

Native for Native's Sake?

Part 2

by Michelle J. Buckstrup
 Graduate Student
 and
 Dr. Nina L. Bassuk
 Program Leader
 The Urban Horticulture
 Institute
 Cornell University

This is the second of a two-part article on the issue of planting native versus exotic trees in the urban forest. Part 1 discussed the various meanings of native and the concept of invasiveness. Part 2 discusses how to use that information to make species selection choices. Reprinted with permission, American Nurseryman May 15, 1998, Vol. 187, No. 10. - Editor



Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

Is anything native to this site?

Which to Choose?

No one can dispute that native plants have an important role to play in modern landscaping. But are all of the arguments made in favor of native plants accurate? One theory holds that native plants are easier to care for because they have evolved in a place over many years, developing resistance to climatic extremes, insect feeding, disease pathogens and other stresses of the local environments that a non-native might not be prepared for. This may be true in some cases; however, it's important to note that native plants placed under stressful conditions fare no better than exotic ones if the plant is not carefully matched to the site. Also, some exotic plants actually perform better and require less maintenance because of the qualities they were selected for, and because their insect predators and disease pathogens are frequently not imported with them.

Another perceived benefit of native plants revolves around the uniqueness of landscape designs. In the pursuit of an all-native landscape, the plant diversity of different geographical regions is celebrated. This approach also prevents the homogenizing of the landscape by the use of the same few dozen trees and shrubs across the country; however, a diverse landscape can be accomplished with a mixture of native and exotic species. Interestingly, upward of 100 street tree species can frequently be found in urban areas, outnumbering the tree diversity present in nearby woodlands.

Finally, it is suggested that native plant groupings can encourage wildlife by providing corridors of miniature habitats in an otherwise inhospitable environment. Undoubtedly this is true for some gardeners and landscapers. Wildlife can also be encouraged onto our properties by certain exotic plants, too—sometimes to our dismay. Witness how fast deer find hostas and hybrid tulips.

The most critical issue is not native vs. exotic. It is over appropriately vs. inappropriately sited and

continued on page 4



**Volume 7,
 Number 4**
**Winter
 1999-2000**



Inside this issue:

Community Profile:
 Wautoma 2
Project Profile: Chilton's Memorial Tree Program 3
New Landscape Tree Planting Specs 5
Tree Profile:
 Redmond Linden 6
Tree Statutes . . . In Wisconsin 7
What Damaged This Tree? 7
Preventing Burnout ... 8
Coming Events 8
Deadlines and Datelines 9
Gypsy Moth Control for Homeowners 10
Urban Tree Health Matters: Saving Elms with Sanitation 11
Organization Profile: Alliance for Community Trees (ACT) 12
Idea Exchange 13
Council News: Tree Person of the Century 14
Urban Forestry Resources: 15
 DNR Urban Forestry Contacts 16

2



Community Profile:

City of Wautoma

by Tracy Salisbury
DNR Northeast Region

Founded as a village in the 1890's, Wautoma became a city in 1940. The city of Wautoma (population 1,926) is located in Waushara County. Wautoma bills itself as the "Christmas Tree Capital of the World" because of all the Christmas trees grown in and around the city. One would think that with a title like that, the city would be covered with conifers, but that isn't true. Large bur oaks, red oaks and black walnuts can be seen throughout the city. The result of a large-scale planting effort in the 1950's is evident by mature silver maple and Siberian elms lining many of the city's streets.

The care of these trees has been the responsibility of the public works department. Until recently, tree maintenance has primarily involved removals and pruning on an as-needed basis, with very little planting taking place. Existing ordinances only included a height restriction for trees under utility wires. State highway construction widened Main Street from two to four lanes, removing nearly every street tree and leaving few opportunities for planting in the downtown area.

But this was all about to change. Beginning in 1997, the city decided it was time to be proactive instead of reactive when it came to dealing with its trees. The city's community forestry program began with a small group of volunteers led by Linda Warsek, the mayor's wife. They felt it was time for the city to play an active role in the care of the trees.



Photo by Russ Nero

Wautoma Tree Board. Front row: Jean Quan & Linda Warsek (Tree Board Chairperson). Back row: Alex Katovich, Kari Chapple, Kristin Galatowitsch & Marvin Kramer

In 1998, Wautoma received an urban forestry grant from the DNR to conduct a tree inventory, purchase a computerized inventory program, develop a management plan and formally organize the tree board. That summer the city hired Jill Mahon, an urban forestry graduate student from UW-Stevens Point, to complete an inventory and write a management plan.

Jill inventoried the street and park tree population. The species, size, and condition of each tree were noted, and locations where there are opportunities to plant trees were mapped. Results of the inventory showed that there were:

- 1,200 trees on city property (820 street trees, 375 park trees)
- 54 different species (18% silver maples)
- over 1,000 vacant planting spaces
- over 150 trees that needed immediate attention

In 1999, Wautoma received its second DNR urban forestry grant to implement the first year of their management plan. This project included planting Japanese lilac trees along main street, starting phase one of the pruning cycle, removing hazard trees, hosting a pruning workshop for DPW employees and citizens, and updating their tree ordinance. Another

continued on next page

Community Profile

Tree City USA:

1999

Population: 1,926

Street Tree

Population: 850

Miles of Street: 15.6

Number of Parks: 7

Total Park Acreage:

60

Developed Park

Acreage: 32

Primary Industries:

Nelson Industries

Atrium

Program Profile:

Staff:

Rick Taylor, Mayor

Glen Simonson, Director
of Public Works

Matt Renner, Foreman

Kari Chapple, Secretary

Jill Mahon, City

Forestry Consultant

Tree Board:

Linda Warsek, Chair

Jean Quan

Kristin Galatowitsch

Alex Katovich

Marvin Kramer

Heavy Equipment:

One ton dump truck

Case endloader

Morbark chipper

2000 Operating

Budget: \$29,000.00



Published quarterly by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Program.

Address inquiries to Dick Rideout,
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources,
PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

This newsletter is available in alternative format upon request.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240

This newsletter is made possible in part by a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. The USDA prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. To file a complaint call (202) 720-5964.

Managing Editor: Dick Rideout

Contributing Editors:

Cindy Casey Tracy Salisbury David Stephenson

Don Kissinger Kim Sebastian John Van Ells

Design, Layout & Graphics: David Stephenson

Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

Unless noted, material in this newsletter is not copyrighted. Reproduction for educational purposes is encouraged. Subscriptions are free.

