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In This Issue:

Laurel Wilt Disease Summary for Florida

by Dr. Jason Smith and Don Spence

The University of Florida researchers would like your participation: If you have been using propiconazole treatments to manage laurel wilt disease (Raffaelea lauricola), please fill out and submit the form on page 7

Redbay ambrosia beetle on the head of a penny. Photo by A.E. Mayfield III

Laurel wilt is a relatively new disease to the southeastern coastal plain. The disease was found in 2003 when redbay trees *(Persea borbonia L. Spreng)* were found to be dying in large numbers near Port Wentworth, Georgia (Mayfield et al. 2008 and Rabaglia et al. 2006). Research has revealed the cause of the redbay die off was due to the exotic redbay ambrosia beetle, *Xyleborus glabratus* Eichoff. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) vectoring a non-native fungus, *Raffaelea lauricola* (T.C. Harr, Fraedrich & Aghayeva). The fungus is a symbiont with the beetle and causes a vascular wilt in the trees (Mayfield et al. 2008). The redbay ambrosia beetle is thought to have arrived in solid wood packing material. The beetle's native range is from New Guinea to China and as far south and west as the Seychelles Islands. Data are limited on the effect of the redbay ambrosia beetle in its native range, but it is not thought to be as devastating to trees there as it has been in the southeastern coastal plain of the United States.

So far, the beetle and fungus have only caused mortality in the Lauraceae family. In addition to redbay **(***Persea borbonia***)**, other hosts of laurel wilt include swampbay *(P. palustris)* and silkbay *(P. humilis)*. Other Lauraceous species that are susceptible to laurel wilt are sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*, camphor *(Cinnamomum camphora)*, avocado *(P. americana)*, love vine *(Cassytha filiformis)*, pondberry *(Lindera melissifolia)*, and northern spicebush *(Lindera benzoin)*. In its native range, host of the beetle and fungus include the Dipterocarpaceae, Fagaceae, Fabaceae and Moraceae plant families (Fraedrich et al. 2008 and Mayfield et al. 2008).

> "Regardless of which pathway is involved, redbays die quickly from the presence of the fungus."

Laurel Wilt continued on page 5

A Message From the President

This message is for the fall issue of the Florida Arborist but it is difficult to imagine what things will be like three months down the road. Especially after sweating through the second hottest June in Florida's history coming on the heels of the fourth hottest May. Arborists need to take care while working outside in this heat; know the signs and symptoms of heat-stroke and take frequent breaks to stay hydrated. Trees that are falling apart place the arborist in dangerous and stressful situations which are often compounded by bad weather. Add in fatigue and it's no wonder this industry ranks as one of the highest in injuries and fatalities. Safety should be your highest priority.

David Reilly, President, Florida

As many of you know, International has restructured its Board of Directors and recently held elections for the remaining positions on the Board. It is with great pleasure that I announce that Mike Marshall has been elected and will serve on the International Society of Arboriculture Board of Directors. Mike has been a long-time Florida Chapter Board of Directors member and has served as a past president, however Mike will now have to resign his current position on the Florida Board of directors. I know Mike will bring the same dedication to the International Board of Directors that he exhibited for the many years he served the Florida Chapter. Florida's loss is International's gain. The second part of International's restructuring of the Board was to create the Council of Component Representatives. Don Winsett has agreed to fill this position. As you know Don is the president elect and has served on the Florida Board of Directors for a number of years. Florida is well represented on the International organization with two quality representatives from Florida.

I would like to thank Mike Conner and the Trees Florida 2010 Committee for a superb conference. The setting was ideal and the education was outstanding. Thanks to Norm and Jan Easey and Patty Morrison for all the work they do leading up to and during the conference. They were up early manning the registration and book sale booths while many of us were still in bed. The silent auction was a success and I had top bid on two of the items I bid on. I look forward to next year's conference to be held in Jacksonville. It is always nice to see old friends and make new ones.

Now for some exciting news, we have a contract in place for online education. We will be teaming with Distance Learn Pro, LLC in this endeavor. We are the only chapter in the world providing this new educational opportunity. Our program will serve as a model for other chapters as well as International. DLP will be filming, or will have already done so, our class on Pest Management. Keep checking the chapter's web site for this and other potions of classes as they become available online. Keep in mind that there is no substitute for attending an actual class. At the real-time class you have the opportunity to interact and ask questions of the instructor. You also have the chance to network with other arborists.

We live in an age where many people think "What have you done for me lately?" What we should be asking is "What have we done to improve our industry?" By improving the industry we are really helping ourselves. And to that end, the Florida Chapter was one of the first ISA chapters with a specialty license plate. The money from this plate has allowed the chapter to fund an endowment for arboricultural research at a major university. Finally, we are the only chapter with a distance learning program. This is what the Board has done for its members. You belong to one of the most respected chapters in the world.

David Reilly

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Laurel Wilt continued from page 1

Redbay ambrosia beetles in the U.S. seem to preferentially attack live trees. Once the trees are attacked, the fungus grows in the xylem and sapwood. The fungus either significantly inhibits water movement, creates a toxin that causes cell decline, or causes the tree to over react to the presence of the pathogen and inadvertently disrupts its movement of water flow through tyloses development. Research is ongoing to elucidate the biology behind the wilt mechanisms.

Drooping and discolored foliage in the early stages of Laurel Wilt. Photo by A.E. Mayfield III

Regardless of which pathway is involved, redbays die quickly from the presence of the fungus, in less than a month in some cases. The fungal disease is easily spread from tree to tree by the redbay ambrosia beetle. As a redbay ambrosia beetle bores into a tree, it leaves behind some fungus that the adult and larva use as food (Hanula et al. 2008, Mayfield et al. 2008 and Rabaglia et al. 2006). Although the beetles are small, they can disperse up 30 miles per generation (Hulcr et al. 2008).

Redbay ambrosia beetles are thought to choose tree limbs and branches with a diameter of at least 1 inch. Beetles may bore into upper or lower tree trunks, leaving behind small entrance holes, only 1/32 of an inch (1 millimeter) or so in width. Wood frass may be present as an indicator of beetle activity. Once the female beetle establishes a rearing chamber, the fungus will likely have begun to colonize the tree. From the time of fungal establishment, it may only take a few weeks before the tree dies, or it may take as long as several months. Wilted leaves usually first appear at the tips of braches, either at the top or outside edge of the canopy. Leaves of the newly wilted trees develop an odd yellowish-purple hue as they droop. Dead leaves typically stay attached to the tree for many months after the tree has died.

