



The Prairie Arborist

The Official Publication of the ISA Prairie Chapter Issue 2 2019



Jake and I getting a big old maple ready for wedding pics in Metinota SK.
Or was it boxelder, ash-leaved maple, Manitoba maple, maple ash or Acer negundo?



Mimi Cole President

Summer's here, school is done for another year, the days are at their longest, sun should be shining and with a little bit of rain, hopefully no major fires...all eyes on the weather, many areas on the prairies are dealing with extreme drought while others are wanting to turn off the taps. That's the Prairie Chapter.

The Chapter is in its busiest time now: TRAQ in Edmonton was full, with both recertifying and 1st time attendees. Our climbers, Jesse and Jordyn will be heading off to compete at the international(and we wish them the best of luck!!). The annual PCTCC is set to take place in Lethbridge in Aug., followed closely by a 1-day workshop on pests in Calgary. And before we know it, our annual conference is here, in High River....thank you, Mr. Keith Anderson, for getting the information out. So do mark your calendars!

At this time, it is my pleasure to welcome Bonnie Fermanuik back to the board, as Vice President. Her experience and enthusiasm is invaluable and we appreciate her willingness to serve yet another term.

In all that you do, be safe...you've got people who are looking forward to seeing that smile again! Thank you, as always, for being the hard working people you are. It's truly an honor to represent you.

M.J."Mimi" Cole,
I.S.A. Prairie chapter President

Meet your Board Members

Hello to all Prairie Chapter members!

My name is Troy Miller. I have been in the Arboricultural industry since 2013. I became an ISA Certified Arborist in 2014. I have worked for three tree care companies over the past 6 years and have learned much from my varied experiences within them. I am currently working with ArborCare Tree Service, based out of Calgary in the capacity of Estimating Supervisor.

I was elected to the ISA Prairie Chapter Board of Directors as the Director at Large for Alberta at the last general meeting held in October 2018. It has been an honour to represent the arborist community in Alberta and the Chapter as a whole. I enjoy giving back to the industry that has given me so much.

I look forward to the upcoming Chapter events that we will be holding this year so that I can get to know and learn from more of you. Please feel free to drop me a line with any thoughts or concerns you have so that I can bring them to the Board for consideration. The whole purpose of running for election was to represent the interests of my fellow arborists in the betterment of the industry. With your help and support I look forward to continuing to do so.

I wish all of you good health and success in 2019!

Troy Miller
Director at Large, Alberta



Troy Miller

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The Prairie Chapter Tree
Climbing Championship
will be August 23,24,25 in
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Urban Forestry, The Bigger Picture - Mike Rosen Tree Canada
Know your Enemy - Insects - Jacquie Randle - Randle Handles Horticulture
Tree Health - Fertility & Hydration - Bob Ermiter - Westcan Seeds
EAB update, Pest Mgmt - Sampling, Trapping, Injection - Ryan Longo, BioForest
Pesticide Re-evaluation for Urban Forestry - Andrea Sawatzky, Health Canada
Know your Enemy - Tree Diseases - Jacquie Randle - Randle Handles Horticulture

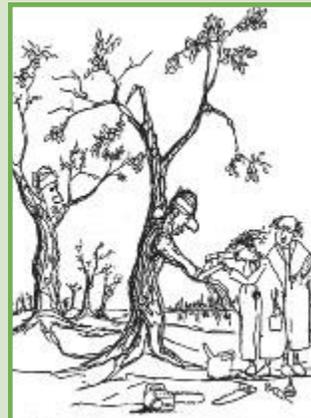
Who should attend: arborists, municipal tree care staff, park operators,
urban foresters, landscapers, nursery operators,
landscape architects, all tree care professionals

Cost: \$75 plus GST Pre registration required
Includes lunch and refreshment breaks

When: August 27 8:15am

Where: Ralph Klein Park—Environmental Education Centre
12350 14 St. S.E. Calgary

For more information call: ISA-Kith 966-550-7444
To register go to: www.wassup.com - Click on Workshops
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Save the Date

The Prairie Chapter Annual Conference

"URBANITIS"
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Will be in
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October 28, 29



Save the Date

The next written
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Thank you to the City of Calgary
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Save the Date

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next

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(TRAQ) Workshop and
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Or go to: www.isaprairie.com
click on: TRAQ 2019

Why not consider a position on the Prairie Chapter Board?

