The Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants have received a long overdue update to the Tree and Palm sections. This document is used by growers, contractors, designers, and local agencies to establish standard guidelines for plant quality. Aside from minor revisions made in 2005, the current edition of the Grades and Standards has remained relatively unchanged since 1998. Since that time, significant improvements have been made in the quality of Florida nursery stock. This document is noteworthy in that it is the only one of its kind in the Country.

The Grades and Standards are used to establish guidelines for the grading of nursery material. Material is classified into four categories, Florida Fancy, Florida #1, Florida #2, and Cull. In the case of trees, the structure of the trunk, canopy and roots are all evaluated to determine the grade, or quality, of the tree. High quality trees can be expected to have longer life expectancy. They hold up better during wind storms and generally require less corrective pruning. Florida Fancy trees have a single leader, full canopy, no evidence of trunk damage or disease, and an appropriately sized rootball. These trees could be considered ‘specimens.’ Florida #1 is the minimum grade required by most local codes. The tree could have some minor defects or require corrective pruning. These defects are typically correctable within a couple years of planting. Florida #2 may have more substantial defects or be less structurally sound. These trees could have value in park settings or areas where structural failure will not cause harm to buildings or humans. Trees that are graded a Cull have significant defects which will most likely lead to the rapid demise of the tree and would not be recommend to be used in the landscape.

To improve the grading process and keep it more in line with the quality of trees coming out of the industry, the grading process has been simplified. The number of steps, intended to be quick and efficient, has been reduced from ten to seven. The grading of the trunk structure remains relatively unchanged. However, the branch arrangement step has been eliminated and crown uniformity changed to a pass/fail (Florida Fancy or Cull). The tree matrix charts have been consolidated from five matrices to three, maximum height/crown spread removed, and only include B&B rootball minimums. Additionally, the smallest caliper sizes have been removed and largest increased to 10 inches. The last step, evaluating the root structure, has been expanded to include a maximum depth to the root collar. As with the previous version, measures can be taken to improve the grade of the tree through pruning or root ball correction efforts.

One of the biggest changes to the document is the Palm section. The previous version contained subjective grade standard language, making grading difficult. Grading is now based on measurable factors and improved grading terminology. There is now a standard specific to the grading of Regenerated Sabal Palms--Sabals which have been field harvested and hardened off in pots to reestablish roots and fronds. For other palms commonly used in the landscape, a table with minimum root ball measurements and minimum leaf counts specific to each individual palm has been added. This will likely have the biggest

continues on pg. 3
Greetings FUFC Members,

Happy Summer! I hope that everyone is enjoying some time off with their families. I recently had the opportunity to drive home to south Florida from Georgia with my family. We stopped in a number of towns, small and large, along the way. I made a point to observe the diversity of trees that can be seen in Florida’s communities and pointed out some species to my children that we don’t typically see in our area of the state: southern magnolia, sycamore, elm, and even a river birch.

While the species may vary from north to south, one thing that does not change is the value that trees provide our communities. In addition to ecological services such as carbon sequestration and pollutant removal, trees create a sense of space for our downtown areas, inviting residents and visitors to get out of their cars, walk around and visit local businesses. Tree-lined residential streets encourage social activity, family walks and bike riding. Mature shade trees allow us to be outside in the summer comfortably.

As managers of our community forests we need to have a plan to maintain our canopy for the future. When older trees begin to fail and need to be replaced, we need to plant high-quality, appropriate trees. This issue of The Council Quarterly is about updates to the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. We are lucky here in Florida to have a tool to ensure that we only plant new trees with the potential to build the canopy for future generations to enjoy with their families. There are some exciting changes to the program, and we have articles about the revisions and how to they are used practically in the field.

Please join us in Orlando for an upcoming regional workshop on “Conducting GPS Tree Inventories.” A tree inventory is an important component of developing a management plan for your community’s trees. Whether you are considering conducting an inventory for your community, or already have an inventory that you want to update, you will learn something new at this class. The training is on Thursday, August 27 at the Orange County Extension Office in the Magnolia Room. For more details go to www.fufc.org.

Finally, your FUFC Executive Committee met in June to develop FUFC’s five-year (2015-2020) Strategic Plan. We look forward to sharing it with you. Part of our plan is to increase our social media presence, so please be on the lookout for FUFC on your favorite platforms. As always, if you have any questions or suggestions, don’t hesitate to reach out. I can always be reached at jfreedman@esciencesinc.com.

