

Summer 2017

Issue 02-17



#### Arkansas Urban Forestry Council New and Renewing Individual Membership

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#### Inside this Issue:

TRAQ Course	page 1	
Up by Roots Workshop	page 1	
Job Opportunity	page 2	
Calendar of Events	page 2	
Trees in the News	page 2	
Fall Events	page 2	
Tree Tips	page 3	
ISA Exam Schedule	page 3	
Branching Out	page 4	
Bugs & Blights	page 5	
New Board Members	page 5	
200 Trees Given Away	page 6	
Great Arkansas Cleanup	page 6	
Board of Directors List	page 8	
Membership Form	page 8	



Save the Date-ISA TRAQ Course-Nov 13-15

The **ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) course** is for professionals in the arboriculture industry who want to expand their knowledge through education and training in fundamentals of tree risk assessment. Qualification consists of a 2-day educational course followed by a half-day assessment that includes both a written and field component. It will be held November 13-15 in Bentonville. ISA CEUs will be applied for. Partners are ISA Southern Chapter and AUFC. Watch <u>http://www.isa-arbor.com/events/index.aspx</u> or

http://arkansastrees.org/workshops/ for upcoming registration information.

# Up By Roots: Healthy Trees & Soils in the Built Environment

The Up By Roots seminar, which was well-attended, was held on June 21 in Fayetteville. James Urban, FASLA, ISA, presented information about critical design requirements for trees in the urban environment and preserving, reusing and recycling urban soil. Brenda Guglielmina, DeepRoot Green Infrastructure, made a presentation about Silva Cells and Jim Robbins, PhD, UA System Division of Agriculture, spoke about where good trees



come from. Attendees received ISA CEUs and/or LA CES HSW Credits. The event was sponsored by AUFC, Arkansas Forestry Commission, and USDA Forest Service; in partnership with DeepRoot Green Infrastructure and University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. One of the pictures below was taken during lunch break when Urban gave an impromptu Dutch auger demonstration.





Watch our Website



	Calendar of Events	JOB OPPORTUNITY		
Sep 18-21	NASF Annual Meeting, Charleston, WV. See	Arborist/Crew Leaders Dallas/Fort Worth, TX		
26-28	Trees & Utilities Conference, Kansas City, MO. See <u>http://www.treesandutilities.org/</u>	Preservation Tree Service is currently seeking arborists, ISA Certified, or in progress. Crew leaders, climbers. Bilingual a plus. Bonus, vacation, benefits,		
Oct 5-6	Tennessee Urban Forestry Council's Annual Conference, Knoxville, TN. See http://www.tufc.com/index.html	EOE. <u>http://jobs.tcia.org/</u>		
20-23	American Society of Landscape Architects Annual Meeting & Expo, Los Angeles, CA. See	Upcoming Fall Workshops		
Nov	https://www.asla.org	Watch our website for dates & locations. A Green Infrastructure Approach to Development -		
1-3	Arkansas Parks & Recreation Association Annual Conference, Rogers, AR. <u>arkarpa.org/conference/2017</u> - <u>annual-conference-and-tradeshow/</u>	Improving Water Quality		
8-9	Georgia Urban Forestry Council's Fall Conference and Award Program, Pine Mountain, GA. See <u>http://www.gufc.org/programs/annual-conference/</u>	Benefits of Trees in the Natural State   EXPERTS AGREE www.ufst.org		
13-15	ISA TRAQ Course, Bentonville, AR. Save the date. Watch ISA & AUFC websites for updates.	DON'T TOP YOUR		
15-16	Partners in Community Forestry Conference, Tulsa, OK. <u>See https://www.arborday.org/programs/pcf/</u>			
15-19	Society of American Foresters Convention, Albuquerque, NM. See <u>http://www.eforester.org/safconvention</u>			
17-19	Women's Tree Climbing Workshop, Camp Texlake, TX. See http://www.womenstreeclimbingworkshop.com/			
TREES IN THE NEWS				
Can Trees Help Decrease Urban Violence?				

By Conni Kunzler | August 18, 2017

Source: Kondo, Michelle C.; South, Eugenia C.; Branas, Charles C.; Richmond, Therese S.; Wiebe, Douglas J. "The association between urban tree cover and gun assault: A case-control and case-crossover study," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 

Philadelphia, PA (August 3, 2017) – Green space and vegetation may play a protective role against urban violence. U.S. Forest Service researchers investigated the relationships between being near urban tree cover during outdoor activities and experiencing gun violence. Here's what they found.

The authors conducted geographic information systems–assisted interviews with males aged 10–24 years in Philadelphia, PA, including 135 patients who had been shot with a firearm and 274 community controls, during 2008–2011. (continued on page 7)



#### NEWSLETTER ADVERTISING RATES

Annual rates are as follows:

\* \* \*

Business-card size advertisement	.\$160
Quarter page advertisement	.\$175
Half-page advertisement	.\$250
Full page advertisement	.\$350

To place an advertisement in We Speak For The Trees, please contact Cathy Slater, 501-625-3710 or email info@arkansastrees.org.

