Volume 33 Issue 1
Winter 2017

Illinois Trees

The Quarterly Publication of the Illinois Arborist Association

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

Overall, the 2016 growing season was relatively quiet with no widespread forest and shade tree health issues, with the exception of common foliar diseases. However, several new pests and diseases continue to be apparent and in some cases increasing including honeylocust decline, magnolia and lecanium scales, bur oak blight (BOB), and Nectria canker.

Honeylocust decline. Reports continue regarding widespread dieback and decline of mature honeylocust trees in parkways and landscapes. Field inspections have not provided conclusive causes, but common suspects include Nectria and Thyronectria cankers, drought, excessive summer rainfall, heavy infestations of honeylocust plant bug (HLPB) feeding damage, honeylocust borer, and lecanium scale.

With the exception of drought and/or record summer rainfall, all of the aforementioned pests and diseases are usually considered to be secondary agents. The recent 2012 drought, de-icing salts from the 2013 and 2014 snowy winters, above normal precipitation in 2015 and 2016, and common urban issues have probably pre-disposed these trees to the aforementioned diseases and insects pests (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Honeylocust tree showing signs of thinning and decline

Nectria and Thyronectria cankers (1). These cankers are common on many species of shadetrees including birch, elm, linden, maple, and honeylocust. Thyronectria canker is more common on maple and oak. They usually enter through pruning wounds, storm and/or mechanical damage to the trunk and major limbs. Once established, the canker fungi begin killing healthy vascular tissue. Infected trees attempt to heal over the cankered area and the battle begins. After several seasons, cankers take on the appearance of a target due to the concentric layers of callous tissue the tree puts down to thwart spread of the canker, resulting in a target canker. The cankers never heal and usually the tree succumbs. The fungal spores are sticky and can be spread by pruning tools and raindrop splash.

Figure 4: Nectria canker

There is no cure for cankers, so prevention is key. Removing dead and dying trees helps reduce the spore inoculum load. Make sure to sanitize pruning tools after each cut, and keep trees healthy by reducing stressful agents (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 5 Nectria canker fruiting bodie

(continued on page 4)

Table of Contents

IAA Board of Directors

Illinois Arborist Associaton Mission Statement

"Foster interest, establish standards, exchange professional ideas and pursue scientific research in Arboriculture"

President's Message

Jim Semelka

Dear Illinois Arborist Association Members,

As the IAA moves into 2017, your elected and appointed Board Members as well as professional Staff are working hard to fulfill the goals and objectives established with you for the coming year. Concerning our efforts to strengthen relationships with partner agencies, the IAA now has a seat on the Chicago Region Tree Initiative (CRTI) Executive Advisory Council, continues to participate at the Board level with the Illinois Forestry Development Council (IFDC), and has contacted the Executive Board of the Illinois Landscape Contractors Association (ILCA) in an effort to work more closely on legislative an industry-wide issues. We are moving forward with planning the IAA Summer Conference in southern Illinois this May, and are working with the Illinois Forestry Association (IFA) to make this an excellent opportunity to bring Forestry students, tree care professionals, educators, vendors and service providers together, advancing arboriculture and tree stewardship of all types across the entire State.

At the IAA Strategic Planning meeting in December, discussions centered around program priorities and funding allocations to accomplish the IAA objectives of education, training, research support, urban wood utilization, and legislative monitoring. Funding levels for all of these programs have been proposed, and the full budget is available for review on the IAA website. Final approval will take place at our regular Board Meeting on February 21st. Most of these initiatives are directly supported by you, the Membership. I encourage everyone to familiarize yourselves with, and monitor, the programs you sustain with your Membership Dues, training and education fees, and your additional contributions. With your continued support, we are looking forward to a productive and successful 2017.

Thank you,
Jim Semelka

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 1)

Lecanium scale. Another sap-feeding insect that was heavier this year than normal is Lecanium scale. This scale complex is common on many woody landscape plants. Scales feed on the sap of the host plant, but are rarely lethal. Heavy scale populations can weaken a plant to the point where it is vulnerable to more lethal pathogens (cankers) and borers. Lecanium scales have one generation per year with fertilized overwintering females maturing in spring and laying eggs. Eggs hatch late May to early June and crawlers are present the first half of June. Crawlers are the 1st immature life stage and this is the only stage that is mobile. After they molt, they become sessile and secrete a waxy covering. Males and females mate in late summer and the females overwinter. Soft scales produce large amounts of honeydew which is very sticky and rich in sugars. Heavy deposits of honeydew on leaves and other surfaces can lead to growth of sooty mold, a black fungus that feeds on the honeydew. Sooty mold interferes with photosynthesis and is unsightly on ornamental plants. Chemical management of lecanium is usually not warranted as outbreaks are rather short lived due to the presence of predators and parasitoids. Chemical management may be warranted on newly planted plants and plants that are already under stress (Figures 6 and 7). (continued on page 5)

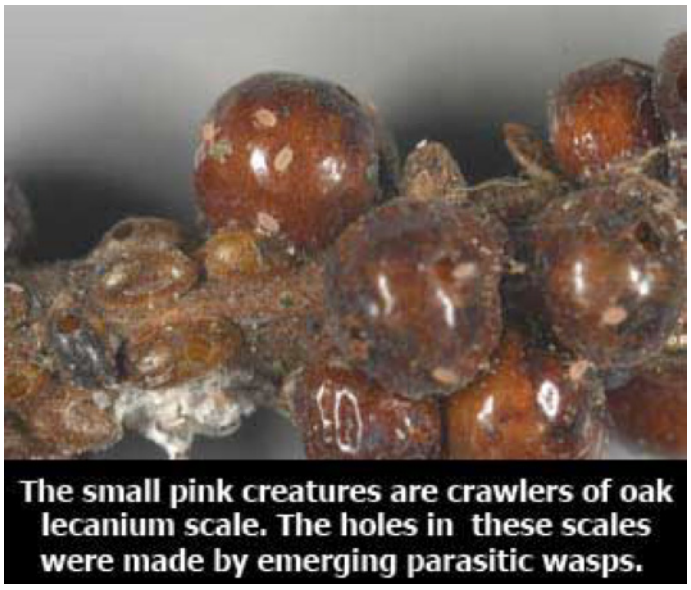

Figure 6 Lecanium scale adults and crawlers

Figure 7 Lecanium scale on Turkish hazelnut

Advanced Training Coming Soon!

