



Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

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

Wisconsin's Urban Forestry Best Management Practices for Preventing the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Species

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DNR Division of Forestry, and

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DNR Division of Forestry

Thanks to urban forestry stakeholders across the state, Wisconsin now has a set of urban forestry Best Management Practices for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species. The adoption of these BMPs by practitioners will help to protect, maintain and enhance Wisconsin's urban and community forests.

It all began in 2004 when the Wisconsin Council on Forestry identified the threat of invasive species as the most critical issue facing Wisconsin's forests. Invasive species (including plants, insects and diseases) can kill trees, reduce the benefits provided by our forests, decrease overall biodiversity and burden property owners with exorbitant control costs.

In response, the WCOF initiated efforts to develop voluntary Best Management Practices for Invasive Species. They began by securing funding in the form of a grant from the US Forest Service. The Forestry Invasives Leadership Team was established to oversee these efforts. Four different BMP tracks, each with their own advisory committee, were created to fully address invasive species issues in all of Wisconsin's forested areas. These include: Forestry BMPs, Recreation BMPs, Urban Forestry BMPs, and Transportation & Utility Rights-of-Way BMPs.

The Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council recognized the importance of this monumental task and became involved as a *co-sponsor* of the Urban Forestry Track. With their help, an Urban Forestry BMP advisory committee of 21 representatives from the green industry, government agencies, municipalities, nonprofit organizations and trade associations was formed. A technical team was created to work in collaboration with the advisory committee to develop this set of voluntary guidelines. The entire process was one of consensus. Each advisory committee member needed

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Things Are A-Changing

For many years the *Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests* quarterly newsletter has been mailed to subscribers. Last year we carefully reviewed and surveyed the mailing list in an attempt to reduce expenses and ensure the newsletter was being sent to an interested audience. At that time many readers elected to "go green" signing-up to receive the newsletter electronically. Unfortunately, even with these efforts we can no longer afford to print and mail four issues each year. We will continue to produce four newsletters per year in electronic format via our website. Two of those editions will also be printed and mailed.

Newsletter availability will be announced through the *Wisconsin Urban Forestry Insider*, our bi-weekly electronic e-newsletter, and posted on our website <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/>. To receive notification when issues are available electronically, please visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/newsletters/> and subscribe to the *Wisconsin Urban Forestry Insider*. Those already signed up to receive the *Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests* newsletter electronically will be transferred to the *Insider* subscription list for notification. If you prefer not being added to the *Insider* subscription list, please let us know. If you do not have access to a computer at work or home, you can log on at your local public library.

We do appreciate your patience as we make these necessary changes. Your comments and concerns are always appreciated and welcome to Laura Wyatt at Laura.Wyatt@wisconsin.gov or PO Box 7921 Madison WI 53707. And most of all, thanks for the interest and work you provide in support of Wisconsin's urban and community forests!



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Community Profile:

- Population: 8064
- Tree City USA: 6 years
- Growth Award: 2 years
- Number of Parks/Total Park Acres: 22/221
- Number of Park Trees: 653
- Miles of Paved Recreation Trails: 8
- Miles of Streets/Alleys: 66/10

Program Profile:

- Director of Public Works
- Street Superintendent
- Street & Park Staff: 14
- 2009 Forestry Budget: \$10,000
- Equipment:
 - 1 aerial lift truck
 - 1 brush chipper
 - 1 stump grinder

Community Profile:

City of Ashland

by Dan Maderich, Senior Civil Technician/Urban Forestry Coordinator

Ashland was incorporated as a city on March 25, 1887, and is located at the top of Wisconsin along the south shore of Lake Superior. Its proximity to Lake Superior (Chequamegon Bay) provided an ideal location for shipping and rail service for lumber and iron ore which was plentiful in the region. Saw mills and ore docks dominated the lakefront and kept Ashland thriving well into the mid 1900s. Eventually rail and shipping needs began to taper off and Ashland began a transition focusing on an industrial and service based economy. Leading employers in the area include CG Bretting Manufacturing, Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College, Northland College and the Memorial Medical Center Regional Hospital. The City of Ashland owns and operates a full-service marina, RV campground, tenting campground and several city parks. The primary residential areas comprise approximately 11% of the city, while rural-type settings make up 55% of the city.

Ashland did not have a structured urban forestry program until 2003. Prior to that, the care and maintenance of trees within city rights-of-way and public properties was reactive rather than pro-active. The loss of elm trees to Dutch elm disease spurred a tree replacement planting program through the 1980s with city and volunteer groups.

In 2002 a city tree advisory board was created. Duties of the tree advisory board are to advise the city on all matters pertaining to tree and landscape planting, maintenance, and removal in the city of Ashland. The



Photo: City of Ashland

Students at Ashland Elementary School celebrated Arbor Day by planting several trees and learning about the many benefits trees provide.

board also is responsible to oversee the development and maintenance of an urban forestry management plan and make recommendations to the city for policy, regulation or ordinance changes necessary to implement such a plan.

In 2003 the city received its first grant through the DNR Urban Forestry Grant program. The primary focus of this grant was to create an urban forestry management plan, inventory existing trees in city rights-of-way and park areas, and identify hazard trees for removal.

This plan brought attention and a new awareness to the value of our urban trees and the need for care and maintenance of this resource. This was the tool used to make sound recommendations to the city council when requesting funds for urban forestry related projects. A top priority in the plan was to provide staff training related to urban forestry issues. Ashland did not have a person on staff with any formal background in urban forestry. Through subsequent urban forestry grants and city funding, public works staff were able

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Send your inquiries, address changes, or story ideas to Laura Wyatt, Laura.Wyatt@Wisconsin.gov (608-267-0568), or Dick Rideout, Richard.Rideout@Wisconsin.gov (608-267-0843).

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Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

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This newsletter is available in alternative format upon request and can also be downloaded in PDF format from our Web site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/>

For breaking UF news, anecdotes, announcements and networking opportunities, sign up for The Urban Forestry Insider, DNR's twice-monthly e-newsletter. Archives are at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/resources/InsiderArchive.html>

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Emerald Ash Borer in Wisconsin—Update

by Bill McNee, Gypsy Moth Suppression Coordinator
DNR Northeast Region

New finds—EAB was detected in Oak Creek on November 11. This was Milwaukee County’s second detection; infested trees were found in Franklin in late August. The Oak Creek and Franklin detection sites are less than two miles apart. At least 20 trees are known to be infested as of mid-December and many more are suspected to be infested.

So far, EAB has been detected in Franklin, Green Bay, Kenosha, Newburg, Oak Creek and Victory. A map of known detections and quarantined counties is available at www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov/articleassets/WI_EAB_Quarantines_and_Locations.pdf.

