



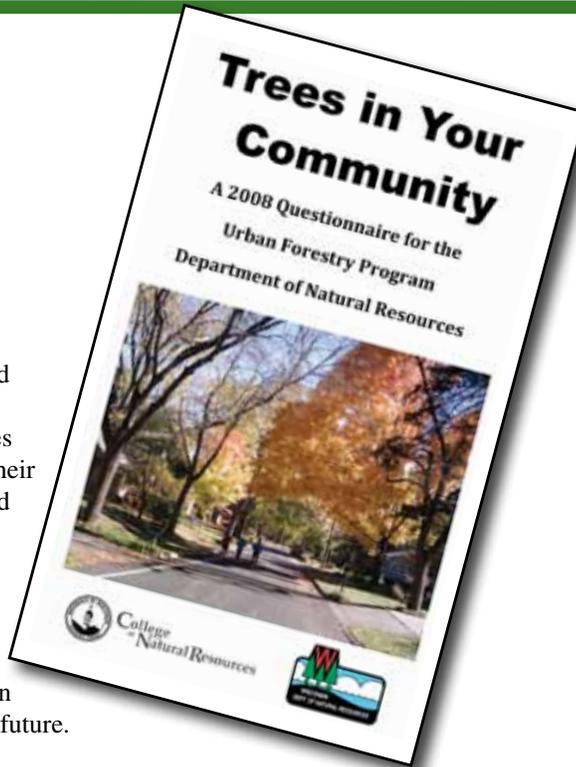
# Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

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

## Urban Forestry in Wisconsin— The State of the State

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

In 2008 and 2009 the DNR Division of Forestry contracted with UW–Stevens Point’s Dr. Rich Hauer and graduate student David Tutton to survey Wisconsin’s cities, villages and urban towns on the state of urban forest management in their community. This survey is similar to surveys done in 1999 and 1992 and is intended to help the DNR track trends and direct its urban forestry assistance efforts for the coming years. This is the first of two articles on the results of the survey. This article will provide a current snapshot of urban forest management programs in Wisconsin. The second article will look at changes and trends in urban forestry since our first survey in 1992, and will provide observations and opportunities for the future.



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### The Survey

The “Trees in Your Community” survey was sent to 686 communities and 452 completed surveys were returned. This 66 percent response rate gives us good confidence in the results. The survey looked at seven aspects of community urban forestry programs including:

- community characteristics and staff
- budget
- tree management authorities (boards, plans, ordinances)
- use of volunteers
- use of contractors
- tree inventory
- tree operations (planting, maintenance, removal, etc.)

The survey also explored the community’s experience with DNR Urban Forestry Grants and technical assistance. And finally, it asked communities what types of assistance they needed to maintain or improve their program.

### The Results

There were about 80 questions on the survey, most having multiple choices, so there was a lot of information to sort through. Here are some of the highlights from each section:

#### Community and Staff

- The “average” community has a population of 7772 people, 50 miles of streets, 146 acres of parks, 175 acres of natural area and 35 acres of other grounds it manages.
- A public works department is most likely (56%) to have primary responsibility to manage public trees, followed by parks and recreation (15%), and forestry (10%) departments.
- Forty-seven percent of community staff responsible for trees have no specific training for the job, 21% have a 2-year, 4-year or graduate degree in urban forestry or related field, 14% are certified arborists and 50% have attended tree care or management workshops.

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#### Arbor Day

April 29, 2011

Plant, Nurture &  
Celebrate Trees!

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### Community Profile:

Population: 8596  
 Tree City USA:  
 14 years  
 Street Trees: 1953  
 Park Trees: 837  
 Number of Parks: 18  
 Total Park Acreage:  
 83.607  
 Total Cemetery  
 Acreage: 93.227

### Program Profile:

Equipment:  
 4 chain saws  
 1 chipper  
 1 stump grinder  
 1 bucket truck  
 2010 Forestry Budget:  
 \$44,000

## Community Profile:

### City of Antigo

by Sarah Repp-Young  
 Park, Recreation and Cemetery Supervisor

The City of Antigo Park, Recreation and Cemetery Department title describes a large portion of our year-round duties. Unfortunately, it leaves out urban forestry, an important and relatively recent component for which our department of four full-time, one year-round, part-time and six to eight seasonal maintenance staff are responsible.

In the mid '90s a local DNR forestry technician, Pete Solin, staffed a booth at the Wisconsin State Fair. He was approached by a gentleman who mentioned a small town up north (Antigo) that he frequently traveled through, and how the condition of the trees was less than favorable. Pete took it upon himself to approach the city council, the mayor, and the park and recreation director to change how things were done.

Don Kissinger, also with the DNR, suggested applying for an Urban Forestry Grant to assist with implementing a plan not only to remove hazardous, dead or dying trees, but also to replace them once removed. The City of Antigo received a grant, allowing them to inventory their trees and begin a replacement program.

In 1999, 34 acres of wooded area within the city limits were gifted to the city by Dan and Diane Kretz. In 2009 a walking/bike path (partially funded through a Stewardship Grant) was constructed through this wooded area, expanding the possibilities for public education and appreciation of forested areas within easy access of local residents.



Photo: Don Kissinger, WDNR

Mayor William Brandt (center back) joins Girl Scouts from All Saints Cadet Troop 7041 and 3rd grade students from East Elementary during 2010 Arbor Day tree planting adjacent to Hudson Street Park and Merit Gear. Trees were donated by Wisconsin Public Service.

Public education and awareness are driving forces behind gaining public support for our forestry programs. In 2009 we were awarded another DNR Urban Forestry Grant; this time our focus was preparing a readiness plan for EAB. We also began implementing an educational component that targets the local public through our Web page and other widely distributed media like our summer recreation guide.

Cooperative efforts continue between organizations. We partnered with local contractors and arborists and offered a number of free classes to the public about tree health and the urban forest. In addition, we have created site plans for our ten priority parks that highlight tree plantings for each area. The site plans have helped us secure tree planting donations and positive public feedback. We have recently been working with

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

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# Keep Preparing for the Arrival of Emerald Ash Borer

by Bill McNee, Gypsy Moth Suppression Coordinator  
DNR Northeast Region

Even though all of the Wisconsin emerald ash borer (EAB) detections in 2010 were located near already-known finds, don't ease up on preparing for the impacts of EAB. Keep looking in your community and your woods for signs of EAB infestation, because many new detections of EAB originate with a property owner or a municipal staff person. As always, contact state officials if EAB is suspected.

Wisconsin's known EAB infestations are relatively young. They are believed to be five to seven years old and the populations haven't had as much time to increase or spread as they have in other infested states. Elsewhere, a dramatic increase in the spread of EAB populations has been reported as the infestations became older. In Wisconsin, the expected population increase may be coming over the next couple of years. At a recent tree utilization workshop in southeast Wisconsin, some of the infested trees were found to be loaded with late-stage larvae, yet these trees had only a few D-shaped exit holes visible on the trunks. This is only one site, but it shows that the rapid population increase seen in other states could be starting in Wisconsin.

