



Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

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



Freshly minted
2009-10 CTMI
graduates!



Volume 18
Number 2
Summer
2010



Photo: Jeff Rec, WDNR

Front row & on ground, l to r: Dan Maderich, Ashland; Sarah Young, Antigo; Tom Zeuli, Hudson; Gwen Sauer, Milwaukee; Debbie Kinder, Wisconsin Dells; Judy Thiel, Chilton; Kelli Bialkowski, DeForest; Marla Eddy, steering committee/instructor; 2nd row: John Cole, Tomahawk; Gary Paape, Algoma; Jordan Skiff, Sparta; Chad Hoerth, New London; 3rd row: Jerry Butts, Belleville; Dr. Rich Hauer, steering committee/instructor; Bryan Spencer, Oconomowoc; 4th row: Bill Hebert, Rib Mountain; Diane Clark, Campbellsport; Dave Duggan, Platteville; Jessica Falkowski, Weston; Back row: Dave Vander Velden, Kimberly; Randy Nelson, Stoughton; Andy Reshel, New Berlin; Scott Cleereman, Forest County Potawatomi; Brian Anderson, Roberts; Gunder Paulsen, Rhinelander; Mike Ashlin, Rice Lake; Steve Hoeft, McFarland; Joe Kerlin, New Richmond; (Not pictured) Bill Immich, Plymouth; Brett Altergott, Germantown

Twenty-Seven Students Complete Urban Forestry Training

by Cindy Casey, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR West Central Region

Twenty-seven municipal foresters from around the state have completed Wisconsin's first Community Tree Management Institute. Students wrapped up their training with a field tour and graduation on June 22, 2010, in Stevens Point.

CTMI is a unique, new program produced by Department of Natural Resources with cooperation from UW-Stevens Point, UW-Extension, and the cities of Madison, Stevens Point and Richland Center. CTMI helps municipal employees develop effective urban forestry program management and leadership skills. Knowledge and peer networks developed during five days of intensive training help graduates apply effective solutions to the management of trees and green space in their own communities. Trainers include sea-

soned municipal foresters, UW faculty and consultants.

The course is designed specifically for municipal parks, public works, planning and similar staff responsible for public tree management but without a strong background in urban forestry. CTMI lessons address legal issues related to municipal trees, the whys and hows of urban forest management plans, developing and working with tree boards, urban tree benefits, program budgeting, partnering with electric utilities, solutions for tree protection during construction, and much more. Students also complete an out-of-class forestry project suitable for their community. CTMI is tentatively scheduled to be offered again beginning in 2011.

Continued on page 3

Inside this issue:

Community Profile:	
Village of Little Chute	2
Ash Management	
Guidelines	3
Arbor Day	
Around the State	4
Withun Appointed	
UF Regional	
Coordinator	5
Tree Profile:	
Tuliptree	6
What Damaged	
This Tree?	7
Urban Tree Health	
Matters	8
Coming Events	8
Urban Forest	
Insect Pests	9
Diversity &	
Tree Planting	10
Tree City USA	
Awards	11
Urban Forestry	
Council	12
John Cole:	
CTMI Profile	13
Idea Exchange	14
Dick Rideout Receives	
Award of Merit	15
DNR UF Contacts	16

2



Community Profile:

Population: 11,040
 Tree City USA:
 16 years
 Growth Award: 2 years
 Acres of Parks/
 Open Space: 170
 Miles of Streets: 54

Program Profile:

Staff:
 director of parks,
 recreation, and
 forestry
 park/forestry
 foremen
 street & park crews

Equipment:
 1 chipper
 1 aerial basket
 1 water tank

2010 Forestry Budget:
 \$86,800

Community Profile:

Village of Little Chute

by Tom Flick, Director of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry

Nestled in the heart of the Fox River Valley on the eastern border of the City of Appleton and on the Fox River, the Village of Little Chute is Outagamie County's largest village with a population of 11,040. Little Chute was incorporated as a village in 1899; however, there is the well-known arrival of three boatloads of Hollanders in 1848. Little Chute is a community proud of its Dutch heritage and its participation with neighboring communities in the cultural, residential, business and recreational life of the Fox Cities and Fox River Valley. Our major employers include Nestle Pizza (Jack's Pizza), Division of Nestle USA and the largest pizza production facility in the United States, and Bel Brands, maker of a variety of processed cheese products.

In 1994, Little Chute was first recognized as a Tree City USA and has continued to recertify as such for the past 16 years. We have also earned two Tree City USA Growth Awards. These accomplishments give our community an enormous amount of pride and show our dedication to preserving and planting trees for generations to come. Also in 1994, the village formally established a forestry department by adding the forestry chapter to the village's ordinances under the direction of the director of parks and recreation.

Today the village has 2,638 street trees and 585 park trees included in our recently updated tree inventory. Little Chute completed its first tree inventory in 2007 with the assistance of a DNR Urban Forestry Grant. In 2009 the village hired its first GIS manager to manage our inventory, with a portion of the job responsibility



Photo: Village of Little Chute

4th grade students from Little Chute Elementary School celebrate Arbor Day and Tree City USA recognition at Legion Park.

going to the forestry department. In 2010 we were awarded a DNR Urban Forestry Grant to purchase software that will allow the village to use our tree inventory in a GIS Web application called Integrator and sold by the company mPower. We are looking forward to using the software this fall.

Like every other community in the state, Little Chute's focus in the near future is to address the potential impact of the emerald ash borer in our urban forest. Currently 25% of our street trees and 26% of our park trees are varieties of ash. We are taking the approach of not treating ash trees with pesticide and have started preemptive removals throughout the village. Trees in decline and younger stock that were planted 6-8 years ago are being scheduled for removal. The village is working closely with our local utility company and removing all ash trees and replanting under power lines as the utility company replaces or updates overhead lines.

Little Chute's long-term goal is to diversify our urban forest. Surprisingly, maple trees are our largest concern. Currently 52% of our street trees are maple

Continued on page 7



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

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).

Editors: Laura Wyatt and Dick Rideout
Contributors: Cindy Casey, Don Kissinger, Jeff Roe, Tracy Salisbury, Kim Sebastian, Candice Sovinski, Jacinda Tessmann, and Olivia Witthun

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.

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 bi-weekly e-bulletin. Archives are at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/resources/InsiderArchive.html>

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.



New Urban Ash Management Guidelines

by Dick Rideout, State Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

With emerald ash borer detected in a few Wisconsin communities and looming over the rest, Wisconsin's urban and community forest managers are faced with the question of what to do with their ash trees. In response, Wisconsin's multi-agency Emerald Ash Borer Program gathered together a panel of agency, industry and university experts (see sidebar) to develop guidelines to help communities make management decisions for their ash populations.

The result, *Reducing the Impact of Emerald Ash Borer—Guidelines for Managing Ash in Wisconsin's Urban Forests*, has recently been posted on the Web. You can find it at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/pdf/ManagingUrbanAsh8-3-10.pdf> or through links from Wisconsin's EAB portal, <http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov/>, or on DNR's urban forestry page, <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/>.