Call the IAA Office for details.

Contact April, Jeannie or Monica at 877-617-8887

Classes fill fast, so sign up today!

(continued on page 5)

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 4)

Magnolia Scale: Magnolia scale, common in northern and central Illinois, is a native scale and one of the largest North American scales (can grow to the size of your thumb). It attacks star magnolia (Magnolia stellata), cucumbertree magnolia (M. acuminate), saucer magnolia (M. soulangiana), and lily magnolia (M. quinquepeta). In contrast to other soft scales, bright red crawlers are not active until late summer (September-October). The scale overwinters as an immature female. Like other soft scales, magnolia scale produces large quantities of honeydew and can blacken the leaves of magnolia plants. It is very host specific, attacking only magnolias. Chemical management of magnolia scale may be warranted with heavy populations. Keeping plants healthy will give them a fighting chance against the scale (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 8: Adult magnolia scales

Figure 9: Magnolia scale crawlers

(continued on page 6)

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 5)

Japanese beetle: Japanese beetle was evident throughout the state, but defoliation was scattered with heavy leaf-feeding (greater than 50% of tree crown) mostly in rural areas and farmstead landscapes in central and western Illinois. Basswood or linden (Tilia spp.) was the host of choice for 2016 compared to crabapple (Malus spp.) in 2015.

Viburnum beetle: Viburnum leaf beetle continues to cause feeding injury in Cook and the surrounding collar counties in Northeast Illinois. The viburnum leaf beetle (VLB) was initially found in 2009 in an urban Cook county landscape. The VLB feeds on a variety of commonly planted viburnums.

Anthracnose and scab diseases: The spring and summer of 2016 were very wet with record-setting rainfall, breaking a 101 year record, for July and August accompanied by high humidity. This combination of precipitation and humidity provided an ideal environment for foliar fungal leaf diseases such as apple scab and anthracnose. Apple scab was found on common apple and crabapple with dark to olive green blotches on the leaves. Heavy scab levels can cause premature leaf drop by mid-summer, as seen in 2016. This year was a bit different because most crabapples did not re-foliate because of the continued high humidity and precipitation throughout July and August, which resulted in high inoculum levels (ie. spores) well into early fall. Isolated years of heavy apple scab are usually not detrimental to trees, but repeated multi-year defoliations can predispose plants to invasion by borers (i.e. flat-headed apple tree borer) and cankers. Fungal foliar sprays can be applied, but requires a very regimented schedule.

Another group of diseases, anthracnose, was very common this year and not just on sycamores. Anthracnose is a general term for many foliar diseases attacking a wide range of hosts including, but not limited to, sycamore, maple oak, ash, and dogwood. Anthracnose is a foliar disease, infecting the foliage and causing black necrotic areas. Most anthracnose fungal species are host specific. Weather conditions promoting anthracnose are 50-55oF temperatures along with high humidity, and rainfall. The fungus may also infect twigs. There are also differences in susceptibility within hosts. For example, white oaks are more susceptible to oak anthracnose compared to red oaks. In the case of sycamore anthracnose, the fungus also infects the twigs resulting in stem cankers. Spores produced from fruiting bodies associated with twig cankers have a short trip from the twig to the new foliage making leaf infection much more severe. In addition, twig infection may result in witch's brooms with short internodes and a "bushy" growth habit. The witch's brooms are easy to see during the winter months.

Several tree diseases and abiotic factors may resemble anthracnose. Early in the growing season, late spring freezes and frosts may kill new growth. All the new leaves will be affected and the entire leaf will probably be brown and may be killed. In addition, frost damage will extend across a wide variety of species and be very apparent in low lying areas with cold air drainage. New growth will look normal. Most foliar fungal leaf diseases, including anthracnose, are not lethal to trees. However, repeated defoliation events like in 2016 can lead to tree stress and predisposition to secondary lethal agents.

Oak wilt on the other hand is lethal to oaks, and trees must be treated to insure survival. Anthracnose may be confused with oak wilt later in the season. Be sure to properly diagnosis the problem before employing management options. Listed below are some general diagnostic tips for comparing oak anthracnose and oak wilt (Figures 10-14). The only way to be absolutely sure is to send in samples to a plant clinic to confirm which fungus is involved. Keep in mind, a tree could have both oak wilt and anthracnose at the same time.