Local governments and landowners will be better off by preparing for EAB impacts before the pest is present in the area. States that have numerous, well-established infestations report a "wall of wood" to manage, and local government staff have often had to divert their time to managing EAB instead of working on their regular duties. Financial resources have often been diverted to deal with the disposal of dead and dy-



Photo: WDNR

Adult emerald ash borer

ing trees. In addition, dead trees and falling branches are a safety hazard and must be dealt with.

Communities and landowners are encouraged to develop a plan for managing the impacts of EAB if they don't already have a plan prepared. A well-prepared plan will identify the future impacts of EAB, estimate of the costs of tree removal, tree planting, or insecticide treatments, determine whether or not pesticide treatments will be done, prepare the community or property for an orderly removal of ash trees, identify options for disposing of the wood, and will help avoid a reactive panic once the pest is found. If you oversee an existing EAB management plan, keep following the plan's guidance as appropriate.

For more information on planning and managing for the arrival EAB, visit [www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov](http://www.emeraldashborer.wi.gov).

Last but not least, continue to remind the public not to move firewood. In spite of numerous educational efforts, many people remain unaware of the risks of transporting hitchhikers in firewood and continue to move firewood long distances. 🌿

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*Antigo, continued from page 2*

Pete Solin to coordinate a timber sale and create management plans for our city-owned wooded areas.

Choosing an appropriate tree to plant can be overwhelming to residents. To assist them we have developed tree guide brochures that are available in our office and on our website. The guides also list planting techniques and proper tree care.

The All Saints Girl Scout Troop 7041 worked with the city to create forestry-themed educational signage that will be placed along the recently constructed trail within city limits. Invasive species were also identified within our wooded park areas and plans are being drafted for their removal.

Staff education and training have kept us abreast of current practices and trends. This past year our staff attended the annual urban forestry conference and also a pruning workshop. We attend quarterly forestry meetings with our regional urban forestry coordinator and network with other communities. Staff stay busy throughout the year with various forestry related activities. We are able to prune and remove trees all year

but primarily this occurs in the summer and winter.

We try to schedule the bulk of our plantings in the fall or spring, but donated trees will also be planted in the summer. Applicable training and classes are attended when offered.

The current direction of our forestry program began because of Pete Solin's drive, initiative and personal pride to improve the forest health of his community. He eventually received the International Society of Arboriculture's Gold Leaf Award in recognition of his accomplishments. Continued cooperative efforts between the DNR, Wisconsin Public Service, and local contractors and residents have helped Antigo establish an urban forestry program that continues to grow and be more proactive than reactive. Arbor Day celebrations, Tree City USA Awards and continued efforts to improve our community's forest health are annual goals for our department, staff and residents. We look forward to increasing our canopy coverage, constantly improving our urban forest health and establishing a strong urban forestry program for our community. 🌿

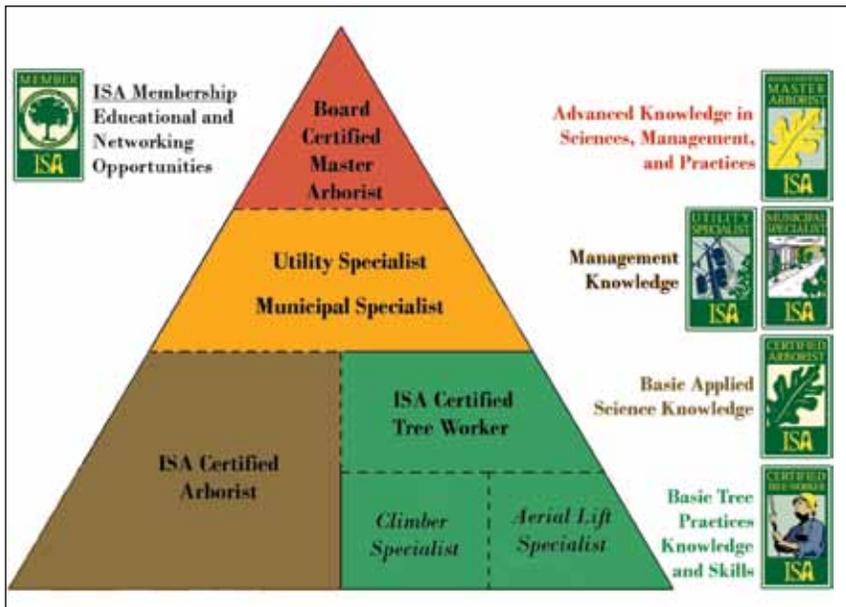
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## Certification Profile:

# Does Your Background Qualify You to Be an ISA Credential Holder?

by Anne Jerutka, ISA Certification Manager  
International Society of Arboriculture

The International Society of Arboriculture has six different international credentials providing recognition of one's professional knowledge to one's peers and consumers. Many arborists are unaware of the requirements to obtain the next credential in the field of arboriculture, and ISA's steady increase in certificate holders lets us believe that we need to keep the public informed.



The six credentials are Certified Arborist, Tree Worker/Climber Specialist, Tree Worker/Aerial Lift Specialist, Municipal Specialist, Utility Specialist and Board-Certified Master Arborist. All credentials are obtained through the ISA Certification Department and the requirements are described below:

To become a **Certified Arborist** one must have three or more years of full-time, eligible, practical work experience in arboriculture or a field related to arboriculture. One can also have an associate's degree in arboriculture from a regionally accredited educational institute and two years of full-time experience, or a bachelor of arts or sciences degree from a regionally accredited educational institute in the field of arboriculture, horticulture, landscape architecture or forestry and one year of full-time, eligible, practical work experience in arboriculture or a field related to arboriculture. You must meet the eligibility requirements above and pass the certification exam to become an ISA Certified Arborist.

The **Certified Tree Worker/Climber Specialist** credential can be obtained with a minimum of 18 months of climbing experience and valid proof of training in aerial rescue, CPR and first aid. The exam consists of two parts, the certification exam and a skills-based exam. The purpose of the tree climbing skill exam is to assess the applicant's ability to demonstrate the fundamental skills to perform as a competent tree climber. The primary focus is on safety. There are many Certified Arborists that don't qualify to be Certified Tree Worker/Climber Specialists due to the skill exam. With this credential we recognize those with the ability and competency to climb safely.

The newest addition to the certification program is the **Certified Tree Worker/Aerial Lift Specialist** credential which can be obtained with a minimum of 18 months experience in arboriculture, at least 6 months experience in the operation of an aerial lift device within the overall 18 months, and valid proof of training in CPR and first aid. Much like the Climber Specialist, the exam consists of two parts. Both Tree Worker credentials share the knowledge portion of the exam and Aerial Lift candidates will be tested on their ability to demonstrate the fundamental skills necessary to perform as a competent aerial lift operator. The skills exam will include demonstrating the ability to maneuver an aerial lift device effectively in and around the tree, knowledge of frequently used knots, inspection of the working tree, and use of personal protective gear and aerial lift equipment.

