



The Prairie Arborist

The Official Publication of the ISA Prairie Chapter Issue 2, 2013



Arbor Day Winnipeg Participant Reaches for New Heights



As President there is much to do, but for the most part, "My job is a decision-making job, and as a result, I make a lot of decisions."

"I don't particularly like it when people put words in my mouth, either, by the way, unless I say it."

However, I look forward to hearing your vision, so we can more better do our job. That's what I'm telling you." "Except for the occasional heart attack, I never felt better and am in fine shape for this journey." If you do have an individual idea in our collective consciousness to take this chapter into the future, relax, its probably just that annoying time between naps anyway.

One of the very difficult parts of the decision I made in our recent financial crisis was to use hardworking people's money to help prevent there to be a crisis." "I am not worried about the deficit. It is big enough to take care of itself."

Nah, that's not Gerard sayin that stuff, they're actually quotes from George Bush. Gerard was to busy to submit a presidential address, so I made one up for him. Editor

Tree Climbing Competition 2013 will be held in Edmonton October 5&6

Climbers, volunteers and judges contact the Prairie Chapter Office at:
1-866-550-7464 for more information.

Code Of Ethics

- Strive for continuous self development by increasing their qualifications and technical proficiency by staying abreast of technological and scientific developments affecting the profession.
- Nor misuse or omit material facts in promoting technical information, products or services if the effect would be to mislead or misrepresent.
- Hold paramount the safety and health of all people, and endeavor to protect property and the environment in the performance of professional responsibilities.
- Accurately and fairly represent their capabilities, qualifications and experience and those of their employees and/or agents.
- Subscribe to fair and honest business practices in dealing with clients, suppliers, employees and other professionals.
- Support the improvement of professional services and products through encouraging research and development.
- Observe the standards and promote adherence to the ethics embodied in this Code

2013 ISA Prairie Chapter Conference October 7th - 9th, 2013

"Tree Risk Assessment as a Valuable Tool to Urban Forestry"

Keynote Speaker: Peter Shields, Davey Resource Group, Sr. Consulting Arborist

Preconference: Young Tree Pruning with Dr. Ed Gilman, University of Florida
Monday, October 7th, 2013

Ramada Conference Centre
11834 Kingsway Avenue Edmonton, Alberta

ISA Prairie Chapter Box73, Site 19, RR 2, Strathmore, AB, T1P 1K5
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Prairie Arborist goes Digital in 2013

The first issue of the Prairie Arborist in 2013 will be digital and available at

www.isaprairie.com

It's now time to give this a try. We have been working within the economic parameters amount of paper, cost of colour publishing and cost of mailing.

The new Prairie Arborist will be:
PDF format
fully downloadable and printable
Full colour

Not limited by size, weight or mailing costs

Saves trees however it doesn't mean you should stop planting trees

If you are not on line please contact the Prairie Chapter office @ 1-866-550-7464 to receive a paper copy of your newsletter.

Exam Dates

For exam dates across North America and abroad, please go to:

<http://www.isa-arbor.com/certification/tests.aspx>

Verify a Certification

When searching for a tree care company, ask if the arborists on staff hold an ISA certification or a state-issued professional arborist license. ISA offers a range of certification credentials, each of which is intended to meet a specific type of tree care need. [Learn more about ISA Certification](#) to make an informed decision about who to hire for your tree care needs.

To be certified by ISA, individuals must pass a voluntary comprehensive exam. Certification must be maintained through continuing education, which means they should be up-to-date on the latest in arboricultural technology and are knowledgeable of acceptable practices. ISA Certified Arborists and Board Certified Master Arborist must also adhere to a strict Code of Ethics.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO VERIFY AN ISA CERTIFICATION?

If an arborist you have hired or are considering hiring tells you that they are ISA Certified, it is important to verify their certification. Taking this step will ensure that you are receiving the highest quality of service.

Use the [Verify a Certification](#) service to determine if they are actually ISA Certified.

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ISA International Society of Arboriculture



Register on or before May 31 to receive the early registration rate.

The deadline for preconference registration is July 10.

After July 10, you must register on-site, which begins Friday, August 2.

conferencereg@isa-arbor.com

FA X: +1-217-355-9516 EMAIL: conferencereg@isa-arbor.com Phone: +1-217-355-9516

Mail to: ISA Registration P.O. Box 3129 Champaign, IL 61826-3129

From <http://www.waldwissen.net/>

The first chainsaws were developed in the 1920's. The development of the motorised saw led to an increase in timber production comparable to that which occurred when the non motorised saw took the place of the axe.

The history of forest work runs parallel to that of the human race. For thousands of years the forest was linked to the development, problems and evolution of civilisation. In time the dark, threatening forest thicket became a useful timber supplier. The forest was tamed, so that today it is not only an important economic factor, but it also fulfils various functions such as protection or recreation.

