Please see back cover for contact information.

10

Forty-five DNR Urban Forestry Grants Awarded in 2013

by Olivia Shanahan, Urban Forestry Grant Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

2014 Urban Forestry Grant applications are due October 1, 2013.

Visit dnr.wi.gov,
keywords
UF Grant

Madison—The DNR Urban Forestry Grant program awarded \$560,680 to 45 Wisconsin communities, nonprofit organizations, a county and a tribal government for community urban forestry projects. Grant funds for 2013 projects will support tree inventories and assessments, management plans, emerald ash borer (EAB) preparedness plans, urban forest restoration projects, staff training, public education and other urban forestry efforts.

Communities were encouraged to apply for grants to bolster their preparedness for emerald ash borer. Wisconsin has approximately 5.2 million ash trees in cities, villages and urban towns. All are at heightened risk since EAB was confirmed in Wisconsin. The grant awards will help 21 communities conduct a tree inventory, develop an emerald ash borer preparedness plan or increase species diversity. These projects are critical to early planning efforts that include forecasting budgets for labor, equipment, staff training and restoration.

The program is seeing a rise in multi-community applicants, whose projects focus on building partnerships, sharing information, and networking online. The program will continue to encourage these innovative projects.

Urban forestry grants can range from \$1,000 to \$25,000 and grant recipients must match each grant dollar for dollar. A start-up grant of up to \$5,000 is available for communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program. The DNR awarded 18 start-up grants for 2013.

Further information about the DNR Urban Forestry Grant program is available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/urbanforests/grants.html>, or contact Olivia Shanahan, Urban Forestry Grant Manager at (608) 267-3775 or Olivia.Shanahan@wisconsin.gov

Recipients of 2013 DNR Urban Forestry Grants

Village of Biron* \$2,500 Replacement Tree Planting Initiative	Village of Fredonia \$21,511 Update of the Forest Management Plan and EAB Action Plan	Village of Marshall* \$5,000 Tree Education and Understanding	City of Princeton* \$5,000 Ash Tree Replacement and GIS System Update	Town of Turtle* \$3,000 Emerald Ash Borer Control and Public Information
Village of Bristol \$25,000 Municipal Tree Inventory	Village of Gays Mills* \$5,000 Gays Mills Tree Project	City of Monona \$25,000 Forestry Operations at Woodland Park	City of Racine \$25,000 Tree Inventory and Urban Forestry Management Plan	Urban Tree Alliance \$19,400 Madison Tree Map
Village of Brooklyn* \$5,000 Urban Forestry/EAB Maintenance	Town of Grand Chute \$9,705 Grand Chute Community Forestry Implementation: Phase 1	City of Oak Creek \$7,282 Urban Forestry - Arboriculture Training	Village of Sharon* \$2,500 Village of Sharon Trees	City of Viroqua \$8,238 Tree Inventory, Training & Tree Replacement
Village of Brown Deer \$25,000 EAB Survey, Treatment, Removal	City of Hurley* \$5,000 Tree Planting and Public Outreach	Village of Oakfield* \$2,250 Tree Planting, Pruning and Removal	Village of Slinger \$11,140 Action on EAB Plan (Evaluation, Public Awareness, Removal, Replacement, Treatment)	City of Waterloo* \$4,250 Tree Inventory and Management Plan
City of Burlington \$23,617 Developing Urban Forestry and Emerald Ash Borer Plans	City of Janesville \$25,000 Tree Replacement, Forestry Related Training, and Treatment of Ash Trees for Emerald Ash Borer	Village of Oregon* \$5,000 Wild Oak Woods Restoration	Sokaogon Chippewa Community* \$5,000 Hazard Tree Inventory	City of Watertown \$4,296 Public Ash Tree Inventory & EAB Plan Development
Village of Cleveland \$16,320 Hika Park Restoration: Tree Management, Planning, and Implementation	City of Juneau* \$4,000 Tree Planting and Maintenance Initiative	Village of Paddock Lake \$6,680 Emerald Ash Borer Preparedness and Wood Utilization Plan	City of South Milwaukee—Engineering \$23,000 Tree Inventory & Management Plan, & EAB Preparedness Plan	Village of Weston \$2,854 Park Planting Diversification Project
Community Ground Works \$25,000 Building on Partnerships: Growing our Urban Forestry Resources Together	Kenosha County \$12,500 EAB Management Plan	City of Pewaukee \$21,107 Tree Inventory, Maintenance and Removal Plan	Village of Spencer* \$4,000 Village of Spencer Economic Development Tree Planting	City of Weyauwega* \$2,981 Weyauwega Tree Pruning and Planting
Village of Deerfield \$7,000 Re-Inventory of Public Trees & EAB Management Implementation	Village of Kronenwetter* \$5,000 Kronenwetter Urban Forestry Program	City of Pittsville* \$2,500 Outreach, Tree Pruning and Removal Project	City of Stoughton \$25,000 EAB Preparedness, Species Diversification, and Education	Wisconsin Youth Conservation Corps. Inc. \$25,000 Ash Tree Reduction and Genera Diversification-City of La Crosse
City of Fitchburg \$21,940 Urban Forestry 2013	City of Madison \$25,000 Urban Wood Utilization Pilot - Madison and Dane County	Village of Plainfield* \$2,000 Tree Planting, Pruning and Removal	Sustainable Atwood \$24,500 Online Urban Wood Marketplace and Networking Site	

