

The Prairie Arborist

The Official Publication of the ISA Prairie Chapter Issue 1 2023



FROM THE PRESIDENT



And once again, we're into the new year and approaching Spring quickly. I came across this poem and it reminded me of the Elm pruning taking place right now and why we work so hard during these winter months.

Foni Newsham President ELMS C.K. Williams (1936-2015)

All morning the tree men have been taking down the stricken elms skirting the broad sidewalks. The pitiless electric chain saws whine tirelessly up and down their piercing, operatic scales and the diesel choppers in the street shredding the debris chug feverishly, incessantly, packing truckload after truckload with the feathery, homogenized, inert remains of heartwood, twig and leaf and soon the block is stripped, it is as though illusions of reality were stripped: the rows of naked facing buildings stare and think, their divagations more urgent than they were. "The winds of time," they think, the mystery charged with fearful clarity: "The winds of time " All afternoon, on to the unhealing evening, minds racing, "Insolent, unconscionable, the winds of time ... "

And so to tie this into my life right now, December 26, we welcomed our little girl, Elowyn Jean, into our family. *Elowyn* is derived from the Cornish word *elowen* which



means 'elm tree.' So yes, Elms hold a special place in my life and remind me of the effort in which we put into protecting our stands of Elms in the Prairies. So for the betterment of trees and the men and women whom

protect them...

TRAQ is full in Edmonton, and it filled fast! And although the one-day renewal still had some seats available, it was our biggest registration ever. If you can't get to the in-person event and want to take it online, those are available in different Chapters as well.

Speaking of exams, there is a **Certification Exam** booked for **May 6** at Olds College. If you prefer paperbased exams, this is the time to write! The board is in the process of finalizing where the **Annual Prairie Chapter Conference** will take place, but it will be central Alberta on October 23 & 24. Two points to remember with this: (1) there are some board positions opening this fall; Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, Director for Saskatchewan, and Director for Alberta, and (2) we're already looking at recruiting volunteers for the conference, we'll send out a call shortly. If either of these opportunities interest you, please contact me. I'd love to talk to you about getting involved with the chapter.

The chapter is still planning a couple webinars to tide us over during the year until the conference. Keep an eye out for Keith's emails about when those will take place.

The **Prairie Chapter Women in the Trees** climbing workshop is moving ahead fervently. The planning taking place is being represented by volunteer women in all three prairie provinces. That being said, they are still looking for someone to sit on the committee to represent Manitoba. This event connects women from all facets of arboriculture, from new climbers to seasoned climbers, company owners, instructors, urban foresters, climbing competition competitors and former competition champions! This event, taking place this summer, fills up fast!

The Prairie Chapter has a busy year ahead, with lots of opportunities for CEUs and education. I look forward to reconnecting with you all after this cold winter season!

The Sponsors of the 2023 Prairie Chapter Tree Climbing Championship





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Wassup? News You Can Use





Prairie Chapter Women in the Trees (PCWT)

The PCWT Committee is planning to hold the 2nd ever PCWT Workshop at Olds College July 7-9 2023.

For details and to register go to:

www.isaprairie.com/prairie-chapter-womenin-the-treespcwt-2023



Save the Date

The 2023 Prairie Chapter Tree Climbing Competition is planned for

August 25, 26, 27 in Winnipeg, MB.

www.isaprairie.com



Certification Exam

There is a paper based exam for Certified Arborist, Utility Specialist, Municipal Specialist and Certified Treeworker (written) planned to take place on May 6 2023 at Olds College.

Exam information will is posted here:

https://wwv.isa-arbor.com/certification/ becomeCertified/examDatesAndLocations? mode=exams

Apply for eligibility here: https://www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/Apply-Now/Apply-for-Eligibility

Enroll to write the exam here: https://www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/Apply-Now/Enroll-to-Take-Exam



Save the Date

The Prairie Chapter 2023 Conference and Tradeshow will be in Olds, Alberta at the Pomeroy Hotel

October 23 & 24 2023

Don't miss the next Prairie Chapter Conference and Tradeshow

Up to 12 CEU's will be available www.isaprairie.com



ASCA's Tree and Plant Appraisal Qualification (TPAQ)

This course is being revised and is expected to be available in 2023. There are no workshops at this time.



The next Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) & Requalification

will be in Saskatoon SK.

August 8 (ReQual) August 9,10,11 (Full)

Registration opens soon for these workshops.

Did you know that you can renew your TRAQ qualification on line with any Chapter that is hosting an on line renewal?