The Prairie Chapter is operated by a volunteer Board of Directors, many of whom have served for several years. To keep the Prairie Chapter viable, current and meaningful, new Board members from different sectors of the industry need to get involved.

The Board is made up of:

- President:** Mimi Cole
- Vice President:** Bonnie Fermanuik
- Secretary Treasurer:** Jean Mathieu Daoust
- Manitoba Director:** Matt Vinet
- Saskatchewan Director:** Derek Barr
- Alberta Director:** Toni Marie Newsham
- Alberta Director at Large:** Troy Miller

What's Involved?

The Board meets face to face twice per year. Once at the annual Chapter conference and once in January to establish goals and budgets for the year. Other than that, the Board meets by conference call once per month for an hour or less.

Will I have out of pocket expenses to participate on the Board?

No, all meeting expenses are reimbursed by the Chapter and, Board members attend the annual conference for half price.

Elections are held at the AGM with the annual conference.
Need more information? Contact Keith at the Prairie Chapter office 866-550-7464

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Gold Leaf Awards

Submitted by Don Hay

Well it's that time of the year where we would like to recognize good work. As the Awards Chair, my focus is on Arbor Day events and Landscape Beautification.

Please send any and all events that you are aware of so the Awards Committee can go through them all and get that recognition out to a worthy candidate.

If you have an idea for an award or someone you think needs to be recognized for doing good work, send that along and the committee will look at that too; no guarantees, but we will look into all submissions.

Remember, we're all in this together.

Send your nominations to:
office@isaprairie.com



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Submitted by Verna Mumby

They have trees there?

This is the most common response I get when I am asked by British Columbians where I'm from and I tell them Alberta. Hold your heads up proudly prairie arborists. You have the toughest job growing and maintaining trees in some of the most extreme and difficult climatic conditions in the country.

When I show students overhead pictures of major prairie centres, they are often surprised at the quality of canopy covers in prairie cities.

Municipalities in all three prairie provinces have been dedicated to maintaining their trees. I asked my 93 year old mother, raised in the

foothills of Alberta, why trees were planted, hand watered, cared for in every little village, town, farmyard and city of the prairies and she replied with a quick 'because it was the right thing to do, we wanted fruit and shade, protection from the wind, the piles of snow and especially; the communities wanted to look nice'.

Over the last ten years, I have been stopping in communities throughout BC and inspecting their trees. Sadly, I am witnessing a slow removal of the larger trees. The usual reasons given are infrastructure and risk.

As a consulting arborist, I find the reasoning does not hold much validity other than they do not want a liability. I recommend you read the article 'Cutting Urban Forest Budgets is Costing More than Money'; Arborist

News April 2019. It outlines the research on how regular maintenance of trees will prolong the life cycle of the tree and is the most cost efficient method. The five page article is full of information about the benefits of trees, the facts about replanting, the costs to society if we don't, the need to keep the urban forest budget on a steady course.

As an arborist, I always want to prune a tree rather than remove it. I want to come back and watch it grow and increase its benefits to the environment.

We tree professionals need to speak up for the larger trees, those that are providing most of the environmental benefits. People that do not understand how trees function often fear

(Continued on page 6)

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(Continued from page 5)
trees.

Decision makers, who do not know the benefits of the trees, disregard them as having no value, as one CAO told me. We arborists know the benefits of trees. We work with them and have learned about the benefits



in publications, and at conferences and workshops. Here's an example of one single benefit of

trees in the following photos.

Would you rather sit in 39.4 C temperature or go under a tree



where it is 31.5 C? Simple examples like this provide the means for people to

connect to the trees, to want to care for them.

To help educate others, post a picture of a tree you have pruned over the years. Measure a tree, calculate the value and post it. Surprise people by posting a picture of a tree growing in the most unlikely site. Share your passion and commitment to trees.

Arborists working on the prairies have much to be proud of!

Verna Mumby
PR-0113A and proud of it!



