

Florida Arborist

A Publication of the Florida Chapter ISA



SUMMER 2007

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ISA
 FLORIDA CHAPTER
 www.floridaisa.org

Manganese Deficiency in Palms

By Dr. Timothy K. Broschat

Professor, Environmental Horticulture Department at University of Florida

*This document is 5 of a 6 part series covering nutritional deficiencies in palms.
 (Nitrogen Deficiency in Summer 2006, Potassium Deficiency in Fall 2006, Magnesium Deficiency in Winter 2006,
 and Iron Deficiency in Spring 2007).*

Symptoms

The newest leaves of manganese (Mn)-deficient palms emerge chlorotic with longitudinal necrotic streaks. As the deficiency progresses, newly emerging leaflets appear necrotic and withered on all but basal portions of the leaflets. This withering results in a curling of the leaflets about the rachis giving the leaf a frizzled appearance ("frizzletop"). Within a single leaf, Mn deficiency symptoms are concentrated at the base of the leaf and are less severe or nonexistent towards the tip. On new leaves of Mn-deficient *Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm), necrotic leaflet tips fall off and the leaf has a singed appearance. In severely Mn-deficient palms, growth stops and newly emerging leaves consist solely of necrotic petiole stubs. Palm death usually follows.

Cause

Manganese deficiency is caused by insufficient Mn in the soil or by high soil pH, which greatly reduces Mn availability. In soils where Mn is marginally sufficient, cold soil temperatures may cause temporary Mn deficiency by reducing root activity levels. This is particularly common on *Cocos nucifera* in Florida. Composted sewage sludge and manure products have also been shown to strongly bind Mn when used as fertilizers or as soil amendments for palms. *continued on page 4*

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President's Message

By Rick Joyce - Florida Chapter ISA - 2007 President

The trees at my property are saying, "How about some rain man!" This time of year sure makes you realize the effects of climate cycles in Florida, and the stress those extremes of drought, fire and flooding inflict of trees. I even heard that it has been so dry that the trees are whistling for the dogs (Yes...a bad joke).

Have you heard the news? Trees are cool. Very soon, you will be able to place that message and link to a web site on the back of every car, truck or trailer you own! With only the Governor's signature remaining to be done, the treesarecool.com Florida specialty license plate is about to be come a reality. Tree related education and research in Florida are the beneficiaries!

My sincere and extended thanks goes to Florida ISA board member Don Winsett, President of Stiles Landscape Company for first, his suggestion that the Florida ISA Board of Directors consider requesting this license plate, followed by all his hard work and perseverance it took to meet the new license plate requirements. I also thank Mike Dobson of Dobson, Craig and Associates for their professional guidance and efforts to make this license plate effort a success.

"We did not achieve state licensure for arborists, but we certainly raised the bar..."

Our effort to secure arborist licensure was a success in many ways. We did not achieve state licensure for arborists, but we certainly raised the bar in the importance and value of proper tree care and safety to tree workers. The state political arena is a tough place. With many other weighty issues to resolve, namely property insurance and property taxes,

our efforts in the legislature did not quite make it to fruition. The contacts we made and this year's efforts will serve us well in the future. We have a number of options for next year and the future. Please let the Florida ISA board of directors know your opinions and feelings regarding this important issue.

Your Florida ISA board member (Consulting Arborist Representative) and Licensure Committee Chairperson, Joe Samnik has dedicated an amazing amount of professional and personal energy to achieve this board goal. My hat is off to Joe's unrelenting efforts to negotiate and get a state arborist licensure bill passed through the Florida legislature.

"Have you thought about becoming a Florida ISA board member?"

In this edition of the Florida Arborist are the descriptions of several new and returning board members. I want to welcome them and let them know their participation is sincerely appreciated. Your board of directors is a group of dedicated volunteers that are working hard to promote and evolve the work of the chapter. It is a diverse mix of people from greatly varied backgrounds. Each year there are elections for board positions. Have you thought about becoming a Florida ISA board member? You should! Active participation helps us all do better.

What's up with all this talk about "green" stuff? There is hardly a day that goes by that there is not media coverage regarding green technology, green design or green buildings. Trees are a significant part of the green infrastructure and their importance in natural and urban systems continues to grow. As infrastructure,

trees are a critical asset. Fortunately, nearly all public and private enterprises budget and allocate money to manage assets. Trees are assets that require our attention and care. All of this is to say that those of us involved with trees are asset managers and our work is important to the world!

"The Tree Climbing Championship ..."

I hope, all that can, have made plans to attend Trees Florida 2007. I believe this is the best tree related conference or meeting of the year. The conference has a great diversity of speakers and programs. The Tree Climbing Championship (TCC) is also scheduled during the event and showcases the most talented tree workers and arborists from around Florida. The Trees Florida sponsors are Florida ISA, Florida Urban Forestry Council, Florida Division of Forestry and University of Florida Extension. The synergy that

"My thanks go out to the Trees Florida Committee..."

comes from the Tree Florida sponsors is awesome. My thanks go out to the Trees Florida Committee for their efforts to put on a great event. Ya'll have done good.

Lastly, I offer another interesting and relatively famous tree quotation to ponder.

"They are beautiful in their peace, they are wise in their silence. They will stand after we are dust. They teach us, and we tend them." Galeain ip Altium MacDunelmor.

FLORIDA CHAPTER BOARD UPDATES

STAFF COMINGS AND GOINGS

After 2 1/2 years with the Florida Chapter, Patricia Gomez has decided to move back to Canada to pursue new career opportunities. Filling the position is Monique Schalk, a graphic design specialist. The Board extends its gratitude to Patricia Gomez for her exceptional service, and wishes her the best of luck in all her future endeavors. The Board also extends its welcome to Monique Schalk, and looks forward to working with her in the future.

"TREES ARE COOL" LICENSE PLATE ALMOST A REALITY

The Chapter's "Trees are Cool" license plate has been approved by the Florida House and Senate. The license plate is currently awaiting the Governor's signature, which is anticipated. The Tag is expected to be available for sale this coming Fall/Winter 2007 ... so spread the word to all the tree-lovers in your life.



MORE BOARD POSITIONS FILLED

The Board has finally filled its last few vacant positions. Bill Slaymaker of Florida Power and Light has been appointed as the Board's Utility Arborist Representative through 2007. Way Hoyt of Tree Trimmers & Associates has also been appointed through 2007 as the 3rd At Large Board member. The Board welcomes its 2 new members, and looks forward to a year of fruitful collaboration.



Representatives of the Florida Chapter ISA meet with License Plate Bill Sponsor, State Representative Bill Heller, at his office in St. Petersburg to celebrate House and Senate approval of the "Trees are Cool" license plate. Pictured from left to right are: Chapter Board member and License Plate Chairman Don Winsett and Board Member David Reilly, Representative Bill Heller, Lobbyist Michael Dobson, and Chapter Board member Ron Litts.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Please let us know what you think about Florida Arborist articles, your Florida Chapter or about tree issues in general.

E-MAIL:

FloridaISA@comcast.net

ADDRESS:

Florida Chapter ISA
7853 S. Leewynn Court
Sarasota, FL 34240

Note: Letters should be no longer than 300 words. We reserve the right to condense letters, or edit as necessary.

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Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery

CEUs: ISA 6, FNGLA 4



Workshop Locations and Dates

- **Tallahassee:**
Leon County Extension Office
Tuesday, June 26, 2007
- **Jacksonville:**
Duval County Extension Office
Wednesday, June 27, 2007
- **Ft. Lauderdale:**
Broward County Extension Office
Thursday, July 19, 2007
- **Ft. Myers:**
Lee County Extension Office
Friday, July 20, 2007
- **Orlando:**
Orange County Extension Office
Tuesday, August 7, 2007
- **Seffner/Tampa:**
Hillsborough County Extension Office
Wednesday, August 8, 2007

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Manganese Deficiency continued from cover

Occurrence

Manganese deficiency is very common on alkaline soils, but can occur in containers if drainage is poor or soil temperatures are cool. Most species of palms can be affected, but *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (queen palm), *Acoelorrhapha wrightii* (paurotis palm), *Phoenix roebelenii* (pygmy date palm), and *Elaeis guineensis* (African oil palm) are particularly susceptible.

Diagnostic Techniques

Visual symptoms may be sufficient to diagnose this disorder, but leaf nutrient analysis is also suggested, since symptoms of boron (B) deficiency can be similar. Late stage potassium (K) deficiency symptoms are virtually indistinguishable from those of Mn deficiency at a distance and close examination is required to look for characteristic longitudinal streaking and basal (vs distal) symptom distribution of Mn deficiency. When sampling for leaf analysis, select 4 to 6 central leaflets from the youngest fully-expanded leaf. Soil analysis is not particularly useful for diagnosing palm nutrient deficiencies, since palm nutrient symptomology often bears little resemblance to soil nutrient profiles.

Management

Fertilizers containing water soluble Mn should be used routinely on soils where Mn deficiency is a problem. Although soil applications of manganese sulfate are effective, spraying the foliage with this product may achieve more rapid, though short-term results, especially on alkaline soils. This should be considered as a supplement to soil applications, not as a replacement. Manganese sulfate solutions to be applied to the foliage can be made by mixing 3 lbs of this product in 100 gals of water. Soil application rates are dependent on palm species, soil type, and severity of Mn deficiency. These rates will range from as low as 8 oz for a small palm or one growing on an acid sand soil to 8 lbs for a large palm growing on a limestone soil. Broadcast this product over the soil under the palm canopy. Applications can be repeated every 2 to 3 months, depending on the severity of the problem and soil type. However, a response may not be seen until 3 to 6 months after applications. Avoid using composted sewage sludge or manure products near palms. Excessive Mn applications normally result in an induced Fe deficiency, with its characteristic new leaf chlorosis.

