Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

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

Trees, Shrubs and Urban Allergies

by Paul Ogren
Aristone Corp.
Shoreview, MN

This is a summarized version of a thought-provoking article I received from a village forester. For the full article or more information contact Paul Ogren at Aristone Corporation, 651-293-0076 or ogren@aristone.com. *– Don Kissinger, DNR West Central Region.*

Allergies of all kinds, along with asthma, have been on the increase worldwide in recent decades. A 1999 survey by the American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology found that the actual number of allergy sufferers may be twice as high as had been believed, or 100 million of the nation's 290 million residents.

- **Hay fever is increasing.** In total more than 35 million persons suffer from seasonal hay fever in the United States and 6 million of these are children. Hay fever is far more prevalent in urban than rural areas.
- **Asthma is increasing.** According to the US Center for Disease Prevention and Control, reports of asthma in the United States' population increased from 6.7 million in 1980 to 17.3 million in 1998. Asthma is also far more prevalent in urban than in rural areas.
- **More children have asthma.** According to the CDPC, the incidence of acute asthma attacks among children has increased 100% in the past decade, despite the development of medications that are highly effective if taken properly. Asthma is now the most common cause of hospitalization among American children, affecting a total of five million.

These illnesses have enormously detrimental educational and economic effects. Hay fever or chronic rhinitis is the leading cause of lost workdays in America, accounting for a little over 9 percent of all missed days or 3.4 million days per year. Asthma is the leading cause of missed school days for children in the United States. Allergy-related deaths, particularly from asthma, have almost doubled every decade for the past 40 years.

Prevention of allergy situations by living a more responsible lifestyle and not just medicating the problem is advocated by the American health care system. This responsible lifestyle can occur through exercise, smoking cessation, a better diet and living in a less pollen-intensive micro-environment. Allergies develop from repeated exposure to allergens, including plant pollen, thus the fewer allergenic plants in an individual's immediate vicinity, the less the chance of exposure, because the majority of windborne pollen grains of all species are deposited quite close to their source. A pollen-producing tree or shrub next to a home can create ten times more exposure than a tree or shrub one or more houses away. For these reasons appropriate planting in the home garden and yard, streets and boulevards, schoolyards and parks can have a major impact on the level of exposure to pollen, and on alleviating the symptoms of pollen allergies and allergy-related asthma.

Pollen—the allergen that triggers many allergy and asthma incidents—is produced by only the male parts of a plant. Plants vary widely in their capacity to produce and disperse pollen and thus, to trigger or

continued on page 3

The Forest Where We Live 2

Enclosed with this issue is a copy of the newly revised edition of *The Forest Where We Live*. We've updated the articles and information in this edition to reflect current issues and research. DNR urban forestry coordinators produced this as a supplement to the October 2002 issue of *Wisconsin Natural Resources* magazine. The idea was to expose the magazine readers (over 400,000 of them!) to urban forestry and proper tree care. We hope this will be helpful to you as well. If you would like additional copies, contact your regional urban forestry coordinator. (See page 16.) Supplies are limited, but it is also available on-line at www.wnrmag.com/supps/2002/oct02/intro.htm. If you can't use the enclosed copy, please pass it on to someone who can!

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Volume 11
Number 3
Fall
2003

Inside this issue:

Community Profile:

City of Phillips

by Don Kissinger
DNR West Central Region

Photo by Don Kissinger, WDNR

Phillips is located smack-dab in the middle of Price County and serves as the county seat. The city came into being shortly after the Civil War as a result of the War Department's concern for safety at the Canadian border. Due to this concern, a rail line was built from southern Wisconsin straight to Lake Superior. In 1876, after the Wisconsin Central Railway platted the town, it was named Phillips in honor of Elijah B. Phillips, the general manager of the construction company which built that portion of the rail line.

Shortly after the city was named, local residents petitioned for the area to become its own county. At that time it was still part of Chippewa and Lincoln counties. In 1879, after W.T. Price's efforts, the county was recognized and named after him. The city was a center for logging and tannery operations and swelled to 2,500 residents. The intensely hot and dry summer of 1894 set the stage for a mammoth fire that burned 100,000 acres, killed 13 people and destroyed the entire city except for a Lutheran church and a handful of homes. The city rebuilt, in many cases using brick instead of wood.

Better than a half century later a more serene and widely known set of structures began taking form when in 1950, at age 65, Fred Smith began constructing what is known today as Wisconsin's Concrete Park. Smith—a lumberjack, tavern owner, farmer and dance hall musician—created over 200 figures depicting his vision of local culture and the world. Smith built his figures on wooden frames, wrapped in mink wire, covered with hand-mixed cement and decorated with a variety of broken glass and everyday objects that he found. Shortly after Smith's death in 1976, the Wisconsin Concrete Park was purchased by the Kohler Foundation and later gifted to Price County. The park is located just south of Phillips on Highway 13 and is truly a folk-art site to behold. If you cannot make the trek to see all 200 figures in person, a virtual tour is possible on the Web, at www.pricecountywi.net. (Click on "Points of Interest.")

Along with Concrete Park, residents and visitors alike have a plethora of outdoor activities available. Within 10 miles of the city are nearly 4,200 acres of lakes and streams. Phillips is also situated between the 89,000-acre Flambeau River State Forest and 156,000-acre Chequamegon National Forest where folks can hike, bike, canoe, fish, hunt, cross-country ski, snowmobile and ride ATVs.

continued on page 4

2

Community Profile:
Population: 1,670
Street miles: 15
Parks: 5

Primary Industries:
Marquip/Ward/United, LLC
Phillips Plastics Corporation
Rose Wreath Company
Copps Food Center
Pleasant View Nursing Home
Georgia Pacific Corporation

Program Profile:
Staff:
Director of Public Works:
Terry Staroba
City Arborist:
Jeff Williams
Tree Committee:
Linda Windmoeller
Ron Herman
Marjory Brzeskiewicz

Equipment:
Vermeer 1250 chipper
3 chain saws
hand tools

2003 Forestry Budget:
$5,300

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests
A Quarterly Newsletter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Division

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

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

Editor: Dick Rideout
Contributors: Cindy Casey, Don Kissinger, Tracy Salisbury, Kim Sebastian, Jessica Schmidt, Kristina Skowronski

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

This newsletter is available in alternative format upon request.

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.