For hundreds of years the lumberjack's job was one of the lowliest, at the bottom of the social ladder. This only changed with the introduction of the modern chainsaw. This improved the lumberjack's social prestige and self esteem. A disdained day labourer became a respected machine operator and specialist

From the axe to the saw

The axe has the oldest tradition of all wood cutting tools used by humans. Its use reaches so far back in human history that it's form in stone, copper, bronze and iron reflects the different forms of culture. It remained one of the most important and widely used tools for felling trees right into the 19th Century.

Around 5000 B.C. Germanic tribes invented the first saw. They nicked small teeth into half moon shaped flints. Whether these saws were used for working on wood is not known. After the discovery of copper this was used, in the form of bronze, to produce axes and saws (with axes not only could trees be felled, but also adversaries). Around 750 B.C. iron replaced bronze as a working material but saws remained out of bronze for many centuries. However, they were used less in the forests and more by artisans, doctors and surgeons.

There is no information on other uses of the saw up until the 8th Century A.C. From this time on they were used by artisans but not by lumberjacks. Up until the 16th Century there is no proof, that hand saws were used in forestry work. On the other hand, saw mills, which cut trunks into planks, had already been around for some time in the forest. Around 1500 Leonardo da Vinci also spent some time on saws. He sketched – as far as is known – the first saw teeth which worked both by pulling and pushing. Up until now the tools had worked either by pushing (Europe) or by pulling (Asia).



Around 1800 the first circular and band saws were produced in England. At this time there was still a division of work between the axe and the saw: the felling and debranching was carried out using an axe, and the cutting to length was done using a saw. This inferior role of the saw remained for a long time. To some extent the saw was unknown and



in certain places the felling of trees using a saw was forbidden. On the other hand in 1752 Empress Maria Theresa decreed that trees should no longer be felled "in the old way with the chopper, but with the saw near to the roots", so as, on the one hand to have less wastage of timber and on the other a better fertilisation (saw dust decomposes quicker than wood shavings). This decree like many others was ignored.

This was because kneeling down was against the body motoric of lumberjacks at that time. On top of this saws were about six times more expensive than axes. Lumberjacks could not afford them.



Employers then provided the saws, which meant that lumberjacks sank from being self-employed artisans to wage workers. Timber thieves however preferred the saw because in comparison to the axe it was a quieter tool to work with. This led to timber thefts using a saw being punished harder than those using an axe.

Although the saw was already known in antiquity (Egypt, Rome), it was only widely put into use in the forest in central Europe towards the middle of the 18th Century. The saw brought not only an increased

yield in timber but also many other advantages for forestry owners. However for the lumberjacks they brought mainly disadvantages. In the middle of the 19th Century there were also forward looking individuals who built mechanical saws, which could be taken into the forests (e.g. drag saws). Most of these inventions were however very heavy, unwieldy and never really progressed beyond the prototype stage. The same happened to machines which were powered by steam engines fuelled with the resulting wood waste.

The development of the motorized saw

It was not until the 1920's that someone invented a proper chainsaw. Three names should be mentioned: Wolf (USA), Westfelt (Sweden) and Stihl (Germany). The latter is the largest and oldest chain saw producer in the world. (founded 1926, annual turnover 2004, 1,6 Mia. Euro). In the beginning the idea was to make heavy forestry work lighter using a machine. This should also lead to an increase in productivity and therefore profit. The

main



Dolmar D80, year of manufacture 1938

phases in the development of the chainsaw were:

- 1926 Stihl developed the first electro-chainsaw
- 1927 Dolmar developed the first petrol chain saw (source: Dolmar)
- 1950 the first one-man chain saw
- 1964 antivibration system
- 1972 chain brake
- 1982 quickstop (automatic chain brake)
- 1989 Catalyser

1991 Automatic start

At the end of the 1920's the first petrol chainsaws were produced. In the beginning they were 2 men chainsaws. This was due to technical considerations and the similarity to traditional saws. Although the chainsaw made forestry work much easier it took decades for it to establish itself. The main reasons for this were the weight of the machines, their unwieldiness and susceptibility to breaking down, as well as the large amount of energy needed by two people. The first two-man chainsaw weighed over 60 Kilos, but progress was not to be stopped. The aim was to develop a lighter, more powerful saw which could be used by one person.

The first one-man chainsaw was produced in 1950 and it was still quite heavy. In 1959 they weighed about 12 Kg (today chainsaws weigh around 4-5 kg, heavy duty chainsaws between 7 and 9 kg) and soon people were raving: "the one-man chainsaws are taking over the forests and timber yards, will the singing of the saw be replaced by the rattling of chain-saws?" (Niggli).

At the end of the 50's there was a shortage of lumberjacks and the hope was that the chainsaw would make forestry work more attractive for young people. As with the change over from the axe to the saw, the introduction of the chainsaw also had its opponents some of whom only wanted to impose restrictions. For instance, in 1957, it was said that it was not worth while using chainsaws for lugging on pine wood and that a clean cut debranching could only be carried out using an axe. Another example were the sinking piecework rates which came about due to the increased efficiency of the chainsaw and which led to the lumberjacks returning to the use of the hand saw.



