



# Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

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

## Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council 2007 Report

Photo: Ian Brown



Ken Ottman, Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council chair

In December 2007, the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council (WUFC) presented its first report to the Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank and State Forester Paul DeLong. This comprehensive document focuses on

current issues and provides recommendations on how best to ensure sustainability of Wisconsin's urban forest resource, a place where 80% of Wisconsin's residents reside.

I encourage each of you to review the following executive summary to become a better informed advocate of urban forestry in Wisconsin. Share it with those you work with. Share it with local decision makers and neighbors. Begin conversations regarding what federal and state roles should be and most importantly what you and your community should be doing. For the entire report visit [www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/UF/council/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/UF/council/) or contact your regional urban forestry coordinator (see back page).

Your comments and efforts are important and appreciated. Join us in raising the voice of Wisconsin urban and community forestry! For a list of WUFC members please see page 8. Look for future newsletters regarding how the report and recommendations are progressing.

I would like to recognize and thank the USDA Forest Service for the investment of federal resources in urban forestry research, staff support and most importantly the completion of the pilot study to inventory Wisconsin's urban forests which has provided critical resource data for this report. I also wish to acknowledge and thank WUFC members and DNR staff for the hours of time invested in researching the issues, engaging stakeholders in conversations and attending meetings which were needed to achieve this comprehensive report. Thank you for representing the voice of Wisconsin urban forestry.

Ken Ottman, Chair  
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

### Executive Summary

More than at any other time in the history of the urban forestry program, Wisconsin communities are facing both difficult challenges and incredible opportunities. In response, the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council has amplified the voice of urban forestry by strengthening strategic alliances and engaging stakeholders in critical conversation on the issues facing Wisconsin.

### Issues

- Federal budget cuts threaten urban forest management. The President's 2008 budget includes a 39% cut in urban forestry funding and the Forest Service's State & Private Forestry redesign is scheduled to cut base funding to states by 65% over the next 5 years. This will eliminate 7 urban forestry LTE staff, reducing services and compromising the ability to compete for future federal dollars.
- Emerald ash borer threatens 5.2 million ash trees within Wisconsin's urban forests. Replacement could cost communities more than \$1.5 billion.
- Our tree canopy cover is only 14% and lacks diversity. The average canopy cover provided by Wisconsin's 26.9 million community trees is significantly below the 40% recommended by American Forests.
- Wisconsin's urban forests annually provide over \$64 million in environmental services including carbon sequestration, air pollution mitigation, and energy savings which could be an effective tool to help address climate change and energy independence.

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"Like the aging of a familiar face, the decline in city trees has been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible."

—U.S. News and World Report



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### Community Profile:

Tree City USA:  
26 Years  
Population: 65,510  
Street & Park Trees:  
11,000  
Number of Parks: 32  
Municipal  
Cemeteries: 2  
Municipal Golf  
Course: 1

### Program Profile

Staff: city forester,  
arborist crew leader,  
arborist, urban  
forestry technician,  
horticulturist  
Budget: \$271,731

## Community Profile:

### City of Oshkosh

by Bill Sturm, Landscape Operations Manager/Forester  
City of Oshkosh

Settlement of the area now known as the city of Oshkosh began shortly after the Menomonee Indians ceded land to the United States government in 1836. The year 1846 was a watershed in the development of the city as the county population grew from 732 to 2787. Settlers moved into the area to take advantage of the river and the nearby immense pine forests to the north and west. In 1853, Oshkosh was officially incorporated as a city. The city's lumber industry flourished because of its proximity to high-quality timber. In 1874 sawmill activity peaked with 47 sawmills and 15 shingle mills in operation. Soon after, production began to decline as a result of extensive clearing and higher transportation costs. The last log drive was held on the Fox River in 1911. Many of Oshkosh's historic homes show evidence of a deep appreciation for wood and wood products by their builders through the extensive use of finely crafted architectural millwork and other high-quality wood products in these structures.

The city of Oshkosh is located on both the Fox River and Lake Winnebago which provides excellent fishing and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. The Lake Winnebago system is the largest inland lake-sturgeon fishery in North America, and shantytowns appear each winter on the ice as fishermen and women attempt to spear these enormous fish. Many of the city's 32 park properties lie on the water's edge and provide fishing and recreational boating access from several municipally operated launches. Oshkosh is also home to the Experimental Aircraft Association which brings in visitors from around the



Photo: City of Oshkosh

City of Oshkosh is located on both the Fox River and Lake Winnebago.

world annually to take part in AirVenture, the largest aviation event on the planet.

The City of Oshkosh Forestry Division was formed as part of the parks department in 1969 in response to the extensive losses to Dutch elm disease. Tree City USA status has been maintained for over 26 years. Today, the division maintains approximately 11,000 trees in the parks, city owned properties and along the public right-of-way with a team of four ISA certified arborists. The division also manages the horticultural program for the city and installs landscaping and flower beds throughout the park system.

In 1999, the forestry division in cooperation with the Oshkosh Southwest Rotary developed a commemorative tree program for the placement of trees in the parks and on other city properties. To date, almost 200 ball and burlap trees have been placed, with donors in 2006 from as far away as New York City and San Francisco, taking the program coast to coast. The program has increased in popularity each year since its inception and has been very well received as a way

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

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Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

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

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

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# Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council Awards

by Laura Wyatt, Urban Forestry Council Liaison  
DNR Division of Forestry

The Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council is pleased to announce recipients of the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Awards given in recognition of outstanding efforts of individuals, organizations and communities that further urban forestry in Wisconsin. Each award winner will receive a recognition plaque and a tree to plant in their community. Individual award presentations will occur in the community of the recipient at an event of their choice. Special thanks to **McKay Nursery Company, Silver Creek Nurseries** and **Tillman Wholesale Growers** for donating trees.

## Distinguished Service—Harley McMillen

In recognition of leadership exhibited through the organization of Trees for Viola tree planting project and a community forestry program in response to devastating tornados of 2005. For more information on this effort view the summer newsletter issue, page 5, at [www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/UF/resources/Vol14No2.pdf](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/forestry/UF/resources/Vol14No2.pdf). Congratulations to the Village of Viola for becoming a Tree City USA!

## Elected Official Distinguished Service— Representative Mary Williams, 87th State Assembly District

In recognition of leadership in the passage of 2007 Wisconsin Act 13 that allows the DNR to expedite urban forestry grants following catastrophic storm damage in urban areas for which the governor has declared a state of emergency.

## Project Partnership—Town of Greenville and We Energies

Recognizes how one community merged the efforts of municipal volunteers and power company officials to landscape a power substation at the intersection of two busy highways. The tangible benefits include the conversion of a necessary eyesore into an environmental and aesthetic showcase.