Community Tree Planting

Prairie Chapter member and avid tree care professional, Ted David of D&D Plant Hire, has been spearheading community tree planting initiatives, landscape beautification projects and naturalization projects



in and around his community for several years. Who knew? His community knows. Now we do too.

The following is a description of one of his latest projects.

On June 1st this year, the 1st Strathmore Scout Troop channelled their youthful energy and strong volunteer efforts into the annual work party at the Westmount School's naturalization area, located in the play ground at the school. The volunteer workforce also included

some student parent volunteers.

All helped to plant several large Lodgepole pines and hand dug trenches to place large logs in to terrace the sides of a sandy hill that is part of the park. Mulch was spread by hand, over the new work.

Equipment is used only to do the heaviest of lifting in an effort to reduce ground disturbance and minimize compaction.

This project has made use of our clean woodchip mulch as well as large wood, logs and stumps from our tree care business.

Many thanks go to the Scouts and volunteers. It was great working with you all to make this project happen.
Ted





Submitted by
Wilbert Ronald
Jeffries Nurseries

The buzz word in tree production and planting is the word "diversity" and it is impacting

everything we grow and plant as we all look for a wider range of tree species and improved cultivars to utilize.

We have all seen overuse of certain elms, ash, Shubert cherry and Columnar Swedish aspen.

We agree there is a need to widen our spectrum of trees but with it comes some concerns that we need to be up front about as we face the future.

Here are a few concerns we see in the big picture as we grow more types of trees in bigger numbers for city parks and boulevards and home landscapes.

Large fruit and fruit drop-growing more Ohio buckeye, black walnut and butternut leads to large fruit drop which homeowners generally do not want on lawns and garden. We are recommending these trees with care and for use in parks, wide boulevards and similar situations. Even the oaks can produce a lot of nuts but as a native tree we are used of these and have not seen the same level of concern.

The flowering crabapples are a concern with some of the older cultivars producing larger fruit. Fortunately we have non fruiting types such as 'Spring Snow' and tiny fruiting type such as 'Starlite' that retain their fruit and these have become more popular as small flowering trees. These crabapples and the newer purple leafed 'Gladiator' are known for good crown form and the 'Starlite' cultivar has excellent disease resistant foli-

age and all these cultivars are fire-blight resistant.

Transplant ease-some of the deep rooted trees such as the oaks and buckeyes are considered slower to grow and more difficult to transplant than elms and ash. Growers have to learn to root prune and undercut this product to develop a better root system. Most growers will use a larger root ball when spading and potting these trees and these procedures add to the production time and cost of producing a tree.

Higher moisture requirements-the lindens and silver maples, while growing in use, are recognized as moisture loving trees both in the nursery and planting location. Municipal tree planters and homeowners must be educated to provide this extra care in the landscape or they will be disappointed. With the lindens there can be concern for increased roadside salt damage.

Excessive seed production-some of the newer trees such as 'Hot Wings' Tatarian maple and even Amur maple can be heavy seed producers. While breeders are working on seedless trees they are not in production as yet. A secondary concern on these trees is developing a straight single trunk in species that are normally a clump form.

Marginal hardiness-as growers have been widening their tree choices, the natural reaction is to look south and try to grow more tender species and cultivars from a tender zone climate.

Maybe the growing belief in a climate change makes this approach appealing! We are seeing more sales of 'Autumn Blaze' Freeman maples and similar types and although there are some survivors in favourable sites, there have been heavy losses of young trees in nurseries.

I have touched on just a few of the issues as we diversify trees. We could also have concern over deer browsing, mice and rabbit damage and other factors some of which can be addressed with tree guards and fencing but which in general were less of a problem with elms and ash.

As a tree breeder we are working hard to develop Zone 2 and 3 hardiness in more tree species. We are well on the road to success with growing sales of northern Sugar maples, seedless Silver Cloud silver maple, Ming Amur cherry, Asiatic DED resistant elms, Amur cork tree, Freeman maple and other trees.

Diversification is essential but just remember that there are few trees that were as tough as an American elm or green ash. Be prepared to give the extra care that is needed to establish the diversified trees of the future.