*Start-up grant

Partners in Community Forestry Conference

by Laura Wyatt, Urban Forestry Partnership Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

Urban and community forests are being recognized more and more for the powerful role they play in the health and sustainability of our cities, villages and towns. Public trees along streets and in parks—and even private trees growing on commercial and residential properties—are part of a community’s green infrastructure, which increases in value each year. As with so many other living systems, we also are learning that to grow and care for a community forest we need a village of people, working in partnership, making and supporting responsible decisions impacting this vital community natural resource. Everyone from the mayor, corporate leader, city employee, resident and even down to the youngest school child is a partner with an important role to play.

To support the role of community forestry partnerships the Arbor Day Foundation has hosted the *Partners in Community Forestry National Conference* for the past 20 years. The conference serves as the premiere national platform for sharing best practices in partnership development, as well as innovations and models of success in urban forestry programs and projects.

The 2012 conference was held in Sacramento, California, with more than 300 attending. For the first time, the conference was held in conjunction with meetings of several allied organizations, including the Utility Arborist Association (UAA), the Society of Municipal Arborist (SMA), the National Association of State Foresters (NASF), the Continental Dialogue and the Alliance for Community Trees (ACTrees).

Wisconsin was well represented with nine participants, including utility arborists Larry Axlen with We Energies and Bill McMahon with Pierce Pepin Cooperative Services; DNR urban forestry staff Kimberly Miller and me; and UW–Stevens Point students, Hunter Gosda, Greg Blick, Craig Gress, Kelly Swarthout, and Tony Crook. Jill Johnson, coordinator with the US Forest Service Midwest Center for Urban and Community Forestry and graduate of UWSP also attended.

The UW-SP students were attending the conference as part of their participation in the SMA’s intern program. The program provides a 10-week paid internship where students are able to gain hands-on experience alongside practicing professionals in communities across the nation. The program during its second year offered ten internships with UW-SP students competing and capturing five of the spots!

The conference provided an opportunity to connect with community forestry happenings around the country, with peers on what they are experiencing in their city or state, and with new contacts to learn about their program successes or challenges. The connections made and the information gained from all avenues will

help further both Wisconsin’s urban forestry program and individuals in their own roles. In addition, Kimberly Miller was part of a panel discussion, *A Comprehensive Update on Tree Canopy Assessment*, which brought national recognition to the DNR Northeast Region’s [i-Tree canopy assessment project](#).

The multiple-track conference format offered something for everyone. Presentation topics included: integrated vegetation management—the dark side of vegetation management; building urban forestry into policy and funding opportunities; engaging the next generation of urban forestry professionals; how EAB brought partners together; technology and trees; and a lot more! Several of the presentation PowerPoints are available at www.arboday.org/ under the Programs tab.

You can also take advantage of partnership resources by visiting the websites and by becoming involved with several of the organizations instrumental in developing the conference. The previously mentioned Arbor Day Foundation has a wide assortment of tools for folks at all levels. A cornerstone of their organization is the very successful Tree City USA, Tree Line USA and Tree Campus USA program. ACTrees is a national alliance of nonprofit and volunteer groups engaged in urban and community forestry. Their mission is to support grassroots, citizen-based nonprofit organizations dedicated to urban and community tree planting, care, conservation and education. Visit their website to learn about informational webcasts, grants and more.