## Innovations in Urban Forestry—

# 2009 Federal Budget Cuts Urban Forestry

The President's budget for 2009 was released and all State and Private Forestry programs contained within the USDA Forest Service's budget experienced big cuts. The Urban and Community Forestry program is scheduled for an 82% reduction resulting in a \$5 million budget. In the coming weeks, Alliance for Community Trees (ACT) will work with its partners in the Sustainable Urban Forests Coalition to develop a response and recommendations for the FY 2009 budget. For additional information visit their website <http://www.urbanforestcoalition.org/>.

Federal cuts at this level will severely cripple any national urban forest efforts and research. In Wisconsin the federal funding augments Wisconsin's core urban



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR

State Urban Forestry Coordinator Dick Rideout (left) and North Central Regional Urban Forestry Coordinator Don Kissinger congratulate Representative Mary Williams, 87<sup>th</sup> State Assembly District.

## Village of Clinton Volunteer Foresters

Recognizes and celebrates the ingenuity and spirit of the village of Clinton volunteer foresters in establishing and managing a community forestry program that preserves and advances forestry throughout the community with the active participation of residents of all ages.

Honorable mentions were awarded to the Horticulture Center at Boerner Botanic Garden, Green Man Wood Services, Village of Little Chute, City of Oconto and Village of Pound. 🌿

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Consider who you can nominate for an award! For information on the 2008 awards process visit the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/>

## Community Tree Profile:

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### Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*)

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

**Native To:** Central and eastern Canada, northeastern and Midwestern US, including Wisconsin. It has the largest native geographic range of any *Abies* in North America.

**Mature Height:** 45–70'

**Spread:** 20–25'

**Form:** Narrow, pyramidal when young, not as pyramidal as it ages; top of crown is spire-like

**Growth Rate:** Slow

**Foliage:** Evergreen leaves are needle-like, flat, borne singly, 1" long, soft and curve upward on the branch. Dark green, highly aromatic (when crushed), shiny needles are attached by suction cup-like discs directly to the branch leaving behind rounded needle scars. Needles have gray to whitish stomatal bands on the undersides (not as white underneath as Fraser fir needles). The apex (tip) of the needle is slightly notched.

**Buds and Stems:** Globular, small, blunt and resinous buds. Older stems are smooth, grayish; younger stems are pale yellowish green with soft, grayish hairs on the newer growth in spring.

**Fall Color:** None, evergreen species

**Cones:** Monoecious (separate male and female strobili borne on one tree), 2- to 4-inch-long resinous cones are dark violet changing to gray-brown at maturity. Cones are borne upright, directly on the upper side of the stems and disintegrate on the tree before ever reaching the ground. The central cone axis remains upright on the tree for

several years after the cone scales fall off.

**Bark:** Smooth, gray-green with numerous raised resin blisters on the trunk that are full of fragrant resin. Bark at the base of the tree becomes ridged with age.

**Site Requirements:** Requires a cool, acid, loamy to organic, moist, well-drained soil and high humidity. It is tolerant to full sun to partial shade. Young seedlings are very shade tolerant. Balsam fir is intolerant to heavy clay, compacted, high-pH soil, drought, road

salt, excessive heat and pollution.

**Hardiness Zone:** 3a

**Insect & Disease Problems:** Spruce budworm, balsam woolly adelgids, basal rot and root rot. Deer like to browse the foliage. Balsam fir is susceptible to late spring freeze injury.

**Suggested Applications:** Balsam fir does make a beautiful specimen tree in areas where the soil and moisture are conducive to its growth and survival. In general, fir trees are some of the most beautiful trees in landscapes with their soft, aromatic needles, dense, pyramidal form and branches that reach the ground surface. Balsam fir can also be used in groves, masses or as a screen and does make an excellent Christmas tree.

**Limitations:** Balsam fir is not suited for most residential or commercial landscapes due to its intolerance to poorly drained, heavy clay soils and drought sensitivity. It is sensitive to road salt.

**Comments:** Balsam fir is a beautiful, evergreen, non-invasive tree for landscaping in moist, loamy to organic soils, which are more common in northern Wisconsin. Low-maintenance tree when cultural requirements are met. Balsam fir is also an important nesting site for birds. Many bird species as well as squirrels eat the oil-rich, nutritious seeds.

**Common Cultivars, Selections or Related Species:** There are a few cultivars, some are not commercially available, but these are available:

*f. hudsonia*: dwarf shrub form, 1–2', mounded, dense form

'Nana': dwarf, small, globular, flat-topped shrub, 3' tall by 3' wide, deep green needles, very slow growing, good for rock gardens

*Abies × phanerolepis*: Canaan fir, hybrid of balsam fir and Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*). Used to be called *Abies balsamea* var. *phanerolepis*. Commonly grown Christmas tree species. Has upright, conical form, green needles with silvery blue undersides and more uniform growth pattern

#### References:

*Manual of Cultivated Conifers*, 1985, by Gerd Krüssmann, Timber Press, Portland, OR.

*Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses*, 5th ed. 1998, 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.

*The Right Tree Handbook*, 1991, by Harold Pellett,

*Continued on page 5*



Balsam fir



Balsam fir cones

Photo: Edward Hasselkus, Professor Emeritus, UW–Madison

Photo: Edward Hasselkus, Professor Emeritus, UW–Madison

# 7 Steps of Successful Tree Planting

Taken from "New Tree Planting"  
DNR PUB-FR-184-2005

**Step 1** Determine where the root collar is located within the root ball. The root collar is the place where the trunk tissue meets the root tissue.

**Step 2** Dig a planting space **two to three times wider** than the root ball, but **no deeper**. To determine proper planting depth, measure the distance from the bottom of the root ball to the root collar. To help the roots grow, widen the planting site by tilling or spading around the excavated area.



Photo: WI DNR

For information on tree selection and care view the entire brochure at: <http://dnr.state.wi.gov/forestry/publications/newtreeplanting.pdf>



Photo: WI DNR

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Photo: WI DNR

**Step 3** Before placing a tree in its planting space, remove all tags, ribbons, and trunk guard. Carefully roll the tree into its planting space. To avoid root damage, don't drag or lift the tree by the trunk. Gently guide the tree into the planting hole.

**Step 4** Remove twine, clip and fold back wire basket and trim burlap. If left on, this material can girdle the tree. **Note:** If planting a containerized tree remove the entire pot.