EAB surveys—

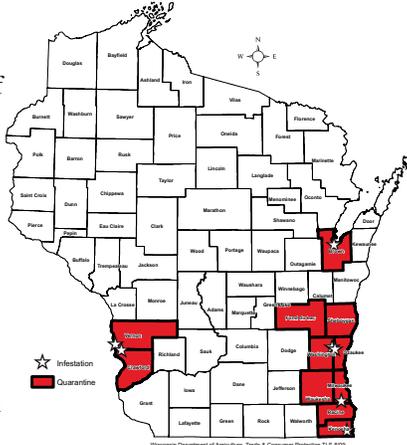
Staff from the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection have recently conducted cut-and-peel surveys in Franklin, Green Bay, Kenosha and Oak Creek. Oak Creek is the only location where additional infested trees were found. To date, infested trees have been found in Franklin, Newburg, Oak Creek and Victory. Infested trees have not been found near the two purple panel traps in Green Bay and Kenosha that trapped EAB adults last summer.

Oak Creek removed 20 infested ash trees during December. Samples from these trees were taken to age the infestation using dendrochronology. The results will help to improve upcoming survey efforts and aid in selecting purple panel trap locations in 2010.

DATCP staff will be conducting surveys for EAB over the next few months. Surveys were focused around the known EAB detection sites. Surveys will be primarily visual in nature, but there is likely to be limited cutting and peeling of trees as well.

DATCP will be receiving federal funding to continue using the purple panel traps to search for EAB in 2010. At present, the 2010 trapping effort looks to be larger than in 2009.

EAB University—EAB University, a series of educational webinars, began on November 5 and continues through April 8. Visit their website at www.emeraldashborer.info/eab_university.cfm. These sessions are free and are archived for later viewing. Pre-registration is required to watch the live webinar.



DATCP crews peel urban ash in downtown Green Bay.

Updated distribution map—A large-scale map of known EAB detections is available at www.emeraldashborer.info/files/MultiState_EABpos.pdf.

EAB Compliance Agreements—An updated list of businesses that have obtained DATCP Compliance Agreements to allow the intrastate movement of regulated articles (hardwood firewood, ash nursery stock, ash logs, etc.) out of a quarantined area is available at www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov/articleassets/WI_Businesses_with_EAB_Certification.pdf. To find out if a business has a federal compliance agreement that allows interstate wood movement, contact JoAnn Cruse, USDA Agriculture and Plant Health Inspection Service, at 608-231-9545.

EAB in other states—No additional states have detected EAB since the spring 2009 newsletter, but here are the main new announcements of interest:

Illinois has found EAB in a number of additional Chicago-area communities in the past few months. For a complete list of IL detections, see www.agr.state.il.us/eab/data/200912032945.pdf. As you read the list, be reminded that EAB was first detected in Illinois only three years ago.

Michigan announced two additional EAB detections in the Upper Peninsula. A trap in Munising caught an adult and a trap near Brimley (west of Sault Ste. Marie) caught eleven beetles this past summer. The Brimley detection is in a quarantine area near Brimley State Park, where an eradication effort had taken place in 2006. Three additional UP counties have since been quarantined.

Minnesota—Falcon Heights has become Minnesota’s second city to find EAB. An adult was found on a trap on the U of M campus in August, and in November larvae were found in a campus tree. Minnesota first detected EAB in St. Paul in May. 🌿

Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans

by Don Kissinger, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Northern Region and

Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Assistant
DNR Northeast Region

The arrival of emerald ash borer in Wisconsin has brought municipal forestry programs across the state to the forefront of their communities. Resource managers should take advantage of this attention and use EAB as a catalyst for positive changes to their community's forestry program. To take full advantage, planning should begin as soon as possible. Having a well-planned response in place before EAB is found in your community will stretch your tax dollars, justify expenditures, reduce liability, demonstrate leadership and hopefully increase support for your community's forestry program.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Urban Forestry Program created *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans* to help communities develop **customized** EAB plans. Each municipality is unique. Size, departmental structure, resources and ash population vary widely in communities across Wisconsin; therefore, preparation and response to EAB will also vary. The *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans* address these differences by allowing for the creation of individualized plans.

The guidelines are based on concepts essential to producing and following any type of plan. In a nutshell, these concepts are: what do we have; what do we want; how do we get there; and once there, how do we evaluate and make changes to maintain our standards.

The *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans* start with those elements that are considered fundamental to the most basic EAB plan, regardless of community differences. If you receive funding through a 2010 or later WDNR Urban Forestry Grant, the following elements are required for project approval:

- public ash tree assessment—number, size & condition of trees; treatment, removal, disposal and replacement costs
- assessment of staff training and equipment needs for monitoring, removal and replanting
- designating a community EAB authority and their responsibilities
- ash management recommendations, preparations or actions to be completed both prior to an infestation, as well as after EAB is found

The guidelines also include additional elements that are suggested, but not required, for WDNR Urban

Forestry Grant-funded plans. These elements may help the usability of your plan. With each municipality's needs being different, some may find they don't need all these items while others may find them essential to their EAB plan. Suggested elements include:

- plan purpose and scope
- executive summary
- definitions
- history, description and life cycle of EAB
- community outreach strategy
- process for incorporating EAB authority into community tree ordinances
- responsibility and timeframe for updating plan
- staff hours, contract & equipment costs, and funding methods for all recommended plan elements

The *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans* contain additional features worth noting. There are subtopics listed under many of the main elements to serve as examples, ideas and suggestions. Additionally, there are many cross-references to the *Emerald Ash Borer Toolkit for Wisconsin Communities*, a reference for municipalities preparing for and dealing with EAB. When viewing the EAB plan guidelines electronically, related toolkit sections can be accessed directly by clicking on embedded links.

The guidelines will be useful for those creating an EAB plan in-house as well as for those who hire a consultant to develop their plan. Elements listed in the guidelines can help direct discussions about what your plan should include. These elements can be itemized on contracts, specifying exactly which services a consultant will provide in producing your EAB plan. This lessens the chance of miscommunication and will help create a plan specific to your community.

The *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans* are your first step in developing an EAB plan. The elements are basic enough to serve the most minimal needs, yet thorough enough to aid those looking for a more in-depth, comprehensive plan. This flexibility allows for use by anyone or any entity involved in managing urban and community trees, not just municipalities, and it allows for customizing EAB plans to fit your needs.

For a copy of the *Guidelines for Municipal Emerald Ash Borer Plans*, visit the *Emerald Ash Borer Toolkit for Wisconsin Communities*, Section 2.b., at www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/uf/eab/filesTOC.asp.

For more information about the WDNR Urban Forestry Program visit www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/uf/.

Urban Forestry Grants Awards Announced

by Candice Sovinski, Urban Forestry Grant Manager
DNR Division of Forestry

The DNR Urban Forestry Grant program awarded **\$629,520** to 62 Wisconsin communities, nonprofit organizations and a tribal government for community urban forestry projects. Grant funds for 2010 will support tree inventories and assessments, management plans, emerald ash borer preparedness plans, urban forest restoration projects, staff training, public education and other urban forestry efforts. A simplified, Startup Grant was again offered to communities to start or restart an urban forestry program. Startup Grants are limited to a few project types. Fourteen Wisconsin communities will receive startup funding this year.