Chilton's Memorial Tree Program

*by Tracy Salisbury
DNR Northeast Region*

A number of communities throughout Wisconsin have initiated memorial tree planting programs to honor people, events and civic groups. The benefits of these types of programs are twofold: they provide a living memorial in honor of someone special and they provide much-needed trees for the community. In 1994, the Chilton Tree Board implemented a memorial tree program. Donators could purchase a tree and, for a small fee, purchase a plaque that had the gift recipient's name and species of tree engraved on it. The plaque was placed on a 4-inch by 4-inch wooden post next to the tree.

Since the inception of the program, a number of issues have surfaced. One of the major problems was with the size and quality of the trees. Donators were allowed to purchase any size tree and a lot of trees were not surviving past the first year.

Another problem that developed was with the memorial plaques. The plaques looked nice but there were maintenance problems. Birds would use the posts as a perch and make a mess, they were



Chilton's Memorial Tree Plaque hangs in city hall. Each leaf is engraved with name of the person in whose memory or honor a tree was planted and the species of tree.

obstacles for lawnmowers and string trimmers and on numerous occasions the plaques were vandalized.

To address these problems, the tree board created a memorial tree donation policy in 1999. The policy stated that the memorial tree must cost at least

continued on page 4

Wautoma *continued from previous page*

important milestone was reached when the city qualified for Tree City USA.

Along with the DNR grants, Wautoma has also received two grants from Alliant Energy to plant low-growing trees under the utility lines. This is important because nearly every street in the city is lined with overhead utilities.

Goals for the city of Wautoma are to develop an urban forest that is healthy, diverse in species, age and size, and that maximizes the aesthetic, environmental, and social values to the community while minimizing the risk to human life and property. Specific goals for the city's urban forestry program are:

- healthy trees
- diversity in appropriate species
- diversity in size/age
- minimal interference with overhead utility wires

- optimal stocking level
- beautiful landscape
- safe community
- cost-effective management

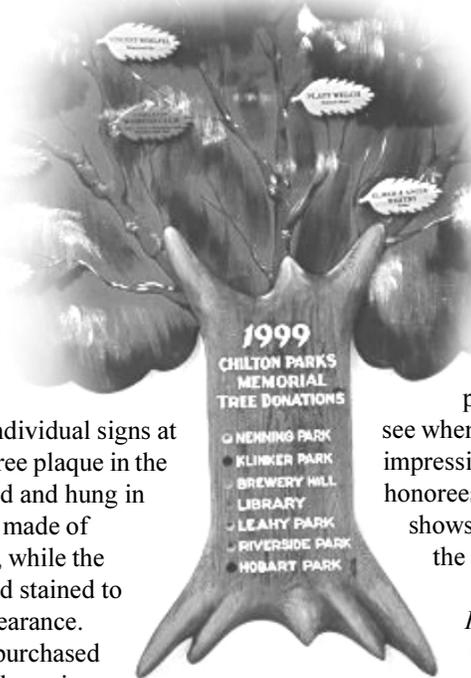
Management recommendations are: 1) to remove 169 trees over the next 4 years; 2) implement a routine maintenance program that establishes a six-year pruning cycle for trees over 6 inches diameter and prunes newly planted trees twice in their first 10 years; and, 3) develop a design focused on planting trees that are the appropriate size and species for the site.

Wautoma is very proud of what has been accomplished in such a short period of time. It just goes to show what a group of dedicated folks can do when they set their sights on a common goal. The outlook for Wautoma's urban forest looks very bright and the work that is being done today will be around for future generations to enjoy. 🌳

Chilton *continued from page .*

\$150.00. This was to insure the quality of the trees. The donators could then choose the species of tree planted and the location.

To overcome the plaque issue, it was decided to move the recognition material from the tree in the park to a prominent place for all to see. It is much easier to maintain one large plaque than individual signs at each tree. A beautiful memorial tree plaque in the shape of a tree was commissioned and hung in city hall. The crown of the tree is made of painted plywood with nice detail, while the trunk is made out of solid oak and stained to add dimension and a natural appearance. For \$22.50, an oak leaf could be purchased with the gift recipient's name and species of memorial tree engraved on it. Each leaf



The color of each leaf indicates where the tree was planted.

is color coded to indicate the area in the city where the tree is located and a location key is engraved on the plaque's trunk. The dimensions are what make this really impressive; the tree is 7-feet tall and 5-feet wide and has enough room for 100 leaves.

What makes this program unique is the memorial tree plaque. It is the first thing people see when entering City Hall. It is very impressive to read the names of all the honorees. This memorial tree program shows that trees are very important to the city of Chilton.

For more information about the Chilton memorial tree program, contact Alice Connors, Tree Board Chair, at 920-849-4185.

Natives *continued from page 1*

selected plants. Landscapers, homeowners and city foresters can all make use of a checklist of site characteristics and apply it to find plant material that matches the site. For a street tree to survive, for example, the urban forester would consider the soil temperature and type, the potential rooting volume at the site, how well the soil drains, the microclimate of the site, potential insect and disease problems, how long the tree can be expected to live and its cold hardiness. The more closely the tree's characteristics match the site's, the better chance for its survival and vigor. If a native species meets those requirements, by all means recommend it!

Some sites, such as urban settings, require special consideration. It can be argued that in an urban

setting, there is no planting site that approximates what was there before urbanization. In cities, the original landscape often has been remade by construction and other human activities so completely that the microclimate, soil type, soil hydrology and insect populations no longer are what they were when the native trees of the area evolved. To put a native plant, for example, on a median strip planting in the city because it is originally native to the surrounding countryside would be foolhardy unless the tree is known to tolerate heat from the asphalt and car exhaust, salt from the snowplows, a limited root zone, intermittent flooding and periodic drought. The urban environment is often hostile for plants and tough selections, whether native or exotic, are needed.

Remember that a diverse planting is often better than a monoculture when selecting plants for a given site. Consider the demise of American elm (*Ulmus americana*). At one time, American elm was the most common street tree in the US. It was a vigorous, elegant native that was indeed suited to harsh urban conditions. Its demise was initiated not by the stresses of urban life, but by a fungal pathogen carried by a beetle accidentally introduced to North America. Because it was so widely planted—in some towns making up almost the entire inventory of street trees—it provided a vast palette on which the beetle vector and fungus could spread. Tough as it was, American elm was not prepared to resist this pest it had not evolved with. Because accidental entry of insects will never be completely eliminated, the most commonly planted street tree in New York, Norway maple, could be next.



Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

The native American elm was well adapted to urban streetscapes until an exotic pest, Dutch elm disease, was introduced.

