



# The Prairie Arborist

*The Official Publication of the ISA Prairie Chapter Issue 2, 2014*



Cover photo submitted by  
Greg Zeeben

**Bonnie Fermanuik**

Well June is here and we are still threatened with snow flurries....it's great to live on the prairies. That being said things are green and another busy season has begun.

Saskatchewan's and Alberta's fast growing economies come with many challenges for the green industry in terms of quality plant material and training staff.

Another major challenge for cities is the challenge to protect our mature tree inventory. In an effort to help the membership deal with this challenge the fall conference in Saskatoon will look at the techniques of growing and maintaining a healthy urban canopy from the roots up.

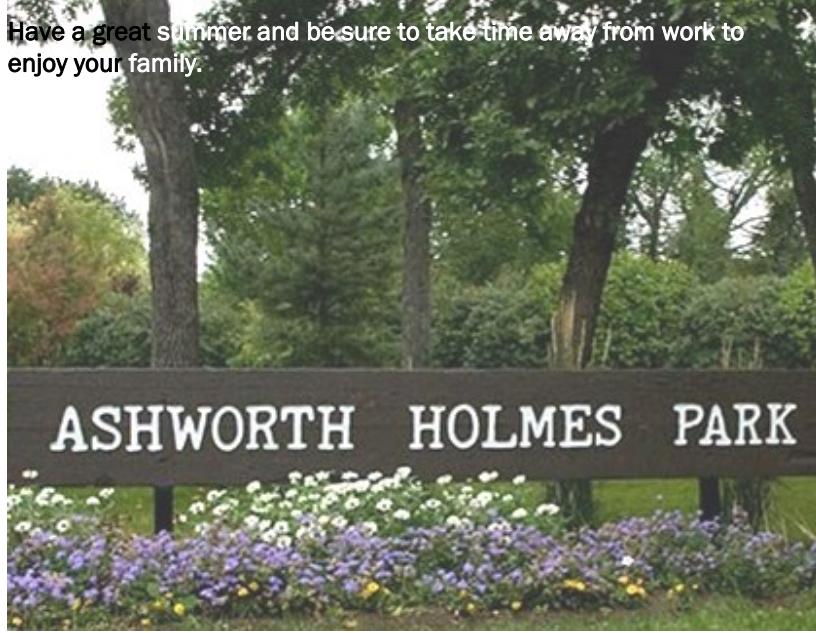
Earlier, in June of this year, the Prairie Chapter held it's first TRAQ workshop. The event completely sold out with a full class of 20 registrants and some on a waiting list.

We look forward to offering the membership a second opportunity to achieve this qualification in the late fall of 2014.

Saskatoon is busy planning the annual TCC and Prairie Chapter conference.

Our 2013 Prairie Chapter tree climbing champions are off to Milwaukee to participate in the International Tree Climbing Championships in August. GOOD LUCK CHARLENE AND JESSE.

This year hasn't been without it's challenges. With a new executive director and a lot of new board members, everyone is feeling there way through the busy the busy season. If you are interested in Chapter activities want to see something new or want to get involved, please contact your provincial board director.



**Have a great summer and be sure to take time away from work to enjoy your family.**

## 2014 ISA Prairie Chapter Conference

Planning is well underway for the 2014 ISA Prairie Chapter Conference.

The conference will be held at Credit Union Place, Saskatoon SK, on **Monday October 27** and **Tuesday October 28**.

The theme of this year's conference is  
**"The Roots of Success"**

The program's key theme areas are:

- Tree Roots – healthy trees and soil in the urban community
- Successful business – train the trainer, hands-on workshops for the arborist
- Urban forestry challenges – discussion forum
- Designing space for trees – success can be achieved when landscape architects, designers, utility specialists and arborists collaborate.
- The ISA Prairie Chapter Conference presents keynote speaker:

**James Urban**

Watch your email for registration information coming soon

**Submitted by Terri Smith -Saskatoon**



## 2014 ISA Prairie Chapter Tree Climbing Championships

The 2014 Tree Climbing Competition will be held in Saskatoon, SK August 22, 23 & 24

Ashworth Holmes Park

Climber registration forms are posted on the website or contact the Prairie Chapter Office

Email: [office@isaprairie.com](mailto:office@isaprairie.com)

Website: [www.isaprairie.com](http://www.isaprairie.com)

We need volunteers and judges for the Tree Climbing Championships as well these forms are now on the website or contact the office.

### Chapter Exam Dates

The next ISA Certified Arborist, Utility and Municipal exam scheduled in the Prairie Chapter will be at the annual conference.

October 27, 2014 5:00pm – 8:30pm

TCU Place 35 -22<sup>nd</sup> Street East, Saskatoon, SK

Registration Deadline: October 9, 2014

**For more information, contact  
Gordon White Certification Liaison.**

Phone: 403-899-5682

[gwhite@okotoks.ca](mailto:gwhite@okotoks.ca)

### Climber Specialist Certification

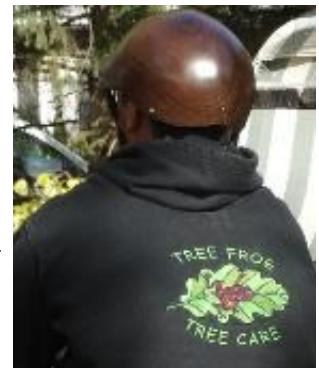
We are looking to register some climbers with the ISA Certification Department, who would be willing to test climbers wishing to attain the Climber Specialist Certification.