Mark your calendar for the 2013 Partners in Community Forestry conference, November 6-7, in Pittsburgh. See www.arboday.org for more information. Look for an announcement in the *Urban Forestry Insider*. 🌿

11

Conference attendees with a Wisconsin connection gathered for a photo during the conference. Standing (L to R) Hunter Gosda, Greg Blick, Craig Gress, Kelly Swarthout, Larry Axlen, Laura Wyatt, Kimberly Miller, Jill Johnson.



Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry

Happenings at the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

by Kelli Tuttle, Chair
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

Over the last 18 months, the DNR Division of Forestry has begun to set a course for their strategic direction. Each program within Forestry, including urban and community forestry, has been working to determine its direction, goals and plans for the next ten years. Many stakeholders, including the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council, were involved with this process.

This process caused the WUFC to pause and ask themselves a few questions. Should we be considering revising our own direction and focus? Are we effectively communicating the value of the urban forest? Should we consider expanding our function over the next decade?

The WUFC is tasked with advising the DNR secretary on matters relating to urban and community forestry. We have enjoyed and relished this role over the years and will continue to do so. But, could we do more?

After months of working sessions and what seemed to be an endless series of task prioritizations, the answer was: YES! We can do more. We want to do more. Our group has chosen three tasks to accomplish over the next several years.

First, we will continue to advise the secretary. It is an honor to serve in this capacity and we are striving to make our communication and advisory capacity more efficient and functional.

Second, we will encourage a diverse tree canopy. Emerald ash borer is and will continue to be devastating to our communities. Hopefully, much tree planting will be occurring as EAB moves through Wisconsin. Hopefully, we have learned our lesson and will replant with a wide range of species. The WUFC is working with the nursery industry, municipalities, nonprofits and others to ensure that a diverse population is available for purchase and that a diverse population is being planted.

Third... storm water! The forestry profession knows that trees manage an incredible amount of storm water, but very few others seem to know this. The council plans to gauge knowledge levels of individuals in closely related fields such as public works professionals, landscape architects and engineers. Similarly, the council will research how other states view the relationship between storm water and trees. With this information the council will educate stakeholders and support partners and researchers engaged in demonstrating the storm water mitigation value of trees.

If you have any suggestions that will make these tasks more effective, please let any member know. Council member information can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/UrbanForests/members.html>. 🌿

New DNR Urban Forestry Team Leader

By Laura Wyatt, Urban Forestry Partnership Specialist and Council Liaison
DNR Division of Forestry

Implementation of the new Strategic Direction in relation to the urban forestry program is taking place with the appointment of the Urban Forestry Team Leader position. As you may recall, this is a new position which provides for centralized supervision and management of the program. The following is an announcement from Jim Warren, Chief of Public and Private Forestry Section with the Bureau of Forest Management.

I am pleased to announce that Jeff Roe has been selected as the Urban Forestry Team Leader within the Private and Public Forestry Section of the Bureau of Forest Management. For the past eight years Jeff

has been the Regional Coordinator for our Southern District and before that spent twelve years as a coordinator in Montana. Jeff will start on January 13, 2013 and be responsible for both statewide program direction and supervision of the urban forestry team.

In speaking with Jeff throughout the process I know he is excited about this opportunity and ready to lead the team and program as we implement the new strategic direction. Please take time to welcome and congratulate Jeff in his new role, he can be currently reached at (608) 275-3256.

—James Warren

I realize with this change, many of you are asking about Dick Rideout. Dick continues to serve as an integral part of the urban forestry team. 🌿



Photo: WDNR Division of Forestry

Jeff Roe

Project Profile

Cummins Filtration Implements Adopt-a-Park Program

13

by Sharanya Krishnamurthi, Manufacturing Engineer
Cummins Filtration

The City of Stoughton, WI, cuts down several decayed and damaged trees each year and the trees are usually placed in local landfills. To reduce landfill waste and recycle the wood from the discarded trees, the Cummins Stoughton Community Involvement Team (CIT) initiated a multi-partner program called Adopt-a-Park. The partnership focus is reduce–reuse–recycle. Community partners include the City of Stoughton, Stoughton Street and Parks Department, University of Wisconsin–Madison Arts Department, Stoughton Area Senior Center, Stoughton Area Youth Center and Stoughton Lumber.

“It is an important program because it makes the community distinctive. There are a lot of artists in town, and using the creativity and skills of these artists adds to the personality of the city,” said Gail Simpson, a UW–Madison Arts Department professor.