New Landscape Tree Planting Specs

by Dick Rideout,
DNR Bureau of Forestry



Forestry's urban forestry working group has devised a new set of specifications to assist agencies, communities and nonprofits in contracting for landscape tree planting. These specs are a revision of a previous version that had caused quite a stir.

Over the years, DNR urban foresters had been seeing a number of problems in grant-funded planting projects. The problems ranged from poor-quality stock to improper staking to "the big one"—planting too deep. The effect on the tree could be lost vigor, increased susceptibility to pests and disorders, or even death of the tree, sometimes right away, but more often, years down the road.

In 1997 DNR urban foresters developed a set of tree planting specifications to help address these problems. The spec was designed to provide community forestry managers with state-of-the-art methods to purchase and plant trees by contract. It was based on current research on tree physiology, anatomy and growth patterns. The problem was—reality.

The first spec was very detailed and some of the methods flew in the face of traditional practices by the nursery industry. Some communities that needed the spec didn't have the training to understand many of the details so they just put their name on it and sent it out.

So what happened? Some contractors wouldn't even bid because the methods were too much trouble. Others expressed concerns that if they followed the specs, they would be underbid by contractors who would simply employ traditional methods. And as we

all know, low bid gets the contract. The result? Our new specification either eliminated all bidders, leaving the community high and dry, or it inadvertently rewarded the old, improper methods. So what now?

We decided to do what we should have done in the first place—ask our users. The spec was sent out for review to a cross-section of nurseries, landscape contractors, landscape architects, community foresters and landscape managers. We received comments confirming the research, and disputing the research. We got suggestions on process, materials and the variation of plants, site and locality. We took all the comments, drafted a new specification and then brought a core group of industry, community foresters and academics together in a room and hammered out a final version.

What resulted was not one single, inflexible specification, but a process to develop custom specifications. The science base of the planting process remains, so there is still some controversy, but now managers can select from a variety of options to achieve what's best for the tree. The document also is now a teaching tool to educate the user in how and why to make selections for their particular situation. And finally, it requires developing a relationship with the nurseries, those producers on which the urban forest depends.

The new specification is still quite detailed, so this didn't change the low bid issue. To address this, the 2000 Urban Forestry Workshop series in September will focus on planting. Not only will community staff and tree boards be trained in the proper techniques of

continued on page 14

Natives *continued from previous page*

If any species can be vulnerable to such a devastating disease or insect pest, what, then, should be the strategy for industry professionals to take? General guidelines suggest planting no more than 5 percent or 10 percent of any one species in a given area. As a further precaution, make sure that no more than 20 percent of the species are in the same genus and that no more than 30 percent in the same family. This way, a disease will not cause the extent of devastation on the landscape because no more than 5 percent or 10 percent of the trees will likely be affected.

Perhaps the most important idea to get across to clients is that if native plants are used simply because

they are native, without proper regard to site conditions, they will likely be disappointed with the results. They should not base their decisions on whether a plant is native or exotic, but whether the plant selection is appropriate, given the constraints and opportunities of the proposed site. While we can and should strive to use plants long found in our region, perhaps the term "native plants" should be used with some humility. Using diverse plantings will serve to create beauty and prevent the susceptibility to disease that can come from large-scale single-species plantings. Above all, customers should first consider the physical limitations and possibilities of the site in the exciting process of selecting new plans for their landscapes. As industry professionals it's our duty to get this simple, but often overlooked, message across. 

Redmond Linden

(*Tilia x flavescens*
'Redmond')

by Tracy Salisbury
DNR Northeast Region

Native To: It is a hybrid of an American linden and a European linden

Mature Height*: 50' to 70'

Spread*: 30' to 45'

Form: Densely pyramidal, medium-coarse texture

Growth Rate*: Medium

Foliage: Alternate, simple, broad ovate; dark green above, paler green beneath; smaller than the American linden

Fall Color: Brownish-yellow

Flowers: Pale yellow and fragrant

Fruit: Globose nutlets with bracts

Bark: Gray to brown; broken into many long, narrow, flat-topped, scaly ridges

Site Requirements: Prefers a rich, well-drained soil with ample moisture but is fairly tolerant of a broad range of soil conditions. Tolerates clay soils better than many tree species. Transplants readily, is shade tolerant, but grows well in full sun.

Hardiness Zone: 3 to 7

Insect & Disease Problems: It is susceptible to verticillium wilt, cankers, aphids, Japanese beetles, mites and other defoliators but these seldom cause serious problems. Susceptible to leaf scorch in dry urban sites.

Suggested Applications: The dependable, attractive growth habit and reasonably good adaptability to urban conditions makes this an ideal park tree. Under certain circumstances, this tree can be used in wide street terraces or along streets with no sidewalks. Trees planted in narrow terraces could cause root and sidewalk conflicts.

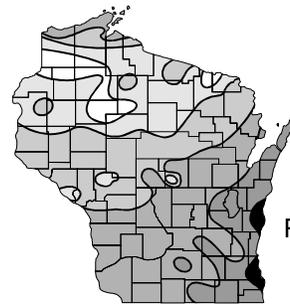
Limitations: It is said that Redmond is intolerant of salt and somewhat sensitive to air pollutants, but trees planted in neighborhoods around the city of Green Bay seem to be doing well. According to Mark Freberg, Green Bay assistant city forester, Redmond lindens are sensitive to salt spray, causing the buds to die and resulting in witches'-broom growth. The Green Bay forestry department has also received a number of complaints associated with the Redmond linden with regard to litter problems.

Comments: Twigs of current season's growth are reddish. Its branch structure is strong and the crown has a tight, refined appearance. It can handle poor soil conditions commonly found in urban areas.



young Redmond linden

Photo by Dr. Ed Hasselkus, UW-Madison



Plant Hardiness Zones for Wisconsin

*Urban tree size and growth rate vary considerably and are strongly controlled by site conditions.

Nomenclature: There is some question of how the Redmond linden should be classified. It was originally listed as a cultivar of *Tilia x euchlora*, which is a hybrid of *T. cordata* x *T. dasystyla*. The Royal Horticultural Society's *Index of Garden Plants* lists the Redmond linden as *T. americana* 'Redmond'. According to Dr. Edward Hasselkus, Emeritus Professor of Horticulture UW-Madison, it should be classified as *Tilia x flavescens* 'Redmond'.

History: It was named for C. M. Redmond, who discovered it growing in his yard in Fremont, Nebraska in the early 1920's.

(Special thanks for information provided by Jeff Edgar, Silver Creek Nursery; Mark Freberg, Green Bay Assistant City Forester; and Dr. Laura Jull, Assistant Professor UW-Madison.)