To find out more, contact Keith at the Prairie Chapter office.

[ISA Certified Tree Worker Climber Specialist®](#)

## Heads up, Beware the Bylaw Guy

One fine day our crew was finishing clean-up on a residential worksite when they were asked to provide a city street use permit. After over ten years in the industry I have never heard of this and wasn't sure what to be more appalled by, the cost of a fine \$500-\$3000 or the cost of the permit at \$18/day.



Thankfully we were only issued a warning by the officer, which I am grateful for, and the application for the permit was a simple process.

The reason for the permit is because we are using city streets for commercial purposes which means that any green industry company whether it be lawn maintenance, landscape, arboricultural etc. require a street use permit in order to conduct business on city roadways and rights of way. Use of a street can be considered as benign as loading a lawnmower into a truck or having a truck and chipper working in an alley.

Unfortunately I thought these types of activities would be included in the cost of a business licence or that we would be notified of the requirement for street use permits when applying and renewing business licences. Hopefully you are fully aware of the bylaws in your community to avoid any issues with infractions and if you're in Calgary know that this type of bylaw exists and officers are out looking for permits.

I honestly hope none of my colleagues get bothered with this sort of thing and if you want to keep the bylaw guys busy doing something else report any illegally posted signage such as tree removal signs.

Submitted by Jean Mathieu Daoust

### TRAQ IS BACK

The recent TRAQ course, held in Edmonton, was such a success, we ended up with a waiting list. Thanks to Bonnie Fermanuik for hosting this event.

The Prairie Chapter will offer another course in late November of 2014, in Lethbridge Alberta, hosted by one of our members, Maureen Sexsmith West. Thanks Maureen.

Watch your email for registration information, dates, and times as details become finalized.

[Tree Risk Assessment Candidate Handbook](#)

## SAN GERARDO DE RIVAS, San José

Sierra Allen is 30-feet up in a tree, hacking at a branch with a handsaw. She's secured up there with a rope system she and a fellow climber invented. Her French braid dangles down her back, looking a bit like a rope itself.

Finally her knife severs its target, and a branch sails from the tree, drifting for a short time before it becomes entangled in another tree.

Fail.

Laughter erupts at the base, where a group of environmentalists, biologists and visitors to Cloudbridge Nature Reserve are gathered for a tree-climbing spectacle. Allen – and her knack for climbing – plays a key role in this project to identify about 700 unknown trees in the park.

Since Cloudbridge's founding in 2002, the owners have de-



Sierra Allen determines her next move in climbing a tree at the Cloudbridge Reserve.

Lindsay Fendt/The Tico Times

sired to restore the natural environment on its 700 acres flanking Chirripó National Park. The more information the Cloudbridge team can gather about the mix of trees in the area, Cloudbridge director Tom Gode says, the better they can replicate the environment, and rebuild a habitat for wildlife that disappeared from here years ago.

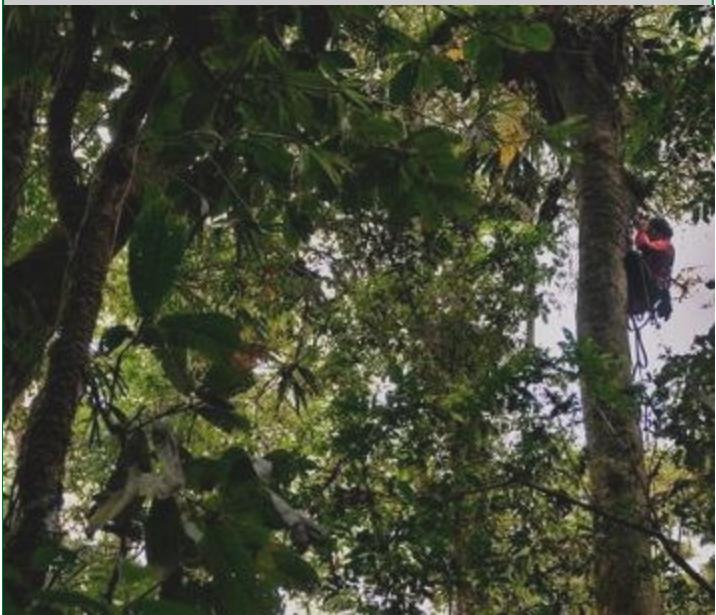
Before the land belonged to Cloudbridge, it spent decades in the hands of cattle farmers who clear cut the forest so cows could graze, leaving just a few old-growth trees here and there. Reserve workers and volunteers have planted thousands of native trees and set up cameras to track the return of local fauna. Lately, more wild cats have been appearing in camera footage, and three months ago, environmentalists spotted the first sloth in Cloudbridge in more than a decade.



To watch as Allen scaled some very tall trees, the interested group ascended a steep trail that winds far above the public portion of the reserve. They veered off the path onto a mountainside of dense cloud forest. In the undergrowth, mosquitoes attacked their foreheads. Chiggers slipped beneath their clothing.

Nobody said identifying trees was easy.