(continued on page 8)


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As the only national trade organization dedicated to tree care businesses, becoming a member of TCIA is the best investment you can make.
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Photo: Brian Bixler. Arborist: J. David Driver (the X man).
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HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 6)

- Oak Wilt Symptoms and Signs
- Red oaks are very susceptible, but all oaks can be killed
- Spreads through root grafts and bark beetles
- Caused by vascular wilt fungus and produces fungal mats under bark
- Red oaks can die within one year while white oaks may take years
- Leaves turn brown from tip and outer leaf edges
- Premature leaf drop and defoliation occur

Figure 10: Oak Wilt vs. Anthracnose

- Oak Anthracnose Symptoms and Signs
- Fungus infects twigs, buds, and leaves and distorts and kills leaves
- Considered a minor stress and trees usually recover
- Most severe on white oaks, red oaks are mildly affected
- Fungus is most prevalent during cool, wet springs and summers
- Leaves have irregular, water-soaked blotches that start along veins
- Leaves become distorted, cupped, and drop from tree

Figure 11: Oak anthracnose signs and symptoms

Figure 12: Leaf necrosis caused by sycamore anthracnose

Figure 13: Stem canker associated with sycamore anthracnose

Figure 14: Witch's brooming sycamore twigs

(continued on page 9

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 8)

Management Options for Oak Wilt

- Early diagnosis required and prevention is best
- Do not prune oaks from April to June
- Break root grafts between healthy and diseased trees
- Injections of fungicides may be effective for white oaks with <30% crown dieback
- Prune out infected branches
- Sanitation: Split and dry oak firewood and chip and burn small branches

Management Options for Oak Anthracnose

- Fungicide injection treatments every 2 to 3 years, may be effective, if warranted
- Foliar fungicide foliar sprays every two weeks, may be effective, if warranted
- Use host plant resistance by planting 'Ovation' and 'Exclamation' London plane trees which are less susceptible to sycamore anthracnose (Figures 15-16)
- Reduce other stresses

Figure 15: Ovation' London Plant Tree (Platanus acerifolia 'Morton Euclid')

Figure 16: Ovation' London Plant Tree (Platanus acerifolia 'Morton Euclid')

(continued on page 13)

Calendar of Events

April 1 & 15, 2017
Advanced Training - Species Requirements class in Arlington Heights.

April 4, 2017
Certification Workshops and Exam at the Klehm Arboretum in Rockford.

April 5 & 6, 2017
Municipal Specialist Classes and Exam at the Ecology Center in Evanston.

April 6 & 13, 2017
Advanced Training - Planting Methods class in Arlington Heights.

April 20, 2017
NEMF Meeting

May 6 & 13, 2017
Advanced Training - Tree Diseases

Tree Risk Management Workshop

Natural Path Urban Forestry Consultants
in cooperation with the **Illinois Arborist Association, presents**

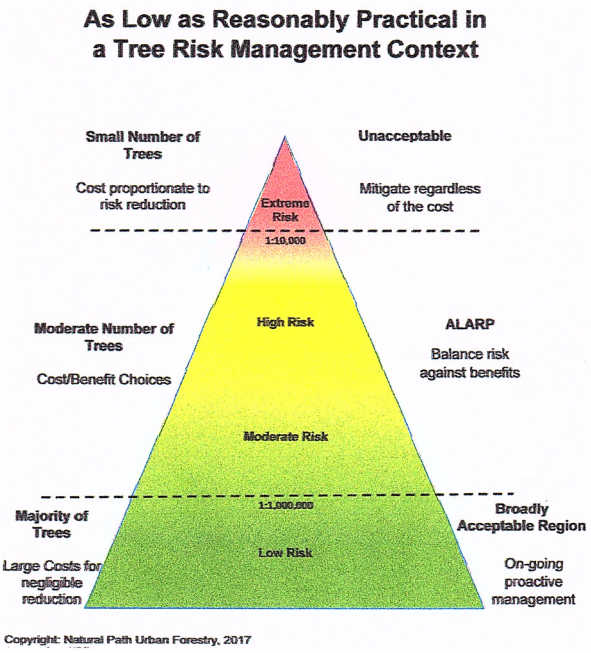
Tree Risk Management Workshop

Hyatt Hotel – Lisle, Illinois
April 4th, 2017

This intensive one-day workshop will provide a comprehensive insight for arborists, consultants, park managers and city staff to the poorly understood topic of tree risk management.

Topics will include:

- The risk management framework, As Low as Reasonably Practical (ALARP) and its application in managing trees.
- The distinction between tree risk assessments and tree risk management and the unique role each play in tree risk policies.
- Logical fallacies that often misrepresent tree risk in litigation.
- A template for developing tree risk management plans for parks, cities and tree care companies.



Seating is limited for this important policy-changing course. 6.75 ISA CEU credits have been assigned.

For more inquiries, details and registration information:

http://naturalpathforestry/events

Natural Path Urban Forestry PO Box 163, South Royalton, VT 05068 773.699.7284

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 9)

Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD of Black Walnut

To date, neither the walnut twig beetle (WTB) or the TCD fungus has been detected in eastern black walnut trees in Illinois. As in previous years, four (4) unit Lindgren funnel traps (LFT's) were deployed throughout the state in state parks, natural and conservation areas, forests, and county forest preserves (Figure 17).