DNR staff and program partners encouraged communities 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. This year the grant awards will help 53 communities conduct a tree inventory, develop an EAB preparedness plan or increase species diversity, all of which are critical to early planning efforts that include forecasting budgets for labor, equipment, staff training and restoration.

Grants can range from \$1,000 to \$25,000 and grant recipients must match each grant dollar for dollar. Further information about the Urban Forestry Grant program is available on the DNR Urban Forestry Web page at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/grants/>.

For more information visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/grants/> or contact Candice Sovinski, 608-267-3775, candice.sovinski@wisconsin.gov.

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Recipients of 2010 Urban Forestry Grant Awards:

Aldo Leopold Nature Center (Nonprofit) \$18,780 EAB and forest management education and outreach	Village of Clinton \$4,000 2010 Forestry Project—EAB awareness & tree inventory	Green Bay Botanical Garden (Nonprofit) \$10,664 Ash management, species diversity and inventory, outreach	City of Marshfield \$9,720 Tree inventory, EAB mgt plan, planting, outreach	City of Shawano \$7,628 Tree inventory, EAB, training and education
City of Algoma \$9,834 Tree inventory, management, outreach	City of Cudahy \$15,000 Management plan and tree replacement	City of Greenfield \$24,728 EAB Response Implementation	City of Menasha \$7,000 EAB management plan	Sheboygan County \$5,000 EAB management response plan
City of Antigo \$19,223 Urban forest education, EAB outreach	Community Ground Works (Nonprofit) \$25,000 Branching Out—urban forestry awareness	Town of Greenville \$11,556 Outreach, education, planting and irrigation	Village of Merton \$2,500 Oak wilt treatment	City of Sheboygan Falls \$5,000 Tree planting, removal, pruning, EAB readiness
City of Baraboo \$13,625 Tree inventory, EAB preparation	Village of DeForest \$9,445 Ash removal, replacement and GIS integration	City of Hartford \$14,980 GIS Inventory	City of Mequon \$22,700 EAB management, tree inventory	Town of Shelby \$2,700 EAB, planting, removal, inventory, education, ordinance
Village of Bay City \$5,000 Street tree inventory, outreach and tree planting	City of De Pere \$9,099 EAB preparedness plan and education awareness	Village of Hobart \$5,762 Tree inventory, outreach and infestation prevention	City of Milwaukee \$25,000 EAB outreach—Milwaukee's Trees on Parade	Village of Suamico \$3,100 EAB readiness plan and training
Village of Bayside \$11,000 Tree inventory & implementation	City of Edgar \$2075 Urban forestry start-up—hazard tree removal and diversity planting	Ho-Chunk Nation (Tribe) \$4,955 Tree inventory, public outreach	City of Muskego \$17,680 Street and park tree inventory and planting	Village of Thiensville \$7,825 Tree inventory and management plan
Village of Belgium \$7,315 EAB readiness and operations plan	Village of Edgar \$2075 Urban forestry start-up—hazard tree removal and diversity planting	City of Hudson \$8,763 Reforestation, EAB, education	City of Oconto \$4,956 Tree inventory, planting, training	Town of Vernon \$5,000 Oak Wilt, treatment
Village of Black Earth \$1,000 Ripp Meadow Park	Edgewood College (Nonprofit) \$11,200 Woodland restoration and invasive species management	Town of Hull \$2,500 Tree planting, tree removal	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Nonprofit) \$24,202 Forest management, planning, training & education	City of Waukesha \$18,926 EAB management strategies
Village of Boaz \$1,125 EAB outreach and tree planting	City of Evansville \$10,658 Tree removal and reforestation	Kewaunee County \$7,901 EAB readiness plan, management, training, outreach	City of Platteville \$10,000 UF management plan and inventory	Village of Waunakee \$25,000 Urban forest strategic and mgt plan implementation
Village of Butler \$5,000 Urban forestry program start-up	Village of Fox Point \$21,875 Inventory, hyper spectral imagery	Village of Kimberly \$10,385 EAB program—inventory, outreach, planting	Village of Port Edwards \$5,000 Tree planting and removals	Village of Whitefish Bay \$20,731 Tree inventory, EAB management plan
Village of Campbellsport \$6,506 Maintenance creativity—Trees on the Move	City of Franklin \$25,000 EAB Management	Village of Little Chute \$1,250 EAB GIS inventory	City of Rice Lake \$10,570 Tree inventory, EAB, education	Village of Wind Point \$5,000 EAB management program—inventory/planning
City of Chilton \$2,000 Public outreach—self-guided tree identification	Village of Frederic \$5,100 Street Tree Inventory, Outreach and Tree Planting	Village of Livingston \$2,384 EAB mgt plan, tree removal, planting, training, outreach	Village of Richfield \$6,900 EAB preparedness, assessment, education	Village of Winter \$4,000 Urban forestry program start-up
	City of Green Bay \$21,094 EAB, tree inventory, outreach, education	City of Lodi \$4,600 Inventory project	Village of Sharon \$3,000 Tree planting, replacement and outreach	

Community Tree Profile:

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Red Pine, Norway Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

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

Native To: North Central and northeastern US and Canada, from Nova Scotia to Minnesota down to Pennsylvania.

Mature Height: 50–80'

Spread: 25–35'

Form: Pyramidal when young, becoming oval with tufted foliage; loses its lower limbs with age

Growth Rate: Moderate

Foliage: Evergreen leaves are needle-like, in fascicles of two, 5–6" long, thin, flexible, medium green to yellowish green, with minute teeth along the margin.

Needles easily break when bent in half and the needle tip is not as sharp as Austrian pine needles (*Pinus nigra*). Austrian pine needles do not break in half easily when bent compared to red pine. Needles densely arranged on the ends of branches, appear tufted and remain for four years before falling off. Needles turn a lighter yellowish green in winter.

Buds and Stems: Buds are located only at the branch tips and are pointed, resinous, ovoid, ½–1" long, orangish brown to reddish brown with overlapping, loose scales. Twigs are stout, orangish brown to pale brown and rough in texture.

Fall Color: None; evergreen species

Cones: Monoecious (separate male and female strobili borne on one tree), male strobili are reddish to violet and clustered at the tips of the lower branches. Female cones are terminal, reddish at first in mid spring, borne higher up in the tree and hang downward. Mature cones are evident in late summer to winter, light chestnut brown turning gray with age, ovoid, 1½–2¾" long, sessile, produced solitary or in horizontal groups of two. Cones do not have a prickle (umbo) on the ends of the cone scales. Cones fall from the tree after the second year with two seeds per cone scale. Cones can make a litter mess when they fall from the tree.

Bark: Orangish red, flaky to scaly on younger trees breaking up into large, flat, reddish brown, irregular to diamond-

shaped, scaly plates on the trunk with age.

Site Requirements: Requires a dry, sandy or rocky, acid, infertile, well-drained soil, and full sun. Does poorly on heavy clay, poorly drained or wet soil and is prone to chlorosis in high-pH soil. Difficult to transplant, sensitive to road salt, and not heat tolerant (hot temperature extremes).