References:

Street Tree Factsheets by Henry Gerhold, Willet Wandell and Norman Lacasse, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

Landscaping With Native Trees by Guy Sternberg and Jim Wilson, Chapters Publishing Ltd., Shelburne, VT 05482.

Dirr's Hardy Trees and Shrubs by Michael A. Dirr, Timber Press, Inc., Portland, OR 97204.

Tree Statutes...In Wisconsin

by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

Some states have comprehensive urban forestry statutes that contain all the laws affecting urban forestry. In Wisconsin, as in many states, however, tree and forestry laws are spread out over a tremendous number of chapters and sections of the statutes. Let's look at a few of the important statutes affecting urban forestry and then how you can start to find those that are of particular interest. Due to the length and complexity of statutes and code there is only room in this article to give a few brief highlights. Use these statutes and references as starting points to learn more about forestry laws in Wisconsin.

One of the important urban forestry statutes is SECTION 27.08 Wis. Stats. It authorizes local governments to create a board of park commissioners and empowers park commissioners to "govern, manage, control, improve and care for all public parks, parkways, boulevards, and pleasure drives located within, or partly within, the corporate limits of the city." It goes on to enable assessment of adjacent property for work done on the boulevard or street.

SEC 27.09 Wis. Stats, "City forester, duties; tree planting," empowers local governments to employ a city forester or designate a municipal employee and identifies the duties which may be assigned. "The board may guard all trees within the city so as to prevent the spread of disease or pests and to eliminate dangerous conditions, and may proceed pursuant to Subsections (4) to (7)".

State assistance is authorized by a variety of statutes. SEC 70.58 Wis. Stats, "Forestation state tax," authorizes the levy of an annual tax of two-tenths of one mil for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of the state to fund all state forestry activities. Sections in Chapter 26 authorize the DNR to control pests that threaten forests of the state. Sections in Chapter 28 authorize the department to cooperate with local governments, organizations and individuals to advance the cause of forestry within the state. And finally, SEC 23.097 Wis. Stats. authorizes the DNR to award cost-share urban forestry grants to Wisconsin cities and villages. There are also a variety of statutes that affect trees and utilities, trees and highways, financing issues, pesticide application, etc.

When you locate a particular statute, you will also need to look it up in the Wisconsin Administrative Code to find out how the law is implemented. The legislature makes law with statutes, and agencies with rule-making authority make law with administrative

code. Code is made by an agency to fill in all the details that could not reasonably be written into a statute. The Wisconsin Administrative Code is published and distributed as directed by SEC 35.93 and Chapter 227 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

If you are going to use the statutes extensively and the wording must be exact, you will probably want to purchase the Wisconsin Administrative Register. Copies of the statutes and administrative code are available in most libraries. The sale and distribution of the register, code and all of its parts is handled by the Department of Administration, Document Sales, PO Box 7840, Madison, Wisconsin 53707. If you don't need the whole works, there is also a compendium of natural resource statutes entitled Wisconsin Natural Resources Laws (Pub. LS-001 99Rev.) that may serve your purpose.

Probably the quickest and easiest way to find a statute or code reference is to access the State of Wisconsin Badger server <http://badger.state.wi.us/> on the World Wide Web. From there click on The Legislature button, then on either Statutes or Administrative Code & Register. The website has both a folio search (best for searching for key words or phrases) and a pdf file option which is best if you wish to print the document.

Let's look at the code and follow the trail to find out how the urban forestry grants are selected. We start

continued on page 15



What Damaged This Tree?

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region



Photo by David Stephenson, WiDNR South Central Region

Turn to page 15 to find out...

Preventing Burnout

Note: This is the fourth in a series of volunteer article reprints. This series takes an in-depth look at organizing and operating a volunteer program with the hope that you will see an idea that may help you in your community.

These articles were created by American Forests, PO Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013, 800-323-1560.

The big event is less than two weeks away and there are still a million things to do. The board of directors meeting is tomorrow and the report is not ready. Your child's little league game is at the same time as the fund-raiser. What do these scenarios have in common? Stress, and lots of it, potentially leading to burnout. Stress is not always bad. Laughter is a form of positive stress and can result in feelings of excitement or motivation. For some people, tight budgets and close deadlines bring out their best; but in others, it can leave them feeling exhausted or unable to cope with everyday situations.

CAUSES OF BURNOUT

Long hours, low pay and unclear expectations about one's job contribute to burnout. In today's nonprofit world, more emphasis is placed on getting the job done rather than on how it gets done and the impact on the individuals involved. Here are ways in which burnout takes a toll on the very people—volunteers, board and staff—who are devoted to making the world a better place.

Lack of Direction. Organizations are not clear about their purpose and goals. Too many groups are trying to solve all the problems. Organizations become reactive, and this can lead to disagreements about which activities to pursue.



“Tree”mendous Workloads. Individuals take on more than they can do, with the reasoning that it will be good for fund-raising, or an opportunity to get the name out. Many organizations take on

more than they can realistically accomplish, all in the name of the cause.

Unclear Means of Measuring Success. Success may be difficult to define, and it may take time to achieve. Oftentimes organizations don't recognize the people who are responsible for the success.

Insecurity. Many workers are volunteers or board members with no pay; staff may receive minimal pay and benefits. There is often worry about funding for the organizations' future and job security for paid staff.

TELL-TALE SIGNS

Look for the warning signs:

Physical Signs. Alcohol/drug abuse, chronic headache or muscle tension, eating disorders,



Coming Events

May 9–11—Using Conservation Buffers in Urbanizing Landscapes National Conference. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

May 17–18—Tree and Shrub Fertilizer Conference. Akron, Ohio. Hosted by the Ohio Chapter ISA. Contact: Alan Siewert, 440-632-5299 or alan.siewert@dnr.state.oh.us.

June 11–13—The Ecology of Urban Soils: Designing and Managing Soils for the Living Landscape. St. Paul, MN Contact: Cindy Ash, cash@scisoc.org or 651-454-7250 or www.scisoc.org/opae/shortcourse.

July 20—Wisconsin Arborist Association Summer Workshop. Woodlawn-Union Park, Hartford, WI. Contact: Bob Gansemer, wallgans@worldnet.att.net or (262) 242-2040.

August 6–9—International Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference and Trade Show. Baltimore, MD. Contact ISA, 217-355-9411.



chronic illness, sleep disorders, accidents and lack of energy.

Emotional Signs. Crying or irritability, impatience, negative or cynical attitude, low morale and self-confidence, and longer workdays with lower productivity.

STEPS AN ORGANIZATION CAN TAKE

Organizations often claim their problem is that there is not enough time. Too often, time is used as an excuse for the real problems of poor planning, mismanagement or lack of skills.