# TREE TIPS

Species to Avoid:

Bradford Pear (Pvrus callervana Decne.)



Mature Size: 15 - 40 foot height (taller if sheltered from wind) 10-40 foot crown spread

Features:

Small short-lived tree with light grey furrowed bark. Dark green oval leaves turning brilliant yellow to yellow to purple in the fall. Abundant white flowers in early spring. Fruits produced in late summer soften after frost and become attractive to animals.

Tree Care Tip:

Once these trees exceed 15 - 20 feet in height, they become very susceptible to breakage during wind storms. They provide little shade and will eventually break and may damage homes, shops, automobiles, etc. when they fall. Early claims that these trees were sterile have proven incorrect. Many of them produce fruit containing viable seeds. The fruits are attractive to animals who spread the fruits throughout the immediate area and scatter the seeds. Escaped Bradford pear have proven to be an invasive pest in our forests where they degrade wildlife habitat, and hinder good forest management.

Benefits and Values:

Bradford pear has one positive value – many people find it attractive when it is in flower. There are several native alternatives.

Alternatives:

Flowering dogwood: Cornus florida. Flowering dogwood has long been used as an ornamental tree. It flowers a bit later than Bradford pear, in late spring. Dogwood prefers shady sites and moist soils that do not water log. It can be grown throughout Arkansas.

Native plums: Prunus sp. There are about eight native plums that have attractive white flowers in the spring about the same time as Bradford pear. Most of the plums tolerate dry sites well. Check to find out what plums grow locally.

(continued on page 4)

# **BRANCHING OUT**

## Mama Miti Introduces Children to Trees

By Nancy Lowe

The children's book "Mama Miti" provides a wonderful introduction to the importance of trees. It tells the story of Wangari Maathai and the trees of Kenya. Written by Donna Jo Napoli and Illustrated by Kadir Nelson, it is a literary and visual treat.

Wangari Maathai grew up near Mount Kenya in the African highlands. She listened to stories about the people and land and learned to love the trees standing strong and beautiful. As an adult she became wise in the tradition of her family, village, country and continent.

She worked in the city but remembered her roots and planted trees in her backyard to refresh her body and spirit. Other women sought her wisdom. After a poor woman from the western valley lost a timber mill job, she received seedlings to plant the mubiru muiru tree and eat its berries. This family shared fruit seeds with neighbors who then grew their own trees.

Another woman spent hours each day gathering firewood for cooking. Wangari gave her mukinduri seedlings to grow into trees with good firewood. They also shared seedlings with neighbors.

From all over Kenya women came to wise Wangari who told them what trees to plant for their needs. Fodder for animals, medicine for cows, thorns for fences, building timber, and other needs were provided by specific trees. Each time her advice included the words "thayu nyumba" meaning peace, my people.

Wangari had a woman from her own village plant mukuyu, the giant sacred fig. It drinks water and is nature's filter to clean streams. In Wangari's lifetime, all over the country trees that had disappeared came back. Kenya was again strong and peaceful.

Wangari Maathai changed her country tree by tree. She taught her people and the world the ancient wisdom of peace with nature. She is known as Mama Miti – the mother of trees. The Green Belt Movement that she started continues with millions of trees planted in Kenya and other African countries.

Thanks to Ethel Ambrose, children's librarian, for suggesting the book and to Pyramid Art, Books and Custom Framing for ordering the book.

**TREE TIPS** (Continued from page 3)

Serviceberry: *Amelanchier arborea*. These small trees produce attractive white flowers in early spring and fruits that are relished by birds. Fall leaves turn a mix of orange, gold, and red. Serviceberry is native to most, if not all, of Arkansas.

Kentucky Yellowwood: *Cladrastis kentukea*. These small trees produce white flowers in the spring and yellow leaves in the fall. They are a good option in north Arkansas.

Snowbells: *Styrax* sp. These shrubs produce white flowers in late spring. One or both of the two species native to Arkansas grows in nearly every county. Snowbells are attractive to several native bees and other pollinators.

Viburnums: *Viburnum* sp. The eight Viburnums native to Arkansas go by a variety of common names including arrow-wood, blackhaw, and possumhaw. Nearly every county in the state is home to at least one of the viburnums. The produce white flowers in the spring, nice fall colors, and fruits that are relished by birds.

Elderberry: *Sambucus nigra*. Elderberry grows throughout Arkansas. It produces heads of white flowers in late spring and fruits in late summer. The edible fruits are highly prized by many birds, mammals, and people.