Hardiness Zone: 2b to 6b

Insect & Disease Problems: Red pine is very sensitive to juglone and should not be planted near any *Juglans* species (walnut or butternut). Susceptible to Diplodia (Sphaeropsis) tip blight, European pine shoot moth, pine wilt nematode, Zimmerman pine moth, European pine sawfly, needle casts, bark beetles, scale, and root rot in poorly drained soils. Will get chlorotic when grown in poorly drained, alkaline, heavy clay soil.

Suggested Applications: Red pine can make a nice landscape tree in areas where the soil texture, pH and drainage are conducive to its growth and survival. Often found growing with eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) along the shores of the Great Lakes. Red pine is a large evergreen tree that can be used as a specimen, as a park or lawn tree, planted in groves, or used as an evergreen screen or massed in naturalized landscapes. Red pine is also an important timber species and is often grown in forest plantations. Deer do not usually browse on red pine foliage.

Limitations: Red pine is not suited for planting in many urban areas due to its intolerance to heavy clay, poorly drained, high-pH soils and road salt. Foliage becomes sparse in old age. Susceptible to limb breakage from heavy snow, ice on branches or in high winds.

Comments: Red pine is a non-invasive, native evergreen tree suitable for landscaping in central and northern Wisconsin or in southern Wisconsin where the soil is conducive to its growth. Sometimes called Norway pine, though the species is not native to Europe. The early settlers thought the species looked like Norway spruce. State tree of Minnesota. Seeds are an important food for birds and small mammals.

Common Cultivars, Selections or Related Species: There are only a couple cultivars and these are not commonly available except at specialty nurseries. The straight species is often hard to find in landscape nurseries.

‘Don Smith’: dwarf form, flat-topped, globular, has purplish young cones

‘Morel’: dwarf form, taller than broad, shrubby

‘Wissota’: compact, large shrub, 8' tall and 12' wide, tufted-looking foliage that turns a lighter yellowish green in winter.

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Red pine

Council News:

Greetings from the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

by Dr. Les Werner, Chair
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

In 2007 the Urban Forestry Council, fulfilling its role in advising the state forester and the Department of Natural Resources on the best ways to preserve, protect, expand and improve Wisconsin's urban and community forest resources, presented a robust report to State Forester Paul DeLong and the DNR. As you recall, the intent of this report was to identify critical issues and outline a strategy that would improve the establishment and management of Wisconsin's urban forests. In light of the restrictions imposed by a sluggish economy, the council recently reviewed the goals of this report to evaluate their continuing merit. The council feels the goals of maintaining the trees we currently have, planting more trees, increasing species diversity and establishing external partnerships are still valid. As a result, the council continues to advocate for and advance these goals within the DNR and the legislature. At our last meeting, for instance, the council provided recommendations on how to enhance

the incorporation of the urban forestry component into the DNR's Statewide Forest Assessment. This assessment will provide critical information to the Forestry Leadership Team and other decision makers on the physical extent and benefits of the urban forest and direction as to how to best manage this important resource. Currently, the DNR is working on a draft of the 2009 Urban Forestry Report that will reflect the new opportunities and necessary changes mandated by the economic climate.

I would like to welcome to the council the following new members: Thomas Landgraf, Vijai Pandian, Jeff Treu, Kevin Westphal and Jeff Wolters. I look forward to working with these new members as we try to advance urban forestry in Wisconsin in what are undoubtedly challenging times. Lastly, I would like to congratulate Kelli Tuttle who was recently elected as the council's vice-chair. 🍃

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What Damaged This Tree?

Turn to page 15 to find out. . .



Urban Tree Health Matters: Decay in Tree Clumps

by Brian Schwingle, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Northern Region

Photo: WDNR

In an urban environment, tree clumps (i.e., two or more trees originating from the same stump or stem) are not common as street trees, but they are not uncommon in parks, wooded areas and residential yards. Oftentimes, individual trees in a tree clump grow to a point where they are in physical contact with one another. At times, people cut down one tree in a clump and leave the others. Be forewarned this practice may have consequences down the road in terms of decay and structural stability in the residual trees, particularly if the cut trees were in physical contact with the residual trees.

Many native Wisconsin trees have the ability to sprout vegetative shoots from the root collar zone of cut stumps. Basswoods commonly stump sprout, but others also do, such as northern red oaks, sugar maples, red maples, cherries, white ashes and birches. When people remove one member of a tree clump, three potential health problems arise for the residual tree: (1) The sawyer wounds the residual's trunk, and this wound promotes decay for as long as wood is exposed to the air (see photo). (2) The cut stump starts decaying, and the decay moves from the attached stump into the residual tree. This can happen if the two trees shared a stem pith (i.e., they were connected above their root collar zone). (3) The oak wilt pathogen or sapstreak pathogen (a wilt disease of sugar maple) infects the recently cut stump, and the disease moves into the residual tree (this final problem is not covered in this article).

Depending on species, decay in the residual tree may or may not be of concern. The following species are listed by how quickly decay occurs in them (slower

to faster decay): sugar maple and red oak, ash, red maple, basswood and birch. This means that, after clump removal and/or wounding, you would want to inspect the structural stability of a residual red maple sooner than a sugar maple. A general rule states that if 70% or more of the radius of a stem is hollow or decayed, the chance is great that that stem could fail (i.e., if a 6-inch-diameter tree has about 2 inches or less of solid wood in cross section, it could be considered hazardous).

Besides species, age and size are other important factors to consider in terms of thinning tree clumps. If managers of urban trees desire a single stem, thinning clumps to a single stem is best done as early as possible. Ideally, clumps of trees should be thinned before stems reach two inches in diameter. In that case, there is little concern for decay entering the residual stem from its cut clump partner, and the likelihood of wounding the residual is small since younger clump stems are physically further apart than older clump stems. All in all, it is a good idea

to prune young trees to create a single-stem tree. If there are multiple stems, determine which stem you would like to be the single trunk, and remove others at an early stage to avoid problems later on.

Keep in mind, similar principles apply to pruning branches as they do to removing a connected trunk (i.e., one that is connected above the root collar zone). For as long as a wound remains open on a tree (i.e., the wood is exposed and not covered by callus tissue), conditions are favorable for decay to progress. When removing stems from clumps, it is best done as soon as possible to minimize wound size. If this is not possible, it is probably best to leave all trees in a clump. Likewise, if trees are growing so close to each other that damaging the residual is difficult to avoid, it is probably best to leave all trees in a clump. 🌿



A thinned red maple clump. The residual tree was wounded during thinning and will be decayed at that wound. This clump should have been thinned long ago.

Coming Events:

January 15–March 26, 2010 (Fridays only), 7:30–9:30AM—Arborist Certification Training. Hopkins, MN. Visit www.RainbowTreecare.com or contact Rainbow Treecare at 952-922-3810.

