

We Speak For The **TREES**

Fall 2018

Issue 03-18



Arkansas Urban Forestry Council

New and Renewing Members

Individual Membership

Barry Williams	Scott Connerly
Brian Fisher	Debbie Goodwin
Kevin Tharp	Robbie Hudson
Tyler Bailey	Shawn Carlson
John Avarette	Steve Adkins
Solomon Kitterman	Glenna Booth
Brittany Ibbitson	Daniel Lanehart
Anthony Whittington	Dean Edwards
Jon Barry	Marcia Taylor
Brent Vinson	Matt Rich



Fruit Trees in Communities Workshop

**Thursday
November 15, 2018**

8:45 AM-2:30 PM

Fayetteville, Arkansas

ISA CEUs—4.75

CEUs applied for: LA CES

Registration Deadline:

November 9, 2018

Registration is limited to online for this workshop

Register online at

<http://arkansastrees.org/workshops/>

Registration Questions?

Contact Katie kteague@uaex.edu



Visit www.ArkansasGrove.org today. If you're not a member, join us! Go to www.AmericanGrove.org to join, then join Arkansas Grove.



Inside this Issue:

Fruit Tree Workshop	page 1
New & Renewing Members.....	page 1
AUFC's Ex-Officio	page 1
Job Opportunity	page 2
AUFC Office Closed til Nov 19.....	page 2
Calendar of Events	page 2
Astounding Tree Facts	page 2
Call for Nominations-Awards	page 3
Tree Tips	page 3
ISA Exam Schedule.....	page 3
Urban Forestry Strike Team	page 4
Remembering Al Einert	page 4
Branching Out	page 5
Call for Nominations-BOD	page 5
Stop! Don't Top Trees	page 6
Transporting Firewood.....	page 6
Tree Campus USA	page 6
Bugs & Blights	page 7
Board of Directors List	page 8
Membership Form	page 8

Welcome to AUFC's Ex-Officio

Join us in giving a warm welcome to our new Ex-Officio.

Krista Quinn, Arkansas Forestry Commission, has been promoted to Urban Forestry Coordinator. She serves as Ex-Officio to AUFC.

Krista has a B.S. and M.S. in horticulture from the University of Arkansas. She has over 20 years of experience working in horticultural research, production, and education. She previously worked for the Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, the Arkansas Flower & Garden Show, and as a landscape consultant. Krista previously served as Urban Forestry Partnership Coordinator for the Arkansas Forestry Commission. Krista lives in Conway with her husband and two teenage daughters and volunteers as a Faulkner County Master Gardener and Girl Scout leader.



Calendar of Events

Nov

- 5-6 SMA International Urban Forestry Conference and Trade Show, Irvine, CA.** See www.urban-forestry.com/conferences.
- 6 Alliance for Community Trees Day, Irvine, CA.** See www.arboday.org/programs/pcf/irvine.cfm.
- 7-8 Partners in Community Forest Conference, Irvine, CA.** See www.arboday.org.
- 14-15 Georgia Urban Forestry Council's 28th Annual Conference & Award Program, Jekyll Island, GA.** See www.gufc.org/
- 15 Fruit Trees in Communities Workshop, Fayetteville.** See www.arkansastrees.org/workshops/.
- 28-Dec 1 American Society of Consulting Arborists Annual Conference, San Diego, CA.** See www.asca-consultants.org.

Notification of AUFC Office Closure for Vacation

Our office will be closed for vacation through November 19 without access to phone calls, emails or mail. If you leave a voicemail or send us an email, we will respond on November 19. For registration questions about the Fruit Trees in Communities workshop only, see the article on page 1.



JOB OPPORTUNITY

Sales Arborist, Springdale, AR

The Sales Arborist at Monster Tree Service will be responsible for maintaining the highest level of customer satisfaction, estimating job costs and achieving budgeted sales goals for their territory. This is accomplished through constant communication and daily in-person appointments with customers and prospects. Requirements: Minimum of 2 years experience or 6 years relevant experience, ISA Certification or ability to obtain and valid driver's license with clean driving record. Contact 267 966 8225 or vbowser@whymonster.com

JOB OPPORTUNITY WATCH

Executive Secretary

There will be an opening for AUFC Executive Secretary announced later this year. Cathy Slater, who has served as the AUFC Executive Secretary for over 10 years, will leave this position the end of 2018. If you know of someone who would be interested in being self-employed, is knowledgeable in Word, Excel, Publisher and WordPress, is familiar with social media and grants, and is willing to set up an office for part-time work in their home, watch for further information. There is also a requirement to attend three Board meetings, usually in Little Rock, and a retreat in Arkansas each year.