**Step 5** Carefully remove soil from the top of the root ball to expose the root collar. Check to see that the root collar is either level with or 1" to 2" above finished grade. Planting a tree too deep can kill it!

**Step 6** Back fill planting space with excavated soil. Water thoroughly to eliminate air pockets. Do not tamp!

**Step 7** Celebrate a job well done ... a properly planted tree!

## Balsam Fir, continued from page 4

Nancy Rose and Mervin Eisel, University of Minnesota Extension Service, St. Paul, MN.

*Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America*, 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 Univ. Press, Ames, IA. 🌿

## What Damaged This Tree?



Photo: Jeff Rec, WDNR

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!

### IMPORTANT

Call Before You Dig! — Contact Diggers Hotline:

1-800-242-8511

Turn to page 15 to find out...

## Notes from the Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic—Two Diseases to Watch For in 2008

by Brian D. Hudelson, Director  
UW–Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

When I first sat down to write this article, I thought it might be interesting to look back over the 2007 growing season to see what diseases were most prevalent. After perusing my records however, I decided to comment on two new tree-associated fungi that popped up on woody ornamentals in Wisconsin this past growing season.

**A new powdery mildew:** I realize that, in general, powdery mildews are nothing new. If you've ever grown a lilac, you're well aware of the white, powdery, leaf discoloration caused by powdery mildew fungi. What was new in 2007 in Wisconsin was a new powdery mildew on Norway maple. Matt Hanson, the UW–Extension Dodge County agriculture/horticulture agent, was the first to send me a sample of this disease. While most powdery mildew fungi tend to relatively evenly colonize the surface of infected leaves, the distinguishing characteristic of this new powdery mildew is that the causal fungus forms blotchy, white patches along the veins of the leaves. Glen Stanosz, forest pathologist at the UW–Madison, and Denise Smith, his technician, were instrumental in identifying the new powdery mildew fungus as *Sawadaea tulasnei*, a powdery mildew fungus native to Europe. This fungus had previously only been reported in the US in New York and Ohio. I have subsequently been sent three additional samples of this fungus, all on Norway maple. It is uncertain however if this pathogen will stay restricted to Norway maple or if it might become a problem on other maple species, and if so, how serious a problem it might be. If you see examples of this disease, feel free to send in a sample for verification (at no charge). I would like to get a better sense of the distribution of *Sawadaea tulasnei* in the state.



Powdery mildew of Norway maple

Photo: Matt Hanson, UWEX

**Stigmata needle cast (?):** The fungus *Stigmata lautii* (as well as other species of *Stigmata*) has recently been described in association with needle loss in spruce trees. The “?” after the name “*Stigmata* needle cast” is due to the fact that it is unclear whether *Stigmata* spp. are really pathogens. At this time, Koch's postulates have not been completed for these fungi. Koch's postulates are a series of steps one must take in order to definitively demonstrate that a particular pathogen causes a particular disease. Whether a pathogen or not, the presence of *Stigmata* on needles can make diagnosis of *Rhizosphaera* needle cast, a very common disease of spruce caused by the fungus *Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii*, more difficult. Both *Rhizosphaera* and *Stigmata* reproduce in needle stomates (the air exchange “holes” in the needles). Spores of *Rhizosphaera* are produced in spherical fruiting bodies (reproductive structures) called pycnidia that pop out of the stomates. Spores of *Stigmata* are produced on darkly colored hyphae (fungal threads) that radiate from the stomates. With both fungi, what one sees superficially are black dots where the stomates are located. Only under magnification (either a microscope or a good hand lens) can one tell whether pycnidia or spore-bearing hyphae (or even a combination of both) are present. Whether management of *Stigmata* is necessary is unclear at this time. For details on management of *Rhizosphaera* needle cast, see the University of Wisconsin Garden Facts fact sheet on this disease available at <http://wihort.uwex.edu/GardenFacts.html>.

Keep your eye out for new and unusual diseases. If you see anything that strikes you as odd, feel free to submit a sample to the Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic. Details on sample submission are available at <http://pddc.wisc.edu> 🌿

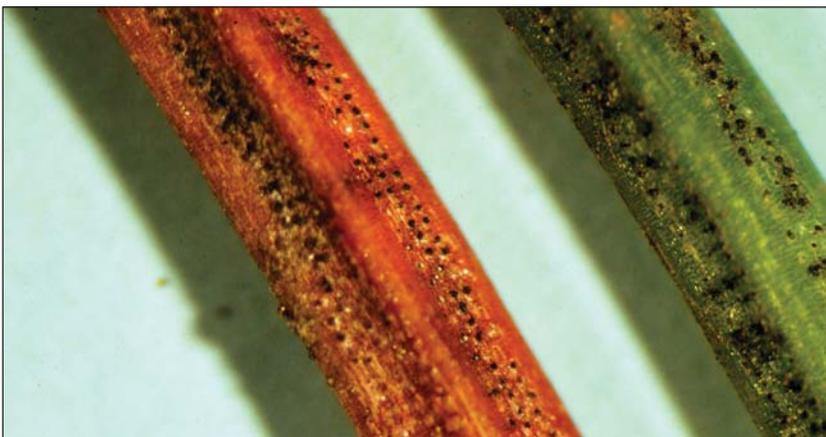


Photo: Brian D. Hudelson, UW Plant Clinic

*Rhizosphaera* needle cast

# Wisconsin DNR 2008 Urban Forestry Grant Awards Announced

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

Forty-two Wisconsin communities, tribal governments and nonprofit organizations are receiving grants totaling almost \$530,000 for urban and community forestry projects. The grant funding will support tree inventories and assessments, management plans, urban forest restoration projects, staff training, public education and other urban forestry efforts.

Communities were encouraged to apply for grants to bolster their preparedness for emerald ash borer. A number of communities will be utilizing grant funds to inventory their tree resource which is critical to early EAB planning efforts and forecasting budgets for labor, equipment, staff training and restoration. An inventory also provides the basic information on species composition which is necessary in planning and planting a diverse community forest.

