



In the Shade

Vol. 32, No.3
September 2008

"The Future Ain't What It Used to Be."
—Yogi Berra

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- The bottom line: the business of arboriculture
- Tough times and the future of your business
- Searching for the super tree
- Best in Texas: inventories and plans, regional tree planting, ordinances and water conservation



SPEAKERS INCLUDE:

Brian Kane, Assistant Professor of Commercial Arboriculture, University of Massachusetts. Dr. Kane is an ISA Certified Arborist and Tree Climber Specialist who worked for commercial tree care companies for 10 years before becoming a researcher.

Continued on next page

TEXAS TREE CONFERENCE *continued from previous page*

Phillip Rodbell, Forester, U.S. Forest Service. He joined the 21-State Northeastern Area region in 1999 after more than 17 years experience in nonprofit action, state program administration, and local government consulting, including three years of international experience with the Peace Corps in Honduras.

Mike Neal, manager of Forestry and Special Programs at Arizona Public Service Co. He is a past president of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) as well as the Utility Arborist Association.

Dr. Glynn Percival, plant physiologist and technical support specialist for the F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company, Ltd. He manages their U.K. research laboratory based at the University of Reading and is the author of over 100 scientific papers, magazine articles and book chapters.

Other highlights include the Texas Tree Awards Luncheon and the Texas Hold 'Em Tournament September 25 and the ISA Certification Exam September 26.

In addition to the Conference, there will be a Texas Tree Academy on September 24 (with two tracks: "Tree Inventories" and "A Day With Dr. Brian Kane") and a Texas Tree School on September 26 (Tree Worker Safety Workshop).

For more detailed information and to register online, go to:
http://www.isatexas.com/Members/Conference/2008_Texas_Tree_Conference.htm.

City of Round Rock Plants 500 Trees

The forestry division of the Round Rock Parks & Recreation Department is playing a critical role in an \$18 million improvement project to the sports fields at Old Settlers Park. The trees are the largest ever planted in the 575-acre park – the city's largest and most used park.

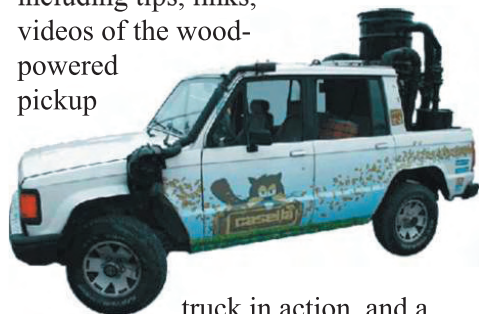
The planting is an ongoing project funded with tree mitigation money through the city tree ordinance. A small phase of the planting has already taken place, with plans to complete it in the fall and winter when temperatures are more suitable.

For more information visit:
www.roundrocktexas.gov/cc

–Jim Carse

Save Fuel Costs with a Wood-Powered Pickup

Robert "Chip" Beam built his own wood-powered pickup truck. The wood-burning, or rather wood-gas burning truck, is now a sort of mascot for Beaver Energy, the Pennsylvania-based startup company Beam and two partners have formed. The whole story is on the Treehugger website, including tips, links, videos of the wood-powered pickup



truck in action, and a video guide to building your own wood-gas generator. You can check it out at:

<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2008/07/how-to-save-fuel-wood-power-truck.php>.



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Tree Trimming Isn't Always Popular But It Can Help Avoid Tragedies



The photo at left shows signage posted in north central Texas by a property owner who did not want the utility to enter his property to trim trees. There is a stark contrast between how utility work is perceived aesthetically vs. the emotional impact on families when family members or workers are injured or killed by touching power lines.

For example, utility officials in North Carolina are investigating the death of a 6-year-old boy who was electrocuted when he climbed a tree and grabbed a power line.

Emergency responders climbed the tree to retrieve the child and immediately gave him CPR but were unable to revive him.

In another instance, a tree worker in California (who was working for an unlicensed contractor) was electrocuted when his pruning saw touched a high voltage line. The worker's parents later filed a wrongful death suit against the homeowners. The suit went all the way to the California Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the homeowners.

—James Koenig

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TO GET CERTIFIED

Wasps Uuupppp?

By Oscar S. Mestas, Regional UF, Texas Forest Service, El Paso

OKAY HERE WE GO AGAIN, that crazy dude out west has been in the sun too long. Actually I have been, and I think I'm starting to imagine things. Let's travel back in time.