> For more information please call the Prairie Chapter office at 866-550-7464

AWARDS 2023

Submitted by Peter LaRue

The International Society of Arboriculture and the Prairie Chapter tries to recognize outstanding achievements in the arboriculture profession, as well as the efforts by individuals to make an impact on the urban environment.

International Society of Arboriculture

True Professionals of Arboriculture Recognition Program The True Professionals of Arboriculture program recognizes members and certified professionals who are role models to their peers and positively represent the profession to the public.

Prairie Chapter

Gold Leaf Awards – Outstanding Arbor Day Activities This award program recognizes individuals, organizations, and communities for outstanding Arbor Day programs that promote trees, tree care and tree planting. Recipients of this award are chosen by the Prairie Chapter Awards Committee.

Outstanding Landscape Beautification Activities

This award program recognizes individuals, organizations, and communities for outstanding Landscape Beautification programs or community landscape beautification projects that have a significant impact on communities or regions. Recipients of this award are chosen by the Prairie Chapter Awards Committee.

Outstanding Contribution to the Board Board Member

In recognition of a Board member's sustained outstanding efforts or contribution to the advancement of the ISA Prairie Chapter and its goals, events or special projects. Nominees must be serving on the Board currently or newly retired from the Board

Student Recognition Award

In recognition of sustained outstanding efforts or contribution to the advancement of the guiding principles of the ISA Prairie Chapter. Nominees must be a student enrolled in an arboriculture/horticulture program or newly graduated

Lifetime Achievement Award

In recognition of sustained outstanding efforts or contribution to the advancement of the ISA Prairie Chapter and the Arboriculture Industry on the prairies. Nominees must be retiring from active employment to qualify for this award.

If you would like to nominate anyone for any of these awards please contact:

Peter LaRue 780-603-5317 or peter@laruetree.com



The staff at the ISA are excited to launch the sign up for *Climbers' Edge* - a complimentary monthly e-newsletter for the climbing community.

Please feel free to share the sign up link with your fellow climbers. Our first issue will launch at the end of February.

This newsletter will include: featured climbers, the latest in gear and safety, and a list of all tree climbing championships.

Here is link for sign up: https://mailchi.mp/1b77fb9fcab7/climbers-edge



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LALLELMAND PLANT CARE

How Trees Survive Winter





January 11, 2023

TreeCanada

We all appreciate the shade trees give us in the summer and their beautiful leaves in the fall, but what about during the winter season? What are trees doing when it's cold and they are covered in a blanket of snow?

When the days start getting shorter and the nights a little cooler, trees start a very important change. For a brief moment we get to observe their <u>beautiful transition as the leaves change</u> from hues of green to deep oranges, reds, and yellows, before they fall, leaving the tree barren for the winter months.

Why do trees lose their leaves in the fall?

One of the reasons deciduous trees lose their leaves in the fall is to protect them from the weight of snow and ice. If hardwood trees like, oaks or maples, kept their leaves all year long, there would be increased surface area available to accumulate snow and ice buildup during the winter. This added accumulation of snow and ice could burden the trees with the extra weight and cause



their branches, and even their trunks in some cases, to break.

However, coniferous trees, like spruce and pine, don't drop their needles in the fall. Their thin needles offer significantly less surface area for snow and ice to rest on, preventing them from having to withstand the weight of a significant snow cover.

Another physical difference that impacts a trees likelihood to hold the weight of snow is their shape. While deciduous trees have the bulk of their canopy at the top, coniferous trees are the opposite. Their cone shape prevents large quantities of snow from collecting on the branches. Instead, the small amount of snow that a coniferous tree does collect will act as a blanket and protect the needles from harmful rays of sun, while offering shelter to small animals like birds.

Acclimation

Beyond leaf loss in the fall, trees will also undergo an internal transformation to survive the freezing temperatures experienced during the winter. Trees that spend part of the year in sub-zero temperatures go through a two-stage process called acclimation.

The first stage happens in late summer, when the days get shorter and thus a tree's exposure to light decreases. During this stage, light-sensitive photopigments respond by sending out signals to initiate dormancy.

The second stage gets activated by cold weather, typically temperatures of 10°C or less. During this stage, saturated fatty acids found in the cell membranes get replaced with unsaturated fatty acids. These unsaturated fatty acids have a lower freezing temperature than their

saturated counterparts, helping the tree to continue the acclimation

tinue the acclimation process as the temperatures drop.