Helpful web page:

UA Cooperative Extension Service: <u>https://www.uaex.edu/yard-garden/in-the-garden/reference-desk/trees/bradford-pear.aspx</u>



Wangari Maathai

# **BUGS AND BLIGHTS**

## **Emerald Ash Borer**

Mohammad Bataineh, Assistant Professor of Forest Health, Arkansas Forest Resources Center, (870) 460-1449, Bataineh@uamont.edu

The emerald ash borer (*A grilus planipennis*; EAB) is considered the most costly and destructive invasive forest insect in the United States, killing nearly every ash tree (*Fraxinus* spp.) encountered. EAB is native to northeastern China, eastern Russia, Japan, and the Korean peninsula. Within its native range, EAB functions as a secondary colonizer killing stressed and declining trees. In North America, EAB was first detected and introduced in Detroit, Michigan. EAB larvae feed on the phloem and cambium of infested trees disrupting nutrient and water transport ability. Currently, EAB is confirmed in 17 Arkansas counties with a total of 33 counties under quarantine (Figure 1). Detection surveys will most likely confirm additional counties before the end of the year.

**Host:** Susceptible hosts include all species of ash, including green ash (*F. pennsylvanica*), white ash (*F. americana*), pumpkin ash (*F. profunda*), Carolina ash (*F. caroliniana*), and blue ash (*F. quadrangulata*). Green and white ash are the most common in Arkansas (Figure 2). White fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), a native and an ornamental is also a suitable host.

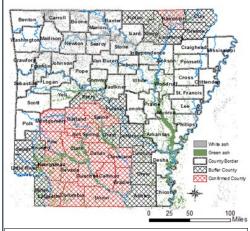


Figure 2. Distribution of green and white ash within Arkansas.

**Symptoms:** Adult beetles are iridescent green and are between 7.5 to 13 mm long. When wings are open, purple abdominal segments are shown. Adults emerge at

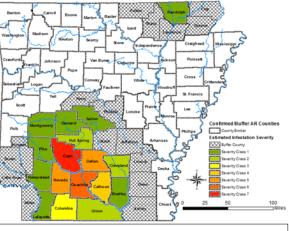


Figure 1. Counties with confirmed emerald ash borer by infestation severity.

the end of March continuing through July and can be seen resting or feeding on tree boles and leaves. In severely infested trees, S-shaped larval galleries can be found under the bark. These galleries are packed with frass and widen with larval growth. Galleries end in shallow chambers used by prepupae over winter. EAB larvae are creamy white, legless, with bell-shaped body segments-last segment has pincer-like appendages. Infested ash trees initial symptoms include crown dieback and epicormic branching on the main bole followed by bark splits, woodpecker feeding

holes, basal sprouting, and D-shaped exit holes on the main trunk.



Figure 3. Emerald ash borer signs and symptoms. (A) Adult beetle; (B) Larval S-shaped galleries, larva, and overwintering chamber; (C) D-shaped exit hole.

(continued on page 7)

## 200 Trees Given Away

#### ARKANSAS RELEAF PROJECT by Alison Litchy

Two hundred shade trees have been given away to homeowners in Nashville and Vilonia. Each year AUFC chooses a community that experienced a natural disaster with tree loss and offers free potted trees to that community. The city of Nashville was chosen due to tornado damage to the community a couple of years back. The City of Vilonia had also experienced a tornado previously and was in need of trees.

Phase I of AUFC's Arkansas ReLeaf event for 2017 was held on June 24 at Dogwood Pavilion in the city park in Nashville. Phase II was held on July 6 at the Fire Department in Vilonia. Participants who attended were grateful and happy to get their new trees. Representatives from AUFC, UA Cooperative Extension Service, the City of Vilonia, and Arkansas Forestry Commission assisted homeowners with the decision to find the right tree for the right place.

A BIG THANK YOU goes out to all our volunteers who got up early on June 24 and July 6 and used their time to help make the cities of Nashville and Vilonia a little bit shadier.

Check out the photos; one guy even came with a cool truck.



### **Great Arkansas Cleanup**

## **Great Arkansas Cleanup improves communities across Arkansas** *Arkansans encouraged to volunteer in local cleanups*

By Julie C. Robbins, Mangan Holcomb Partners

Each fall, Arkansans improve their communities by volunteering in the Great Arkansas Cleanup (GAC), the Keep Arkansas Beautiful Commission's (KAB) annual litter pickup and community cleanup event.

Keep Arkansas Beautiful desires to inspire and educate individuals to improve their communities. But, this goal requires more than simply picking up litter once a year. Clean, green spaces are a priority to KAB because public spaces encourage socially connected communities and economic development, instill civic pride and teach conservation. Volunteering in the GAC is often a meaningful first step for communities and individuals to easily become engaged, make a difference and have an impact.