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This story is from the internet. I know the bird doesn't live here but its very cool just the same

This article is by Mary Jo Dilonardo
June 29, 2019

Just in case you're not at a computer, you can read this here but the complete and original article can be found on the Mother Nature Network:

[https://https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals](https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals)

Potoos aren't the most beautiful birds. These nocturnal creatures have relatively nondescript ruffled brown feathers and rather big yellow eyes.

The common potoo is found in southern Central America and the lowlands of northern and central South



America, while the great potoo is found throughout Central and South America, according to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

They may not be known for their looks, but potoo birds are known for their sounds. The common potoo often makes a haunting song composed of whistled notes that drop down in scale. The great potoo's call is a deep guttural series of squawks. Peru-based Rainforest Expeditions says, "This haunting noise has frightened many a guest, and even given rise to folktales!"

But even more than what the potoo says is what the bird does when it's quiet. When the potoo is resting, it will often perch on a tree limb or fence post. With the combination of its distinctive plumage and its ability to stay absolutely still for long periods of time, the bird blends into its surroundings, becoming well camouflaged, says the American Bird Conservancy. This blending ability helps protect the potoo from predators. In addition, the birds have another cool trick. Their upper eyelids have several small slits. That way, even when their eyes are closed, they have several tiny holes



A great potoo rests on a branch, blending seamlessly into the tree. (Photo: Andrew M. Allport/Shutterstock)

that allow them to peek out and keep an eye on potential predators.



Source: Wikipedia

Source: Strange Travel

Mimicry: Here are a couple of our own mimics



The Prairie Chapter Tree Climbing Championship August 24 + 25 2019 Kinsmen Park Lethbridge Alta.



Saturday August 24 - Day One
Preliminary Events 9 am – 5 pm

Work climb: Contestants climb to five stations in a tree, performing a different task at each station.

Aerial rescue: Contestants reach and safely lower an injured climber (actually a life-sized mannequin)

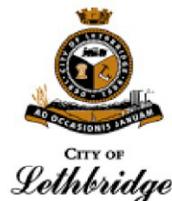
Throwline: Tests contestants' ability to accurately place lines 30 - 60 feet up in a tree.

Belayed speed climb: Contestants ascend a predetermined route from ground to about 60 feet.

Ascent Event: Measures climber's ability to perform a 50 foot + vertical ascent.

Sunday August 25 - Day Two
Masters Challenge 10:00 AM -2:30 PM

The Masters' Challenge is the championship round of the competition. The top men and top women finishers from the preliminary round advance to the Masters' Challenge to compete for the title.



Just in case you're not at a computer, you can read this here but the complete and original article can be found on the Mother Nature Network: <https://www.mnn.com/>

that deciduous and evergreen trees need for survival. The saltwater poisons the trees, eventually killing them and leaving a forest of skeletons behind.

Change finds they're more widespread along the Atlantic Coast of the U.S. than ever before. Over the past century, sea levels have risen 5 to 8 inches, but the rate at which they are

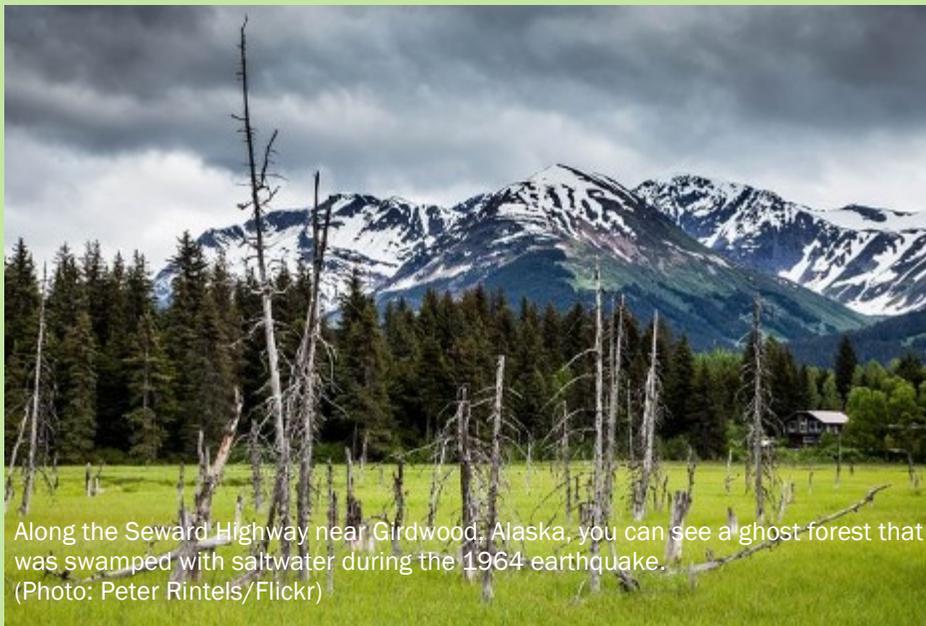
More ghost forests are rising up, and that's not good news