The fungus has been confirmed in the following counties as of April 2010: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Nassau, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Flagler, Highlands, Indian River, Levy, Marion, Martin,

Laurel Wilt continued on page 6

Laurel Wilt continued from page 5

Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach , Putnam, St. Johns, Suwannee, Union, and Volusia (USDA-FS). Recently, laurel wilt has been confirmed in Mississippi, USA, far beyond the natural dispersal range for the beetle (Riggins et al., in press).

There have been accounts of misdiagnosis of redbay trees with tip dieback as having laurel wilt. In many cases, the trees have suffered a severe attack from another non-native ambrosia beetle. Tip dieback is caused by the black twig borer, *Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichhoff) (Coleoptera: Scolytinae). This beetle also is a symbiont with a fungus *(Fusarium solani)*, but it does not vector laurel wilt and this fungus does not kill trees. For a positive laurel wilt confirmation, contact your local UF Agricultural Cooperative Extension Agent or the Florida Division of Plant Industry.

MOVEMENT OF DEAD WOOD

When trees do die from laurel wilt, the wood should never be transported outside of the range of the nearest solid waste landfill or wood disposal site. The transport of diseased tree parts has greatly increased the rate at which laurel wilt and other wood boring insects move across the landscape.

- Do not transport firewood from other states or within Florida. The redbay ambrosia beetle and other dangerous pests and diseases can hitchhike on firewood, infesting new areas at an alarming rate.
- When building a fire, use local firewood only.
- Burn all firewood at your campsite before you leave.
- Do not take any firewood home with you.

BEETLE AND FUNGUS BIOLOGY

- Beetles have the potential to disburse up to 20 miles a year and are fairly good flyers
- Beetles are attracted to the aromatic nature of the Lauraceae family
- No climatic or geographical barrier has been confirmed yet for the fungus or beetle ❖

Jason Smith, assistant professor, School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Don Spence, PhD student, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Florida, IFAS, 134 Newins-Ziegler Hall, P.O. Box 110410, Gainesville, FL 32611-0410

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University of Florida

School of Forest Resources and Conservation

ATTENTION

*** Laurel Wilt Disease Information Request ***

University of Florida researchers would like to know if you have been using propiconazole treatments to manage laurel wilt disease (*Raffaelea lauricola*)

If you are interested in participating in our study, please answer the following questions.

Please circle your answer or fill in the blank.

Have you treated redbay or other *Persea* species for laurel wilt with propiconazole? **Yes – No**
(*Persea americana* – avocado, *Persea palustris* – swampbay, *Persea humilis* – scrubbay, *Sassafras albidum*)

Have you used some other chemical to treat laurel wilt? If so, what was it? _____

If you have been treating trees, what method did you use? **macroinfusion - microinfusion - root drench**

Approximately how many trees have you treated? **0 – 10 11 – 30 31 – 60 more than 60**

Estimate your success rate? _____ % What year did you begin your treating trees? _____
(Success criteria is based on percent survival of all the trees you have treated)

Would you be interested in sharing your data with the UF researchers? **Yes – No**

1) Would an Extension Workshop on laurel wilt disease management in your area be useful to you?

1 – Not at All 2 – Slightly useful 3 – Useful 4 – Very useful

2) Would you please provide your contact information?

Name: _____

Email: _____

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UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA IFAS Extension

The following article is provided in English and Spanish

Invasive Woody Trees in Miami-Dade's Urban Forest

Henry Mayer, Miami Dade IFAS Extension Agent and ISA Hispanic Committee
and Francisco Escobedo, School of Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Terrestrial exotic invasive plants have had major effects on agricultural areas and natural forests. These invasives, particularly weeds, can reduce biodiversity, alter ecological processes, and financially impact the agricultural sector. Urban areas and their human inhabitants are primary sources of, and dispersal agents for invasive plants. Urban landscapes offer ideal areas for species to establish, germinate, and colonize sites in proximity agricultural and forest areas.

In Florida, woody invasives such as *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian pepper), *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Australian pine), and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* (melaleuca) have had ecological and economic impacts and as a result are highly undesirable to society for these reasons. However, exotic invasive woody species can also play a different role in urban landscapes, providing shade, evapotranspiration, and wildlife habitat, to the point where their removal would affect urban tree canopy and its benefits.

We recently studied the urban forest of Miami-Dade County to better understand the amount, distribution and effects on the environment of invasive trees. We studied the 1,273 Km^2 of the county including sites adjacent to Everglades National Park, Mangroves, and Sub-tropical hammocks. Tree species, sizes, and distribution of invasive species were measured on randomly located 0.04 ha sites and leaf area, carbon sequestration, and air pollution were estimated by the USDA Forest Service's Urban Forest Effect Model. We define an exotic invasive tree as those corresponding to trees or shrubs (with stems greater than 1 inch in diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground) listed as Florida Category 1 species and Category 2 species.

A total of 1,200 trees in 107 species and 90 genera were measured, 224 trees were categorized as invasive, representing 17 species and 16 genera. Most of the sampled trees were located in residential area. The study found that:

- The presence of invasive trees was significantly different by land use, and by geographic location (eastern and northern parts of the County);
- Invasive woody species were significantly less likely to be in public lands versus natural areas and private residential areas,
- Melaleuca **(***Melaleuca quinquenervia***),** a Category 1 invasive species, was the most common tree by number in the study area,
- Non-native and invasive trees make up a substantial part of Miami-Dade's urban tree canopy,
- Native and exotic invasive urban trees remove substantial amounts of air pollutants,
- *Melaleuca quinquenervia,* a highly invasive and undesirable tree contributes to 34% of all carbon sequestration by urban trees in Miami-Dade due to its size, abundance, growth rates, and low maintenance requirements.

As unlikely as it seems invasive trees and palms are providing several urban forest benefits rather cheaply but at an economic and social cost. That is, their potential to detrimentally affect natural ecosystems and even agricultural areas needs to be considered when developing long-term urban forest objectives. For example, even though *Melaleuca* sequesters carbon effectively, its ecological costs are not acceptable. Increased rates of urban development,

Melaleuca quinquenervia leaves

hurricanes, and planting preferences by homeowners are also affecting Miami-Dade's urban forest composition. We are using this information to better monitor and control the spread of invasive trees. Study results can be found in:

- Escobedo, F.,Varela, S., Zhao, M., Wagner, J., Zipperer, W. 2010. The efficacy of subtropical urban forests in offsetting carbon emissions from cities. Environmental Science and Policy, 13:362-372.
- Zhao, M., Escobedo, F., Staudhammer, C., 2010. Spatial patterns of a subtropical, coastal urban forest: Implications for land tenure, hurricanes, and invasives. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 9(3): 205-214.