In the News

Invasive screening helps environment, economy

Screening plant species before they're introduced in a new environment can yield big economic benefits, according to a study published late last year. The study examined economic costs and benefits of Australia's screening program, used to screen species proposed for introduction in the country's ornamental plant trade. Species likely to cause unintended damage were prohibited from being introduced in Australia. The efforts paid for themselves with reduced economic damage, according to the study. The program may save the country up to \$1.8 billion during the next 50 years. "This study reveals concrete steps we can take to prevent new invasive species introductions and enjoy both economic and environmental benefits," said John Randall, dir. of the Nature Conservancy's Global Invasive Species Initiative.

USDA announces new *Phytophthora ramorum* rules

USDA's APHIS announced new regulations to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*, the sudden oak death pathogen. The rules establish restrictions on interstate movement of nursery stock from nonquarantined areas in California, Oregon and Washington. There are also new restrictions on the interstate movement of all nursery stock from nurseries in quarantine areas. New hosts have been added to the regulated species list and new regulations are in place for cut Christmas trees.

Asian longhorned beetle found near Staten Island

An Asian longhorned beetle infestation was discovered in hardwood trees on Prall's Island, N.Y., an 80-acre, uninhabited island between Staten Island, N.Y., and northern New Jersey. Inspectors

discovered several heavily infested red maple trees and infested gray birch trees. Several of the trees had the perfectly round ALB exit holes that indicate beetles have emerged from the trees; healed-over exit holes were also present, indicating the infestation is more than a year old. All of the infested trees will be cut down and the wood chipped to destroy beetle larvae. The property is owned by NYC Dept. of Parks and Rec. and maintained as a bird sanctuary.

Florida growers get new tax breaks

Fla. Dept. of Ag. and Consumer Services announced tax breaks in correlation with a cost-share program designed to help growers implement best management practices. Some state cost-share payments for the program can be excluded from a grower's adjusted gross income for 2006 federal income tax purposes. Container nurseries could be eligible for the cost-share program. According to the Internal Revenue Service Code, cost-share payments made under these programs can be excluded from adjusted gross income if such payments are used for capital expenses and do not substantially increase the income derived from the property for which those payments are made. The IRS defines a "substantial increase" as 10% or \$2.50/acre, whichever is greater.

USDA introduces citrus nursery stock regulations

USDA's APHIS announced new rules restricting interstate movement of citrus nursery stock from Florida -- a move to limit the spread of citrus canker. There are some exceptions. Calamondin and kumquat plants, both resistant to the disease, may be moved interstate from quarantined areas to non-commercial-citrus-producing areas if they're shipped from the nursery in which they originated. Growers of these crops must also follow prescribed protocols and have crops certified canker free. The new rule became effective March 16.

Florida pesticide collection tops 1 million pounds

Fla. Dept. of Ag. and Consumer Services has collected more than 1 million pounds of pesticides over the past 12 years through Operation Cleansweep. The program collects canceled, suspended or unusable pesticides from Florida farms, nurseries, golf courses and pest-control companies. More than 1,500 companies have participated in the program, according to FDACS. Proper disposal of pesticides can be costly and a complicated regulatory burden for small farmers. Operation Cleansweep offers an opportunity to avoid these formidable barriers and promotes safe and environmentally sound pesticide use, handling and disposal. Operation Cleansweep also offers tips on purchasing pesticides, inventory control, pesticide rotation, labeling, storage, handling and safety.

Bayer, Arbor Day Foundation help reforestation

Bayer Advanced is teaming again with Nat'l. Arbor Day Foundation to help reforest U.S. land destroyed by insects. Last year Bayer Advanced donated 75,000 trees to NADF through the Restore America's Trees program. This year Bayer will donate up to 100,000 trees, or 1 tree for every bottle of 12 Month Tree & Shrub Insect Control and Tree & Shrub Protect & Feed Granules sold between April 2 and July 31.

Experts forecast active 2007 hurricane season

Colorado State Univ. researchers said the Atlantic basin will see an active hurricane season in 2007. The team upgraded its prediction from 14 named storms in 2007 to 17. Nine are predicted to become hurricanes and 5 are expected to develop into major storms (sustained winds

continued on page 20

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Florida Chapter Education Update

By Michael Marshall
Education Committee Chair

TREES FLORIDA, our biggest educational event of the year, is coming back to Innisbrook June 9-12th. Coming off of our best year ever for attendance we are expecting another great Trees Florida in 2007. This year's conference begins with four Tree Academies on Saturday, the Tree Climbing Championship Finals and ISA Certification Exam on Sunday and of course two days of top notch education programs on Monday and Tuesday. If you have never been to Innisbrook it truly is one of the best locations to host a Trees Florida conference in the state. It has a great combination of excellent conference facilities, TCC location, generously sized hotel rooms and lots of trees surrounding it all.

• For more information on Trees Florida visit www.treesflorida.com or call the Florida Chapter ISA office at 941.342.0153.

After Trees Florida we will move right into the "Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery" workshop series at six locations throughout Florida.

EXHIBITORS/SPONSORS:
Looking for a way to promote your product or business? The Florida Chapter is now accepting exhibitors and sponsors at our seminars. Contact the Florida Chapter ISA at 941.342.0153 or floridaisa.org for more information.

WORKSHOPS ARE LISTED BELOW.
(see 2007 Education Schedule)

These Trees and Hurricane workshops are a joint venture between the Florida Chapter ISA, the University of Florida and the Division of Forestry.

- TOPICS INCLUDE:**
- Lessons learned from Hurricanes
 - Storm Resistant Species
 - Design of Urban Spaces to Avoid Catastrophe
 - Design a Preventive Pruning Program
 - Planting and Pruning to Minimize Damage
 - How to Reduce Impacts from the Next Hurricane

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Florida Chapter ISA - 2007 Education Schedule

Date	Subject	Location(s)
June 9-12	Trees Florida	Palm Harbor
June 26	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Tallahassee
June 27	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Jacksonville
July 19	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Ft. Lauderdale
July 20	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Ft. Myers
August 7	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Orlando
August 8	Trees and Hurricanes: Prevention, Response and Recovery	Seffner/Tampa

2007 Certification Exam Schedule

This schedule is subject to change as additional tests and review sessions may be added.

Date	Time	Class/Exam	Cost	Proctor/Instructors	Location(s)	Late Date to Register
June 23	7:30 a.m.- Noon	Exam	\$125/\$225	Dr. George Fitzpatrick	Broward Co. Extension 3245 College Ave. Davie, FL 33314	June 6, 2007
October 6	7:30 a.m.- Noon	Exam	\$125/\$225	Larry Figart & Becki Jordi	Duval Co. Extension 1010 N. McDuff Ave JAX, FL 32254	Sept. 19, 2007

For an application to any of the exams, call the ISA Office in Champaign, IL at 888.472.8733.

To register for the review class call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941.342.0153.

To purchase an ISA Certification Study Guide, call the Florida Chapter ISA at 941.342.0153

The ISA Illinois office must receive your application & exam fees TWELVE WORKING 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) ***PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED***
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Florida Chapter Education Update continued from page 7

SPEAKERS INCLUDE:

(all from the University of Florida):

- Dr. Ed Gilman
- Dr. Mary Duryea
- Eliana Kampf
- Astrid Delgado
- Laura Paterson
- Dr. Francisco Escobedo

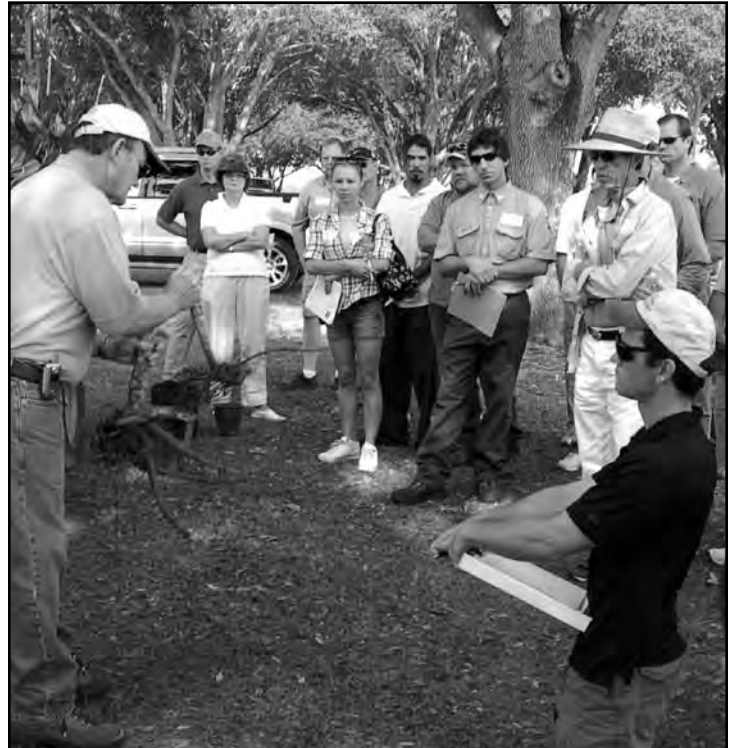
One of the most exciting aspects of these workshops is that they are made possible by a grant from the Division of Forestry. This generous grant enables us to provide one of the best training opportunities in the state at less than half of the normal cost. Business owners and municipalities cannot afford to miss this one time opportunity to get this essential Trees and Hurricane training. For more information on these workshops visit:

www.floridaisa.org or call the Florida Chapter office.

The 2007 Education schedule will be full again this Fall as plans are already underway for our first ever Plant Health Care Workshops at 2 or 3 locations in mid to late September. We will conclude our 2007 schedule this October and November with the always popular Coast Series Seminars. Details on topics, speakers, locations, and exact dates will be available soon.

The Education Committee would like to thank everyone who attends our programs throughout the year. We consistently get great feedback as well as great ideas for new programs in the future. 2006 was our biggest year ever with over 22 educational programs throughout the state. For more information on upcoming programs visit www.floridaisa.org and keep your eye on the education schedule published in each newsletter. If you have any ideas or questions about Florida Chapter educational opportunities please feel free to contact me at: michael@marshalltrees.com

Additionally, in 2007 we began offering vendor and sponsorship opportunities at our educational programs. If you are interested in being a vendor or supporting the Florida Chapter as a sponsor please contact the Florida Chapter office for more information.