The process began a few months before Allen arrived. A biologist named Marlena Scheller flew over from Belgium in December. Scheller grabbed low-hanging leaves and used a slingshot and other tools to attempt to ground greenery out of reach. She then took measurements and photographs and recorded the characteristics of the leaves, writing down what the veins looked like and if they had sap inside. If the leaves were hairy, she made a note.



Sierra Allen climbs one of the many trees that need to be identified in Cloudbridge Reserve. Lindsay Fendt/The Tico Times

Though Scheller hoped to identify many of the trees herself, often it was not possible. Many of the leaves she collected from different trees looked strikingly similar, requiring that they be sent away for identification. But the bigger problem was that hundreds of trees didn't offer a reachable branch.

"We would always joke that we needed monkeys," Gode said. "Now we've got our human monkeys."

Allen and her family came to Cloudbridge for the first time last year and quickly developed an infatuation with the private reserve, which contains scenic waterfalls and towering strangler fig trees. Allen and her father are climbing enthusiasts originally from the Yukon Territory in Canada, but they live much of the year in Providencia, a mountain town in cen-

## Tall Trees Name that Tree

entral Costa Rica. They are specialists in rock and strangler fig climbing, and the kind of people who use their spare time to build wilderness ropes courses.

Allen's father couldn't make the first round of identification, so she brought another climbing buddy to Cloudbridge last week, volunteering to help gather samples of foliage from around a dozen trees per day. In the mornings, the able-bodied pair of climbers feasted on spaghetti and bounded up the mountain with their gear: carabiners, rope, webbing and slings.

Allen – who is 22 – strapped into her gear and began to scramble up the tree on a dual-loop system. She lassoed a rope tight around the trunk, clipped herself to it, then ascended a stairway of webbing. Next, she lassoed a second rope even higher up and ascended the webbing once more, clipping in even higher.



Biologist Marlena Scheller studies a leaf.  
Lindsay Fendt/The Tico Times

Down below, the group discussed whether this natural climber – who had grown up with a tree house that could only be accessed via cable car – was afraid of anything. Allen overheard, and joked that she was afraid of heights.

Her buddy laughed. "She's afraid of bats," he said.

At 30 feet, there had been just a couple of accessible branches. Allen removed every one of those low-level options, and each one became stuck in the tops of other trees on the way down. Now she searched for a way to get up to the tree's next level – and more branches. Surrounded by forest canopy, Allen climbed out of sight.

As she struggled, her buddy, who asked that his name be withheld so he could stay "off the grid," told stories of how in

summer time, the pair travels to the Yukon to gather morel mushrooms. Once they've sold enough mushrooms to support themselves for the remainder of the year, they return to Costa Rica or travel, always in search of the next tree or rock. As he spoke, a thick branch came crashing down through the canopy.

The biologist Schiller hustled to retrieve it, nearly losing her footing on the moist, slanted terrain. She studied the leaf for a sign of something familiar and shook her head. "There are so many I can't name," she said. This sample and many others would have to be sent to the herbarium in San José for a more formal analysis.

Up in the canopy, Allen was attempting to grab more branches from other nearby trees, which the team realized could make the process much faster. But this time, in yet another fail, the closest trees had already been pruned for samples,



A tree climber throws down a sample branch from a treetop. Researchers will use the samples to identify the species of trees in the Cloudbridge Reserve. Lindsay Fendt/The Tico Times

and the rest were out of reach.

Undeterred, Allen began lowering herself down, glancing around for which enormous tree might be next.

**By Ashley Harrell, The Tico Times**

<http://www.ticotimes.net/2014/02/13/name-that-tree>

**Note: This article was forwarded to me by Michelle Chartier (City of Saskatoon) and is from former Prairie Chapter member and Board Director, Linda Moskalyk who has been living and working in Costa Rica for the past few years.**

**Editor**





The City of Edmonton and Syncrude hosted the annual Root for Trees Fest on Saturday, June 14 in the Grange District Park. Activities included Tree Planting, live music from local band 100 Mile House, crafts, orienteering (geocaching to find tree trivia hidden in the forest), and displays from community groups.

One of the highlights of the event was a kids tree-athlon - a race where children ran 1 km or 2 km depending on their age group, planted a tree and watered it before crossing the finish line.

300 people attended the event, 869 trees and shrubs were planted, and 63 children participated in the annual Tree-athlon. The City of Edmonton would like to extend a thank you to our event partner Syncrude, and all

of the community groups and individuals that volunteered to make this event a success.

Root for Trees Fest is held to celebrate the enhanced tree planting initiative, Root for Trees, which has a goal to plant 16,000 extra trees and shrubs per year on public and private property through volunteerism. In 2013, over 21,000 trees and shrubs were planted by volunteers. Find out more information on how to plan your own tree planting event and contribute to this goal by visiting [www.rootfortrees.ca](http://www.rootfortrees.ca).

Content from:

Nicole Fraser, Community Greening Coordinator,  
City of Edmonton

Photo Credits: Leon Morley





The ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) program provides an opportunity for professionals in the arboriculture industry to expand their knowledge through education and training in the fundamentals of tree risk assessment. This qualification promotes the safety of people and property by providing a standardized and systematic process for assessing tree risk. The results of a tree risk assessment can provide tree owners and risk managers with the information to make informed decisions to enhance tree benefits, health, and longevity.