Dolmar DB35, year of manufacture 1948



Stihl BL, year of manufacture 1951

Working with the chainsaw

It stands to reason that working with a chainsaw is dangerous. There is approximately one accident per 1100m³ of worked wood. The most exposed parts of



Barkas SEL 100 year of manufacture 1962

Photos this page: Manfred Pfeifer,
www.motorsaegensammler.de

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

the body are the left leg and the left arm. The main cause of accidents is the “kickback” (a sudden rising of the saw when the nose and chain meet the wood at a critical angle) and stumbling. White finger syndrome can be caused by vibra-



**Solo 635,
year of
manufac-
ture 1965**

tions of the machine. This is a circulation problem in the hands.

A survey in 1981 showed that irreversible hearing damage is



**Stihl 042,
year of
manufac-
ture 1976**

relatively seldom. Due to the technology used it is however difficult to reduce the noise level. As for exhaust fumes, there are no known health problems, but little is known about the long term effects

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Translation: Dawn Meister, Stallikon

Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Courses

COURSE DESCRIPTION

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.

For more information and a list of prerequisites to take this course view the [Tree Risk Assessment Qualification Handbook](#).

CANADIAN LOCATIONS AND DATES

TRAQ is coming to Edmonton this summer and Winnipeg in the fall if there is enough interest. For more information, please contact the Prairie Chapter office at:

1-866-550-7464 or office@isaprairie.com

Please check back for dates and locations for the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. The schedule will be updated as more events become available.

Submitted by Jean-Mathieu Daoust

Tree Frog Tree Care Inc.

This article may seem a little dated to some of you however, due to my stubbornness and resistance to keep up with new technology, I failed to see the benefits of the latest and greatest gadgets on the market.

For years I refused to get a smartphone, this mainly because I was scared of breaking such an expensive device due to the nature of our work. Finally it hit me, I grew tired of pushing the #2 button three times to get a simple character such as (c) when text messaging details to my co-workers.

Sending and receiving pictures was a function that I was unable to do which at times prevented immediate help in situations where someone wants you to identify an issue with their tree or shrub. This simple function that eluded me for years prevented remote access improved response time as well as saving a trip with its associated time and fuel costs.

Another gadget that I have found to be quite useful in day to day operations is the GPS, whether it is for organizing a quote and consultation route with multiple destinations or for handing to crew passengers with poor map reading skills can be quite convenient. GPS devices improved my efficiency on quote days from an average of ten to twelve quotes per day to fifteen to twenty or a record of thirty two in a day due to the time saved and the ability to program the device to navigate multiple destinations per trip.

Some devices also have Bluetooth compatibility which enable the device to act as a hands free port for cell phones. As you know most municipalities and governments have toughened up laws for distracted driving which was long overdue. Either through a GPS or a separate device I would strongly recommend using this type of technology in order to keep focused on the road. Some hands free mobile phone devices have the capability of reading your incoming text messages as you are driving, such a thing is priceless when considering productivity and safety of yourself, crew and potential customers on the road.

Earlier in the spring I went to an industry advisory committee meeting at Olds College, I learned that as of September 2013 students will be obligated to use the apple ipad tablet as a learning tool throughout their studies at the college. I thought to myself thank god I'm done my studies because at the time I didn't even know how to use a smartphone let alone a tablet.

Soon after that meeting I purchased a Microsoft tablet because I felt it was now time to let go of my resistance to technology and keep up with the trends. If this is what students from Olds College as well as instructors are using as a learning and teaching tool, then perhaps I should reconsider my stance. The tablet has proven to be a worthwhile investment; I can carry my client database wherever I go. I can use it as a quick reference or to take and organize notes.

Having your office at your fingertips is a huge time saver and indispensable management tool that I was missing out on. One could also use smartphone to perform these however I am finding through experience it is nice to have a surface which is easier to work with as the screen is larger and easier to read, allowing more flexibility with navigation. My tablet is so convenient to use that this article was written while camping, waiting at the barbershop for a haircut and during commercials while winding down watching TV at the end of a long day.

Another benefit of the larger screen is using the tablet as a tool for taking and sharing pictures and also reviewing in detail images sent that could be missed on the small screen of a smart phone. If you have an Internet connection, the tablet is a great tool for estimating or consulting as you are able to easily obtain and send reports by email.

Finally another feature, which I really enjoy, is the calendar and note taking applications (apps) that help keep me organized. It was easy to use with limited experience. The best part of this technology is I am I am able to automatically sync my calendar whether it would be from my smart phone, tablet or desktop computer.

I regret waiting for such a long time to get on board with the newer advances in technology as I am only now starting to enjoy their benefits. Part of me still enjoys the old school method of using a pen and paper, hearing the first cracks when opening a brand new book or to simply making a phone call instead of communicating by text messaging or email. Often times, the tone in written messages such as email and text messages can be misinterpreted and are in my opinion less personable.

Although technology and innovation may be great there are a few obvious downfalls such as battery dependence, sensitivity to water and navigation systems insisting on having you drive through walls and rivers. Despite the downfalls I believe the advantages and improvements on efficiency outweigh the limitations.

Thank You Arboriculture Canada Training & Education Ltd.