The ISA Certification Board requires a candidate for the **Certified Arborist/Municipal Specialist** credential to be an ISA Certified Arborist with a minimum of three additional years of documented, verifiable work experience managing the establishment and maintenance of urban trees. Acceptable experience includes the practical use of knowledge involved in communication skills, public relations, administration, risk management, arboricultural practices and policy planning in a municipal setting. Some examples are: 1) city/municipal arborist, 2) city/municipal forester, 3) tree warden, 4) urban forester, 5) park superintendent, and 6) municipal/urban forestry consultant.

If you are a Certified Arborist with a minimum two years of documented, verifiable electric utility vegetation management experience or have a minimum of 4000 hours over a maximum 10-year period as a consultant to a utility, you are eligible to take the **Certified Arborist/Utility Specialist** exam and earn that credential.

*Continued on page 11*

# DNR Awards Forty-nine Urban Forestry Grants

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

The DNR Urban Forestry Grant program awarded **\$567,910** to 49 Wisconsin communities, nonprofit organizations, a county and a tribal government for community urban forestry projects. Grant funds for 2011 will support tree inventories and assessments, management plans, emerald ash borer (EAB) preparedness plans, urban forest restoration projects, staff training, public education and other urban forestry efforts. This year the grant program received an additional \$150,000 of federal funding from the USDA Forest Service to help communities prepare for and respond to EAB.

Communities were encouraged to apply for grants to bolster their preparedness for emerald ash borer. Wisconsin has approximately 5.2 million ash trees

in cities, villages and urban towns. All are at heightened risk since EAB was confirmed in Wisconsin.

The grant awards will help 45 communities conduct a tree inventory, develop an EAB preparedness plan or increase species diversity, all of which are critical to early planning efforts that include forecasting budgets for labor, equipment, staff training and restoration.

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

A list of the 2011 WDNR Urban Forestry Grant recipients is available at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/grants/>. For more information visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/grants/> or contact Candice Sovinski, 608-267-3775, [candice.sovinski@wisconsin.gov](mailto:candice.sovinski@wisconsin.gov).

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## Recipients of 2011 WDNR Urban Forestry Grants

**Aldo Leopold Nature Center (Nonprofit) \$22,690**

Urban Forestry Species Diversity Education & Outreach

**City of Bayfield \$5,000**

Tree Inventory & Management Plan

**City of Brodhead \$5,000**

Urban Forestry Management; Inventory

**Village of Campbellsport \$3,800**

Growing with Trees & Education

**Village of Clinton \$4,500**

Urban Forestry Project; Inventory & EAB Outreach

**Community Ground Works (Nonprofit) \$25,000**

Growing Together Through Partnerships

**Dane County \$25,000**

Dane County EAB Plan—Phase II

**City of Fitchburg \$21,300**

EAB Implementation & Inventory

**City of Fond du Lac \$6,000**

GIS Inventory & Training

**Village of Frederic \$1,150**

Urban Forestry Tree Project & Mapping

**Gardens of the Fox Cities (Nonprofit) \$25,000**

EAB & NR40 Invasive Species Eradication

**Goodman Community Center (Nonprofit) \$21,000**

Tree Inventory & EAB Education & Outreach

**Town of Grand Chute \$5,000**

Urban Forestry Tree Strategy

**City of Hudson \$17,500**

Urban Forestry Management Plan

**City of Kewaunee \$5,000**

EAB Implementation, Tree Removal & Replacement

**Village of Luxemburg \$5,000**

EAB Readiness Plan Update & Tree Removal

**City of Marshfield \$12,000**

EAB Awareness & Readiness Implementation

**City of Menasha \$12,650**

EAB Management Plan Implementation

**Menominee Indian Tribe (Tribal Government) \$5,000**

Urban Forestry Management Plan

**City of Mequon \$18,300**

Street Tree Inventory & Management Plan

**City of Middleton \$14,125**

EAB Planting Alternatives, GIS Inventory & Field Day

**City of Milton \$12,450**

Tree Planting, Removal & Inventory

**City of Milwaukee \$25,000**

EAB Outreach Campaign

**Milwaukee Environmental Consortium (Nonprofit) \$7,500**

EAB Inventory & Public Awareness

**City of Nekoosa \$5,000**

Urban Forestry Tree Project

**Northeastern Wisconsin Master Gardeners (Nonprofit) \$15,465**

Urban Tree Educational Resources

**City of Oak Creek \$25,000**

EAB Management Implementation

**City of Oconomowoc \$6,300**

EAB Response Plan & Tree Inventory

**City of Oshkosh \$4,535**

Urban Forestry Strategic Management Plan

**Oshkosh Area Community Foundation (Nonprofit) \$21,000**

Taking Root Campaign

**City of Peshtigo \$3,000**

Tree Inventory & Planting

**Village of Plover \$22,150**

Inventory & Plan Development

**Village of Poynette \$10,265**

Tree Inventory & EAB Preparedness

**City of Prairie du Chien \$23,550**

Community Forestry Initiative

**City of Princeton \$5,000**

Ash Tree Replacement

**Village of Reedsville \$3,250**

Tree Planting & Removal

**City of Rhinelander \$25,000**

Tree Inventory & EAB Preparedness

**Village of Sharon \$1,500**

Tree Planting & Removal

**City of Sheboygan Falls \$5,000**

Tree Planting, Pruning & Removal

**Village of Shorewood Hills \$10,000**

EAB Plan Implementation, Inventory & Strategic Plan

**City of Sparta \$24,990**

Tree Inventory & EAB Reforestation

**Village of Stockholm \$4,315**

Tree Species Diversification

**Village of Sturtevant \$5,000**

Tree Planting & Removal

**Village of Thiensville \$9,200**

EAB Plan Implementation

**City of Viroqua \$3,000**

EAB Management Plan

**City of Wausau \$10,115**

EAB Management Plan & Ash Removal

**City of West Allis \$12,180**

EAB Readiness Plan

**Village of Winneconne \$5,000**

Urban Forestry Initiative

**City of Wisconsin Rapids \$3,130**

Ash Tree Inventory

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## Community Tree Profile:

# Norway spruce (*Picea abies*)

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

**Native To:** Northern and central European mountains eastwards to the Ural Mountains of Russia

**Mature Height:** 50–70' tall, can grow much larger in native habitat

**Spread:** 25–40'

**Form:** Pyramidal with horizontal, ascending branches and pendulous branchlets; branches swoop upwards at the ends; branches are whorled around the trunk from top to bottom

**Growth Rate:** Moderate to fast

**Foliage:** Evergreen leaves are needle-like, 4-sided, dark green, borne singly, and arranged spirally around the stem; sharp pointed, ½ to 1" long, pointing forward on the stem. Needles are attached to the stem by a sterigma (little woody peg). Light green new growth in spring; stomatal bands on each side of the needle.

**Buds and Stems:** Rounded, reddish brown, ¼" long, non-resinous, with papery bud scales that form a rosette. Stems are reddish brown and glabrous.

**Fall Color:** None; evergreen species

**Cones:** Monoecious (separate male and female strobili borne on one tree); 4- to 7"-long, pendulous, rosy pink, female strobili develop into green to purple cones that mature to light brown. The cylindrical, terminal cones have flaky, thin scales that can be pulled off (non-woody cone scales unlike a pine). Each cone scale contains two seeds. Cones ripen in late summer and are persistent on the tree and eventually fall to the ground intact. Cones are large and can be a litter problem as they drop from tree. Cones were once used as weights in grandfather clocks.