Cold Hardiness

Once the acclimation process is complete, the tree is ready to initiate cold hardiness. Cold hardiness is a plant's ability to survive through sub-zero temperatures. While there are many different transitions happening in-

side the tree in sub-zero temperatures, the main goal is to protect the tree from internal freezing. Freezing can cause the water in the tree to expand, cause damage to its cells and result in the death of the tree. In an effort to avoid this, trees pull out water from inside their cells and store it in the apoplastic pathways between them. Although this water will still be prone to freezing, it will not cause harm to the tree.

Some northern species, like the black spruce and trembling aspen use this amazing adaptation process to survive temperatures as low as -80°C!

Resources

Runtz, Michael. "Beating the Odds." *Natural History*, Kendall Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, IA, 2012, pp. 201–214.

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Site Assessment for Choosing Tree Species



Planting site considerations for tree selection and survival. By Toso Bozic

Prior to tree selection and planting, a careful site assessment should be conducted. A

site assessment is a thorough and detailed evaluation of site conditions to understand limitations or opportunities for tree and shrub survival, growth, and vigour.

Each site is different and, understanding and assessing • the site is vital. When assessing, it is important to look at soil properties, water and available nutrients, as well as space, light, temperature, and wind information all of which will affect the tree's ability to thrive. The assessment can be divided into soil, climate and space conditions for choosing tree/shrub species.

Soil conditions

Understanding soil conditions is one of the most important considerations prior to choosing tree species for planting.

A tree is supported both structurally and nutritionally by • its roots in the soil. Any soil limitations will directly or indirectly affect tree survival, growth and vigour, as well as future health problems. The following assessment should be considered during soil condition assessment:

- Type of soil (eg. Luvisol, Chernozem, Regosol, etc) can be obtained from various sources including Alberta Soil Information Viewer. Understanding your soil types and their limitations will greatly influence what tree species you may choose. For example, there are very few trees that will grow, thrive or survive in soils with high sodium levels or in organic soils.
- Soil texture is defined by the soil's relative amounts of sand and clay. Soil type influences moisture holding capacity, drainage rate, and nutrient availability. Several tree species (e.g., Poplars, willow, elm, etc.) can survive and thrive in clay soils which retain moisture and nutrients but are prone to compaction. On other hand, some tree species (pine, Siberian larch, etc.) prefer drier, sandy soils that drain well and resist compaction, but have reduced water and nutrient holding capacity; nutrient poor and moisture deficient.
- Soil pH and plant nutrients are important determinants of a site's suitability for tree growth. Most of trees prefer pH between 5.5-7.0 but several tree species can tolerate more acidic or more alkaline soils. Soil testing can evaluate soil fertility, pH, and



Site Assessment for Choosing Tree Species

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organic matter and is highly recommended before tree selection and planting.

• Soil compaction is the squeezing together of soil particles, reducing the space available for air and water. Compaction is a long term underlying problem for tree health. In compacted soils, water infiltration is slow and root penetration is difficult. Trees growing in compacted soils are less vigorous, making the tree susceptible to secondary pests like insects, diseases, and overall cause of poor tree health. Soils with very high clay content are easily compacted compared to coarse textured and sandy soils. In extreme compacted conditions, roots are forced to the surface.

• **Soil drainage** is the soil's ability to intercept and remove surface or groundwater. Water moves through soil at various rates depending on climate, topography, soil texture, and structure.

A good way to determine your site's drainage is to observe the site, after a rain OR dig up a hole to perform your own drainage test.

- After rain, is the water draining or is it standing on the surface?
- After rain dig a hole into the soil: is it wet or dry after rain? OR
- Dig hole 30cm deep and fill it up with water and observe for next 12 hours to see how rapid the water drains.

Fast draining soil drains more than 15 cm in an hour; moderate drains 2-15 cm per hour.

• **Soil volume** is the measure of soil available for root growth. In urban areas with paved roads, and even some reclamation areas, the soil volume is inadequate for rooting space and will limit water and oxygen availability, nutrient uptake, and the soil microorganisms necessary for successful tree growth. In areas where soil volume is limited, the selection of smaller tree species is a worthwhile consideration.

• Other soil observations such as weed growth, surface erosion, and construction history can be indicators of

(Continued on page 8)



Site Assessment for Choosing Tree Species

(Continued from page 7) the planting site.