For more information on:

What do community leaders think about urban forests in south Florida: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr292

How to understand and minimize costs associated with managing urban forests: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr279

What types of green space are better for carbon dioxide sequestration: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw324 ❖

El siguiente articulo esta escrito en Ingles y en Español.

Árboles Invasivos en el Bosque Urbano de Miami-Dade

Henry Mayer, Miami-Dade IFAS Agente de Extensión; ISA Comité Hispano
y Dr. Francisco Escobedo, Escuela de Recursos Forestales y de Conservación de la Universidad de la Florida, Gainesville.

Las especies invasores exóticas terrestres han tenido muchos efectos importantes sobre el hábitat natural, la silvicultura y el sistema agrícola. Ellos pueden ocasionar una reducción de la biodiversidad, alterar los procesos biogeoquímicos, cambiar la estructura forestal, y alterar los regímenes naturales. Estos efectos son ocasionados sobre todo por especie herbácea. Sin embrago las zonas urbanas y sus habitantes son fuentes primarias de introducción de especies invasoras.

Los paisajes urbanos ofrecen un hábitat nuevo para el establecimiento de especies invasoras, ya que al perturbar el ecosistema original, se promueva la germinación y colonización de nuevas especies exóticas. En la Florida sub-tropical, especies como Schinus terebinthifoliusus (pimienta brasileña), Casuarina equisetifolia (pino australiano), y Melaleuca quinquenervia (melaleuca) han tenido importantes impactos ecológicos y económicos. Sin embargo, la especie invasora puede también desempeñar un papel positivo en el paisaje urbano, al proporcionar servicios tales como sombra, reducción de la evapotranspiración, y hábitat para la fauna silvestre, al punto tal donde su remoción dejaría un paisaje deplorable.

Estudiamos recientemente el bosque urbano del condado Miami-Dade para entender mejor la cantidad, distribución y los efectos que sobre el ambiente tiene los árboles invasores. Estudiamos 1.273 km2 del condado incluyendo sitios adyacentes al parque nacional Everglades National Park, y mangles sobre Biscayne Bay entre otras. Tipo de especies, su tamaño, y distribución de la especie invasora fueron medidos en sitios aleatoriamente localizados de 0.04 acre. La superficie foliar, retensión de carbón, y contaminación atmosférica fue estimada por medio del modelo urbano del efecto del bosque perteneciente al Servicio Forestal del USDA. Definimos un árbol invasor exótico aquellos que correspondían a los árboles o a los arbustos (diámetro mayor de una 1 pulgada medido a 4.5 pies sobre la tierra) listados en la categoría 1 o 2 de árboles invasores de la Florida.

Un total de 1.200 árboles de 107 especies y 90 géneros fueron identificados. De los cuales 224 árboles fueron categorizados como invasores, representando 17 especies y 16 géneros. La mayor parte de los árboles muestreados están situados en área residenciales. Los resultados más importantes fueron:

- La presencia de árboles invasores fue significativamente diferente dependiendo del uso de la tierra, y la localización geográfica;
- Las especies invasores tuvieron menos presencia en terrenos públicos comparado con las áreas naturales y residenciales;
- El árbol de Melaleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia), una especie invasor de la categoría 1, fue el árbol mas común en el área de estudio,
- Los árboles no nativos e invasores componen una parte importante de la cobertura arbórea de Miami-Dade.
- Los árboles nativos y los exóticos remueven cantidades substanciales de elementos contaminantes del aire,
- La Melaleuca quinquenervia, un árbol altamente invasivo e indeseable contribuye con hasta un 34% de todo el carbón secuestrado por los árboles en Miami-Dade. Esto debido a su gran tamaño, abundancia, alta tasas de crecimiento, y bajo mantenimiento.

Los árboles y las palmeras invasoras proveen ciertos beneficios para el bosque urbano pero a un costo económico y social alto. Es decir, su potencial efecto negativo al afectar el ecosistema e incluso áreas agrícolas necesita ser considerado al desarrollar objetivos de largo plazo.

Por ejemplo, aunque la Melaleuca secuestra carbón con eficacia, sus efectos ecológicos no son aceptables. El crecimiento urbano, los huracanes, y la selección de árboles

Melaleuca quinquenervia leaves

Árboles invasivos

por los dueños de casa también afectan la composición del bosque urbano de Miami-Dade.

Los resultados obtenidos nos permiten entender mejor la composición del bosque urbano en el condado de Miami-Dade tanto de especies nativas como de las exóticas invasoras. Si desea más detalles los puede encontrar en:

Árboles invasivos continued on page 22

Planting Depth Affects Root Form of Three Species in Containers

Edward F. Gilman, Chris Harchick and Maria Paz
Environmental Horticulture Department, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Abstract

Study was designed to evaluate impact of planting depth on formation of root morphology inside nursery containers. Trees were planted shallow (13 mm) or deep (64 mm) into #3 Air-Pot™ containers then shallow (0 mm) or deep (64 mm) into #15 Air-Pot™ prior to shifting them to their final #45 container size at the same depth. Trunk diameter (caliper) was significantly larger for both magnolia and maple planted shallow [13 mm (0.5 in)] into #3 and then at grade into #15 containers when compared to planting deeper. However, differences were small and may not be relevant. No caliper or height differences among planting depths were found for elm. Presence of stem girdling roots in elm and magnolia growing in #45 containers increased with planting depth into # 3 containers. Downward re-orientation of main roots comprising the flare by #3 container wall probably contributed to amount of roots growing over root flare. Maple root systems were not impacted by planting depth into #3 primarily due to adventitious root emergence from the buried portion of stem. Distance between substrate surface and top of root flare in finished #45 containers was not impacted by planting depth into #3 containers for any species. Planting elm and maple deeply into #15 led to more trunk girdling by roots, a deeper root flare, and more roots growing over flare compared to planting shallow. Most root defects in all species were hidden from view because they were found below substrate surface. Presence of a visible root flare was not related to occurrence of root defects. Root balls on elm and maple were packed with roots which made it time consuming to remove substrate and roots above the root flare.❖

PRUNING METHOD AFFECTS FLOWERING AND SPROUTING ON CRAPE MYRTLE

Edward F. Gilman, Gary W. Knox, and Patricia Gomez-Zlatar
Environmental Horticulture Department
University of Florida
J. Environmental Horticulture 2008. 26:164-170