Project Profile:

City of Algoma's Utility Partnership

3

by Gary Paape
Superintendent of Public Works
City of Algoma

The city of Algoma started a tree management program three years ago and has earned status as Tree City USA for the past two years. In 2003 the public works department, utility commission and the tree management committee combined efforts to start a Tree Line program. The tree management committee developed the program, and public works and the utility joined to make the program a success. The Tree Line program in Algoma is an initiative to replace large trees under power lines with smaller, more suitable species. Years ago, large trees were planted under utility lines. These trees require the utility company to spend many hours drastically pruning back the branches to ensure a safe environment near the power lines. This type of tree maintenance is time consuming and can be avoided by planting appropriate species under the power lines.

Gary Paape, Superintendent of Public Works, used dollar figures to show that maintenance of the large trees over time was more expensive than removing the inappropriate trees and replacing them with smaller species. The utility commission could save money by replacing the large, high-maintenance trees. The utility commission agreed and began to work with the city to remove and replace selected trees.

The utility and public works department jointly carried out tree removal. Trees that were dead or too large for locations under the power lines were topped by the utility. Public works then removed the trunk and had the stumps ground. The utility purchased new trees appropriate for under wire location and public works planted them.

This pilot program started with a five-block area and already a substantial reduction in maintenance for both departments is anticipated. The plan for 2004 is to continue the Tree Line program for a seven-block area along one of the main entrances to the city. In addition to enhancing the beauty of the city, it is estimated that the cost savings in labor and equipment could be as much as $400 per tree. This is good news to tax and rate payers!

The city of Algoma has proven that a successful partnership can benefit an entire community. The tree management committee, public works department and the utility commission are committed to improving Algoma one tree at a time!

Trees, Shrubs and Urban Allergies

continued from page 1

exacerbate allergies and asthma. A significant number of plants, including many grasses, trees and shrubs, are either *monoecious* (having separate male and female flowers on the same plant) or *dioecious* (having only male or only female flowers on a particular plant). From a plant-allergy perspective, the worst plants are dioecious males, which will bear only pollen and no fruit or seed. A good example of a pollen-intensive, allergenic dioecious male tree cultivar is *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Patmore' green ash. From most community foresters' perspectives and many residents that is exactly the type of trees they want—nothing to fall and harm vehicles or people, stain decks and patios or have to be picked up.

The best plants from a plant allergy perspective are the dioecious females, since they bear no pollen. An example of a good pollen-free dioecious female tree cultivar is *Acer rubrum* 'Franksred', the Red Sunset red maple.

In addition to the sex of the plant, other factors that contribute to a plant's capacity to exacerbate allergies and asthma are:

- **The duration of bloom.** Certain trees, shrubs and grasses may produce allergenic pollen for as little as two to three days per year, while others may intermittently release pollen for several months.
- **The weight of the pollen.** Some pollen grains are heavy and will not disperse far from the tree, while others are light and float easily in the wind. These are the ones that cause allergy and asthma problems.
- **The moisture level of the pollen.** Sticky, moist pollen often clings to an element close to its source, while dry pollen floats and then lands and sticks on any available moist surface, such as mucus membranes.

By understanding the sexual and other characteristics of a plant, it is possible to predict whether a particular plant, yard, boulevard or park is allergy and/or asthma friendly or not.

Purchasing preferences by homeowners, landscapers and government agencies have changed over time to help make the allergy problem worse. For reasons of convenience, more and more shrubs and trees are selected for their litter-free characteristics: male plant

continued on page 5

City of Phillips

continued from page2

4

You can date Phillips's community forestry program's beginnings to Independence Day 1977, when the city was hit by several devastating wind downbursts of 75 to 100+ miles per hour, lasting over 50 minutes and causing several thousand trees to be snapped off or flattened. The National Guard was activated to help residents clean up the $12 million worth of damage. Replanting began that next year led by the organized efforts of Ron Herman, UW–Extension forester and county forest administrator. Ron set up block captains to elicit input from citizens on whether they wanted trees planted on city rights-of-way and their own property. Approximately 1,000 trees—green ash, silver, red and sugar maple, red oak, mountainash and flowering crabapple—were planted. Citizens dug the holes and 4–H members, the Lions Club, Boy Scouts, Green Thumb workers, county forestry staff and residents performed the replanting. Ron could not emphasize enough that the success of this undertaking was due to the large amount of citizen work and cooperation.

Photos by Don Kissinger, WDNR

Tree board member Marjory Brzeskiewicz (l) and tree board president Linda Windmoeller (r) with a tree planted several years ago in front of the city library.

Fast-forward 20+ years to the modern community forestry program, which began around 1999 with formation of the city's tree committee. One of the committee's first tasks was to apply for a DNR urban forestry grant in 2000. With the grant, the city hired an urban forestry consultant to perform a street tree inventory and management plan. Along with the inventory and plan, the city—with donated labor from Xcel Energy (formerly Northern States Power Company)—removed 270 trees that were either at risk or conflicting with utility lines and had been topped, side-trimmed or veed-out. About 210 crabapple, Amur maple, red oak and red maple were used as replacements, most of which were crabapples and Amur maples to better coexist with the community's utility lines.

The management plan was completed in mid-2001 and gave the city good data and an even better schedule of field operations to be budgeted and completed in the next five years. Since the city was 84 percent stocked, planting was not a large concern, however the city had 180 trees in poor to very poor condition that needed attention. Armed with the management plan the city was awarded a 2003 urban forestry grant. The project included renting a lift truck, purchasing arboricultural equipment and having the arborist and tree committee prune and remove trees.

The tree committee feels it is important that citizens become aware of their community forest, the responsibilities the city has to maintain and add to that forest, and proper species to plant. Realizing that residential or private property makes up a large share of city's land area, committee member Marjory Brezeskiewicz started the "Tree Tips" column in the local newspaper. This column addressed topics to help residents take better care of their trees. Tips have included deer damage, forest tent caterpillar, mulching, pruning, and tying residential tree planting to Arbor Day. The tree committee is also spending time and effort reviewing their current city ordinances to pull out all tree related language and produce a more holistic and comprehensive stand-alone tree ordinance. This ordinance will also help Phillips in their effort to become a Tree City USA.

The tree committee also feels it is imperative that citizens realize the implications of the new ordinance and with that, they plan to create a tree walk throughout the community to show situations that will be impacted by it. In that same vein, the tree committee will conduct a tree pruning course for community residents to learn, observe and put into practice proper techniques on their own trees. The committee's future goals are to complete the management plan's field operations, then incorporate more trees into the city's parks and lastly become fully stocked on their boulevards.