Announcing the 2012 Arboriculture Canada Training & Education Ltd. "Spirit of the Competition" Prize Package for the ISA Prairie Chapter 2012 Tree Climbing Championship (TCC) event. This "Spirit of the Competition" prize kit is presented to the person who wins the vote of the TCC chairperson, judges and technicians for having the best sportsmanlike attitude and behavior throughout the duration of the competition!

Each prize package includes:

- STIHL Hard Hat System
- \$100 gift certificate from Vermeer
- 150 ft piece of Velocity from Samson
- Gift Certificate for one free Arboriculture Canada Training & Education Ltd. -2-Day Training Module
- \$100 gift certificate from Buckingham Manufacturing
- Marvin Pruner Head, Marvin Saw Head, Saw Blade and a Freddy t-shirt.
-

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Product Descriptions

STIHL Hard Hat System

STIHL has developed a comprehensive line of protective apparel for those who work with chain saws and power tools. Combined with the exemplary features found on all STIHL machines, STIHL's safety apparel provides the ultimate protection

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The total value of this Prize Kit is approximately \$1,000

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Arboriculture Canada delivers Utility Tree Trimmer and Worker Training in Alberta - March, 2013

This March saw the first *off campus* delivery of the Utility Tree Worker (UTW)/Utility Tree Trimmer (UTT) training program in Alberta. The Industrial Vegetation Management Association of Alberta (IVMAA) oversees the training program and certification of the provincially recognized certification. The UTW/UTT certification, is an Alberta provincially recognized certification that is mandatory for all persons who perform vegetation maintenance around energized power lines and ground work around energized power lines. It is also recognized by Saskatchewan and Manitoba through IVMA ManSask.

Before candidates can apply for this certification, they must take the UTW/UTT training program as this is a mandatory course required by all persons seeking to receive their UTW/UTT certification.

The IVMAA is the only recognized organization that can issue these provincially recognized certifications for successful UTW/UTT graduates. Successful candidates must have completed this training program and also accumulate 1200 hours working in proximity to energized electrical equipment, and these hours must be logged and verified in a log book by an already accredited UTW/UTT.

The difference between a UTW and a UTT is that a UTT has to log a minimum of 600 hours working in proximity to energized electrical equipment from an aerial position.

The training component has been and continues to be traditionally delivered by Olds College in Olds, AB.

Arboriculture Canada has been getting requests for many years from customers who would like to get the UTW/UTT training but are unable to send their people away for two weeks or who missed the window when the course was offered at the college and are unable to wait until the next offer.

Arboriculture Canada delivers training components in their regular courses offerings to customers across Canada that is also part of the



UTW training program and therefore has the resources to develop course content and materials for a Utility Tree Worker Training program. ArborCanada made a request through application to the IVMAA seeking recognized equivalence to the IVMAA UTW/UTT course.

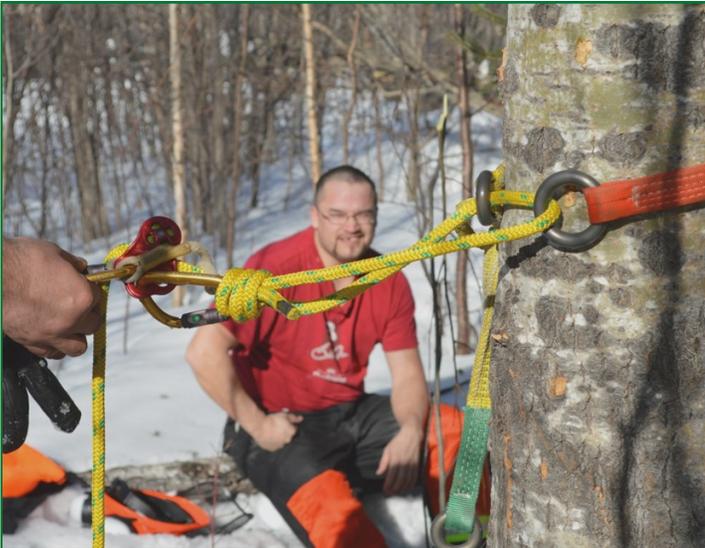
Through a process of communications and meetings, Arboriculture Canada's program was granted equivalency and a successful delivery of the program was completed in early March at an off campus location.

This program was the culmination of many years of hard work, meetings and passing stringent requirements and in the end it was the first time since the beginning of the IVMAA UTW/UTT certification program that it was delivered off campus and the first time a private training company has delivered the course.