These guidelines reflect application of the best science and experience currently available to minimize the impact of EAB on Wisconsin's urban forests. The key word here is "currently." As we all know there is a huge amount of information about EAB and it's changing constantly as more research is completed and more communities experience the reality of preparing for and dealing with EAB. The guidelines are only posted electronically and not printed so information and links can be continually updated.

How to Use the Guidelines

The *Guidelines for Managing Ash in Wisconsin's Urban Forests* is as much a gateway as it is a document. It briefly tells you about Wisconsin's ash resource, but then links to more detail if you need it. The guide describes who is at greatest risk and then links to current state survey information. It provides justification for managing ash trees now and who is responsible for management and then links to the state response plan.

However, the meat of the guide is the management goals and tactics. There are a total of 20 tactics each

with a short description and links to more detailed references. In an ideal world, all communities would institute all 20 tactics. But this isn't an ideal world, so the guide has a table to help you customize the mixture of tactics that's right for your community's situation. The result should be an action plan that your community has the resources to implement.

There is no state mandate to implement these urban ash management tactics. It is up to individual local governments to adopt or adapt them as fits their situation and resources. The final decision on how to manage your community's ash trees is yours to make.

Help Us Improve the Guidelines

The guidelines are electronic for two reasons. The first is to allow easy updating of technical information as new research findings are released and more communities learn from experience. You all can help improve the management tactics by sharing your experience—what works, what doesn't work, what's missing, what new tactic you've found to be successful, etc. An easy way to share this information is to join one of the regional urban forestry networking groups that are facilitated by our DNR regional urban forestry coordinators (see p. 16). These groups not only are great peer-to-peer network opportunities for all things urban forestry, but they are also a direct pipeline to the panel that produced the guidelines.

The second reason the guide is electronic is to allow the panel to respond easily to your recommendations on how to make the guidelines themselves more user friendly. This is our first try, so please use the guidelines and provide constructive criticism on how we could make the guide easier to use or produce a better action plan for managing your community's ash trees in the face of EAB.

We expect to update the guide quarterly or when new information is released. Information in the imbedded links may change more, or less, frequently and will be updated by the respective agencies and authors. 🌱

3

Urban Ash Management Panel Members

Dr. Andrea Diss-Torrance,
Wisconsin DNR
Forest Health

Dr. Rich Hauer,
UW—Stevens Point
Urban Forestry

Anna Healy,
Wisconsin DATCP
EAB Survey

Paul Huggett,
Paul's Turf and Tree
Nursery

Jill Johnson, USDA
Forest Service
Midwest Center for
Urban Forestry

Dr. Laura Jull,
UW—Madison
Horticulture

Rebecca Lane, City
of Oak Creek

Dick Rideout,
Wisconsin DNR
Urban Forestry

Dave Scharfenberger, Wachtel
Tree Science &
Service, Inc

Dr. Chris Williamson, UW—Madison
Entomology

Twenty-Seven Students Complete Urban Forestry Training, continued from page 1

Quotes from CTMI students:

- 🌱 *CTMI was extremely beneficial and will be the cornerstone of our urban forestry program.*
- 🌱 *This is the first forestry training I've been to where it's been just for people like me.*
- 🌱 *I learned that there's a lot more to this forestry stuff than just trees!*
- 🌱 *I'm so glad I did CTMI and am using it in my new position with the city! I got the job right after graduation.*

Students completing Wisconsin's first CTMI are from: Algoma, Antigo, Ashland, Belleville, Campbellsport, Chilton, DeForest, Forest County Potawatowic, Germantown, Hudson, Kimberly, McFarland, Milwaukee, New Berlin, New London, Oconomowoc, Platteville, Plymouth, Rhinelander, Rib Mountain, Rice Lake, Roberts, Sparta, Stoughton, Tomahawk, Weston, Wisconsin Dells.

Read one CTMI graduate's thoughts regarding the program on page 13. 🌱

Arbor Day 2010

4



Appleton hosts numerous Arbor Day celebrations with various schools across the city. This kindergarten class decorated tree cookies and learned about tree planting and tree climbing.



Above: Volunteers haul water for a newly planted tree in Antigo.



Right: A Marshfield student helps DNR Urban Forestry Coordinator Don Kissinger find the root collar.



A Hudson student and Smokey Bear take part in a log sawing contest. The logs were used to make benches for outdoor classes.



Led by trained volunteers, New Glarus high school students plant trees along a recently rebuilt city street.



(L to R) Stoughton Utilities Journeyman Linemen Don Hanson, John McLain, Brian Scheel, Bryce Sime, John Leigh, Larry Donaldson, Mayor Donna Olson, Journeyman Lineman Dave Zweep, WI DNR Urban Forestry Coordinator Jeffrey Roe, Utilities Director Robert Kardasz, and Operations Superintendent Sean O Grady.



State Representative Samantha Kerkman is flanked by village trustees Karen Harris (right) and Chris Bucko at Paddock Lake's 11th Tree City USA celebration.



Residents of Glendale plant a serviceberry on Arbor Day.



Pre-kindergarteners from the post's Child Development Center display Fort McCoy's Tree City USA flag during an Arbor Day observance. Helping, from left, are: Garrison Commander Col. David E. Chesser, Garrison Command Sergeant Major William T. Bissonette Jr., and Garrison Deputy Commander Lt. Col. Annie Jackson.

FOR MORE PHOTOS VISIT:
<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/awareness>

Southeast Region Welcomes Olivia Witthun as New Urban Forestry Coordinator

by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Southeast Region

Having grown up with a love for the outdoors, I feel honored to work in a profession that strives to create healthy forest ecosystems in the very places we live and work. I have been involved in the urban forestry field for the past 14 years and have been an ISA certified arborist for 10 years. I have worked in the private sector, the public sector (both municipal and state government) and for the university system. I hold a bachelor's degree in urban forestry from the University of Minnesota–Minneapolis/St. Paul.

For the past five years, I have worked as DNR's urban forestry assistant in the Northeast Region. It has been a pleasure working with the region's local tree managers and other urban forestry advocates; they are very dedicated individuals. Additionally, I've held an urban forestry position with statewide duties for the past three years. As a member of the DNR Urban Forestry Working Group, I have had the pleasure of contributing to some exciting projects such as Wisconsin's Community Tree Management Institute (CTMI), Wisconsin's Urban Forestry Best Management Practices for Preventing the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Species (UF BMPs), and the Emerald Ash Borer Toolkit for Wisconsin Communities.



As a regional urban forestry coordinator stationed in the Southern Region, I'll be joining Kim Sebastian and Jeff Roe working with local governments and other partners in southeast Wisconsin. I am looking forward to meeting many new people and facing new and exciting challenges. I have been an advocate of Wisconsin's urban forests for many years and will continue to build relationships and develop partnerships for the benefit of our community trees and local residents. 🍃



Olivia Witthun

Photo: Tracy Salisbury, WDNR

Have You Missed an Issue?