Phillips has had some misfortunes with its tree population and community infrastructure in both the distant and recent past, but with the cooperation of the city's public works staff, tree committee and citizens, a bright and better community forest and infrastructure lie ahead.

DNR forester Rich Windmoeller and kids planting a boulevard tree as part of the Phillips Arbor Day festivities.

Research Notes:

Effects of Tree Cover on Parking Lot Microclimate and Vehicle Emissions

by Scott I. Klaus, James R. Simpson and E. Gregory McPherson

Ozone is a serious air pollution problem in most large United States cities and automobiles are a major source of ozone precursors. While most hydrocarbon emissions are from tailpipe exhaust, 16 percent are from evaporative emissions that occur during the daytime heating of a parked vehicle's fuel delivery system. Evaporative emissions, as well as exhaust emissions during the first few minutes of engine operation, are sensitive to parking lot microclimates.

Parking lots occupy 20 to 30 percent of the land surface in downtown areas and are pollutant "hot spots." A study in Davis, California, measured the impacts of tree shade on parking lot microclimate. Two automated weather stations and instrumented passenger cars were located in unshaded and shaded portions of a parking lot. Air temperature, solar and net radiation, wind speed and direction, and vehicle cabin and fuel tank temperatures were measured. This study revealed that the cooler temperatures associated with 50 percent shading of paved areas can substantially reduce regional hydrocarbons evaporated from fuel lines and tanks of parked cars. Trees reduce asphalt temperatures by as much as 36 degrees F, vehicle cabin temperatures by over 47 degrees F and fuel tank temperatures by nearly 7 degrees F. The cooler the car, the lower the rate of evaporation.

Reference: *Journal of Arboriculture 25(3):129–142. 1999.*

Trees, Shrubs and Urban Allergies

continued from page 3

cultivars produce no fruit, hence there is a substantial supply of seedless varieties available in the horticultural market. Additionally, many American cities have plant ordinances that ban the planting of fruit- or nut-producing cultivars on our streets or in public spaces. In order to avoid the problem of cleaning up fruit and seeds from female trees we have unthinkingly altered the natural mix of male and female plants in such a way that pollen loads have increased and correspondingly so have allergies and asthma.

Data from the National Institutes of Health indicate that Americans living in urban areas are 20 percent more likely to suffer from pollen-based allergies than are those living in rural areas. This would seem to be counter-intuitive because of the abundance of plant life and simple biomass found in rural communities. However, rural trees, shrubs and grasses reflect the natural sexual balance determined by native seedling growth, while urban plants are more often selected from asexually propagated clones that are disproportionately male and pollen-intensive.

In recent years a number of American cities have begun to recognize the allergy-related health problems such predominantly male plants are causing. The cities of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Tempe, Arizona and Las Vegas, Nevada, have either banned or outlawed the planting of pollen-intensive tree species in an attempt to hold down allergies. Closer to home, according to USDA data for the northeastern United States, the ten most commonly planted deciduous shade trees (nine of which grow well in Wisconsin—red maple, ash species, Norway maple, honeylocust, sugar maple, red and pin oak, birch species and lindens) are all ranked 7 or above on the OPALSTM allergy scale. This scale has a ranking between 1 and 10, "1" representing a female, pollen-free, allergy-friendly plant and "10" representing a predominantly male, allergenic, airborne pollen-intensive plant. It should be noted that for dioecious trees (red maple, white and green ash along with honeylocust) males ranked from 7 to 10, with all the females obviously ranked at 1. That is potentially a large amount of pollen.

The most comprehensive treatment of this subject can be found in the book *Allergy Free Gardening: The Complete Guide to Healthy Landscaping*, written by horticulturist Thomas Ogren. This book lists pollen-intensive plants to avoid, as well as thousands of allergy-friendly alternative tree and shrub cultivars available in the horticultural trade. A new companion book published in April of 2003 entitled *Safe Sex in the Garden* has a good deal of essential information regarding the interaction between planting choices in urban horticulture and public health.

Community Tree Profile:

6

Musclewood, American hornbeam, ironwood, blue-beech

(Carpinus caroliniana)

by Laura G. Jull
Dept. of Horticulture
University of Wisconsin–Madison

Native To: Eastern North America over to Minnesota, south to Florida, Texas and Mexico

Mature Height: 20–35'; can reach greater heights

Spread: 20–35' or larger

Form: Small to medium-sized, single- to multi-stemmed tree with wide-spreading, irregular crown. Crooked branches are produced low to the ground.

Growth Rate: Slow; moderate in soils with adequate moisture and fertility.

Foliage: Leaves are alternate, simple, 2½–4" long, 1–2" wide, egg-shaped to oblong, smooth, medium-green, with a long tip at the end of the leaf; doubly serrated margins, with 10–14 parallel veins in the leaf; fine-textured. Leaves have a short petiole.

Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

The name "musclewood" obviously comes from the form of its trunk and branches.

Buds and Stems: Buds are pressed against the stem and have numerous overlapping scales which are small, 1/6–1/4" long, pointed, reddish-brown in color with tiny, soft hairs at the tip of the scales. No true terminal bud. Stems are slender, dark, reddish-brown, shiny and smooth.

Fall Color: Yellow, orange or red; varies with geographic seed source (provenance). Can be quite showy in fall.

Flowers: Monoecious; male flowers are 1"- to 1½"-long catkins; females are 2–4" long with 3-lobed bracts; not showy; occur in spring. Immature catkins are absent in winter, compared to other plants in the *Betulaceae* family.

Fruit: Nutlet borne at the base of a 1"- to 1½"-long, 3-lobed, green, leafy bract with the middle lobe being the largest and longest. Bracts and nutlets are produced in pendulous, 2"- to 4"-long clusters; green, turning brown and can be showy. Entire fruit has an Oriental, lacy texture; occurs in fall.

Bark: Smooth, thin, dark gray to bluish-gray, becoming irregularly fluted with smooth, rounded, longitudinal ridges that resemble muscles. Very showy bark when older. Wood is very hard, strong and heavy.

Photo by E.R. Hasselkus, UW-Madison

Form of a young tree.

Requirements: Slow to establish, difficult to transplant; should be moved in spring. Prefers deep, rich, moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soils, but will grow on somewhat drier sites. Can tolerate periodic flooding and lowland areas. Can tolerate full sun to shade and is found as an understory plant in forests.

Hardiness Zone: 3b to 9a

Insect & Disease Problems: Leaf spots, cankers, twig blight, scale, two-lined chestnut borer; usually pest resistant unless stressed and then becomes susceptible to cankers and borers.