The course includes Tree Biology and Mechanics, Tree Inspection and Assessment, Data Analysis and Risk Categorization, and Risk Reporting. The Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) Course prepares the participant to take the

TRAQ assessment to become ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified.

The qualification consists of a 2-day educational course followed by a ½ day assessment that includes both a written and field component. It is required that you attend the course and successfully complete the assessment in order to receive this qualification.

[Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Handbook.](#)

*"Earlier, in June of this year, the Prairie Chapter held it's first TRAQ workshop. The event completely sold out with a full class of 20 registrants and some on a waiting list". Bonnie Fermanuik*

*We look to offering the membership a second opportunity to achieve this qualification in the late fall of 2014". Watch your email for updates.*





On June 5 The City of Edmonton and LANTA hosted a Tree Planting 101 - Understanding City of Edmonton Tree Planting standards.

This hands on demonstration was held at Beverly Community League to learn more about Best Management Practices that the City supports in its tree planting detail.

A group of approx. 70 contractors, consultants, project managers and nurseries moved through 3 stations to learn

more about the importance of proper tree planting. Bonnie Fermanuk, Urban Forester with the City of Edmonton lead the group discussion through each of the stations.

At the first station the group explored the root system in 2 potted trees. The root balls had been air spaded to expose the root system and evaluated for kinked and girdling roots. They examined a B&B tree and determined what size of hole was required. Before





(Continued from page 8)

digging the hole you need to know the size of your root ball, and how excess soil is over the root flare to determine the depth of the hole.

At the second station the tree had been placed in the hole and stabilized. The basket and burlap that had been removed from the top 1/3 of the root ball. The group then discussed the importance of finding and exposing the root flare. Once the root flare is exposed the group could look for root problems.

At the third station the tree had been planted and the discussion moved to the placement and size of the soil ring, the amount and location of the wood mulch and finishing with a review of the tree stake placement and wires.

The group battled through a number of rain showers but everyone found the day informative. It was a great opportunity for industry and the city to share knowledge. Special thanks goes out to LANTA, City of Edmonton, Davey Tree and Classic Landscape for their part in contributing to a successful event.



## ISA Annual International Conference and Trade Show 2014

Hosted by:



**2014 ISA ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
AND TRADE SHOW  
Wisconsin Center**  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, US  
August 2-6, 2014

Plan now to attend the conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin August 2-6 to learn about the latest in tree care practices, current research, and industry trends. Interact with other arboriculture professionals while attending the International Tree Climbing Championship, trade show, and other networking activities.

[Register Now](#)

## 2014 ITCC Schedule of Events

**EVENT LOCATION**  
Mt. Mary University

2900 North Menomonee River Parkway  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53222

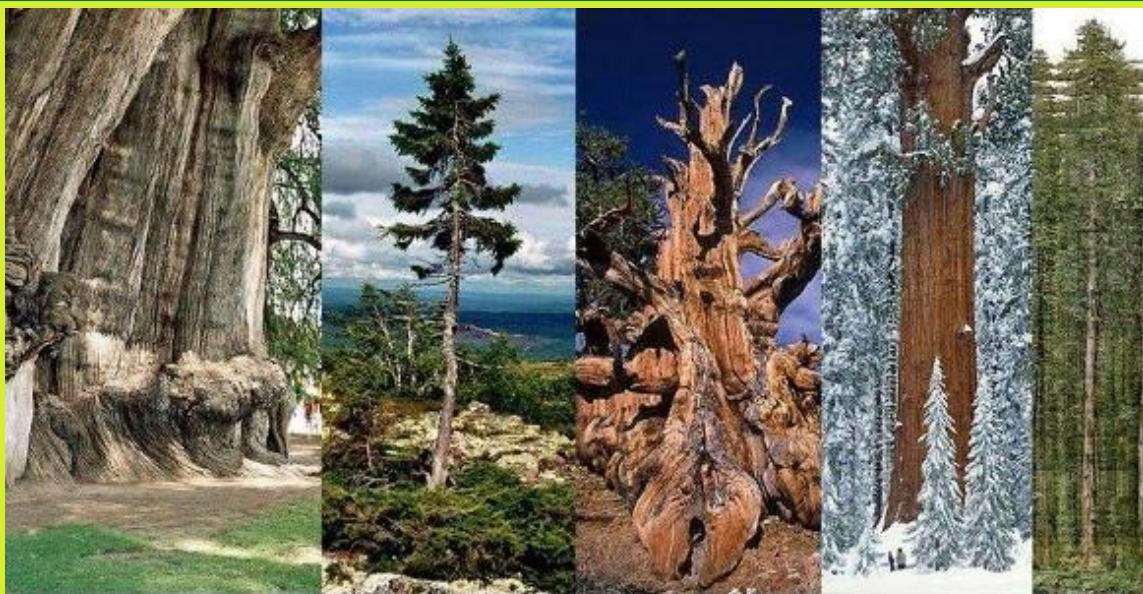
### TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

**Thursday, July 31** - Event set-up

**Friday, August 1** - Event walk-through and  
Climber gear inspection

**Saturday, August 2** - Masters' Challenge Qualifying  
Events and Arbor Fair

**Sunday, August 3** - Masters' Challenge and  
Head-to-Head Footlock.

**Widest Trunk**

**El Árbol del Tule**  
Oaxaca, Mexico

Diameter: 11.62 m (38.1 ft)