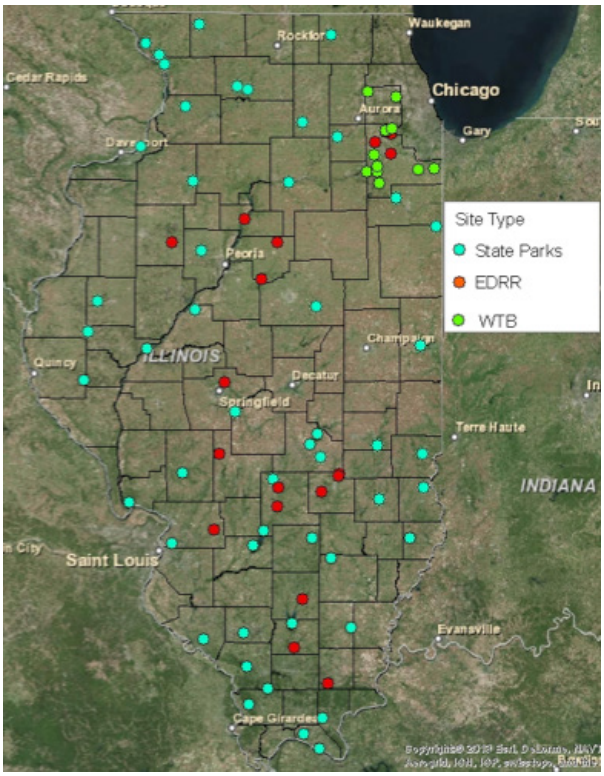


Figure 17: Distribution of WTB four unit LFT's for 2016

Ambrosia Beetles and Bark Weevils and Their Role in Possible Vectors of TCD and Other Canker-Causing Fungi in Hardwoods. A statewide trapping survey program was first initiated at the beginning of the 2014 field season continuing through the 2016 field season to determine if other bark beetles and weevils may be involved in the transmission of Geosmithia morbida, the causal agent of thousand cankers disease (TCD). To date, preliminary results show Xylororinus saxesenii, Xylosandrus crassiusculus, and Xylosandrus germanus make up the majority of bark beetles collected in survey traps (Figures 18-20). Further studies are planned to better understand the role these bark beetles and weevils play in possible transmission of the TCD and other canker-causing fungi.

The Illinois statewide trapping program is in cooperation with Dr. Jenny Juzwik, USFS Plant Pathologist. Previous findings by Dr. Juzwik from her work in Indiana and with others in Missouri found bark weevils with the G. morbida fungus on their bodies. At this point in time, these bark weevils are not considered to be a major vector in the spread of TCD but this does raise the question: are there other insects in addition to walnut twig beetle (WTB) involved in TCD transmission? For additional information on Dr. Juzwik's findings refer to Juzwik, J., Banik, M. T., Reed, S. E., English, J. T., and Ginzel, M. D. 2015. Geosmithia morbida found on weevil species Stenomimus pallidus in Indiana. Plant Health Progress doi: 10.1094/PHP-RS-14-0014.

Figure 18: Adult Xyleborinus saxeseni

Figure 19: Adult Xylosandrus crassiu

Figure 20: Adult Xylosandrus germanus

(continued on page 14)

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 13)

Bur Oak Blight. BOB was confirmed in Grundy, DuPage, and DeKalb counties in 2015 and in Rock Island and southern Cook counties in 2016. BOB is not immediately lethal to bur oak, but may eventually kill a tree over a period of years. Sampling for BOB is best conducted in late summer (i.e. August and September) when the disease is fully expressed. Research is currently ongoing under the direction of Dr. Tom Harrington at Iowa State University on the biology, epidemiology, and chemical management of BOB (Figures 21-24).

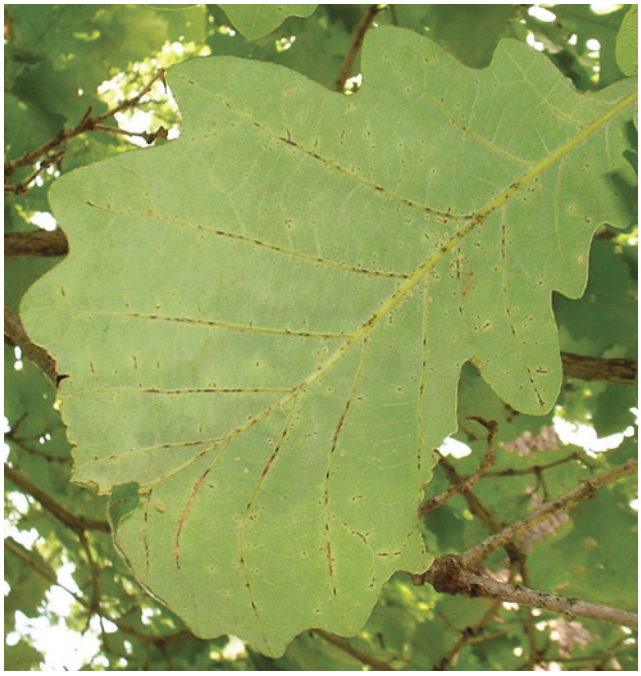


Figure 21: Bur oak blight (BOB) leaf symptoms on underside of leaf

Figure 22: Bur oak leaf blight (BOB)

Figure 23: Bur oak blight (BOB) on bur oak

Figure 24: Fungal fruiting bodies (pycnidia) on bur oak leaf petiole

(continued on page 15)

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 14)

Pine wilt disease. With the above average precipitation the last two summers and our heavy clay soils, I would expect us to severe more pine wilt disease (PWD) in 2017. PWD is a chronic problem primarily affecting Scots, Austrian, jack, mugo, and red pines. White pine is less commonly infected. PWD involves a long-horned beetle (Monochamus spp.) a nematode (Bursaphelanchus xylophilus), a conifer host (Pinus spp.) and sometimes the blue stain fungus (Ceratocystis spp. or Ophiostoma piceae). The adult Carolina sawyer beetle serves as a vector for the pinewood nematode. As the beetle feeds on the branches and twigs of healthy pines, the nematodes leave the beetle and enter into the tree via feeding wounds. Nematodes kill host trees by feeding on the cells surrounding the resin ducts. Resin leaks into the tracheids resulting in "tracheid cavitation" or air pockets in the water transport system. As a result, the tree is not able to transport water upward resulting in wilting and tree death. Tree death usually progresses from the canopy top downward turning yellow and then to a rusty red. Needles turn a grayish green color, but the needles do not fall from the tree. As the disease progresses, conifer bark beetles usually invade and inoculate the tree with blue stain fungus. The combination of all of these factors results in the death of the tree within weeks or months. The length of time that it takes for wilting and tree death to occur is dependent upon many factors. Trees predisposed due to flooding, drought, soil compaction, construction damage, etc. will be more vulnerable. With the record setting rains of June 2015, pines growing in heavy clay soils, saturated soils, and flooded areas will be vulnerable to PWD and other secondary agents such bark beetles, root rots, and borers. Properly siting and selecting of pines (i.e. avoid heavy clay and poorly drained soils) is key to preventing PWD. Once a tree has contracted PWD, it should be removed as soon as possible to avoid spreading the nematodes to other healthy trees. Chemical treatments are not practical or economical for large numbers of trees. Emamectin benzoate (Tree-Age) is labeled for use against pinewood nematode and might be warranted for individual, high value landscape or seed orchard trees (Figures 25-29).