Plus, 5 places in the U.S. where you can visit a ghost forest.

By Angela Nelson

You probably have seen a ghost — a ghost forest, that is.

A ghost forest is found along coastlines and occurs when sea levels rise and flood healthy forests with saltwater. The sea water mixes with the freshwater



Along the Seward Highway near Girdwood, Alaska, you can see a ghost forest that was swamped with saltwater during the 1964 earthquake. (Photo: Peter Rintels/Flickr)

rising is increasing. By 2100, they're expected to rise anywhere from 1.3 to 3.9 feet, which means we'll see even more land submerged.

This effect is amplified along the East Coast because some of the land is sinking. As the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\) explains:](#)

Ghost forests are a haunting indicator of climate change, and a new study published in Nature Climate

Even though the ice retreated long ago, North America is still rising where the massive layers of ice



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- Technical Tree Falling & Cutting**
Calgary - Oct. 10 & 11
- Chainsaw Train the Trainer**
Caroline - Oct. 27 - Nov. 1
- Hazard & Danger Tree Cutting & Falling**
Calgary - Nov. 4 & 5
- Production Tree Removal & Rigging**
Calgary - Nov. 6 - 8

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pushed it down. The U.S. East Coast and Great Lakes regions — once on the bulging edges, or forebulge, of those ancient ice layers — are still slowly sinking from forebulge collapse.

"In rural, low-lying areas, there are so many dead trees and farmland that's either stressed or abandoned that the signs of sea level rise are obvious," Matthew Kirwan, a professor at William & Mary's Virginia Institute of Marine Science and author of the study, told Popular Science.

5 ghost forests in the U.S.

1. Neskowin Beach,

Oregon: During low tide at Neskowin Beach on Oregon's Tillamook Coast, a ghost forest emerges from the water. Hundreds of years

ago, a forest of cedar and sitka spruce trees filled this area. But around 1700, a massive 9.0-magnitude earthquake destroyed them. Strong storms in 1997 and 1998 further eroded the beach, un-



Neskowin Ghost Forest in Oregon is best viewed during low tide. (Photo: Michael Warwick/Shutterstock)

earthing about 100 stumps.

2. Copalis River, Washington:

That earthquake in 1700 hit in the Pacific Ocean and triggered floods in the Pacific Northwest. The land along the Copalis River in Washington, where a grove of red cedar and spruce trees stood, dropped about six feet. The forest was inundated with saltwater and killed, but some of the remains still stand today.

3. Girdwood,

Alaska: Pictured on page 10, is a ghost forest along Seward Highway near Girdwood, Alaska, that formed after a devastating earthquake in 1964. The ground in this area sank 5 to 9

feet, and at high tide, the entire town called Portage ended up below sea

(Continued on page 12)



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(Continued from page 11)

level. A few ghost forests were created, and if you visit, apparently you can still see portions of the buildings underwater.

4. Inks Lake State Park, Texas:

In the mid-1930s, the Inks Dam was built on the Colorado River to form Inks Lake. In the process, a forest was flooded and the bare trunks still can be seen in the lake today. Kayaking through it can give you a great up-close view of wildlife.

5. South Carolina's barrier islands:

They don't call it Boneyard Beach for nothing. It's a ghost forest located on Bulls Island, one of South Carolina's barrier islands. Rising sea levels and eroding shore lines formed the ghost forest on this and other barrier islands. Plus, the trees have been bleached by the sun, giving them a truly ghost-like appearance.

