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Florida Arborist

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In This Issue :

Danger lurks: Native pine bark beetles attack stressed or dying trees

Ed Duke, Sam Hand, Chris Renn and Les Harrison

Native pine bark beetles are found under the bark of local (N. FL.) pines. The location on the tree will help determine which of the five species of native beetles is being viewed. Credit: Les Harrison

Despite the damage incurred by recent hurricanes, notably Hurricane Michael in 2018, the pine tree industry in Florida still is a major contributor to the state's economy. This industry includes the growing of trees for timber, pulpwood, pinestraw, pine rosin (turpentine), and provides for conservation and public enjoyment.

According to a recent Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service's Florida Forestry Service publication, the timber and pulpwood industry employs over 70,000 people and annually contributes greater than $6.5 billion to Florida's economy.

There are seven species of pine native to Florida, but the most commonly grown and most economically important are the Slash Pine (Pinus elliottii), Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris) and Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda).

Like most other plants, pines come with specific insect and disease problems. One of the most common causes of pine death in Florida are bark beetles.

Pine bark beetles attack stressed trees

There are hundreds of species of bark beetles worldwide. Most are host plant specific and will attack only one species or a group of related plants.

Pine bark beetles primarily attack stressed and/or dying pine trees. Typically, healthy and vigorous trees are not infested.

While many of Florida's pest problems come from invasive, non-native species, there are five native species of pine bark beetles that cause problems with native pines. These beetles all range in size

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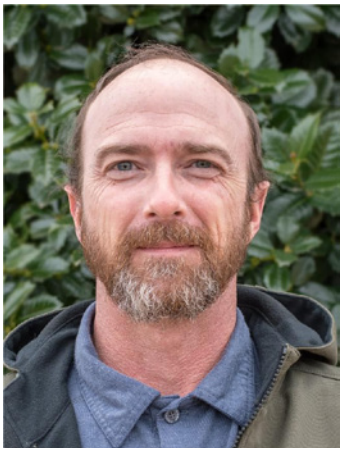

As the end of the year approaches, it's time for me to think back on my year as president of the Florida Chapter. I appreciate your confidence in me when voted in as Chapter leader for 2022 – a busy year it has been.

I would like to thank the board, the hard-working committees, and the many volunteers for their input throughout the year. I feel that the Chapter returned to its stride in serving the membership.

We geared back up for a full educational schedule that offered many of you the needed last-minute CEUs you were needing after COVID slowed everything down to a crawl. During the year we were glad to finally host Trees Florida in-person in Clearwater Beach (2020 was the year it was cancelled and carried forward to 2022). It was a huge success with a great crowd!

We held the Florida TCC in Leesburg during the spring with a full slate of climbers. Our winners Ron Thurner and Alisha Amundson travelled all the way to Copenhagen to represent the Chapter. I am looking forward to the 2023 event which is earmarked for Winter Garden.

The quest for Florida licensure continues though there has been no headway as of late.

The board has furthered the transition process in preparation of Norm Easey's retirement in September 2023. The Transition Committee recently held interviews with the candidates; stay tuned for any announcements as the new year progresses.

I look forward to continuing on the board during 2023 as past president. I welcome Ali Summersill as she takes the helm and as we enter an important year in our history. We will see some major changes as we continue to grow and flourish as the Florida Chapter ISA.

Jonathan Frank
President, Florida Chapter ISA
2022 Florida Chapter ISA President

MEMO BOARD

Be on the look out for updates on the following:

a. Early 2023: "Advanced Arboriculture" with Frank Rinn

b. Spring 2023: "Arbor-versity, the Electives of Arboriculture" a variety of subjects by Florida experts

c. Spring 2023: ANSI Standards, an Update

d. Late Spring 2023: 2-day Tree School

e. June 5-6-7, 2023: Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show in Cape Coral, FL

Florida Chapter ISA

2022 Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Jonathan Frank, President ('22)
Bartlett Tree Experts
566 NE 42nd Court
Oakland Park, FL
Phone: 954-459-5178
jfrank@bartlett.com

Kim Pearson, Past President ('22)
City of Fort Lauderdale
220 SW 14 Ave, Building 4A
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33302
Phone: 954-828-5262
kpearson@fortlauderdale.gov

Alison Summersill, Vice President ('22)
Advance Tree Pros
7242 Gardner Street
Winter Park, FL 32792
Phone: 407-276-2459
ali@advancetreepros.com