Mr. Jim Marshall teaches Root System Management at the 11th Annual RPG Workshop in Brooksville, FL.



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The care of palms: pruning, climbing and aerial rescue

By Jose Plumed and Bernabe Moya

In this article we discuss the most appropriate techniques, methods and equipment to climb and prune palm trees and to perform aerial rescue. This has been made possible by the technological advancements that the European tree care industry has experienced in tree worker safety, equipment development and improved care of palms.

PRUNING OF PALM TREES

Palms are very different than [conifer and broad-leafed] trees. One of the more significant differences is that in most cases palms have a single, apical meristem located within the bud at the top of the trunk where the new, unopened fronds are produced. If this bud is damaged, palms suffer major morphological changes, malformations or they die. Palms only have secondary growth during the first growing stages until the trunk reaches the final thickness. They don't have the capacity to regenerate damaged tissues so it's important to prevent injuries.

From the biological point of view, it's better not to prune palm trees because the old fronds protect them from environmental factors, such as temperature extremes and wind, and they also provide organic matter for the soil when they fall. Pruning is done typically to maintain safety or for ornamental purposes. If pruning becomes necessary or is desired, try to maintain the maximum number of green fronds, removing only those that are dead [or rather chlorotic]. Palms do not grow faster when more fronds are removed by pruning as is commonly thought. To the contrary, removing green fronds reduces the photosynthetic capacity and carbohydrate reserves of the tree. The removal of too many green fronds slows growth and can cause

Pruning of dead fronds using a Chainsaw, 2003. Note the worker is using a 'bicycle' climbing device.



a pronounced reduction in the diameter of the trunk. The kind of pruning and the frequency vary based on the species, location and cultural characteristics of the area, etc. However, dead fronds should be removed every 2 to 4 years. Pruning in cold areas should be done when frosts are no longer prevalent. Dead fronds help protect the palms during cold periods.

EVOLUTION OF SAFETY GEAR

The job of palm pruners is dangerous and quite difficult. Thanks to the efforts of some concerned professionals in the tree care industry, new techniques and safety equipment, more consistent with current industry technology and accepted

SPIKES

About the same time, spikes were beginning to be used extensively in combination with a traditional leather saddle. Spikes, though, have caused irreparable damage to the trunks of thousands of palms in the Mediterranean. Repeated use of spikes defaces the trunks with holes and scars. They negatively impact the health and aesthetics of these beautiful trees. Spikes were popular because they provided 'relative' security and comfort, and allowed the work to be done more quickly. However, in the event the climber loses consciousness, his/her feet separate from the trunk causing them to fall to the ground.

“It's important to develop a work plan outlining the sequence of work, type of pruning to be done and potential hazards to more effectively manage time and safety.”

standards, have been developed and are now available to the palm worker. In the beginning only manila ropes made from vegetable fiber were available. These ropes were passed around the palm's trunk and then around the climber, under his arms pits. A knot was used to help adjust position, and then the climber with bare feet would ascend the trunk. Today in some rural areas this technique is still in use.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STIRRUPS OR ASCENDING STEPS

In 1987 the climbing stirrups were adopted to climb palms. Nylon strapping was sewn to form adjustablers to grip the trunk. A stirrup was placed at the edge of the ring. The strap would tighten when the climber placed his weight on the stirrup. Using a strap with a stirrup for each foot, the climber could ascend the palm by placing his weight first on one of the straps and then adjust the position of the other strap. This allowed for slow or steady progress upward. The leather saddle and safety were also used. This was a slow but safe technique. A ladder was used to start the ascent at about 36 feet.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BICYCLE

In 1989 the first 'bicycle' climbing device was introduced from England. It consisted of an adjustable metal band connected to a shaft and the footstep (stirrup). It's used, one on each foot. The climber, by resting his weight on one leg, can step up with the other. The bicycle is still the favored system used to prune palms safely and without causing injury to the tree.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NYLON SADDLE

The introduction of the saddle of nylon and the adjustable metal sling was a great improvement in safety and comfort.

INTRODUCTION OF BUCKETS AND AERIAL LIFTS

Buckets and aerial lifts are used in the cities to prune rows of palms and single trees in accessible locations. This is the safest system, which is approved and required by the labor ordinance to prevent occupational risks in Spain. In areas where palms are not accessible due to uneven terrain, soft soil, access is blocked by

other trees or the palm itself is too tall, the 'bicycle' can still be used.

CUTTING TOOLS

Traditionally, in the Spanish 'lifting' style, all the fronds from the pinnate palms are cut with a "Corvellot" or palmer's ax. More to the south, in Malaga, a special knife is used, in Cadiz, the ax is the tool of choice, etc.

Actually, the chainsaw is utilized to form the pineapple leaving the last row of fronds to be finished using the palmer's knife to prevent damage to the remaining fronds. This method helps save considerable time and effort. Special attention should be paid to prevent damage to the fronds that are to be retained. In palms with fanshaped leaves, the handsaw or the chainsaw is used. To cut the fruit of the palms, a curved and hooked blade attached to a wooden handle is used.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The implementation of the Labor Ordinance in 1995 helped to minimize occupational risks and enforce current standards. Regulations pertaining to worker safety and health were adopted from the European standards. In the beginning, tree workers resisted using personal protective equipment (PPE) because it was uncomfortable or they were not used to it, etc. After several widely publicized accidents and an educational program stressing the importance of using appropriate safety gear, PPE is now commonly used.

The basic PPE consists of:

- hardhat with earmuffs, face shield or safety glasses.
- dust mask or handkerchief to reduce the dust and pollen.
- bright color Kevlar pants and jacket to prevents cuts and scrapes. The bright color also helps to locate the tree worker in case of an accident.
- work boots with steel toe.
- gloves

WORK PLAN AND ORGANIZATION

It's important to develop a work plan outlining the sequence of work, type of pruning to be done and potential hazards to more effectively manage time and safety. Tools necessary to perform the work should always be inspected prior to use, and aerial rescue equipment should always be available on site.

A minimum of two workers must be used while pruning palms. A tree worker should never work alone for safety reasons. It's important to pay attention to the proper work zone delineation, obstacles, signs and managing pruning debris.



Aerial Rescue of an injured person, 1998

Detailed records of the work should be written every day to help maximize and manage time.

A visual inspection of the palm, including the condition of the palm and the type of work to be performed, should be done before any work is done. It's also important to document this information.

When defects such as decay, deformities and cavities are found in palms, a more detailed inspection of the structure and potential risk should be evaluated. To prevent accidents, it's also recommended that the climber use a wooden mallet to spot hidden defects as they ascend the trunk.

Workers should avoid any unnecessary damage to palms because, unlike other trees, they lack the capacity to generate new tissue to close damaged tissue and small wounds can develop into large cavities. All the fronds and debris generated during pruning are a potential risk and should be removed the same day to prevent accidents.

AERIAL RESCUE

The job of the palm worker is one of the most dangerous and difficult of jobs. The work environment is hostile, with large thorns (spines). It's very dusty, there is a lot of pollen and rodents and spiders are common inhabitants of palms and other adverse conditions. All the work is done from the bottom to the top so a great part of the debris comes down on top of the climber.

The tree worker's dilemma is to complete the work, but to do so safely. In many

cases the worker must climb the tree to do the pruning. If the stem breaks while the tree worker is secured to it, he or she will fall with the palm. Therefore, it's important to inspect the stem of the palm by sounding with a wooden or rubber mallet while ascending. The palm should be ascended spirally to look for cavities, decay, cracks or other defects. Any defect should be evaluated to determine if it could compromise the stability of the palm before continuing.

The job of the palm worker takes place at the top of the trees and involves the use of tools such as knives, hooks and chainsaws. Thus, there are risks for which the worker must be prepared. The number of accidents has been reduced considerably, due to the widespread use of personal protective equipment and all the new specialized safety gear. However, there are situations that can arise requiring rescue personnel to help the climber down from the tree. The most common problems are drop in blood pressure and unconsciousness, severe cuts, muscle lesions, eye damage, etc.

The success of an aerial rescue often depends on the speed of the response effort. If a worker cuts himself badly and loses consciousness, the worker on the ground has approximately 4 minutes to bring the injured worker down or he could bleed to death. That's why all the equipment necessary to perform the aerial rescue should always be accessible and ready for use. Never work alone or with anyone that is not capable of performing an aerial rescue. Accidents, as we know, are not predictable.

For proficiency, it's necessary to regularly practice aerial rescues using the specialized equipment and techniques. It is also important to review first aid techniques including CPR. Also, have a plan of evacuation and transportation of the injured person to the nearest hospital. Keep phone numbers of emergency response personnel, ambulance, and keep other necessary information such as maps, with routes to local hospitals, etc., in the vehicle.

Always use the safest and fastest aerial rescue technique. Never act on impulse or panic because the rescuer and the injured person could be at risk. Evaluate the situation and act according to the circumstances. If there is a crane or bucket available, use one of the two techniques described below.

AERIAL RESCUE TECHNIQUE IF THERE IS GROUND SUPPORT

Try to maintain communication with the injured person all the time, keeping

continued on page 22

El cuidado de las palmeras: La poda de palmeras, sistemas de trepa y rescate aéreo

José Plumed y Bernabé Moya

En este artículo queremos hacer hincapié en las técnicas, métodos y materiales más adecuados para realizar la poda de palmeras. Lo hacemos a través de la evolución que ha sufrido el sector en Europa con la introducción de diversos materiales y equipos de protección, que mejoran la seguridad y salud laboral de los podadores, siendo al mismo tiempo inocuos para las palmeras.