Suggested Applications: Nice, small-sized specimen tree for patios, courtyards and naturalized areas. Can also be pruned when young and maintained as a pleached, sheared hedge or as a screen.

Limitations: Sensitive to salt, drought, soil compaction; can get chlorotic in very high-pH soils. If growing the tree in northern climates, use only seeds that were collected from a northern provenance to ensure cold hardiness. Since bark is thin, it can be easily damaged by machinery.

Comments: Interesting, small, native tree often found along stream banks and in the understory. Fine-textured foliage, beautiful fall color and unique bark

continued on page 10

Urban Tree Health Matters:

Ash Yellows

by Glen R. Stanosz, Ph.D., Professor
Department of Plant Pathology
University of Wisconsin–Madison

Ash yellows is a slowly debilitating but lethal disease of all ash (*Fraxinus*) species and cultivars grown in Wisconsin. This disease has been recognized in the northeastern and midwestern United States for only a few decades and has been known in Wisconsin for less than 15 years. Counties where ash yellows has been confirmed to date in our state include Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dane, Door, Sauk, Marathon, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Waukesha. Ash yellows eventually kills affected trees in woodlands, parks, yards and on street terraces and also has been found to affect ash nursery stock.

The cause of ash yellows is a microscopic, bacteria-like organism called a phytoplasma. These microorganisms colonize tree phloem, the vascular tissue of leaves, stems and roots that carry products of photosynthesis throughout the tree. Phytoplasmas are moved from tree to tree by insect vectors such as leafhoppers, and enter the tree when these insects insert their piercing-sucking mouthparts into the phloem to feed. Origin of the phytoplasma that causes ash yellows is unknown.

Trees affected by ash yellows exhibit a variety of general symptoms that intensify over time. Many of the aboveground symptoms reflect great disturbance of normal root function in trees colonized by the phytoplasma. Tree growth, especially that of white ash, can decrease dramatically, especially when trees are also subjected to drought. Crowns may appear thin or "transparent" with less than normal foliage that is tufted on excessively branched twig tips. Leaves may be yellowish, small in size and with curled or cupped sides. Branches eventually die back, with only a few live branches left in the tree crown. The most specific symptom of ash yellows is the formation of "brooms" on stems and especially at the base of the trunk near the ground. These brooms are clusters of many spindly shoots, often bearing very stunted, chlorotic leaves. With practice, a person can learn to recognize ash yellows brooms and differentiate them from sprouts resulting from other causes. Unfortunately, ash yellows brooms may be absent or very rare even in an area where many ash trees are affected by ash yellows. If symptoms including brooms are found, a complex laboratory test can be performed to confirm presence of ash yellows in new locations.

In areas where ash yellows is known to be present, landscape managers must consider a number of options for minimizing the impact of ash yellows. Severely damaged trees with significant dieback of major portions of the crown will not recover and these trees should be removed before they become hazardous. Less severely damaged trees should be treated to reduce the impact of phytoplasma on the tree root system. Supplemental watering and fertilization may greatly add to longevity of ash yellows affected trees in the landscape. When establishing new plantings of ash, particular attention should be paid to proper site preparation, soil and especially avoidance of droughty conditions. Starting the process of adding new trees to affected sites before the diseased ash lose their usefulness is a good strategy. Finally, creating diverse plantings without relying on any one tree species or cultivar for more than a fraction of the trees in a given location will minimize the overall impact of ash yellows in the urban landscape.

Photo by Phil Marshall, Indiana DNR

The crown of a tree affected by ash yellows may be thin, with tufted foliage and dieback.

Photo by JoAnne Stanosz

Though rarely formed, the most specific field symptom of ash yellows is a "broom" comprised of clusters of spindly shoots on the stem of a dying tree.

What Damaged This Tree?

Photo by Deb Logan Nelson, Blue Sky Tree Care

Turn to page 15 to find out...

8

Public Relations Programs

The following article originally appeared as "Public Relations Programs" by Leonard E. Phillips, Jr. in the winter 2003 issue of Sylvan Communities*. It was adapted with permission from the Pennsylvania Urban and Community Forestry Council. – Editor*

Public relations programs are necessary to keep volunteer urban forestry programs intact. Their purpose is to inform residents about trees, their role in the environment and what is necessary to care for them. Here is a collection of ideas that can be used to promote better relations between a community tree program, residents and leaders.

Open House – This event can show off current projects and beautification programs. Free seedlings or flowers can be passed out. Tree board members should be available to answer questions and discuss tree maintenance concerns and current pest problems. Provide pamphlets that have been purchased or made locally concerning tree care, local parks and tree benefits.

Public Displays – Display boards with pictures and slides are provided at the library and city hall whenever special projects or events warrant. Permanent or long-term displays should also be considered.

Arbor Day Program – Arbor Day is the day to celebrate trees. Local programs provide an opportunity for tree planting, stressing tree care and management, and distributing tree care booklets. Use politicians, pass out information and have children participate for best results.

Tree City USA – This is a high-interest program that can be continued year after year. Use the Tree City USA sign at entrances to your community, fly the flag in a prominent place and use the logo on tree board stationary.

Local Press – Newspapers should be used for news releases that indicate who, what, where, when and why of a tree planting or program. Call the local reporters in advance of an event and prepare a press release. Press releases should be concise, attractive and provide essential information. Include answers to who is doing something, what is being done, where it is going to be done, when and why the project is being done. Finally, who is the contact person, their address and phone number?

Public Access TV – Use this as you would use your local newspaper. Try to take advantage of the local viewing audience to provide information about tree programs and projects. If you host educational workshops, videotape the event and play it on your public access station.

Newsletters – Some communities mail a newsletter with local government news to every resident. Tree boards involved in managing public trees should prepare an article for every issue. This medium is especially effective for timely subjects such as spray programs, seasonal diseases, special volunteer projects, public meetings and other information.

Utility Bill Stuffers – If the water, sewer or electric departments allow access to their bills, ask if newsletters or flyers can be included. This provides a low-cost way to reach many residents with timely information about tree and pest problems and other current items of interest.

Mascots – Some communities use urban forestry mascots to help promote their programs and to teach people, children especially, about conservation principles.

Door Hangers or Doorknob Cards – These are popular for advice on tree pruning, planting and removal to prevent complaints before an activity occurs. Other door-hanging brochures that highlight special diseases or pests in the neighborhood are very popular.