Early this year El Paso was selected to host the Texas Arbor Day ceremony for 2008. I was looking over the site for the ceremony on April 28 when the park supervisor for that area of town asked me go by one of his nearby parks and take a look at the trees. As he put it, "they don't look very good and we can't figure out what is going on." After asking a few questions I decided this doesn't sound normal so I went to take a look at the pine trees in Skyline Park in Northeast El Paso.

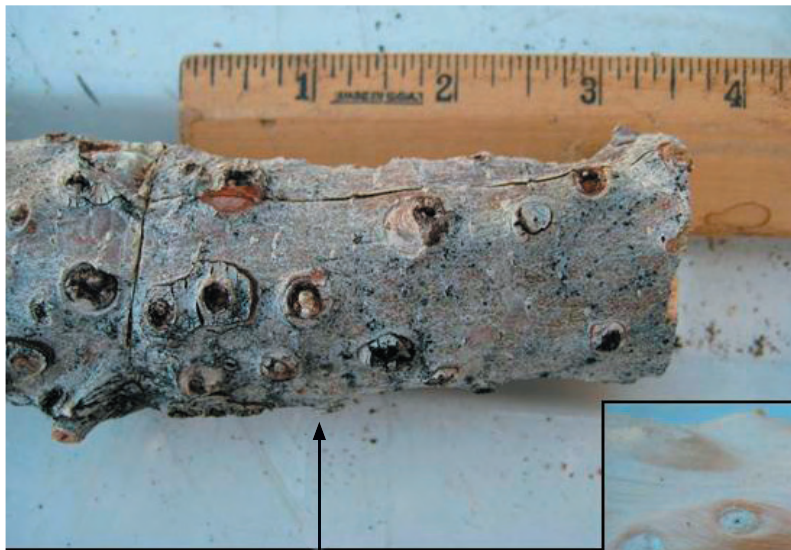
What I discovered was a park full of browning pine trees, *Pinus edularica*. I knew these trees; I had a connection going back 16 years. These trees were planted in 1992; they were 15 gallon ball and potted trees which came from a tree farm near Deming, NM. I inspected these trees and watched them grow for three years as I monitored the project as part of the Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative. I lost track of the trees after that; you how it is, they stayed

and I needed to move on to new things. I didn't have a lot of time to spend with the trees so I decided I would take a few photos and return when I had more time. It was bugging me. I couldn't stay away. I went back the next day

Continued on next page



Closeup of branch showing several signs of infestation



I peeled the bark and counted about 60 pits on this 3" x 1" section

Even older pit with new wood growing over pit

Older pit

New or fresh attack



Peeled section of branch exposing pits.

WASPS *continued from previous page*

dragging along with me two knowledgeable fellows, let's call them John G. and Tom B. I don't know if they want their identities known.

As soon as we stepped out of the vehicles, Tom B. blurted out "looks like pine beetle to me." John G. agreed. I said, "Yes it does, but I'm not convinced." I didn't see any of the regular signs, you know pitch tubes, frass, or exit holes and there was no clear pattern like dead trees, fading trees and trees with fresh attacks. We scratched our heads and agreed that I would have to return and follow up with a closer inspection and spend some time out there.

A couple of weeks went by before I could get out there. After studying the trees for a while, I finally started noticing common signs on the different trees. The symptoms were the same: browning of the needles. The branches were the key. On the older branches with rough bark, I would see numerous tiny donut shaped woody growths about 2mm wide scattered all along the branches but clustered near the nodes, and what looked like old wounds from hail damage. On the younger growth with smooth bark the nodes were swollen and lumpy. There were a few spots of shiny clear sap, the donut shaped growths, and older dried-up sap (looked more like bird droppings on the branches than sap). Then I noticed the really tiny exit holes on the branches both old and new, about 1mm wide or less.

I realized I had seen this before, a couple years back on a single pine at a house about five miles south of this park. The homeowner's daughter called and reported some dying lower branches. I sent some samples to Joe Pase, our entomologist, and we decided at the time that it was probably some type of western twig or bark beetle and that the damage was insignificant and not really a threat. The homeowner did not want to spray so I recommended that she have the lower branches pruned and removed from site. I told her to call me if the symptoms persisted. I never received a call so assumed all was well.

Before leaving the park I decided to prune some branches from different trees in different areas and in various stages of decline. I tossed the samples in the back of the truck. I also took photos of the trees. Then I drove by the house where I had seen this before; I wanted to see for myself how the tree was doing. The tree from a few years back was alive and well. It did have one lower branch with browning needles that is growing over the roof of the house; other than that, it looked very healthy and so did the trees planted nearby.