LA PODA DE PALMERAS

Las palmeras son muy diferentes a los árboles. Una de las diferencias más notorias es que en la mayoría de los casos solo tienen una yema apical generatriz situada en el interior del estipe (tronco), justo debajo del penacho de hojas. Si esta yema se daña, las palmeras padecen alteraciones morfológicas como la bifurcación del tronco, otras malformaciones, o mueren. Solo tienen crecimiento secundario en sus primeros estadios de desarrollo hasta que alcanzan el grosor de estipe definitivo. No tienen la capacidad de regenerar los tejidos dañados, por lo que hay que evitar las heridas.

Desde el punto de vista de la biología, es mejor no podar las palmeras, ya que las hojas secas las protegen de los agentes meteorológicos, sol, frío, vientos salinos, además de proporcionarles materia orgánica cuando se desprenden. La poda es pues, una necesidad creada por motivos de seguridad, necesidades de adaptación a las características del emplazamiento, ornamentales, estéticos y otras condiciones. Si decidimos podar, debemos de respetar el máximo de hojas verdes posible, siendo el óptimo la eliminación solo de las que están muertas. No es cierto que las palmeras crecen más cuantas más hojas le quitas, si no al contrario, al quitar hojas verdes reducimos su capacidad fotosintética y por lo tanto nutricional, produciéndole un gran estrés. La eliminación de muchas hojas verdes puede causar un pronunciado estrechamiento del estipe.

La poda y su frecuencia varía según la especie de palmera, la situación, las características culturales de la zona, etc. pero normalmente se actúa cada 2 – 4 años y siempre que haya hojas secas que no deseemos. En zonas templadas se puede podar después del periodo de heladas. En zonas frías es mejor dejar las hojas secas pegadas al tronco y si hay que eliminarlas, realizar la operación en los meses estivales.

EVOLUCIÓN DE LOS MATERIALES DE SEGURIDAD

El trabajo de podador de palmeras tradicional es un oficio peligroso, penoso y duro. En la actualidad, gracias al esfuerzo de algunos profesionales del sector, se han puesto a disposición del especialista nuevas técnicas y materiales de seguridad más acordes a los tiempos de desarrollo que vivimos.

Al principio solo existía la cuerda trenzada de pita u otras fibras vegetales. Ésta se pasaba por debajo de los brazos y por detrás del tronco de la palmera; se anudaba a la distancia necesaria y con los pies descalzos se ascendía por el estipe. Hoy en día en entornos rurales todavía se utiliza esta modalidad.

desmayo, los pies se separan del estipe y el operario se precipita al vacío.

INTRODUCCIÓN DE LA BICICLETA

En 1989 introdujimos proveniente de Inglaterra la primera bicicleta. Ésta consiste en un fleje de acero regulable, un eje con un taco de goma y el molde donde se apoya la bota. Se coloca uno en cada pie y se utiliza descargando el peso cada vez en una pierna y subiendo la otra. Después de 10 años de impartir formación en poda de palmeras por media Europa, podemos decir que la bicicleta se ha impuesto como el sistema más apropiado para realizar el trabajo de poda con seguridad y sin causar daños a la palmera.

“Es necesario un plan de gestión que ordene y secuencie en el tiempo todas las operaciones que se llevaran a cabo.”

INTRODUCCIÓN DE LOS ESTRIBOS O ESCALONES DE ESCALADA

En 1987 adaptamos los estribos de escalada a la trepa de palmeras. Utilizábamos varias cintas de nilón, o anillos cosidos ajustándolos al estipe. En el extremo del anillo situábamos el estribo, progresando en altura al ir subiendo una cinta y el estribo correspondiente y con los pies seguros en el otro. Se trabajaba con el arnés tradicional de cuero. Era una técnica un poco lenta, pero bastante segura. Utilizábamos una escalera para empezar la ascensión a 12 m.

ESPUELAS

Casi al mismo tiempo se empezaron a utilizar masivamente las espuelas con el arnés tradicional de cuero. Estos útiles han dañado y siguen dañando de forma irreparable miles de estipes en la franja mediterránea. Las espuelas son nefastas para la sanidad y la estética de estas hermosas plantas, cribando literalmente sus estipes de agujeros, al ser podadas periódicamente. Estos útiles proporcionan al que los usa una “cierta seguridad”, comodidad y rapidez en el trabajo, aunque ante un hipotético accidente, por ejemplo un

INTRODUCCIÓN DEL ARNÉS DE TRABAJO DE NILÓN Y LA ESLINGA DE ACERO REGULABLE

Posteriormente fuimos introduciendo el primer arnés de trabajo de nilón y la eslinga de acero regulable mediante una mordaza. Esto supuso un gran avance en la seguridad y la comodidad del trabajo.

INTRODUCCIÓN DE GRÚAS

Para podar alineaciones de palmeras en la ciudad y ejemplares aislados accesibles, se utilizan de forma muy eficaz y rentable las grúas. Este es el sistema más seguro y el que exige la Ley de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales en España. En aquellos casos en que las grúas no puedan acceder, como en terrenos blandos, con mucho arbolado, o la palmera es más alta, se podrán utilizar sistemas individuales de protección, como la bicicleta u otros.

Materiales de corte De forma tradicional, en el levante español se cortan las palmas de casi todas las palmeras de hoja pinnada con el corvellot o hacha de palmerero. Más al sur, en Málaga, se usa la márcora, en Cádiz el hacha, y así sucesivamente.

En la actualidad utilizamos la moto-

sierra para rehacer la balona(1) y cortar las hojas hasta una corona(2) antes de la línea establecida, ya que ahorra tiempo y un esfuerzo considerable. El acabado y el corte de las últimas hojas se hace con la cuchilla de palmerero. Hay que tener especial atención para no dañar por debajo las hojas que dejamos, ni el estipe de la palmera. En las palmeras de hoja palmada, utilizamos el serrucho o la motosierra. Para eliminar los frutos no deseados o secos se utiliza el gancho de palmeras, que es una cuchilla curva unida a un mango largo de madera.

Materiales de seguridad personal Con la entrada en vigor de la Ley de Prevención de Riesgos Laborales de 1995 y sus normas de desarrollo, quedó establecido un marco legal en materia de salud y siniestralidad laboral, adaptado a la normativa europea.

En un principio los podadores eran muy reacios al uso del equipo de protección personal (EPI - PPE), por incomodidad, falta de costumbre, etc. Pero con el paso del tiempo, debido a la formación y los accidentes, entre otras razones, se han ido adaptando y en la actualidad su uso ya está muy extendido.

EL PPE BÁSICAMENTE ESTÁ COMPUESTO DE:

- Casco con auriculares y visera o gafas.
- Mascarilla o pañuelo, que alivia de la gran cantidad de polvo y polen.
- Pantalones, chaqueta o manguitos anti-corte de color llamativo para que localicen al operario con facilidad en caso de accidente.
- Botas de material anti-corte con puntera de acero.
- Guantes anti-corte.

ORGANIZACIÓN Y ESQUEMA DE TRABAJO

Es necesario un plan de gestión que ordene y secuencie en el tiempo todas las operaciones que se llevarán a cabo. Todas las palmeras no necesitan ser podadas, ni al mismo tiempo, ni recibir el mismo tratamiento.

Debe haber una previsión, revisión y actualización de los materiales y equipos necesarios para realizar las diferentes tareas. Se debe llevar siempre un equipo de rescate preparado.

Los grupos de trabajo deben ser como mínimo de 2 podadores, ya que un podador no debe nunca trabajar solo por motivos de seguridad. Hay que tener en cuenta la señalización adecuada del lugar de trabajo y la retirada de los residuos que se generen.

Se debe realizar un parte de trabajo diario en el que se especifique el mayor número de datos posibles. Esto ayudará a



Poda correcta de Phoenix canariensis, 2003

mejorar la gestión en el tiempo.

Antes de iniciar el trabajo se debe realizar una inspección ocular de los ejemplares a tratar, emitir un informe técnico sobre su estado y de los trabajos que se van a desarrollar.

En aquellos ejemplares en los que se detectaron pudriciones, oquedades, u otros defectos, se debe realizar una inspección más profunda y valorar su biomecánica, estática, etc. Es recomendable subir golpeando el estipe de todas las palmeras con un martillo de madera, para descubrir los fallos ocultos.

Se deben podar las palmeras con el respeto que se merecen, ya que no tienen capacidad de regenerar los tejidos dañados y pequeñas heridas en muchos casos desencadenan grandes oquedades. Hay que tener en cuenta que las hojas generadas con la poda y caídas en el suelo son peligrosas, siendo aconsejable retirarlas el mismo día para evitar accidentes.

RESCATE EN ALTURA

El trabajo de podador de palmeras es uno de los oficios más peligrosos, penosos y duros que existen. Se trabaja en un medio hostil, con espinas, cantidad de polvo acumulado, polen, roedores y otras condiciones adversas. Todo el trabajo se realiza de abajo hacia arriba, así que una gran parte de lo que cortas te cae encima.

El podador se enfrenta a un dilema, su seguridad. En la mayoría de los casos solo existe la posibilidad de asegurarse al propio estipe o tronco de la palmera en la que estamos trabajando; si este se rompiera el operario caería con él.

Es muy importante realizar una inspección del estipe golpeándolo con una maza de madera al ir ascendiendo. Debemos ascender en espiral y si observamos

oquedades, pudriciones, grietas y otros defectos, hay que valorar si éstos afectan a la estabilidad de la palmera antes de continuar.

El trabajo de podador de palmeras al realizarse en altura y utilizar materiales de corte como cuchillas, ganchos de eliminar frutos y motosierras, entabla una serie de riesgos ante los que tenemos que estar preparados. En la actualidad, con los equipos de protección personal y los materiales de seguridad que existen en el mercado, se ha reducido de manera considerable el número de accidentes. No obstante, las situaciones que pueden producirse son muy variadas y en algunos casos necesitaremos ayuda externa para poder descender de la palmera. Las más habituales son bajadas de tensión y pérdida de la consciencia, cortes severos, pinchazos, lesiones musculares y daños oculares, entre otros.