Abstract

'Natchez' (Lagerstroemia indica × fauriei) and 'Carolina Beauty' (Lagerstroemia indica L.) crape myrtle were pruned in three manners including topping, pollarding, and pencil-pruning plus a non-pruned control for four years to determine influence on flowering and sprouting. The topping and pollarding of 'Natchez' delayed appearance of the first flower up to one month compared to non-pruned trees for the first two years following initial pruning. In contrast, topping and pollarding 'Carolina Beauty' induced flowering by as much as one week sooner one and three years following initial pruning with no effect in years two and four. Topping both cultivars delayed peak flowering date compared to non-pruned trees. Topping 'Natchez' the first and second year following initial pruning and pollarding in the second year reduced duration of flowering period compared to the non-pruned trees. Flower effect (panicle number x panicle volume) was not influenced by pruning method on 'Carolina Beauty' for any year. Flower effect for topped 'Natchez' was significantly smaller than for pollarded and pencil-pruned trees the first year after pruning; flower effect on non-pruned 'Natchez' was no different from any of the pruning treatments. Pruning cut diameter was inversely correlated with number of days 'Natchez' trees were in flower, number of flower panicles, and date of flowering; however, cut diameter influence on flower effect was not predictable for 'Carolina Beauty'. Sprouting along the trunk and from the roots increased with the diameter of the pruning cut. Topping took less time to complete than other pruning methods in all but the last year which probably accounts for its popularity. Topped trees grew in height following pruning faster than pollarded trees, which grew faster than pencil-pruned trees, which grew faster than non-pruned trees for both cultivars. ❖

Spotlight on Mike Robinson Recipient of 2010 ISA True Professional Award

Mike Robinson
2010 ISA True Professional Award Recipient

The Florida Chapter congratulates Mike Robinson as one of five international recipients of the 2010 ISA True Professionals of Arboriculture award. The International Society of Arboriculture is dedicated to raising awareness among the general public about the importance of trees, necessity for proper tree care and the role today's arborists play in tree care service and education. As such, the "True Professionals of Arboriculture" recognition program allows ISA to spotlight a number of deserving arborists, their best practices and the successes they have had in relating to their communities, clients, colleagues and employees. The True Professionals Award, sponsored by STIHL, recognizes individuals who demonstrate outstanding public education practices regarding arboriculture and the benefits of trees.

An ISA Certified Arborist, Certified Exam Proctor and Florida Chapter past president, Mike Robinson graduated from University of Florida in 1978 with a B.S. in Forest Resources and Conservation. Not long after, Robinson accepted a position with JEA as a forester directing line clearance operations in Jacksonville, a role he has held ever since. At the time, utility arboriculture was just emerging as its own niche in the industry. Since then, the combined efforts of Robinson and JEA have resulted in numerous awards and recognitions for their tree and forestry programs.

Colleagues describe Robinson as "a professional's professional" and someone who is knowledgeable and has an innate ability to multitask. It is not uncommon for Robinson to serve as the community spokesperson regarding utility and tree issues on the local television news, oversee his contractors, teach children the joy of tree planting, and address the ladies' garden club – all in a single day.

"When I started, the monthly electric bill price was the driving issue for consumers," Robinson said. "They didn't care if the lights went out, some even expected it every time a thunderstorm came through. That has changed. Reliability has become a big issue, especially with computers and home businesses, more so than price. Also, no one paid any attention to green energy or solar power, they were novelty things that flared up and died out. Today it is a major, driving issue."

After a tree removal job caused a neighborhood and civic uproar, Robinson set up a meeting with Jacksonville stakeholders to reach a consensus on tree care by the utility – the resulting group came to be known as the TREE Coalition. The Coalition became a model for similar groups around the country and was featured in American Forests magazine. As a representative of the TREE Coalition, Robinson implements annual training for the utility's contract line clearance workers. He also instructs at various "Lunch & Learn" classes for ISA members in the tri-county area. As an arborist for a utility, Robinson speaks on electric safety whenever possible and tutors JEA workers as they prepare for the ISA certification exams. In exchange for every hour of tutelage, employees must donate an hour to non-profit groups/services. Robinson is also an integral part of Greenscape's programming, plantings, events and collateral development that contributes to the beautification of the city and educates thousands of residents.

By recognizing esteemed arborists, celebrating their efforts and providing ISA's membership and certified professionals with opportunities to learn from the successes of colleague, "True Professionals" can inspire others to learn and apply successful techniques to their own practices.

Kudos, Mike, for your exemplary work in the field of arboriculture! ❖

TREE Fund Update

Stihl Tour des Trees

The annual Stihl Tour des Trees was once again a successful endeavor to raise money for tree research. This year's Tour traversed northern Illinois, beginning in downtown Chicago and ending at the site of the International Tree Climbing Championship at the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, IL. This year the Tour offered a 1-day, 30 mile ride which enabled local and one-day riders to join Tour riders on the final day and catch the spirit of the Tour des Trees as everyone raised awareness of the need for tree research and professional tree care.

The total Tour covered between 490 and 515 miles.

The riders rolled out July 18th from Chicago's spectacular Millennium Park at the city's summer social epicenter. The Park's unique architecture, monumental sculptures and landscape design make it a recreation destination for Chicago tourists and residents alike. From Millennium Park the Tour hugged the lakefront north to Zion with stops at Lincoln Park and Illinois Beach State Park to show off some of the city's oldest trees and best views. Day Two carried the riders to Rockford, the 'Forest City', while touring through the natural beauty of Moraine Hills State Park and passing through Crystal Lake (home to RFP Mapping LLC, provider of sophisticated mapping tools for arborists and municipal planners). The route continued westward on Day Three to Galena along the historic Stagecoach Trail. At

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Tree Fund Stihl Tour des Trees continued from page 14

2010 Tour des Trees Riders, Millennium Park, Chicago, IL

day's end riders were shuttled to Dubuque, IA to dine and unwind. On Day Four, the route followed the Mississippi River Trail south to Moline along bicycle-friendly roads and multi-use pathways to experience firsthand the Mississippi River's natural wonders, transportation systems, recreational facilities and cultural heritage. Day Five offered two options of either 70 miles or 95 miles travel to Peoria, home of Mississippi Valley STIHL. Friday was Day Six... the home stretch! With the wind at riders' backs, the Tour set its sights on Naperville (home of the TREE Fund) and a well-deserved celebration dinner at the Morton Arboretum's beautiful Thornhill Education Center. On Saturday, with the addition of single-day riders, the 2010 STIHL Tour des Trees finished the final leg of the trip and featured two of Chicagoland's premier research facilities, Fermilab and the Morton Arboretum.

Don't forget to set your sights on 2011 for next year's Tour des Trees! The Tour hopes to see you in the ranks! ❖

Exhibitor and Sponsor Opportunities are available at most Florida Chapter ISA classes!