**Oldest (single-clonal)**

**Old Tjikko**  
Dalarna, Sweden

9,550 years old

**Oldest (non-clonal)**

**Methuselah**  
Inyo County, California

4,845 years old

**Biggest**

**General Sherman**  
Tulare County, California

1,385 tons

**Tallest**

**Hyperion**  
California

115.6 m  
379' 4"

**ILTWMAT**  [iliketowastemytime.com/2012/10/01/oldest-tallest-and-biggest-trees-in-world](http://iliketowastemytime.com/2012/10/01/oldest-tallest-and-biggest-trees-in-world)

## Industry-Leading Workshops for Tree Care Professionals

**Thursday, November 13**

### Conservation Arboriculture and Tree Risk Assessment

### A View from the Top of the Redwood Forest

*Philip van Wassenaer, B.Sc, MFC.  
Urban Forest Innovations.*

**Friday, November 14**

### Tree Pest Management in the City of Edmonton

*Mike Jenkins, Urban Parks & Biodiversity.*

### Emerald Ash Borer Research

*Dr. Barry Lyons, Research Scientist, Insect Spatial Analysis, Great Lakes Forestry Centre.*

### CFIA and its Response to Emerald Ash Borer

*Troy Kimoto, Forest Survey Biologist. Plant Health Survey Unit, CFIA.*

### Attracting the Good Bugs

*Dr. Ken Fry, Coordinator for Environmental Horticulture, Olds College.*



All sessions available for CEU credits

## The Green Industry Show & Conference

November 13 & 14 | 2014 | Edmonton EXPO Centre at Northlands | Edmonton | AB

[www.greenindustryshow.com](http://www.greenindustryshow.com)

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**URBAN FORESTS: THE VALUE OF TREES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO** June 9, 2014. Craig Alexander

The following are some quotes from a report released in June of this year by an economist with TD, Editor

"We've had urban forest advocates talking about this for some time but to have a bank economist come out with this is quite exciting," said Janet McKay, founder and executive director of Local Enhancement and Appreciation of Forests, a non-profit group known as LEAF.

"This is a very strong argument for provincial and federal investment in the preservation and maintenance and improvement of our urban forests."

"An investment in urban forests is an investment in the overall economic and environmental well-being of urban society,"

Urban forests do more than beautify the scenery," the bank's chief economist Craig Alexander said. "They represent an important investment in environmental condition, human health and the overall quality of life."

"It's easy to forget that trees have a monetary value," he said. The replacement value of the city's tree cover is about \$7 billion, or \$700 per tree.

"When it rains the water is going to go into the ground, but the trees help the ground absorb the water and it actually takes pressure off the foundations of homes,"

"The investment that's being done in this area, actually saves the city a lot of money. Not just air pollution and water redirection, but it also has an impact on cooling the city."

...about \$4.20 a year to maintain a tree in Toronto. But "for every dollar spent on maintenance in Toronto's urban parks, trees return \$3.20 to the community," he said.

"A study of New York City also reported that having trees on, or near, property generates an additional \$90 US in property taxes,"

The whole report can be viewed at:

<http://www.td.com/document/PDF/economics/special/UrbanForests.pdf>

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**Prairie Provinces - Fall, 2014 Schedule**

Chainsaw Safety & Cutting Techniques  
July 14, Sept. 8, Nov. 10 (Calgary)

Chainsaw Train the Trainer  
Oct. 19 - 24 (Caroline, AB)

Hazard & Danger Tree Cutting & Falling  
Nov. 3 & 4 (Calgary)

Production Tree Removal & Rigging  
Nov. 5 - 7 (Calgary)

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**Top of canopy dying back** Die-back or decline of the canopy can occur quickly or over a period of a decade or more. There may be numerous reasons for the top of the canopy dying back or declining including the following:

**Roots were cut** during construction or grade changes. Irrigate the root zone and mulch the area under the canopy.

**Soil was added** over the root system. There is little that can be done if this occurred many years ago and tree is large. If soil was added a short time ago (last year or so) removing the soil without damaging roots may help.

Soil is **compacted** from pedestrian or vehicle traffic.

Drought may be killing the tree. Consider applying irrigation to the soil under the canopy. See: [applying irrigation](#).

The area may have been **flooded** for a period of time several years ago.

The region may have experienced **strong winds** within the last year or two, perhaps from a hurricane. Twigs may have **died back from salty air** blowing against the canopy.

The tree may be infected with a vascular disease that is reducing water flow to the top portion of the tree.

The trees may have run out of **usable soil space**. There is little that can be done.

Tree may be subjected to persistent **wind or salt spray**.

Newly planted tree is under watered or has a **poor root system**. A root is girdling the trunk. See: [root girdling trunk](#).

Roots are infected with armillaria or some other root infecting fungus. There is little that can be done to solve this problem.

See: [Armillaria](#).

Lower trunk and roots are infected with ganoderma.

See: [Ganoderma](#).

Low branches may be choking off the center top portion of the canopy. See: [choking branches](#). This appears most common on opposite branched trees. Once die-back has occurred there is little that can be done about this. Preventive pruning to put good structure in the tree when it is young is the best way to prevent this from happening.