## Urban Forestry Grant award recipients for 2008 are:

**Aldo Leopold Nature Center** (Nonprofit) \$11,477 — emerald ash borer education; Arbor Day; invasive species workshops

**Bayside** (Village) \$14,724 — tree maintenance

**Beloit** (City) \$25,000 — tree inventory and software

**Blue River** (Village) \$12,197 — tree planting; invasive species workshops; tree board development

**Friends of Boerner Botanical Gardens** (Nonprofit) \$18,352 — information/education brochures; tree planting demonstration area; Arbor Day; invasive species workshop/training

**Clinton** (Village) \$10,477 — EAB awareness; tree removal; tree planting; inventory; education

**Combined Locks** (Village) \$5,716 — tree inventory & management plan; invasive species management

**Dane** (County) \$10,000 — EAB management plan

**Deerfield** (Village) \$12,150 — tree inventory & management plan; tree pruning; tree removal

**Deforest** (Village) \$8,177 — tree inventory update; risk assessment & ash tree inventory

**Florence** (County) \$6,192 — invasive species education & awareness

**Fond du Lac** (City) \$6,869 — street tree inventory & staff training

**Forest Co. Potawatomi** (Tribe) \$25,000 — urban ash resource inventory & hazard tree evaluation

**Gardens of the Fox Cities, Inc.** (Nonprofit) \$25,000 — creating a living classroom for community education in urban forestry

**Gilman** (Village) \$1,316 — urban forestry and emerald ash borer education; staff training

**Green Bay** (City) \$14,492 — street tree inventory for emerald ash borer management

**Greening Milwaukee** (Nonprofit) \$25,000 — preparing and informing property owners about emerald ash borer and other invasive species

**Greenville** (Town) \$12,670 — emerald ash borer plan; youth council & education

**Friends of Kishwaukee Nature Conservancy** (Nonprofit) \$10,080 — tree inventory & management plan; information/education workshop; staff training

**La Crosse** (City) \$10,492 — emerald ash borer detection survey/ash tree peeling; sidewalk reconstruction plan to prevent tree damage; rain garden

**Lake Geneva** (City) \$8,045 — GIS tree inventory re-inspection & update; invasive species management plan

**Lisbon Avenue Neighborhood Development** (Nonprofit) \$1,751 — urban forestry & environmental service learning

**Livingston** (Village) \$4,395 — information/education brochures; tree removal; tree planting; tree inventory

**Madison** (City) \$22,365 — emerald ash borer preparation & Arbor Day

**Manitowoc** (City) \$25,000 — park tree inventory

**Marshfield** (City) \$18,000 — urban forestry preparedness plan; tree inventory

**Mequon** (City) \$10,000 — ash tree canopy mapping using satellite imagery

**Milwaukee** (City) \$25,000 — emerald ash borer information/education signage; tree inventory

**Milwaukee** (County) \$14,353 — emerald ash borer preparedness planning; invasive species management plan; tree inventory; tree nursery

**Oconto** (City) \$4,405 — tree inventory & management plan; Arbor Day; invasive species management

**Oshkosh** (City) \$5,194 — park tree inventory; EAB response plan

**Ozaukee Washington Land Trust** (Nonprofit) \$20,212 — forest management plan; volunteer training; public relations

**Sauk** (County) \$5,660 — tree pruning & maintenance; tree removal; tree planting; tree inventory; invasive species management plan

**Saukville** (Village) \$3,375 — GIS-based tree inventory

**Shorewood Hills** (Village) \$4,236 — emerald ash borer readiness plan implementation and education

**Sparta** (City) \$24,413 — emerald ash borer preparation; ash tree inventory & EAB management plan; EAB detection survey/ash tree peeling; boulevard tree planting, pruning & removal

**Stoughton** (City) \$13,000 — emerald ash borer readiness plan; information/education brochures; staff training

**Superior** (City) \$8,750 — urban forestry strategic plan update; EAB awareness

**Friends of Troy Gardens** (Nonprofit) \$25,000 — Troy Gardens natural areas learning community project

**Unity** (Village) \$3,873 — beautification and education project; site preparation & tree planting; staff training

**West Allis** (City) \$13,981 — inventory update and ash street tree mapping

**Weston** (Village) \$3,506 — tree inventory; tree ordinance; EAB preparedness plan 🌿

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To learn more about the Urban Forestry grant program, visit our website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/grants/>, or contact Candice Sovinski, 608-267-3775, [candice.sovinski@wisconsin.gov](mailto:candice.sovinski@wisconsin.gov).

# Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

The purpose of the council is to advise the Wisconsin state forester and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the best ways to preserve, protect, expand and improve Wisconsin's urban and community forest resources, as authorized by Wisconsin statute 15.04(1)(C).

## Officers

**Mr. Kenneth Ottman, Chair**  
Forester—City of Milwaukee,  
representing the Wisconsin Council  
on Forestry

**Mr. Les Werner, Vice-chair**  
UW-Stevens Point

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**Mr. Ronald Zimmer**  
Associate Dean Mid-State  
Technical College

## Ex-officio Members

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USDA Forest Service Urban  
Forestry

**Mr. Richard Rideout**  
State Urban Forestry Coordinator,  
DNR

**Ms. Laura Wyatt**  
Urban Forestry Council Liaison,  
DNR 



## Coming Events

**March 25–26, 2008—Minnesota Shade Tree Short Course**, Bethel University, Arden Hills, MN. Contact Heather Dorr, University of Minnesota, [cceconf3@umn.edu](mailto:cceconf3@umn.edu).

**April 7–9, 2008—Trees & Utilities National Conference**, Wyndham Orlando Resort, Orlando, FL. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or [conferences@arborday.org](mailto:conferences@arborday.org).

**April 17, 2008—Harvesting Urban Timber webcast**, 11:00AM (EST), USDA Forest Service, Wood Education and Resource Center. Visit [www.na.fs.fed.us/werc/events.shtm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/werc/events.shtm).

**April 19 & 20, 2008—In Celebration of Trees**, Whitnall Park, Milwaukee. Visit [www.boernerbotanicalgardens.org](http://www.boernerbotanicalgardens.org) or call 414-525-5601.

**April 30, 2008—Electrical Hazards Awareness Program (EHAP)**, Mid-State Technical College, Wisconsin Rapids, WI. Contact Bob McFadyen, [bob.mcfadyen@mstc.edu](mailto:bob.mcfadyen@mstc.edu), 715-422-5647, or contact TCIA, 800-733-2622, [www.TCIA.org](http://www.TCIA.org).

**May 13–14, 2008—Hazard Trees and Trees, People & the Law**, Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or [conferences@arborday.org](mailto:conferences@arborday.org).

**May 13–15, 2008—SmallWood 2008 and Bioenergy & Wood Products joint conference**, Monona Terrace, Madison, WI. Contact 608-231-1361, ext. 208, [conferences@forestprod.org](mailto:conferences@forestprod.org) or visit [www.forestprod.org](http://www.forestprod.org).

## Urban Forest Insect Pests:

# Cicadas

by Linda Williams, Forest Health Specialist  
DNR Northeast Region

Cicadas are flying, plant-sucking insects in the family Cicadidae. Adult cicadas are large insects with prominent wide-set eyes, short antennae and clear wings held in a roof-like fashion over the abdomen. Most adults spend their days in trees or bushes and are rarely seen or captured. They are best known for the loud buzzing sounds which the males make using special structures on their abdomen called tymbals; these sounds are different for each species of cicada.