When discussing where new trees would be planted at a local park, the CIT, City of Stoughton and Urban Forester Randy Nelson realized an opportunity to reuse otherwise decayed or damaged trees. These trees could be used to build benches and other arts and crafts that would go back to the community. Once the planted trees bear fruit, the fruit can be donated to the Stoughton Food Pantry. The Adopt-a-Park program was created out of these ideas.

Adopt-a-Park began with planting 35 fruit trees at a local park. Cummins Emission Solutions and Cummins Filtration Stoughton employees contributed to the project by planting, watering and mulching the trees. They also reused 25 scrap test containers from the site’s lab; these containers serve as watering cans for the newly planted trees.

“It is excellent to keep the trees alive in the community and consider them as a resource because the amount of trees that might come down in the future due to the emerald ash borer will be significant. It is great that Cummins is stepping up and taking this into consideration,” said Nelson.

Gail Simpson, sculptor Aristotle Georgiades and Cummins Air Technical Specialist Mark Adams helped with woodworking to reuse the decayed wood, which was used to build benches for the local park and the community. Scrap wood is being stored for future use to build pen holders, candleholders and cardholders for the City of Stoughton, schools, senior center and youth center. Wood has also been stored to build signs for parks and picnic tables, and other identified projects. Stoughton Lumber donated plywood sheets to serve as separators while storing the wood for future use. Stoughton Area Senior Center and Stoughton Area Youth Center have formed a partnership to help the city build picnic tables, benches, and arts and crafts as well. Revenue generated from the sale of these arts and crafts can be potentially used to sustain this program in the future.

“It was fun to work on this program. Helping out and working with people from different departments and team building was fun. The project actively involves employees from Cummins in the community,” said Adam Addams, Original Equipment Manufacturer Account Specialist in Cummins Filtration. 🌱



Adopt-a-Park

Photo: Sharanya Krishnamurthi, Cummins Filtration



Wood product from Stoughton Park

Photo: Sharanya Krishnamurthi, Cummins Filtration



Wood product from Stoughton Park

Photo: Sharanya Krishnamurthi, Cummins Filtration



Does your community or organization have an idea, project or information that may be beneficial to others? Please let your regional urban forestry coordinator know. We will print as many of these as we can.

The Idea Exchange

compiled by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

Idea Tree

Idea Tree is an inspiring exhibit of fresh ideas in furniture and accessory design. Even more exciting is that all the exhibit pieces came from a single urban tree in the Chicago area. When this tree came down during a violent storm in 2011, organizers wanted to find a way to utilize the wood while expressing creative new designs. The exhibit originated from a partnership between Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), Horigan Urban Forest Products of Skokie and Sawbridge Studios. IIT students were instructed to design and create one furniture piece and a small accessory item while focusing on the relationship between architecture and furniture design. The exhibit has drawn accolades from folks on the design side as well as the urban wood utilization side. This project could be scaled down and used in your community with a partnership between your city forestry program and a local school.

Info: www.chicagogreentech.org/Resources/Documents/IDEA%20TREE.pdf.

Got Mulch?

The City of Elgin, IL, has found a unique way to reduce its ever-growing mulch supply. They've formed a successful partnership with the NorthEast Neighborhood Association (NENA) to provide free mulch to residents in the neighborhood. This past spring NENA took mulch orders from residents via Facebook and e-mail. More than 30 households participated, requesting as little as two cubic yards up to two truckloads. Elgin's public works crew delivered the mulch to a single location in the neighborhood. Residents picked up their mulch that weekend using leaf bags, wheelbarrows and plastic bins. To help neighbors with some of the larger requests, a local company organized a delivery service that also served as a fundraiser for NENA. The company used their tractor and dump truck to provide driveway delivery. They donated their labor and charged a nominal fuel fee. In the end, a few hours of work and more than 100 cubic yards of free mulch raised some money, saved the residents some cash, re-purposed Elgin's mulch supply and helped beautify Elgin's NorthEast neighborhood. Info:

www.dailyherald.com/article/20110610/news/706109853/.