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests newsletter has gone electronic! We continue to produce four newsletters per year in electronic format and publish them on our website, <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/>. 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 bulletin. To be notified when the latest newsletter is available on the Web, please visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/newsletters/> and click on "Subscribe to receive Insider updates."

The Spring 2010 issue was our first electronic-only issue. The spring issue featured:

- 🍃 Measuring Canopy Cover
- 🍃 Village of Paddock Lake Community Profile
- 🍃 Chippewa Fall Native Tree Trail
- 🍃 Three-flowered maple
- 🍃 Twolined Chestnut Borer
- 🍃 Urban Forestry Council Award Winners
- 🍃 . . .and more!

Access the spring issue at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/resources/vol18no1.pdf>. 🍃

Community Tree Profile:

6

Tuliptree, tulip-poplar, yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

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



Photo: Edward Hasselkus, Professor Emeritus, UW—Madison

Tuliptree flower



Tuliptree

Native To: Eastern, southern and Midwestern US into Michigan; also native to southern Ontario, Canada.

Mature Height: 70–100' tall; much taller in warmer climates.

Spread: 25–40' wide

Form: Pyramidal when young with a prominent, straight, central leader; becomes upright-oval with age; branches are located higher up in the tree canopy; coarse texture.

Growth Rate: Fast

Foliage: Alternate, simple, bright green, large; 4–8" across with a distinct shape resembling a tulip, saddle, or cat face, due to the prominent, broad, truncate leaf apex and base, with short, acuminate tips on each of the four lobes; entire margins; long petioles; an easy plant to identify due to the unique leaf shape.

Buds and Stems: Alternate, large, terminal, valvate (like a duck's bill), ½"-long buds that are covered with a glaucous bloom and white dots; lateral buds are smaller and sessile. The twigs are reddish brown at the tips, becoming gray farther back on the twigs; slightly glaucous, glabrous, with a distinct, transverse, stipular scar at the nodes (tiny line that goes all the way around the twig at the nodes where the stipules were attached). Scratching the twigs releases a slight lemony smell; chambered pith; large leaf scars contain numerous vascular bundle scale scars inside the leaf scar.

Fall Color: Golden yellow, showy in fall

Flowers: Solitary and showy borne upright with six greenish-yellow petals in two rows with three reflexed sepals. The interior base of the corolla (petals) is orange. The individual flowers resemble a tulip and contain many stamens. Flowers are produced high up in the tree in late spring.

Fruit: Aggregate of samaras (multiple fruit structure); tan to brown, resembling upright cones. Each individual samara fruit is 2–3" long, thin, tan, containing one seed and a flat wing. Many samaras are produced together in one aggregate fruit cluster with the clusters resembling a tiny pineapple. Fruit occurs in fall and is persistent on the tree until the birds eat them or they fall off the tree.

Bark: Grayish brown; furrowed into close, interlacing ridges, creating a basket-weave pattern with white streaks between the furrows. Thin bark on young trees is easily damaged by mechanical injury.

Site Requirements: Full sun; prefers a deep, loamy, rich, moist, well-drained soil; pH adaptable; intolerant to drought, road salt, and wet, compacted, heavy clay soils; difficult to transplant; plant in spring only; not invasive. Roots are fleshy and poorly branched, making transplanting difficult.

Hardiness Zone: 5a; selecting a cold hardy provenance from a northern seed source is critical.

Insect & Disease Problems: Aphids may attack the leaves; sooty mold may develop on leaves due to aphid honeydew; occasional leaf spots; susceptible to verticillium wilt, stem cankers and sunscald on the trunk, if stressed. Drought can cause premature leaf drop.

Suggested Applications: Tuliptree is a nice, large, shade and ornamental tree for lawns and parks. It is not suited for use as a street tree due to its intolerance to drought, road salt and poor soils.

Limitations: Difficult to transplant due to its fleshy, poorly branched root system, hence, best to dig and plant in spring. Since the plant is native over a large geographic range and is propagated primarily by seed, it is critical to collect and use seed obtained from a northern seed source (provenance) to ensure cold hardiness. Tuliptree is susceptible to limb breakage during ice storms.

Comments: Tuliptree's attractive form and flowers, clean, uniquely shaped foliage, great fall color and fast growth rate make this tree a good choice for large areas, parks and golf courses. Honey from bees

Continued on page 7

pollinating tuliptree flowers is very good. It is one of the tallest trees growing east of the Mississippi River and the wood is highly prized for furniture, veneer, construction, fence posts and trim. It takes 10–20 years to flower once germinated by seed. Tuliptree is an important nesting tree for many birds, and the flowers are visited by hummingbirds and tiger swallowtail butterflies. Very large, older trees can develop cavities large enough to serve as winter denning sites for black bears.

Common Cultivars or Selections: (some may not be hardy to zone 5a)

‘Ardis’: compact selection with smaller leaves and flowers, shorter internodes; grows about 1/3 the size of the species

‘Aureo-marginatum’: Majestic Beauty®, leaves are variegated, with yellow to greenish yellow margins with the center of the leaf remaining green

‘Aureo-pictum’ also known as ‘Medio-pictum’: bright green leaves with large, center yellow blotch, which tends to fade in the heat of summer

‘Fastigiatum’ also known as ‘Arnold’: tight, narrow upright form, upright branches; 50’ tall with 15–20’ spread; bright yellow fall color; selected at the Arnold Arboretum in Massachusetts

‘JFS-Oz’: Emerald City™, glossy, darker green leaves, uniform habit

References:

Landscape Plants for Eastern North America, 2nd ed., 1997, by Harrison L. Flint, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.

Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses, 6th ed. 2009, by Michael A. Dirr, Stipes Publishing, Champaign, IL.

Native Trees for North American Landscapes, 2004, by Guy Sternberg and Jim Wilson, Timber Press, Portland, OR.

North American Landscape Trees, 1996, by Arthur Lee Jacobson, Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, CA.

Street Tree Factsheets: 1993, by Henry D. Gerhold, Willet N. Wandell, and Norman L. Lacasse, Penn State University, University Park, PA.

Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes, 1997, by Edward F. Gilman, Delmar Publishers, Albany, NY.

Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America: An Identification and Cultivation Guide, 1998, by Donald J. Leopold, William C. McComb, and Robert N. Muller, Timber Press, Portland, OR.

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

species and 25% of our park trees are maple. A maple planting moratorium has been implemented in order to start lowering our percentages. It is a constant struggle to educate the public on diversification and the reasoning for planting unfamiliar trees such as Kentucky coffee tree, ginkgo, hybrid elms, and many other species the general public does not know about.

Employees within the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry are responsible for the planting, watering, removal and general care of all our village trees. These employees also perform routine and annual trimming and training of all trees. The village is separated into five sections and one section per year is trimmed in the fall and winter months. Brush chipping duties are shared between the departments of public works and parks, recreation and forestry. The public works department handles the chipping until fall leaf cleanup requires all of their attention. The parks, recreation and forestry department chips brush in the fall during leaf clean up and Christmas tree pick-up after the holidays.