Figure 25: Pine wilt dise

Figure 26: Adult Carolina pine sawyer beetle

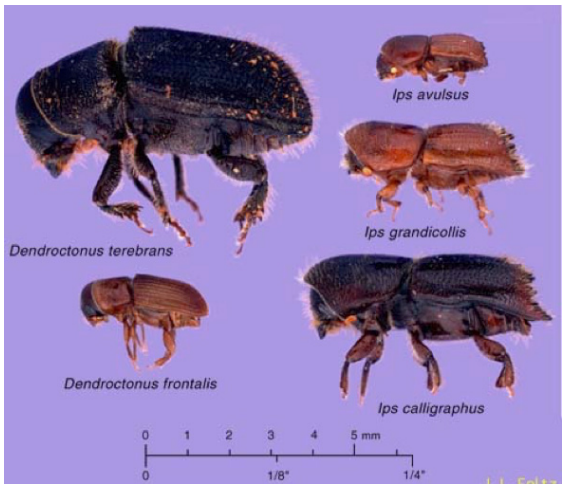


Figure 27: Assorted bark beetle sp

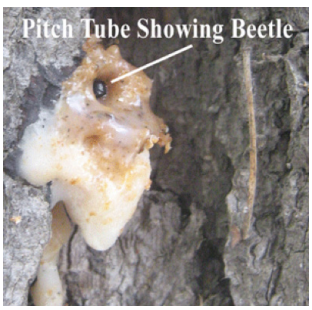


Figure 28: Pitch tube and bark beetle

Figure 29: Blue stain fungus

(continued on page 16)

HOW WILL 2016 TREE HEALTH PROBLEMS POTENTIALLY IMPACT OUR URBAN AND RURAL FOREST RESOURCES IN 2017?

(continued from page 15)

Weather and Abiotic Events

Overall, spring and summer of 2016 were very wet with record setting rainfall, breaking a 101 year record for July and August accompanied with high humidity. As mentioned above, this combination of precipitation and high humidity provided an ideal environment for a variety of foliar fungal leaf diseases, namely apple scab and anthracnose. Fall of 2016 was dry in most parts of the state with mild temperatures up through early December. In early December, more winter-like conditions occurred accompanied by significant snow fall. Several Arctic outbreaks occurred during the last half of December.

Based on 2016 field observations, some tree species went into early fall color again this year as in 2015. Maples in particular in northeastern Illinois were turning color in August and early September in spite of mild temperatures. While I do not have any conclusive evidence, my impression is the wet summers of June, 2015 and July and August, 2016, may have contributed to fine root mortality on typically heavy clay and poorly drained urban soils. This pattern of early fall color is similar to observations in the latter half of summer, 2013 following the 2012 drought. Looking back over the last five (5) growing seasons, we have experienced a record setting drought in 2012, a dry July and August, 2013, record June rainfall in 2015 and record precipitation in July through August, 2016. The combination of all of these factors may still be affecting fine root recovery and regeneration and may be responsible for the above ground symptoms we are seeing. Time will tell if this trend on continues in 2017 and beyond.

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PLEASE NOTE: The information presented in this summary is not to be considered to be comprehensive nor all inclusive. Information presented here is based on visual and observational surveys and reports by Fredric Miller, Ph.D., IDNR Forest Health Specialist, IDNR Forest Health field technicians, IDNR district foresters, private landowners, homeowners, Stephanie Adams, plant pathologist, The Morton Arboretum Plant Diagnostic Clinic, and members of the green industry.