February 19, 2010—Rochester Arborist Workshop, International Events Center, Rochester, MN. Visit www.rochesterarboristworkshop.com.

February 21–26, 2010—Municipal Forestry Institute, Lied Lodge & Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Visit www.urban-forestry.com/.



Urban Forest Insect Pests:

Yellowheaded Spruce Sawfly

by Linda Williams, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Northeast Region

If you noticed some needles on your young spruce disappearing last spring it may have been due to feeding by yellowheaded spruce sawfly (*Pikonema alaskensis*). The sawfly larvae look like caterpillars and will feed on any species of spruce, including blue and Norway spruce. Young larvae eat parts of the new needles. These needles later turn a tan color as the damaged portion dies, which gives the tree a tan overcast when viewed from a distance. Older larvae, which have a yellow/green body with darker green stripes and a yellow/orange head, can consume the entire needle and may feed on both old and new foliage, defoliating portions of the tree. They complete their feeding by mid- to late-July and pupate on the ground in a small tic-tac-shaped cocoon. Adults, which are a fly-like sawfly, emerge in the spring, mate and lay eggs. Females prefer open-grown trees over those in shaded areas, making yard trees a prime target. There is one generation per year.

Much of the feeding damage occurs on the new needles, which can significantly affect the growth of the tree if defoliation is severe. In the year following severe defoliation, branch growth may be minimal and needles may be shorter than normal. This native pest has a number of insect parasites and predators. Larval parasitism rates can be fairly high due to insect parasites, and pupal predation from mammals can be significant as well, providing some natural control of the populations.

Control of yellowheaded spruce sawfly on yard trees is easily accomplished with pesticides, insecticidal soaps, soapy water or crushing by hand. Begin monitoring your trees in early- to mid-June for feeding

damage. If only a few larvae are found just crush by hand. For larger infestations you may want to use a pesticide. Since these are not true caterpillars you will have to use a general insecticide, not Bt which is caterpillar (*Lepidoptera*) specific. Look for products that are safe to spray on trees.

More information can be found in IPM of Midwest Landscapes, www.entomology.umn.edu/cues/Web/225YellowheadedSpruceSawfly.pdf. For a more comprehensive scientific summary of the insect, and probably more information than you'll ever want to know, check out the USDA Forest Service Forest Insect & Disease Leaflet "Yellowheaded Spruce Sawfly—Its Ecology and Management" at <http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/gtr/sprucesawfly/cover.htm>. 🌿



Yellowheaded spruce sawfly larvae

Photo: Linda Williams, WDNR

February 24, 2010—Wisconsin Nursery Association Winter Workshop, Country Springs Hotel, Waukesha, WI. Visit www.wislf.org/ or contact WNA at 414-529-4705.

July 23–28, 2010—International Society of Arboriculture Conference & Trade Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, IL. Visit www.isa-arbor.com/conference/.

August 12, 2010—Wisconsin Nursery Association's Summer Field Day & Trade Show, Northwoods Nursery, Rhinelander, WI. Contact WNA at 414-529-4705. 🌿

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.

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The Urban Forestry BMP Advisory Committee and Technical Team were made up of representatives from:

- American Society of Landscape Architects—WI Chapter
- City of Madison
- City of Oak Creek
- Door County Invasive Species Team
- Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin
- The Park People of Milwaukee County
- Town of Menominee
- UW—Extension
- UW—Madison Agronomy
- UW—Madison Horticulture
- UW—Madison Landscape Architecture
- UW—Stevens Point College of Natural Resources
- Wal-Mart
- WI Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
- WI Dept. of Natural Resources—Division of Forestry
- Wisconsin Arborist Association
- Wisconsin Garden Club Federation
- Wisconsin Landscape Contractors Association
- Wisconsin Nursery Association
- Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association
- Wisconsin Turfgrass Association
- Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

1. Emerald ash borer, photo by David Cappaert, MI State University [Bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org)
2. European buckthorn, photo by Jan Samanek, Czechia State Phytosanitary Administration [Bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org)
3. Oak wilt, photo by D. W. French, University of MN [Bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org)

to be in support of the BMPs in order for the manual to be produced and finalized.

A draft of Wisconsin's Urban Forestry Best Management Practices for Preventing the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Species was put out for public comment during the month of July 2009. Many thoughtful comments were received and appropriate changes were made to the manual. This final draft received full support from the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council and the Forestry Invasives Leadership Team before it was formally accepted by the Wisconsin Council on Forestry. The manual is available online at <http://council.wisconsinforestry.org/invasives/urban/>.

A unique challenge of addressing invasive species collectively is the large and growing number of species that threaten Wisconsin forests. Effective guidelines needed to address many different threats and a wide range of appropriate responses. It was also necessary for them to be easily adapted to address newly emerging threats. The Urban Forestry BMPs do just that. The resulting manual is a set of voluntary guidelines addressed to arborists, urban foresters, nursery growers, retailers, landscape architects, landscape contractors, grounds managers, nonprofits, local governments, private property owners and others. The document contains recommendations on incorporating invasive species considerations into routine urban forestry activities.

The UF BMP manual is divided into chapters based on urban forestry practices: Planning, Design, Sales, Planting & Installation, Management/Maintenance, Sanitation & Debris Disposal, Research & Monitoring, and Education. Each chapter is written to stand alone, so a BMP may be repeated in several different chapters. Considerations accompany each of the BMPs in order to provide additional information, examples or suggestions. The beginning of the document contains a Scope & Purpose Statement and a How to Use This Manual section, both of which help set the stage for what is contained in the manual. The last Appendix is a simple listing of all the UF BMPs contained within.

Below is an example of a BMP and one of its considerations.

➔ BMP 8.1: Prior to relocating equipment, vehicles and trailers, remove soil and debris from exterior surfaces by scraping, brushing, washing or using other methods to minimize the risk of transporting propagules.

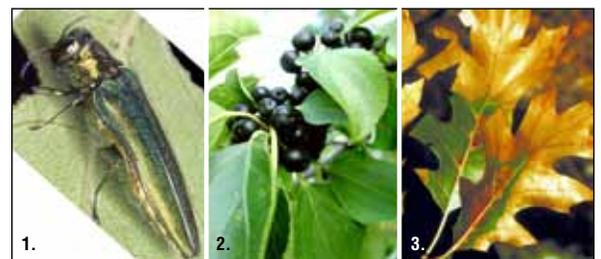
Considerations:

- Preferred locations for equipment cleaning areas are those where:
 - Equipment is unloaded and loaded.
 - Invasives are less likely to spread from cleaned equipment (e.g., a blacktopped parking lot). Collect, bag and dispose of properly.
 - Invasive species are already established.
 - Monitoring can be conducted at a later date.