Climatic conditions

A good understanding climatic conditions is equally important prior to choosing trees for planting. Climatic limitations will impact overall tree selection. The following assessment should be considered during climatic conditions assessment:

• **Canadian Plant Hardiness Zone Map** provides insights what can grow in your area and it combines information about a variety of climatic conditions across the entire country. Alberta's plant hardiness zones range from 1a in the north to 5a in the south. Local microclimate knowledge is also valuable and, obtaining local information from local gardeners, landowners and professionals important.

• Wind direction, speed and frequency can greatly impact tree selection. Strong winds (warm Chinook and cold jet streams) impose several stresses on trees that can cause stunted growth, shorter branches, smaller leaves, leaning and uprooted trees. Sites exposed to constant wind are usually drier and may need supplemental watering to prevent trees from drying out as quickly. Alberta Agriculture and Forestry – " Current and Historical Alberta Weather Station Data Viewer" provides information on prevailing winds. Wind tunnels are very common in urban areas but also in river valleys, improperly designed shelterbelts and along rural roads.

• Frost can be very destructive to trees. Early frost is especially destructive for tender seedlings that are too fragile to survive sudden dips in temperature. Fruit trees are extremely vulnerable to frost damage and require extra attention prior to planting. Local low areas are where cooler air collects and lowering the air temperature is best for frost to occur. These frost pockets are usually found at the bottom of the slopes or land depression



(bowl) are often found. Several trees are susceptible to Frost and Thaw damages.

• **Snow** is excellent insulator for trees and roots. Lack of snow makes trees more vulnerable from cold wind and sub-zero temperatures. Excessive amount of snow may physically damage trees, create local flooding during the springtime and cause winter burn in coniferous trees.

• Sunlight level is important as some trees prefer full sunlight's (e.g. pine) while others prefer partly shade or full shade (e.g. white spruce) for their growth. Sunlight levels can be blocked by surrounding trees or buildings in urban areas.

• Water is crucial for tree growth. Having sufficient water quantity and of good quality, for irrigation purposes, during the drought or stress time is important. In an area where a deep aquafer and soil contain significant amount of sodium, testing for levels of sodium in the water prior to using it for irrigation is advised.

Site conditions

Site conditions may determine what tree species you are able to plant however, local microsite evaluation is (Continued on page 9)

The elm pruning ban in all three prairie provinces begins April 1



- Under the Alberta Agricultural Pests Act (APA) "Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation (PNCR)" the Dutch Elm Disease (DED) pathogens, smaller European elm bark beetle, and the native elm bark beetle are named declared pests.
- DED prevention/control measures for Alberta are enforceable under the APA and are found on the STOPDED website.
- Elm trees from a DED infected province cannot be shipped into Alberta.

STOPDED

Elm Pruning Ban is April 1 -September 30 annually



Society to Prevent Dutch Elm Disease www.stopded.org 1-877-837-ELMS (3567) Issue 1 2023

Site Assessment for Choosing Tree Species

(Continued from page 8)

Can be evaluated and planting choices could be expanded

• Elevation is variable in Alberta, ranging from just below 700 meters near the Saskatchewan border to 1100 meters in parts of Calgary and rising further west. This elevation difference impacts how some trees grow, as higher elevations are colder and could be limiting the growth of many trees, especially hardwood species.

• **Slope** is one of the factors for determining vegetation. The vegetation on opposing slopes is vastly different. South-facing slopes are warmer and dryer than northfacing slopes. South-facing slopes dominated by sun loving species such as pines, larch, birch, poplars, aspen and many others. The north-facing slopes are colder, moist, and have less sunlight and heat. White spruce, and balsam fir are tree species growing more on north-facing slopes.

• **Space** (above and below ground) limitations may include above ground powerlines, buildings, roads and other manmade structures. Below ground limitations such as underground utilities, and available soil vol-

umes are important consider.

Choosing tree and shrub species for your land can be very challenging but also very rewarding endeavor.

Proper and careful assessment of your soil, climate and site conditions, will greatly help you with tree and shrub selection and will help to ensure the health and vigour of your plant choices..

For more information: **Toso Bozic P.Ag** ISA Certified Arborist CERT ID: PR 5356A Phone (780) 712-3699 bozict@telus.net www.yardwhispers.ca or www.attsgroup.ca

CONUR

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The Ancient Forest Alliance



Ancient Forest Alliance From https://ancientforestalliance.org/

The Ancient Forest Alliance (AFA) is a registered non-profit organization working to protect BC's endangered old-growth forests and

to ensure a sustainable, value-added, second-growth forest industry. Founded by Ken Wu and TJ Watt in February 2010, the organization has quickly grown into British Columbia's main organization working toward province-wide legislation to end the logging of endangered old-growth forests.