Historic Oak Propagation Project

In an effort to rejuvenate Oak Park's tree canopy, a unique project grew out of a partnership between Morton Arboretum and West Suburban TreeKeepers. The two organizations and volunteers from Oak Park, IL, collected acorns from significant and historical neighborhood oaks in the fall of 2008. A total of 390 oaks were propagated and re-potted several times. In 2011 they were ready for their final homes. An oak adoption program was developed to track each tree's planting location for future monitoring. Trees were tagged with the species, parent tree information and include personalized memory statements. Community residents filled out a tree adoption form and paid a \$25 fee before they could pick up their tree. Along with the oak seedlings, residents also received a tree kit which included tree protection, planting and care information, and a tree identification tag. The money is used for future project costs, ensuring the Historic Oak Propagation Project continues into the future.

Info: <http://openlands.org/community-greening/projects/urban-forestry/treekeepers/471-historic-oak-propagation-project.html>. 🌱



Urban & Community Forestry Program Resources

ANSI A300 Standards

compiled by Cindy Casey, Urban Forestry
Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

The American National Standards Institute oversees development of voluntary consensus standards for industries of all kinds in the US, including tree care. The ANSI A300 standards are developed by the Tree Care Industry Association, based on current research and sound tree-care practices. The standards undergo periodic review and revision as new research informs best practices. Those who perform—or supervise or contract with others to perform—tree work can use the standards for general familiarity with current, accepted industry practices as well as preparing contract specifications.

The standards are divided into parts, based on tree care practices. (Parts 8 and 11 are in process.) Click on the titles for more details:

Part 1—[Pruning](#)

Part 2—[Soil Management](#)

Part 3—[Supplemental Support Systems](#)

Part 4—[Lightning Protection Systems](#)

Part 5—[Management](#)

Part 6—[Planting and Transplanting](#)

Part 7—[Integrated Vegetation Management](#)

Part 9—[Tree Risk Management](#)

Part 10—[Integrated Pest Management](#)

For more information or to buy copies of the standards, visit Tree Care Industry Association, www.tcia.org/business/ansi-a300-standards.

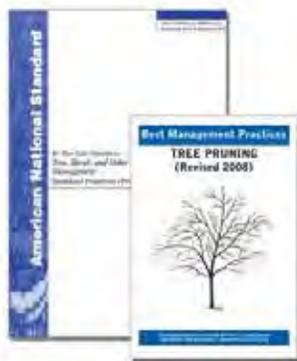


photo: James Solomon, USDA



the flatheaded appletree borer,
Chrysobothris femorata

15

What Damaged This Tree?

by Mark Guthmiller, Forest Health
Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

Answer: In spite of its great fall color, this small maple has serious health problems! The main apparent damage at the base of the tree is caused by a woodboring insect known as a buprestid. The most likely culprit is the flatheaded appletree borer, *Chrysobothris femorata*. In spite of its name, this beetle attacks other hardwoods in addition to apple, including maples. Newly planted trees are most susceptible and other stressors such as drought increase the likelihood of successful attack.

Lower on the trunk, the very small, circular holes are likely caused by another insect called the ambrosia beetle. The effect of this insect on this maple's decline is most likely secondary. The sapwood staining above the lower ambrosia beetle hole is caused by fungi, some of which are specifically associated with ambrosia beetles. Discoloration and internal wood patterns caused by these fungi is called spalting and such wood is prized by woodworking hobbyists.



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR Division of Forestry

For more information on flatheaded appletree borer:

www.entomology.umn.edu/cues/Web/135FlatheadedAppletreeBorer.pdf

www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/info/insects/beetles/flatheaded-borers

For more information on ambrosia beetles:

<http://maple.dnr.cornell.edu/insects-disease/AmbrosiaBeetles.html>

For more information on spalting:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spalting>

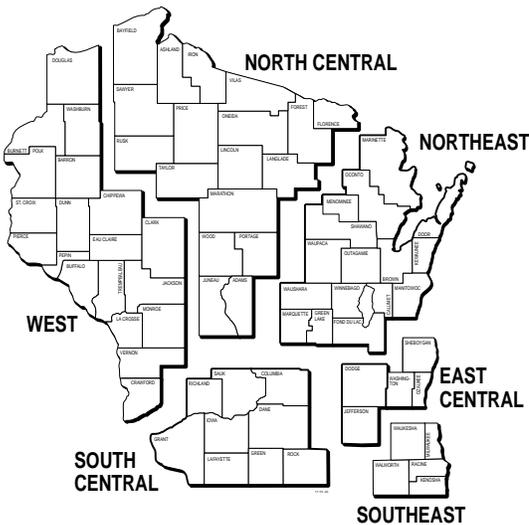


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