Exhibitors

- One 6 or 8 foot table provided, at the back of the meeting room or adjacent hall or lobby, depending on each individual facility
- Includes class registration for 2 representatives
- Verbal introduction from the podium by the seminar moderator
- Focus your marketing directly to Florida arborists!

Meal Sponsors

- Verbal 'thank you' from the podium by the seminar moderator

Contact Florida ISA for full information: floridaisa@comcast.net

Consultant's Corner

*by Joe Samnik, Consulting Arborist and Theodore "Ted" E. Karatinos, Esq.**

Look Before You Leap: Understanding Negligence in Arboriculture

The day you thought would never happen has arrived. The door bell rings. The person asks for you. As you approach, this process server presents an envelope to you and declares that you are being served with a lawsuit. You have been sued for negligence. Your life is about to change forever. You must now commit your time, money, and emotion to defending your professional reputation in court. Whether you were truly negligent or not, you must face these allegations and travel the rugged road of litigation. While your day may be bad, you will better cope if you understand some basic aspects of negligence before you retain an attorney and a forensic arboricultural expert to defend you in court.

The author of *Canterbury Tales*, Geoffrey Chaucer, most likely brought "negligence" into the English language from a Latin word meaning carelessness. In the law, negligence is defined as carelessness which causes damage to a person or property. Negligence may arise either from acting carelessly, or from failing to act when legally obligated to do so. Negligence is one of many torts. A tort is a civil wrong. In the American civil justice system, tort claims are filed in court to redress civil wrongs against people and property.

In most jurisdictions, a litigant must prove four legal elements to prevail on the claim of negligence in court.

The four legal elements are:

1. Legal Duty;
2. Breach of a legal duty;
3. Legal Causation; and
4. Damages.

A legal duty requires the defendant to conform to a certain standard of conduct for the protection of others against unreasonable risks. Where a person's conduct creates a foreseeable zone of risk, the law will place a duty on that person either to lessen that risk, or to take steps to lessen any harm posed by that risk. The requirement of reasonable, general foresight is the core of the duty element

For one example, a legal duty may arise where an arborist provides tree pruning specifications to a customer which do not comply with recognized standards. The terminology may be inconsistent with ANSI A300 Part 1, Pruning.

For another example, a duty may arise where a landscaping professional provides fertilizer recommendations to a customer without listing the rate of application for the fertilizer. Clearly, applying too much fertilizer may cause irreparable damage to the plants and applying too little fertilizer may not cure the targeted problem.

For a third example, a duty may arise where a land scaping professional improperly specifies shade-loving plants in shade, or acid-loving plants in an alkaline soil. In short, the professional's conduct must conform to accepted professional standards or practices.

If a legal duty has been triggered, then a plaintiff must next prove that the duty has been breached. Whether someone breaches a

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legal duty will depend on the nature of that particular duty. The violation of a statute, a regulation, or a tree ordinance may satisfy the legal element of breach. If someone carelessly performs or fails to perform a written contract, then the contract and the careless conduct may combine to prove that a duty has been breached. For example, a homeowner may

use the promises made in a consulting arborist's contract to prove that the consulting arborist negligently supervised the pruning of a tree. A breach of duty may also occur through general inaction or misconduct. If someone creates a hazardous situation by his own action or inaction and can reasonably foresee a later injury, a breach may be proven from the circumstances without resorting to a statute or contract. If a landscape architect specified a poisonous plant on a landscape plan outside a place where children would foreseeably play, then the landscape plan could potentially reflect the breach of a legal duty. In any event, the plaintiff must prove that a legal duty has been breached in order to prevail at trial.

The third element of negligence is legal causation. To prove legal causation, a plaintiff must show a reasonably close casual connection between the misconduct and the resulting injury. In the legal arena, legal causation is commonly known as the "proximate cause"of the injury. There must be such a natural, direct, and continuous sequence between the negligent act or

failure to act and the plaintiff's injury that one may reasonably say: "but for the negligence, the injury would not have occurred." The negligent act or failure to act must be a probable cause, not merely a possible cause, of the injury.

For example, a county may legally cause a cyclist to be hit by a car, where the county permits tree roots to grow into its paved bike path. The encroaching tree roots then force the cyclist to ride away from the bike path and onto a nearby road. When the cyclist leaves the path and peddles onto the road, he is hit by a car. The fact that the county's failure to maintain the bike path is only one reason why the cyclist used the road does not defeat legal causation, because the failure to maintain the bike path is a foreseeable and substantial factor which leads to the collision. If a plaintiff can prove that the county's breach of a legal duty caused the accident, then only one element remains for the plaintiff to prevail at trial. ❖

News From International

ISA Board of Directors June Meeting Marks Historic Change for the Organization

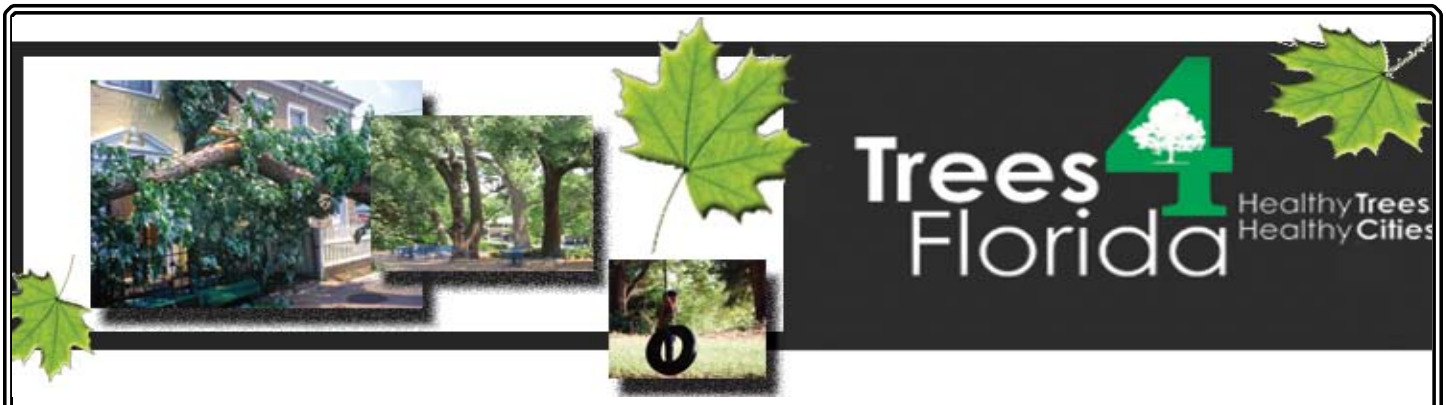
The new 15-member ISA Board of Directors met for the first time at ISA headquarters in Champaign, Ill., on June 15-18, 2010. Florida Chapter member Mike Marshall of Marshall Tree Farm is one of the newly elected board members. June was the first meeting of the Board under the new governance structure. The Board spent much of their time together focusing on the development of strategic goals for the organization and determining priorities for the coming years. Several of the ISA committee heads were able to attend the meeting and participate in the conversations. The Board of Directors also met in July prior to the Annual Conference, along with the Council of Component Representatives. The Florida Chapter representative is Don Winsett of ValleyCrest.