Justin Freedman
FUFC 2015 President

Revised 5th edition will become effective August 1, 2015 and is available from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry.

G&S History

1955... Bill Introduced to Legislature by Florida Nurserymen’s and Growers Association
1959... First Edition
1963... Second Edition
1973... Third Edition
1998... Fourth Edition
2015... Fifth Edition

Please let us know what urban forestry projects you have going on in your neck of the woods. The Florida Urban Forestry Council would greatly appreciate the opportunity to share your information in our newsletter. These articles can include:

- New trends in the industry
- News about tree advocacy groups
- Volunteer projects
- City tree programs
- Letters to the Editor
- Questions for “Stump the Forester”

We look forward to hearing from you on this or any other interesting topic related to the urban forestry industry and profession. Please send any articles or ideas to Jerry Renick, FUFC newsletter editor, at Jerry.Renick@wilmairgroupp.com.

Thanks for contributing!

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants 2015

REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

continued from pg. 1

NEWSLETTER ADVERTISING

ANNuAL RATES:

Business-card size advertisement: $75
Quarter page advertisement: $115
Half-page advertisement: $225
Full page advertisement: $450

To place an advertisement in The Council Quarterly, please contact Sandy Temple, FUFC Executive Director (407-872-1738).
Spiraling Whitefly Control

Lowest Cost Trunk Injectable Imidacloprid
Highest Active Ingredient (10%)
Lowest Cost Equipment

Easy
Quick
Effective

- Approximately one minute application time in palms.
- Starts killing Whitefly in less than 24 hours.
- Simple, proven and low cost application equipment.
- Completely closed system-never touch the insecticide.
- Doesn't kill beneficial insects, only kills insects feeding on the tree.

Texas Phoenix Palm Decline and Lethal Yellowing Control Products Available Too

Now offering:
Trunk Injection Products for

(561) 655-6940
palmtreesaver.com
store.palmtreesaver.com
info@palmtreesaver.com

Distributors for: Malget.

If you would like to 'stump the forester,' see page 3 for information on submitting your question!
Gumbo Limbo (Bursera simaruba)

Bursera simaruba, commonly known as gumbo limbo, copperwood, chaca, and turpentine tree, is native to tropical regions of the Americas from southern Florida, south through the Caribbean and Mexico to Brazil and Venezuela. This large, semi-evergreen tree, with an open, irregular to rounded crown, may reach 60 feet in height with an equal or wider spread, but is usually seen smaller (25 to 40 feet tall and 25 to 30 feet wide) in landscape plantings. The trunk and branches are thick and covered with resinous, smooth, peeling coppery bark with an attractive, shiny, freshly-varnished appearance. The gumbo limbo is comically referred to as the Tourist Tree because the tree’s bark is red and peeling, like the skin of sunburnt tourists. The tree typically develops from two to four, large-diameter trunks originating close to the ground. A native of south Florida and the tropical offshore islands, the soft, light-weight and easily carved wood of gumbo limbo was used for making carousel horses before the advent of molded plastics. The arils are an important source of food for many migrant species will utilize gumbo limbo as a "starter" forage. Although growth rate is rapid and wood is soft, gumbo limbo trees have great resistance to strong winds, drought conditions and neglect. Drought avoidance is accomplished by leaf drop, and growth is often best in drier locations not receiving irrigation.

Floral: The gumbo limbo has the ability to develop surface roots. Flowers: The inconspicuous flowers are small, white and occur in narrow terminal clusters that are 2 to 6 inches long. Gumbo limbo blooms in the spring about the same time as new leaves appear. Fruit and Seed: Resembling small 3-sided olives. The fruit appears shortly after the flowers in late spring or early summer. They are green when young and mature to an attractive red, three-sided berries that split into three sections at maturity to reveal a quarter-inch triangular red seed. The fruit takes a year to ripen and matures in early summer. Birds eat the ripe fruit and spread the seeds.