La rapidez en la respuesta es muy importante a la hora de llevar a cabo un rescate con éxito. Si tu compañero se ha cortado en el brazo con la motosierra y pierde la consciencia tienes alrededor de 4 minutos para bajarlo al suelo o puede morir desangrado. Es por esto, que tendremos el equipo necesario para realizar el salvamento siempre preparado y a mano. Nunca trabajaremos solos o con personas que no puedan rescatarnos en caso de necesidad, ya que no sabemos cuando ocurrirá un accidente.

Hay que tener previsto y ensayado el hipotético rescate, con los materiales y la técnica necesaria; prever los primeros auxilios que tendremos que practicar, con el botiquín de primeros auxilios y la técnica. También hay que tener previsto un plan de evacuación del herido hasta el hospital más cercano, así como tener anotados y disponibles, los teléfonos de bomberos, ambulancias, trazado de rutas y todos los datos que estimemos necesarios.

Siempre utilizaremos el sistema más rápido y seguro para llevar a cabo el rescate. Nunca actuaremos por impulso o presa del pánico, ya que podemos poner tanto nuestra vida como la del accidentado en peligro. Valoraremos la situación y actuaremos en consecuencia. Si tenemos una grúa cerca, esta sería la mejor opción para realizar el rescate. Si no disponemos de grúa, utilizaremos una de las dos técnicas que a continuación describimos.

TÉCNICA DE RESCATE SI HAY PERSONAL DE APOYO EN EL SUELO

Tenemos que intentar mantener en todo momento comunicación con el herido, manteniéndole consciente, tranquilo e informándole de lo que vamos a hacer.

continued on page 22

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Public Service Announcements- One Step Closer To Completion

The Florida Chapter, in conjunction with the FUFC, has been working on a series of Public Service Announcements (PSA) geared to promoting the benefits of trees to Floridians, whose opinion of trees may have been diminished following the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. The PSA Committee, a joint committee of both Florida Chapter and FUFC members, was awarded a \$100k Division of Forestry grant in 2006 to develop the artistic concept of the PSA. With this funding, the PSA Committee hired a public relations firm to create a TV, radio and print PSA campaign. The result is the Trees 4 Florida – Healthy



Tree, Healthy Cities slogan and logo. The public relations firm is currently scripting the TV and radio spots, which are expected to be produced in May 2007.

The PSA Committee would like to thank the following PSA spokespersons who will represent the state to the media:

- Les Fritz – West Panhandle
- Perry Odom
Tallahassee & East Panhandle
- Mike Robinson – Jacksonville
- Mike Marshall – Gainesville and Ocala
- Steve Graham – Tampa & St. Petersburg
- Norm Easey – Sarasota & Bradenton
- Celeste White – Orlando
- Jeremy Chancey
Ft. Lauderdale & West Palm Beach
- Rick Joyce – Lee County
- Joe Boscaglia – Collier County
- TBA - Miami
- Cynthia Coogle – Keys

The PSA Committee has recently applied for a \$20K grant that would be put towards the distribution, albeit limited, of the PSA. Check back in future issues for further updates on the progress of the PSA.

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TREES FLORIDA 2007

It's here ... The 2007 Trees Florida Conference! This year's conference will be taking place at the beautiful Innisbrook Resort and Golf Club in Palm Harbor, FL. Besides providing outstanding accommodations along with the multi-million-dollar Loch Ness Monster Pool replete with waterfalls and water slides, it is one of the premier golf destinations in the United States!

This year's conference is full of education and fun filled events for all ages. The education program will provide the latest information in tree and arboriculture research, and will feature the following 4 nationally renowned keynote speakers: Dr. Bruce Fraedrich, Michael T. Raines, Dr. E. Thomas Smiley, and James Urban. Even if you are thinking of only sticking around for the Tree Academy on Saturday please reconsider, as there is so much more going on during the weekend.

The weekend events include:

- The Tree Climbing Championship (TCC) is held on Saturday & Sunday. This is your opportunity to watch some of Florida's best climbers compete for the Championship, and a chance to represent the Chapter at the International TCC in Hawaii.
- A half day of deep sea fishing fun on the Double Eagle III. (Sunday)
- Family Fun Field Day on Sunday, which includes many hands-on activities including art projects and juggling. FREE t-shirts will be provided to the first 25 kids!
- The Sunday BBQ is a great time to join your friends and colleagues. The atmosphere will be festive as TCC winners will be presented with awards. The BBQ is included with all Tree Florida registrations.

Monday starts off with a bang as the TREE Fund Silent Auction, the trade show, and the General Session begin. The General Session will be kicked-off with some welcome words from the FL-ISA & FUFCA Presidents, along with the 2007 Conference Chair. Then the indoor and outdoor sessions will begin, each highlighted by outstanding subjects and speakers. Just when you think the day has come to an end, there is an evening reception with the exhibitors, followed by the FUFCA / FL-ISA hospitality suite. If previous years are any indication, the hospitality suite will be the place to be on Monday night ... and this year, there is no excuse to not attend as complementary babysitting service will be offered.

Hope you can get a good night's rest on Monday, because Tuesday is just as jammed packed! Again, the TREE Fund Silent Auction and the trade show will be open for business. The excellent indoor and outdoor education sessions will continue through to the afternoon. The Awards luncheon will provide the perfect mid-day break. Come and enjoy a fabulous meal, while you cheer on the people that make a difference in the arboriculture profession in Florida.

If you have any questions you can't get off your mind, the conference is the ideal place to get the answers and resources you need as professionals will abound.

So no need to think it over Trees Florida 2007 should not be missed! For more information go to: www.treesflorida.com
See you in Palm Harbor!

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TREES NEED SOIL!

By James Urban, FASLA

Trees must be put into the built environment in entirely new ways. The success of trees is fundamentally linked to the soils in which they are planted, but this simple idea has been hard to advance in the public realm. Ten years ago, James Patterson, then a soil scientist with the National Park Service, speculated that as many as "90% of all urban tree problems are soil related". Far too often, trees planted in poor soil, soil with poor drainage, high levels of compaction, chemical imbalances or other forms of contamination, are more likely to be diseased, subjected to insect infestation or suffer premature decline and or death. There are trees that decline as a result of poor quality nursery stock or from inadequate or inappropriate maintenance practices, but, in most cases, trees in good soils can overcome these problems. Yes, even trees in soils suited to their growing requirements still have problems, but the problems are less significant. Without question starting with proper soil is the most important factor in growing healthy trees.

Over the last decade the concept of sustainable development, or building on the land in ways that have the less impact on the environment has become an underlying mantra of many design principles. Growing large trees within communities is a cornerstone of sustainability providing reductions in run off, air temperatures, energy use, and human stress. None of these benefits occur if the trees do not live to be large, long-term inhabitants of our cities.

For years, the arboricultural profession has supported putting "the right tree in the right place." This concept directs a designer to understand the planting site conditions, including soils, drainage, and above ground conditions, and to find a tree species that matches those conditions. But as soil in urban areas becomes increasingly degraded, the number of tree species that may be right for that soil is greatly reduced. At some point on the road from the forest to Main Street, soil

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becomes so poor that almost no tree is "right". The result of adhering to this concept are city streets with minimum species diversity and inner city areas containing limited numbers of poor-quality trees.

A new direction is needed. If the goal is to create diverse urban forest with healthy trees, the tree's soil environment must be designed to meet that expectation. After determining which trees best fit the projects aesthetic, environmental and technical goals, the site must be adapted to those trees cultural requirements. The space must be made right for the tree.

Projects will still be limited by budgets, political, and physical restraints on soil improvements, but designers should no longer resign themselves to accepting difficult growing conditions. Instead, designers must make a strong case to improve soil conditions so the trees grow to meet the goals of the design. The budget for soil and trees will need to be increased or there may need to be an adjustment in the budget allocation to provide a better balance between trees and other elements of the design. Design fewer trees, but make soil condition for the ones that remain able to support healthy, long lived specimens. By taking this approach the number of tree species that will be successful in the urban environment can be significantly increase. Trees will live longer, require less maintenance, and provide the benefits expected when the tree was planted.

TREES NEED DIRT:

The fate of trees and soil are absolutely interlinked. To ignore the soil needs of trees in urban areas will likely result in their failure. If you are a landscape architect, architect, engineer or other professional who includes trees in the design or are designing parts of the landscape that impact the way trees grow, please read the rest of this book and use it as a desk reference. Attend seminars that include training in tree and soil issues and read professional journals that discuss the science of trees and soils. Finally, adopt tree biology and soil requirements as a part of your conceptual design philosophy. The science of soil and tree biology is just as valid a starting point for developing sets of design principles as is modernism, historic preservation, sustainability, native species or alternative storm water management, all of which currently form the genesis of aesthetic expression for many designers.

Now lets start imagining and building landscapes for large, healthy trees!

TREE Fund Update

- The TREE Fund Board recently approved 10 John Duling grants totaling \$72,941. For a complete listing of recent research grants visit www.treefund.org.

- Also on the horizon are several TREE Fund special events associated with ISA Annual Conference in Hawaii:

- 2007 Tour des Trees, the 550-mile ride takes place July 20th - 26th in Northern California; check out the dynamic new website: www.tourdestrees.org.
- 13th Annual TREE Fund Golf Outing on Sunday, July 29th
- Raise Your Hand For Research Gala Auction on Monday, July 30th

- The big news is that you will be able to go online in early June to preview and bid on Live Auction and Silent Auction packages. That means that even if you can't make it to Hawaii for the conference, you can still be a winning bidder on a cool vacation package, the Big Tree Climb or any number of valuable items, and feel good about supporting the research and education programs of the TREE Fund!