See: [diagnosing insect, pest, and disease problems](#).

## Here are possible solutions

- Soil can be loosened and organic matter can be incorporated into the root zone with an air excavation tool to promote root growth. See: [air excavation tool](#).
- Soil can be irrigated.
- Grass and shrubs can be removed from under the canopy.
- Mulch (3 to 4 inches deep) can be applied under the entire canopy, but keep it 12 inches from trunk and exposed roots next to trunk.
- Under certain circumstances, a light application to the root zone (1 pound of nitrogen per thousand square feet) of the correct fertilizer can improve health.
- Soil and mulch can be removed from the root flare. None should be touching the trunk or the tops of major roots where they meet the trunk.

- Root disease can be controlled to some extent.

## Roots girdling the trunk



[Circling roots cause trees to lean](#)  
[Girdling roots cause stress and decline](#)  
[Girdling roots kill trees](#)

[Remove girdling roots from landscape tree](#)

See: [Remove girdling roots on young container tree](#)

Roots that are not directed away from the trunk can cause health issues for the tree, and tree death in certain cases.

Look for roots that are circling close to the trunk, roots that are embedded in the trunk, or those that are crossed over main roots at the base of the trunk. Roots circling or touching the trunk are often referred to as stem girdling roots. These can reduce the flow of water, nutrients, and sugars at this point on the trunk. On some species of trees, stem girdling roots cause death to the bark above the root.

Treatment: If these are less than about one-third the trunk diameter, and they can be removed without damaging the trunk, then carefully cut and remove them (see photos below). This will allow roots and trunk under the girdling

root to develop properly. Some arborists have removed larger girdling roots with no adverse affects on the tree. Trees often respond to removing girdling roots with increased vigor.



*This shows a stem girdling root growing in mulch placed on the trunk at planting. Keep mulch pulled back about 12 - 18 inches from the trunk to prevent this. Note the trunk injury (extreme left on trunk) caused by the girdling root.*



*After removing the stem girdling root, the root system and trunk below this point can expand normally. Notice the indentation in the trunk where the root was removed. The root wrapping the trunk restricted the trunk from expanding at this point. It is easy to see why these are not good for trees.*

*This stem girdling root was visible at the surface without removing soil or mulch. Carefully cut the root at the point where it emerges from the*

*trunk and remove as much of it as possible without damaging the trunk and other roots*



*The tree (in the picture below) on the left center is declining from stem girdling roots. One of the trees*



*in this photo is also beginning to show signs of stress from girdling roots. This downtown shopping district will look very different with these trees replaced with new young trees.*



Photos by Edward F. Gilman, Professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, IFAS, University of Florida."

For the complete article, go to:  
<http://hort.ufl.edu/woody>

## Insects and diseases

Native insects and diseases play an essential ecological role in Canada's forests.

By consuming trees and other plant material, forest insects and micro-organisms contribute to healthy change and regeneration in forest ecosystems. They help renew forests by removing old or otherwise susceptible trees, recycling nutrients and providing new habitat and food for wildlife.

However, it's not for their ecological benefits that forest insects and diseases sometimes make national news. When infestations are so severe they destroy or damage large areas of commercially valuable forest, or infest Canadian forest products bound for export, then insects and diseases—whether native or alien—become "pests."

Mountain pine beetle, spruce budworm, gypsy moth and Dutch elm disease are all examples of well-known forest pests that have led to significant losses in value of Canadian forests.

## From friend to foe

*What's what: native, alien, invasive*

Forest insects and diseases in Canada are typically classified into three broad categories:

- Native: Indigenous species that have existed in Canada for thousands of years. Outbreaks occur periodically. Examples are spruce budworms and mountain pine beetle.
- Alien: Species introduced into Canada's forests within recent history. They are also referred to as "exotic," "non-native" and



## Award winning Aquascapes by Jean Mathieu Daoust



(Continued from page 14)

"foreign." Examples include emerald ash borer, brown spruce longhorn beetle and Dutch elm disease.



- Invasive: Insects and diseases that spread beyond their known usual range, making to manage forest ecosystems in a way that minimizes the negative impacts of outbreaks and maximizes the positive impacts.

Both terms, "alien" and "invasive," refer to shifts from one ecosystem to another, not to shifts across national borders. So, even organisms that move into new ecosystems within the same country can be considered alien and invasive if they extend beyond their usual geographic range. The spread of mountain pine beetle from British Columbia's lodgepole pine forests to Alberta's jack pine forests is an example of a native forest insect behaving invasively.

Native forest insects and diseases are generally of little concern when they exist at non-damaging population levels.

It is when populations of these native species increase beyond an acceptable threshold, or when alien or native species behave invasively that concerns arise. If ecological or economic damage results in measurable impacts—such as a decline in ecosystem health or large reduction in the available wood fibre—then the

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# ArborCare

TREE SERVICE LTD.

## Announcement

Jim Fisher, President of ArborCare Tree Service Ltd. is pleased to announce that Mr. Codie Anderson will assume the role of Vice President, Operations.

Mr. Anderson has served in progressive management positions over the past 16 years. His new role will include all operations for Western Canada. This role will support the continued emphasis on customer service, safety, and employee development.