**Bark:** Thin, flaky to scaly, gray to orange brown at the tree base when older

**Site Requirements:** Prefers cooler climates and a sandy loam to silt loam, slightly acid to slightly alkaline, moist, well-drained soil. The tree is intolerant to heat, salt, air pollution, wet or poorly drained soil, and drought. Does best in full sun.

**Hardiness Zone:** 3a

**Insect & Disease Problems:** Susceptible to eastern spruce gall adelgid, spruce budworm, spruce spider mites during drought, bagworms, needle casts, *Rhizosphaera* needle blight, borers, *Cytospora* canker; but less susceptible to disease problems than Colorado blue spruce.

**Suggested Applications:** A large, evergreen, deer-resistant tree suitable for large lawn areas and parks. Norway spruce can be used in masses or as a screen or windbreak. It can be a very ornamental tree in the landscape when site conditions are suitable.

**Limitations:** Does not make a good Christmas tree as needles are sharp and fall quickly when brought indoors. Sensitive to road salt, heat, air pollution, wet, poorly-drained soil and drought. Sensitive to juglone so do not plant near a walnut or butternut tree (*Juglans* spp.). The species is a large tree that is often too big for most residential landscapes.

**Comments:** Norway spruce is a beautiful, graceful, non-invasive, evergreen tree or shrub (depending on cultivar) for landscaping in residential and commercial landscapes. It is a good substitute for the overused, pest-prone Austrian and Scots pines. The incredible diversity among cultivars allows for use in small as well as large landscapes. Some cultivars are quite small, while others have unique forms worthy of specimen use. The straight species grows into a large tree. If possible, do not remove the lower branches on the tree forms, as it looks best with its branches left close to the ground to accentuate its characteristic form. Needles can be used to brew spruce beer. Wood from Norway spruce is used to make stringed musical instruments. The resinous bark is used to make pitch for varnishes and medicinal compounds. Norway spruce is an important lumber tree in Europe.

**Common Cultivars or Selections:** There are over 150 cultivars, some are dwarf and make excellent, low-maintenance landscape plants. Cultivars can be columnar, conical, weeping, low growing, dwarf, globular, flat or sparsely branched with unique, contorted form.

'Acrocona': dwarf, dense, upright growth with semi-weeping branches, produces lots of colorful cones, 8' tall

'Aurea': foliage tips are golden, pyramidal form, yellow new growth in spring, tall growing

'Barryi': upright, broad, dwarf, globe when young, becomes spire-shaped when older, stout branches, short needles

'Cincinnata': dense, with long, bright green needles, lower branches are pendulous, full, draping effect, large tree

Continued on page 7



Norway Spruce



Norway Spruce

Photo: Edward Hasselkus, Professor Emeritus, UW-Madison

Photo: Edward Hasselkus, Professor Emeritus, UW-Madison

'Clanbrassiliana': dense, broad, flat-topped form with glossy green foliage, 4' tall

'Clanbrassiliana Stricta': compact, broad, pyramidal form, resembles small Christmas tree, slow growing

'Cobra': needs staking, tall, straight main stem that is sparsely branched, base of plant is ground-hugging, thick skirt that radiates outward with cobra-like leaders

'Cranstonii': snake branch spruce, similar to 'Virgata', twisted, unbranched stems

'Cupressina': slender, tall, spire-like, conical form, compact, 25' tall, excellent as a tall hedge or screen

'Elegans': rounded, low, dome, nest shape, earlier bud break, better than 'Nidiformis'

'Formanek': very prostrate form, dense, matted, spreading carpet, if staked, it will cascade down and be pendulous

'Frohburg': short, slender, medium-green needles, slower grower, can stake to form a narrow, weeping tree with full, spreading skirt

'Gregoryana': dense, compact, dwarf shrub, flat-topped, rounded, cushion-like, 2–3' tall, good for rock gardens

'Hillside Upright': very dark green needles, irregular branching, narrow, upright form

'Inversa': inverted tips of branches, droopy form, often staked and allowed to weep and trail along the ground

'Kellerman's Blue Cameo': tight, slightly irregular mound that is wider than tall, dense, gray-green needles, bottlebrush appearance

'Landham's Beehive': dwarf, witches' broom, beehive form, tight, longer and thicker needles than other dwarf forms, buds and stems are prominent and cinnamon colored

'Little Gem': crowded branches, dense, flat-topped shrub, dwarf conifer, 1½' tall, compact, found as a witches' broom on bird's nest spruce

'Maxwellii': low, compact mound with stiff, heavy, green needles, cushion-like, 1½–2' tall, good for rock gardens

'Mucronata': broad, pyramidal, dwarf form, sharp, dark green leaves on curved branches, slow grower, screen

'Nidiformis': bird's nest spruce, dwarf, compact, nest-like form with a depression in the center of the shrub, 3–5' tall, wide-spreading, dense, slow growing, shorter needles than straight species, no cones

'Parsonii': dense, irregular mounding shrub, dwarf, 2–3' tall, looser form than 'Gregoryana', longer, flatter, thicker needles, tan stems

'Pendula': weeping form, spreading, often grown on a stake for height, height can vary up to 10' or more,

trailing branches, pendulous branches and branchlets, slow grower, once it reaches the ground, it grows prostrate

'Pendula Major': tree type of 'Pendula', irregular branching, awkward when young, nice when older

'Pendula Monstrosa': large, upright form with full weeping branches, fast grower

'Pumila': globular, dense shrub, blue-green leaves, spreading form, 2–3' tall, lacks depression in center of shrub like 'Nidiformis', stiff branches, short needles, nice plant for foundation use

'Pygmaea': dense, irregular dwarf shrub, 3' tall, thin, wide-spreading needles, slow growing, variable form

'Remontii': dwarf, 6' tall, compact, dense, conical form, dark green foliage, shorter needles, good screen

'Repens': dwarf, slow grower, flat-topped shrub, 2' tall, wide-spreading branches, dark green leaves, mounding, nice plant for foundation use

'Rubra Spicata': red new growth in spring for two weeks, then turns green, large tree form

'Sherwood Compact': narrow, pyramidal form with ascending branches, medium to light green needles, 10' tall

'Thumbelina': less than 1' tall, little cushion, witches' broom, very dense, globular form

'Tomba': dwarf, slow growing, wide, conical form, short, green foliage, 2–3' tall

'Virgata': snake branch spruce, long, pendulous branches, slightly twisted, snake-like, intertwining branches, 30–50' tall

'Wagner': very small, less than 1' tall, dense, rounded globe, very thin, short needles

'Weeping Blue': upright, narrow form with blue, pendulous branches forming a flaring skirt, often with a windswept appearance

'Witches' Brood': dwarf, green, gumdrop shape, very slow growing, turns into broad, conical shape with age, light green needles

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## Urban Tree Health Matters:

# New Guidelines for the Placement of Oak Wilt Root Graft Barriers

by Kyoko Scanlon, Plant Pest & Disease Specialist  
DNR Division of Forestry



Photo: Kyoko Scanlon, WDNR

Oak wilt

Oak wilt is a serious disease of oak, killing tens of thousands of oak trees in the north central United States every year. Prevention is the easiest defense against the disease by avoiding pruning/harvesting during the critical time periods of oak wilt overland transmission by insect vectors. In the urban setting, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources recommends that pruning be avoided from April through July, or until October to be cautious. If pruning needs to be done during these periods, a wound dressing should be applied on the surface of the fresh wound immediately after cutting. Although avoiding pruning or cutting during the

overland transmission period minimizes the risk of creating a new disease center, there are some unavoidable wound-causing events such as storms.