Click here for the list of the new Board of Directors and chapter representatives.

2010 International Tree Climbing Championship

The 2010 International Tree Climbing Championship (ITCC) was held during the annual ISA Conference July 24 and 25, 2010 at the beautiful Morton Arboretum in Lisle, IL. By the end of the second day, international champions were determined to be:
Male: Mark Chisholm, New Jersey Chapter
Female: Josephine Hedger, UK/I Chapter.
Hats off to Doug LaFortune who climbed for the Florida Chapter this year. Thanks to Doug for his hard work and dedication in representing Florida.

Click here for full details on the results of individual winners. ❖



Trees4Florida Public Service Announcements Available at www.treesarecool.com

With the devastation to trees in Florida by hurricanes, storms and fires, millions of dollars in valuable tree resources have been lost, particularly within the past several years. Jointly, the Florida Urban Forestry Council (FUFC) and the Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture (FC-ISA) developed the Trees-4Florida program which focuses on making the public more aware of the need to be vigilant in safeguarding our trees and preserving Florida's greatest green resource.

The Trees 4 Florida program has produced a variety of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) available for anyone to free of charge. Included in the campaign are English and Spanish print-quality and broadcast-quality PSA ads and spots. Include them on your website, flyers or any promotional material.

Access these FREE PSAs by visiting *www.treesarecool.com*; hover on 'Trees4Florida' in the menu box to the left to make your choice of ad style.

Florida Chapter Board Updates

BOARD SHORTS:

Bok Award Announcement

Mike Robinson, Bok Award Recipient

The Florida Chapter Board of Directors proudly presented Mr. Mike Robinson with the 2010 Bok Award at the Trees Florida 2010 Conference in Key West. The Bok Award is given in recognition of career-long distinguished service and dedication to the advancement of Arboriculture. Mike has been a utility arborist with JEA in Jacksonville since graduating from the University of Florida. He served as president of the Florida Chapter ISA in 2009 and is involved in many Chapter committees as well. Congratulations Mike, and thank you for your dedicated involvement in Florida arboriculture! ❖

John White Scholarship Recipient Announced

Congratulations to Mr. Don Spence as the recipient of the Fall 2010 John White Scholarship offered jointly by the Florida Urban Forestry Council and Florida Chapter ISA. Don is a Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist here in Florida. He is furthering his studies as a PhD candidate at the University of Florida to study plant pathology; he has a particular interest in studying Laurel wilt disease. Best of luck in your future endeavors, Don.

About the scholarship: John P. White is remembered for his generous giving spirit as both the Florida Chapter ISA's Tree Fund Liaison as well as his contributions to the annual Trees Florida Conference. The John P. White Memorial Scholarship was established to support education in the arboriculture industry through a scholarship to a deserving student. It is hoped that the John P. White Memorial Scholarship will give students the opportunity to develop into a new generation of dedicated individuals for the arboriculture industry of tomorrow.

Scholarship applications due dates are June 15th (for fall semesters) and November 15 (for spring semesters). *Click here to access the application form.*

Board Updates continued on page 22

Board Updates continued from page 21

Trees Florida 2010 A Success!

Mike Conner (Trees Florida 2010 Committee Chair), local host Cynthia Coogle and the City of Key West extended a warm tropical welcome to Trees Florida 2010 Conference and Trade Show attendees in early June, complete with a large welcome sign as people arrived on the island. The conference offered three days of educational sessions as well as several extra-curricular options to make everyone's visit educational, worthwhile and fun. Through the efforts of Mike and the entire Trees Florida Committee, the conference ran smoothly and went off without any glitches. Thank you to all who worked so diligently on this year's conference!

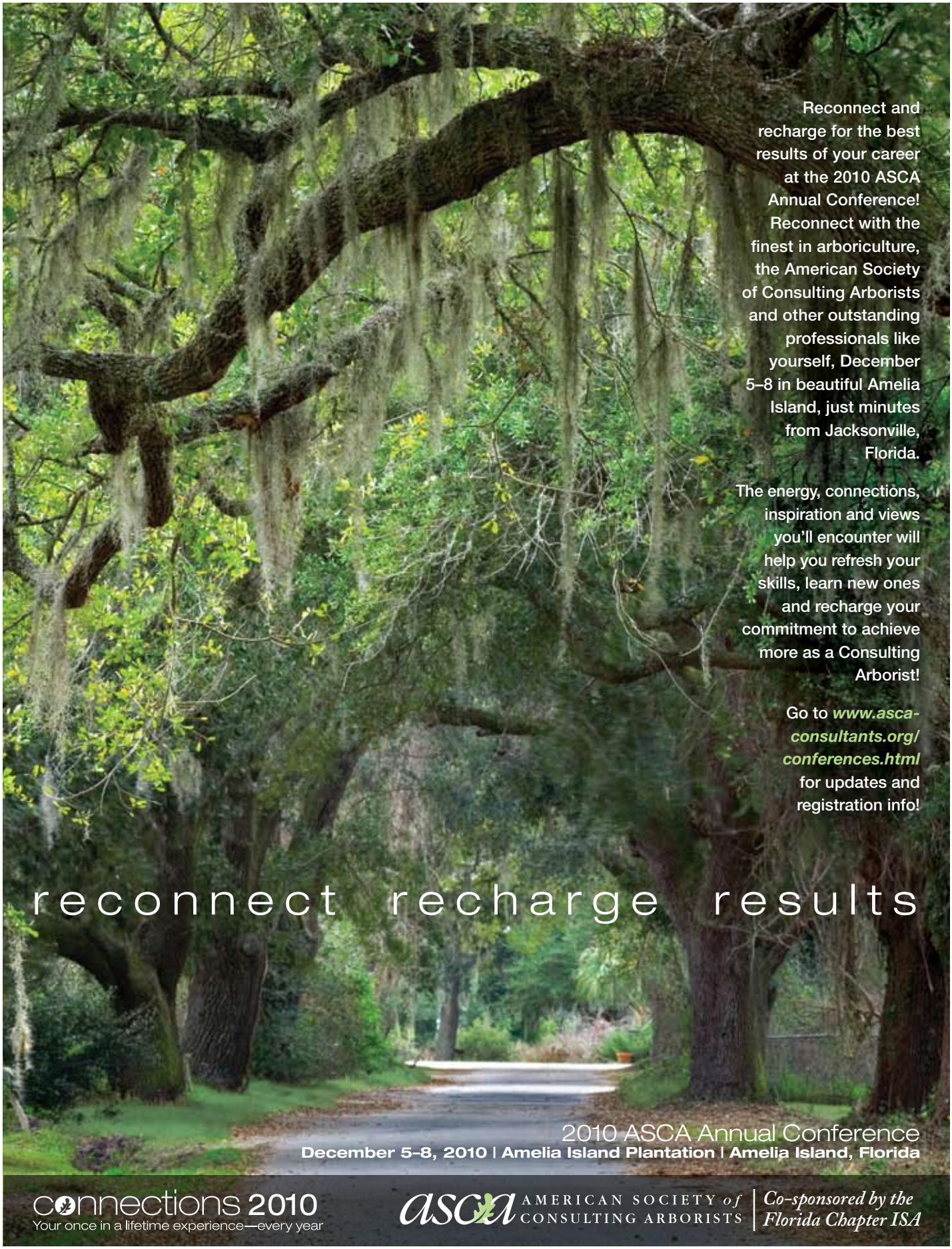
The 2011 Committee Chair Mike Robinson and the Committee are already hard at work planning for the Trees Florida 2011 event which will be held at the Wyndham Riverwalk in Jacksonville on June 12-13-14. Mark your calendars. ❖