Strengthen Planning Efforts. Make sure everyone is committed to the mission of the organization.

Planning sets the priorities and direction, and determines workloads for the organization. This clarity helps with fund-raising, communication among individuals and evaluation. Good planning is critical to organizational health and growth.

Recognize and Reward Achievements. Organizations must learn to say thank you in personal and meaningful ways to board, staff and volunteers.

Prepare Job Descriptions. Everyone in the organization should have a clear understanding of his or her roles and responsibilities.

Evaluate Performance. Individuals should know how well they are doing and what can be done to improve performance.

Provide Training and Development. Determine what training is needed to improve job skills.

Offer Compensation and Benefits Package. If pay is minimal, what other benefits can the organization offer: flex time, paid vacations and holidays, compensatory time, sabbaticals? Examine the possibility of offering retirement and health plans.

STEPS AN INDIVIDUAL CAN TAKE

Look at your life as a wheel and the different aspects of your life—physical, mental, emotional and spiritual—are the spokes. If one spoke is different, the

wheel will not roll smoothly.

Organize Your Work. Practice setting realistic goals and expectations.

Manage Your Time. Learn to prioritize what absolutely needs to get done and what can wait.

Save Time for Your Personal Life. Doing things you like to do gives you energy.

Take Breaks. Allow time to rest and relax. In addition to vacations and holidays, look at ways to break up the day or work week. For example, set aside time for yourself—close the door; don't answer the phone.

Reduce Stress. Exercise, pursue hobbies, meditate, get a massage, listen to music.

Ask for Help. Join a support group or develop a buddy system. Seek help from coworkers or friends. In some cases, seek professional help.

Focus on the Positive. Reward yourself as often as necessary.

If all else fails, look for new work. 🌱

Deadlines and Datelines

2001 National Tree Trust Community Tree Planting Grant Program provides up to 1000 tree seedlings to local governments and qualifying 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to plant on public property using volunteers. Species are appropriate to your general planting region and seedlings may be containerized, direct planted or lined-out. Contact the National Tree Trust at 800-846-8733 for a year 2001 application packet or check out their website at <http://www.nationaltreetrust.org>. **“Part One: Seedling Request Form” deadline is May 31, 2000.** 🌱

Events, cont.

September 9–12—Grassroots Summit 2000. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact: Kathy Sevebeck, Summit Chair, 540-231-2411 or vufc@vt.edu.

September 26–27—Trees, People and the Law National Conference. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

September 28–30—Community Forestry at Its Best, a Tree City USA National Conference. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

October 1–4—Society of Municipal Arborists Annual Conference. Holiday Inn South, Lansing MI. Contact: 517-482-5530 or ashby.ann@acd.net or <http://forestry.msu.edu/mfpa/index.htm>.

November 9–11—TCI Expo. Charlotte, NC. Contact Carol Crossland, National Arborist Association, 800-733-2622 ext. 106 or Crossland@natlarb.com. 🌱

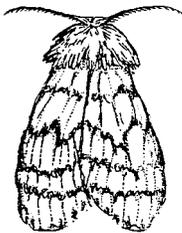
If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Dick Rideout at 608-267-0843 with the information.

Gypsy Moth Control for Homeowners

by Andrea Diss
DNR Bureau of Forestry

This spring, many of you will be receiving calls from residents about gypsy moth. Here is some information you can provide to homeowners on controlling gypsy moth on their own property.

April is the last month you can destroy egg masses before gypsy moth caterpillars start hatching out in early May. Destroying egg masses is probably the most effective physical method of reducing gypsy moth on your property—every egg mass killed translates to 600–1000 caterpillars that will never hatch! Scrape egg masses into a jar, then kill the eggs by either cooking them in your microwave on high for two minutes or by adding some corn or soybean oil to the jar with the eggs. You can then seal the top and throw the jar and eggs in the trash.



All the eggs from a gypsy moth female are laid together in one mass that is typically teardrop shaped and about 1½ inches long. The eggs are covered by the buffy-yellow hairs of the female so the egg mass looks like it's made of felt the color of a manila envelope. Egg masses can be found in crevices in bark, on the undersides of branches, behind signs, in birdhouses or anything else nailed to a tree. They can also be found off of trees—on the undersides of patio furniture or picnic tables, in crevices on play equipment, in among firewood and even in crannies of rock walls or house siding.

The last week of April is time to put up barrier bands. These sticky bands prevent caterpillars from crawling up your trees. All gypsy moth caterpillars attempt to disperse immediately after hatching and many fall to the ground during this activity. If they can't get back up into your tree, they can't do any damage to it. A barrier band consists of two parts; the band of duct tape and the sticky material applied on top of the tape. Wrap an 8-inch-wide band of duct tape around your tree, silver side out, making sure the tape is tucked into all the crevices so caterpillars can't crawl under the tape. The band of tape is to protect the bark of the tree from the sticky material which can stain or damage the bark. Along the center of the duct tape band, apply a pest barrier such as Tanglefoot in a continuous ring. This sticky product can be bought at many garden centers or any store supplying fruit tree growers. Because barrier bands are most effective where caterpillars can't climb through the foliage from one tree to the other, they work best on isolated street or yard trees.



Large photo courtesy of U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Inset photo by Mark Gulmiller, WiDNR South Central Region

Burlap bands placed around the trunk of trees is an effective way to catch caterpillars as they look for a place to hide during the day

In early June, replace your barrier bands with burlap bands. Gypsy moth caterpillars come down out of your trees to hide during the day, returning in the evening to feed at night. If you provide a burlap skirt to hide under, the caterpillars will congregate under it and you can collect large numbers of them. To make a burlap band, cut a strip of burlap 12 to 16 inches wide and long enough to go around your tree. Wrap the band around the trunk at a comfortable height, and secure in place with a piece of string tied along the center of the band. Let the top half of the skirt flop over the bottom half. Every day, check under both flaps of the burlap band and flick caterpillars into a cup of soapy water—dish detergent works fine. The soapy water kills the caterpillars and they can then be thrown out or buried. Avoid touching the caterpillars directly with your hands as the hairs can cause irritation. You may find pupae, adults or egg masses under your bands in July. Kill them too to reduce the population next year. You can take the bands down in August.

The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program has a new brochure entitled *What to Do About Gypsy Moth in Your Backyard* (ARMPUB-78) which provides detailed control information for the homeowner in a readable style. You can obtain copies in quantity to provide to your residents by contacting your local DNR service center. For more information about the gypsy moth in Wisconsin call 800-642-MOTH. 

Saving Elms with Sanitation

by Glen R. Stanosz, Ph.D.