The next day, I gathered my investigation kit and started dissecting the branches. I carefully sliced into the bark and slowly peeled it back. What I discovered were numerous little pits of various sizes from less than 1mm to about 2mm. They were just below the cambium layer and not very

deep into the xylem. Inside these pits were little white larvae wiggling and squiggling. I disturbed them and they were falling out of their comfy homes. These larvae were covered in a white powdery substance, looking almost like flocking.

There was no tunneling below the bark, just these pits. There were some older pits filled with brown sticky pitch, pits with new wood growing around them, and woody lumps that, when sliced into, revealed older pits. When looking at the branch in cross section the pits are triangular in shape, wide at the top, narrow at the bottom. I counted 27 fresh pits with living larvae in a 1.5 x 1-inch section of branch. In a 3 x 1-inch peeled section of branch I counted 60 plus pits in various stages, from fresh pits with live larvae to older pits completely covered by new wood. Finally after more digging I found an adult insect. I was surprised to find it was a tiny wasp, not a beetle as was first suspected.

I sent the larvae and adult to Joe Pase, our entomologist. Joe believes it to be a member of the Chalcidoidea family. These wasps are mostly parasitic on other insects, and there are 2200 species in North America. Entomologists in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are puzzled. They all seem to agree that it is some type of Chalcid wasp, but which one we don't know.

The wasp does not kill the tree; three months later the trees are still alive and putting out new growth. I recently visited

Midland. While there I went by a city park where tip moth was doing a lot of damage, and upon closer inspection there were also the telltale signs of the donut shaped growths along the branches. When I sampled a branch and peeled the bark away, there were the larvae. So I speculate that this wasp has been around for a while and in small numbers doesn't really do much damage. But it has found a great new host in *Pinus eldarica* that it finds simply irresistible.



Cross section of pine branch showing older pits



Wasp with a penny for scale



<http://www.morlanwoodgifts.com/MM011.ASP?pageno=76>

81 facts about wood and trees (at the bottom of the page).
Great read!

<http://www.terrain.org/essays/14/cohen.htm>
Oldest living tree.

<http://wicanderscorkoakblog.com/2008/07/14/trees/>
Angel oak in South Carolina.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q-A3YVcgYRM>
World's largest hollow log – 120,000 lbs. – 27 feet in diameter.

<http://www.americanforests.org/resources/bigtrees/facts.php>

Big tree trivia (Texas has 72 Champion Trees).

http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/concepts/soil_biology/biology.html

Soil biology site.

http://www.soilfoodweb.com/03_about_us/approach.html

Soil Foodweb website.

<http://www.shigoandtrees.com/>

Shigo's site – great resource information.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/foresthealth/pubs/oakpests/diseases_index.html

Diseases and pests of oak trees.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/06/080611135100.htm>

Trees control their own leaf temperature.

<http://www.isa-arbor.com/publications/arbNews/pdfs/Jun05-feature.pdf>

Great article on adventitious roots.

<http://neighborhoodmonth.org/home.html>

October is Neighborwoods Month. Find out all about it.

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ISA Annual Conference and Hispanic Committee Update

by Mark L. Duff, BCMA

I ATTENDED THE ISA 84th Annual Conference & Trade Show in St. Louis in July. I was fortunate enough to witness the ITCC Master's Challenge on Sunday, but to no one's surprise, Bernd Strasser from Germany took the first place trophy for the eighth time. The top three competitors were very close in points, however. So, perhaps next year we will see a new face on the winner's stand.

The conference and presentations were fantastic. Eric Duchinski, ISA Membership Director, said that the Trade Show was the largest to date, and the number of international attendees made it one of the best conferences for the ISA and arboriculture. The keynote address, "The Structural Dimensions of Tall Tree Growth" by Dr. Steve Sillett was one of the best I have seen. Both John Giedraitis and I agreed that this presentation would be great for next year's ISAT Annual Tree Conference. The usual lineup (Drs. Tom Smiley, Ed Gilman, Gary Watson, John Ball, Greg McPherson, et al) delivered some of their best work. The conference proceedings were given to the conferees on compact disks and are available upon request.

The Hispanic Committee met during its regular annual meeting and at the Educational Goods and Services luncheon. During the regular meeting, members from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Spain, Venezuela (via FL) and the USA met. Several other guests from Mexico and Brazil also participated. The items of greatest significance on the agenda were:

- Members of the Hispanic Committee (HC), along with Jim Skiera, are planning to give a presentation or set up a booth at the World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires (BA), Argentina during September 2009. One of the themes is urban forestry, and we would like the ISA to have a presence at this high-profile event. Up to 6000 attend once every six years. While in BA the HC would also like to give a workshop on tree care, since one of our members, Carlos Anaya, is the urban forester for BA and has the connections and is trying to set this up. Additional workshops are being planned in Guadalajara, Mexico City and Spain by host HC members.