Arboriculture Canada's course is stringent and broad in

(Continued on page 11)





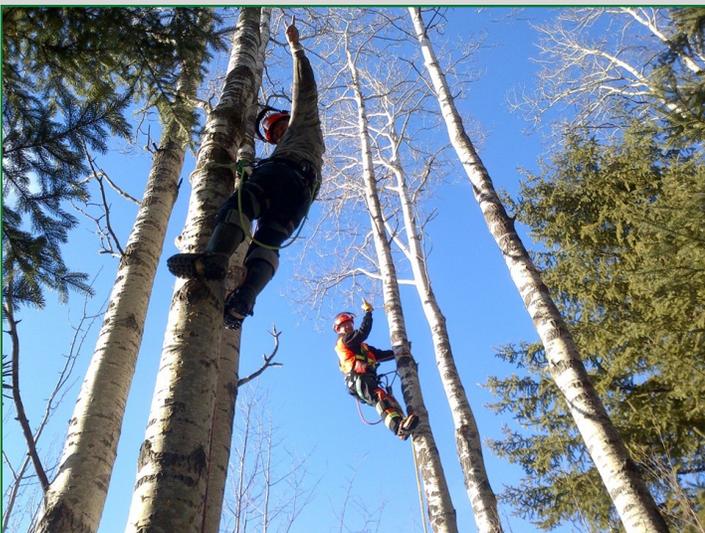
(Continued from page 10)

scope and combined with the electrical training it encompasses 13 days of training.

The group that received the training in March of 2013 was the East Prairie Metis Settlement. The Metis are first nation people who started families with the white settlers in the 1800's. There are over 500 thousand Metis in Canada today.

The training took place at their site and location, near High Prairie Alberta, where the Great Plains and the boreal forest converge - a land of lakes, rivers, aspen, spruce and pine and the theoretical in-class learning was complimented by tying knots by the fire, climbing, rigging and other practical hands on time in the field.

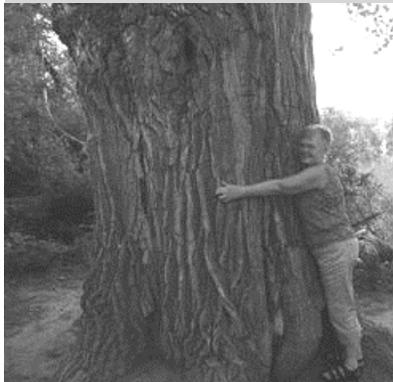
Congratulations to the successful graduates of the first off campus Utility Tree Worker and Utility Tree Trimmer training and qualification program.



Saskatchewan's Biggest Tree is near the Town of Blaine Lake

Saskatchewan's largest tree is named after Samuel J.

Popoff who leased the Crown land on which the tree is located.



A Plains Cottonwood Cross, with Black or Balsam Poplar, the tree stands nearly 21 meters (68 feet) high at the present time as the top was sheared off by lightning. The tree has a girth of about 5 meters

(over 16 feet) and a span reaching 32 meters (over 104 feet). Estimates place the age of the tree at over 160 years.

The Popoff tree is one of the few remaining Giant Cottonwoods, as most have fallen to the saw and the axe
Source: Sask Power Greenhouse Staff

Manitoba's Biggest Tree can be found near Emerson

The discovery was part of the Amazing Tree Quest that was initiated by Rivers West this past spring. The contest encouraged communities and residents along the Red River corridor to submit pictures of the largest trees in their community and area as part of an awareness campaign about the important role trees play in our community. Arseny, who is also the mayor of Emerson, says the largest tree was found north of Emerson near Fort Dufferin on private property.



"We think by now from the numbers, this is the biggest Cottonwood in Manitoba but there'll probably other entries from

other people that will likely go out and counter that so,

(Continued on page 18)

A city of trees planted by Edmontonians

Martin Luther said that, 'Even if I knew the world would go to pieces, I would still plant my apple tree.' I think this speaks to the great challenges faced by Urban Foresters trying to grow their tree canopy in the face of conflicting municipal priorities and mother nature's natural selection.

Ultimately, it's a numbers game. Of the trees we plant, what percentage actually makes it to maturity before a new city plan requires it to be moved, before a car runs it over on icy roads, before a water main bursts directly beneath it, or before a resident demands its removal due to some inconvenience? From that, subtract the number of trees that we can expect to lose through the nomadic travelings of any number of opportunistic pests and diseases - Dutch elm disease through elm bark beetles, emerald ash borer, bronze leaf disease, or our old friend cottony psyllid, just to name a few. Then, subtract the trees that just do not make it through the shock of transplanting due to handling, transport, after care, etc. What is left is our urban forest.

According to Edmonton's UFORE study (urban forest effects model - now iTree) in 2009, we have 13 million trees including the river valley, of which, the City of Edmonton maintains about 320,000 ornamental trees. Our average canopy coverage is 10% with a low of 5% in industrial areas and downtown. Through the Urban Forest Management Plan in 2012, Edmonton declared an ambitious goal to double our tree canopy to 20%.

There are two main ways that new trees come into the city inventory: subdivision development and landscape enhancements on infill projects. This usually amounts to approximately 16,000 trees per year. Forestry operations plant almost 2000 replacement trees annually. Using these numbers, we quickly realized there was no way that a) we could plant all of those trees as a municipality; b) planting only on public land would not meet those goals; and c) we could not be successful without going back to our roots and asking Edmontonians to help.