Local Parades – Why not spend one day of labor to decorate an excellent-looking, freshly painted flatbed forestry or park truck with a banner, trees, shrubs, flowers, sod and mulch, and join in the parade as a float?

Routine Tree Care – The more often quality tree care is done, the smaller the branches that have to be

Coming Events

October 28, 2003 — *Wisconsin Arborist Association Fall Seminar*, Country Inn, Waukesha, WI. Contact Brian Cassity, 262-886-5224 or casitree@hotmail.com.

November 13–15, 2003 — *TCI Expo*, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD. Contact Debbie Cyr at Cyr@TreeCareIndustry.org.

February 1–3, 2004 — *DNR Annual Urban Forestry Conference and Wisconsin Arborist Association Annual Conference and Trade Show*, Regency Suites and KI Convention Center, Green Bay, WI. Contact Brian Cassity, 262-886-5224 or casitree@hotmail.com.

March 29–31, 2004 — *Trees & Utilities National Conference*, Embassy Suites Downtown/Old Market,

removed will be and fewer complaints will be received. The work goes faster and storm damage is minimized because the trees are in better condition. Let the public know you are caring for trees and the benefits of this program.

Creative Funding – This should be everyone's goal. Use parking meter receipts to pay for public parking lot landscaping. Garden clubs and civic organizations will often support special beautification projects. Encourage local neighborhoods and individuals to adopt a park or street, support care and raise funds for projects. Collect compensation from insurance companies for any vehicle damage to trees on public property.

Tree Sales – Sell trees to homeowners, planted and watered, at the retail price. When purchased at the wholesale cost, the difference pays for the planting. Be sure the limits to planting location (street trees, for example) are included in the advertisements for this municipal service. This technique is sometimes challenged by local nurseries, so try to work in partnership. The municipal advertising of this service also increases public awareness of trees and the public's desire for trees. This awareness sells more trees.

Public Opinion Surveys – These can be conducted to determine the public's perception of trees, tree care programs and needs.

Logos – Many companies are known by their logo. Tree commissions and municipal departments can capitalize on this as well. Logos help present an image the public will recognize as a successful program.

Speakers – Speakers can be used at Arbor Day or other programs and should have a series of prepared speeches available on popular arboricultural subjects. Tree board members should be available to speak at any local club, civic group meeting, or get-together where residents would appreciate this information.

Citizen Activists – These people are valuable allies and promote urban forestry among other residents. They are especially useful for promoting and participating in tree planting, but they can also be used to push support for the urban forestry budget at city hall and for conducting special programs that need volunteers.

Tree Walks – Have tree board members organize and lead tree walks for residents. Highlights unique tree species and champion trees. This is a great opportunity to educate residents on the importance of city trees.

For assistance with any of these ideas please contact your regional urban forestry coordinator listed on page 16 of this newsletter.

ALB Found near Toronto

OTTAWA – The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has made a positive identification of the Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis*, in Woodbridge, Ontario, where the insect was discovered in an industrial park in September 2003.

This is the first confirmed find of Asian longhorned beetle attacking trees in Canada. This beetle is an invasive quarantine insect native to Asia and is known to kill healthy trees. Broadleaf trees at risk from this insect include all species of maple along with elm, ash, poplar, alder, arbutus, willow and various fruit trees. While the insect presents no threat to public health, the beetle poses a significant risk to Canada's trees and forests. The ALB has no natural controls in North America that would prevent its spread.

The CFIA is implementing an aggressive campaign to control and eradicate this unwanted pest with the full cooperation of the city of Vaughan, the city of Toronto and other federal and provincial partners. The CFIA has implemented strict import policies to regulate wood packaging and wood products. The CFIA also supports the adoption of a recent international standard created by the International Plant Protection Convention to reduce the plant health risks associated with wood packaging used in trade.

Omaha, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation at 402-474-5655, www.arborday.org/programs/Conferences.html or conferences@arborday.org.

April 22–23, 2004 — *Municipal Engineering Fundamentals for Non-engineers*, Madison Concourse Hotel, Madison, WI. Contact 608-462-0876, http://epdweb.engr.wisc.edu/webF682 or custserv@epd.engr.wisc.edu.

June 28–30, 2004 — *Community Forestry at Its Best*, Lied Lodge and Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation at 402-474-5655, www.arborday.org/programs/Conferences.html or conferences@arborday.org.

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

10

Urban Forest Insect Pests:

Fall Webworm

by Linda Williams
Forest Health Specialist
DNR Northeast Region

In the spring issue we highlighted eastern tent caterpillar as a tent-building caterpillar that you would see in the springtime. There is another tent-building caterpillar that people commonly mistake for eastern tent caterpillar, and that is the fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). As the name indicates, this native insect builds webs in trees during late summer and early fall. If you actually look at the caterpillars there will be no mistaking fall webworm for other tent-building caterpillars. Fall webworm caterpillars have a light yellowish-colored body with a darker head capsule and long white hairs all along their body.

Fall webworm caterpillars web leaves together and feed within the protection of the web. As they need more food, they simply enlarge their web to encompass more leaves. They feed on many species of hardwood trees throughout the United States and Canada. Although the webbing can be unattractive, the damage is usually minimal and radical control measures are not necessary. If you find a nest, you can prune out that part of the tree and destroy the nest or you can simply leave it in your tree since there are many natural enemies of fall webworm that will attack the caterpillars. If you feel that pesticides are the only option you can spray the nest directly with an appropriate insecticide. (Be sure to check the label.)

Photo by Linda Williams, WDNR

Fall webworm

Musclewood, American hornbeam, ironwood, blue-beech

continued from page 6

Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

American hornbeam's bracted nutlet fruit.

provide year-round interest. Despite its common name, blue-beech, it is not a beech relative. The tree's common name is also confused with *Ostrya virginiana*, known as ironwood and hophornbeam. Both are in the same plant family, *Betulaceae*. Strong wood is used for making tool handles.

Cultivars or Selections: None commercially available; found only in arboreta.

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, 5th ed., 1998, by Michael A. Dirr, Stipes Publishing, Champaign, IL.

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.

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

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

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

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.

Urban Wildlife Potpourri

by Ricky Lien
Urban Wildlife Specialist
DNR Bureau of Wildlife Management

Grant Money Available

Once again Wisconsin DNR is providing communities with the opportunity to apply for Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control grants to help with deer or Canada goose problems. Any town, city, village, county or tribal government in an urban area, as designated in s. 86.196(1)(c), Wis. Stats., is eligible to apply. You can contact me at 920-892-8756 ext. 3045 or ricky.lien@dnr.state.wi.us and I'll help you figure out if you live in a designated municipality. Only $25,000 is available this year for statewide disbursement. Applicants are eligible to receive reimbursement for up to 50 percent of eligible costs and $5,000 is the maximum reimbursement.