Bonnie Marshall, Treasurer ('22-23)
Juniper Landscaping
2504 64 Street Court East
Bradenton, FL 34208
Phone: 352-316-0264
Bonnie.marshall@juniperlandscaping.com

Directors

Dr. Andrew Koeser, Educator Representative ('22 – '24)
University of Florida
14625 CR 672
Wimauma, FL 33598
Phone: 813-633-4150
akoeser@ufl.edu

Gareth Coggan, Commercial ('21-'23)
Florida Tree Care Company
PO Box 1097
Windermere, FL 34786
Phone- 407-494-3582
mail@fltree.com

Lori Ballard, Consulting Arborist Representative ('21-'24)
RES
2329 Sunset Point Rd. Ste 200
Clearwater, FL 33675
Cell: 727-403-5980
lballard@esciencesinc.com

Michael Marshall, Grower Representative ('21 –'23)
Marshall Tree Farm
17350 SE 65th Street
Morriston, FL32668
Phone: 352-528-3880
Michael@marshalltrees.com

Matt Anderson, Municipal Arborist Representative ('20-'22)
City of Clearwater
510 Pennsylvania Ave
Clearwater, FL 33755
Matt.Anderson@MyClearwater.com

Barry Grubb, Utility Arborist Representative ('20-'22)
Florida Power & Light
PO Box 1119
Sarasota, FL 34230
barry.l.grubb@fpl.com

Brian Gould, Climbing Representative ('21 – '23)
Tree Care Technologies, LLC
8037 Crushed Pepper Ave.
Orlando, FL 32817
Phone: 407-285-1713
bgould@treecaretechnologies.com

Justin Freedman FUFC Representative ('22 – '24)
RES
224 SE 9th Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316
Phone: 954-484-8500
Jfreedman@esciencesinc.com

Jeffery Van Treese II Attorney Representative
PO Box 971252
Boca Raton, FL 33497
jvt2law@gmail.com

At Large Board Member, Carson Smith('22)
O'Neil's Tree Service
PO Box 492
Ozona, FL 34660
727-599-7548
carson@oneilstreeservice.com

At Large Board Member Wade Collum ('22)
City of Pompano Beach
100 W Atlantic Blvd
Pompano Beach, FL 33060
954-545-7766
Wade.Collum@copbfl.com

Florida Chapter Trustee:
Mr. Rick Joyce
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from 1/8 to 3/8 inch long and all have distinct characteristics that can help with identification.

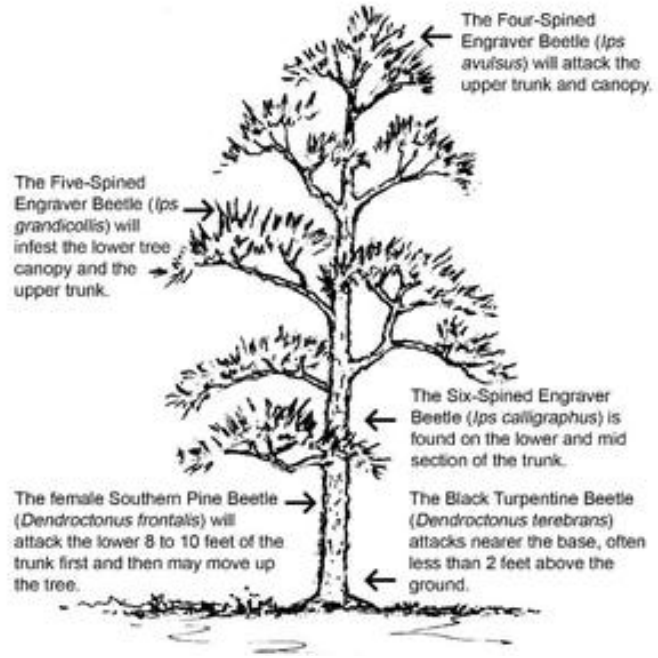
There are three species of Ips Engraver Beetles (I. calligraphus, I. grandicollis, and I. avulsus) and two species of Dendroctonus, including the Southern Pine Beetle (SPB) (D. frontalis), and the Black Turpentine Beetle (D. terebrans).

Where the beetles strike

One of the unique characteristic traits seen between the different species is the region of the tree which the beetle will first attack. Southern Pine Beetles (Dendroctonus frontalis) typically first infest the lower 8 feet of a pine trunk.