We all have a hand in reducing the negative impacts of invasive species. The prevention and control of invasive species will require modifying behaviors, values and beliefs and changing the way decisions are made. A successful plan to address invasive species issues will depend on the understanding and acceptance of the magnitude and urgency of the invasive species problem. Because invasives do not respect boundaries, they, like urban forests, are best managed on various levels of scale. Individual property owners, urban forestry practitioners, professionals, local, state and federal governments and special interest groups all have a hand in the management of invasives in our urban and community forests. The UF BMPs serve as the initial step for management by helping to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Familiarity with the BMPs and their considerations is the first step of implementation. Know which BMPs relate to the urban forestry activities you are involved in. For example, landscape architects have design considerations related to invasives; property managers and tree care companies have management and debris disposal considerations. The BMPs are meant to be incorporated into daily routines and existing systems already in place. The manual recognizes a wide range of possible response options to any invasive species situation. Determining appropriate actions involves complex decisions that are context dependent. Practitioners applying BMPs need to select strategies and responses appropriate for their circumstances. Implementation of the Urban Forestry BMPs will need to include education and outreach and will require a long-term commitment.

Ultimately, everyone involved in the care and management of trees, shrubs and other vegetation shares in the responsibility of preventing and controlling invasives. Individuals, companies and organizations alike will be helping to protect, maintain and enhance Wisconsin's urban and community forests by adopting these Urban Forestry BMPs. They provide our state with one of its best opportunities to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive species and limit their spread. By taking reasonable and practical precautions today, we can help protect Wisconsin's urban forests and other lands into the future. 🌿



Uh-Oh!. . .No Ash

by Kim Sebastian, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Southeast & East Central Region

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How are you adapting to EAB? What are you going to plant? What's working well? What's your favorite street tree? What are the popular/interesting/promising trees? With these questions in hand and using the unscientific process of just talking with community foresters and several nursery representatives, I share the following tips, ideas, comments, recommendations and different ways to look at the question that we all want an answer to—what to plant?

Advice and tips

when trying new species

- Plant a single city block with a single species = easier maintenance (though communities are becoming less inclined to stick to this plan).
- Pick a short block that doesn't get a lot of salt.
- Stick to a 1½–1¾" caliper tree.
- It's not worth using engineered/structural soils if you don't water the trees!

What's happening in the nurseries? What are they doing?

- Cut production of ash and quit growing it.
- Cut some ash down and sold some out of the area.
- Increased production of species like linden and honeylocust.
- Plan to plant more replacements as ash inventory goes down.

What do the nurseries recommend when selecting trees?

- Diversity is the key, but don't toss out what works.
- Keep in mind soil types, wires, salt, major roads and speed limits.
- Research tree information; it is out there.
- Low bid isn't always the best bid; get to know the supplier, nursery and product.

What does the nursery want you to know?

- Nurseries are growing trees for a lot of different people.
- Though "street tree quality" trees may cost more at the outset, they may save you maintenance money, as trees have been correctively pruned at a young age.
- Nurseries are long-range farmers and need to plan at least 3–5 years out.
- Some nurseries are exploring options to carry bareroot trees as community requests are increasing.
- What's popular today might not be popular tomorrow, especially if the tree doesn't live up to its claims.

- Norway maple over planting needs to be watched, and they can be invasive, but are not so awful in our artificial urban environment.
- Trees just shouldn't be in some places and don't need to be shoe-horned in.
- Consider planting trees on private property, and even a canopy in areas where you really need shade.
- It is an investment to prepare/amend the soil, but it pays back quickly with a better/faster-growing plant with less insect and disease problems.
- If cities start planting, homeowners will follow suit.
- As always, plant the right tree in the right place.

Bareroot pros and cons

- There are both successes and difficulties.
- Bareroot yeas: plants are easy to handle, lighter, shallower hole, easier to center, cheaper.
- Bareroot nays: dried out roots = death, shorter transplant season, need appropriate storage, can be touchy, may need to stake, could tip, smaller; most come from the west coast and are shipped on a west coast schedule (you might get trees in February), making it tough to package trees this way.

I'm sensitive, but worth a try

- American hophornbeam
- eastern redbud 'Forest Pansy'—burgundy leaves

Try me bareroot

- maple
- elm 'Pioneer', 'Frontier' and 'Homestead'
- honeylocust
- linden (occasionally)
- Japanese tree lilac (limited success)

I have been planted in the fall

- horsechestnut
- Kentucky coffeetree
- linden
- crabapple
- hawthorn

- serviceberry
- hackberry (very mixed reviews!)

Give me a large tree lawn

- basswood American Sentry™
- tuliptree
- tricolor beech (off of main drag)

Look at my awesome fall color!

- callery pear 'Autumn Blaze' 'New Bradford'
- tuliptree
- linden 'Harvest Gold'

I'm likeable but can be wimpy

- serviceberry

I'm straight and skinny

- columnar Sargent cherry
- Japanese tree lilac 'Ivory Pillar'

I'm tough

- Japanese tree lilac
- black alder
- hackberry 'Chicagoland'—more uniform, slow first year, costs more
- Kentucky coffeetree
- ornamental cherries—I'm hardy, but I don't live long

Get your organic toys (acorns) here

- 'Fastigiata' English oak
- Regal Prince® English oak (swamp x English)

It's ok to be medium

- Tatarian maple Pattern Perfect™ and Summer Splendor™—less seeds than Amur maple, grows better, well-formed branches, central leader

I don't get sick

- ginkgo

I don't like salt (or sprinkler systems)

- Turkish filbert—drought tolerant after establishment
- columnar hornbeam
- Stay away from trees from the "woods" such as serviceberry, ironwood.

Continued on page 13



Photo: City of Ashland

A shipment of trees is placed in temporary storage. Wood chips are used to cover root balls and containers to keep them from drying out. Trees are usually planted within one week.

to attend professional urban forestry conferences and workshops to gain knowledge and expertise in the field of tree management and care. Staff training along with hiring the services of an urban forestry consultant provided the roadmap for making informed decisions and recommendations to government officials.

Another top priority early on in our management plan was to eliminate hazardous and high-risk trees from public areas and rights-of-way. Because removing trees can sometimes be controversial, keeping the public informed was critical to proceeding with this component of the plan. Letters are sent to each affected property owner notifying them of the pending tree removal and a follow-up inspection is performed with the property owner when requested. All property owners are offered the opportunity to have a replacement tree planted. The removal of these high risk/hazardous trees has reduced the amount of storm damage clean-up public works crews have responded to and likely prevented damage to property or injury.

We have forged many partnerships along our way that have proved beneficial to both the city and partnering groups. Among these are the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute of Northland College. The Sig-O Institute has provided staff and resources to assist with implementing our management plan and tree inventory. We have also formed a partnership with the local elementary school which has hosted two of our annual Arbor Day events.

Public awareness of trees in the urban environment has also been a priority for us. Mainly through DNR Urban Forestry Grants we have developed a tree walk

at one of our local parks, developed a tree planting brochure, and posted tree related topics on the city website. Another item we are now promoting is a local champion tree contest where property owners can request to have their tree scored based upon a combination of circumference, height and spread. Participants will have their tree statistics posted on the city urban forestry Web page and a brief write-up on the results will be published in the local newspaper.