Mission

The AFA is calling on the BC government to:

- Implement a science-based plan to protect the endangered old-growth forests in the province.
- Ensure the sustainable logging of second-growth forests, which now constitute the majority of forest lands in southern BC.
- Support First Nations land use planning and sustainable economic development and diversification in lieu of old-growth logging.
- End the export of BC raw logs to foreign mills in order to ensure a guaranteed log supply for BC mills and value-added processing facilities.
- Implement incentives for the retooling and development of BC mills and value-added facilities to handle second-growth logs.

History

The Ancient Forest Alliance has garnered attention for its campaigns in the provincial, national, and international news media. Tens of thousands of British Columbians have been mobilized to speak up to elected decision-makers, and have built broad-based support for ancient forest protection among First Nations bands, forestry workers, unions, tourism and green businesses, key politicians, the Port Renfrew Chamber of Commerce, and other diverse partners.

The AFA's work with non-traditional allies, including the business community, has revolutionized the ancient forest movement in BC. This major expansion of voices for saving ancient forests has been fundamentally driven by the AFA's work to diversify and expand the old-growth forest movement beyond its environmentalist base. In particular, it has been the work done with the Port Renfrew Chamber of Commerce to successfully protect the Avatar Grove in 2012, subsequently building a boardwalk there and promoting a major eco-tourism economy based on big trees and old-growth forests.

The AFA has played a vital role throughout its existence in helping to bring ancient forests onto the political agenda. This includes successfully engaging the Green Party of BC to support the end of logging endangered old-growth forests, and bearing down significant pressure on both the BC Liberal and NDP governments on their forest policies, helping to ensure forest protection while halting some of their most destructive proposals. Some of these areas where logging has been halted are in high conservation ancient forests such as Castle Grove of the Upper Walbran Valley, Horne Mountain by Cathedral Grove, Jurassic Grove, and Lower Edinburgh Mountain or "Eden Grove" all across southern Vancouver Island.

Most importantly, the AFA has been working to engage and support First Nations communities regarding their concerns with unsustainable forestry activities in their unceded territories and is currently working on developing sustainable economic development support for these communities as an alternative to old-growth logging.

Myths and Facts

Myth #1 Old Growth Logging is a thing of the past. Reality:

Tens of thousands of hectares of ancient forests are logged each year in BC, resulting in a huge climate and environmental footprint. In the past 150 years on BC's southern coast – Vancouver Island and the southwest mainland – 75% of the original, productive old-growth forests have already been logged, including over 90% of the valley bottoms where the largest trees grow.

Myth #2 Ancient Forests in B.C. are not endangered Reality:

In order to placate public fears about the loss of endangered old-growth forests, the BC government's PR-spin typically over-inflates the amount of remaining old-growth forests by including hundreds of thousands of hectares of marginal, low productivity forests growing in bogs and at high elevations with smaller, stunted trees, and lumps them in with the productive old-growth forests. These are where the large trees grow and where most logging takes place. It's like including your Monopoly money in with your real money, and then claiming to be a millionaire, so why curtail spending? 3.3 million hectares of productive oldgrowth forests once stood on the southern coast. Today, only 860,000 hectares remain and only 260,000 hectares are protected in parks and Old-Growth Management Areas.

Myth #3: Old Growth Logging isn't a problem as long as the trees are replanted.

Reality

Replanting does not adequately replicate an old-growth forest ecosystem. Second-growth or replanted forests lack many of the important features of old-growth forests. The trees are all the same age, so there are few gaps in the canopy to let light through and allow a rich understory to

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Mark Ardis

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(Continued from page 10)

grow. In old-growth forests, the multi-layered canopy of differently-aged trees allow sunlight through, creating a rich, luxuriant understory that provides food and habitat for many species. It would take a long time—at least 200 years—for replanted stands to regain important old-growth characteristics. However, since the rotations are about 55 years on Crown lands on BC's coast and as low as 30 years on private lands, these second-growth stands will never regain these characteristics. Many species, such as the marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl can only survive in old-growth forests, and these species are being driven to extinction due to logging in their critical habitat.

Myth #4 We need healthy, fast-growing young trees that quickly sequester carbon.

Reality

There is a massive net release of carbon from logging and replacing our old-growth forests with second-growth tree plantations. Old-growth forests on BC's coast store about two-to-three-times the amount of carbon per hectare as the ensuing second-growth tree plantations they are being replaced with. Logging them releases vast amounts of carbon that would take 200 years to re-sequester, and only if forests were allowed to grow that long. Under BC's current system of logging, second-growth trees are logged between 50 – 80 years on the coast. Contrary to the timber industry's PR-spin, old-growth forests continue to sequester sig-

nificant amounts of carbon even as they age.