The four-spined engraver (Ips avulsus) attacks the upper crown of the tree, the five-spined engraver (I. grandicollis) is found on the lower crown and upper trunk and the six-spined engraver (I. calligraphus) is found on the lower and mid-section of the trunk.

Finally, the Black Terpentine Beetle (Dendroctonus terebrans) is typically found within 2 feet of the ground, though occasionally they are found as high as eight feet.



Different species of pine bark beetles attack the tree at different locations on the trunk and canopy.
Credit: Sam Hand

All five pine bark beetles feed and breed in the inner bark of pine trees. It is here the insect will go through its four life stages; egg, larva, pupa and adult while feeding on the vascular system of the tree. Most species have multiple generations throughout the year.

Damage and signs of infestation

Severe or prolonged drought, severe or prolonged flooding, excessive cold or heat, root damage, mechanical injury, lightning strike, or even severe bark damage may predispose the plant to infestation.

Partial needle loss or changes in needle color from the normal green to yellow, brown or even red are common visual signs to these and other stresses. When a pine tree is stressed, it will produce volatile compounds as a survival response. Unfortunately, pine bark beetles are attracted to these chemicals.

When bark beetles infest a pine tree, one of the signature signs of infestation is the presence of pitch tubes on the tree bark. The beetles burrow into the bark in order to reach the nutrient rich cambium tissue.

The tree responds by producing rosin (resin/pitch) in attempt to seal the wound and possibly push the beetle out. The rosin may accumulate around the insect's entry point and even run down the outside of the tree.

Another sign of bark beetle infestation is the presence of frass or 'sawdust' around the base of the tree or caught in the crevices of the bark.

Surviving an infestation

Appreciable amounts of this material may be evident if the infestation is severe. Under heavy infestation, rapid bronzing of the trees canopy can occur. This is more typically seen with SPB infections.

Most hardwood species, oaks for example, have the ability to survive insect infestations unless they are severe. Pines, however, do not handle stress well and struggle to recover.

Factors determining the chance of survival of beetle infestation include the health of the pine tree at time of

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Florida Chapter Board Updates

BOARD SHORTS:

MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR TREES FLORIDA 2023

We're excited to announce the next Trees Florida Conference and Trade Show will be held June 5-6-7, 2023 at the Cape Coral Westin in Cape Coral, FL. The venue has weathered the storm and the surrounding community and businesses are welcoming our future visit. Not only is it a great conference venue, but the Florida Chapter also wants to support a location that weathered Hurricane Ian and came out the other side with a strong spirit and a welcoming attitude. Watch for future announcements on the agenda and registration spring 2023.

CHAPTER LEADERSHIP TRANSITION

The transition committee and the Florida Chapter board continue the process of hiring a replacement leader for the chapter, in anticipation of the retirement of Norm Easey as current CEO. Candidates have been interviewed and board approval will be the next step. Watch for future announcements. The Board and Committee strive to keep the Chapter in great hands after Norm's retirement in September 2023.

TIME TO VOTE!

Florida Chapter members have been emailed the ballot for the 2023 board election. Please check your inboxes! Click on the text in the email to proceed to the voting system. Your votes must be received by December 22, 2022, either through the electronic voting system, by mail, or by fax (for those who get paper ballots).

Vice President (becomes President in 2024)

- Andrew Koeser
- Justin Freedman

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- Kristopher Stultz

Utility Rep

- Keith Horn
- George (Quint) Keys V

PRUNING CREDENTIAL UPDATE

The development and testing of the Florida Chapter Pruning Credential continues. The committee along with Dr. Ed Gilman continue to fine-tune the new credential and have tested it on one group of volunteers. Thanks to all who participated. News will continue to unfold; an intro to the credential is being planned for Trees Florida 2023 and classes are to be offered during the Fall or Winter of 2023.

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beetle entry, the species of bark beetle, the area of attack on the tree and the population of beetle infestation.

Once a beetle has entered the pine tree, the insect is protected by the thick outer bark. Additionally, Dendroctonus species may also introduce symbiotic fungi into the tree.

Removal of diseased trees
The fungus, commonly called blue stain fungus, may further hasten the death of the tree by infecting the tree's vascular system blocking the flow of water.

Therefore, once a beetle infected pine tree is showing symptoms of decline it is probably too late to save it. In such cases the best option is to remove the tree in a timely manner.

If caught early enough and in an isolated area, it may be possible for the tree to survive with appropriate treatment and care.