Once the disease is confirmed in your trees, action may be needed to stop further spread, as the fungal pathogen can move from a diseased tree to a healthy tree through grafted roots. One proven method to stop the underground spread of the disease is the disruption of root graft connections by placing a root graft barrier. This can be done most ideally by a vibratory

plow with a 5-foot-long blade. Proper placement of the barrier is an important factor in the success of the treatment.

There are several methods used to determine placement of root graft barriers. The French method, proposed by Dr. D.W. French, recommends that the primary barrier be placed outside of the closest apparently healthy trees and a secondary barrier be optionally placed between symptomatic and the closest apparently healthy trees. This method is easy to use; however, it is possible that an apparently healthy tree outside of the barrier could already be infected. Arborists familiar with barrier placement may adjust the barrier placement based on their experiences in order to reduce such a risk.

The Bruhn's best-fit model, developed by Dr. Johann Bruhn and others, predicts the probability of the movement of pathogen from an infected tree to a nearby healthy tree within one year. The model uses the diameters of infected and healthy trees, distance between the two trees, and soil type. The minimum inter-tree distances that root graft transmission is unlikely to occur is obtained in a table format. The model is relatively straightforward to apply in the field. However, since the data were collected only on two soil types—sandy and loamy sand—one of the disadvantages of this method was that the model was not directly applicable to other soil types. In other words, if the model for loamy sand were directly applied to heavier textured soil types, many healthy trees could be potentially sacrificed unnecessarily.

Recently the effectiveness of oak wilt root graft barriers was evaluated for an urban forest park reserve



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.

## Coming Events:

**April 20, 2011—Emerald Ash Borer Management Strategies for the Green Industry**, Wisconsin Rapids, WI. Call 715-421-8440.

**July 23–27, 2011—International Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference and Trade Show**, Sydney, Australia. Visit [www.isa-arbor.com/events/conference/futureSites.aspx](http://www.isa-arbor.com/events/conference/futureSites.aspx)

**July 31–August 4, 2011—Wind & Trees Conference**, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, GA. Visit [www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-8/80000/80100/80111/en/](http://www.iufro.org/science/divisions/division-8/80000/80100/80111/en/).

**September 12–13, 2011—"Urban Tree Growth" International Meeting and Research Symposium**, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL. Visit [www.masslaboratory.org/urbantreegrowth.htm](http://www.masslaboratory.org/urbantreegrowth.htm) or call 630-719-2468.

**September 25–28, 2011—Society of Municipal Arborists International Urban Forestry Conference**, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Milwaukee, WI. Visit [www.urban-forestry.com](http://www.urban-forestry.com) or call 800-233-1234.

**November 1–4, 2011—Wisconsin Park & Recreation Association Annual Conference & Trade Show**, KI Convention Center, Green Bay, WI. Visit [www.wpraweb.org/education.htm](http://www.wpraweb.org/education.htm). 🌿

in Minnesota. In the study, 25 sites that received root graft disruption treatment between 1997 and 1999 were evaluated annually between 2001 and 2005. The majority of the sites were characterized as sandy loam/loam soils with moderate slopes (15–25%). A vibratory plow line was placed using a modified French method. Four of the 25 sites failed prior to the final evaluation in 2005 (84% success rate over 6 years). The study then compared the results to several hypothetical line placements using the Bruhn's best-fit model. Overall, the line placement that achieved 84% success rate over 6 years was similar to the line associated with the 80% confidence level of the Bruhn's best-fit model for loamy sand.

Combined DBH (inches)	Inter-tree distance (feet) sandy	Inter-tree distance (feet) loamy sand	Inter-tree distance (feet) sandy loam/loam
2	3.9	3.1	2.2
4	7.8	6.2	4.5
6	11.6	9.3	6.7
8	15.5	12.4	8.9
10	19.4	15.4	11.2
12	23.3	18.5	13.4
14	27.2	21.6	15.6
16	31.0	24.7	17.9
18	34.9	27.8	20.1
20	38.8	30.9	22.3
22	42.7	34.0	24.6
24	46.6	37.1	26.8
26	50.4	40.2	29.1
28	54.3	43.2	31.3
30	58.2	46.3	33.5
32	62.1	49.4	35.8
34	66.0	52.5	38.0
36	69.8	55.6	40.2
38	73.7	58.7	42.5
40	77.6	61.8	44.7
42	81.5	64.9	46.9
44	85.4	68.0	49.2
46	89.3	71.1	51.4
48	93.1	74.1	53.6

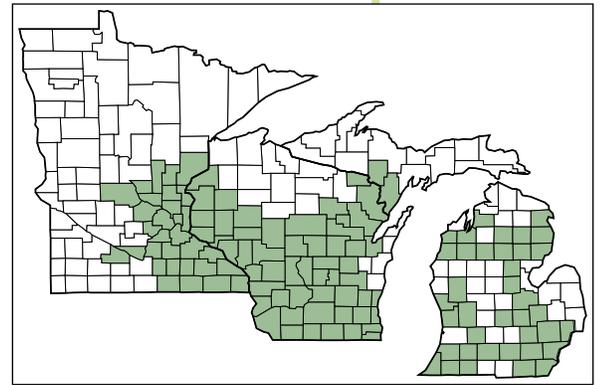
*Distances for loamy sand and sandy soils were based on 95% confidence level model of Bruhn et. al. (1992). Distances for sandy loam and loam soils were extrapolated from sandy loam model at 80% confidence level.*

Because oak wilt occurs on heavier-textured soils as well as on lighter soils in Wisconsin, the DNR decided to provide slightly modified guidelines for vibratory plow line placement that takes into account these recent research results. A new column labeled “distance

sandy loam/loam” was added to the previous table in a recently revised UW–Extension brochure titled “Lake States Woodlands: Oak Wilt Management—What Are the Options?” available at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/G3590.pdf>. The values in the column were provided by Dr. Joe O’Brien, Plant Pathologist, USDA Forest Service, and are based on the 80% confidence level of Bruhn’s model for loamy sand soil. The purpose of this change was to provide estimated inter-tree distances that would provide a reasonably high success rate of controlling oak wilt in heavier soils while reducing the number of healthy oak trees that may be sacrificed unnecessarily.