Edmontonians have always been great supporters of their urban forest. Original boulevard plantings were the result of citizen foresters who organized through the Edmonton Horticultural Society. Then president of the society, Gladys Reeves, started a movement by declaring that, 'to love our city, we need to make it lovely.' While these original Edmontonians understood the functional benefits of trees, ultimately their forest appreciation resonates with the Edmontonians of to-

day: trees make our city beautiful. According to a survey completed for the Urban Forest Management Plan, the top three reasons why Edmontonians appreciated trees were beautification, nature appreciation, and reduced air pollution. So was born the Root for Trees initiative.

Root for Trees, a council-supported initiative launched June 2013, is a call to action. Root for Trees has streamlined a series of programs and events to break down bureaucratic barriers giving community groups, individuals, and corporations the opportunity to 'love their city' by getting out there and planting trees. For the launch, Root for Trees established the Community Greening Team. The Greening Team includes 5 professionals who facilitate tree planting events for corporate teams and community groups citywide. In less than one month, almost 10,000 trees and shrubs have been planted..

Outside of facilitated group planting events, Root for Trees provides a variety of options for community members to engage in naturalizing their neighbourhoods including do-it-yourself tree planting events, a system to review proposals for requests to plant on public land, and a commemorative tree program. The Root for Trees Matching Grant is available for community groups and schools interested in submitting a proposal to green their community. Instead of receiving funds, groups are awarded trees and shrubs to complete their project. The Community Greening Team also works with the non-profit organization Evergreen to encourage development of natural outdoor learning spaces at Edmonton schools. More information on all programs offered can be found at www.rootfortrees.ca.

While this is a great start, it's just the beginning of Edmonton's community planted forest. Over the next ten years expect a greener, more biodiverse urban areas thanks to citizens, community groups, and corporations who are digging deep to show how they love their city.





Submitted by Matt Vinet

Photos this page by Lise Bettens. To see all photos go to:

<https://www.box.com/s/vl5waldr7717v0c9kp7c>

Greetings From Manitoba Just wrapped up the 12th Arbor Day "All Trees Tell a Story" at Assiniboine Park. Once again I think we can consider it a huge

success. After some threatening moments in the morning the weather decided to co-operate and we had a great day.

We had all the very popular events such as: Kids and Adults Tree Climbing, Zip Line, Craft tent, Storytelling and bucket truck rides.

Workshops on Tree Planting and Pruning were hosted as well. All very well received and attended by all ages.

A couple new additions were woodturning and carving displays, which turned out to be very popular, hope to have them back again next year.

Our little event has turned into a now very popular and well attended occasion.

In co-operation with Trees Winnipeg, Arbor Day is organized by a very dedicated group of mostly ISA Certified Arborists. A great way to promote our profession and our wonderful Winnipeg Trees.

We did a fantastic "Hello from the Prairie Chapter" Video to air at the ISA International Conference in Toronto this August. (Thanks to a VERY patient Carla Antonation for filming)

To view it please go to:

<https://www.box.com/s/Omgkzmc31xjvtyw6f5>

Hope to see many Winnipeg people there this year to cheer on our own Jesse Antonation who will be competing in his third world championship. Pretty confident that this will be Jesse's year! Jesse will be there along with Charlene Scott from Calgary. Charlene also recently competed in The North American Tree Climbing Championships (NATCC) <http://www.itcc-isa.com/events/regional/natcc/natcc.aspx> along with Ken Moore and Dave Lutes also from the Prairie Chapter.



Mark your calendars as well Winnipeg, for the annual **Prairie Chapter Conference and TCC in Edmonton October 5 –9**

We are hoping to host an **ISA TRAQ (Tree Assessment Qualification)** course in Winnipeg this fall. Class size is maximum of 20 or so. I am trying to gauge interest in this, so if you are, please contact me.

(Continued on page 14)



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(Continued from page 13)

If you are not familiar with the Course/qualification there is information on ISA's website at:

<http://www.isa-arbor.com/events/workshopsAndSymposia/TRAQevents.aspx>

We hope to have another day Of Service this year at Elmwood cemetery. If you would like to participate please contact me.

As always if you have any concerns relating The Prairie Chapter in Manitoba please contact me at:

mvinet@greendrop.com



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Email to the Editor. Edited version

The ornamental pruning niche that pertains to the maintenance of Japanese garden trees is known as Niwaki.

Some of the most important aspects of Niwaki are time, timing of maintenance and plant maturity.

For example, for 9 years I have been working in and on a public/private garden. I was asked to manage it and throughout that time, made cuts that would set up the long term aesthetics desired for the garden.

After about a 3 year wait letting the trees grow to the height and shape so that the management could be implemented, I viewed the garden, determined the timing was right, and booked my time to go in and prune...

When I arrived, the trees had been pruned.

The result of this pruning, alters the original intent of the garden drastically. To get the original intent back, some of the trees will have to be removed due to excessive pruning and pruning not consistent with the Niwaki technique

The investment of several years of waiting, numerous trips to the site to ensure that the plan would work, man hours, expenses and so on were all for not. Niwaki pruning requires time, enough time to let the plant grow to a maturity and form that allows for the gradual sculpting technique.

It seems that the pruner hired was not familiar with the intent or desired final outcome of the garden. The pruner did not recognize the techniques being used at this location. Had they recognized the technique, it is hoped that the ISA Code of Ethics would have come into play.