2017 Illinois Arborist Association Budget

2017 Budget

Annual Program Income/Expense	Income	Expense	Net Income
Advanced Training	30,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Annual Meeting	190,000.00	130,000.00	60,000.00
Certification	60,000.00	16,000.00	44,000.00
Certified Tree Worker	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
Golf Outing	8,500.00	7,000.00	1,500.00
Municipal Forester Meetings	0.00	500.00	-500.00
Summer Conference	8,500.00	8,500.00	0.00
Tree Climbing Competition	16,000.00	14,000.00	2,000.00
TRAQ Training - *SP*	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00
Training SP	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade Shows	0.00	1,500.00	-1,500.00
Total	**326,000.00**	**201,500.00**	**124,500.00**
Strategic Plan Items	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net Income**
Adv Qual Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legislative	0.00	7,000.00	-7,000.00
Marketing	0.00	13,500.00	-13,500.00
SAWW Training	6,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
Training FD/TCIA/MUTCF/EHAP	0.00	13,000.00	-13,000.00
Website	0.00	7,200.00	-7,200.00
Office upgrades computer/projector/database	0.00	3,500.00	-3,500.00
Total	**6,000.00**	**49,200.00**	**-43,200.00**
Total Annual Program and Strategic Plan Items	**332,000.00**	**250,700.00**	**81,300.00**
Payroll Expenses	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net Income**
Payroll Assistant Monica	0.00	15,685.00	-15,685.00
IDES	0.00	200.00	-200.00
Payroll Assistant Jeannie	0.00	12,518.00	-12,518.00
Payroll Expense Taxes	0.00	38,000.00	-38,000.00
Payroll April Salary	0.00	54,000.00	-54,000.00
Total	**0.00**	**120,403.00**	**-120,403.00**
Administrative Operations	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net Income**
Contract Services: Lawyer, Newsletter Design, Accountant	0.00	6,000.00	-6,000.00
Administrative Operations: Software, Office supplies/equipment, website, phone, internet, postage, books, rent	10,500.00	24,000.00	-13,500.00
Other Expenses: Professional Fees, Pay Pal/Credit Card/ Bank Fees, Insurance	0.00	8,000.00	-8,000.00
Total	**10,500.00**	**38,000.00**	**-27,500.00**
Board & Committee	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net Income**
Strategic Plan/Board/ Travel/Meeting	0.00	20,000.00	-20,000.00
Total	**0.00**	**20,000.00**	**-20,000.00**
Other Income	**Income**	**Expense**	**Net Income**
Membership dues	55,000.00	0.00	55,000.00
Misc	0.00	200.00	-200.00
Newsletter Ads	2,400.00	0.00	2,400.00
Donations/TREE Fund	1,500.00	11,250.00	-9,750.00
Total	**58,900.00**	**11,450.00**	**47,450.00**
Totals:	**401,400.00**	**440,553.00**	**-39,153.00**

2017 IAA Awards Program

The Awards program presents excellent opportunity for those who earn their livelihood in the arboricultural profession to be recognized for their accomplishments. Please take a moment to nominate a deserving individual, project and/or program for an award in the field of arboriculture. Awards will be presented at the Annual meeting at the Holiday Inn Convention Center in Tinley Park on October 17 & 18, 2017. Please return the completed form to: Illinois Arborist Association, P.O. Box 860, Antioch, IL 60002 or via fax at 262-857-6677.

Award Categories

Award of Merit
The *Award of Merit* is the highest honor bestowed by the Chapter. It is given in recognition of outstanding service in advancing the principles, ideals, and practices of arboriculture. The award is granted only to active or senior members of the Chapter that have made material contributions to arboriculture, either through work in the organization, research, field practice, or promotion. The award is limited to one individual annually.

Honorary Life Membership
The *Honorary Life Membership Award* is granted only to active or senior members of the Chapter, who have substantially contributed to the progress of arboriculture, and who have given unselfishly to their efforts in supporting and promoting the objectives of the Chapter and the International Society of Arboriculture. The award is limited to one individual annually.

Gold Leaf Award
The *Gold Leaf Award* may be given to more than one individual or organization annually. It was originally intended to recognize outstanding Arbor Day programs or projects, but now has been expanded to include outstanding contributions to environmental protection and conservation.

Special Recognition Award
The *Special Recognition Award* was initiated to honor those individuals whose efforts in support of urban forestry and arboriculture are worthy of special consideration.

The William Bolt Jr. Volunteer of the Year Award
The *Volunteer of the Year Award* was created in loving memory of William Bolt Jr. to recognize the selfless dedication and time donated by the volunteers who show a loyal commitment to our organization

2017 IAA Award Nomination Form

Deadline: June 20, 2017

Please send completed form to: Illinois Arborist Association
PO Box 860
Antioch, IL 60002
or via Fax at 262-857-6677

1. **Nominee (Individual or group):**
   _____

2. **Reason for nomination (attach 8 ½ X 11 sheet if necessary):**
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. **Award Category (if left blank, the awards committee will determine appropriate category):**
   _____

4. **Nominated by:**
   _____

   Address:
   _____
   _____

   Telephone Number:
   _____

Illinois Arborist Association Certified Arborist for Hire Directory

____Yes, I would like to add my company to the IAA Certified Arborist for Hire Directory.

Company Name_____

Address_____

City, State, Zip_____

Counties Company will serve:_____

Phone: _____

Fax:_____

Email:_____

Website:_____

Name(s) of Certified Arborists_____

_____

_____

Certification #(s) _____

ISA #(s)_____

Customers often want to know which companies will perform a specific service. Please select the categories that apply to help specific audiences such as homeowners, municipalities or contractors to select the appropriate certified arborist. Which of the following service does your company provide?

____ A. Tree Pruning
____ B. Tree Planting & Moving
____ C. Tree Fertilization
____ D. Tree and Stump Removal
____ E. Cabling, Bracing & Lightning Protection
____ F. Insect & Disease Diagnosis & Control
____ G. Consulting & Appraisal
____ H. All of the above

Some customers need to know in which counties a certified arborist will work. Please list in which counties you provide services: (If cook county, please specify North or South portion).

_____

_____.

Arborist Pursues His Passion with Urban Wood Start-up

By Rich Christianson

Dobnick Timberworks has joined the Illinois urban wood movement, opening up a lumber and custom wood products business in Oswego, IL.

The company is owned by certified arborist Brandon Dobnick and his wife, Marlana. Dobnick Timberworks operates a portable sawmill and offers 16-plus species of urban wood up to 16 feet long and 56 inches wide including ash, red and white oak, silver maple, Turkish hazelnut and pecan to name a few. Lumber products are available rough sawn to finished and green, air or kiln dried. The company also crafts live-edge custom wood products.

"One hundred percent of our wood is locally sourced and many with unique storylines behind them," Dobnick said. "We hope to continue to see more and more urban wood become utilized."