The small size of the parks, recreation and forestry department restricts Little Chute from performing all forestry duties. The village contracts out stump grinding and large tree removals due to not owning a stump grinder or aerial truck. In the spring, the village contracts out the planting of trees due to employees not being available since their focus is on park and pool maintenance.

As Little Chute looks to the future and moves forward with the management of our urban forest, building on past successes and forging partnerships with both the public and private sectors will be a necessity. Ensuring that the DNR Urban Forestry Grant Program stays available is of great importance to a small community like Little Chute in order for us to grow and preserve our trees! 🌿

What Damaged This Tree?

Turn to page 14 to find out. . .



<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/>
<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/>



Photo: Village of Little Chute

Parks and Forestry Foreman Vince Lamers assists Little Chute Elementary School students plant a linden tree at Legion Park.

Photo: Olivia Withman, WDNR

Urban Tree Health Matters:

Why Does that Maple Have Black Bark on Its Trunk?

by Brian Schwingle, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Northern Region



Photo: Brian Schwingle, WDNR

Dark-colored fungi ("sooty mold") growing on sap that leaked from a frost crack on a sugar maple.

A common sight on sugar maple trunks is a black streak or section of bark. No, it is not a disease, and no, it does not mean the tree is really a black maple (*Acer nigrum*) instead of a sugar maple. One hint is the word "sugar" in sugar maple. Sugar maple sap in the spring has higher sugar content than other maple species. Remember seeing that moldy cheese this morning in the back of your refrigerator? The black section on the maple bark is similar to the mold on the cheese in your 'fridge. It is a harmless fungus growing on sugar maple sap.

How does the sap get on the trunk? One way is from wounds. When a branch breaks or someone prunes a branch in the late winter or early spring on a sugar maple, it is like puncturing

a hole in your garden hose. Sap will run out. Likewise, if a pesky squirrel starts stripping off the bark of branches, sap will run out. Sapsuckers are infamous for drilling horizontal rows of holes in sugar maples, which oftentimes is associated with black bark. In fact, research in the 1960s in the Lake States indicated sapsuckers as the most important causes of sap on forest-grown sugar maple trunks and subsequent black bark. Observations of boulevard sugar maples in Wausau indicate frost cracks are the source of most of the sap on which the black fungi grow. Note that

cracks on maples can sometimes produce slime flux, which is associated with bacterial wetwood. See the article in volume 11, number 2 of the *Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests* newsletter at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/resources/VOL11NO2.PDF> for more information. Slime flux is a separate issue, but some of the black fungi discussed in this article may grow on the slime flux.

The dark-colored fungi are not restricted to growing on sugar maple sap. Norway maple and quaking aspen are two other examples of trees whose sap provides a tasty treat for dark-colored fungi. Also note these dark-colored fungi differ from typical sooty molds in two ways. First, sooty molds usually feast on honeydew, excrement from plant-sucking insects like aphids and scales. Secondly, sooty molds usually are found on leaf and small branch surfaces and not the lower trunks of large trees. For all practical purposes, you can call these dark fungi on sugar maple trunks "sooty mold." That's much easier to say than "dark-colored fungi." Who knows how to pronounce "fungi" anyway? Do you go with a *j* sound like in "jam" or a *g* sound like in "pig?"

Now I know you have been dying to find out what exact black fungal species are feeding and growing on the leaked sugary sap. Unfortunately, I cannot give you a good answer. A source from the 1960s claims a *Fumago* species and *Pullularia* species are responsible. However, when cross-referencing those fungi to a couple more recent references, they suggest *Aureobasidium* species and *Cladosporium* species are the responsible parties for the black growth. These are probably a good bet since they are common organic-matter feeders. A *Capnodium* species might also be a player. The authors of the original 1960s paper describing black sugar maple trunks were wise in stating, "The sooty appearance is caused by the growth of a fungus complex on the bark surface."

So the next time you see black bark on a sugar maple trunk, know that it is not a disease. It is simply a bunch of black fungi feeding on that sweet carbohydrate we lovingly refer to as maple sap. The black bark indicates some leaking wound on the tree. The wound could be large and decaying, a small frost crack, or some minute sapsucker holes. Check it out and make sure the tree is structurally safe. 🌿

Coming Events

October 3–6, 2010 – Society of Municipal Arborists Conference & Trade Show, Albuquerque, NM. Visit www.urban-forestry.com.

October 7, 2010 – WAA Fall Seminar, Wilderness Resort, Wisconsin Dells, WI. Visit www.waa-isa.org/calendar_of_events.asp.

November 2–5, 2010 – Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association Annual Conference, La Crosse Convention Center, La Crosse, WI. Visit www.wprweb.org/education.htm.

November 9–11, 2010 – Partners in Community Forestry National Conference, Loews Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Visit www.arborday.org/programs/index.cfm.



Urban Forest Insect Pests:

European Elm Flea Weevil

by Linda Williams, Forest Health Specialist
DNR Northeast Region

European elm flea weevil (*Orchestes alni*) was first identified in the US in 1983 and first reported in Wisconsin in 2003. The adult weevils are quite small (2–3 mm) and have enlarged hind legs that they can use for jumping, which is perhaps where the “flea” part of their name comes from. Siberian elm and some elm hybrids are the favored hosts of this insect. Adults start feeding in May, creating pits and shot holes in the leaves, then lay eggs along the midvein of the leaves. The eggs hatch and the larvae, which are small grubs, mine within the leaf, creating a blotch mine usually near the leaf tip. The larvae pupate within the leaf and emerge as adults in late July or August then resume feeding on the leaves. Adults overwinter in sheltered areas on the bark of the tree.



Photo: Chris Clark, Village of Howard Forester

Brown area near leaf tip shows the blotch mine created by the larvae; remainder of leaf shows typical feeding of adult elm flea weevils.

Generally the feeding damage will not significantly affect the health of the tree in the long term but watering during dry periods, fertilizing these trees in the spring, and good general tree care will alleviate any stress caused by the feeding of these weevils. The adult weevils will jump or fall when disturbed, so one diagnostic tool is to simply walk under an elm tree that you suspect may be infested and then check your clothes and hair for any tiny weevils that have dropped onto you. Severe infestations can be controlled with pesticides timed to affect the adults, or applications of systemic insecticides in the fall can control insects the following year. 🌿

Photo: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



European elm flea weevil



Photo: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

9

November 11–13, 2010 – TCI Expo, David L. Lawrence Convention Center, Pittsburgh, PA. Visit www.tcia.org/index.aspx.

November 13, 2010 – Women in Horticulture 2010 Conference, Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, WI. Contact Melinda Myers at 414-727-1818 or info@melindamyers.com.

December 5–8, 2010 – American Society of Consulting Arborists Annual Conference, Amelia Island, FL. Visit www.asca-consultants.org/conferences.html.