Since saving a beetle infested pine tree is so difficult, the best way to protect pines is proper management. Consult with an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist, an Extension urban forester, and/or tree care professional on steps you can take to alleviate and reduce tree stress.

Reducing stress means healthier trees. Healthier trees are much more likely to successfully resist a pine bark beetle infestation.

The writers are Ed Duke, PhD (Associate Professor in the FAMU College of Agriculture and Food Sciences), Sam Hand, FAMU Extension (Associate Professor and Director of Industry Credentialing Training Programs, FAMU Cooperative Extension), Chris D. Renn, Arborist Representative, Bartlett Tree Experts, Tallahassee, and Les Harrison (UF IFAS Extension Agent Emeritus).

SIDE NOTE: see website www.OutdoorAuthor.com for more articles on various subjects.
Permission to use these articles, by Sam Hand. ❖

FLORIDA CHAPTER TREE CLIMBING CHAMPIONSHIP

Saturday, March 11, 2023: Preliminaries
Sunday, March 12, 2023: Master's Challenge
Veteran's Park
Winter Garden, FL

FCTCC Arbor Fair Chair: Bonnie Marshall, bonnie.marshall@juniperlandscaping.com
FCTCC Climbing Chair: Adam Jackson, adam.jackson@redwingcompany.com

Contact the committee chairs above if you have any questions about competing, volunteering or being an exhibitor or a sponsor! We all look forward to seeing Florida's best climbers compete for the opportunity to represent the Florida Chapter at the International Tree Climbing Championship.

COME AND WATCH YOUR FAVORITE CLIMBER SHOWCASE THEIR SKILLS !

ALL REGISTRATIONS WILL BE DONE ONLINE

Volunteers
Volunteers are needed for site preparation, event assistance and judging.
Watch for online registration to open in early January
https://www.floridaisa.org/florida-chapter-tree-climbing-championship/

Exhibitor-Sponsors
Join us as an outdoor exhibitor!

Monetary and/or gear donations are accepted.
Watch for online registration to open in early January
https://www.floridaisa.org/florida-chapter-tree-climbing-championship/

Sponsors
Sponsors are greatly appreciated at our event!"
Watch for online registration to open in early January
https://www.floridaisa.org/florida-chapter-tree-climbing-championship/

HOMEMADE DEVICE MAY HELP ARBORISTS ASSESS ODDS OF FALLING TREES CAUSING DAMAGE

By Brad Buck, UF/IFAS Communications

With a device they can make on their own for only $159, arborists can for the most part accurately assess whether people and pedestrians are at risk of danger if a tree falls in your yard. That's way less than the machines on the market, which cost as much as $2,200.

More specifically, tree professionals can rate whether people or vehicles are in the fall zone of the tree, which can affect the outcome of a risk assessment and the subsequent mitigation.

That data-driven determination can save homeowners and businesses time and money because it can mean the difference between retaining a tree or its removal.

But how accurate is the DIY device? Ryan Klein wanted to test its precision. One way to find out is by calculating the target occupancy rate: a measurement of how frequently vehicles and pedestrians come close enough to get in the way of a falling tree.

Using a homemade device, as seen here, arborists can give homeowners and businesses a more data-driven assessment of whether a tree in their yard is likely to fall and harm vehicles or people, say UF/IFAS researchers.

Here's a way to look at target occupancy rate: If an average of 100 people walk past a tree each day, and they spend an average of 4 seconds in the fall zone, then the target occupancy is 400 seconds (or 6 minutes 40 seconds) per day in the area where the tree might fall. That's less than 0.5% of every day where a person might be within the fall zone if a tree were to fail.

For a new study, Klein tested the accuracy of the homemade device vs. the technology you can buy commercially. He found that you can quantify the target occupancy rate by using the low-cost traffic monitoring equipment.

"If the arborist that's assessing the tree adheres to this type of calculation, you have a much better idea of the potential risk associated," said Klein, a UF/IFAS assistant professor of environmental horticulture. "If a tree is likely to fail, the consequences are deemed to be unacceptable, and the occupancy rate is high, then the tree will likely need to be mitigated (i.e., pruned or removed) to bring the risk to an acceptable level."

While the study's findings are most useful to arborists, homeowners should be aware of defects in their trees and know how those defects might lead to the trees falling on property or people. Specifically, the more targets (i.e., people, vehicles, property), the higher the risk.