Several road construction projects in the last few years have also brought awareness of the value of trees to property owners and city administration. At public information meetings prior to design and construction, tree protection is always a hot topic on the minds of property owners. Because of this, project specifications for tree protection were strengthened and roadway designs were modified to save as many mature trees as possible. We have been following up road construction projects with a tree planting program sometimes ending with more trees than what originally existed. In addition to planting new trees on construction projects we also have been following our management plan and filling planting sites along major roadways which has resulted in the planting of approximately 450 trees in city rights-of-way and parks in the last five years.

Like other communities in Wisconsin, one of our greatest concerns is emerald ash borer and doing what we can to slow its progress. Our ash population is approximately 19% of our total tree population of inventoried areas. The city council has been pro-active in the local fight to slow EAB progress to Ashland, recently giving approval to restricting firewood from outside a 50-mile radius of Ashland. Signs and notices have been posted at parks discouraging importing firewood and the chamber of commerce is providing notification to persons that contact them about our campground facilities. This year as a part of our urban forestry grant we will be developing an EAB readiness plan to better prepare for EAB prior to and upon its arrival.

We hope to continue our management of Ashland's urban forest in a positive way but there will be obstacles to overcome. Funding priorities in the city budget will become a greater issue. The potential loss of DNR grant opportunities are of concern as well as staff resources and project priorities which will affect tree management. Ashland has come a long way in its management of urban forestry resources and with the awareness that has been brought forward in the last 6 years we hope to keep these efforts going, even if to a lesser degree. 🌱

Survey Says...

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

At the 2009 Wisconsin Nursery Association Summer Field Day, DNR Urban Forestry staff surveyed green industry professionals regarding tree selection. Presented with recent study data which showed ash and maple comprising over 43 percent of Wisconsin's urban forests, survey participants were asked what type of trees people should plant to increase diversity in Wisconsin landscapes.

Thirty-nine surveys were completed at the field day or submitted on-line. Eighty-two species representing 57 genera were mentioned. Following are the top ten genera. A complete list of responses will appear in the *Wisconsin Urban Forestry Insider*, available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/Resources/InsiderArchive.html>.

- #1 oak** (genus *Quercus*), 42 votes:
12—swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*),
5—bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*), 5—red oak (*Q. rubra*), 3—English oak (*Q. robur*), 3—chinkapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), 2—white oak (*Q. alba*), 2—pin oak (*Q. palustris*), 1 each of scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*), northern pin oak (*Q. ellipsoidalis*), black oak (*Q. velutina*), and 7 non-specific
- #2 common honeylocust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), 17 votes

- #3 Kentucky coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*), 16 votes
- #4 elm** (genus *Ulmus*), 16 votes: 1—Discovery elm (*U. davidiana*), 1—Chinese or lacebark elm (*U. parvifolia*), 14 non-specific
- #5 tree lilac** (genus *Syringa*), 15 votes: 7—Japanese tree lilac (*Syringa reticulata*), 8 non-specific
- #6 linden/basswood** (genus *Tilia*), 15 votes: 5—littleleaf linden (*T. cordata*), 4—American linden (*T. Americana*), 1—silver linden (*T. tomentosa*), 3 non-specific

- #7 common hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*), 12 votes
- #8 ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*), 12 votes
- #9 hornbeam** (genus *Carpinus*), 12 votes: 11—American hornbeam (*C. caroliniana*), 1—European hornbeam (*C. betulus*)
- #10 plum/cherry/others** (genus *Prunus*), 11 votes: 3—Sargent cherry (*P. sargentii*), 2—black cherry (*P. serotina*), 1—Crimson Pointe cherry plum (*P. cerasifera*), 1—sour cherry (*P. cerasus*), 1—common chokecherry (*P. virginiana*), 3 non-specific

Uh-Oh!... No Ash, continued from page 11

All crabs aren't crabby

- ☛ 'Royal Raindrops' and 'Purple Prince'—purple leaf, red flower

Elms, elms and more resistant elms

- ☛ Accolade™—grows fast, nice central leader
- ☛ 'Princeton'—good potential
- ☛ 'Prospector'—weepy looking
- ☛ 'Valley Forge'—wild looking
- ☛ 'Regal'
- ☛ 'New Horizon'
- ☛ 'Pioneer'—deep purple, looks like a very purple flowering plum

No, I'm not a pine

- ☛ baldcypress 'Shawnee Brave'
- ☛ dawn redwood—straight species, tolerant, nice shape, few/no pests, no needles, so no winter problems

Names aren't everything

- ☛ Amur corktree (male selections)—I'm a nice tree even if people are put off by my name

Flowers forever (ok, hardy flowers)

- ☛ sargent cherry—pink flowers

No fruit here!

- ☛ white mulberry—fruitless and tough
- ☛ osage-orange—not just found in fence rows

I'm not claustrophobic, give me a small space

- ☛ katsuratre
- ☛ hornbeam (*Carpinus*)
- ☛ Amur maple 'Flame'—early fall color, deep green, silver below, yellow/orange fall color; invasive on some sites; beware of too many maple

I'm resistant

- ☛ London planetree 'Bloodgood', Ovation™ and Exclamation!™—anthracnose resistant

A maple is not just a maple (Beware of having too many maple!)

- ☛ Tatarian maple Summer Splendor™
- ☛ red maple 'Brandywine'
- ☛ Miyabe maple State Street™ ('Morton')

I'm interesting

- ☛ Russian hawthorn

What?

- ☛ splitleaf linden

I'm slow but steady

- ☛ sweetgum

I'm straight-up

- ☛ katsuratre—good urban tree, no seeds/pests, relatively easy to grow and easily propagated

- ☛ hackberry

I'm someone's favorite

- ☛ catalpa—underutilized
- ☛ Crimean linden
- ☛ callery pear 'Chanticleer', 'Trinity'

Boys only

- ☛ Kentucky coffeetree 'Espresso'—not that great by way of explanation; coarse, poor leader, not a lot of pests, but a good tree
- ☛ Amur corktree 'Macho'

Yes, I really could be a street tree

- ☛ black locust
- ☛ boxelder 'Sensation'—seedless, doesn't attract box elder bugs, red fall color, better branch structure, wood is stronger, native, so far no insect and disease problems

Special thanks to:

Mike Rushmer, West Allis

MUTANuTS (Municipal Utility Tree Appreciation NuTS)—SE WI municipal forestry networking group

Jahn Grocholski, Milwaukee

Jeff Edgar, Silver Creek Nurseries

Jeff Wolters, Johnson's Nursery

Mary Jane Langer, McKay Nursery

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Editor's note: The state of Wisconsin is covered by at least 5 different hardiness zones. Plants mentioned in the articles on this page are not hardy throughout the state. As with all plants, be fully aware of recommended growing requirements, including hardiness zone recommendations, before selecting a plant for a particular location. The above mentioned comments are based on personal observations and not scientific research.

The Idea Exchange...

compiled by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Assistant
DNR Northeast Region

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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.