What can be done with the money?

- Develop a wildlife plan
- Monitor wildlife populations and establish population estimates
- Remove deer under a department approved project which uses sharpshooters
- Trap and remove deer and geese
- Implement managed hunts
- Remove resident Canada geese by methods approved by the DNR
- Perform required health and tissue sampling
- Process, distribute or dispose of geese or deer to a charitable organization
- Modify habitat
- Implement any other wildlife control or damage abatement practices approved by the DNR

Applications for this grant program are due December 1, 2003. More information about the Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control grant program can be found at www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/LR/Urbanwildlife/grants.html.

Cat Colonies Revisited

In a past article I railed against programs that create cat colonies, populations of feral cats that are allowed to roam freely after they've been neutered or spayed and vaccinated. I noted that wildlife management professionals have serious concerns about the impact of this exotic predator on native species. In a timely report on the subject, the summer 2003 issue of the scientific journal *Wildlife Society Bulletin* details the findings of Sara Ash and Clark Adams. Ash and Adams surveyed a community's opinions on the impact and potential control of feral cats in an area of College Station, Texas. They noted that, "While respondents in this study recognized the predatory impact of cats on wildlife species in natural areas and on campus, they did not believe the cat's exotic status or its predation on wildlife was a legitimate reason for controlling population numbers." So, people in general understood that cats are eating native birds, they just didn't see it as a problem or didn't care.

One survey respondent was quoted as responding, "In natural areas, such as wildlife areas and forests, I think cats are as much of the natural order of things as any other animal." Interestingly, Ash and Adams also pointed to another study that suggested that there might be an "interdependence" between feral animals and community residents, especially the elderly. In other words, they may like seeing cats wandering around the neighborhood.

For those who care about wildlife in urban areas—and by wildlife I mean native species of wildlife, not feral introduced species—the challenge posed by the results of this study is the need to educate the public. Can we convince people that native species should be valued over exotics? Can we show the danger that exotics present? For those senior citizens who like seeing cats wandering the neighborhood, can we replace cat-watching with native bird-watching?

Books for Wildlife Management Enthusiasts

As I write, we've just experienced the hottest days of the summer. But there are some hopeful signs that it won't be long and fall will be upon us. And in the rush of fall activities are you one of those people who find yourself in the middle of December with a list of people to buy presents for? Well, in the interest of public service I present my list of "Top Ten Books to Buy for That Wildlife Enthusiast on Your Christmas List." (Due to DNR budget problems the list has been cut to four.) In no particular order…

- *A Sand County Almanac: With Essays on Conservation*, by Aldo Leopold. Aldo Leopold is the father of modern wildlife management and so much has been written about *A Sand County Almanac* that anything I could add is redundant. Well-known nature writer Kenneth Brower includes *A Sand County Almanac*, along with Thoreau's *Walden* and Carson's *Silent Spring*, as "sacred texts" of the environmental movement. Leopold intermixed his observations of natural history with essays on wildlife management and conservation. And while I have a 20-year-old paperback edition in my office that cost $2.75 and my wife and I have a couple more copies at home, let me

continued on page 12

Organization Profile:

12

Midwest Center for Urban and Community Forestry

compiled by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

The Midwest Center for Urban and Community Forestry is a regional office of the USDA Forest Service. Its purpose is to develop and disseminate science-based informational resources and tools that address urban and community forestry issues and needs in the Midwest. Established in 1992 in St. Paul, Minnesota, it is one of three urban forestry centers administered by the Northeastern Area of the Forest Service. It serves the seven Midwest states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.

The center operates as a cooperative partnership between the Forest Service and the University of Minnesota, Department of Forest Resources. Each state served by the center has representation on its Technology Transfer Committee. Wisconsin is represented on the committee by Dick Rideout, DNR state urban forestry coordinator, and Les Werner, UW–Stevens Point urban forestry instructor. The committee also includes research, nonprofit organization, municipality and green industry representatives.

To achieve its purpose, the Midwest Center combines input from the technology transfer committee with new research, technologies and resources from other urban forestry tech transfer centers. Annual Forest Service funding enables development of new technology transfer products and demonstration of innovative technology through contracts and cost-share grants. The maximum grant for any one project is $10,000, however recent collaboration with other tech transfer centers has resulted in a higher funding level for projects with practical application to a larger geographic area.

New and existing resources, such as publications, videos and CDs, are shared among Midwestern states via the network of state urban and community forestry coordinators. Midwest Center Coordinator Jill Mahon serves as a point of contact between the center and urban forestry practitioners as well as a point of access for research, information and technology for urban and rural communities.

Recent Midwest Center projects include:

Urban Tree Risk Management – Written by the Forest Service's Forest Health Program staff for municipal tree managers, this publication lays out steps for developing a comprehensive tree risk management program. It also includes technical information for detecting, correcting and preventing tree defects associated with risk. The guide is available in hard copy as well as on-line, at www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/uf/utrmm/.

Preventing Stem Girdling Roots – This 15-minute video was coordinated by Minnesota Society of Arboriculture for green industry professionals. It is based on research presented in *A Practitioner's Guide to Stem Girdling Roots*, by Gary Johnson and Rich Hauer. English and Spanish versions are available.

Gypsy Moth Web-based Curriculum – This cooperative project between Minnesota DNR and WISE (Web-based Science Inquiry Environment) focuses on the biology, spread and social considerations of the gypsy moth. The highly interactive curriculum is targeted to grades 9 through 12 as well as college-level teachers and students.

For more information about the Midwest Center's projects and programs, visit their Web site at www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/urbanforestry/ucf.htm, or contact the center coordinator, Jill Mahon, at USDA Forest Service, 1992 Folwell Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, 651-649-5253 or jmahon@fs.fed.us.

Urban Wildlife Potpourri

continued from page 11

fine-tune your Christmas shopping by suggesting an edition produced in 2001 by Oxford University Press. This coffee-table-sized hard cover edition includes a forward by the aforementioned Kenneth Brower. But what really makes this edition stand out is the photography of Michael Sewell. Sewell recorded the photographs on and around the farm that was the home to Leopold's famous "shack." The editors did an amazing job of matching beautiful and dramatic photographs that perfectly accent the accompanying text.