Until recent studies by Klein, arborists in the United States looked at trees and their surroundings and assessed the tree's fall risk using subjective measures. The UF/IFAS tree researchers are trying to give arborists quantitative data so they can more accurately figure out if a tree might fall and cause damage or injury.

Although the homemade device generally works well, it gets less accurate when the temperature reaches 90 degrees or warmer. He and his UF/IFAS colleagues are working to hone the technology.

Klein offers this advice: "Be proactive with your tree care rather than reactive. Prior to planting, select quality nursery stock free of major defects. When trees are young, prune them so they develop a strong structure that is free of major defects"

Klein conducted the new research with Andrew Koeser, an associate professor of environmental horticulture at the Gulf Coast Research and Education Center and Chris Dutton, a post-doctoral research associate in the UF biology department. ❖

Trees Growing Far From Home Are Forests' First Line of Defense

Korey Morgan
Office of Communication, USDA Forest Service
October 11, 2022

Imagine a young red oak growing in an open meadow, its limbs reaching towards the bright October sky. As fall sets in, its broad leaves are turning a scarlet hue. But this iconic tree is not growing in a New Jersey park or deep in a hardwood forest in Vermont, rather it stands conspicuously in a lush garden just outside of Nanjing, China.

A growing network of gardens in East Asia, Europe, and the U.S. cultivate tree species native to other parts of the world. These so-called "sentinel gardens" are more than collections of exotic plants. They stand as the first line of defense for forests and may just uncover the next dangerous invasive pest or pathogen—but just hasn't arrived yet.

Wood boring insect lay eggs in trees. As larvae develop, they feed on the tree, weakening and sometimes killing the host. Native trees have developed natural resistance to native insects. (University of Florida photo by Jiri Hulcr)

"These trees are like a canary in a coal mine," said Isabel Munck, plant pathologist with the Forest Service's Eastern Region State and Private Forestry field office. "They are out ahead of the threat and are providing us with important information about potential invasive species."

Invasive species of insects and fungi know no boundaries or borders. They devastate individual trees and large swaths of forests. The Forest Service is partnering with research institutions in the U.S. and abroad to support and grow sentinel gardens as one way to respond to this threat.

"Europeans have been using this approach to identify potential invasive species for some time," said Beth Lebow, invasive species program coordinator for the Forest Service's International Programs. "When we looked around and saw that this wasn't widely used in the U.S., we began reaching out to and engaging interested partners."

The Forest Service now funds and supports nine gardens on three continents: Asia, Europe and North America.

Back in China, a team of researchers from Nanjing Forestry University monitor species of trees that were handpicked by partners in the U.S. and Europe for their economic, ecological, and cultural value. North American species include well-known trees like paper birch, eastern white pine, yellow poplar, Shumard oak, northern red oak, and red maple, all found in the eastern U.S. and along the same latitude as their native range.

"It was difficult to come to a decision on which species to observe," said Enrico Bonello, plant pathologist with the Ohio State University. "We decided very early on that it would be too dangerous to move plant materials from one continent to another, so we had to find trees that met our criteria and are also commercially available in the country."

Researchers examine trees to see which pests attack, the severity of the outbreaks, and the tree's natural defenses to fight them off. Researchers in China then share their findings with their counterparts in the U.S. and Europe. (University of Florida photo by Jiri Hulcr)

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Scientists are interested in learning how local fungi and insects interact with these tree species, and whether they can be a threat. They collect data on which organisms attack, the severity of outbreaks, and the effectiveness of the tree's natural defenses to fight them off. Their findings are shared with their colleagues in the U.S. and Europe.

Meanwhile, more than 7,000 miles from Nanjing, more than 500 trees representing six Asian and six European species grow in sentinel gardens in New Hampshire, Ohio, and Florida. Like the team in China, scientists from the Ohio State University, the University of Florida, the Forest Service, with the help of other partners, monitor how pests and pathogens native to U.S. are affecting Asian and European trees' health.

"This is truly a collaborative program that depends on partnerships with our colleagues abroad. Our partners relay information about the trees we care about, and we in turn relay data back to them," said Munck.

This close collaboration is paying off. Researchers are making breakthroughs in understanding threats that were previously unknown to scientists.

"Sentinel gardens are teaching us a lot. There is one variety of Asian long horned beetle, for instance, that is normally found in citrus trees. It kept showing up on American oaks, which is something we did not expect" said Jiri Hulcr, entomologist at the University of Florida. "As the females laid eggs in the tree and the larvae were developing, they were causing these oak trees to die. That's pretty scary, and very important for us to understand."