ASTOUNDING FACTS ABOUT TREES

Most tree roots stay in the top 18 inches of soil, but they can also grow above ground or dive a few hundred feet deep. <https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/wilderness-resources/blogs/facts-about-trees>



Call for Nominations for Annual Awards 2019

Please take time to nominate a friend, colleague, client, business, or organization who deserves to be celebrated for building stronger communities by practicing urban forestry and encouraging others to do the same during 2018. Consider nominating individuals or organizations whose accomplishments have yet to be publicly acknowledged.

AUFC wants to honor those persons or organizations. We are taking nominations for the 2019 annual awards through December 31, 2018.

In April, an Awards Luncheon was held in Little Rock at our workshop, A Green Infrastructure Approach to Development-Improving Water Quality. AUFC honored three for outstanding work in planting and managing trees in their communities.

The picture above is of Jackie Verwiebe, right, who accepted an award on behalf of the City of Clarksville in April.

To nominate an individual, business or organization, go to <http://arkansastrees.org/nominations/> or contact AUFC at 501-625-3710 or info@ArkansasTrees.org.





Tree Farm
Project Learning Tree
Landowner Education
Hunting Lease Insurance
Log A Load For Kids



The Arkansas Forestry Association advocates for the sustainable use and sound stewardship of Arkansas' forests and related resources to benefit the state's forestry community and all Arkansans, today and in the future.

Call us: 501-374-2441
arkforests.org

ISA CERTIFICATION EXAM SCHEDULE

December 18, 2018
Springfield, MO

Deadline to register: November 30, 2018

ISA Certified Arborist Exam
<https://www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/Exam-Information>

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



TREE TIPS

Recommended species:

Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Mature size:

80-120 ft. height (sometimes even taller)
 40-60 ft. spread (sometimes even wider)

Features:

An especially large tree with big leaves that have a beautiful rustle in the wind; fall leaf color is yellow and somewhat flat as compared to other trees; rapid growth and attractive form; grows in full sun to partial shade; produces yellowish green flowers in spring.

Tree Care Tips:

Tree Streets, Inc., a Little Rock-based urban forestry non-profit, has planted tulip poplars between the sidewalk and street curb since 1997. The organization has found the tulip poplar contributes much needed diversification to Little Rock's downtown urban forest. Because of their potential grand size, the wider planting areas work best for tulip poplars over narrower ones. A donut of mulch (none of which is to touch the trunk) at the time of planting is the only "maintenance" performed at the time the tulip poplar is planted. Occasional pruning ("limbing up") in the early years is required for clear sidewalk and street passage.

Pros and Cons about Tree:

Pros: Beautiful tree that grows quickly, has a long life, and provides flowers loved by bees and hummingbirds.

Cons: A bit drought sensitive in its early years after being planted. Its grand size can lift sidewalk sections like nobody's business.

Helpful Website:

Tree Streets:
www.treestreets.org



ROLE OF THE URBAN FOREST STRIKE TEAMS...

Arborists can provide disaster planning assistance to communities, risk assessment, and FEMA debris identification following storms. Risk assessment helps communities identify trees that are an unacceptable risk, and trees suitable for retention and management during disaster recovery.

Storm Damage Assessment Protocol

* What information does Pre-storm provide?

- Estimates on potential debris amounts
- Potential costs
- Based on a large storm event

* What information does Post-storm provide?

- Estimates the number and size of trees in the affected area requiring removal/pruning
- Estimates vegetative debris that has been generated
- Cost estimates associated with both



For more information about Urban Forest Strike Teams go to www.ufst.org.

Remembering Al Einert

Al Einert, Arkansas pioneer of horticulture teaching and research, dies at 79

By Fred Miller, U of A System Division of Agriculture

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — Alfred E. “Al” Einert, who established the ornamental horticulture teaching and research programs at the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture and the U of A’s Dale Bumpers College of Agricultural, Food and Life Sciences, died Aug. 22 in Fayetteville. He was 79.

For more than three decades, beginning in 1970, Einert coordinated the landscape design and urban horticulture teaching program for the Bumpers College department of horticulture. He initiated programs to assist nursery and horticultural industries in Arkansas and taught the basic principles and practices in landscape design, landscape construction techniques and wood plant identification.