KAB cleanup efforts encourage Arkansans to take ownership of Arkansas's scenic beauty, environmental health and quality of life. Many different activities are considered cleanups, such as painting murals, cultivating gardens and planting trees. The actions during the GAC positively impact civic pride, livability and economic growth – creating communities where people want to work, live, play and visit.

"That level of dedication to removing other people's litter is inspirational, and we hope that, this year, we see some sort of cleanup event in every county across Arkansas," said Liz Philpott, KAB volunteer program manager. "We know – and share – the pride of being an Arkansan and living in The Natural State. We know that, all across this beautiful place, everyone wants Arkansas to be litter-free."

(Continued on page 7)





#### Bugs and Blights (continued from page 5)

**Conditions:** Availability of host material seems to be the only limiting factor of EAB distribution and spread. EAB attacks healthy and stressed trees, although stressed trees are preferred. Trees as small as 1 inch in diameter are colonized, and foliage feeding by EAB adults occurs but causes minor defoliation. Open grown ash trees, such as yard and urban trees, are preferentially targeted by EAB adults.

**Management:** The current imposed quarantine encompasses 33 counties and prohibits the movement of quarantined items, such as hardwood firewood and ash nursery stock, green lumber, and other living or cut material, outside of the quarantine area. Contrary to common belief, several management options are available to protect ash trees and manage EAB populations. A wide variety of insecticides are currently available to protect valuable ash trees effectively for multiple years. In fact, insecticide treatments were shown to be more economical than ash tree removal in urban settings. Treatments when trees are still healthy or at the onset of infestation are most prudent as most insecticides act systemically. Within EAB confirmed counties, insecticide treatment should begin when infested spots are within 10-15 miles of the area of interest. In Arkansas, ideal treatment times are the last week of March and the first two weeks of April. Removal and replacement of ash trees is an alternative. Ash tree wood is valued for many uses including hand tools and baseball bats and it is prudent to utilize the wood resulting from removal operations. Please report signs and symptoms of EAB to Arkansas State Plant Board and for more information refer to www.emeraldashborer.info or www.arinvasives.org

## **GREAT ARKANSAS CLEANUP** (continued from page 6)

This cleanup provides a way for individuals to take ownership of the place they call home and create an inviting space where communities can thrive together. This year's GAC will kickoff Saturday, Sept. 9, with cleanups already scheduled around the state, and will continue through October. Gather your friends and family and make a difference in your community during the 2017 Great Arkansas Cleanup!

Those who would like to organize an event in their community or volunteer for a local event can email <u>info@keeparkansasbeautiful.com</u>, call toll-free 888-742-8701 or visit <u>KeepArkansasBeautiful.com</u>.

### TREES IN THE NEWS (continued from page 2)

They used statistical analyses to compare tree locations with gun assaults. Each subject reported a step-by-step mapped account of where and with whom they traveled over a full day from waking until being assaulted or going to bed. Geocoded path points were overlaid on mapped layers representing tree locations and place-specific characteristics. Conditional logistic regressions were used to compare case subjects versus controls (case-control) and case subjects at the time of injury versus times earlier that day (case-crossover).

They found that, when participants were under tree cover, they were less likely to experience gun violence. When comparing cases at the time of assault to controls matched at the same time of day, being under tree cover was inversely associated with gunshot assault (odds ratio (OR) = 0.70, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.55, 0.88), especially in low income areas (OR = 0.69, 95% CI: 0.54, 0.87). Case-crossovermodels confirmed this inverse association overall (OR = 0.55, 95% CI: 0.34, 0.89) and in low-income areas (OR = 0.54, 95% CI: 0.33, 0.88).

Numerous analyses and comparative models confirmed that being under tree cover was inversely associated with gunshot assault, especially in low-income areas. The authors suggest that increases in urban greening and tree cover in low-income areas be explored as proactive strategies to decrease urban violence.

Source: Kondo, Michelle C.; South, Eugenia C.; Branas, Charles C.; Richmond, Therese S.; Wiebe, Douglas J. "The association between urban tree cover and gun assault: A case-control and case-crossover study," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 

Alliance for Community Trees - Treebune News 08/21/17

#### Membership

# **Board of Directors FY 2018**

#### Join AUFC or Renew Membership Today!

Membership benefits include a quarterly council newsletter, a one-year AUFC membership, voting privileges for the current year, reduced registration fees on our educational events, share of common interest with a network of peers and professionals, and opportunity to gain information/education resources about trees.

Name: Affiliation: Address: City/State/Zip: Phone: Email address:

Student \$10 Individual \$25 Family \$50 Government/Business \$100 Patron \$350 Donation \$ (Donations are tax-deductible) AUFC is a 501(c)(3) organization.

#### To Join or Renew by Mail

Mail your information to: AUFC, PO Box 4100, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71914. You may pay by check or money order.

#### To Join or Renew Online

To pay dues by credit card, go to http://arkansastrees.org/ members-and-memberships/

We Speak For The



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