Árboles invasivos continued from page 9

- Escobedo, F.,Varela, S., Zhao, M., Wagner, J., Zipperer, W. 2010. The efficacy of subtropical urban forests in offsetting carbon emissions from cities. Environmental Science and Policy, 13:362-372.
- Zhao, M., Escobedo, F., Staudhammer, C., 2010. Spatial patterns of a subtropical, coastal urban forest: Implications for land tenure, hurricanes, and invasives. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening, 9(3): 205-214.

Más información sobre los siguientes temas en:

- Qué piensan los dirigentes de la comunidad sobre los bosques urbanos en el Sur de la Florida, *http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr292*
- Cómo entender y reducir al mínimo los gastos asociados con el manejo de los bosques urbanos, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr279
- Qué tipos de espacio verde son los mejores para el secuestro del dióxido de carbono, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw324 ❖


Reconnect and recharge for the best results of your career at the 2010 ASCA Annual Conference! Reconnect with the finest in arboriculture, the American Society of Consulting Arborists and other outstanding professionals like yourself, December 5–8 in beautiful Amelia Island, just minutes from Jacksonville, Florida.
The energy, connections, inspiration and views you'll encounter will help you refresh your skills, learn new ones and recharge your commitment to achieve more as a Consulting Arborist!
Go to www.asca-consultants.org/conferences.html for updates and registration info!
reconnect recharge results
2010 ASCA Annual Conference
December 5–8, 2010 | Amelia Island Plantation | Amelia Island, Florida
connections 2010
Your once in a lifetime experience—every year
asca AMERICAN SOCIETY of CONSULTING ARBORISTS
Co-sponsored by the Florida Chapter ISA

Trees Florida

Sunday Tree Academy

Sunset Social

Silent Auction

Trade Show

Sunset Social

Sunset Social

Sunset Social

Sunday Tree Academy

2010

2010 Certification Exam Schedule

The FLORIDA CHAPTER of ISA is pleased to announce our revised 2010 schedule of Certification exams. See the chart below for the site nearest you.

Date	Exam/ Class	Location	Time	Proctor or Instructors	Last Date to Register	Cost Member/ Nonmem
Oct. 16 2010	Certified Arborist Exam	Leon County IFAS 615 Paul Russell Rd Tallahassee, FL 32301	8:30 AM to 12:30 PM	Perry Odom and Kim Nicholson	Minimum 12 business days prior	$150/ $250
Nov. 6 2010	Certified Arborist Exam	Duval County IFAS 1010 N. McDuff Ave Jacksonville, FL 32254	8:00 AM to Noon	Mike Robinson and Larry Figart	Minimum 12 business days prior	$150/ $250
Nov. 13 2010	Certified Arborist Exam	Miami-Dade IFAS 18710 SW 288 St Homestead, FL 33030	7:30 AM to Noon	Dr. George Fitzpatrick and Henry Mayer	Minimum 12 business days prior	$150/ $250
Nov. 20 2010	Certified Arborist Exam	Hillsborough IFAS 5339 CR 579 Sefner, FL 33584	7:30 AM to Noon	Rob Northrup and Richard Bailey	Minimum 12 business days prior	$150/ $250
Dec. 11 2010	Certified Arborist Exam	pTEC 901 34th Street S. St. Petersburg, FL 33711	8:00 a.m. to Noon	Norm Easey and Glenn Duncan	Minimum 12 business days prior	$150/ $250

This schedule is subject to change as additional tests and review sessions may be added. Visit www.floridaisa.org for updates.

For an application form to register for an Exam call the ISA Office in Champaign, IL at 888-472-8733
To purchase an ISA Certification Study Guide, call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941-342-0153 or fax an order form to 941-342-0463.

The ISA Illinois must receive your application & exam fees A MINIMUM OF TWELVE BUSINESS DAYS prior to the exam date. NO EXCEPTIONS! (ISA Illinois is closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and the day after, and Christmas Day). First-time applicants can apply online at *www.isa-arbor.com*.
PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED VISA/MC/AMEX accepted. US FUNDS ONLY

Florida Chapter ISA - 2010 Education Schedule

***The schedule below is tentative and subject to changes.**

Date	Seminar/Class	Location	Open for Registration
August, 2010	Pest Management	West Palm Beach	*Click Here*
September, 2010	Tree Risk Assessment	Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa	*Click Here*
October, 2010	Safety and Climbing	Orlando	*Click Here*
October, 2010	Grades & Standards	Homestead, Clermont	
November, 2010	Coast Series	West Palm Beach, Orlando, Miami	
February, 2011	Up By Roots with Jim Utban	Miami	

Welcome!