The Dobnick Timberworks website waxes poetic about the beauty and value of the urban forest and urban wood. The company's mission statement is illustrative.

"Our Mission is to continue the legacy of our living landscapes through sustainably recycling urban trees by finding their highest purpose. We refuse to harvest any of our wood solely for its raw timber value, rather, a hundred percent of our wood has been harvested from trees within our urban landscapes which have died and/or needed to be removed for reasons other than timber value, i.e. Dutch elm disease, emerald ash borer, and other issues. All of our wood is harvested/collected locally within a fifty mile radius.

"We seek to advocate for proper tree care management practices, encourage planting trees, and enhancing the environment by seeking to minimize our carbon footprint while sequestering carbon through utilizing our wood products within our everyday spaces. We seek to unveil the stories hidden within urban trees' unconventional character and gain patterns by creating slabs, lumber, and custom pieces which not only tell a story, but breathe life into their spaces."

Learn more at dobnicktimberworks.com.

Article courtesy of IllinoisUrbanWood.org.

2017 Illinois Arborist Association Strategic Plan

IAA 2017 Strategic Goals

Every year the IAA Board of Directors revisits the strategic plan and updates our achievements. At that time, we add new goals that may be pertinent to the organization or the industry. The annual revision of the plan helps promote buy in and creative vision for the new year.

Training

The IAA's mission is to educate and we take this very seriously. Every year we reevaluate our goals and the members' needs.

* **Joint Training**

- Four grants (TCIA) - two downstate, two local
  Champions: Peggy Drescher, April Toney
  by 2/15 and 7/15
  Amount Requested: $500

* **Foster Grants** - Continue
  ISPI - Steve Lane
  TCIA - Peggy Drescher
  Amount Requested: $1,500

* **Chainsaw Safety** (SIU) Fall 2017
  Champions: April Toney, Roger Smith and Charles Shonts
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **Hands on Field Arborist TCC**
  Champion: Brian Sprinkle
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **Fire Department**
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **Advanced Training**
  Champion: Steve Lane
  Amount Requested: $20,000

* **Summer Conference/SIU**
  Champion: Peggy Drescher
  Amount Requested: $1,000

Total Funds Requested for Training: $26,000

Marketing

IAA promotes the profession by educating the public about Certified Arborists, the importance for proper tree care and the value of trees. It's important for members to seek continuing education and value the IAA mission.

* **Student Awareness**
  - High School Student Exposure

  - Develop Materials - AVID
  - Job Fairs
  Amount Requested: $1,500

* ITCC Tie-in
  Champions: Aaron Schulz, Steve Lane, Steve Ludwig, Eduardo Medina and Roger Smith
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **MUTCF** - Refocus
  Champions: Don Roppolo, Jake Miesbauer, Steve Lane and Steve Ludwig
  Amount Requested: $3,000

* **FFA Attendance** - June 2017
  Champion: Charles Shonts
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **Mooseheart** - Continue
  Champions: Don Roppolo, Eduardo Medina and Charles Shonts
  Amount Requested: $0

* **AVID** - Materials #1

* **Insurance** - Discontinue

* **ILCA/APWA/IGIA** - Continue Training/Program Participation
  Champions: Jake Miesbauer and Jim Semelka
  Amount Requested: $1,000

* **Snip-It Videos** - Continue, Fall 2017 PSA
  Champion - Steve Ludwig
  Amount Requested: 5,000

* **Day of Service** - Continue, Fall 2017
  Champions: Todd Haefke, Brian Sprinkle and Aaron Schulz
  Amount Requested: $1,000

Total Funds Requested for Marketing: $13,500

Legislative

IAA spreads the word about what a great investment our urban forest can be. We also speak up when certain bills or legislation impact our industry.

2017 Illinois Arborist Association Strategic Plan

* **Review Bills**

  - Partnerships – Lobbyists, TCIA Lobbyists Ad-Hoc Committee
  Champions: Rob Sproule, Peggy Drescher and Jake Miesbauer

Amount Requested: $7,000

Research

Tree research directly affects tree care practices, people's live and arborists' techniques every day. From public safety, insect and disease control, to planting depth and soil mixtures just to name a few. Professional tree care, based on science, enhances the beauty, safety and livability of our communities and helps to protect the people who work in trees.

* **Steering Committee; Tree Fund Allocation; Framework of Research and Needs/Priorities**
  Champions: Jake Miesbauer, Rob Sproule and Eric Hendrickson
  Amount Requested: $500

Urban Wood Utilization

* Create an Ad-Hoc Committee
* Write articles for the Newsletter
  Champions: Steve Lane, Roger Smith
* Wood Utilization App - Discontinue

Amount Requested: $0

Total Funds Requested for 2017 Strategic Plan: $47,000

2017 Strategic Plan Champions

Peggy Drescher
Rich Christensen
Peggy Drescher
Ron Gatewood
Todd Haefke
Eric Hendrickson
Ashley Karr
Steve Lane
Steve Ludwig
Eduardo Medina
Jake Miesbauer
Don Roppolo
Aaron Schulz
Jim Semelka
Charles Shonts
Roger Smith
Brian Sprinkle
Rob Sproule
April Toney
Mark Younger

2017 Strategic Plan Facilitators

Mark Bluhm
Sheila Beaumier

Fostering Thriving Communities through Healthy Urban and Community Forests

URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY SMART INVESTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

January 2017

It is projected that 90% of Americans will live in cities and towns by 2050. Creating and strengthening these communities in preparation for this national growing trend is key to our nation's survival. Our country boasts 136 million acres of trees and forests in our cities and towns, representing important infrastructure that supports a higher quality of life for Americans—not just on a personal level, but also on a global economic plane. The mere existence of trees—in addition to being vital in the creation and maintenance of healthy humans and desirable communities—is responsible for enormous contributions to the economic state of our country. The tree-trimming industry alone generates $17 billion annually in the United States.