Water By-Cycle

Casey Trees has launched a new, environmentally responsible, bicycle-powered program to water community trees. Bikes are attached to a cargo trailer containing watering hoses, hydrant attachments, safety cones and tree care literature. A full-time 'bike crew chief' leads a watering crew of high school interns. They are able to maneuver their way through the community streets without fighting traffic or hunting for parking spaces. Crews attach hoses to fire hydrants and either directly water trees or fill a slow-release watering bag. The focus is on newly planted and young trees. The idea began as an efficient way to access trees located in neighborhoods with limited parking. The benefits have far surpassed the original intent. Crew members are able to interact with the public, signage attached to trailers reminds people to water their trees and survivability increases as trees are watered on a regular basis. *Info:* www.caseytrees.org/planting/water-by-cycle/index.php.

Tree Planting Through Utility Partnership

For nearly twenty years Sacramento homeowners have been receiving free trees thanks to a partnership between Sacramento Tree Foundation and Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). Called Sacramento Shade, the project was designed to utilize shade from trees as a way to reduce energy consumption in an area where cooling and heating accounts for 60 percent of residential energy use. With funding provided by SMUD, homeowners or business owners receive up to 10 free trees to plant on the east, west or south side of their buildings. They schedule an appointment with one of Sacramento Tree Foundation's foresters who visit the property to discuss tree selection, location and care. A few days after the visit, Sacramento Tree Foundation delivers the saplings in 5-gallon pots to the property owner who is then responsible for their planting and care. Owners are given a video which provides additional coaching and tips. The benefits have paid off BIG! Most dramatically, the added shade has saved enough electricity to allow SMUD to skip building another power plant. They've spent \$30 million on the program since its inception and have already seen \$128 million in energy savings. Total benefits during the trees' lifetime are estimated at \$640 million. *Info:* http://actrees.org/site/stories/shadetree_mechanics.php?tag=newsNational.

Tree Benefits Calculator

The Tree Benefits Calculator allows anyone to make an estimation of the benefits provided by individual streetside trees. This tool is based on i-Tree's street tree assessment tool called STRATUM and is intended to be simple and accessible. Users enter the zip code (or climate zone), species, diameter and land use type. The calculator provides an estimate of the tree's annual benefits. A pie chart gives a quick visual of the benefits and breaks them down into five main categories: stormwater, property value, energy, air quality and CO₂. This tool should be considered a starting point for understanding the value of trees in our communities. It is an estimate, not a precise value. Information about individual tree benefits could prove useful in discussions with residents, public officials, tree boards, other departments and developers. One community in California is even working to integrate this tool into their web-based inventory, making instant results available to the general public. Not only will residents be able to see what kind of tree they and their neighbors have, but they will also be able to see a dollar amount of the annual benefits provided by that particular tree. *Info:* www.treebenefits.com/calculator/.

Art: Jim McEvoy



Urban & Community Forestry Program Resources:

Grant Funding Sources—pt.2

compiled by Cindy Casey, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR West Central Region

Aside from DNR Urban Forestry Grants, a few potential sources of grant assistance exist for municipal forestry projects in Wisconsin. Most of these programs are national or regional in scope and have very specific funding criteria. None are intended to replace local funds for ongoing or routine forestry efforts. Here's a partial list. (See also pt.1 in the previous issue of this newsletter):

Five-Star Restoration Challenge Grants—matching grants by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to support community-based wetland/riparian/coastal habitat restoration projects; see www.nfwf.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Grants/GrantPrograms/default.htm.

Home Depot Foundation—grants for nonprofits to integrate tree planting and greenspace development with affordable housing; see www.homedepotfoundation.org/.

Kodak American Greenways Awards—funds community greenway planning and design projects; see www.conservationfund.org/kodak_awards.

Laura Jane Musser Fund—supports environmental stewardship, rural economic development & public space improvement; see www.musserfund.org/.

Local Initiatives Support Corporation—grants and technical assistance for revitalization projects by community development organizations; see www.lisc.org/section/products_services/loans/grants/.

McKnight Foundation—funds projects by nonprofits to maintain/restore a healthy environment in the Mississippi River basin, including banks, bluffs, floodplains and tributaries; see www.mcknight.org/grantsprograms/howtoapply.aspx.

Nickelodeon Big Green Grants—supports projects that educate and inspire kids to take care of the environment, be active and live healthier, and/or engage in community service; see www.bghevent.com/grant/index.htm.

Outdoor Classroom Grant Program (Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation, International Paper, and National Geographic Explorer!)—provides K–12 public schools with additional resources to improve their science curriculum by engaging students in hands-on experiences outside the traditional classroom; see www.lowes.com/lowes/lkn?action=pg&p=AboutLoves/outdoor/index.html.

Pulling Together Initiative—a National Fish & Wildlife Foundation program for funding public–private partnership projects to control invasive plants; see www.nfwf.org/pti.

Shade Structure Grant Program—American Academy of Dermatology assistance to nonprofit organizations & educational institutions for creating sun-safe outdoor areas such as playgrounds, pools, and eating areas; see www.aad.org/public/sun/grants.html.

Upper Mississippi River Watershed Fund—grants for stewardship of forests and restoration of watersheds in the Upper Mississippi River drainage; see www.nfwf.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Grants/GrantPrograms/default.htm.

Wal-Mart Foundation—provides financial contributions, in-kind donations and volunteer labor; focus areas include environmental sustainability; see <http://walmartstores.com/CommunityGiving/203.aspx>.

Wisconsin Environmental Education Board—supports environmental literacy and forestry education projects; see www.uwsp.edu/cnr/weeb/grant-program/index.htm.

Every effort has been made to ensure accurate, up-to-date information; however, no guarantee can be made about the accuracy of information provided. 🌱

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What Damaged This Tree?

Answer: If you guessed storm damage, you have half of the answer. This tree also had extensive trunk rot, shown in photo below.



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR

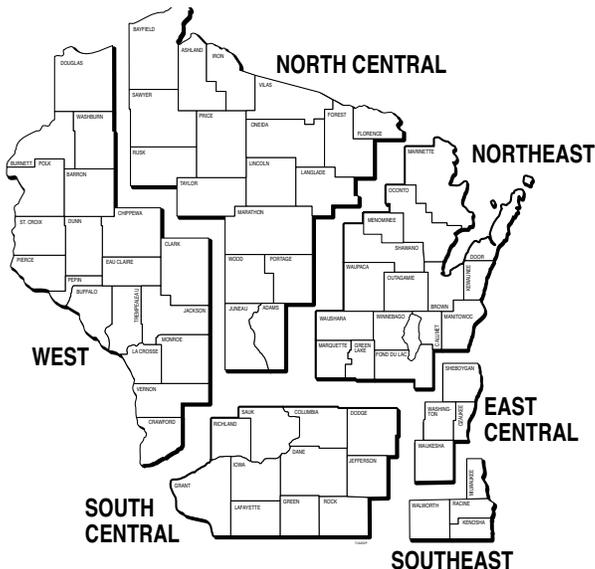


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