• *Stories of the Old Duck Hunters*; *More Stories of the Old Duck Hunters*; and *Last Stories of the Old Duck Hunters*, by Gordon MacQuarrie. MacQuarrie is considered by some to be the best outdoor writer, certainly of his time, and possibly ever. This trilogy is a collection of hunting and fishing essays from the 1930s and 1940s. MacQuarrie has a gift for the written word that I've never seen before. His passion for fly-fishing, duck and grouse hunting, and being out-of-doors is evident in every story.

• *The Last River Rat: Kenny Salwey's Life in the Wild*, by J. Scott Bestul and Kenny Salwey. Kenny

The Idea Exchange...

compiled by Jessica Schmidt
DNR Northeast Region

13

Does your community or organization have an idea, project or information that may be beneficial to others? Please let your regional urban forestry coordinator know. We will print as many of these as we can. If you see ideas you like here, give the contact person a call. They may be able to help you in your urban forestry efforts.

2003 Residential Tree Power Incentive Program

The city of Stoughton Municipal Utilities is offering cash incentives for planting shade trees to conserve energy. Stoughton Municipal Utilities customers may be eligible for up to $50 per qualifying tree if they follow the eligibility guidelines. The purchase of each properly planted, qualifying tree is eligible for 50 percent of the purchase price. There is a limit of three incentives per household. The shade trees must meet the following criteria: species should be maple, linden, white ash or green ash (or other approved variety), nursery-grade stock, potential height of at least 30 feet when mature, caliper of 1¼ inches at the time of planting, planted in a location that provides significant shading to the home, and planted away from underground and overhead utilities. This program is offered on a first-come, first-served basis until allocated funds are spent. The deadline for applications is October 31, 2003. For more information or an application visit www.stoughtonutilities.com or call 608-873-3379 ext. 20.

Village of Hartland Receives Award

The village of Hartland has been selected as the recipient of the 2003 Innovation Award for small governmental units by the Public Policy Forum. The village received this award for their Web-based Geographic Information System program, which includes a street, park and municipal property GIS inventory and cemetery records. The GIS tree inventory portion of this project was funded in part with a DNR Urban Forestry grant. Congratulations to the village of Hartland for receiving this honor!

Seattle Couple Pays Large Tree-related Fine

A Bellevue, Washington, couple has agreed to pay the city $150,000 and publicly apologize for cutting 26 trees along a public trail, hoping to enhance the view from their hillside home. The couple must also put in 32 hours to "personally assist in restoration efforts" and admit to "unlawful cutting on city property." King County prosecutors declined to file criminal charges against the couple, saying civil penalties were adequate and would require the couple to pay a stiffer fine for what they did. Last June, the couple hired landscapers to top and severely prune 26 trees along a trail on park property the city owns. An arborist valued the lost evergreen and deciduous trees at $50,000 to $70,000.

Research News You Can Use

The USDA Forest Service Center for Urban Forest Research at the University of California–Davis conducts research that demonstrates new ways that trees add value to communities, converting results into financial terms to stimulate more investment in trees. The center produces an electronic quarterly newsletter that discusses current research findings and other events at the center. The April 2003 issue contains an informative article on how research findings helped save one municipal urban forestry program from significant budget cuts. Visit the center's Web site at http://wcufre.ucdavis.edu/.

Salwey is the one of the last of a dying breed of men who lives off the bounty he finds in the backwaters of the Mississippi River. Working its way through a calendar year, each chapter of the book is divided into one half in which Salwey shares his "living off the land" skills and knowledge with co-author Bestul and a second half in which he relates a story from his years on the river.

• *There's a Hair in my Dirt! A Worm's Story*, by Gary Larson. Most people know Gary Larson from his famous *The Far Side* cartoons. *There's a Hair in my Dirt* continues in that vein. This short story about a worm being told a story by his father is illustrated in a manner that will be familiar to *The Far Side* fans. This book makes my list because the story told by the worm is about a woman who is ignorant about nature and natural systems. Larson uses his typical off-the-wall humor to illustrate principles of natural systems. For those who are well versed in these ideas, Larson offers a new viewpoint. For those who have not been exposed to these ideas, this offers a good, fun introduction. A sign of the book's respectability is that its foreword is written by noted biologist E.O. Wilson.

Council News:

We Are the Champions

by Jeff Edgar, Chair
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

Council Chair Jeff Edgar

Photo by Silver Creek Nurseries

The future direction of the urban forestry council was the main topic of discussion at the last council meeting, which was held at the beautiful Pierce Park in Appleton. Council members sifted through about 150 action items to help advise DNR with urban forestry matters. If I were to list all the items we considered, it would take an entire newsletter to contain. Let's just say we're working on how best we can fulfill our purpose for the next five years. We'll talk more about that in future articles.

This probably dates me, but I've been a fan of the rock band "Queen," since they became famous back in the '70s. I'm sure most of you have heard the song, "We Are the Champions." It's played everywhere—in ads on TV, during football games, on the radio and, of course, on your 8-track stereo. For some reason this song has been rolling around in my head for the last several weeks. It's beginning to bug me! It must be a sign! I just have to use this in a title somewhere. Hmmm… where better than in this newsletter!

Several state legislators have stepped forward as unsolicited champions of urban forestry. During a state budget meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance earlier this year, a bipartisan group of legislators spoke and voted in favor of allocating more money for urban forestry. Unfortunately the increase was not passed. But there were six legislators that stood up and voiced their support for urban forestry. The urban forestry council will be officially thanking co-chairs Sen. Alberta Darling (R–River Hills) and Rep. Dean Kaufert (R–Neenah) and members Sen. Gwendolynne Moore (D–Milwaukee), Sen. Russell Decker (D–Schofield), Rep. Spencer Coggs (D–Milwaukee) and Rep. Dan Schooff (D–Beloit) for the stance they took in support of urban forestry in Wisconsin. I urge you to contact these people and also thank them for their support. After the October urban forestry council meeting in Madison, several of the council members will visit with their local legislators and ask them to be champions of urban forestry. You, too, can take some time to educate your local repre-

continued on page 15

UF Council Creates New Award, Seeks Nominations

The Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council has established a new category in its annual award program. **Innovations in Urban Forestry** is awarded by the council in recognition of a community, individual, association or organization exhibiting outstanding innovations in the development and enhancement of their urban forestry projects or programs. This award recognizes the creativity, commitment and success of urban forestry efforts. Through these innovations, the betterment of the urban forest, its value and benefits have resulted within the community and for its residents.