For example, if the diameter of an infected tree is 14” and that of a nearby apparently healthy tree is 10” (combined diameter 24”), the minimum inter-tree distance for sandy soil is 46.6 feet, 37.1 feet for loamy sand, and 26.8 feet for sandy loam/loam. Details of the study in MN can be obtained from a recently published article titled “Controlling Spread of the Oak Wilt Pathogen (*Ceratocystis fagacearum*) in a Minnesota Urban Forest Park Reserve” (Arboriculture & Urban Forestry July 2010. 36(4)). 🍃

*The author thanks Dr. Jenny Juzwik and Dr. Joe O’Brien, Forest Pathologists of USDA Forest Service, for sharing their expertise and reviewing this article.*



*Distribution of oak wilt in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin in 2010. Map produced by USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area Map-Forest Health Monitoring GIS Group.*

## NEW Arbor Day Web Pages!

Celebrate Arbor Day <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/education/arborday.htm>

Wisconsin's Arbor Day (Friday, April 29) is nearly here and the best way to observe the holiday is to encourage the planting of trees. Please view the new Arbor Day Web pages for celebrations ideas. Energize your local woodland owners, teachers, homeschoolers, community groups, elders and local businesses about proper tree planting and share with them the many ways we care for the land.

As one child wrote in this year's Arbor Day–Earth Day calendar, “Planting trees makes me feel good to know it is not just for me, but for my community and my planet. It is knowing that many of the trees will live longer than I will. They are for now and for the future...to make my world a better, more beautiful place.” 🍃

## Budget

- An estimated \$34.5 million is annually spent by communities on the care of their urban trees.
- About 36% of budgets were spent on tree maintenance, 31% on removal, 22% on planting and 10% on other activities.
- The general fund is the primary means to fund the urban forestry program.
- About 68% of communities indicated that their budgets were less than adequate to meet identified program needs.

## Tree Management Authorities

- A community may have multiple organizations involved with tree management. The city council or village board is involved with establishing policy in 65% of communities. Tree boards, park boards, or the park & recreation department were involved in the 20% range, followed by 13% of communities involving the forestry department.
- The municipality is responsible for maintaining trees between the curb and sidewalk in 79% of communities followed by the abutting property owner (17%) or both (4%).
- Some type of tree management plan exists in 40% of communities with tree condition and species diversity the most common goals existing in about two-thirds of the plans.
- Sixty-three percent of communities have tree ordinances, with the most frequent provisions being regulations regarding removing dead or diseased trees, mitigating public hazards/nuisances, and restricting planting of certain species.

## What Damaged This Tree?

Turn to page 15 to find out. . .



Photo: Todd Lamigan, WDNR



Photo: Oshkosh Area Community Foundation

Oshkosh Taking Root tree planting

## Volunteers and Contractors

- Twenty-nine percent of communities use volunteers for some aspect of public tree care.
- Tree planting is the number one volunteer activity followed by tree maintenance, awareness and education, and developing management policy.
- Sixty-four percent of communities use contractors for some aspect of public tree care.
- The most commonly contracted activity is tree removal, followed by tree maintenance and tree planting.
- Only 42% reported that standards such as ANSI A300 were required for performing pruning or maintenance.

## Inventories and Operations

- One-third of communities in Wisconsin have a tree inventory and of these about half of the inventories are current, 13% are developing and the 38% are not current.
- About two-thirds of inventories are computerized, one-third are linked to a GIS, and 20% are linked to a community's other infrastructure inventories.
- Fewer than half the communities track their planting and removals. Of those that do, on average 105 trees were planted and 78 removed in 2007.
- Trees were pruned as needed in 71% of the communities, with 15% not pruning at all and 14% pruning on a regular cycle which averaged 5.1 years in length.

The next article in this series will describe urban forestry trends we've observed over the last two decades. In addition, the immense amount of data provided by these surveys will give us the opportunity to explore common needs among communities of different sizes, with different resources, at different stages of development or in different regions of the state. These future studies, along with the needs reported by communities in the latest survey, will help DNR and our urban forestry partners customize services to provide the greatest positive impact on urban forests and the benefits they provide to the citizens of Wisconsin. 🌿

## Urban Forest Insect Pests:

# Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer

by Linda Williams, Forest Health Specialist  
DNR Northeast Region

Apple and thorn skeletonizer (*Choreutis pariana*) feeds on the leaves of crabapple, apple, hawthorn, birch, mountainash and cherry. The insect is widespread in the east and along the west coast. Some references indicate that this insect might be native, while other material says it was introduced to the US in the early 1900s. The full-sized caterpillars are small, about one-half inch in length, and are pale yellow with black dots. There are multiple generations each year. Each generation starts with the young caterpillars feeding on the undersides of the leaf, eventually moving to the top where they web the damaged leaf into a cup shape, giving them protection as they continue to feed. The fully grown caterpillars drop to the ground to pupate and emerge as small moths, about one-quarter inch long, qualifying them for inclusion in the

microlepidoptera category of butterflies and moths. The entire life cycle can be completed in as little as 30 days. The final generation of the year overwinters as pupae or as adult moths that seek out a protected place to spend the winter. They will become active in the spring and lay eggs on newly emerging foliage.

Nature often provides adequate control of the population when harsh winters cause significant mortality. Natural enemies do have an impact on the population but with multiple generations per year, the population can build up rapidly and chemical controls may be necessary. Caterpillar-specific Btk products are quite effective on the apple and thorn skeletonizer, although the lower sides of leaves must be treated since the young caterpillars start their feeding on the lower surface. If you have a large population in the fall followed by a mild winter, an early spring application of pesticide can greatly reduce the population and minimize premature leaf drop due to the defoliation caused by this insect. 🌿



Apple and thorn skeletonizer

Photo: Linda Williams, WDNR

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Certification Profile, continued from page 4

The **Board-Certified Master Arborist (BCMA)** prerequisites and testing process are different from those for the other certifications. To take the BCMA exam, you must be an ISA Certified Arborist in good standing and have obtained a total of eight (8) points from any or all of the four categories that include measurable experience, formal education, related credentials or professional experience. In a recent survey to our BCMA eligible Certified Arborists, we found that many of them didn't even know they were eligible. After reviewing the requirements below, you might be surprised to find you are eligible. The exams are given locally at a Pearson VUE testing center and almost 30 helpful study materials are available through ISA.

The four BCMA categories are listed below: (8 pts needed)

### Category A—ISA Certification Program

- ✓ ISA Certified Arborist (1pt. for each year certified)
- ✓ ISA CEUs (1pt. for every 60 CEUs over the required 30 every three years)
- ✓ Municipal Specialist (1 pt.)
- ✓ Utility Specialist (1 pt.)
- ✓ ISA Certified Tree Worker/Climber Specialist (1 pt.)

### Category B—Formal Education (highest degree obtained in arboriculture or related field)

- ✓ 2-year associate's degree or equivalent (1 pt.)
- ✓ 4-year undergraduate degree or equivalent (2 pts.)
- ✓ Master's or equivalent terminal degree (3 pts.)
- ✓ Ph.D. or equivalent graduate degree (4 pts.)

### Category C—Verifiable Related Credentials

- ✓ ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist (3 pts.)
- ✓ SAF Certified Forester (1 pt.)
- ✓ State license or certification in arboriculture or urban forestry (1 pt.)
- ✓ European Certified Tree Worker (1 pt.)
- ✓ Professional tree care specialist (1 pt.)