Environment: Gumbo limbo grows in full sun or partial shade on a wide range of well-drained soils. Tolerant of moderate amounts of soil spray, gumbo limbo adapts to alkaline or poor, deep white sands, but will also grow quickly on more fertile soil. Once established, gumbo limbo requires little attention other than occasional pruning to remove lower branches that may droop close to the ground. It is also considered one of the most wind-tolerant trees, and it is recommended as a rugged, hurricane-resistant species in south Florida. Usage: Gumbo limbo is ideal for a freestanding specimen on a large property or as a street tree, but does need room to grow. Lower branches will grow close to the ground, so street trees will have to be trained early for proper development. Specimen trees are often grown with branches beginning much closer to the ground providing a beautiful specimen plant with wonderful bark.

Little known facts: Gumbo limbo is the traditional wood used for the manufacture of carved roux spoons in the United States and is suitable for light construction and firewood. The resin and extracts have been used in folk medicines to treat wounds, gout, toothache, fever, kidney stones, snake bite, gangrene, and lung infections. The resin has also been used for insect repellent, glue, and varnish. The leaves have been used to make a tea substitute and as a fodder.

Found in the following counties in Florida: Brevard, Broward, Collier, Hendry, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe Mainland, Monroe Keys, Palm Beach, Pinellas, St. Lucie.

Roots: The gumbo limbo can reach the height of 25 feet to 40 feet, with a trunk 10 feet in diameter. It retains a fairly narrow oval crown, even as it grows older. The tree maintains a straight trunk and generally does not form double or multiple leaders.

Growth Rate: Although growth rate is rapid and wood is soft, gumbo limbo trees have great resistance to strong winds, drought conditions and neglect. Drought avoidance is accomplished by leaf drop, and growth is often best in drier locations not receiving irrigation. Foliage: The gumbo limbo is comically referred to as the Tourist Tree because the tree’s bark is red and peeling, like the skin of sunburnt tourists. The tree typically develops from two to four, large-diameter trunks originating close to the ground. A native of south Florida and the tropical offshore islands, the soft, light-weight and easily carved wood of gumbo limbo was used for making carousel horses before the advent of molded plastics. The arils are an important source of food for many migrant species will utilize gumbo limbo as a “starter” forage.
Purchasing landscape trees and plants in Florida is the start of adding green to our greenspaces. Since the early 1990s, the quality of landscape plants used in Florida landscapes has been recognized as important and needing standards for sellers and consumers. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has produced and enforced the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants for over 60 years. The grading process has changed through revisions produced by committees formed between nursery growers, FDACS employees, Landscape Architects, and others involved with growing and purchasing landscape plants. The latest revision, which goes into effect August 1, 2015, will streamline the process of grading—the time it takes to inspect and qualify plants and trees and palms sold by nurseries in Florida.

One of the biggest complaints of nurseries and purchasers of nursery plants since the last revision of the Florida Grades and Standards in 1998 is the time it takes to do a full inspection for grading a plant—especially the ten-step process of grading trees. Not that the grading system was working poorly, but because it took time and expertise to do the grading, and especially to explain the grading when two or more professionals did not agree on grades for a nursery plant being sold. The 2015 revision has changed the grading process for trees to be seven steps instead of ten and simplified some of the steps for all categories of nursery plants sold in Florida.

One example of simplification that speeds up the inspection of trees is inspecting the complete canopy (new Step 6) for the completeness of the canopy (how full the canopy of the tree is for the full width and height of the canopy area). This is now Step 3 and has just two grade choices instead of the total four grades (Florida Fancy, Florida Grade 1, Florida Grade 2, Cull). During the recent introductory training classes held in Florida, the instructors explained that professionals should be able to grade trees following the new seven-step process in about one to two minutes per tree.

The main changes for grading all of the nursery plant categories are focusing on the health of the plants (related to diseases and/or insect damages) and the size relationship between the above-ground plant parts (stems and canopy/foliage) and the below-ground root system. Having an adequate size root system to support the ongoing growth of a plant (whether a groundcover, shrub, tree, or palm) continues to be a major factor for survival of plants in the landscape, so this is more important in the grading process than it was before.

Another change for grading trees is to inspect the root ball more closely. One example is including finding the first order root (topmost structural size root) in the upper portion of the root ball and requiring it to be within 2” of the top soil in the root ball. If it is lower, the tree is a Grade Cull—unsalable. Allowing for nurseries or landscape contractors to correct or fix some downgrading factors, such as removing too much soil over the topmost structural root, or limb reduction pruning for a multiple leader in the upper tree canopy, is also emphasized as being allowed at the time of grading so a tree can pass the minimum quality requirement.