January 30–February 1, 2011 – WAA/DNR Annual Conference and Trade Show, Hotel Sierra/KI Convention Center, Green Bay, WI. Visit www.waa-isa.org/calendar_of_events.asp. 🌿

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.

2011 Urban Forestry Grants to Focus on EAB and Tree Diversity

by Dick Rideout, State Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

Wisconsin DNR is preparing for another round of urban forestry grants for Wisconsin's local governments, tribes and the nonprofits that serve them. As it has done since 2007, the program will continue to encourage communities to prepare for emerald ash borer (EAB) by favoring emerald ash borer related projects, especially development and implementation of community EAB readiness and response plans.

There are two notable changes for 2011. First, there will be more grant funds available. Wisconsin was the recipient of a Congressional Directed Appropriation which will provide an additional \$150,000 in federal funds to help communities prepare for and respond to EAB. Wisconsin DNR also has applied for a Forest Service grant for an additional \$300,000 in federal funds to support urban forest canopy restoration and EAB readiness and response in communities in the Great Lakes watersheds. If we receive that grant, the total funding available for urban forestry grants in 2011 will be \$801,840.

The second change for 2011 looks to the future. One of the major reasons EAB will be so devastating to your community's urban forest is there are too many ash trees. In Wisconsin on average 20% of community trees are ash. For some communities it's over 50%! While Dutch elm disease taught us not to plant an entire community to one species, losing even 20% of our entire canopy to one pest is still too much.

Species diversity is one component of a more resilient and sustainable urban forest. To help communities

toward greater sustainability in the wake of EAB, the grant program will begin using its limited funds to encourage increased species diversity. The *Urban Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species*, developed by university, agency, local government, industry and nonprofit experts and adopted statewide in 2009, established a new diversity rule of thumb – to strive for no more than 5% of one species, 10% of one genus and 20% of one family. The urban forestry grant program will use a simplified version of this – 10% of one genus – to help communities achieve this diversity goal.

In 2011 and beyond, urban forestry grants awarded for tree planting may only be used to purchase and plant tree genera (e.g., oak, elm, ginkgo, etc.) that represent less than 10% of your community's trees and vacant planting spaces based on your inventory. For example, if you have 5,000 street trees and 5,000 vacant planting spaces totaling 10,000 possible tree planting sites, DNR urban forestry grants will only pay for planting tree genera that have less than 1,000 trees in your inventory (10% of 10,000).

If you don't have an inventory, you can use the DNR's statewide average community inventory. (See figures 1 and 2.) Note that these numbers do not include vacant planting spaces so you will have the most flexibility if you have your own inventory which includes available planting spaces.

Even if you accomplish this 10% goal, a pest like EAB could still kill one-tenth of your trees, so communities should strive for even more diversity while continuing to make sure to use species adaptable to

Continued on page 13

Figure 1. Wisconsin Statewide Average Street Tree* Frequency by Genus

Genus	Total (%)
<i>Acer</i> – maple	43.7
<i>Fraxinus</i> – ash	19.7
<i>Gleditsia</i> – honeylocust	8.4
<i>Tilia</i> – linden/basswood	7.3
<i>Ulmus</i> – elm	5.3
<i>Malus</i> – crabapple	3.2
<i>Quercus</i> – oak	2.6
<i>Celtis</i> – hackberry	1.2
<i>Populus</i> – poplar/aspens/cottonwood	1.1
<i>Prunus</i> – cherry/plum	1.0
Other 25 genera	6.5

* “street tree” means any tree along a road in a community's public right of way

Figure 2. Wisconsin Statewide Average Urban Tree* Frequency by Genus

Genus	Total (%)
<i>Acer</i> – maple	24.4
<i>Fraxinus</i> – ash	19.4
<i>Ulmus</i> – elm	7.8
<i>Pinus</i> – pine	7.8
<i>Picea</i> – spruce	7.5
<i>Quercus</i> – oak	4.1
<i>Prunus</i> – cherry/plum	4.1
<i>Populus</i> – poplar/aspens/cottonwood	3.4
<i>Betula</i> – birch	2.9
<i>Thuja</i> – arborvitae	2.8
Other 19 genera	15.8

* “urban tree” means any tree, public or private, within a community

Tree City USA Communities

by Jacinda Tessman, Urban Forestry Office Operations
DNR Division of Forestry

Congratulations to Wisconsin's newest Tree City USA designees: **Dodgeville, Elkhart Lake, Endeavor, Fox Lake, McFarland, New Berlin, Racine, Seymour, Viroqua** and **Wisconsin Dells**. With these additions the number of Tree City USA communities in the state increased to **181** giving **Wisconsin the third highest ranking in the nation!** Twenty-three of the recertifying Tree Cities also received a Growth Award, going above and beyond the Tree City USA program standards. To be recognized as a Tree City USA, a community must meet four requirements. It must have: 1) a designated tree board or forestry department, 2) a tree care ordinance, 3) an annual forestry program expenditure of at least \$2 per capita, and 4) observe and proclaim Arbor Day.

The Tree City USA program, sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation and administered in Wisconsin by

the DNR, provides communities with a tangible goal and national recognition for their community forestry efforts.

The Arbor Day Foundation also sponsors the Tree Line USA program. Fourteen utilities with Wisconsin service areas received recognition in 2009 by meeting the following criteria: 1) providing quality tree care that follows national tree care and protection standards, 2) providing annual worker trainings, and 3) sponsoring ongoing tree planting and public outreach. See sidebar for list of Tree Line USA 2009 Utilities.

And congratulations to **Northland College** in Ashland, for their second year as a Tree Campus USA! This two-year-old program recognizes college and university campuses that effectively manage their trees, engage their student population in forestry efforts and connect with their community to foster healthy urban forests. 🌱

11

To learn how your community can become a Tree City USA, contact your DNR regional urban forestry coordinator (contact information on back cover of newsletter) or visit the DNR website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/awareness/>.