FLORIDA ARBORIST LICENSURE

By Joe Samnik

There are some certainties regarding the licensure effort. One certainty is that we cannot legislate anybody out of work or business. We cannot make it a law that if someone is going to work on trees then they must be licensed. That will never happen. Another certainty is that the success of licensure will be a market-driven concept – just like the Certified Arborist program and Florida's Grades and Standards. Both of these highly successful concepts are driven by the demands of the market place, not a law or state statute which dictates their use. Yet another certainty is that Tallahassee has designed the system of checks and balances to weigh more heavily on defeating a legislative bill than to passing it. To that end, our first attempt at licensure was not successful. Many factors came to bear upon this experience.

When it comes to licensing Florida arborists, there are only two opinions; passionate support and passionate op-

position. Those of us who support this legislation tend to be willing to accept compromise to obtain the goal. They are of the opinion that success is incremental and getting what they want will take time. Those of us who are opposed to this legislation tend to be so based upon the personal perception of what the legislation ought not to be. In other words, the legislation needs to read a particular way or it is not acceptable.

Neither viewpoint is right or wrong. It's a matter of perspective, and as colleagues we all want what is best for our industry and for our families.

The Licensure Committee now knows numerous key components as they relate to the licensure process. While there certainly will be new "learning curve components" associated with this effort, we have learned much. Our partnerships are in place and continue to expand. We have budgets in place and the ways and means to cover them. The greatest issues of conflict have been removed from the bill.

Your Board of Directors has given the Licensure Committee the direction to continue with this effort in the coming legislative year. Please do contact any one of the committee's members (Norm Easey, Michael Marshall, Don Winsett, or me) for updates or questions, and the best to you and your families.

We don't like to brag, our accredited tree care companies do that for us.



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Tim Kastning, Owner, Grace Tree Service, Hayden, Idaho

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Tim Harris, Owner, Buckley Tree Service, New Berlin, Wisconsin



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Begin the journey today.



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TREE CARE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

Using ISA Logos



There are many questions that arise when using the logo and how to advertise correctly. Strict rules and guidelines have been put in place to protect you and let you use and wear the emblems proudly. The Certification logos represent knowledge and competency in the field of arboriculture and let you set yourself apart from others in a competitive profession.

Below are frequently asked questions that will address the most important points to remember when advertising or reporting improper usage.

Use It...

Who gets to use the logo?

The ISA Certification logos are registered trademarks and the use is restricted to individuals who have met the requirements to use the credential. The individual has to pass a 200 question exam with an overall score of 70% and a minimum score of 60% in each of the ten domains.

Why display the logo?

Consumer are becoming more educated and they are demanding a way to make better choices when they are looking for professional services like tree care. Naturally, as certification programs become successful, more and more organizations will want to become involved in the credential process. Using the ISA logo to set you apart from all other professionals in the arboricultural field lets the consumer have an easier time choosing a qualified Arborist to hire. The ISA logo and trademark stand out and your knowledge is backed by the International Soci-

ety of Arboriculture. We require ongoing education to stay in good ISA standing and that shows dedication and love for the profession.

How to display the logo?

There are many options to advertise using the ISA logo and words "Certified Arborist". The most popular examples are on business cards, letterheads, apparel, yellow page ads, web sites and truck decals. It is your personal preference where you like to display your credential as long as you follow some simple guidelines as talked about below.

What are important things to remember when using the logo?

The most important thing to remember when using the logo is to include your name and Certification ID number. Only a Certified Arborist receives a Certification ID number after they have passed the ISA exam and it is as essential as a social security number when it comes to an individual's arboricultural background. ISA offers an ISA Branding and Style Guide that gets sent out with the certificates that explains everything that you and your printing company needs to know. It has the color break down of our logos, where to display the logo, and examples of uses in the public. If you would like a copy please don't hesitate to contact us or print it off the ISA website.

How do you get a copy of the logo?

New certified Arborists, will receive the designation of ISA Certified Arborist and will be sent a certificate, an ID card, an advertising logo sheet, a hard-hat decal, and a patch.

For those of you that renew, we

will send you an updated packet with the above contents. If you are looking to have a professional company print business cards, letterhead, or anything else you wish to use the logo on, you can contact us directly for a digital copy.

Don't Abuse It...

What NOT to do with your logo.

Please remember that Certification is the credential of an individual who has passed the exam, not the company or employer. Non certified personnel are not permitted to wear the logo on uniforms or shirts. Company owners that are not certified, but employ an ISA Certified Arborist, may not claim to be ISA Certified Arborists and may not use the logo on their personal business cards. The use of the ISA Certified Arborist logos and the words "ISA Certified Arborist" are also not permitted on company vehicles or other advertisements without the names and Certification ID numbers of those employees certified by ISA. Failure to follow these guidelines will be considered a violation of trademark law.

How do you spot a perpetrator?

If you come across a flyer, advertisement, or anything else implying that someone is certified and you believe that they are not, contact the ISA or start by running their name through the ISA website.

If you notice someone using the ISA logo without the name and Certification ID number of the designated arborist then please report it to the ISA so we can follow up.

Using ISA Logos continued from page 19

How do you go about reporting someone that is dishonestly calling them self's "certified" or misusing the ISA Logo?

ISA has a new Certification Coordinator that is in charge for researching false advertisement and logo misuse. As the ISA Certifications are growing and the credential is becoming more of an asset to the individual, so are the reasons to illegally use them to reap the benefits.

We require a copy that has the ISA logo and/or "Certified Arborist" written on it to be able to accuse the individual or company with the violation of trademark. You can send in an advertisement from the Yellow Pages, a company flyer, business card, or a copy of a bill or estimate with the incriminating letterhead. You are not required to leave a name and we respect your choice to stay anonymous.

What actions does the ISA take when a claim is turned in?

First and foremost we follow up on the claim to verify that it is legitimate and in deed a violation of our policy. We go through ISA records to make sure that we have valid information to back our accusations and proceed with a cease and desist letter to the individual or company. This is when the copy you sent in becomes important; we send that along with the letter to show proof of the misrepresentation and not to make it look as if someone randomly accused another.

Contact Information for Logo use, misuse, and questions:

Anne Jerutka

Certification Coordinator,
Compliance & Promotions

- Phone: (217)355-9411 Ext: 207
- Fax: (217) 531-2859
- ajerutka@isa-arbor.com

If you would like to stay anonymous, please send information to:

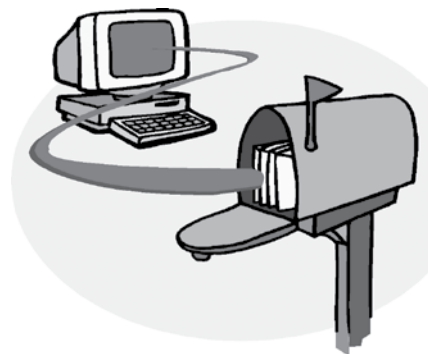
International Society of Arboriculture

Attn: Anne Jerutka
P.O. Box 3129
Champaign, IL 61826-3129

The ISA appreciates your cooperation in this matter and hopes that this information is helpful.



Would you rather be getting your Florida Arborist in your E-mail?



- The Florida Chapter now has the ability to send your copy of the Florida Arborist electronically. No more paper to throw away. All you need to do is send us an email asking for an email version. Your next issue will be sent as an easy to open pdf file. Be sure to give your name, membership number (not your certified arborist number), and your email address.

Send your request to
Norm Easey at floridaisa@comcast.net

In the News continued from page 5

greater than 111 mph). In 2006 the group predicted 13-16 named storms, 8-10 hurricanes with 4-6 of them being major hurricanes. There were 9 named storms, including 5 hurricanes with just 2 considered major. No hurricanes made landfall in the U.S. in 2006.

Va. Tech victim connected to horticulture

An NBC Web site reports that one of the victims of last week's shooting at the Virginia Tech campus in Blacksburg, Va., was Jocelyne Couture-Nowak. She was a foreign-language instructor and wife of Jerzy Nowak, head of the university's department of horticulture. The department is accepting donations to the Jocelyne Couture-Nowak Memorial Garden Fund, which will be used to create a commemorative garden. Checks should be made out to Va. Tech Foundation and mailed to Jocelyne Couture-Nowak Memorial Garden Fund, Department of Horticulture (0327), 301 Saunders Hall, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

petitiveness of specialty crops. Grants are available to state depts. of ag. through the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004. Specialty Crops are defined as fruits and vegetables, dried fruit, tree nuts and nursery crops, including floriculture. Examples of "enhancing the competitiveness of specialty crops" include, but are not limited to: research, promotion, marketing, nutrition, trade enhancement, food safety, plant health programs, education, "buy local" programs, increased consumption, increased innovation, improved efficiency and reduced costs of distribution systems, environmental concerns and conservation, product development and developing cooperatives. Trista Etzig, (202) 690-4942.

New fire ant biocontrol could be coming

USDA is seeking a partner to develop a biological fire ant control. Researchers at the Imported Fire Ant and Household Insects Research Unit discovered an ant-infecting virus, *Solenopsis invicta* virus-1, that causes the slow death of infected red imported fire ant colonies. Once introduced, the virus can kill a colony in 2-3 months. Cooperators are needed to develop methods for growing and packaging the virus commercially. Integrating the virus into attractant baits could yield a tool for use by the pest-control industry, growers and consumers.

USDA has \$7 million available for promotion

Nearly \$7 million in grant funds is available through the USDA's Ag. Marketing Service to help enhance the com-

Membership Committee REPORT

By David Reilly

During the past few months, the Membership Committee has mainly been focused, along with the Board, on the Chapter's efforts to move the Arborist Licensure Bill forward. It has been a very involved process that has required a great deal of consideration to maximize the Chapter's efforts as the Bill moves its way through the Legislature.

The "Lunch and Learn" programs run by former Board Member Becky Jordi and Member Larry Figart have been a great success. These programs are held quarterly at the Duval County Extension Office and feature a variety of topics. Some subjects that have been covered to date are: electrical safety and the arborist, tree responses to wind and storms, Hypoxylon Canker, arborists and skin cancer, ISA updates, and other basic tree information. These sessions are informal, and meet during the typical lunch period in the middle of the day. They provide an excellent opportunity to meet and network with associates in the arboriculture industry. Thus, if you are in the NE Florida area, watch your e-mails for notice of the next "Lunch and Learn." Although the program is largely an Extension effort, the Chapter fully supports the work, and CEU's are often available.