One of the best parts of the revised Florida Grades and Standards is that it kept the Grade categories the same, including the same wording, so municipal codes and business contracts that have been using Florida Grade 1 as the minimum quality grade do not need to be changed to use the 2015 revision. Some professionals were concerned with how much was going to be changed in this latest revision and whether the Grades were going to be changed, including reducing the number of Grades used. We can all continue to use the codes and contract specifications we have from before, and be assured that the committees who developed and wrote the revised Grades and Standards took our concerns and our input to improve the process of grading without reducing the importance of grading landscape plants to require minimum Grade 1 quality for landscape projects in Florida.

Another great improvement is that the 2015 revised Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants will be available for FREE ONLINE (http://www.floridaforestry.com/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Business-Services/Florida-Grades-and-Standards-for-Nursery-Plants-2015) as a download from FDACS for anyone interested in the document. This will include the Grades and Standards sections for each category of plants and a very extensive set of Appendices that provide background and explanation for many of the grading steps involved, the use of the document and further information about quality landscape installation and plant establishment care in landscape projects.

As with most professional practices, it is time to learn how things have changed in our Green Industry of Florida. Education classes are being planned by many organizations to assist with learning and using the revised Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. View and print the 2015 revision for yourself starting August 1, and remember that the grading process changes at that time from the 1998 grading process we all learned to the 2015 grading process we all need to learn and use.

The Florida Urban Forestry Council appreciates the hard work and volunteer hours it took to produce the revised Florida Grades and Standards. Many FUFC members were involved with the committees for the different plant categories, and input from professionals in all aspects of the Green Industry provided comments and input to the committees through the public review process. As the revisions go into effect, we want to hear back from our FUFC members about using the 2015 Grades and Standards for examples of how well they have worked to improve the grading process and obtaining quality nursery stock as the start to improving our urban forests in Florida.

“...we want to hear back from our FUFC members about using the 2015 Grades and Standards for examples of how well they have worked to improve the grading process and obtaining quality nursery stock as the start to improving our urban forests in Florida.”
INTERVIEW WITH TYSON EMERY, BUREAU CHIEF - BUREAU OF PLANT AND APIARY INSPECTION
Russell Adams, Scheda Ecological Associates

On April 20, 2015, I sat down with Tyson Emery, Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Plant and Apiary Inspection (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Division of Plant Industry), to discuss the latest revision to the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. As Chief of Plant and Apiary Inspection, Tyson is responsible for revising the document and resolving any disputes in matters of grading.

My questions (RA) and his responses (TE) are outlined below:

RA: When was the first edition of the Grades and Standards published?
TE: The first edition was published in 1959.

RA: How many revisions have there been and in what year?
TE: The second edition was in 1963; the third edition in 1973; the fourth edition in 1998; and the latest revision is currently taking place (2015).

RA: What is the purpose of this document?
TE: It is used as a communication tool between the buyer and the seller of the landscape plant material and is used to help ensure the installation of healthy, structurally-sound plant material in Florida.

RA: How has the document changed over time?
TE: It has become more specific and less subjective in its assessments. Additionally, the Fifth Edition (2015) will be available on-line in an electronic format.

RA: What are the most significant changes in this latest version?
TE: The document has become much more streamlined, reducing the number of overall pages of the document, as well as the steps used for assessment of tree grades. In addition, a Best Management Practice section and a palm grading section have been added. The palm grading section now focuses on the form and health of the palm rather than its aesthetic value.

RA: When will the new document go into effect?
TE: The new Grades and Standards manual will be available for use in early May 2015 with enforcement of these revisions to begin August 1, 2015.

RA: When does the grading process of the landscape plant material take place? And, how long is grading valid?
TE: Grading by the receiver should be completed at the time of delivery of the plant material. For an official re-grade of plant material by the Department, you will have 30 days from time of delivery.

RA: Can this document be referenced during maintenance/establishment phases of construction beyond the 30-day re-grade period?
TE: The Department would not conduct official re-grading after the 30-day period has expired.