2009 Tree Cities

Adams	Cambridge	Elkhart Lake	Kaukauna
Albany	Campbellsport	Elkhorn	Kenosha
Algoma*	Cedarburg*	Elm Grove	Kewaunee
Allouez	Chenequa	Endeavor	Kimberly
Amherst	Chilton	Evansville	La Crosse
Antigo	Chippewa Falls	Fitchburg	Lake Geneva
Appleton*	Clinton*	Fond du Lac	Lake Mills
Ashland	Clintonville	Fontana	Little Chute
Ashwaubenon	Columbus	Fort Atkinson	Lodi
Baldwin	Combined Locks	Fort McCoy*	Madison, City
Baraboo	Cottage Grove	Fox Lake	Madison, Town
Bayfield	Cudahy	Fox Point	(Dane)
Bayside	De Pere	Franklin	Manitowoc*
Beaver Dam	DeForest	Fredonia	Maple Bluff
Belgium	Delafield	Fremont	Marinette
Bellevue*	Delavan	Germantown	Marion
Beloit	Denmark	Gilman	Marshfield
Bloomer	Dodgeville	Glendale	McFarland
Blue Mounds	Dresser	Grafton	Medford
Brillion	Dunn, Town	Grand Chute,	Menasha
Brookfield	Eau Claire	Town	Menasha, Town
Brown Deer	Edgar	(Outagamie)	(Winnebago)
		Green Bay	Menomonee Falls
		Green Lake	Menomonie
		Greendale	Mequon
		Greenfield*	Merrill*
		Greenville,	Middleton*
		Town*	Milwaukee*
		(Outagamie)	Mineral Point
		Hales Corners	Monona
		Hartford	Monroe
		Hillsboro	Monticello
		Hobart	Mount Horeb
		Horicon	Muskego
		Howard	Neenah
		Jackson	New Berlin
		Janesville*	New Glarus
		Jefferson	New Holstein
		Johnson Creek	New London

Note: Asterisk (*) indicates Growth Award recipient.
bold text indicates new Tree City



Photo: Sandy Krishika

Muskego Cub Scouts from Pack 18 celebrate Arbor Day by planting trees along Racine Avenue in front of Old Muskego Settlement Center.



Tree Line USA 2009 Utilities

Alliant Energy
American Transmission Co.
Central Wisconsin Electric Cooperative
East Central Energy Madison Gas & Electric
Marshfield Utilities
Pierce Pepin Cooperative
Richland Electric Co-op
Shawano Municipal Utility
Stoughton Utilities
Vernon Electric
WE Energies
WI Public Service Corp.
Xcel Energy

North Fond du Lac	Stevens Point*
Oak Creek*	Stoughton*
Oakfield	Sturgeon Bay
Osceola	Sun Prairie
Oconomowoc	Superior*
Oconto*	Thorp
Onalaska*	Turtle Lake
Oshkosh	Two Rivers
Owen	Valders
Paddock Lake	Verona
Phillips	Viola
Platteville	Viroqua
Plover	Washburn
Plymouth	Waterford, Village
Port Washington	Waterloo
Portage	Watertown
Pound	Waukesha
Princeton	Waunakee*
Racine	Waupaca
Rice Lake	Waupun
Richland Center	Wausau
Ripon	Wautoma
River Falls	Wauwatosa
Rosendale	Wescott, Town*
Rothschild	(Shawano)
Saukville	West Allis
Seymour	West Bend
Shawano	Weyauwega
Sheboygan	Whitefish Bay
Sherwood	Whitewater
Shorewood	Whiting*
Shorewood Hills	Williams Bay
Spooer	Wisconsin Dells
	Wisconsin Rapids

Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

Four new members were recently appointed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matthew Frank to serve on the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council.

The new Urban Forestry Council members are:

- ☛ Portage County executive **Patty Dreier**
- ☛ Madison city forester **Marla Eddy**
- ☛ Green Bay city forester **Mark Freberg**
- ☛ City of Menasha Mayor **Donald Merkes**.

Individuals reappointed to the Urban Forestry Council are: **Bob Dahl**, representing the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; **John Gall** with Wachtel Tree Service in Merton, representing the Wisconsin Arborist Association; **Art Ode**, volunteer forester for the City of Bayfield; **Ken Ottman** with First Choice Tree Care of Junction City, representing the Wisconsin Council on Forestry; and **Kelli Tuttle**, with Bluestem Forestry Consulting in Drummond. Tuttle was elected chairperson of the Urban Forestry Council, and Tom Dunbar, executive director of the Center for Resilient Cities, was elected vice-chair.

Urban Forestry Council appointees thanked for their service included: **R. Bruce Allison**, with Allison Tree Care of Verona; former Menomonie **Mayor Dennis Kropp**; **Logan Nelson** of Edgerton (a registered consulting arborist); and **Bruce Slagoski**, with the City of Beloit Department of Public Works.

The Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council advises the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the best ways to preserve, protect, expand and improve the state's urban and community forest resources.

"The Division of Forestry appreciates the time and support council members contribute in order to provide guidance," DNR Urban Forestry Council Liaison Laura Wyatt said. "Members engage in conversations with stakeholders throughout the state regarding critical issues facing Wisconsin's community and urban forest resources. This input is the foundation from which the Urban Forestry Council provides advisory guidance to help direct and formulate urban forestry policy for managing this unique urban natural resource which is home to 80% of Wisconsin residents."

Additional information about the council and the work they do can be found on the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council pages of the DNR website <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/council/>.

Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

Officers

Ms. Kelli Tuttle, Chair
*Bluestem Forestry Consulting
Drummond*

Mr. Thomas Dunbar, Vice-Chair
Center for Resilient Cities—Director

Dr. Les Werner, Past Chair
*UW—Stevens Point
Representing UW system*

Members

Dr. Robert Brush
*Landscape Architect, Plover
Professor emeritus, UW—Stevens Point*

Mr. Robert Dahl
*Representing Department of
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer
Protection*

Ms. Patty Dreier
County Executive—Portage County

Ms. Marla Eddy
*City Forester, Madison
Representing municipalities
larger than 50,000*

Mr. Mark Freberg
*City Forester, Green Bay
Representing municipalities
larger than 50,000*

Mr. John Gall
*Wachtel Tree Science, Merton
Representing Wisconsin Arborist
Association*

Mr. Leif Hubbard
*Representing Department of
Transportation*

Mr. Thomas Landgraf
*Dimension Development, LLC
UW School of Business, Madison*

Ms. Shirley Brabender Mattox
Tree Advocate—Oshkosh

Mayor Donald Merkes
City of Menasha

Ms. Deena Murphy
City Planner—City of Onalaska

Dr. Arthur Ode
Volunteer Forester—City of Bayfield

Mr. Ken Ottman
*First Choice Tree Care, Junction City
Representing commercial arborists &
Wisconsin Council on Forestry*

Mr. Vijai Pandian
Brown County Extension

Mr. Bryan Spencer
*Superintendent of Parks & Forestry—
City of Oconomowoc
Representing Wisconsin Parks &
Recreation Assoc.*

Mr. Dan Traas
Ranger Services, Inc., Appleton

Mr. Jeff Treu
*We Energies, Milwaukee
Representing utilities*

Mr. Kevin Westphal
*Superintendent of Parks & Forestry—
Village of Cedarburg
Representing municipalities
smaller than 50,000*

Mr. Joseph Wilson
*Greening Milwaukee—Executive
Director*

Mr. Jeff Wolters
*Johnson's Nursery, Menomonee Falls
Representing Wisconsin Green Industry
Federation*

Ex-Officio Members

Ms. Jill Johnson
USDA Forest Service

Mr. Richard Rideout
State Urban Forestry Coordinator, DNR

Mr. Jeffrey Roe
*Urban Forestry Coordinator, DNR
Southern Region*

Ms. Laura Wyatt
Urban Forestry Council Liaison, DNR

CTMI Graduate Reflects on Impact of His Participation

Editor's note: The following was shared at the Community Tree Management Institute (CTMI) graduation ceremony, June 22, 2010.