Besides being vital to our individual existence, trees and forests provide many social, economic, and environmental benefits to our families, communities, and also our nation. Of course, it takes many years for trees to grow, so it is essential to take steps now to continue to build the urban forests necessary to maximize past and future investments.

Urban, suburban, and rural towns and municipalities face billions of dollars in costs to remove dead trees attacked by pests and diseases. Local governments face the added costs of replenishing the dead or dying trees that shade streets, homes, and businesses; doing so benefits communities by reducing energy costs and consumption, cutting the high price of managing stormwater runoff, increasing property values, strengthening local businesses, and improving public health. While urban forestry certainly adds to the beautification of the landscape, it is not simply an environmental or aesthetic issue—its existence translates into plain dollars and cents: do more now, pay less later. Not investing in trees and forests—from a purely fiscal standpoint—amounts to disinvestment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Below are the recommendations from the Sustainable Urban Forests Coalition (SUFC) for improving our communities through the maintenance and expansion of our urban and community forests. SUFC consists of more than 30 groups representing the multi-billion dollar tree-care industry, state forestry professionals, a wide variety of professional associations from city

planners to public works professionals, along with forest, conservation, and water nonprofit organizations that understand the value and return on investment of planting and maintaining trees where people live.

Increase understanding and stewardship of the benefits of, and threats to, urban and community forests.

The work to expand the awareness of urban forests—the benefits trees provide and the threats they face—is an emerging market. Greater investment is needed to expand and improve existing urban and community forests as they provide social and economic benefits to their communitites, including managing stormwater runoff, purifying water, reducing air pollution, creating both wind and sound barriers, and providing places for recreation. There is also a need to address growing threats to trees, such as invasive pests and diseases. The Emerald Ash Borer has killed over 25 million ash trees in 15 states across the midwest and northeast, and is continuing to spread to other states. Preventative management can save millions of trees and millions of dollars. The costs of removing these diseased trees is an estimated $10.7 billion. With greater awareness, communities would not only add to citizen knowledge, but also encourage increased funding through public and private sources, which further increases the return on investment for this natural capital resource.

Create more job opportunities in urban and community forestry.

The need for skilled labor to manage and care for trees is high. There are thousands of such job opportunities in communities large and small across the country for local workers, jobs that can not be shipped elsewhere. Investing in job training programs will help people find work and continue to increase the return on investment for the trees in our communities. In addition to skilled labor opportunities, there are numerous entry-level positions available to help bolster communities. As populations expand, the need for urban and community forests increases, as does the need for trained individuals to help develop and maintain healthy and resilient forests in communities of all sizes.

Include natural capital in all infrastructure investments.

Investing in America's infrastructure is an Administration priority, as it should be. The benefits of natural capital resources, including urban forests and trees, will enhance communities and augment the value of other types of infrastructure. Trees offer flexible and cost-effective solutions to a wide variety of infrastructure-related issues. For example, green infrastructure investments can help address stormwater runoff as streets are being repaved, protect water quality while relieving pressure on aging wastewater utilities, and serve as soundbarriers between communities and highways or railroads to improve safety and quality of life. In addition, adding trees to the landscape of new and upgraded housing increases property values. Integrating urban and community forests into infrastructure projects will help reduce costs, increase revenue, and strengthen our communities.

Increase support for urban and community forestry to bolster public health benefits.

Public health is a national issue; asthma, obesity, and heart disease are some of the chronic illnesses plaguing our cities and towns. Research has shown that tree-lined parks and large numbers of trees along streets help to reduce these illnesses by reducing air pollution and

encouraging more exercise, thus reducing health care costs. Trees and greenspace in our communities provide physical and mental benefits for individuals, from youth to the elderly, by reducing stress. Increasing public and private investment in urban and community forests will help improve these public health issues, while also providing economic and social benefits that increase the overall well being of families and communities throughout the United States.

Address the needs of underserved communities with urban and community forestry.

The Administration recognizes the standard of living disparities between communities; the existence of fewer trees in these underserved neighborhoods is a visual reminder of that disparity. Studies have shown that increasing greenspace and trees in low-income neighborhoods can help address issues such as health, crime, and domestic violence and elevate the well being of those communities while reducing costs. More trees encourage people to enjoy being outside, thus detering crime, and by reducing stress, the existence of trees help reduce the number of domestic violence incidents. By utilizing urban forests to aliveate some of society's ills, the well being of all communities will rise.

SUFC MEMBERS

Alliance for Community Trees
America In Bloom
American Forests
AmericanHort
American Planning Association
American Public Works Association
American Rivers
American Society of Consulting Arborists
American Society of Landscape Architects
Arbor Day Foundation
Bartlett Tree Foundation
Center for Invasive Species Prevention
Clean Air Task Force
Green Infrastructure Center
International City/County Management Association
International Society of Arboriculture
Keep America Beautiful
National Association of Clean Water Agencies
National Association of Conservation Districts
National Association of Landscape Professionals
National Association of State Foresters
National Recreation and Parks Association
National Wildlife Federation
Outdoor Power Equipment Institute Foundation
The Davey Foundation
The Nature Conservancy
Society of American Foresters
Society of Municipal Arborists
Student Conservation Association
Tree Care Industry Association
TREE Fund
The Trust for Public Land
Utility Arborist Association
U.S. Water Alliance
Water Environment Federation

Illinois Trees

healthy trees, happy homes
ILLINOIS ARBORIST ASSOCIATION (IAA)

Inside this Issue