The ISA Code of Ethics indicates that when Certified Arborists are not qualified to perform a function, then they should make every attempt to find and refer the qualified professional to the customer.



A responsible agent for the property hired the CA to prune and assumed the technique and outcome would be consistent with the long term plan

for the garden.

Here the Certified Arborist sheared with hedge trimmers or a chainsaw (See picture) leaving very ragged ends on some of the trees.

When critiquing the work the following observations were made that were inconsistent with Niwaki:

- rough cuts... shearing
- reason to prune seems random—inconsistent,
- the aesthetics and needs of the technique are not met, meaning that the arborist was unable to recognize the pruning trend or unsure how to continue the trend
- misunderstanding the needs of the site and,
- establishing / maintaining a pruning regime consistent with the technique is not evident

The person who ordered the work felt all certified arborists are qualified the same and all CA's have the same pruning skills. If the garden owner chooses to replace these trees to go back to the original intent of the garden, the cost for removal and replacement will be significant and will require another waiting period to work these trees using Niwaki.



Firstly, if an arborist was familiar with the technique, but not qualified to perform the work, the arborist should turn down the work and assist the client in locating someone that was qualified to conduct it.

Secondly, education needs to play a part here so that more CA's learn how to read the tree, to be able to continue what the first arborist started and to recognize different pruning techniques, and thirdly, that the proper tools for the technique are used.

Niwaki is the Japanese word for "garden trees". Niwaki is also a descriptive word for highly 'sculpting trees'

Source: Wikipedia

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that's great. To find a tree that's 28 feet and some inches around is highly unusual for being on the prairies. I've shown this picture in Ontario and Iowa and when people look at it they go 'was this in B.C., or is this a sequoia', and I tell them it's a prairie Cottonwood, and they find that almost hard to believe."

The contest recognized a number of other winners including a Plains Cottonwood located on private property on the banks of the Roseau River in the RM of Franklin. The tree was tagged with the Widest Crown honours at 53.25 metres or 174 feet. The Most Notable Tree was a Bur Oak located at St. Malo. Arseny feels the Amazing Tree Quest helped create some awareness about the importance of trees in our lives.

"I think it's given a lot of people a new appreciation for what's out there and what we've taken for granted. Old residents will remember when some trees were planted and now they're bigger and older, and now we've got youth driving by and getting appreciation for how important trees are for the treatment of air and stabilization of riverbanks and everything else. I think a lot of people will be treating these trees a little more sig-

nificantly and probably planting more."

Source: Steinbach Online.com

We are happy to announce the successful completion of

Alberta: Well after searching for quite awhile, I couldn't find any information on Alberta's biggest tree so I settled for a petrified stump. Editor



Largest Petrified Stump Ever Retrieved in Alberta found on the shore of the Athabasca River Source: Royal Alberta Museum

(Continued on page 20)

The Green Industry Show & Conference

November 14 & 15 | 2013 | Edmonton EXPO Centre at Northlands | Edmonton | AB

Industry-leading Workshops for Tree Care Professionals

Thursday, November 14 (8:15 am—12:30 pm)

Urban Tree Problems

There are many causes for urban tree decline; insects, diseases and poor root development etc. This workshop brings together three experts who will examine some of these causes.



Dr. Ken Fry, Olds College, will examine insects and diseases and how to mitigate damage with conventional and bio-controls. Invasive plant species will also be reviewed.

Tyler Wist, University of Saskatoon, is leading a Western Canada study on ash trees and will review his research and the solutions to solving this species' problems.

Anita Schill, Olds College, will demonstrate how to perform a forensic investigation to determine tree decline.

Friday, November 15 (8:15 am—12:30 pm)

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In the 30 years since, ArborCare has grown from that single truck to a fleet of more than 100 vehicles and specialized equipment including five of the largest aerial trucks in western Canada. ArborCare is the largest Canadian-owned tree service company in the country and lead the arboriculture industry with 140+ full-time employees. With offices in Calgary, Edmonton and Vernon, ArborCare provides exceptional service across Alberta, BC and Saskatchewan.

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Codie Anderson, BCMA
General Manager of Operations
ISA Certified Master Arborist

Codie joined the ArborCare team in 1998. He holds a Board Certified Master Arborist designation. He is also a Tree Worker, Municipal and Utility Specialist, a PNW-ISA Certified Tree Risk Assessor and a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists.