Internationally, the Forest Service has helped to establish sentinel gardens in Italy, Sweden, and China. There are plans for a garden in South Korea by 2024.

The icon of Southeastern American landscape, the live oak (Quercus virginiana) grows in a partner's sentinel garden in Yunnan province. (University of Florida photo by Yiyi Dong)

"Many people in the U.S. may see invasive species as a uniquely North American problem, but that simply isn't the case" said Munck. "Invasive species native to North America have already caused a lot of trouble on other continents."

The turpentine beetle is one example of an insect native to North America that has wreaked havoc on trees in other continents.

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"In the U.S. it is not a tree-killing beetle, but in Asia where it has been introduced, it has caused a lot of mortality." said Bonello.

Through observation and discovery, scientists are building knowledge about potential invasive species. Perhaps even more important than a growing library of knowledge, though, are the relationships researchers are developing with their counterparts overseas.

"We are establishing partnerships, developing working relationships, and sharing information," said Hulcr. "We are learning how to work together to establish these gardens and sharing expertise. This seemingly simple act of exchanging information is hugely beneficial."

These relationships may just prove key in the future. Some invasive species are already household names: the spotted lantern fly, the spongy moth, and the emerald ash borer all affect forests in North America. They will certainly not be the last.

For more information on how the Forest Service is working to stem outbreaks of invasive species, visit the Forest Service website.

To learn how the agency is working with international partners to predict and stop the spread of invasive species, visit the Forest Service international programs webpage.

Trees native to other parts of the world grow in sentinel gardens among local plants. (University of Florida photo by Jiri Hulcr) ❖

Consultant's Corner

by Joe Samnik, Expert Forensic Arborist

THE DEVIL IS IN THE DETAILS AND SO IS SALVATION

You may have noted lately that much is being made of the ANSI A 300 Part 9, Tree Risk Assessment Standard. Seminars have been and are being conducted, and articles being written. And that is well and good because tree risk and assessments are great fodder for lawsuits.

This article does not attempt to replicate that which has been taught in seminars or published in peer reviewed articles. Rather the following are take-away lessons from actual court cases that may or may not have been published.

The question of tree risk begins at the assignment level: precisely what are you proposing to do in response your customers request? A simple customer request, "is my tree safe?", is not as straightforward an assignment as it may appear. Is the question regarding a dead limb? Or is the reference being made to the entire tree? And there is always the concern of just how many trees are to be assessed. Is the tree 20 yards away from the subject tree going to fail, and is that tree part of your assignment?

You better get this straight from the very beginning of your relationship with the customer as it typically is the key that will typically unlock the legal chains that bind you.

Recall please that it is the owner of the tree or the manager that has the responsibility of the Duty of care (the legal obligation to take reasonable action when performing tasks that can harm others). Also recall that the owner of the tree, the Tree Risk Manager, is bound to Part 9 of the ANSI standards as much as you are bound to them. Whether they are aware of it or not, the owner of the tree is inexplicably binding themselves to the standards as well as you are (see Section 1.3 of Part 9). The owner of the tree cannot claim ignorance because he does not know the standards any more than you can.

As to that tree 20 yards away from the tree you were originally asked to assess is defined in the scope of work, Section 93.5 clearly states that you shall not be required to assess any tree other than the one(s) included in the specifications.

Make certain that the scope of your work is perfectly defined before beginning work. A verbal understanding makes for a long day in the legal process. It is not necessary that you have pages of documentation to define the scope of your assignment. A handwritten note on your bid or proposal form will suffice: "Analyze the risk of failure of the live oak tree in the front yard by the mailbox". The take-home lesson here is to define what it is you will be doing – and not be doing - for your customer before beginning work.

Another area of great concern is the level of assessment you will perform. The typical response to your customers' requests for an analysis of their trees is a Level II inspection. Note that there are no "shalls" associated with a Level II inspection.

Also, note that section 93.6 states that you shall not be required to perform a higher level of assessment than specified. This protects you from the use of certain tools in your analysis. Any tools or techniques not included in a Level I or II assessments would be a Level III assessment which you are not required to do unless specifically listed in the scope of work.