RA: Is there a time frame for when the Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants will be revised next?
TE: It is anticipated that another review of this document will take place in the next five years.

Tyson Emery, Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Plant and Apiary Inspection (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Division of Plant Industry)
The Department of Public Works approves the landscape designs of all projects to ensure the right tree-right place and maintains the landscaping throughout. They implement best management and tree pruning practices as discussed together with the TLPB.

A tree planting project or a public education event is held for Arbor Day in January and for National Arbor Day in April using the Bradenton Tree Fund, such as landmark trees, medians of the John and Corinne Moore Avenue Community Center’s parking lot, as well as the medians of 3rd Street West and 9th Avenue West located downtown.

Others are planned and funded through public and/or private partnerships. For example, median landscaping projects in the City’s corridors were done in partnership with Manatee County Government, Florida Forest Service, Florida Department of Transportation, and Keep Manatee Beautiful. A butterfly tree garden with botanical markers was installed at Norma Lloyd Park in partnership with the Central Community Redevelopment Agency, Keep Manatee Beautiful and Tropicana. Using City and Manatee County Government’s Tree Funds along with a private grant, the County Courthouse Square became a model for sustainable landscaping.

Private partnerships have included cash donations for Arbor Day tree plantings from the Manatee River Garden Club, NSDAR - Osceola Chapter in Bradenton and Modern Woodmen of America. Other private partnerships include in-kind landscape designs from Swan Moody & Associates at medians on 3rd Street West and Norma Lloyd Park, Burdette & Associates on Palma Sola Causeway and John Moody & Associates on Cortez Road medians.

Creation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park was done in partnership with Keep Manatee Beautiful.

The TLPB meets monthly and its 11-member board is composed of a broad cross section of citizenry concerned with fostering the growth of the urban forest. Keep Manatee Beautiful, the local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful, has been a member of the TLPB since 1997. The TLPB works closely with City departments, various civic and private groups, individuals, and outside agencies and organizations.

urban Forestry Progress

The City has won Growth Awards from the National Arbor Day Foundation in 1997, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011, and 2013 for programs and projects beyond maintaining the four Tree City USA standards. According to the National Arbor Day Foundation, the Tree City USA Growth Award is provided by the Foundation, in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service, to recognize environmental improvement and encourage higher levels of tree care throughout America. The Foundation designed the award not only to recognize achievement, but also to communicate new ideas and help the leaders of all Tree City USA plans for improving community tree care.

The original Urban Forestry Master Plan was developed in 1994, and then updated in 2011. The updated plan provides an organizational framework for the City’s tree program, planting opportunities for major thoroughfares and the downtown area, a street tree planting palette, guidelines for establishment and maintenance, reference for funding opportunities, and conceptual planting plans.

A canopy coverage goal is important to ensure that a healthy, sustainable forest can be maintained as the City continues to develop and expand. Working together with Keep Manatee Beautiful, a Manatee County Urban Forest Canopy Analysis 2004 to 2009 was done that included the economic value of tree benefits. A small increase in total acreage and population with the City was measured, but a much larger increase in canopy coverage: from 24% to 33%, or approximately 830 acres. Code, programs and community outreach to increase canopy coverage include:

A Tree City USA

Bradenton has been recognized as a Tree City USA since 1993, which means it is dedicated to the preservation and planting of trees. The City of Bradenton Tree Board was created by Ordinance No. 2502 in 1993, then expanded into the Tree and Land Preservation Board (TLPB) in 2005. The purpose of the TLPB is to promote awareness of the City-wide tree canopy and tree education programs, as well as open space and parklands preservation initiatives. The TLPB may also, when determined by the Department of Planning and Community Development, advise owners of buildings, land and other properties that may impact the City’s tree canopy and open spaces, and other lands concerning the treatment of the natural, visual characteristics and value of such properties.

The TLPB meets monthly and its 11-member board is composed of a broad cross section of citizenry concerned with fostering the growth of the urban forest. Keep Manatee Beautiful, the local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful, has been a member of the TLPB since 1997. The TLPB works closely with City departments, various civic and private groups, individuals, and outside agencies and organizations.