Come see what your Chapter is up to by attending a Board of Directors Meeting!

This invitation is open to all members. Please call **941.342.0153** for times & location specifics.

2007 Board Meeting
Dates & Locations:

Orlando:
September 14, 2007

Sarasota:
November 9, 2007

Here are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the first quarter of 2007.

NEW FLORIDA CHAPTER MEMBERS :

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	STATE
Scott	Alexander	NORTH PORT	FL
Mari-Jean	Anderson	LAKE WORTH	FL
Benjamin	Baker	ORLANDO	FL
Christopher	Blair	PORT SAINT LUCIE	FL
Doug	Blair	PALM BAY	FL
Jean-Pierre	Bodon	TARPON SPRINGS	FL
Bryan	Brown	BOCA RATON	FL
Rob	Calley	MARY ESTHER	FL
Raymond	Caranci	PALM BEACH GARDENS	FL
Augusto	Carvajal	CIDRA	PR
John	Cochran	PALM BEACH GARDENS	FL
Jesse	Combs	CLEARWATER	FL
Steve	Corbae	METAIRIE	LA
Stephen	Cornwell	JUPITER	FL
Joseph	Cruz	LOXAHATCHEE	FL
Jason	Cull	FORT MYERS	FL
Michael	DePappa	LARGO	FL
Ben	Etheridge	PALM BEACH GARDENS	FL
David	Fox	CLEARWATER	FL
Hal	Fravel	VERO BEACH	FL
Nicholas	Freeman	TAMPA	FL
Freddy	Gonzalez	MIRAMAR	FL
Sergio	Guadix	MIAMI LAKES	FL
Loren	Guay	HOLIDAY	FL
Donovan	Guilbeau	HAMMOND	LA
Annemarie	Hammond	NEW PORT RICHEY	FL
Ryan	Horstman	TAMPA	FL
David	Jedel	SANIBEL	FL
Shawna	Kornel	FLAGLER BEACH	FL
Julie	Krawczyk	FORT LAUDERDALE	FL
Luis	Kruger	MIAMI	FL
Carlos	Layman	MIRAMAR	FL
Jeremy	Lohman	LANTANA	FL
Jimmy	Maddox	GREEN COVE SPRINGS	FL
Harvey	Madrigal	SHREVEPORT	LA
Arthur	Manger	DAYTONA BEACH	FL
Matthew	Marano	SOUTHWEST RANCHES	FL
James	McCord	FORT MYERS	FL
Richard	McCurley	SARASOTA	FL
Brandon	Miller	DELRAY BEACH	FL
Eric	Minnich	FORT LAUDERDALE	FL
Carlos	Morganti	AGUADILLA	PR
Gerald	Navin	DAVIE	FL
William	Needham	OCALA	FL
Jeffery	Newborn	BONITA SPRINGS	FL
Kristina	Pacheco	BOCA RATON	FL
Israel	Quesada	BONITA SPRINGS	FL
Michael	Reber	PUNTA GORDA	FL
Juan	Sanchez	SPRING HILL	FL
Jason	Schultz	SAINT CLOUD	FL
Michael	Simmons	LAKELAND	FL
Clifford	Sitzes	BOCA RATON	FL
Edward	Skvarch	FT. PIERCE	FL
Arthur	Smith	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Kevin	Songer	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Bonnie	Stine	TALLAHASSEE	FL
Albert	Suarez	VENUS	FL
Danny	Tomas	LARGO	FL
David	Trantham	MADEIRA BEACH	FL
David	Vaughn	CORAL SPRINGS	FL
Abby	Walthier	FORT MYERS	FL
Toni	Warner	OLD TOWN	FL
Michael	Washington	PUNTA GORDA	FL
Gene	Washington	JACKSONVILLE	FL
Scot	Watkins	STEELVILLE	MO
John	Webster	PALM HARBOR	FL
Christie	Winter	WILDWOOD	FL
Stephanie	Wolfe	PORT ORANGE	FL
Mary Anne	Wolfson	CORAL SPRINGS	FL

The Care of Palms continued from page 11

him conscious, calm and informed of what procedure to follow.

The ground support personnel should call the ambulance, emergency response personnel and other authorities. Also coordinate the transportation of the injured person to the closest hospital.

The climbing is performed with a bicycle, saddle, flip line or the best technique for that situation. All the aerial rescue gear, including a 50m climbing line, a descender figure eight, a block, several slings and a Prusik cord, is best stored in a specialized backpack. It must be out and ready to use.

The rescuer, upon reaching the injured person, should first determine if first aid, such as applying pressure to cuts or CPR or another type of assistance, is needed.

Install one false crotch loop as high as possible in the trunk of the palm tree and install a block using a carabineer. A cambium saver that is wrapped twice around the trunk of the palm can substitute for it. Next, run the climbing line and make a safety knot to a carabineer that is attached to the saddle "D" ring of the injured person.

Place a second false crotch loop about 20 to 24 inches below the first, otherwise the figure-eight will hit the block. Using another carabineer, secure the figure-eight that is in the safety rope.

Install a Prusik in the safety line below the figure-eight and using a carabineer attach it to the saddle of the rescuer. At this time the injured person is attached to the safety line and cannot slide down because the figure-eight and the Prusik stop him. The rescuer can then use his hands to free the bicycle device from the injured person. It's better to release the metal bands instead of trying to pull the feet from the bicycle. Now pull the Prusik and lower the injured person slowly to the ground. If the ground personnel know how to use the figure-eight, it should be installed at the base of the palm using a sling; it will expedite the aerial rescue.

AERIAL RESCUE IF YOU ARE ALONE WITH THE INJURED PERSON

The climbing is done using the bicycle, saddle, flip line or preferred method.

Report the accident as soon as possible; call the ambulance, emergency response personnel, civil protection or other authorities. Also consider the evacuation and transportation of the injured person to the closest hospital.

All the aerial rescue gear, including a 50m safety line, 1 cambiumsaver, 1 large figure-eight, 1 sling or loop ready for 3 carabineers (this is achieved by folding the loop in half and making a knot in one

of the ends) and 1 Prusik, should be stored in a specialized backpack. It must be out and ready to use.

Install the cambium-saver as high as possible above the injured person and adjust it to the trunk with 2 wraps. Then pass the safety line through the cambium saver making sure that each end of the rope touches the ground.

Install the figure eight passing it through the double safety rope and using a carabineer attached it to one of the loops of the sling. The other loop then is attached with a carabineer to the saddle of the injured person and the remaining loop to the saddle of the rescuer.

A Prusik is installed in the safety line below the figure-eight and a carabineer is attached to the saddle of the rescuer.

At this time the injured person is attached to the safety line and cannot slide down because the figure-eight and the Prusik will stop him. The rescuer can then use his hands to release the bicycle from the injured person. The rescuer can attach the injured person to the lateral "D" rings using 2 carabineers and/or run a sling behind the back of the injured person. If necessary, the rescuer can provide first aid with one hand and with the other pull the Prusik to descend to the ground.

This article is the result of the first aerial rescue in a palm tree that was performed in Spain and possibly in Europe. The exhibition took place during the summer of 1998 at the botanical garden of the University of Valencia. This exhibition was developed with the invaluable help of Bernabe Moya, Jose Moya and Paco Plumed and it was conducted by the specialists of the botanical garden, Vicente Isaach and Jose Plumed.

Text and pictures by: Jose Plumed, Technician specialist in Arboriculture of the botanical garden of the University of Valencia. Bernabe Moya, Botanist. Director of the tree conservation program and monumental trees in the province of Valencia.

Edited for the ISA-Hispana.com by Iris Zayas. The uses of some terms that are not common in the industry or outside Spain are exclusively the responsibility of the authors.

Translated by: Juan C. Carrasco Certified Arborist Local Manager for Bartlett Tree Expert Co. San Francisco, California.

Editor's note, this is not a literal translation, some changes were necessary for readability and some words are difficult to translate for adequate comprehension and brevity.

El cuidado de las palmeras continued from page 13

El personal de apoyo en el suelo, llamará a la ambulancia, bomberos, protección civil y otras autoridades. También tendrá prevista la evacuación del herido al hospital más cercano.

La ascensión se realizará con bicicleta, arnés, eslinga de acero o el método que utilicéis.

En una mochila tendréis preparado el material para el rescate que consistirá en: cuerda de trepa de 50 m., 1 ocho ó "rapelador" grande, 1 polea, varias cintas o anillos cosidos y 1 Prusik.

Una vez a la altura del herido, valorar si se realizan primeros auxilios mediante el uso de compresión de heridas, respiración asistida, torniquetes u otros métodos.

Colocar lo más alto posible por encima del herido, 1 cinta express ajustada al estipe de la palmera y mediante un mosquetón instalar la polea. Este sistema puede ser sustituido por un salva-cambium al que daremos 2 vueltas alrededor del estipe. Pasándole la cuerda de seguridad y si tiene la gaza hecha (si no tiene gaza, hacer un nudo de seguridad) se le instala un mosquetón, que se le colocará al punto de seguridad central del arnés del herido.

Instalaremos una segunda cinta o anillo cosido debajo de la anterior. Esta debe estar situada a 50-60 cm. de distancia, de lo contrario el ocho rozará con la polea. Mediante otro mosquetón fijaremos el ocho por el que habremos pasado la cuerda de seguridad.

Se instala un Prusik en la cuerda de seguridad debajo del ocho y mediante un mosquetón se fija al punto central del arnés del rescatador. En este momento el herido está sujeto a la cuerda de seguridad y no puede bajarse, ya que el ocho y el Prusik lo impiden. El rescatador puede utilizar sus manos para liberar la bicicleta del herido. Es mejor soltar los flejes que intentar sacar el pie de la bicicleta. A continuación se tira del Prusik y se desciende con suavidad el herido hasta el suelo. Si el personal del suelo sabe manejar el ocho es más rápido que lo bajen ellos, fijando el ocho en la base de la palmera mediante una cinta de nilón.