New Florida Chapter Members

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the of the second quarter of 2010. If you see a name from your area of the state, look up their phone number online* and give them a call. Introduce yourself and find out what aspect of arboriculture the new member is involved in. Let's make the Florida Chapter friendlier. We're all working in different ways for the

First Name	Last Name	City	State
James	Alexander	LARGO	FL
Mark	Bodkin	LUTZ	FL
Mike	Castillo	HOLLYWOOD	FL
Jeffery	Chrisco	VERO BEACH	FL
William	Cobb	LEHIGH ACRES	FL
Paul	Cohen	GAINESVILLE	FL
Jamy	Cook	HOMEWOOD	AL
Jamie	Deemer	N FORT MYERS	FL
Jay	Devine	JACKSONVILLE BEACH	FL
Carolyn	Duffy	LAKE WORTH	FL
Carlos	Estrada	KISSIMMEE	FL
Rhonda	Franks	MOUNT DORA	FL
Gregory	Furlong	WEBSTER	FL
Andrew	Garrow	TAMPA	FL
Andrew	Gonzalez	MIAMI LAKES	FL
Jamie	Hawkins	PLANTATION	FL
James	Hilsby	FORT LAUDERDALE	FL
Charles	Hsu	JUPITER	FL
Annisa	Karim	NAPLES	FL
Hernan	Madrid	HOMESTEAD	FL
Early	McCall	FERNANDINA BEACH	FL
Mark	Michaels	ST. PETERSBURG	FL
Matt	Mondelli	HOLIDAY	FL
Michael	Morelli	LARGO	FL
Jeff	Phipps	TALLAHASSEE	FL
James	Porter	LAKELAND	FL
Charles	Rice	SEMINOLE	FL
Guillermo	Salazar	OAKLAND PARK	FL
Anthony	Santangelo	INVERNESS	FL
Cynthia	Shore	MIAMI	FL
Jonathan	Sonnenberg	HOLLYWOOD	FL
Michael	Suarez	HOLLYWOOD	FL
Daniel	Thomas	JUPITER	FL

**Go to http://www.isa-arbor.com, then go to "Members Only" and log in. Then go to ISA membership directory. If you do not know your log in for members only, contact ISA headquarters at (888) 472-8733. Once you log in, you can update your address, check your CEU's, edit or verify Certified Arborist information and search the membership list.*

Letters to the Editor

We welcome your thoughts about Florida Arborist articles, about your Florida Chapter, or about tree issues in general.

Email your letters to:
floridaisa@comcast.net

or mail to:
Florida Chapter - ISA
7853 S. Leewynn Court
Sarasota, FL 34240

An invitation to all members

to attend a

Board of Directors Meeting!

Call 941-342-0153

for specific times and locations

Up-coming
2010 Board Meeting
Dates & Locations

September 10, 2010 - IFAS office, Orlando
November 5, 2010 - FNGLA office, Orlando

Arborist Certification Committee Report

By Norm Easey, Florida Certification Liaison

There are 5 Florida ISA exams scheduled this fall, the cities include: Homestead, St. Petersburg, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Tallahassee. *Click here for the specific dates.* The ISA Certified Arborist exam is also now available (for the first time) at Pearson Testing Centers throughout Florida. See the ISA International web site www.isa-arbor.com for more information about the various ISA arborist credentials and how to earn them.

Arborist Certification is still moving ahead worldwide; there are now 25,212 ISA Certified Arborists, 965 ISA Certified Tree Workers, 1585 Utility Specialists, 398 Municipal Specialists and 315 Board Certified Master Arborists. With all credentials' combined, the Florida Chapter currently has 1611 ISA credentialed arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 46 Florida individuals for earning their Arborist Certification, Climber Specialist, or Municipal Arborist Certification during the second quarter of 2010:

Certified Arborist
Michael Adams, Elkton, FL
Jason Atkinson, Carl Fisher, FL
Nathaniel Cockshut, Miami, FL
David Copps, Tallahassee, FL
Jamie Deemer, North Ft. Myers, FL
James Givens, Davie, FL
Eric Gmelch, Fernandina Beach, FL
Joseph Guerrero, Webster, FL
Margie Hamilton, Naples, FL
Jamie Hawkins, Plantation, FL
Christopher Henshaw, Davie, FL
Charles Hsu, Jupiter, FL
Anibal Ibanez, Miami, FL
David Jeager, Geneva, FL
Beryl Johnson, Margate, FL
Annisa Karim, Naples, FL
Tyler Kaulbars, Ft. Myers, FL
Daniel Keller, Deland, FL
Judd Lee, Jacksonville, FL
Derik Machin, Tampa, FL
Juan Masson, Miami, FL
Madelyn Mateo, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Early McCall, Fernandina Beach, FL
Matthew Mcintosh, Jupiter, FL
Robert Osborne, Ft. Myers, FL
George Pittman, Bonita Springs, FL
David Pell, Casselberry, FL

Jeff Price, Estero, FL
Peter Robau, Princeton, FL
Guillermo Salazar, Oakland Park, FL
Joseph Shirah, Wellborn, FL
Jeremy Smith, Boca Raton, FL
Daniel Sorrow, Jacksonville, FL
Dennis Spellicy, Inverness, FL
Nicholas Spires, Clearwater, FL
Eulogio Trujillo, Miami, FL
Brian Wester, Clermont, FL
Israel Williams, Lake Buena Vista, FL

Climber Specialist
Bob Brennan, Coconut Grove, FL
Richard Cervi, St. Petersburg, FL
Richard Clayton, New Port Richey, FL
Adam Jackson, Apopka, FL
David Jeager, Geneva, FL
Thomas Luke, Largo, FL
Timothy Murray, St. Petersburg, FL

Municipal Arborist
Jarod Prentice, Orange Park, FL

Are you thinking about becoming certified?
Visit the International ISA website
to access the certification application handbook with further information.

International Society of Arboriculture
Florida Chapter

Our Mission: "To Promote and Improve the Scientifically Based Practice of Professional Arboriculture"

Arborist Code of Ethics

Strive for continuous self-development by increasing their qualifications and technical proficiency by staying abreast of technological and scientific developments affecting the profession.

Not misuse or omit material facts in promoting technical information, products or services if the effect would be to mislead or misrepresent.

Hold paramount the safety and health of all people, and endeavor to protect property and the environment in the performances of professional responsibilities.

Accurately and fairly represent their capabilities, qualifications and experience and those of their employees and/or agents.

Subscribe to fair and honest business practices in dealing with clients, suppliers, employees and other professionals.

Support the improvement of professional services and products through encouraging research and development.

Observe the standards and promote adherence to the ethics embodied in this code.

Florida Arborist
Florida Chapter ISA
7853 South Leewynn Court
Sarasota, FL 34240