- The [www. ISAhispana.com](http://www.ISAhispana.com) webpage has been redesigned and upgraded and is currently being

reviewed by committee members. It is scheduled to go public by September 1. It will be simpler to navigate and contains an entire library of PowerPoint presentations in PDF format for public use on all aspects of tree care, similar to the topics found in the ISA's consumer information pamphlet series. This consumer information series in its entirety is now available to download for free as well. Much more information on tree care is now available, more links have been added, and a greater selection of material is available in Spanish at the on-line store section, including the recently published second edition expanded version of the "English-Spanish, Spanish-English Guide to Arboriculture Terms."

- Members of the ISA Texas Chapter have requested translation of the ITCC rules into Spanish. If one is out there, I did not want to reinvent the wheel. So far, a search for available translations yielded one good one that dates to 1998. However, many of the rules have changed, as they do yearly, so if this one turns out to be the only one available, I along with HC members, will update or retranslate this version. It is at least 30 pages and should be completed by November.
- Members of the HC met with Dr. John Ball and Donald Picker (lives in China) during the Educational Goods and Services luncheon/meeting. Dr. Ball and Mr. Picker are involved in researching and collecting safety guidelines from around the world as they relate to the tree care industry. HC members agreed to help in this effort.

I am currently a member of the ISA Certification Test Committee and we were informed by Derek Vannice, Director of Certification, that the Certified Arborist exam will be available to take on line at one of thousands of testing sites in major cities in the US and around the world by year's end. The beauty of this system is that you can pick your own time and location. Folks, the end of the era of proctored exams is in sight.

Once again, I would like to thank the ISA Texas Chapter Board members for their support of ISA's Hispanic Committee. I look forward to assisting the arboriculture community in Texas, in English or Spanish, any way I can.

Utilities Trim Trees Near Power Lines or Risk Being Fined 'Serious Money'

A nationwide order to trim trees near power lines could decrease significantly the kinds of power outages that plunge whole states into darkness, energy industry experts say.

"We have confidence it will have an impact," says Jim Owen, spokesman for the Edison Electric Institute, a trade group that represents private utilities.

"Now for the first time ever, you can be formally sanctioned and penalized and have to pay serious money" for letting trees grow into lines, Owen says.

Trees falling onto wires in storms or wires sagging in the heat into tree limbs are to blame for most of the major U.S. blackouts going back to 1996, according to the North American Electric Reliability Corp. (NERC). The institute estimates that 90% of weather-related outages are caused by trees hitting power lines.

Mandatory tree trimming did not gain momentum until Aug. 14, 2003, when transmission lines owned by FirstEnergy in Ohio came into contact with tree limbs and triggered the shutdown of 21 power plants in three minutes in the eastern USA and Canada.

The massive outage cut electricity to 50 million people, some of whom were without power for days.

In 2005, Congress passed a bill requiring tree trimming, but it was not enforced until 2007 to give utilities time to comply. It was not until this summer that NERC, which administers the law, began fining utilities that have not moved aggressively enough to comply.

Read the whole article by Oren Dorell at *USA Today*:
http://www.usatoday.com/money/industries/energy/2008-08-11-outages_N.htm

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Listening to the Secret Soundtrack of Trees

THE TREE IS bearing some very strange fruit: pairs of headphones have sprouted from its branches and are dangling invitingly at head height. Put on a pair and you'll hear something surprising - the secret soundtrack of trees.

The inner life of trees has been a lifelong obsession for the artist Alex Metcalf. "I just knew there had to be something going on in there," he says. In the course of a two-year MA in design at the Royal College of Art, in London, he found a way to indulge his curiosity, designing a device that can listen "inside" a tree. His first installation - in Kensington Gardens in London, as part of the 2007 RCA degree show - made it clear he had captured something valuable.

"It was amazing. All kinds of people would just stop by and listen, including people who said they were afraid to go into the exhibition because it was overpowering, but loved this quirky thing going on outdoors. And that was completely what I wanted it to be, as open as possible."

So what does a tree sound like? When children hear it for the first time, says Metcalf, they tend to think it is thunder, or a motorbike. This is the structural sound of a tree in motion. "But then, as you keep listening, you can pick out this clicking sound, which is slightly hidden. Once you hear it, you can't ignore it."