by John Cole, Park Foreman
City of Tomahawk

I was a guy with too much to do, not enough time to do it and very little city support. The fast-paced world of 160 acres of parks, 12 city buildings and a to-do list from here to Madison had put trees on the bottom of an already out-of-control schedule. So I embarked on a journey to CTMI. What I found along the way was I am not alone. All of us are here for the same reason: trying to manage an urban forest on limited funds, abilities and resources. So I thought, "Where do I start for my student project?" I decided to start right at the beginning, the absolute heart of what CTMI is all about, Arbor Day! The celebration of trees, education and procurement of today's forests. I contacted the School District of Tomahawk and with some help from Don Kissinger, we put on a great show for 80 fifth-grade children on May 21, 2010. We planted two Sienna Glen® maple trees and talked about the importance of trees and their role in our lives. We laughed and entertained all the while. The mayor, district administrator and elementary principal loved the presentation. I presented a plaque to the class in memory of the day. The Arbor Day program with the school will be an annual event. What changed for me the most that day was my relationship with our mayor. He always saw me as John, the Park Foreman, but today I was John, the City Forester. He was proud to be involved and is very excited about my future in urban forestry.



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR

Tomahawk Park Foreman & City Forester John Cole receives a CTMI certificate of completion from State Forester Paul DeLong.

Since then, we have talked about trees & budgets and are in the process of creating a tree board. This upcoming spring we will do a full park & street tree inventory and a management plan including EAB. The City of Tomahawk is on track to continue to be a Tree City USA member. The efforts of the CTMI instructors, DNR coordinators and fellow classmates have given me the jumpstart I needed to convince the city we need to move forward to better our urban forest. In the future I will use what I have learned here to better our urban forest. My goal is to continue to learn and teach others about the benefits of trees. My next challenge will be arborist certification. I look forward to attaining that goal with much city support.

I want to thank everyone for their hard work and dedication. Congrats to the first CTMI class of 2010! 🌿

2011 Urban Forestry Grants to Focus on EAB and Tree Diversity, continued from page 10

your climate and site. If you don't have an inventory, apply for a grant to do one and then focus your planting efforts on genera and species that are under-represented in your community. And don't forget that your urban forest also includes all private property in the community so it is important to encourage your residents to do the same.

One concern with trying to diversify your tree population is the availability of nursery stock. The uncommon trees are less common for a reason. They may be harder to grow, more expensive or in less demand. This makes them a business risk for nurseries to grow and stock, and in this economic climate, nurseries don't need any more business risk.

To overcome this barrier, use our grants to purchase those more expensive species. And work with your local nurseries to help them reduce their risk and assure a steady, long-term supply of less common species.

Buying co-ops, long-term contracts, public awareness and promotion campaigns are a few possibilities. One difficult but important policy to implement is to not accept substitutions unless the substitutes are also uncommon genera. Many nurseries plan future stock based on sales, not demand. If you accept substitutions of common species, they will show up as a sale and more of those will be planted for the future instead of the ones you originally asked for, further limiting the supply of less common species. In addition, if you plant those common trees you accepted, your diversity will get even worse and be even harder to overcome the following year.

The DNR Urban Forestry Program has begun working with the Wisconsin Nursery Association to come up with creative solutions to this supply-and-demand issue. If you would like to work together on this important issue, please contact me at richard.rideout@wi.gov. 🌿

The Idea Exchange...

compiled by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Southeast Region

14



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.

DNR Southern Region Partnering for Tree Planting

The City of Menasha partnered with SCA Tissue and Butte des Morts Elementary School to plant trees in celebration of Arbor Day. SCA Tissue not only donated funds for the trees, but employees also donated their time for the event. The day began with city staff demonstrating the correct way to plant a tree. Then small teams were formed comprised of Butte des Morts Elementary School students, SCA Tissue employees, city staff and the mayor. These teams worked for several hours planting trees in terrace areas along the gateway into the community.

Info: www.cityofmenasha-wi.gov/content/community/documents/ArborDay-PressRelease.pdf.

Eco-Yard Smart Program

Residents of Coquitlam, British Columbia, can receive a one-hour consultation from a horticulture advisor regarding their property. For a small fee, a resident receives a professional assessment of their yard, along with technical advice on tree selection, planting techniques, composting, management of yard trimmings and wildlife attractants. Participants receive a report of recommendations on appropriate tree species for their yard, a coupon towards the purchase of a tree from a participating garden center, the option to purchase a composter at a subsidized rate and a free kitchen collector. Implementing a program like this could be a wonderful opportunity for a community to partner with master gardeners, horticultural and forestry students and local nurseries to benefit their urban forests. Info: www.coquitlam.ca/Residents/Recreation+and+Community/Parks+and+Trails/Community+Tree+Planting+Programs.htm.

What Damaged This Tree?

Answer: This photo, taken at a community park, shows an example of an almost mature tree that was improperly planted. It has a girdling root (note the flat-sided trunk, see arrow), a thinning crown, and the wire basket, still intact, sticking out of the ground. For more on proper tree planting, see <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/publications/newtreeplanting.pdf>.



Photo: Olivia Witthun, WDNR

Trail Spurs Investment and Generates Revenue

High Line Park arose from a former elevated railroad track in lower Manhattan that was long since abandoned. A ten-year project turned this inaccessible weed wasteland into a thriving park trail system. A team of local architects designed the mile-and-a-half-long “green roof” whose landscaping focuses on native, drought tolerant and low-maintenance species. This innovative project has energized the community, encouraging people to get outdoors and connect with nature and each other. The \$170 million High Line Park project has had a significant multiplier effect. There has been over \$4 billion of new investment alongside the park’s path and New York City officials have predicted the park will bring the city \$900 million in revenue over 30 years. This project prompted some of the most ambitious development in Manhattan in years, proving its success even in a time of economic downturn. Info: www.thehighline.org/.

Tree Power Incentive Program

Mount Horeb Utilities in Wisconsin is offering credit incentives to its utility customers for planting shade trees to conserve energy. The utility recognizes trees can save money and energy for heating and cooling as well as provide a multitude of other benefits. Specific criteria must be met in order to receive the \$50 per tree credit for up to three trees. Criteria include: the tree must be deciduous, it must reach at least 25 feet when mature, it must be planted on the south or west exposure or shade an air conditioner. Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis until the allocated funds are spent. Info: www.mounthorebwi.info/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=z2kcl1DR%2fLo%3d&tabid=151. 🌱

Rideout Receives International Honor

by Virginia M. Mayo Black
Communications Specialist
DNR Division of Forestry

Wisconsin Urban Forestry Coordinator Richard Rideout has been awarded the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) 2010 Award of Merit.