Some additional criteria to keep in mind would include:

1. A written report is not mandatory (but highly recommended to avoid conflicting stories later in a legal process).
2. Regarding a Level I inspection, recall that targets and tree parts shall be specified. If a tree is not specified, it is not included in your assignment. If a target is not specified, it is not included in your assignment. And if the condition(s) of concern are not specified, then they are not included in your assignment.
3. Always specify which tree parts you will be analyzing. Should you specify in your scope of work that you are inspecting for dead, dying, or diseased wood and the tree fails at the trunk or ground level, you have a good argument as to limited liability.

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News From International

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN FOR THE ISA 2022 VIRTUAL EVENT

ISA invites you to the 3rd Annual International Virtual Event on 13-14 December. Join ISA for this engaging and compelling virtual event and take advantage of the opportunity to network with colleagues, businesses, and arboricultural professionals worldwide.

ITCC EVENT WINNERS

Visit the ITCC results pages for the Master's Challenge champions and the list of final results. Thanks to Ron Thurner and Alisha Amundson for traveling the many miles to represent the great state of Florida during the ITCC held during September in Copenhagen, Denmark.

CLIMBER EDUCATION: LEARN HOW TO INSPECT YOUR EQUIPMENT WITH THE NEW GEAR CHECK VIDEO

ISA offers a variety of educational materials and products to help arborists expand their professional knowledge and experience. Every month we will feature a product or group of products. This month ISA is featuring the new Gear Check video and the ITCC Rule Book.

A complimentary resource, the Gear Check video covers how to properly conduct a gear check for a Tree Climbing Competition (TCC). Presented by Husqvarna, the new version features ISA Board Certified Master Arborist® Alex Julius and ISA Certified Arborist® Warren Williams who discuss topics relating to proper equipment, maintenance and safety. Both Warren and Julius also hold the ISA Certified Tree Worker Specialist® credential. An accompanying quiz worth 1 CEU (A, T, Bp, L) is now available.

"Often people get started in the industry without a mentor to teach them the importance of gear inspection," Julius said. "This video will help guide people in the direction of reading user manuals and inspecting their gear regularly." ❖

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4. You do not have to hold the TRAQ credential to conduct a risk assessment.
5. The objective of your investigation is based on the context of client expectations.
6. While not required, it is highly recommended that you state in writing: not all defects or conditions that predispose a tree or tree part to failure are detectable, nor are all failures predictable.

To protect yourself, your business, and your families' best interests, you must have a copy of the ANSI A 300 part 9 and accompanying BMP in your working possession. The cost of these publications is nominal, and you may order them from the Florida Chapter bookstore. Set aside a certain time each day to read and review these documents as they are the basis upon which you shall be judged in a legal dispute.

I do wish you well…❖

Florida Chapter ISA - 2023 Education Schedule

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

View Florida Chapter Seminars Online

Date	Seminar/Class	Location (s)	Open for Registration
January 2023	Advanced Arboriculture	2 Locations TBD	
March 10, 2023	Outdoor Tree School	Winter Garden	
March 2023	New Edition of FL Grades and Standards	Location(s) TBD	
June 5-6-7, 2023	Trees Florida	Cape Coral	

Welcome!

New Florida Chapter Members

Below are the individuals that joined the Florida Chapter during the third quarter of 2022. 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 same goals. Get to know other Chapter members! You might make some helpful connections for the future.

We would like to also thank our renewing members throughout the past year. We sincerely appreciate your support of the Florida Chapter.