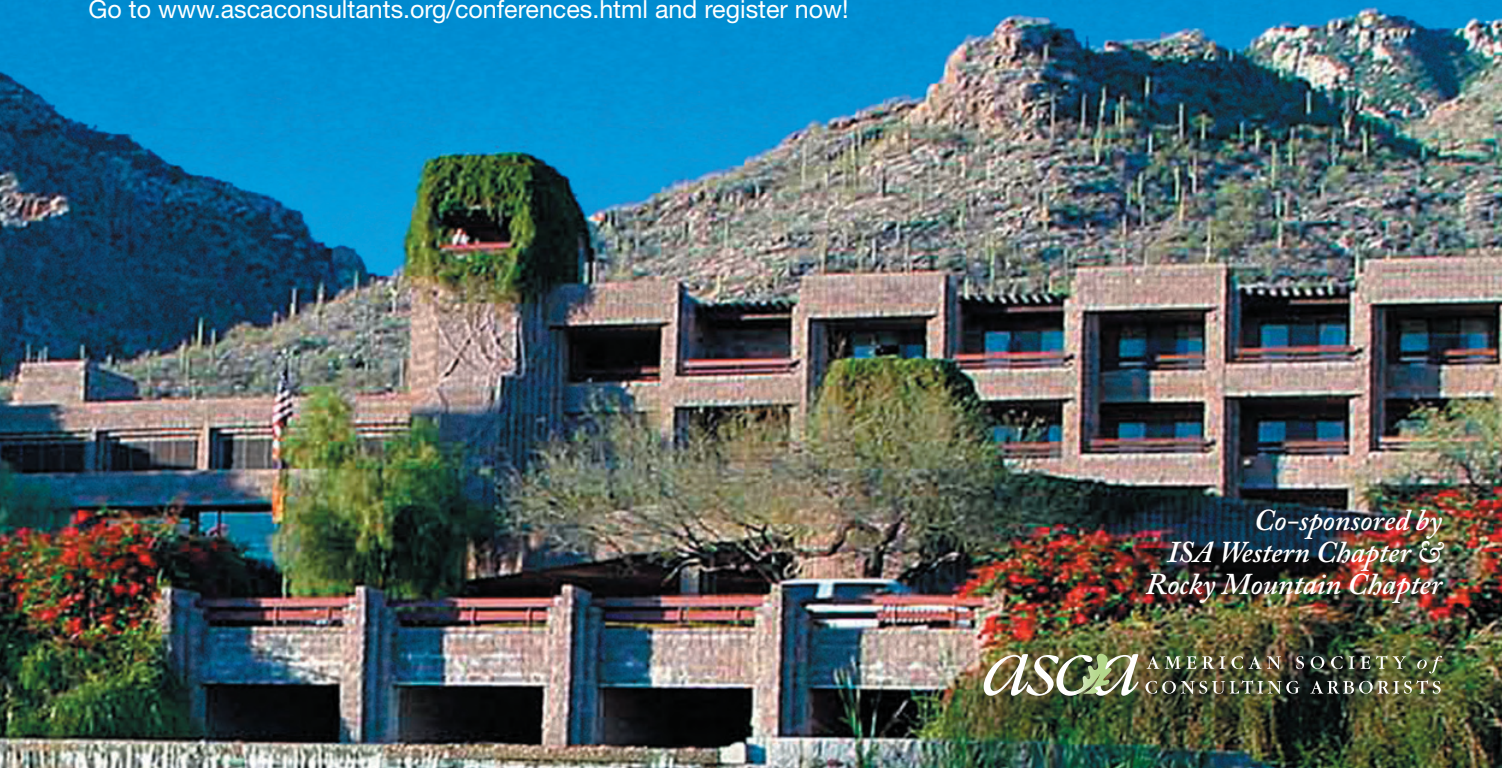
The clicking sound is the tree drinking. As water moves up a tree trunk and enters a cell, the air gets displaced, causing a "pop."



The whole article by Pascal Wyse can be found in the *Irish Times* at <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/features/2008/0714/1215940845103.html?via=mr>

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Soapberry Borer, *Agrilus prionurus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) An Exotic Pest Recently Detected in Texas

by Ronald F. Billings and Herbert A. Pase III, Texas Forest Service

A new insect pest of western soapberry (*Sapindus drummondii*) has recently been detected in several counties in Texas. The soapberry borer (*Agrilus prionurus*), a native of Mexico, was first reported in Bastrop County in 2003. Since then, it has been detected in seven additional counties, including near or within the cities of Dallas, Austin, Houston and Corpus Christi.

As its populations expand rapidly in Texas, this buprestid is killing soapberry trees of all ages. It may eventually threaten western soapberry populations throughout the tree's range, which extends from northern Mexico to Missouri, and west to Arizona.

Adults of *A. prionurus*



Infested soapberry in Richmond, Texas.