Cicadas have multi-year lifecycles, spending 2 to 17 years underground as a nymph before emerging as an adult. Cicada adults live only a short time, just 2 to 6 weeks, and focus on finding a mate. After mating the female cicada will insert her eggs into the bark and twigs of trees and shrubs. Later in the season the eggs hatch and the tiny nymphs drop to the ground, burrow underground, and begin feeding on roots. They will continue feeding for 2 to 17 years, depending on their species.

There are two categories of cicadas, the annual cicada and the periodical cicada. The most prominent difference between the two is that annual cicadas are not developmentally synchronized and some emerge each year, whereas the periodical cicadas are developmentally synchronized and entire broods, covering large geographic areas, will all emerge during the same year. Periodical cicadas are further separated into 13-year and 17-year cicadas and each is given a brood number, which allows scientists to track when and where they emerge. Brood XIII is the only periodical cicada brood with a range that extends into Wisconsin. Cicadas are harmless to people. They don't bite, sting

or attack. They are not poisonous and can be eaten if you have the desire to try them. But cicadas can do significant damage to trees and shrubs when they emerge in large numbers. The process of egg laying, when the female inserts her egg into the twig, causes twigs to split, wither and die. Heavy feeding by adults can also cause twig mortality. Mature trees usually withstand this amount of damage but young trees may be severely affected.

Control of cicadas and their damage usually entails physically barring them from the plants of concern. Covering trees and shrubs with a mesh, such as cheesecloth or other netting, will keep the adults from feeding on plants or laying eggs on them. Physical barriers should be put in place when you begin to see the adults emerging and are usually only necessary when you know a large brood of periodical cicadas will be emerging. Another option is to delay planting new trees if you know that a brood will be emerging in your area. Brood XIII emerged in southern Wisconsin during the summer of 2007, so Wisconsinites now have another 17 years before they'll have to worry about the problems created from the mass emergence of periodical cicadas. 🌿



Annual cicada

Photo: Linda Williams, WDNR

**May 28–30, 2008—2008 National Conference on Urban Ecosystems, “Nature & the Network: Building a New Framework for People and Nature to Work Together,”** Orlando, FL. Contact American Forests, 202-737-1944, x238, [kcantrell@amfor.org](mailto:kcantrell@amfor.org) or visit [www.americanforests.org/conference/](http://www.americanforests.org/conference/).

**July 26–30, 2008—84<sup>th</sup> Annual ISA Conference & Trade Show,** St. Louis, MO. Visit [www.isa-arbor.com](http://www.isa-arbor.com).

**July 26–30, 2008—American Phytopathological Society annual meeting,** Minneapolis Convention Center, Minneapolis, MN. Contact the American Phytopathological Society, 651-454-7250 or [www.apsnet.org/meetings/calendar.asp](http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/calendar.asp).

**October 12–15, 2008—SMA Conference & Trade Show, “The Future of Urban Forestry—It’s More than Trees,”** Marriott San Diego Mission Valley, San Diego, CA. Visit [www.urban-forestry.com/mc/page.do](http://www.urban-forestry.com/mc/page.do).

**November 4–5, 2008—Illinois Arborist Association 26th Annual Conference and Trade Show,** Holiday Inn, Tinley Park, IL. Contact the Illinois Arborist Association, 877-617-8887 or [www.illinoisarborist.org/calendar.htm](http://www.illinoisarborist.org/calendar.htm).

**November 12–15, 2008—2008 TCI Expo,** Milwaukee, WI. Visit [www.treecareindustry.org/index.aspx](http://www.treecareindustry.org/index.aspx) 🌿

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

## Certification Profile:

# Certification, Accreditation, Licensing, Registration—What Does it All Mean?

*There is a veritable maze of programs in urban forestry and the green industry that certify skills of individuals, accredit organizations and register or license professionals. They are all designed to set minimum standards, provide recognition and assist consumers, be they property owners, governments, employers, potential employees or students, in making a decision on who to choose for something. But what do they all mean and how can you use them to meet your goals?*

*The following article is the first in a series that will describe the myriad of programs that are out there and how they can help you manage your urban forest. In subsequent issues we will introduce you to the certification, accreditation and registration programs for organizations such as International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Tree City USA (TCUSA), Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA), Society of Municipal Arborists (SMA), Society of American Foresters (SAF), American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA), American Nursery & Landscape Association (ANLA), American Planning Association (APA) and more.*

*Dick Rideout, State Urban Forestry Coordinator*



## Consulting Arborist

*by Logan Nelson, ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist  
& ISA Certified Arborist  
Blue Sky Tree Care*

A consulting arborist is one who specializes in one or more areas of arboriculture and is hired to communicate his or her substantiated professional opinions based on technical knowledge, professional experience and industry research.

Many consulting arborists are members of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. As the industry's only professional organization focused solely on arboricultural consulting, ASCA requires its members to uphold extremely high standards.

To be considered for membership in ASCA, a consulting arborist must meet the following criteria:

- **Experience:** at least five years experience in arboriculture

**AND**

- **Education:** a four-year degree in arboriculture or a closely related field such as urban forestry, forestry, horticulture, plant pathology, entomology or plant biology

**OR**

- at least 240 approved continuing education units (CEUs)

**OR**

- achieved Board Certified Master Arborist standing

ASCA is also committed to assisting consulting arborists with development of knowledge and skills as industry leaders. Members are required to participate in continuing education that results in 30 CEUs every two years, ensuring that their professional training keeps them current on arboricultural issues.

Members also take great pride in the ethical and professional codes in ASCA's Standards of Professional Practice to which they must adhere as part of their membership.

Hence, ASCA members are recognized for their demonstrated ability to provide diagnostic, appraisal, evaluation, expert witness and other arboricultural consulting services to their clients, such as:

- guidance for long-term landscape planning for placement and maintenance of trees and their surroundings
- inspections and diagnoses for the health and structural risk of trees
- planning and implementation of tree preservation plans
- training and education for other arborists and the public
- appraisals of tree value
- investigations and expert witness testimony in cases involving damage or injury related to trees

Many ASCA consulting arborists elect to take their membership one step further by working to attain the additional status of Registered Consulting Arborist. An RCA must meet stringent requirements for technical education and experience, successfully complete the requirements of ASCA's rigorous Consulting Academy program, and produce a series of consulting reports that meet strict professional review standards.