TÉCNICA DE RESCATE SI ESTÁS SOLO CON EL HERIDO

La ascensión se realizará con bicicleta, arnés, eslinga de acero o el método que utilicéis.

Debemos comunicar el accidente lo antes posible, llamando a la ambulancia, bomberos, protección civil u otras autoridades. También tendremos prevista la evacuación del herido al hospital más cercano.

En una mochila tendremos preparado

continued on page 24

Beware of falling limbs.

Many years ago at a Trees Conference I had heard Dr. Kim Coder mention the word 'claddoptosis'. This word and its meaning stuck with me and now I am a witness to its meaning. The meaning of this word is the premature falling of a tree limb. This is what took place on a somewhat calm Sunday afternoon.

I had came home from my weekly Christian meeting and having a lazy afternoon feeling, I decided to relax at my favorite part of my backyard. I took out reading material, some icy drink and hopes of a peaceful time. The article was quite interesting and the reading did create a calm that was causing me to nod in and out several times when suddenly I dropped the magazine. I then realized, a nap may be in order. Suddenly my phone rang so I had to go into the home to answer the phone. A long distance call kept me in-

side for almost 45 minutes. Now feeling even more relaxed, I knew it was time to go to my favorite spot and finish my nodding out into a quick nap. I was shocked to find a huge limb lying over my spot. The chair was tipped, the radio fell to the ground and the table was slightly jarred. Yes, claddoptosis had happened and if the phone had not rang, my head would

probably have a nasty gash or my wits would have been greatly challenged. I never thought I would ever see or experience this but I did and here is the photos to prove it. The tree was a Florida Elm.

Be safe and do look up once in a while, should you be relaxing under a tree.



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El cuidado de las palmeras continued from page 22

el material para el rescate que consistirá en: cuerda de seguridad de 50 m., 1 salva-cámbium, 1 ocho o "rapelador" grande, 1 cinta o anillo cosido preparada con 3 salidas para mosquetones (esto se consigue doblando la cinta por la mitad y hacién-



Formacion en poda de palmeras, 1995

dole un nudo en un extremo) y 1 Prusik.

Colocar lo más alto posible, por encima del herido, el salva-cámbium y ajustarlo al estipe dándole 2 vueltas. Le pasaremos la cuerda de seguridad, dejando la mitad a cada lado, comprobando que los dos extremos llegan al suelo.

Instalaremos el ocho pasándolo por la doble cuerda de seguridad, y mediante un mosquetón, lo fijaremos a una de las tres salidas de la cinta o anillo cosido El otro

cabo de la cinta, mediante un mosquetón, irá al enganche central del arnés del herido y el restante al arnés del rescatador.

Se instala un Prusik en la cuerda de trepa debajo del ocho y mediante un mosquetón se fija al punto central del arnés del rescatador.

En este momento el herido está sujeto a la cuerda de trepa y no puede bajarse, ya que el ocho y el Prusik lo impiden; el rescatador puede utilizar sus manos para liberar la bicicleta del herido y su eslinga. Puede sujetar al herido mediante 2 mosquetones conectados a los enganches laterales del arnés del rescatador y a los suyos propios y/o pasar la eslinga por detrás de la espalda del herido. Con una mano puede comprimir la herida, etc. y con la otra tirar del Prusik y descender con suavidad el herido hasta el suelo.

Este artículo es consecuencia del primer rescate aéreo en palmeras celebrado en España y seguramente en Europa. La exhibición se realizó el verano de 1998 en el Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de Valencia, fue desarrollada con la ayuda inestimable de Bernabé Moya, José Moya y Paco Plumed y llevada a cabo por los técnicos especialistas del Jardín Botánico, Vicente Isaach y José Plumed.

TODOS NOSOTROS ESPERAMOS QUE ESTE ARTÍCULO PUEDA SERVIR DE AYUDA Y REFERENCIA EN CASO DE URGENCIA.

1. La balona es el ornamento que se hace en el levante español con los restos de las vainas de las hojas, sobre todo del género Phoenix. Su nombre viene de balón, ya que es redonda y las marcas de las vainas se asemejan a los rombos de cuero que forman la pelota de jugar al balompié.

2. Denominamos corona a toda una vuelta de hojas alrededor de la palmera por su similitud a una corona para la cabeza.

Texto y fotos de: José Plumed, Técnico especialista en arboricultura del Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de Valencia. E-mail: jose.plumed@uv.es Bernabé Moya, Botánico. Director del programa de conservación de los árboles y arboledas monumentales de la provincia de Valencia. Email: josemoya@tiscali.es Editado para ISAhispana.com por Iris Magaly Zayas. El uso de algunos términos no muy comunes en la industria en general o fuera de España es responsabilidad exclusiva de los autores.

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Randy Gray at
1-985-419-1116

FLORIDA CHAPTER ISA CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

By Norm Easey, Certification Liaison

CHAPTER UPDATE

There are currently 1393 ISA Certified Arborists in Florida! So far in 2007 we have conducted 4 exams in Ft. Lauderdale - 2, Orlando, and Jacksonville. The next exam will be at Trees Florida 2007 in Palm Harbor which is expected to be the largest Chapter exam ever given with over 150 people being tested. The Chapter expects to host 12 to 15 exams in 2007, which is 2nd highest for an ISA Chapter, (Western is 1st).

The Florida Chapter has also hosted a Certified Tree Worker (CTW) exam for the first time on May 19 in Orlando. Five people took the exam. We plan to host 2 additional CTW exams in 2007, one in Ft. Lauderdale and one in Gainesville at the Great Southern Tree Conference in December 2007. 12 CTW proctors have been trained and certified to give the exam in Florida.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATE

Internationally the ISA has recently reached a certification number of over 20,000!! This is a huge accomplishment given our short history of providing arboriculture certifications.

The Certification Test Committee met in San Diego April 27-28th. During this meeting, it was discussed on how ISA should better handle maintenance pre-testing for future exam questions prior to actually placing them on the exam. It was agreed that ISA would create "mini" tests that would be sent to exam sites so that those taking only domains could volunteer to take some extra time and do some pre-testing. ISA would also send these "mini" tests to chapter and International meeting sites and allowing those that are currently certified to earn CEUs for taking the pre-tests.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 76 Florida individuals for earning their: Arborist Certification, or Utility Arborist Certification, during the first quarter of 2007.

UTILITY ARBORIST

John James, Miramar, FL
Richard Alexander, Deltona, FL

CERTIFIED ARBORIST

Todd Antalek, New Smyrna Beach, FL	Julie Krawczyk, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Dan Apostolico, Orlando, FL	Kasey Krouse, Ft. Wayne, IN
Joshua Athon, Ocala, FL	Joe Kubit, Miami, FL
Randall Bachand, Orlando, FL	Kirk Lenzen, Davie, FL
Stanley Barker, St. Lucie, FL	Michelle Leonard, Davie, FL
Robert Billingsley, Altamonte Springs, FL	Ronald Lindermann, Cocoa, FL
Richard Borland, Ft. Pierce, FL	Daniel Lombardi, St. Augustine, FL
John Bouck, Deltona, FL	Lewis Marotti, Bonita Springs, FL
Nathan Brigman, Clearwater, FL	Stephen Mayo, Ft. Pierce, FL
John Brown, St. Petersburg, FL	Bruce McNall, Naples, FL
Joseph Cassilly, Land O lakes, FL	Paul Mederos, Miami Springs, FL
Miriam Cattabriga, Miami, FL	Eric Minnich, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Anthony Coody, Wildwood, FL	Mitchell Moen, Clearwater, FL
Jorge Cuervo, Davie, FL	Steve Moring, Miami, FL
John Day, Ocala, FL	Charles Morris, Holiday, FL
Shannon Denouden, Miami, FL	Guy Murtonen, St. Cloud, FL
Bonnie Desmond, Clearwater, FL	Jay Myers, Seminole, FL
Jean-Paul Elders, Bonita Springs, FL	Derek Nichols, Rockledge, FL
Jimmie Evans, Clearwater, FL	Christal Perkins, Ft. Pierce, FL
Juan Fernandez, Miami, FL	Gregory Polidora, Hollywood, FL
Hal Fravel, Vero Beach, FL	Robert Poulsen, Naples, FL
Vanessa Fuentes, Miami, FL	Brian Reed, Dade City, FL
Deborah Garrett, Crescent Beach, FL	Paul Rickey, Largo, FL
Brian Gould, Delray Beach, FL	Randy Ristic, Bonita Springs, FL
Paul Grant, Gainesville, FL	Victor Rodriguez, Port St. Lucie, FL
Teresa Green, Venice, FL	Sergio Romero, Ocala, FL
Eric Greiner, Melbourne, FL	Frederico Sauce, Boca Raton, FL
Tom Hanson, Clearwater, FL	Jason Schultz, St. Cloud, FL
Steven Harrison, Jacksonville, FL	Jessica Seaton, Dunedin, FL
Radim Havlicek, Summerland Key, FL	Russell Stalzer, Miami, FL
Tracy Hickler, Stuart, FL	Theran Stautz, St. Augustine, FL
Peggy Hill-Cruz, Ft. Myers, FL	Albert Suarez, Venus, FL
Robert Howard, Jensen Beach, FL	Glenn Westfall, Green Cove Springs, FL
Ian Humfeld, Plant City, FL	Celeste White, Orlando, FL
Donald Huettig, Dunedin, FL	Stephanie Wolf, Ormond Beach, FL
Robert Kendrick, Ft. Pierce, FL	Willie Woody, Tallahassee, FL
Jerrold Koontz, St. Petersburg, FL	Colleen Zak, North Port, FL



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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.