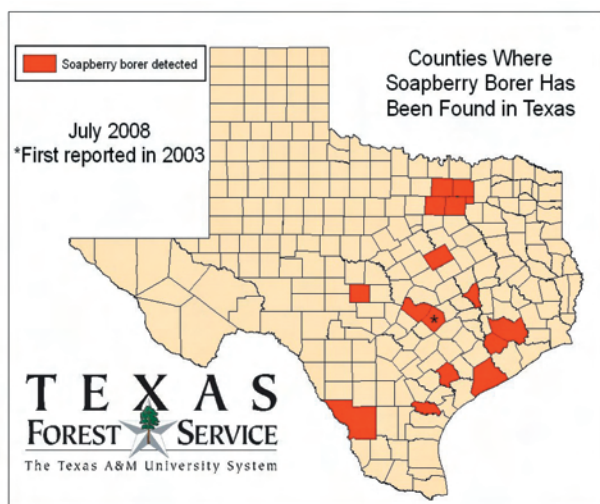


Western soapberry, typically an understory tree, is valued as an ornamental because it is drought hardy and relatively pest free (until now). Infestations of the soapberry borer are similar to those of emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, a close relative.

Infested trees can be easily recognized by the exposed sapwood that results when birds and squirrels chip off the bark to feed on the larvae. A heavily infested tree will be completely girdled by larval feeding in the cambium layer beneath the bark.

The adult beetle is about 1/2 inch long, shining black and distinctively marked with four small white spots. It is narrowly cylindrical with tapering wing covers that merge to a point. Larvae are flat-headed wood borers that

Continued on next page



SOAPBERRY BORER *continued from previous page*

may attain an inch or more in length as they mature. After feeding beneath the bark, the larvae bore into the wood to complete development and to pupate. The adult leaves a D-shaped exit hole as it emerges.

Western soapberry appears to be this insect's sole host in Texas, and the tree exhibits little resistance to this introduced pest. Little else is known about the insect's biology or methods of control. For more information or to report new infestations, contact the authors: rbillings@tfs.tamu.edu or jpase@tfs.tamu.edu.

D-shaped exit hole.



In Trees vs. Solar, The Trees Win

In Silicon Valley's famous "trees vs. solar panels" battle, the trees have won.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger signed into law a bill that guarantees if California property owners plant a tree before a neighbor installs solar panels on their roof, then the neighbor can't require the tree to be cut or trimmed, even if it grows to cast shade on the panels.

State Sen. Joe Simitian, D-Palo Alto, wrote the bill in response to a Sunnyvale case that made national news and threatened to touch off statewide backyard battles as residential solar power installations are growing in popularity.

The full article by Paul Rogers appears in the *Mercury News* online at:

http://www.mercurynews.com/ci_9963385?IADID



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<http://texasforestexpo.tamu.edu> for EXPO detail

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A true GPS, it triangulates between 15 channels to give you accuracy to within 8 inches! It operates nationwide with no roaming charges. The product can monitor one to 500 vehicles on a single map. It can even help with address lookups to get the lost vehicle to the right address, and much more.

The initial cost of the system is \$439.95 plus an installation fee (30 to 40 bucks). Monitoring service starts at \$39.95 per month (\$1.33 per day) for 10-second real-time updates or \$49.95 per month (\$1.66 per day) for 5-second real-time updates.

Check it out at <http://www.brickhousesecurity.com/livewire-lightninggpstrackingdevice.html>

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as trustees. We
ought to bequeath
to posterity as
many forests and
orchards as we
have exhausted and
consumed.

—J. Sterling Morton

Mysterious Disease Killing Florida Sabal Palms

Florida's state tree is dying, and there's no cure.

University of Florida researchers who used DNA testing to confirm the deadly phytoplasma don't know how it is spread or how to stop it.

"It's a new disease, and there are no easy answers," said Hillsborough County forest extension agent Rob Northrop.

It's hard to determine how widespread the disease is because there are no field tests, and it can't be diagnosed by simply looking at the trees, Northrop said. Confirming the disease requires DNA testing.

The disease is probably caused by the same phytoplasma — a bacterium without a cell wall — that's killing four other palm species. It may be the same as the Texas Phoenix palm decline, first found in Texas in the 1970s.

Scientists suspect the disease is carried by plant-hopping insects that feed on the trees' nutrient-carrying tissue.

You can find the whole article by Jessica Vander Velde in the *St. Petersburg Times* at: <http://www.tcpalm.com/news/2008/jul/15/mysterious-disease-killing-sabal-palm-state-tree/>

New Champion Willow Oak Crowned

The Texas Forest Service has recently confirmed the dimensions of the largest known willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) tree in Texas. The tree will be added to the next edition of the Texas Big Tree Registry, a listing of the largest specimen of every tree species found in the state.