There is neither a higher authority nor a more objective voice in the arboricultural professional than an RCA on matters involving the legal, environmental and aesthetic considerations of trees and plants. Those who earn the RCA designation are routinely called upon for expert testimony, damage assessment and

*Continued on page 12*

## Project Profile:

# Expanded Arbor Day a Win–Win for Campus Group and City

by Megan Sedahl and Meaghan Davis  
Public Relations Student Society of America members

For Arbor Day 2007, the Stevens Point forestry department wanted to utilize the preexisting public support of Arbor Day as a platform for spreading awareness of other forestry issues throughout the community. Stevens Point City Forester Todd Ernster, a 1988 graduate of University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point, called upon the UWSP chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America for assistance with the task.

PRSSA is a national student-run organization with ties to its professional parent organization, the Public Relations Society of America. There are 284 PRSSA chapters spread across 45 states, with three chapters in Wisconsin, at UWSP, UW–Eau Claire and UW–Madison.

Every year the Stevens Point forestry department holds a tree planting ceremony in celebration of Arbor Day. With the efforts of PRSSA, the forestry department was able to capitalize on the festivities and use the exposure as an opportunity for public education.

Ernster expressed the need to educate the public regarding proper planting, mulching, pruning and the economic benefits of trees. From that information, PRSSA developed a media-focused campaign. PRSSA constructed a series of five articles which were featured the week of Arbor Day on the *Stevens Point Journal* Web site. Each article educated its readers on one of the issues brought forth. Since the articles were written by PRSSA members, and not someone from within the forestry department, the use of jargon and complicated explanations was eliminated. The outsourced product provided a reader-friendly, question–answer format.

To enhance the traditional Arbor Day tree planting ceremony, PRSSA implemented event planning skills to create increased media and community interest. The ceremony was attended by Stevens Point Mayor Andrew Halverson, DNR Urban and Community Forestry Coordinator Don Kissinger, Stevens Point



Public Relations Student Society of America student members Devon Schobert (center) and Megan Sedahl (right) present seedlings to Stevens Point students.

City Forester Todd Ernster, community members, two newspaper reporters and a television news crew. A local fifth grade class from Washington Elementary was chosen to participate in the tree planting ceremony and competed in an essay contest. The students were asked to write an essay entitled, “A World without Trees.” The winning essay was voted on by members of PRSSA and was featured in the *Stevens Point Journal* on Arbor Day. At the end of the ceremony, each student was sent home with a tree sapling provided by the Stevens Point Forestry Department and a pamphlet developed by PRSSA filled with fun tree facts, activities and tips for caring for their new tree.

Partnerships between community and student organizations, like the Stevens Point Forestry Department and PRSSA, are mutually beneficial. Student organizations are willing and eager to gain real-world experience and offer fresh ideas at no cost. For more information about PRSSA and nearby chapters, visit [www.prssa.org](http://www.prssa.org).

*Editor Note:* For an electronic copy of the Arbor Day brochure send your request to Todd Ernster, Stevens Point City Forester, at [Ternster@stevenspoint.com](mailto:Ternster@stevenspoint.com) 🌿

**WI Urban Forestry Council Report, continued from page 1**

- Wisconsin's urban forestry grant program is not meeting the state's needs, funding only 56% of requests in 2007, not addressing the needs of the largest communities, discouraging the entry-level communities and providing no additional funding for recently enacted emergency storm response grants.

**Future Direction**

Based on these issues and data from Wisconsin's recent pilot urban forest inventory, the council has identified the following strategic directions for Wisconsin:

- Manage the trees we have—Maintaining the health and safety of existing trees will increase their benefits. Building sustainable programs to manage forest health and longevity is critical to sustaining these benefits through time.
- Plant more trees—Wisconsin could nearly triple the services provided by its urban trees if communities reached the 40% canopy goal, helping the state address greenhouse gas emissions and energy independence.
- Increase biodiversity—Ash and maple make up over 43% of Wisconsin's urban forest. This has set communities up for catastrophic loss to exotic diseases and insects. Planting a diverse population is essential to a sustainable resource.
- Facilitate partnerships and collaboration—DNR Forestry's role as a convener and facilitator is critical. Investment in the DNR Urban Forestry program is necessary and can leverage large-scale public benefits.

**Recommendations**

Embracing this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to address challenges and empower Wisconsin to maximize benefits and services provided by community trees, the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council proposes the Wisconsin Community Canopy Initiative—20 Million by 2020.

This initiative will increase the tree canopy cover in Wisconsin cities, villages and urban towns by adding 20 million urban trees over the next 13 years and preserving the 27 million existing trees, creating a resilient, diverse urban forest that provides maximum environmental, social and economic services to the residents of Wisconsin.

With only 15% of the urban forest on public property, success will require participation among governments, schools, businesses, foundations, nonprofits and private citizens.

Over 62% of the mil tax revenues that fund DNR Forestry come from Wisconsin's cities and villages. However, only 2% of Forestry's expenditures are for urban forestry. While it is clear that all Wisconsin residents benefit from the primary and secondary products of traditional forests, it is also clear that Wisconsin's 4+ million community residents benefit directly from our urban forests. Current funding for urban forestry is inadequate relative to the large impact of this resource. The council recommends that the DNR increase funding from the Forestry Account to sustainably manage Wisconsin's urban forest ecosystems where the vast majority of our population lives and conducts business.

For the state to play an effective role, the DNR must expand its ability to facilitate urban forestry collaboration with sustainable program staff and funding. It must:

- Convert existing unsustainable, federally-funded LTE staff to state-funded full-time staff
- Increase the urban forestry grant program by \$1.47 million annually to provide necessary incentives to local governments and nonprofits
- Institute a continuous urban forest inventory and canopy analysis to set resource goals, identify new threats, measure initiative results and quantify benefits to the public
- Provide an additional \$515,000 annually for contracts and cooperative agreements with private and public partners to provide technical assistance, outreach, education and research. Wisconsin has a rich forestry tradition and is seen as a worldwide leader. The threats facing Wisconsin's young and growing urban forests are real. The benefits have been quantified. The goal has been set. In Wisconsin's "forward" tradition, the state must provide the leadership and investment to leverage additional public and private resources that support a resilient urban forest for the benefit of Wisconsin's residents. 🌿

**Certification Profile, continued from page 10**

appraisal, municipal and commercial landscape planning and development, tree preservation, risk assessment and other situations requiring expert knowledge and experience in the arboricultural industry.

Finally, ASCA also provides a service, *ASCA the Expert*, in which the public can submit questions and receive advice from ASCA member experts.