Right: When the Colorado River in Texas was dammed to form Inks Lake, a forest was immersed in water and killed, resulting in a ghost forest. (Photo: Wing-Chi Poon/Wikimedia Commons)

Below: Boneyard Beach on Bulls Island, South Carolina, is appropriately named. (Photo: Kirby Adams/Wikimedia Commons)



A ghost forest along the Copalis River in Washington state was formed after a massive earthquake in January 1700. (Photo: Dee Browning/Shutterstock)



What is Dendrochronology?

Dendrochronology is the dating and study of annual rings in trees. The word comes from these roots:
 ology = the study of
 chronos = time; more specifically, events and processes in the past
 dendros = using trees; more specifically, the growth rings of trees

Dendrochronologist

Is a scientist who uses tree rings to answer questions about the natural world and the place of humans in its functioning

What do Tree Rings Tell Us?

The practical applications of the study of tree rings are numerous. Dendrochronology is an interdisciplinary science, and its theory and techniques can be applied to many applications. See our subdisciplines for examples. These research interests have in common the following objectives:

- to put the present in proper historical context
- to better understand current environmental processes and conditions
- to improve understanding of possible future environmental issues

Why Not Just Count the Rings?

Ring-counting does not ensure the accurate dating of each individual ring. Numerous studies illustrate how ring-counting leads to incorrect conclusions drawn from inaccurate dating. Dendrochronologists demand the assignment of a single calendar year to a single ring. Various techniques are used to CROSSDATE wood samples to ensure accurate dating.

Dating Method: Crossdating by Skeleton Plotting

The SKELETON PLOT is one method of crossdating tree rings. We at the LTRR use this method most often.

To summarize: crossdating (dendrochronology's fundamental technique)

- matching ring-growth characteristics across many samples from a homogeneous area (area of similar environmental conditions)
- permits identification of EXACT year of formation for each ring
- 'skeleton plotting' is one method of crossdating

Skeleton plotting (one method of crossdating)

- the process of marking a tree's ring width variation on graph paper strips (the 'skeleton plot')
- similar patterns of variation in individual plots (representing individual trees) are matched among trees

Basics of Ring Formation

Understanding these concepts will help you succeed at this website's skeleton plotting and crossdating exercises. This page does not attempt to cover the details of wood formation that make tree rings possible, but rather provides an overview of common wood characteristics and anomalies that you will

need to identify when you are crossdating.

Conifer Tree Ring**Earlywood**

- appears light in color
- cells have thin walls, large diameter

Latewood

- appears dark in color
- cells have thick walls, small diameter

Angiosperm Tree Ring**Earlywood**

- cells have large diameter vessels

Latewood

- cells: small diameter vessels

Ring Width Variation

This picture of a conifer wood sample shows . The rings display much variation:

- 1) variation in total ring width: a light and a dark band
- 2) variation in latewood width: just the dark bands
- 3) variation in latewood density: darkness of dark band

Variation in these rings is due to variation in environmental conditions when they were formed. Thus, studying this variation leads to improved understanding of past environmental conditions and is the basis for many research applications of dendrochronology.

A key distinction of dendrochronology is that all trees rings being analyzed are dated to their correct year of formation. At first glance, it appears easy to date tree rings by just counting them, but reality is often more complicated than that.

Locally Absent Rings

Top part of photo1 has 3 full rings.

Lower part of this photo has 4 full rings.

The wedge that is the 4th ring is "locally absent" from part of this tree.

This sample is dateable, but NOT by mere ring counting.

False Bands/Rings

This sample (photo 2) has 2 full rings; the right-most ring has a false band.

The false band appears to go through a resin duct. False bands are differentiated from true rings by their cellular structure.

This sample is dateable, but NOT by mere ring counting.