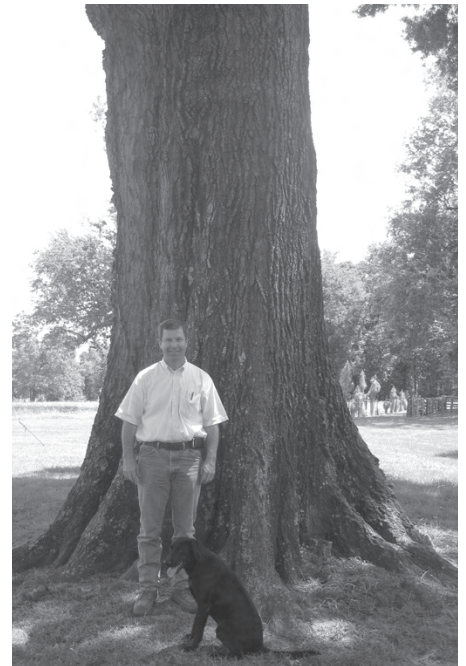
The tree is part of the Phoenix Plantation, owned and managed by the Phil and David Simpson families of Avinger as part of their timber company. It is located about 10 miles northeast of Marshall.

"This tree is just huge," said Wes Moorehead, Texas Forest Service forester in Marshall, who officially measured the tree in August. "Its girth really makes the difference

when you compare it to other trees of the same species."

Trees in the registry are compared by a tree index, which combines trunk circumference in inches with total height in feet, plus one-quarter of the average crown spread in feet. The new champ has a circumference of 244 inches, a height of 107 feet, and a crown spread of 118 feet, giving it a tree index of 381 points.

The purpose of the Big Tree Registry is to recognize the owners and nominators of the state's largest trees in order to stimulate a greater public appreciation of trees. It is published quarterly on the TFS website at <http://texasforestsERVICE.tamu.edu/>.



David Simpson standing in front of the largest willow oak in Texas



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|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ➤ L1 Tree Climbing Methods: | December 3-4, 2008 |
| ➤ L1 Precision Felling: | December 5-6, 2008 |
| ➤ L1 Arborist Rigging Applications: | December 8-9, 2008 |
| ➤ L2 Arborist Rigging Applications: | December 10-12, 2008 |

- 8 hours of instruction each day
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Calendar of Events

September 24–26

The 29th Annual Texas Tree Conference, “Trees for the Future,” The College Station Hilton, College Station

Great speakers, lots of quality exhibitors, plenty of opportunities to network and earn CEUs. See articles in this issue & keep checking www.isatexas.com for more information.

October 6–8

Texas Vegetation Management Association Annual Conference, Holiday Inn-Riverwalk, San Antonio

Training to obtain your TDA pesticide applicator’s license, plus many sessions available so you may obtain TDA and ISA CEUs. See www.tvma.net for more details.

October 12 -15

2008 Society of Municipal Arborists Conference & Trade Show, San Diego, CA

“The Future of Urban Forestry - It’s More Than Trees,” in cooperation with the California Urban Forest Council and CA Releaf. More information at: <http://urban-forestry.com>

November 5–9

Society of American Foresters National Conference, Reno, Nevada

The theme is “Forestry in a climate of change.” Keynote speaker will be Michael J. Walsh of Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX), North America’s only active, voluntary, legally binding integrated trading system to reduce emissions of all six greenhouse gases. Visit:

<http://www.safconvention.org/natcon-08/index.cfm>

November 8–9

Certified Tree Worker Workshop, Dallas-Fort Worth area

The third ISA Tree Worker Specialist Certification workshop in Texas. Only 25 seats available. Contact Nevic Donnelly for more info at (512) 922-7058.

December 3–6

American Society of Consulting Arborists Annual Conference, Tucson, Arizona

Connect with like-minded professionals. Attend the outstanding Risk Assessment Pre-Conference Workshop and experience the finest learning in arboriculture. Register now at www.asca-consultants.org/conferences.html.

December 3–12

ArborMaster Returns to Irving, Texas

Level 1 Tree Climbing Methods & Best Practice: Dec. 3-4

Level 1 Precision Felling: Dec. 5-6

Level 1 Arborist Rigging Applications: Dec. 8-9

Level 2 Arborist Rigging Applications: Dec. 10-12

Visit www.ArborMaster.com

January 11 & 12 and January 18 & 19, 2009

Arboriculture 101, College Station Conference Center, College Station

Highly regarded four-day short course designed to provide you with an in-depth knowledge of how to care for urban trees. Dr. Todd Watson, an ISA Board-Certified Master Arborist, integrates research and practical experience in his teaching style. At press time, walk-ins were still being accepted but on-line registration was closed. Contact Dr. Watson at 979-218-0783.