Form-Based Code - From 2000 to 2009, the City embarked on a series of planning exercises that sought to reverse a long decline of the downtown core and surrounding historic neighborhoods, and to protect local industries such as citrus processing. In 2010, the City hired Dover, Kohl & Partners to lead a public process, the goal of which was the creation of a form-based code implementing the community’s goals of revitalization, sustainability and preservation of community character. While the previous Euclidian-based zoning included regulations such as setbacks and buffers that promoted formulaic sprawl development, the form-based code includes metrics that were derived from the historic, walkable, city fabric in Bradenton. Unlike the previous code, the form-based code includes designs for pedestrian-friendly, multi-modal thoroughfares, Architectural Standards that promote climate-responsive, authentic buildings, Landscape Standards that encourage habitat creation and local food production, and sustainability topics such as dark-sky lighting, renewable energy generation and low-imprint stormwater design. The Landscape Standards include tables for:

1) recommended plant species that are native to Florida and appropriate for planting;
2) edible plant species not native to Florida but are deemed appropriate for planting due to food production capacity, adaptability to local climate, nutritional value, commercial availability, status as perennials, and/or historical importance;
3) discouraged species that are on the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council’s List of Categories I and II Invasive Plant Species; and
4) alternatives to invasive exotic and allowed exotic species.

All regulations in the code are tied to the transect-based regulating plan. Karin Murphy Planning & Consulting, Inc. and Hall Planning and Engineering, Inc. collaborated with the creation of the form-based code. The City Council voted to adopt the Form-Based Code in 2011. The Code won the 2012 Driehaus Award for Form-Based Codes.

Notable Tree Program – The City highlights neighborhood trees having qualities that continue on pg. 15
MEMBERSHIP

Our members are the lifelines of our mission. Thank you for your continued support.

New and renewed members through July 31, 2015. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

Join Us

NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING SERVICES, INC. – LEGACY ARBORIST SERVICES

ERIN GIVENS
WALTER GIVENS
ANDREW HOGAN
CHARLIE MARCUS
JACK VOGEL

NELSON TREE SERVICE, INC. – CHUCK BUSTON
BOB TURNER
GREG VISCUSI

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION

LUIS BURGOS
WAYNE ZIMMERMAN

SUMTER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. (SECO ENERGY)

ANDY KITTSLEY

ORLANDO FORESTRY ORGANIZATION

DANIEL ADAMS

MARSHALL TREE FARM

JOHN GALLAGHER
JAMES MARSHALL, JR.
JAMES MARSHALL, Sr.
LESLIE MARSHALL
MICHAIL MARSHALL

Mature trees can achieve in our climate and soil. Photographs of the notable trees are mounted on a Tree City USA wall at Bradenton City Hall that showcases its special trees as a matter of civic pride.

Gerald Canopy Tree Program – Many of Manatee County’s major corridors had large oaks and other canopy trees overarching the roads providing a shady and attractive drive into the County and to the beaches. But due to road construction, neglect and development much of the canopy has disappeared. The intent of the Corridor Tree Canopy Program is to return canopy to all major corridors, such as Manatee Avenue West, Cortez Road, U.S. 41 and Business 41. Through coordination with Keep Manatee Beautiful, the TLPB is collaborating with the Manatee County’s Environmental Lands Management/Acquisition and Tree Board to return tree canopy in a seamless fashion within the city limits and in unincorporated Manatee County jurisdictions. If eligible, the City of Bradenton or Manatee County Tree Fund pays for street tree(s) to be planted alongside the corridor and the three-month irrigation establishment. Then, the property owner is owner of the tree and maintains the tree thereafter.

The City’s web site has a page dedicated to Tree and Land Care that identifies for citizens several web sites and other information related to tree and land preservation, including how citizens can help the City track illegal tree removal and excessive pruning!

The TLPB, working with Keep Manatee Beautiful, used an Urban and Community Forestry Grant from the USDA Forest Service through the Florida Forest Service to duplicate educational publications about best management practices for trees and palms. These educational publications included a new “Crape Murder!” fact sheet created by the Extension Service, existing “Trees and Palms Pruning” fact sheet, Guide and DVD entitled “Toolkit for Trees and Palms” that contains these educational publications and public service announcements created from a previous Urban and Community Forestry Grant, as well as existing publications in English and Spanish from the USDA Forest Service and Trees Are Cool.