Reporting to Codie will be:

Doug Stroud, Manager, BC Operations  
Larry Francis, Manager, Edmonton operations  
Tom Perfaniuk, Manager, Calgary Operations  
Chris Gamache, Manager, Fleet Maintenance  
Ali Nazir, Safety Coordinator

Codie will work with his management team to build a strong safety culture, strong business practices, customer service capabilities and optimization of corporate resources.

Mr. Anderson has served on numerous industry related boards and currently is the Vice President of the IVMAA.

ArborCare Tree Service Ltd. is a full service residential, commercial and utility tree company, serving the growing needs of its customers.



# ArborCare

TREE SERVICE LTD.

*(Continued from page 15)*

insect or disease outbreak is seen as being a disturbance and active management intervention may be considered.

The challenge for forest resource managers is therefore two-fold. First is to assess the risks posed by potential and actual outbreaks and spread. Second is to apply risk-based decision-

## Forest pest management in Canada

The focus of forest pest management in Canada is on:

- maintaining the health of the country's forests by managing native pest disturbances that threaten ecosystem values and the forest sector's access to commercially important timber and related resources
- preventing the entry and spread of alien species into the country.

To achieve these ends, Canada—the provincial, territorial and federal governments—takes an integrated pest management approach. In integrated pest management, interventions carried out are based on knowledge about what their short- and long-term impacts might be, and involve targeting both the area and pest in question.

The responsibility for forest pest management in Canada depends on the nature of the pest and the location of outbreaks. This accommodates the variety of forest management practices and priorities that exist in this large and diverse forested nation. In general, forest ownership determines this responsibility: so, federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments are responsible for pest management within their specific jurisdictions. Private forest owners are responsible for their own forest pest management.

The federal government is also responsible for management of regulated alien species wherever they occur in Canada.

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All forest managers rely on scientific information and advancing technology to manage pests within their jurisdictions. The Canadian Forest Service (CFS) is the principal provider of scientific and technological support on forest pest matters to all jurisdictions, including federal agencies such as the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Environment Canada.

The science and technology contributions of the CFS include: basic information on the identity, biology and ecology of forest pests and on [ecological](#) and [economic impacts](#); and the development of expert tools and strategies in support of the [evidence-based decision-making](#). The CFS plays a lead role in the [National Forest Pest Strategy](#), an initiative by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers to harmonize and share knowledge and expertise in the complex world of forest pest management.

Outbreaks of native insects and diseases are natural, recurring processes with many ecological benefits. How-

*(Continued on page 17)*

ever, they pose major problems when their severity or spread threatens forest productivity and competes with commercial forest values.

### Facts about Canada's boreal zone and forests

- Canada contains about 30% of the world's boreal zone.
- More than 2.5 million people—1 in 13 Canadians—live in Canada's boreal zone.
- The forests and other wooded lands in the boreal zone make up almost one-third of Canada's land mass.

Close to three-quarters of Canada's forest and other woodlands are in the boreal zone.

*This article is from a Government of Canada Website and can be found at:*

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/insects-diseases/13361>

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An American tourist asks a Newfy:

"Why do Scuba divers always fall backwards off their boats?"

To which the Newfy replies:

"If they fell forwards they'd still be in the flippin' boat."

#### The Newfy and the Genie

A drunk Newfy was stumbling home one day when he got lost and found himself in the bush. He fell to the ground and noticed a lamp. He picked it up, and rubbed it, and out came a genie.

"You have three wishes, choose them wisely." says the Genie.