*Departments of Plant Pathology and Forest Ecology and Management,
University of Wisconsin–Madison*

One highlight of a recent visit to Quebec City for a meeting of tree pathologists was an “elm walk.” Yes, a stroll through the old city and adjacent historic areas of Quebec, amidst the splendor of American elms—mature, majestic specimen trees and young, recently planted saplings. Given the occurrence of the lethal Dutch elm disease in Quebec for many years, and the devastation it caused in much of the US, one might wonder at the continued abundance of elms in this Canadian city. And with strains on urban forestry resources, the continued planting of trees susceptible to this disease might be even more puzzling.

Is the presence of so many healthy American elms just luck? Is the planting of this species and the expectation of survival and growth to maturity mere foolishness? Is something magical saving these trees to benefit city residents and visitors (and to awe visiting pathologists)? Or has Quebec demonstrated the will to save its elms by application of simple tree pest management practice based on sound biological knowledge? Of course, this last suggestion is correct—Quebec is among many cities in North America that are “saving elms with sanitation.”

Knowledge that the Dutch elm disease fungi and the elm bark beetle vectors both reproduce in dying and dead elms provides a basis for reducing the spread of these pests. In Quebec and other cities where elm health has been made a priority, urban forestry personnel are trained to recognize symptoms of Dutch elm disease during the summer. Scheduled, thorough scouting of all areas where elms grow allows identification of affected trees before fall. Trees on both public and private land, in both yards and parks, and in wooded, undeveloped areas must be included in the scouting program. Newly killed trees are removed and

all stem and branch material is destroyed (usually buried or burned) *before spring*. Timing is critical and both removal and destruction must be completed before spring to prevent emergence of many thousands of beetles that would carry spores of the pathogen on their bodies. Programs such as the one in Quebec are supported by municipal ordinance and enforcement authority. Without this diligence, dying and dead elms and “tree dumps” of improperly discarded dead elm wood maintain populations of the beetles, continue dispersal of the Dutch elm disease fungi, and continue the loss of elms from our urban landscapes.

Can a scouting and sanitation program yield real benefits to urban forests? In areas with substantial numbers of these trees, additional losses have been held as low as 1-2% of the American elms per year. The costs of a program might be entirely offset with the immediate savings yielded by NOT having to remove many more trees that would succumb to the disease in the absence of the program. Given the longevity of this species and the low rates of annual mortality that can be achieved, scouting and sanitation can help ensure the presence of large and majestic American elms in cities with the will to have them.

Copyright© 2000 by Glen R. Stanosz. All rights reserved.



Dying elms (background, center to right) were killed after transmission of a Dutch elm disease fungus by beetles which emerged from previously killed trees improperly deposited at this “log dump” (foreground, left) in rural Dane County, Wisconsin. Successful disease management through sanitation requires removal of dead trees, followed by proper disposal, such as by burning or burying.

Organization Profile:

Alliance for Community Trees (ACT)



The following information about the Alliance for Community Trees was taken from the ACT web site.

Mission

The Alliance for Community Trees (ACT) was founded on Earth Day, 1993, as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. The mission of ACT is to create a national support network for grassroots, citizen-based nonprofit organizations dedicated to urban and community tree planting, care, conservation and education.

Vision

In the future, all Americans will live in community forests of native character—in large part due to the efforts of the grassroots organizations comprising the national Alliance for Community Trees. Through collaborative endeavors of a spirited membership, ACT is a vigilant advocate in local communities, states and the nation creating a positive, action-oriented presence for the member groups. Membership will have grown to include virtually every tree group in the country as a result of substantive benefits and services that strengthen individual member groups and their leaders. Commitment and integrity of this professional network will have solidified urban forestry programs as vital solutions to environmental and quality of life issues throughout the world.

coupled with the outreach of ACT, provides an invaluable tool for groups to strengthen and guide their programs. While each group represents the character, needs and vision of their local community, all ACT members share the same goals of livable cities and healthy urban forest ecosystems. Member groups inspire and empower our fellow citizens to plant and care for millions of trees across the nation.

Through educational programs both in schools and neighborhoods, these nonprofit groups teach tens of thousands of people the joy, art and significance of trees and urban forests. In addition, ACT and its member groups advocate on behalf of urban and community forestry at national, state and local levels. Since its inception ACT has:

- built its membership from 22 to 44 member groups
- involved groups from 28 states (representing over 61,000,000 people)
- conducted three regional conferences, two national conferences and two national workshops
- published and distributed its newsletter, *The GreenLeafFlyer*
- developed and published its *Strategic Direction Workbook*
- distributed regular updates and alerts on selected, pertinent issues.

Goals

- Support member groups by providing services and networking opportunities
- Enlist member groups who represent the diversity of our communities
- Promote the vital contributions of ACT and its member groups
- Represent the collective concerns of member groups on selected public policy issues
- Nurture effective working relationships with national organizations and public agencies
- Build the infrastructure of ACT to support its members

Friends

Those who share common goals and objectives with ACT are invited to participate in the alliance as a Friend. Friend status is available to government agencies, businesses, corporations, educational institutions, individuals and others who focus on the promotion of urban and community forestry through citizen action.

Friends receive ACT's newsletter containing important information about urban and community forestry. Friends may be invited to portions of ACT educational events and meetings and will have access to ACT's network of urban and community forestry activities.

About ACT

The immediate benefits of ACT's strong and growing coalition is the interactive sharing of experience and expertise among member groups. The diversity of member groups (e.g., age, size, target audiences, programs, organizational structure, region etc.),

How to Join

Membership in ACT is offered to nonprofit urban forestry organizations that have been in existence as



The Idea Exchange...

Compiled by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

New Environmental Financing Resource Available

A new environmental financing resource that can assist local governments in funding environmental programs and activities is available on the Internet. The resource, *A Guidebook of Financial Tools: Paying for Sustainable Environmental Systems*, presents information on approximately 340 financial "tools" that can be used for activities such as raising revenue, borrowing capital, enhancing credit, building public-private partnerships, lowering costs, encouraging pollution prevention and recycling, paying for community-based environmental protection, financing brownfields redevelopment, and more. Each tool is described along with its actual and potential uses, advantages and limitations, and references for further information. Info: <http://www.epa.gov/efinpage/guidbk98/index.htm>.

Captain Planet Foundation

Captain Planet Foundation Grants (\$250–\$2,500) are given to promote understanding of environmental issues, focus on hands-on involvement and involve children and young adults aged 6–18 (elementary through high school). Deadline: Reviewed March 31st, June 30th and September 30th. Info: Sona Chambers at (404) 827-4130, Rachel MacNabb at (404) 827-

2083, or 1-800-KIDPOWER or <http://www.turner.com/cpf/> which contains an on-line application.