BC's official greenhouse gas emissions in 2013 were 63 megatons of carbon dioxide, whereas destructive logging practices were responsible for the average release of 49.5 megatons of carbon dioxide annually over a 10 year period. From 2003-2012, forests in BC went from a carbon sink – where they absorbed carbon – to a carbon source. Carbon emissions due to Forestry practices are not counted towards the official greenhouse gas emissions reported provincially. Only a fraction, as low as 15% of the carbon from logging old-growth forests ends up in solid wood products. Unfortunately, the vast majority of it ends up in the atmosphere within a few years.

Myth# 5 Old Growth logging is necessary to sustain the forest industry

Reality

The vast majority of forested lands in southern BC are now second-growth, including about 80% of the productive forest lands on BC's southern coast. A full transition into logging only second-growth forests is inevitable when the last of the unprotected old-growth forests are logged out. For the sake of future generations, we need to make the transition into a second-growth, value-added forest industry BEFORE we eliminate the remaining unprotected oldgrowth forests. By logging second-growth stands at a slow-*(Continued on page 13)*









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The Ancient Forest Alliance

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er, more sustainable rate of cut, and manufacturing more wood products here in BC – rather than increasing the export of raw logs to foreign mills – we can protect old-growth forests, and sustain and create forestry jobs at the same time.

Myth #6 Job losses in forestry are largely due to areas being set aside for conservation

Reality

BC's forest industry was historically built on logging the biggest and best old-growth stands in the valley bottoms and lower slopes. Over time, the remaining trees have become smaller in size, lower in value and more expensive to reach on steep slopes at high elevations, far away in valley headwaters. Today on Vancouver Island, over 90% of the productive, valley-bottom old-growth forests that historically built the forest industry have now been logged. This has resulted in diminishing returns for the forest industry as expenses have gone up and revenues have declined. Oldgrowth-dependent sawmills everywhere have shuttered and thousands of forestry jobs have been lost. In the mid 1990's, almost 100,000 people were directly employed in BC's forest industry; today, about 60,000 remain. The forest industry has boxed themselves into a corner through their own unsustainable history of overcutting the biggest and best old-growth stands and saying it's conservationists

fault. They think in order to survive, they must log the last unprotected lowland ancient forests.

Around the world – whether one looks at fishing down the food chain or old-growth logging – this pattern of highgrade resource depletion, of taking too much, too fast, has resulted in the collapse of both ecosystems and of resource-dependent communities. Not only do we lose the biodiversity – and water quality in this case – we lose the jobs.

The decline in forestry employment has particularly been exacerbated when the BC Liberal government largely deregulated the forest industry, removing the local milling requirement in 2003. Had it remained, it would have mandated logging companies convert their old-growth mills to handle the maturing second-growth stands. Instead, as the original mills shut down, there has been a mass exodus of raw, unprocessed logs leaving the province for foreign mills, facilitated by the BC Liberals, who marketed these last old-growth stands to buyers in China.

To find out more about this organization go to : www.ancientforestalliance.org Phone: (250) 896-4007 Address:205-620 View Street Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J6

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I have created a wonderful lifestyle. I work very hard as an 'arborist' eight months of the year and enjoy traveling around the world the other four months. We are very lucky. I am not a big company, I usually employ three or four people to work with me, some of whom have been with me for many years. The rewards of our hard work are shared with my employees, as I never aimed to get rich off the backs of others. We work hard five days a week, but only about 140 days per year, as there is more to life than money. I could have grown the size of my business, but with annual sales of \$450,000, I make a comfortable living after all the bills are paid.

I have all the most up-to-date equipment in our industry, totaling \$600,000 in assets. Everything that is needed to operate a safe and efficient tree service is here and included. My company is very well known in the area and we always have more work then we can take on, with almost no advertising. There is definitely room for expansion if you want to work year round.

I'll be 63 years old this year and tree work is a young man's game. It is time to retire and let a young hardworking person take over. 'A good life' is what I'm selling, all the equipment, trucks, trailers, tractors and tools, my business name, contacts, website and a business reputation of integrity. This includes the acreage and our home with all its furnishings. We just take some personal items and start enjoying retirement.

\$1,450,000 and you can have 'my good life' P.S. I am keeping the wife.

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