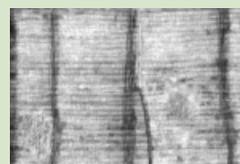


Photo 1

Photo 2



Full Ring

False Band

From the U of Arizona Tree Ring Laboratory

ISA Updated Best Management Practices – Pruning Available Now

Published on Friday, June 21, 2019

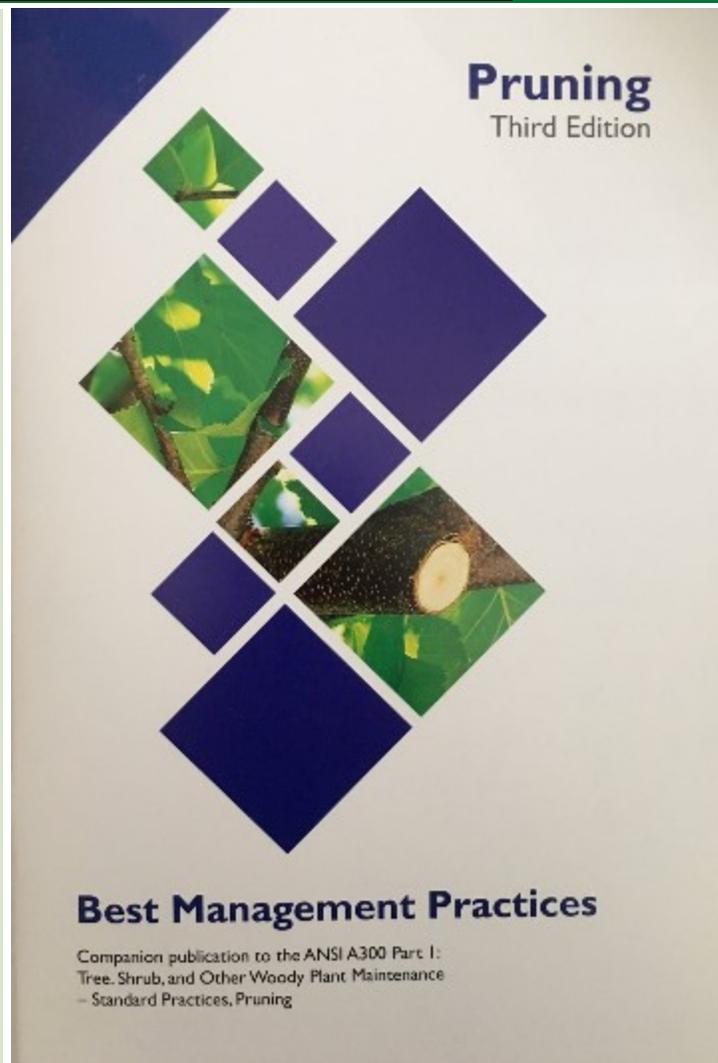
We're excited to announce that ISA's Best Management Practices: Pruning has been released and is available for purchase online. This new, modernized edition includes updated illustrations in full color, with adjustments to the text that reflect ANSI A300* standardizations. (*ANSI A300 is the tree care industry standard of care in the USA.)

ISA has developed a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the purpose of interpreting tree care standards and providing guidelines of practice for arborists, tree workers, and the people who employ their services.