This new Innovations award is in addition to the existing three award categories presented by the council. The **Distinguished Service Award** recognizes individuals for their outstanding contributions to urban forestry in Wisconsin. The **Project Partnership Award** recognizes outstanding projects that have developed new partnerships in urban forestry. Finally, the **Long-term Partnership Award** recognizes the work of groups that have established long-term working partnerships that provide new means of providing service to the urban forest.

Council Invites Nominations

The council invites readers to submit nominations for these four distinguished urban forestry awards for 2004. Nominations should include:

- name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of the individual/organization being nominated
- project name, if applicable
- name(s), address(es) and phone number(s) of persons to be contacted regarding the nomination
- a description of the merits of the nominee or the achievements of the project or partnership; include goals/objectives of the project and detail the outcome or impact the action had on the community. Why do you believe this nominee is deserving of the award? Feel free to attach any supporting documents (news clippings, photos, letters, etc.) that strengthen the nomination.

Nominations should be sent to Kevin Hinckley, 316 Pond Street, Lodi, WI 53555. **Nomination deadline is December 15, 2003.** This year's awards will be presented at the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Conference in Green Bay on February 3, 2004.

If you would like more information, please contact your regional urban forestry coordinator (see p.16) or a member of the Wisconsin urban forestry council.

Urban Forestry Resources:

Invasive Species

compiled by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

Invasive Plants Web Sites

Find plant names, descriptions, color images, control recommendations and more by visiting these Web sites:

- The Nation's Invasive Species Information System – www.invasivespecies.gov/
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, plants database – http://plants.usda.gov/ (Under "Plant Topics," click on "Invasive and Noxious")
- USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region, Non-native Invasive Species – www.fs.fed.us/r9/wildlife/nnis/
- The Nature Conservancy, Wildland Invasive Species Team – http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/ The site features a 200-page *Weed Control Methods Handbook*
- Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin – www.uwex.edu/ces/ipaw/
- Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Invasive Species page – www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/
- The (Minnesota) Tree Trust's buckthorn control guidebook – www.ci.stpaul.mn.us/depts/parks/environment/buckthorn/buckthorn_index.htm

Books about Invasive Plants

For further reading, try these titles:

- *Alien Invasion: America's Battle with Non-native Animals and Plants*, Robert Devine, National Geographic Society, 1998.
- *The Ecology of Invasions by Plants and Animals*, Charles S. Elton, Chapman & Hall, 1958. This is the book that many credit with first calling scientific attention to the issue of invasiveness. After 45 years it still commands respect and is well worth reading.
- *Life Out of Bounds: Bioinvasion in a Borderless World*, Chris Bright, W.W. Norton & Co., 1998.
- *A Natural History of Exotics in America*, Janet Marinelli and John Randall, Brooklyn Botanic Garden Handbook, 1996.
- *Nature Out of Place: Biological Invasions in the Global Age*, Jason Van Driesche and Roy Van Driesche, Island Press, 2000.
- *A Plague of Rats and Rubbervines: The Growing Threat of Species Invasions*, Yvonne Baskin, Island Press, Washington, DC. 2002.
- *Tinkering with Eden: A Natural History of Exotics in America*, Kim Todd, W.W. Norton, 2001.

We Are the Champions

continued from page 14

sentatives and senators on the benefits of urban forestry. If you need help with a list of key points, please contact Dick Rideout at 608-267-0843 or any member of the urban forestry council. The more these folks hear about the good we do, the better our programs become in this state.

So let's recap the list of urban forestry champions. We have the urban forestry council, DNR, several legislators, municipal employees, trade organizations, teachers, students and countless citizen volunteers. The list is growing every day! Chances are if you are reading this newsletter, you also have an interest in urban forestry, and you're probably in one of these champion groups. (Sorry if I missed your group.) **We are** the *Champions* of urban forestry.

Easing my guilt about getting this article out might help get the "We Are the Champions" song out of my head. What's the next song that will get stuck in my head? Hopefully not "Copacabana!!" How can you write something on urban forestry around that?? Until next time…

From page 7.

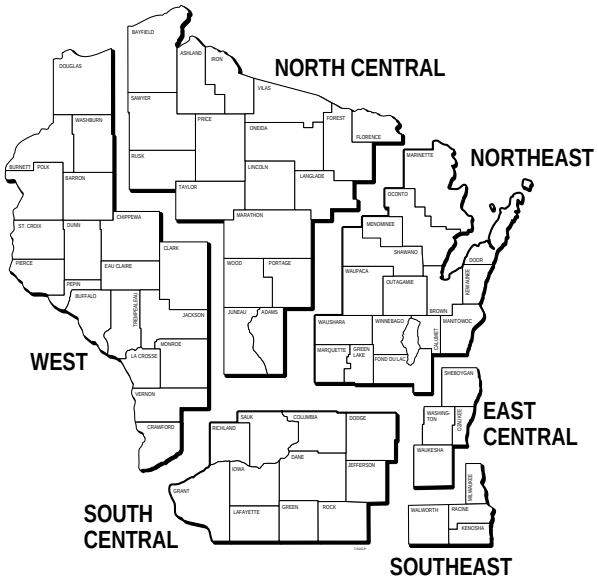
What Damaged This Tree?

Photo by Deb Logan Nelson, Blue Sky Tree Care

Answer: A cement cutout with too much blacktop and not enough soil.

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

Wisconsin DNR Urban and Community Forestry Contacts



World Wide Web Site: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/uf/

West

Cindy Casey
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
1300 West Clairmont Ave.
Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702
Phone: (715) 839-1606
Fax: (715) 839-6076
e-mail:Cynthia.Casey-Widstrand@dnr.state.wi.us

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@dnr.state.wi.us

South Central

Rick Wojciak
Regional Forestry Leader
3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Fitchburg, WI 53711
Phone: (608) 273-5957
Fax: (608) 275-3236
e-mail: Richard.Wojciak@dnr.state.wi.us

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@dnr.state.wi.us

Northeast

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

Southeast and East Central

Kim Sebastian
Regional Urban Forestry Coord.
2300 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 263-8602
Fax: (414) 263-8661
e-mail: Kim.Sebastian@dnr.state.wi.us

SERVICE TO PEOPLE AND THEIR RESOURCE
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
SINCE 1904

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests
A Quarterly Newsletter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Division

P.O. Box 7921, Madison WI 53707

Address Service requested

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