For more information and/or a directory of ASCA members and registered consulting arborists, visit the ASCA website at [www.asca-consultants.org](http://www.asca-consultants.org) or call 301-947-0483. 🌿

**City of Oshkosh**, *continued from page 2*

to create a living memorial.

In 2005, The “Oshkosh Blooms” Adopt a Flower Bed program was developed to seek private funds to assist in making enhancements to the horticultural program, and it has since facilitated many improvements in the design and maintainability of these features throughout the city.

Also in 2005, an assessment of several large white ash and bur oak that were dead and standing within the parks resulted in an effort to reclaim the wood for lumber. The trees were felled during the winter months and sawn for use in several park construction projects. Approximately 6000 board feet of high-quality lumber were used in the creation of a rustic fur trapper’s cabin at the Menomonee Park Zoo that is used for viewing the elk and black bear exhibits.

In 2006, a GIS based street tree inventory was completed, with further work now underway to complete a park and associated properties tree inventory. The tree inventory database has been an invaluable aid in tracking and monitoring the trees that the division manages. Information from these surveys will also be used to facilitate an emerald ash borer response plan to effectively mitigate an EAB infestation.

Also in 2006, a municipal tree nursery was developed to more effectively manage tree replacement efforts. A devastating wind storm occurred in 2001 which severely damaged or destroyed vast numbers of trees within the city. Following the storm, the Releaf Oshkosh program was developed with the assistance of the Oshkosh Southwest Rotary to specifically address the replacement of trees lost in the parks. Today, due to the success of the Releaf Oshkosh tree planting program and a 2006 DNR Urban Forestry Grant, municipal nursery efforts have been expanded to further the stocking of the many street trees that were lost in the community. Additionally, efforts to stock street trees has been undertaken through the Releaf Oshkosh Street Tree Planting program which solicits the assistance of neighborhood residents in tree planting projects throughout the city.

Two projects that were accomplished through private

funding during the past two years include the Leach Amphitheater and the Pollock Aquatic Center. The Leach Amphitheater, named for the family company that produces refuse trucks, but began as a manufacturer of logging tools, was developed on a brownfield site on the Fox River. A magnificent outdoor music venue was created that is extremely active during the summer months and presents views of the river and Lake Winnebago from its extensively landscaped site. A diversity of tree species has been planted throughout the grounds and we have transformed the site from an eyesore to a jewel within the community. The Pollock Aquatic Center was constructed in Red Arrow Park on the site of an aging box pool structure and has been a significant visitor draw over the past two years. Gardens, lawn areas and trees were installed around the pool, water slide, lazy river and splash pad features.

Upcoming projects in the city include creating a downtown river walk that will take advantage of the extensive river and lake frontage and will allow visitors and residents improved pedestrian access to the water resource. The river walk will eventually connect the downtown area with the University of Wisconsin and the existing Wiouwash trail system that utilizes the abandoned railroad bed north to the city of New London.

The City of Oshkosh has also recently signed on to the US Mayor’s Climate Protection Agreement. It is our hope that by facilitating improved environmental awareness a greater effort on behalf of the urban forest will result. There are many opportunities to improve the community through the planting and management of trees to enhance environmental sustainability at the local level. Tree planting has been discussed as one of the most important objectives to improve the community environment.

Oshkosh has a very deep history related to trees and we hope that this will continue well into the future. Take time to visit us and feel free to submit comments and questions related to how we may improve our stewardship of the community forest. See you soon! 🌿

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**The National  
Arbor Day Foundation®**  
arborday.org

*Arbor Day is Friday, April 25!! Celebrate and Plant a Tree!!*

**For breaking urban forestry news and announcements—  
... apply for your free subscription to *The Urban Forestry Insider* at:**

<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/resources/InsiderArchive.html#subscribe>





*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.*

## The Idea Exchange...

*compiled by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Assistant  
DNR Northeast Region*

### Training over Punishment

Maryland's OSHA initiative stresses education over punishment and works to prevent accidents from occurring in the first place. When a company is in non-compliance, Maryland may offer a settlement to reduce or eliminate the company's fine if they focus on education and training. Each case is customized depending on the situation. This solution-oriented approach centered on education helps achieve the goal of permanent compliance. Additionally, there is an OSHA consultation program for small businesses. A consultant will visit a business and give recommendations about which federal safety standards they aren't meeting and how to come into compliance with them. While in the program, businesses are exempt from inspections and fines. Maryland also offers 96 different training courses throughout the state for free. They will customize presentations for groups of 20 or more. Local banks participate in some of the presentations to discuss a federal loan program which provides funding for training and safety equipment. Through outreach, training and incentives for employers, the state of Maryland is helping ensure a safer work force. *Info: Rattigan, David. 2007. Maryland OSHA Initiative Pushes Training over Punishment. Tree Care Industry. 18(3):24-28, or [www.tcia.org/PDFs/TCI\\_MAG\\_March\\_07.pdf](http://www.tcia.org/PDFs/TCI_MAG_March_07.pdf)*

### Help for Homeowners

UW-Extension is offering a new resource for homeowners with yard and garden questions—the Horticulture Center at Boerner Botanical Gardens in Hales Corners, Wisconsin. Opened in 2007, the horticulture center is a program of UW-Extension in Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine and Waukesha Counties in partnership with Milwaukee County Parks and Friends of Boerner Botanical Gardens. Special diagnostic hours, through April 31, are Tuesday and Thursdays from 10:00 AM-3:00 PM. Homeowners may bring in samples of insect and disease problems for examination by Master Gardener volunteers serving as plant health advisors. The horticulture center is not currently staffed to answer telephone inquiries. Homeowners who need answers by phone can contact the horticulture helpline at their local county UW-Extension office.

May 1 through September 20, the horticulture center will be open to visitors on Monday through Friday, 10:00 AM-2:00 PM. The center is located in the lower level of the Education & Visitor Center at Boerner Botanical Gardens. Admission to the horticulture center is free. *Info: Patti Peltier, Horticulture Resource Coordinator, 414-525-5638.* 🌱

## Research Notes:

*compiled by Al Zelaya, Urban Forestry Coordinator  
DNR Southeast Region*

### What Do Foresters Think about Urban Forestry, Urban People and Cities?

*by Robert M. Record<sup>1</sup> and Maureen H. McDonough<sup>2</sup>*

Urban forestry has progressively become a more significant focal point within the Society of American Foresters as urban forestry is now the eighth largest of the 28 working groups within the 18,114 SAF membership. However, there is still anecdotal evidence that some urban foresters may feel isolated as urban forestry interests may not be well understood or adequately addressed by the SAF. Conversely, there is anecdotal evidence that traditional foresters may feel similar tension as some believe that urban interests are favored in forest management decisions.