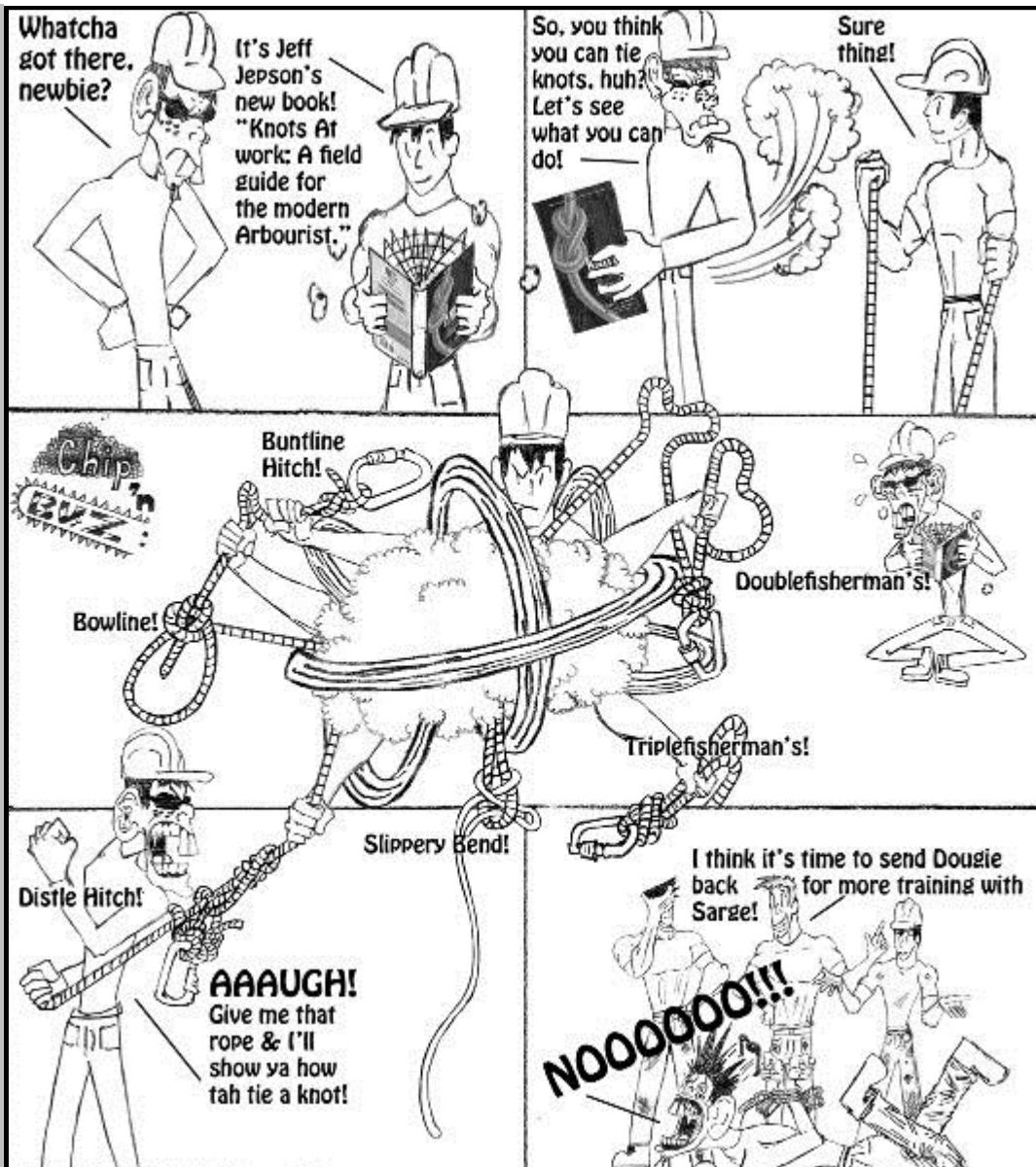
The Newfy, looking down at his last, and empty, bottle of beer, smashes it on some rocks and says, "I want a beer that will never run out."

A bottle appears in front of the Newfy. He takes it, looks at it, and downs it. He looks at it again, and to his surprise, it was still full.

The Newfy being very content starts walking away.

"Where are you going," asks the Genie, "You still have two wishes left!"

"Well," replies the Newfy, "Give me TWO more of these!"



'Murphy, why don't you give up the drinking, smoking and carousing?' said Mrs O'Leary

'It's too late,' replied Murphy.

'It's never too late,' assured the virtuous Mrs O'Leary.

'Well, there's no rush then,' smiled Murphy.

Time flies like an arrow and Fruit flies like a banana.

You three are a right pair if ever I saw one!



**ISA Prairie Chapter Executive****PRESIDENT**

**Bonnie Fermanuik**  
 City of Edmonton  
 Edmonton, AB  
 780-496-4960  
 bonnie.fermanuik@edmonton.ca

**VICE PRESIDENT**

**Kevin Cassells**  
 Davey Tree  
 Kevin.Cassells@davey.com  
 780-699-2365

**SECRETARY TREASURER**

**Jean-Mathieu Daoust**  
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 Calgary, AB  
 403-474-3764

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—Office business is currently conducted by volunteers, please be patient.**

Phone 1-866-550-7464  
 Fax 1-866-651-8423  
 office@isaprairie.com

**CERTIFICATION LIAISON**

**Gordon White**  
 Phone 403-899-5682  
 gwhite@okotoks.ca

**Provincial Directors****ALBERTA**

**Mimi Cole**  
 Rocky Mountain House, AB  
 403-844-3571  
 cole\_mimi@hotmail.com

**SASKATCHEWAN**

**Kelvin Kelly**  
 Lone Pine Arbor Service  
 Saskatoon, Sask.  
 306.361.6658  
 thekellys@sasktel.net

**MANITOBA**

**Matt Vinet**  
 Winnipeg, MB  
 204-471-8640  
 mvinet@greendrop.com

**Director at Large**

**Matt Davis**  
 Adair Tree Care  
 Ph 403.686.6030  
 Matt@adairtreecare.com

**Editor**

**Keith Anderson**  
 Box 757  
 North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y9  
 306-445-2679  
 k.v.anderson@hotmail.com

**ISA Prairie Chapter Office**

Office business is currently conducted by volunteers, please be patient

Box 73 Site 19 RR#2 Strathmore, AB T1P 1K5

Phone 1-866-550-7464      Fax 1-866-651-8423      office@isaprairie.com  
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*Submit articles, ads, letters and written requests to:*

- **Keith Anderson**  
*Editor, The Prairie Arborist*  
*Box 757*  
*North Battleford, Sask. S9A 2Y9*  
*Phone: 1(306) 445-2679(h)*  
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After five years of combined employment in both urban and rural arboricultural work, and time at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources,

Jason moved to British Columbia and served as a Forestry Technician in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. From Mountain Pine Beetle surveys and silviculture prescriptions to block layout and operating harvesting equipment, the experience Jason possesses will serve as an invaluable asset in his new role. Please contact Jason for all of your Arbotect needs.

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