EPA Environmental Justice (EJ) Small Grants

EPA is awarding grants up to \$20,000 to community groups for *Environmental Justice* projects. Past EJ projects include: community gardens, neighborhood health assessments, mapping environmental risks, job training for environmental service jobs, water monitoring, lead hazard awareness, info/education on brownfields issues, youth environmental clubs, adopt-a-park program. Deadline for application is March 3rd. Info: Reginald Harris at (215) 814-2988.

Nonprofit Information on the Web

NonProfit Gateway is a website with a network of links to federal government information and services for nonprofit organizations. It is a searchable site with additional buttons to Department/agency nonprofit gateways; Directory Of The Federal Government; Information Services and Links; Nonprofit Resources; and Future Services. Reach the site at <http://www.nonprofit.gov/> 

13



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.

If you see ideas you like here, give the contact person a call. They may be able to help you in your urban forestry efforts.

ACT *continued from page 12*

(or have been affiliated with) a 501(c)(3) for a minimum of one year prior to membership application, and whose purpose is to promote urban and community forestry through citizen action.

Membership in ACT gives your organization the opportunity to network with peers, participate in a mentoring relationship, have a voice in forging national policies, and participate in annual conferences and educational forums. You will receive ACT's newsletter and member directory and have access to the resources of our headquarters office and the ACT network via our e-mail, PamR@DallasTPF.org or call, 214/953-1187.

Getting Involved

ACT offers a wonderful opportunity for new and current members to get to know one another at the annual membership meeting. Educational workshops are given on topics focusing on peer support and the development of the urban and community forestry

movement nationwide. Here you will be able to network and share common concerns and program ideas.

The majority of ACT business is accomplished at the committee level and all members are encouraged to participate on a committee of their choice. There are eight standing committees: Executive, Programs, Marketing, Member Services, Member Recruitment, Issues, Finance and Policies & Procedures. The general business of ACT is conducted by the Executive Director. The board of directors is comprised of ten members, including elected officers and the standing committee chairs. All committees conduct business via telephone conference call, facsimile transmission, e-mail and the good old postal service.

ACT's annual dues are \$100 for Members and Friends. To join the ACT network, or for more information contact ACT at 214/953-1187, or check out their web site at <http://www.treelink.org/act/> 

Tree Person of the Century

by Roald Evensen, Chair
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

In the weeks leading up to the recent turn of the century, there was a good deal of ink in newspapers and magazines dedicated to the “Best of’s”: Artist of the Century, Scientist of the Century, Polka Musician of the Century and so on. Never did I see, however, a Tree Person of the Century. To remedy that oversight, I hereby appoint myself nominator and jury for this award, and bestow it upon Frederick Law Olmsted, 1822–1903.

Olmsted was really a model citizen of the last century, involved as he was in the cutting-edge affairs of his day as businessman, journalist and landscape architect. But his foresight as it was applied to the landscapes of his time resulted in places that we still cherish more than a century later. His crown jewels—Central and Prospect Parks in New York—remain as examples of future-based planning to serve the needs of many generations to come. Recent decades have witnessed a heightened appreciation for Olmsted’s original landscape designs, and some communities are restoring them at the century’s turn.

The ideas of visionaries are often dismissed as too costly or impractical. Although Olmsted was able to build many of his projects, many others died for lack of support; the demands on the public purse have not lessened from his time to ours. His unrealized proposals would have permanently changed or protected a variety of landscapes across the country; we might wish today that they had come to fruition! He believed fervently in the need to provide public parks for the nation’s burgeoning urban population. He also knew that public places would come under intense pressure as the nation’s population increased. In 1864, as head of the Yosemite Commission, tasked with preparing recommendations for the future park, Olmsted predicted that it would eventually attract millions of visitors, as it indeed does today.

The urban fringe—the focus of much current debate in urban design circles—was also envisioned and demonstrated by Olmsted. He created community models that are being rediscovered by planners more than a century later. In Riverside, Illinois, Olmsted took a flat, 1600-acre prairie site and planned a residential community in which he supervised the



Photo by Bob Queen, WDNR

Council Chair Roald Evensen

planting of tens of thousands of trees and shrubs. His plan included a curvilinear street layout that was destined to become the modus operandi of suburban form from his day to ours. Riverside was Olmsted’s attempt to balance the qualities of the city and the country. Though it wasn’t the first such suburban demonstration, it was the most fully realized of his day. Perhaps as we enter a new century, with a renewed focus on creative design strategies for new human habitations, our cities and suburbs might begin to reflect more of Olmsted’s ideals.

In fact, we don’t have to look far to see those ideals being reconsidered in communities across the state of Wisconsin. In the next issue, you’ll read about the contributions of the winners of the 1999 Urban Forestry Awards. Individuals, companies and nonprofit groups are all recognized for the improvements they make to the landscapes of our cities and villages. Like Olmsted, these are people who do work that will benefit others as yet unborn. They are our contemporary green visionaries, and Olmsted would be proud of them. Cheers to a green 2000! 🌿

Planting Specs *continued from page 5*

tree planting, the skills of specification development and contract inspection will also be emphasized. Specs are only as good as their enforcement.

If you are considering doing any landscape tree planting, get a copy of “Developing Tree Purchase and Planting Specifications for Bid.” It’s available from any of the DNR urban forestry coordinators or a pdf version can be found on our web site at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/Publications/INDEX.HTM#ucf>.

The new document is not the final word in tree planting specifications. We expect to reexamine it periodically to make sure it conforms to current science and the reality of the industry. It is our intent, however, to maintain the best interest of the tree and the urban forest as the specification’s guiding principles. 🌿

Urban Forestry Resources:

Compiled by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

Principles and Practice of Planting Trees and Shrubs, by G.W. Watson and E.B. Himelick, 1997.

This authoritative manual belongs in the libraries of tree managers, landscape contractors and others who need practical, comprehensive landscape tree planting recommendations as well as the science behind the recommendations. It revises and expands on a previous version by E.B. Himelick, *Tree and Shrub Transplanting Manual*. Topics include site evaluation and tree selection; planting site preparation; unique planting sites such as concrete cutouts and raised planters; choosing high-quality plants; digging, handling and storing; planting methods and season; planting problems; root development and plant aftercare. A guide for developing planting specifications is included. This highly useful book is illustrated with abundant photographs, diagrams and charts. Published by International Society of Arboriculture, Savoy, IL. 200p. Retail List Price \$40.00. Contact ISA at 217-355-9411.