### Category D—Professional Work Experience

- ✓ Years experience in arboriculture (1 pt.)

All certifications are good for a three-year period. Credential holders are required to obtain the necessary number of continuing education units (CEUs) to recertify and pay the recertification fees every three years to remain in good standing with the ISA.

For more information on the individual certifications please contact ISA at 217-355-9411, visit [www.isa-arbor.com](http://www.isa-arbor.com) or e-mail [cert@isa-arbor.com](mailto:cert@isa-arbor.com). 🌿

# Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council Awards:

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Consider who you can nominate for an award! For information on the 2011 award process visit the [Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council Awards](http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/council/awards.html) at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/council/awards.html>

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

The Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council is pleased to announce recipients of the 2010 Urban Forestry Awards given in recognition of outstanding efforts by individuals, organizations and communities that further urban forestry in Wisconsin. Award recipients were announced at the annual Wisconsin Arborist Association–DNR urban forestry conference in Green Bay. Award plaques and local recognition will be provided in the honorees’ home communities.

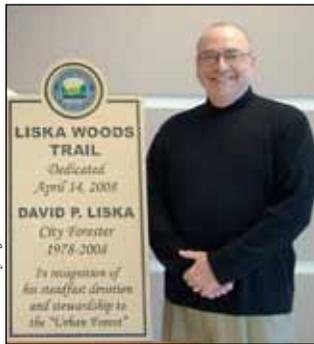


Photo: City of Waukesha

David Liska

### Lifetime Achievement—David Liska

In recognition of sustained leadership in arboriculture by setting a standard for community forestry while serving as Waukesha City Forester for 30 years and by serving in numerous statewide leadership roles to further continued professional development and education of students.



Photo: David Bosshard

Mike Wendt demonstrating proper technique for students.

### Distinguished Service Award—Mike Wendt

In recognition of leadership in arboriculture education and training at Milwaukee Area Technical College which not only provides exceptional hands-on experience for students but numerous benefits for area communities, county lands and nonprofits.

### Distinguished Service Award, Elected Official—Alderson Marsha Rummel

For leadership in protecting and preserving Madison’s urban forest and the adoption of construction specifications to protect Madison’s street trees.

### Project Partnership Award—Taking Root

Oshkosh Area Community Foundation, City of Oshkosh–Forestry, Ranger Services

Recognizes leadership in development of Oshkosh Taking Root Fund which increases community beautification through tree planting, raising more than \$350,000 and planting 1000 trees in 2010, and with plans to plant 1000 trees in 2011.

### Project Partnership Award—Ash Tree Removal and Replanting

City of Waukesha Forestry and We Energies

Recognizes leadership in development of an ash removal/tree replacement project addressing EAB and utility pruning issues.

### Innovations in Urban Forestry Award—Strategic Forestry Plan

Forest County Potawatomi Tribe

Recognizes the innovative and comprehensive approach to managing the Tribe’s community forest with the creation of a Strategic Forestry Plan.

### Innovations in Urban Forestry Award—Here Today, Gone Today: Mechanized Removal and Processing of Urban Trees

Don Peterson—Sustainable Resources Institute, Inc

City of Oak Creek—Rebecca Lane, City Forester

Terry Mace—Forest Utilization and Marketing Specialist, DNR

Anna Healy—Plant Pest and Disease Specialist, DATCP

Recognizes the innovative demonstration of mechanized removal and processing of urban trees to determine the viability of using mechanized logging equipment in situations such as emerald ash borer management. 🌿



Photo: WDNR

City of Madison Alderson Marsha Rummel (second from left) receives the Distinguished Service Award for Elected Official during a common council meeting. Presentation participants include: Madison City Forester Marla Eddy, Alderson Rummel, Urban Forestry Council Vice-chair and Executive Director of Center for Resilient Cities Thomas Dunbar and South Central Region Urban Forestry Coordinator Jeff Roe.

## Council News:

# Voices of Wisconsin Urban Forestry

by Kelli Tuttle, Chair  
Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council

Greetings from your new chair of the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council (WUFC)! My term as chair began in July 2010, and a hearty thank you goes out to past chair Les Werner. Les has set an outstanding example and continues to be a great help to the council and myself.

For only the second time in its history the WUFC has presented an advisory report to Department of Natural Resources Secretary and State Forester Paul DeLong. This latest report focuses on what has been accomplished since the 2007 report, the challenges we face, the opportunities that accompany them and lastly, but perhaps most importantly, recommendations for urban forest sustainability. You can view the [Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council Advisory Report](#) on the WUFC Web page at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/council/>.

The council is comprised of a wide variety of urban forestry professionals. It is the duty of the council to serve as a voice for Wisconsin's urban forest and advise the Wisconsin state forester and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the best ways to preserve, protect, expand and improve Wisconsin's urban and community forest resources. And what a job it is! Between EAB and budget cuts we could spend weeks "advising" anyone who will listen. Uncertain days lie ahead for urban forestry and I suspect that we all will be listening and advising in the months to come.

In this age of talk, talk, talk, listening is one of our greatest tools. In listening we often hear the answers urban forests provide. I have long felt urban forestry is the answer to many of our current questions. How do we make our communities healthier? Trees! How do we conserve energy and reduce our carbon footprint? Trees! How do we improve our schools and build better neighborhoods? Trees! The list goes on and on, but trees and urban forestry can be an important part of the solution. The economic and political climates are experiencing great change. It is time to listen, but soon it will be time to answer. And we all know urban forestry can be the answer.

In other news, the Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry has recently been working on its strategic direction. Each forestry program within the Division of Forestry, including Urban Forestry, has been determining its own part of the strategic direction. In a nutshell, these strategies will determine where Wisconsin forestry is headed for the next five to ten years. This has been a lengthy process and many, many hours of hard work have gone into producing this document. On behalf of the council I would like to thank the Division of Forestry for prioritizing urban forestry and including the council in the process. We welcome the opportunity to continue advising on this topic. View the DNR Division of Forestry DRAFT Strategic Direction at <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/assessment/strategy/strategicDir.htm>.

I'll leave everyone with good wishes for a new growing season and one of my favorite tree thoughts, penned by someone more eloquent than myself: "The true meaning of life is to plant trees under whose shade you do not expect to sit." ~Nelson Henderson 🌿

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Photo: Bluestem Forestry Consulting

Kelli Tuttle, Council  
Chair



Photo: Jeff Roe, WDNR

DNR Secretary  
Cathy Stepp  
addresses the Urban  
Forestry Council  
at their January  
meeting.

## The Idea Exchange...

compiled by Olivia Witthun, Urban Forestry Coordinator  
DNR East Central Region

### Profits Help Landscape Wisconsin Communities

The nonprofit Cambridge Tree Project aims to plant 1000 trees in the villages of Cambridge and Rockdale, Wisconsin, by 2020. Profits from annual tree and shrub sales go directly toward the purchase of trees. Increasing species diversity is important to the project, given the disproportionate concentration of maple and ash trees. When the project began, 70 percent of the communities' trees were of these two species; today that number is below 50 percent. The program's order form includes many unique species that are hardy in Wisconsin. Those living outside the two communities can order trees as well, but they must be picked up in Cambridge. *Info:* [www.CambridgeTreeProject.org/](http://www.CambridgeTreeProject.org/).