Therefore, Ricard and McDonough conducted a survey of 806 randomly chosen members of SAF to examine foresters' opinions on urban forestry, urban people and cities. The research goal was to determine what SAF members believe urban people know about

traditional forestry, how much emphasis should be placed on urban forestry as opposed to traditional forestry, and what objectives they believe are most important for urban foresters. Therefore, empirical evidence could be used to identify any urban forestry bias and to further explore underlying reasons for any existing predisposition. The results of the study suggest that there is little evidence of any bias against urban forestry and urban people by the SAF membership. Furthermore, the study suggested that urban and traditional forestry have become more integrated.

The data revealed that there were some differences based on a forester's age, gender and geographic location. Women foresters were more likely to express support for urban forestry than male respondents. Younger respondents believed that urban people knew less about forestry in general than older respondents. One third (35.2%) of the respondents believed that urban forestry and traditional forestry should receive equal emphasis, whereas (32.3%) believed that traditional forestry should receive more emphasis.

## Urban & Community Forestry Program Resources:

### Arbor Day

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

Arbor Day is right around the corner! If you're stuck for ideas about how to celebrate this tree planting holiday, how to engage kids, or if you need some Arbor Day facts and figures or even a sample proclamation, try some of these websites:

#### Arbor Day information & celebration ideas:

[www.arborday.org/arborday/](http://www.arborday.org/arborday/) – National Arbor Day Foundation

<http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/uf/treeguidehtm/chapter7.htm>  
– Tree Trust Community Tree Planting Guide, Chapter 7

#### education & activities for kids:

[www.arborday.org/kids/](http://www.arborday.org/kids/) – National Arbor Day Foundation, Youth Education

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/ce/eeek/veg/index.htm> – Wisconsin DNR, Environmental Education for Kids (EEK!)

[www.freenetwork.org/kids/index.html](http://www.freenetwork.org/kids/index.html) – Dovetail Partners, Inc., Kids Corner

[www.treelink.org/kids/games.html](http://www.treelink.org/kids/games.html) – TreeLink, Kids Corner

The top three urban forestry objectives chosen by respondents were managing trees in public places (85.7%), educating urban people about the importance of trees (85.2%) and improving the health of urban trees (82.4%). Interestingly, building urban support for forest management in non-urban areas was chosen as the fourth most important urban forestry objective (78.0%) by the respondents. Based on this study urban foresters can feel confident that SAF members recognize the importance of urban forestry and its value to the public.

<sup>1</sup> Senior Extension Educator, CF, Urban Natural Resources and Public Management, University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, West Hartford, CT.

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of Forestry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI.

**Reference:** *Journal of Forestry*, Vol.105, No.6, Pages 285–292. September 2007. 🌿

[www.dnr.state.mn.us/arbormonth/teachersguide.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/arbormonth/teachersguide.html)  
– Minnesota Arbor Month Partnership

[www.apples4theteacher.com/holidays/arborday/index.html](http://www.apples4theteacher.com/holidays/arborday/index.html) – Apples for the Teacher 🌿

continued from page 5

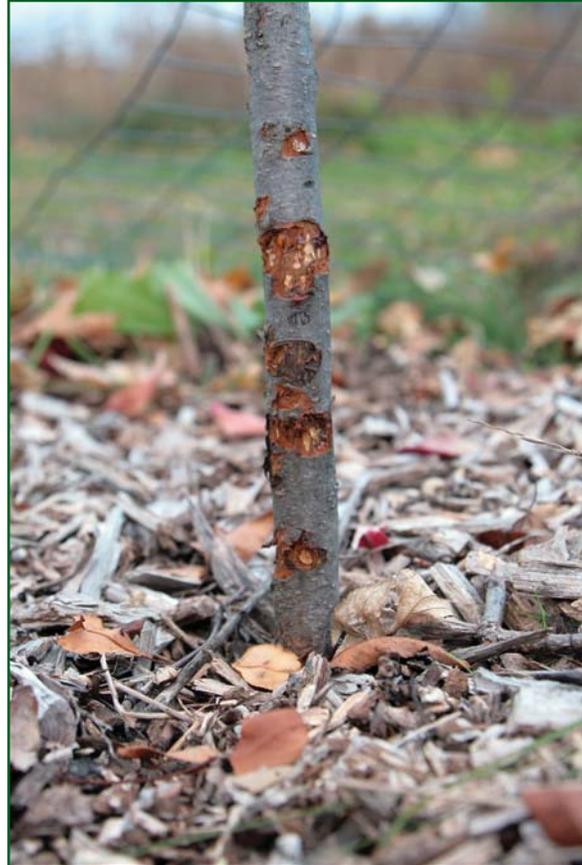


photo by Jeff Rice, WDN

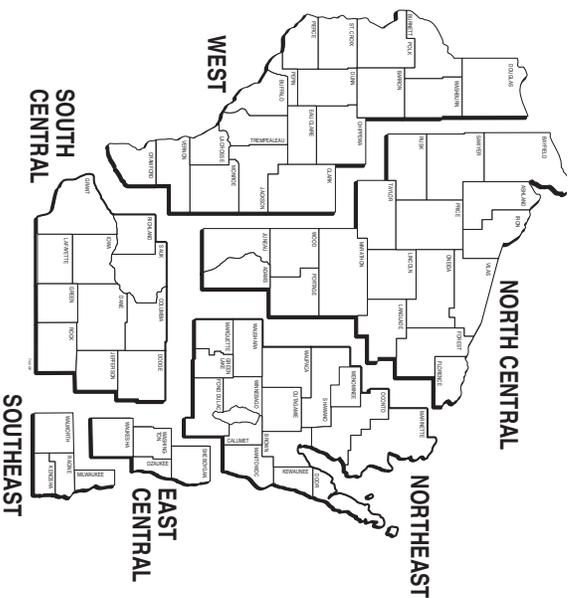
### What Damaged This Tree?

**Answer:** While rabbits can mean different things to different people, one thing is for sure—in fall and winter they can do a tremendous amount of damage to trees and shrubs by gnawing on bark or clipping off branches, stems and buds. According to UWEX publication G1654, *Protecting Landscape Plantings from Rabbits*, there are several ways to actively control them: remove rabbits by trapping or shooting, protect the plants mechanically, use chemical repellents or exclude them with a fence. For more information or to print a copy of the brochure, visit <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/>. 🌿

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## Wisconsin DNR Urban and Community Forestry Contacts



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