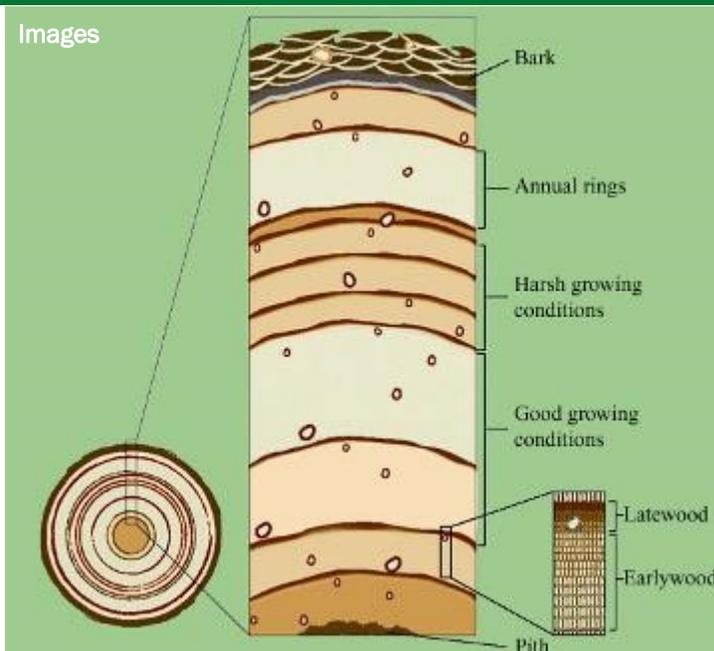
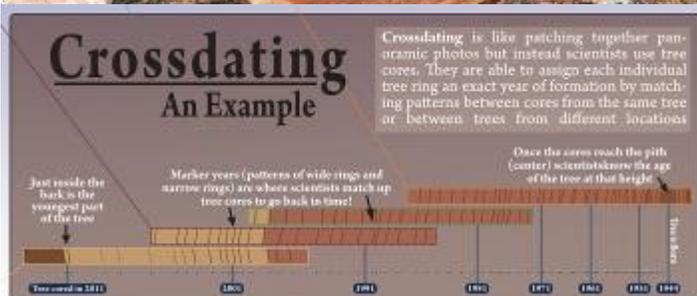
This updated BMP, ©2019, provides reasons why pruning should be undertaken, explains pruning types, provides background on pruning cuts, reviews sample pruning specifications, and comments on the timing and necessity of these operations.

Topics include:

- Pruning Systems
- Pruning Objectives
- Pruning Cuts
- Pruning Practices
- Poor Pruning Practices
- Pruning Conifers, Palms, and Bamboo
- Pruning Specifications
- Glossary



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June	May 31
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December	November 30

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**STIHL MS 261 C-M &
NEW MS 462 C-M**

QUALITY AT WORK



The dependable **MS 261 C-M** and the **NEW MS 462 C-M** chain saws are perfect for arborists and forestry workers. These chain saws demonstrate an impressive array of power, that assists when harvesting wood. Both are equipped with STIHL's impressive M-Tronic™ electronic engine management system, regulating the ignition timing and the fuel supply. This system ensures optimal engine performance, constant maximum speed and excellent acceleration. Thanks to M-Tronic's ability to electronically distinguish between a cold or warm start, there is now only one start position on the Master Control Lever™, ensuring that fuel flows in the exact amount required. When you turn off the machine, the Master Control Lever™ automatically jumps back into the operating position thanks to the momentary stop button function. This results in a particularly simple start after a short break from work. They also provide a minimum of 50% fewer exhaust emissions and 20% lower fuel consumption than a standard two-stroke engine.

- Long-life air filtration system with air routing and HD2 filter element
- Professional anti-vibration system allows the user to maintain control and work longer
- Smooth, even starting with the STIHL ElastoStart™ handle and decompression valve
- Side-mounted chain tensioning reduces the need for contact with the sharp saw chain
- Tool-less fuel and oil cap eliminates the need for tools when refueling

Additional features of the MS 462 C-M

- Infinite regulation of the oil flow with the Ematic™ S oil pump
- Optional STIHL ROLLOMATIC® ES lightweight guide bar, more compact chain sprocket cover and crankcase, and weight-optimized flywheel
- Better ergonomics – Bumper spike to grip the timber better, improved chain sprocket cover with integrated bumper strips and cutting sight to assist with felling and limbing



MS 261 C-M
Displacement 50.2 cc
Power Output 3.0 kW
Weight* 4.9 kg/10.8 lb



NEW MS 462 C-M
Displacement 72.2 cc
Power Output 4.4 kW
Weight* 6.0 kg/13.2 lb



*Dry, without guide bar and chain.

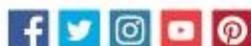
QUALITY AT WORK FOR OVER 90 YEARS.

For over 90 years, STIHL has been a world market leader and innovator in outdoor power equipment. German engineered products featuring the latest pioneering technologies make STIHL the preferred choice for professionals, consistently providing uncompromising quality. STIHL products are only available at independent STIHL Dealers who provide personal advice and expert service. Thank you for the continuous support and for making STIHL the brand you trust.

* #1 Selling Brand in Canada™ is based on an independent market share analysis of gasoline-powered handheld outdoor power equipment from 2018. Source: TraQline Canada.

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