Feb. 22-27, 2009

The Municipal Forestry Institute (MFI), Ridgeland, SC

A high-level training opportunity in urban forestry. Week-long intensive program covers leadership and management tools of program administration, coalition building, strategic thinking, program planning, and public relations. Go to: <http://www.urban-forestry.com/mc/page.do?sitePageId=50685&orgId=sma>

April 7–9, 2009

Trees and Utilities National Conference, Orlando, FL

Designed to provide up-to-date information on the issues facing utilities and communities; hosted by the National Arbor Day Foundation. For information and registration, go to: <http://www.arboday.org/shopping/conferences/brochures/treesandutilities/2008/index.cfm>

Municipal Specialist Scholarships Available

ISA, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service Urban and Community Program and Society of Municipal Arborists (SMA), has made Municipal Specialist scholarships available to eligible candidates. This scholarship is available to all Certified Arborists that meet the Municipal Specialist requirements. Eligible candidates will receive the first exam fee paid, an ISA Municipal Study Guide, and a one-year membership to ISA and ISA chapter/ or SMA membership if they do not already have one. Please visit the certification homepage and review the ISA Municipal Specialist application to assure the requirements are met before you complete the application. The scholarship instructions are outlined in the application but should you have further questions about eligibility or the application process please email cert@isa-arbor.com or call (217) 355-9455. Scholarships are on a first-come basis and your submission should be done as soon as possible.

Rainbow Treecare Scientific's Solution Center covers you from A to Z

Rainbow Treecare Scientific is designed to serve arborists. Our new **Solution Center** is staffed with specialists who provide training and sales support for tree health care products. Our company was founded in arboriculture, so we can also help with your questions about adding services, profitability, and marketing to clients.

A Xylect 1 2 3 Fall application provides control next season.	F Copper hydroxide 1 Prune below infected tissue in winter. Spray in dormant season and at full bloom.
B Xylect and/or Bifenthrin 1 2 3 Bronze Birch Borer	G Spinosad Acephate 1 3 Gypsy Moth Spray at early instar stage. Broad programs often use <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> .
C VERDUR 3 Macro-infuse in fall for multi-year green up. Combine with soil decompaction, fertilization.	H Xylect 1 2 3 Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Apply soil applications >60 days prior to fall feeding. Re-treat when suppression falters.
D Arbotect 2&3 3 Macro-infuse to protect for 2 to 3 seasons. Does not stop root graft infection.	I Cambistat Air Tools 2 Air tools decompact soil. Blend in organic matter and mulch over the top.
E Xylect and/or Bifenthrin 1 2 3 Emerald Ash Borer	J Xylect and/or Bifenthrin 1 2 3 Japanese Beetle Adults feed midsummer; grubs feed on roots until October.

K Deficiency 2 Essential element and macronutrient.	N Needlecast 1 Chlorothalonil Requires two applications; one at 1/2 canble extension and one at full extension.
L Lepidoptera 1 3 Spinosad Acephate Foliar spray works best for early instar caterpillar stages.	O Oak Wilt 3 Alamo Protect healthy oaks within root graft distance of infected trees. Save infected white and bur oaks.
M Aracinate LUCID 1 3 Micro-infusion with M3 Infuser; or foliar applications combined with horticultural oil.	P Pine Wilt Nematode 3 Pinetect Treat preventively every other year prior to May 1.

Q Cultural Practices 1 Rhizosphera 1	T Xylect and/or Bifenthrin 1 2 3 Two-Lined Chestnut Borer Attacks weak, stressed trees; Mulch, irrigate, and promote health to prevent this pest.
R Chlorothalonil 1 Requires multiple years of treatment and cultural practices.	U Urban Stress 2 Cambistat ISA Arborist Everyone should call an arborist to care for their ailing urban trees.
S Arbotect 2&3 3 Macro-infusion suppresses symptoms for 3 seasons.	V Verticillium Wilt No Known Cure Delay symptoms by proper pruning, watering, and fertilization. Rainbow is testing treatments.

W Xylect 1 2 3 Fall application provides control next season.	X BACASTAT 3 <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> Product Solution Annual application of Bacastat suppresses symptoms of bacterial leaf scorch.
Y No Known Cure Difficult to identify. Set low expectations with homeowner.	Z Zimmerman Pine Moth 1 Bifenthrin Apply to trunk and main branches in spring and again midsummer.

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