*Cambridge Tree Project volunteer Luke Begovac from Luke's Total Tree Care and Cambridge resident Harriet Cook.*



Photo: Jay Weiss

### Crime-Fighting Trees

Trees in the public right-of-way are associated with lower crime rates, according to research published by the USDA Forest Service. When trees are located in residential yards, the smaller, view-obstructing trees are associated with increased crime, but larger trees are associated with reduced crime. The researchers looked at different types of crimes as they related to over two dozen different tree variables. Canopy size and number of trees had the most effect on crime occurrence—large trees were associated with a reduction in crime while numerous small trees were associated with an increase. The authors speculate that trees may reduce crime by signaling to potential criminals that a house is better cared for and, therefore, better protected than a comparable house with fewer trees. Foresters and tree board members could use these findings to begin conversations and potentially foster partnerships between community forestry programs and their police and safety departments. *Info:* [www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/11/1011101171240.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/11/1011101171240.htm).



*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.*

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

### Urban Timber Partnership

The Urban Timber Program is a groundbreaking initiative between Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS), Cincinnati Parks and Hamilton County Solid Waste Management District. This unique program supports the management of urban trees, local businesses, local school facilities and education. The plan began with a Wood Utilization Task Force to study potential end uses of ash wood in their EAB quarantined county. The task force included Hamilton County Parks and Solid Waste departments, Cincinnati Park Board, Ohio DNR, Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum, portable sawmill contractors and a local wood utilization expert. They soon realized the difficulty locating a sustainable market for ash lumber in an ash-laden market. A partnership was formed with CPS to incorporate ash wood into the construction and furnishings of new public schools. CPS was in the process of developing a facilities master plan for their Buildings Going Green program and adopted the Urban Timber Program as one of their ten initiatives for sustainable design. End products include mobile cubbies, mobile bookcases and podiums. Scrap pieces are given to high school woodworking classes. Bookmarks were designed with the Urban Timber story. "Timber Tags" were designed for each school to map its tree species and locations. The Urban Timber Program is a great example of diverting a waste stream and producing a valuable product. *Info:* [www.cincyparks.com/about-us/newsroom/cincinnati-urban-timber-program.shtml](http://www.cincyparks.com/about-us/newsroom/cincinnati-urban-timber-program.shtml) or <http://watch.cetconnect.org/video/1540049463>.

### Webcast Video Archive

Education and ISA CEU credits are available at no cost and without leaving the comfort of your desk. The Urban Natural Resources Institute (UNRI) is an initiative of the USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station, which serves as a point of contact for research, development and information exchange on urban forestry and natural resource management. UNRI offers many resources and educational opportunities including regular webcasts on urban forestry topics. All webcasts are archived and easily downloaded by those unable to join the original, live webcast. Additional documents, resource materials, presenter contact information, viewer comments and oftentimes CEU credits are available in conjunction with the webcasts. Topics include: Estimating Tree Health, EAB Management Strategies, the GreenStreets Program, Urban Trees as Stormwater Infrastructure and many more. *Info:* [www.unri.org/webcasts/archive/](http://www.unri.org/webcasts/archive/).

## Urban & Community Forestry Program Resources:

# Identification Keys for Common Wisconsin Trees

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

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### Online

- UW–Green Bay Herbarium—[www.uwgb.edu/BIODIVERSITY/herbarium/trees/tree\\_key000.htm](http://www.uwgb.edu/BIODIVERSITY/herbarium/trees/tree_key000.htm)

features over 130 trees, including non-natives common in the urban landscape; user can choose photo illustrations of terminology; searchable list of trees by Latin or common name

- UW–Stevens Point, Central Wisconsin Environmental Station—[www.uwsp.edu/cnr/cwes/forestree/Treekey/treekeyframe.htm](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/cwes/forestree/Treekey/treekeyframe.htm)

good for beginners; features 27 tree species native to Wisconsin; user-friendly photo key, minimal terminology; searchable list of trees by Latin or common name; includes “quiz yourself” feature

- Arbor Day Foundation “What Tree Is That?” Online Edition—[www.arborday.org/trees/whatTree/](http://www.arborday.org/trees/whatTree/)

long (and still) popular, illustrated pamphlet now also available in online format; Eastern & Central US version includes approximately 150 species; searchable list of trees by Latin or common name; companion glossary in online Tree Identification Tutorial; tutorial suitable for children

- Portrait of the Earth Winter Trees & Shrubs—[www.portraitoftheearth.com/trees/trees.html](http://www.portraitoftheearth.com/trees/trees.html)

not a key, but a photographic “helper;” best used in conjunction with another field guide; collection of very high-quality, close-up images and descriptions of winter twigs; features approximately 200 species common to southern Ontario & northeast US

## Have You Missed an Issue?

Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests newsletter has gone electronic! We continue to produce four newsletters per year in electronic format and publish them on our website, <http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/uf/>. Two of those editions are also printed and mailed. The Fall 2010 issue (electronic issue only) featured:

- Purdue's EAB Cost Calculator
- Village of Deforest Community Profile
- Packer's *First Down for Trees*
- Dawn Redwood Tree Profile
- ...and more!

### iPod application

- Key to Wisconsin Woody Plants for the iPod—<https://mywebspace.wisc.edu/cwoodwar/web/iPodKey.html>

includes native & common non-native trees; shrub key coming soon; features glossary, printable key & searchable list by Latin or common name; integrated images compatible only with 5<sup>th</sup> generation iPods; text-only version available for earlier iPods; not compatible with iPod Nano or Mini. 🌿



## What Damaged This Tree?

**Answer:** Looks notwithstanding, the pigeon horntail (also called pigeon tremex or woodwasp) is not generally considered a serious tree pest. Instead, this insect prefers dead, dying or highly stressed maple, elm, hickory and other deciduous trees. The horntail projections on its abdomen are not stingers; the insect is harmless to humans. Presence of pigeon horntail on your tree is a good bet the tree was already in decline due to other stress factors. For more information on pigeon horntails visit: <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/insect/05604.html>. 🌿



Photo: Todd Lanigan, WDNR

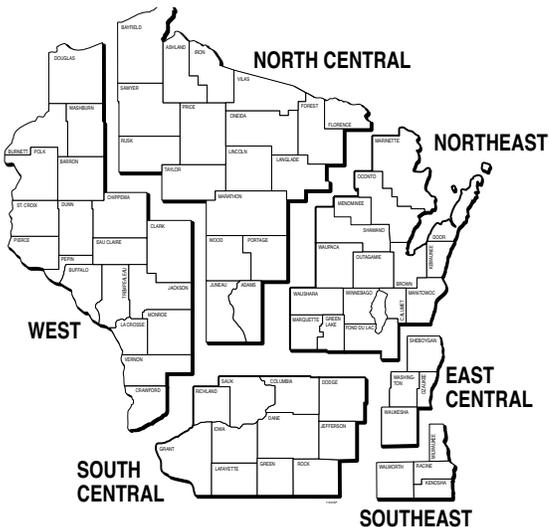


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