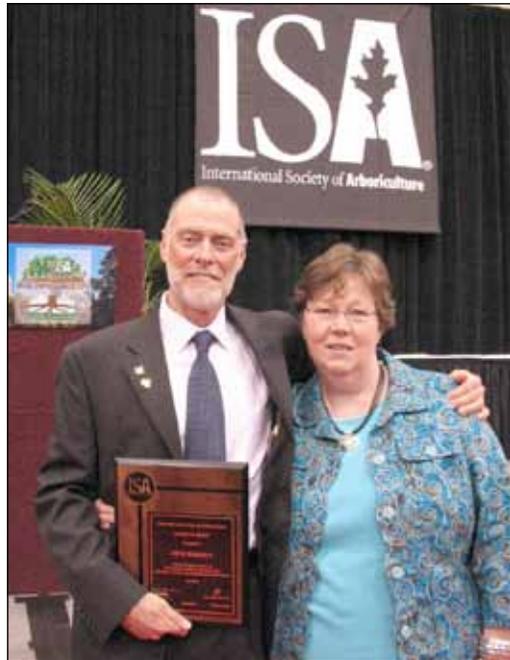
The award, the highest honor given by the organization, was presented July 25 at the ISA annual conference in Chicago. The award recognized Rideout for his “leadership, organizational skills, and dedication ... (which) have had a lasting impact on arboriculture and urban forestry throughout the State of Wisconsin, the Midwest, and nationally,” according to the ISA presentation.

Rideout was nominated for the award by Dave Scharfenberger, a director of the Wisconsin Arborist Association. Scharfenberger said Rideout “has been instrumental in involving municipal, utility, and commercial arborists in all of his activities. He sets high standards, creates links between diverse groups, and shows proven leadership in advancing the principles, ideals, and practices of arboriculture for Wisconsin, the Midwest, the nation, in the ISA, and the entire arboricultural profession.”

Past recipients of this award have included former President Richard Nixon; former First Lady Claudia “Lady Bird” Johnson; Bob Skiera, the first and only urban forester in the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame; Dr. Robert Miller, who began the urban forestry program at University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point’s College of Natural Resources; and Ken Ottman, a member of the both the Wisconsin Council on Forestry and the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council who has worked in both the public and private sectors.

Accepting the award in Chicago, Rideout said, “The [ISA] award would never have been possible without the influence, support and encouragement of many mentors, colleagues and family.”

According to the award nomination, Rideout’s involvement in numerous professional organizations has helped to create support for urban forestry in Wisconsin and throughout the nation. Rideout has advanced the principles and practices of arboriculture through such programs as the Urban Forestry Grants Program, strong support of the Champion Tree Program, Urban Forestry Distinguished Service Awards, and support of the Tree City, Tree Line, and Tree Campus Award programs and statewide Arbor Day observances and



Dick Rideout with wife Debbie Cole

activities. Rideout “is a leader in creating or initiating the development of key technical resources and references,” sharing a wide range of information through newsletters, workshops and other training activities. He has urged continued financial support of urban forestry activities and shared ideas on how municipalities can support their urban forest under challenging economic conditions. Wisconsin has helped to pilot a National Association of State Foresters program on urban forest health monitoring that he helped to establish. Wisconsin’s urban forestry program “is recognized as one

of the best in the country” as a result of Rideout’s leadership, according to Scharfenberger. “None of this was present before Rideout started with the state Department of Natural Resources.”

Rideout received the ISA recognition following his completion of the 520-mile STIHL Tour des Trees Ride for Research bicycle tour, the largest fundraiser for the Tree Research and Education Endowment Fund. Rideout has participated in the tour for eight years, personally raising more than \$50,000 for urban tree research and scholarship. His participation in the tour comes just 11 months after he was seriously injured when he was struck by an SUV while riding his bike home from work.

This year, Rideout asked supporters to designate their donations to support the Bob Skiera Building Bridges Fellowship, “which will support research and development tools to help arborists and urban foresters connect with the many professions that impact the urban forest, such as planners, engineers, public works, developers, builders, elected officials, etc.” Rideout said Skiera was one of his mentors when both men worked for the City of Milwaukee.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin–Madison with BS and MS degrees in horticulture, Rideout worked as a University of Minnesota–Extension arboriculture specialist and as forestry technical services coordinator for the City of Milwaukee before being hired as the state’s first urban forestry coordinator in 1990. He lives in Madison with his wife Debbie Cole and two children: Molly, 22, a graduate of Grinnell College in English, and Wesley, 19, a sophomore in applied math and computer science at UW–Stout. 🌿

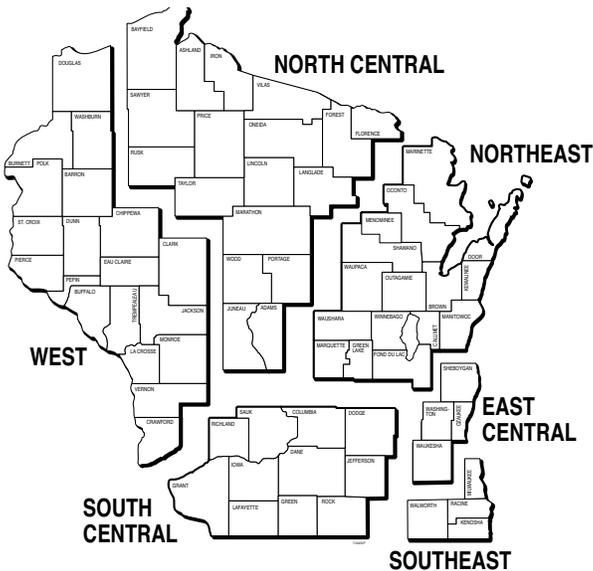


P.O. Box 7921, Madison WI 53707

Address Service requested

Presorted Standard
U.S. Postage
Paid
Madison, WI
Permit 906

Wisconsin DNR Urban and Community Forestry Contacts



World Wide Web Site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/>

West

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:

Cynthia.Casey-Widstrand@Wisconsin.gov

North Central

Don Kissinger
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
5301 Rib Mountain Drive
Wausau, WI 54401
Phone: (715) 359-5793
Fax: (715) 355-5253
e-mail: Don.Kissinger@Wisconsin.gov

South Central

Jeff Roe
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Fitchburg, WI 53711
Phone: (608) 275-3256
Fax: (608) 275-3338
e-mail: Jeffrey.Roe@Wisconsin.gov

State Coordinator

Dick Rideout
State Urban Forestry Coord.
101 S. Webster St.
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
Phone: (608) 267-0843
Fax: (608) 266-8576
e-mail: Richard.Rideout@Wisconsin.gov

Northeast

Tracy Salisbury
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
2984 Shawano Ave.
Green Bay, WI 54307-0448
Phone: (920) 662-5450
Fax: (920) 662-5413
e-mail: Tracy.Salisbury@Wisconsin.gov

Southeast & East Central

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: Kim.Sebastian@Wisconsin.gov

Olivia Witthun
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Office: (414) 263-8744
Fax: (414) 263-8483
e-mail: Olivia.Witthun@Wisconsin.gov