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Rob Bobowski
Southern Alberta & BC Asset & Operations Manager

An ArborCare team member since 2001, Rob oversees the daily operations of equipment and personnel in several locations across western Canada. Rob is always looking for new and innovative ways to improve safety, productivity and customer relationships.

rob.bobowski@arborcare.com



Chris Gamache
Fleet Manager
Certified Small Engine Mechanic

Chris joined ArborCare in 2006. As Fleet Manager, he oversees the maintenance and repairs of hundreds of pieces of equipment – from chainsaws to aerial trucks. He is also the Carlton Tree Equipment representative for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Chris is always looking for new ways to improve safety and productivity within the fleet.

chris.gamache@arborcare.com



Arron Schemenauer, JLG CHT
Snow & Landscape Division Manager

When Arron joined ArborCare in 2009, he brought with him many years of landscape and turf maintenance experience. Arron earned his Journeyman Landscape Gardener at Olds College in 1998. He also holds a Certified Horticultural Technician Certificate.

arron.schemenauer@arborcare.com

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(Continued from page 18)

a project to collect and preserve a large petrified tree stump. This tree stump from the shore of the Athabasca River weighs in at 3265 kg (7200 lbs) and is 2 metres in diameter. Because of the size of the specimen and the remote location, this project required the expertise of a large group of people and was completed with assistance from the Royal Tyrrell Museum. More information on the tree stump and the project will be coming soon



Many thanks to the Royal Tyrrell Museum, Kehoe Marine Parts, Windsor Plywood (Edmonton-South), the Alberta Motor Association and many others who donated their time to assist with this project.

I'm not sure who's facebook page this is and I'm not sure who to credit. Very interesting. Thanks

From <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10151082052302815...>

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Prairie Provinces - Fall, 2013 Schedule

Hazard & Danger Tree Cutting & Falling Calgary Nov. 12 & 13

Tree Dynamics & Integrated Risk Assessment Calgary Nov. 14 & 15

Falling Large Diameter Trees & Backleaners Calgary - Nov. 18

NEW COURSE! For anyone who has taken our one day Chainsaw Safety & Cutting Techniques course, and wishes to learn how to fall larger trees and use mechanical advantage for falling backleaners.

Chainsaw Train the Trainer - Caroline, AB - Oct. 20 - 25

This Train the Trainer program is targeted for those wanting to become trainers in the safe use of chainsaws. This 5 day program is an intense period of training that focuses on leadership and training techniques and skills, with a specific skills focus on the Arboriculture Canada 1 day module - Chainsaw Safety & Cutting Techniques. (space limited)



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The following is an excerpt from Alberta's STOPDED
Submitted by:
Janet Feddes-Calpas -STOPDED Executive Director

DED is caused by a fungus that clogs the elm tree's water conducting system, causing the tree to die. The fungus is primarily spread from one elm tree to another by three species of beetles, the smaller European, the native and the banded elm bark beetle. The beetles are attracted to weak and dying trees, which serve as breeding sites for the beetles. Once the beetles have pupated and turned into adults they leave the brood gallery and fly to healthy elms to feed, thus transporting the fungus on their bodies from one tree to the next.

Monitoring for the beetles is done annually throughout the province by STOPDED. The smaller elm bark beetles have been found throughout the province in low numbers and now the banded elm bark beetle is found in larger numbers throughout the City of Medicine Hat. For this reason we must be even more vigilant.

Leaves on a DED-infected elm will wilt or droop, curl and become brown. This appears in mid June to mid-July. Leaves on trees infected later in the season usually turn yellow and drop prematurely. Leaf symptoms are accompanied by brown staining under the bark. All suspicious elms must be tested in a lab, a service STOPDED funds.

What can you do?

Be aware of the Alberta elm pruning ban between April 1 and September 30. The beetles are most active at this time and can be attracted to the scent of fresh tree cuts,

possibly infecting a healthy elm.

Keep your elm trees healthy, and vigorous.

Water elms well from April to mid August. To allow the tree to harden off for the winter, watering should be stopped mid August followed by a good soaking or two just prior to freeze-up.

Remove dead branches and trees between October 1 to March 31 only as these can provide beetle habitat.

Dispose of all elm wood immediately by burning, burying or chipping.

Report all suspect trees to the DED Hotline at 1-877-837-ELMS. A confirmed DED tree must be removed immediately to prevent further spread.

What can you do to help?

Do not transport or store elm firewood at any time! DED and the beetles are declared pests under the AB Agricultural Pests Act making it illegal to do so.

Do not transport elm firewood into Alberta! Firewood is confiscated at all the Alberta-Montana border crossings.

Do not prune elms between April 1 to September 30.

To report a DED suspect elm tree or for more information, call the STOPDED hotline at 1-877-837-ELMS or check out the web site at www.stoppeded.org.

Feel free to use this as a quick resource reference for your customers.

Please acknowledge author, edit for your province, check pruning ban dates, accepted disposal methods and contact info, prior to distribution of this information. Editor

ROOTS, SHOOTS AND SUCKERS

We never really grow up, we only learn how to act in public .

Nostalgia isn't what it used to be .

Where there's a will, I want to be in it

To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism . To steal from many is research

I thought I wanted a career . Turns out I just wanted paychecks .

A clear conscience is the sign of a poor memory

To be sure of hitting the target, shoot first and call whatever you hit the target

I'm supposed to respect my elders, but its getting harder and harder for me to find one now

A minor operation is one performed on somebody else

A smart man knows the rules , a wise man knows the exceptions

Good judgement comes from experience, and a lot of that comes from bad judgement

No man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today, that it is more than a man can bear.

Blessed is the person who is too busy to worry in the daytime and too sleepy to worry at night



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