Einert was the first licensed landscape architect in Arkansas, receiving “License No. 1” and trained several generations of landscape architects in the state.

A native of Norwood, New Jersey, Einert developed his passion for landscape architecture from a love of nature, agriculture and art.

After a stint in the U.S. Air Force, Einert earned his undergraduate degree at Arkansas State College (now Arkansas State University) and his master’s and doctoral degrees at Mississippi State University. He served as a post-doctoral researcher at Michigan State University before coming to the University of Arkansas and the Division of Agriculture in 1970.

In 1975, Einert developed a new undergraduate major in landscape design and urban horticulture. Graduates established their own landscaping businesses or found jobs with municipal parks or recreation departments. The program also benefitted extension agents in urban areas.

In 1987, Einert took over the Undergraduate Honors Program for Bumpers College. In the 1990s, he worked with Roy Rom and Curt Rom to develop a “freshman experience” program in the department of horticulture and forestry. Shortly after that, Einert developed an upper-level course in landscape and turfgrass management that was team-taught with the department of agronomy. Einert received the Arkansas Alumni Association Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award for Teaching in 1987 and the John W. White Outstanding Teaching Award in 1988. He retired in 1999.

Einert is survived by two daughters, LeeAnn Einert Deemer, of Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Kathryn Michaels Shaffer of Bentonville, Arkansas; five grandchildren, Felix Deemer, Eleanora Deemer, Louisa Deemer, Holden Shaffer, and Skylar Shaffer; and three siblings, Martin Einert of Boulder City, Colorado, Roslind Stone of Woodland, California, and Richard Einert of Bentonville.

Editor’s note: Al Einert was a former AUFC Board member. He will be missed by all.

BRANCHING OUT

Why Leaves Change Color In Fall

By Anthony Whittington



The months of October and November are one of the most beautiful times of the year to be outside in the Natural State. From the Ozarks to the Ouachitas, and across the Delta region, the fall foliage is simply delightful. But one thing that people don't consider is how or why leaves change color in fall?

Leaves change color due to a combination of three elements; daylight, chemistry, and weather. Daylight is the most important factor. As daylight hours and intensity decrease, the chemicals that give leaves a green color break down to save energy and stop their food-making process. Conifers, like pines, have a tougher tissue that does not require these energy saving processes. The second element that causes leaves to change color is chemistry. Chemicals like chlorophyll, carotenoids, and anthocyanins, require sunlight for production. As chlorophyll (green pigment) breaks down, other chemicals (yellows, oranges, etc.) become visible until they disappear. Lastly, weather plays a role in the changing of color. The brilliance of colors is correlated with weather. Warm, sunny days and crisp nights result in the best displays due to the increase sugar production in leaves. Wet springs also produce brighter displays because healthier leaves are produced.

The best time to enjoy the autumn color would be on a clear, dry, and cool (not freezing) day. Before you start taking your fall foliage drives, there is a website available to see when the best time to view the peak colors in different areas around the state. The website has an interactive map for seeing when peak times are. <https://smokymountains.com/fall-foliage-map/>. Enjoy the color; it only occurs for a brief period each fall.

Call for Nominations for Board of Directors 2019

Requirements to serve as an AUFC Board Member:

- Resident of Arkansas
- Dues-paying AUFC member
- Attend quarterly BOD meetings in Little Rock & a retreat once a year
- Volunteer to help with AUFC-related events
- Serve a three-year term

To nominate online, go to <http://arkansastrees.org/nominations/> by December 31. Contact AUFC (see below) to request a paper nomination form.

For more information about the AUFC Board of Directors or to see a current BOD list, go to <http://arkansastrees.org/board-of-directors/>

To learn more about AUFC and its mission, go to www.ArkansasTrees.org, email info@ArkansasTrees.org or call 501-625-3710.

For a list of names of our current Board of Directors, see page 8.

STOP! DON'T TOP TREES!

What is Tree Topping?

Tree topping has been around for many years and is performed virtually everywhere in the U.S. Property owners often consider topping trees as an acceptable practice that is “good for the trees.” Nothing could be further from the truth. Topping is the drastic removal or cutting back of large branches of mature trees. The tree is pruned or sheared much the way a hedge is cut, leaving large exposed stubs. Also referred to as heading, stubbing, tipping, lobbing or hat racking, tree topping is ugly, expensive and dangerous.