Gloria Antia, Biscayne Park, FL
Jason Atkinson, Fort Lauderdale, FL
Kristen Blankenship, Zephyrhills, FL
Michael Bouwer, Bradenton, FL
Matthew Brand, Hollandale, MN
Chris Broedell, Jupiter, FL
William Bryant, Wilton Manors, FL
Brandon Buckelew, Opp, AL
Michael Burrell, Oakland Park, FL
Cathy Butler, Lakeland, FL
Justin Butler, Jacksonville Beach, FL
Kenneth Cato, Deland, FL
Timothy Cheever, Beverly Hills, FL
Gabriel Clarke, Sunrise, FL
Andrew Cleaver, Sanford, FL
Jeffrey Cooke, Malabar, FL
Debbie Cordero, Apopka, FL
Kenneth Crouse, Miami, FL
Dustin Dady, Davison, MI
Sterling Daniel, Gainesville , FL
Carlos Decius, Lauderhill, FL
John Duey, Crystal River, FL
Jonathan Dugan, Margate, FL
Walner Etienne, Lauderhill, FL
Sebastian Evans, Cape Coral, FL
Gareth Fabian, Saint Petersburg, FL
Robert Funderburk, Quincy, FL
Jaime Garmizo, Davie, FL
Blair Hadley, Orlando, FL
David Hale, Clearwater, FL
Gregory Heine, Seminole, FL
Jorden Hinrichsen, Valrico, FL
Thomas Jensen, Daytona Beach, FL
Jamie Jensen, Clearwater, FL
Caitlin Jones, Tallahassee, FL
David Lantow, Punta Gorda, FL
Frank Leone, Palmetto Bay, FL
Gabriela Lopez, Miami, FL
Brook Macfie, Southwest Ranches, FL
Nixia Martinez, Homestead, FL
Sheldon Moffis, Tavares, FL
Oscar Munoz, Orlando, FL
Favio Perez, Miami, FL
John Perkins, Port Charlotte, FL
Joshua Pitman, Trenton, FL
Darren Portman, Thonotosassa, FL
Jackson Richter, Indian Harbor Beach, FL
Sean Rogers, Tampa, FL
Misael Rojas, Davie, FL
Sierra Ruparelia, Clermont, FL
Miguel Salazar, Spring Valley, CA
Tyrell Sanders, Dover, FL
Lisa Sanderson, Bushnell, FL
Alexander Satoski, Orlando, FL
John Schultz, Winter Garden, FL
Danielle Shockley, Okeechobee, FL
Brandon Sites, Dunnellon, FL
William Rod Sizemore, Sarasota, FL
Robert Skinner, Sarasota, FL
Brazzi Smith, Live Oak, FL
Dominic Soldi, Sarasota, FL
Zaquant Stilley, Homestead, FL
Aaron Tonry, Largo, FL
Julio Trejo, Homestead, FL
John Wiborg, Pompano Beach, FL
Michael Wilding, Winter Garden, FL
Michael Wilson, Davie, FL
Richard Zapata, Winter Springs, 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:
jan@floridaisa.org

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

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

An invitation to all members to attend a

Board of Directors Meeting!
Call 941-342-0153
for specific times and locations

Up-coming 2023 Board Meeting - Dates & Locations

January 27, 2023 - Orlando
March 24, 2023 - Orlando

Arborist Certification Committee Report

By Norm Easey, Florida Certification Liaison

Click here to view all scheduled exams; clicking on the "state" column will group all Florida exams together for easy searching. Relatively few in-person exams are currently scheduled; look into taking your exam at a Pearson Testing Center (throughout Florida - most are open with COVID safety precautions).

See the ISA International website for more information about the various ISA arborist credentials and how to earn them.

Florida Chapter currently has 2172 Certified Arborists.

The Florida Chapter would like to congratulate the following 32 Florida or Florida Chapter individuals for earning their certifications during the 3rd quarter of 2022 as Certified Arborist, Utility Specialist as well as TRAQ Qualified:

Certified Arborist

Mary Brunner, Palmetto, FL
John Catalo, Palm Springs, FL
David Craddock, Palm Bay, FL
Robert Curtis, South Miami, FL
Jaimie Deery, Homestead, FL
Caitlin DeWitt, Saint Petersburg, FL
Jon Engdahl, Fort Myers, FL
Tyler Gautier, Key Largo, FL
Humberto Hernandez, Tampa, FL
Thomas Iannacco, Saint Petersburg, FL
Antihaveny Jennings, Vero Beach, FL
John King, Vero Beach, FL
William Lester, Spring Hill, FL
Laura Longnecker, New Port Richey, FL
Devon Marchinko, Shalimar, FL
Matthew Marzano, Fort Lauderdale, FL
Erik Miranda, Pierson, FL
Sheldon Moffis, Tavares, FL
Jesse Osgood, Royal Palm Beach, FL
Richard Pena, Sarasota, FL
Douglas Reed, Wimauma, FL
Robert Robicheau, Safety Harbor, FL
Christopher Roush, Longwood, FL
Samuel Schatz, Gainesville , FL
Randy Small, Pompano Beach, FL
Dana Wagner, Longwood, FL
Bryan Welborn, Keystone Heights , FL
Anthony Williams, Wesley Chapel, FL

Utility Specialist

James Aaserud, Weirsdale, FL

TRAQ Qualifications

Colton Griffiths, Milton, FL
Paul Gomer, Tavernier, FL
Carolina Olivera, Weston, 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