From page 7 -

What Damaged This Tree?

Answer: Note the raised bark from insect boring beneath it and the D-shaped exit holes. Bronze birch borer is a serious pest of birch trees in the Midwest. It can severely injure or kill most birch species, but most often it injures varieties of European white birch planted as shade and ornamental trees.

Like most wood-boring beetles, the bronze birch borer is really a secondary problem. It usually attacks trees under stress or in a weakened condition because of drought, disease, nutrient deficiency, construction injury or excessive exposure to the sun. Planting birch in a poor location is the most common reason for problems with bronze birch borer in Wisconsin. Vigorous healthy trees planted in favorable surroundings are less attractive to the borer and more likely to survive an attack.

This information was taken from UW-Extension Factsheet A2692, *Birch Disorder: Bronze Birch Borer*.

Do you have pictures of tree damage others ought to know about? Send them to Kim Sebastian (address on page 16) and we'll print them here! 🌿

Useful Community Forestry Publications, Newsletters and Organizations, by Wisconsin Department of

Natural Resources, Urban and Community Forestry, 2000.

This list of resources is intended for use by community tree managers, landscape professionals, nonprofit tree groups and other organizations who plant and manage trees in urban settings. It guides the user to a wide variety of credible, practical and comparatively inexpensive sources of information useful to community tree care and management. Familiarity with or access to most of these resources is recommended for community tree managers. Brief descriptions and ordering/subscription information is included, where appropriate. Available from DNR regional urban forestry coordinators or as a pdf file from the DNR urban forestry web site at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/uf>. 18p. 🌿

Tree Statutes *continued from page 7*

with the natural resource code chapters that deal with forestry. Chapter NR 47 pertains to forestry grants and state aids.

There are eight subchapters in NR 47 (see box at right). Here's where things can get confusing.

Subchapter I (General Provisions) pertains to all of the other subchapters under it. One can't just go to Subchapter V and expect to find everything we need to know about the grant program. Subchapter V, NR47.57 is where we find the grant selection process. It goes into detail, listing the 12 elements that are used to prioritize awarding of grants.

If you have any questions about the urban forestry administrative rules, contact your regional urban forestry coordinator, but if you want a legal opinion see your city attorney! 🌿

15

Chapter NR 47 FORESTRY GRANT AND STATE AID ADMINISTRATION Subchapter I—General Provisions
NR 47.001 Purpose.
NR 47.002 Definitions.
NR 47.003 Forest stewardship coordinating committee.
NR 47.004 Project reports.
NR 47.005 Grantee accountability.
NR 47.006 Grant variances.
NR 47.007 Grant termination.
NR 47.008 Enforcement.
Subchapter II—Forest Stewardship Grant Program
Subchapter III—Stewardship Incentives Program
Subchapter IV—Small Business Administration Tree Planting Program
Subchapter V—Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program NR 47.50 Purpose and scope.
NR 47.51 Applicability.
NR 47.52 Definitions.
NR 47.53 Application procedures.
NR 47.54 Grant calculation.
NR 47.55 Eligibility.
NR 47.56 Eligible and ineligible costs.
NR 47.57 Grant selection process.
NR 47.58 Grant awards; payment.
Subchapter VI—County Forests
Subchapter VII—The Private Forest Landowner Grant Program
Subchapter VIII—Forest Fire Protection Grant Program

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

BULKRATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
MADISON, WI
PERMIT NO. 906

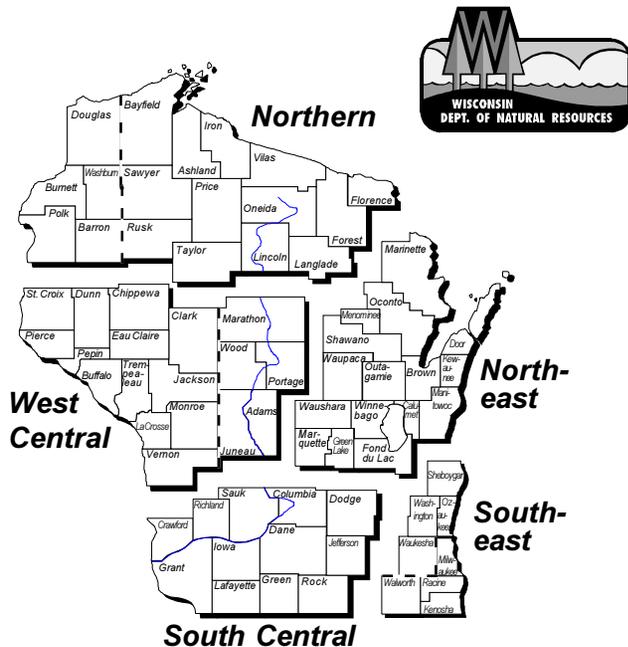
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

16

Wisconsin
DNR Urban
and
Community
Forestry
Contacts



Printed on
Recycled Paper



West Central Region - W½
Northern Region - W½
Cindy Casey
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
1300 West Clairemont Ave.,
Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702
Phone: (715) 839-1606
Fax: (715) 839-6076
e-mail: caseyc@dnr.state.wi.us

West Central Region - E½
Northern Region - E½
Don Kissinger
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
5301 Rib Mountain Drive
Wausau, WI 54401
Phone: (715) 359-5793
Fax: (715) 355-5253
e-mail: kissid@dnr.state.wi.us

South Central Region -
David Stephenson
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Fitchburg, WI 53711
Phone: (608) 275-3227
Fax: (608) 275-3236
e-mail: stephd@dnr.state.wi.us

Statewide -
Richard Rideout
State Urban Forestry Coord.
Wisconsin DNR
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
Phone: (608) 267-0843
Fax: (608) 266-8576
e-mail: rideor@dnr.state.wi.us

Northeast Region -
Tracy Salisbury
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
1125 N. Military Ave.
P.O. Box 10448
Green Bay, WI 54307
Phone: (920) 492-5950
Fax: (920) 492-5913
e-mail: salist@dnr.state.wi.us

Southeast Region -
Kim Sebastian
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
2300 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 263-8602
Fax: (414) 263-8483
e-mail: sebas@dnr.state.wi.us

Southeast Region - North ½
John Van Ells
Urban Forestry Coord.
Pike Lake State Park
3544 Kettle Moraine Road
Hartford, WI 53027
Phone: (262) 670-3405
Fax: (262) 670-3411
e-mail: vanelj@dnr.state.wi.us
(Sheboygan, Washington,
Ozaukee & Waukesha Counties)



Visit our World Wide Web site at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/uf/>