Most people consider topping as a way to reduce the risks of branches becoming hazardous, but it does the opposite. The severe, harsh cutting only makes the tree grow back faster in the form of ugly sprouts. This new growth is weak and causes the tree to be more susceptible to disease, insect infestation and rot. In addition, the weakened limbs are much more likely to become hazardous by falling during storms or even moderate winds. Eventually, the tree will die.



AUFC's goal is to inform communities and property owners of the dangers of topping, to offer information on acceptable and healthy pruning techniques, and to encourage employing certified arborists to determine if pruning is needed and what steps to take.

Transporting Firewood—Buy It Where You Burn It

Hunting season is here.

Tree-killing insects and diseases can lurk in firewood. These insects and diseases can't move far on their own, but when people move firewood they can jump hundreds of miles. New infestations destroy our forests, property values, and cost huge sums of money to control. For more information, see www.dontmovefirewood.org.



Tree Campus USA

Established in 2008, Tree Campus USA is a national recognition program that supports effective tree management at two- and four-year accredited colleges and universities. The program recognizes college and university campuses that effectively manage their campus trees, develop connectivity with the community beyond campus borders, and engage student population in community forestry efforts. In Arkansas, three schools are registered Tree Campuses.

To learn more about the benefits of the Tree City USA or the Tree Campus USA program, visit ArborDay.org or contact Krista Quinn at the Arkansas Forestry Commission via email at Krista.Quinn@agriculture.arkansas.gov or phone at 479-228-7929.



BUGS AND BLIGHTS

Ips: The Pine Engraver Beetles

by Chandler Barton, Arkansas Forestry Commission

Engraver beetles unpredictably claim pine trees across the both the urban and rural landscape. In Arkansas, the pine engraver beetles are three species of bark beetles in the genus *Ips*. All three species will attack the same tree. The smallest of the three species generally inhabits the upper portion of the trunk and branches. During warm months, their life cycle is only a few weeks. So when a tree is dead for a month, recognize that the Ips are already gone. However, it may be possible to detect attacks early by observing “pitch tubes,” the resin exuded by the tree when the beetle attempts to enter. Trees with Ips will quickly turn red. Removing these trees immediately can help lower the local population.

Ips are considered to be secondary invaders. This means that these insects contribute to the tree’s death but are not the predisposing or inciting cause. The most common reason for Ips attacks are drought stress. Drought stress may occur across the landscape (which is common during late-summer in Arkansas) or on individual trees that have a compromised root system. It takes extreme circumstances for Ips to move from tree to tree. With that in mind, it is important to understand that a few Ips infested trees are generally not a threat to nearby healthy trees.

Where Have They Occurred?

Though more common in southern Arkansas, when Ips abundance increases, it occurs in an observable region. In 2012, an intense drought caused Ips damages in both loblolly and shortleaf pine forests of Arkansas. In 2015, extensive damage was observed in loblolly forests in western Arkansas near Oklahoma. Late 2017, activity was recorded in loblolly and shortleaf of south and central Arkansas near Arkadelphia. Now in late-summer of 2018, Ips activity is again occurring, clearly observable near Hot Springs. Without a predisposing drought, such as the one in 2012, it is expected that the current infestations will be short-lived.

Prevention and Control

Homeowners want to save a tree when it begins showing signs of Ips attacks, but the difficult to accept truth is that a tree will die when Ips are observed. When a red tree is observed near a structure, the only recommendation should be removal. In the forested setting, removal of infested trees may not be necessary because most infestations remain small and the problem could cease soon after detection. Additionally, infested trees feature a huge assortment of beneficial insects that help to stop Ips infestations. A forester or specialist should be consulted to determine if a harvest is warranted.

Though generally not recommended, preventative chemical treatments are available for high value trees. These treatments are applied to the bark and kill attacking beetles during periods of high risk. They should be recommended and applied by a professional, such as a certified arborist.

The best way to prevent Ips damage is to provide pine trees with optimal growing conditions. For urban trees, this means maintaining a healthy root system. In forests, the density of pine should not be overstocked; thinning a pine forest will encourage vigorous tree growth.

Great Fact Sheets for More Info

“Pine Bark Beetles in Arkansas” by Jon Barry, Carroll Guffey, and Tamara Walkingstick. University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture FSA5034.

“Ips Bark Beetles in the Southeastern U.S.” by David Coyle and others. Southern Regional Extension Forestry SREF-FH-002.

Membership

Join AUFC or Renew Membership Today!

Membership benefits include a one-year AUFC membership, a quarterly council newsletter, voting privileges for the 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

☐ 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/](http://arkansastrees.org/members-and-memberships/)

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