Most recently at each local government’s National Arbor Day tree planting celebration in April 2015, these educational publications were distributed for use by their Public Works and Parks/Recreation Departments, homeowner and condominium associations, property managers, and tree care professionals. The School District of Manatee County distributed them to all their schools’ grounds maintenance staff. The Manatee County Extension Service uses the publications in their required course for landscape professionals wanting to do business in Manatee County.

continued from pg. 13

Make check or money order payable to FUFC and mail to:
Post Office Box 547993, Orlando, FL 32854-7993

Categories (please check one):

- Professional $25.00
  (Professional membership is open to anyone who is actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession.)
- Tree Advocate $20.00
  (Tree advocate membership is granted to those volunteers who are members of a tree board, beautification committee or other Urban Forestry volunteer group.)
- Supporting $200.00
  (Supporting membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities expressing a desire for a strong supportive role in the Council. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals or any organization or business.)
- Government/Non-Profit Agency $100.00
  (Government/Non-Profit Agency membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals or any organization.)
- Student $10.00
  (Student membership is granted to anyone who is actively enrolled as a full-time student and who is considering pursuing a career in Urban Forestry.)

Name:

Title:

Firm:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone: (____)______  FAX: (____)______

E-mail: __________________________________________

Amount Enclosed: ___________   Date: ____/____/_____

Would you be interested in further information regarding serving on a Council subcommittee? [ ] Yes [ ] No

Area of interest:

[ ] Government/Non-Profit
[ ] Professional

FUFC PAST PRESIDENTS

STEVE GRAHAM (1990-1991)
ED GILLMAN (1991-1992)
BILL REESE (1992-1993)
ANDY KITTSLEY (1993-1994)
JEFFREY SIEGEL (1994-1995)
JOHN TAMBOUR (1996-1998)
MIKE CONNER (1998-1999)
JULIE IOSS (1999-2000)
ANNA DOOLEY (2000-2001)
HOWARD JEFFRIES (2001-2002)
MIKE ROBINSON (2004 and 2005)
CELESTE WHITE (2005 and 2006)
EARLINE LUDHOMAN (2008 and 2009)
JOHN HOLYJUNKET (2010)
JERRY LINNICK (2011)
MARY LOIS HILDRETH (2012)
ELIZABETH HARKE (2013)
KEN LACUSE (2014)

TLPB TREES

Continued from pg. 13,

Professional $25.00

- Professional membership is open to anyone who is actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession.
- Tree Advocate $20.00
  (Tree advocate membership is granted to those volunteers who are members of a tree board, beautification committee or other Urban Forestry volunteer group.)
- Supporting $200.00
  (Supporting membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities expressing a desire for a strong supportive role in the Council. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals or any organization or business.)
- Government/Non-Profit Agency $100.00
  (Government/Non-Profit Agency membership is granted to those individuals, groups or other entities actively working in the profession of Urban Forestry or any related profession. Membership will be granted for up to five individuals or any organization.)
- Student $10.00
  (Student membership is granted to anyone who is actively enrolled as a full-time student and who is considering pursuing a career in Urban Forestry.)

MEMBERSHIP

New and renewed members through July 31, 2015. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

Supporting

MARSHALL TREE FARM

John Gallagher
James Marshall, Jr.
James Marshall, Sr.
Leslie Marshall
Michael Marshall

NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING SERVICES, INC. – LEGACY ARBORIST SERVICES

Erin Givens
Walter Givens
Eric Hogan
Charlie Marcus
Jack Vogel

NELSON TREE SERVICE, INC. – Chuck Buston
Bob Turner
Greg Viscusi

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION

Carlos Burgos
Wayne Zimmerman

SUMTER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. (SECO ENERGY)

Andy Kittsley

ORLANDO FORESTRY ORGANIZATION

Daniel Adams

GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-PROFIT

CITY OF TAMPA
Kathy Beck
Mary Daniels-Weizs-Bryson
Brian Mins
David O’Reilly

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone: (____)______  FAX: (____)______

E-mail: __________________________________________

Amount Enclosed: ___________   Date: ____/____/_____

Would you be interested in further information regarding serving on a Council subcommittee? [ ] Yes [ ] No

Area of interest:

[ ] Government/Non-Profit
[ ] Professional

FUFC PAST PRESIDENTS

Steve Graham (1990-1991)
Bill Reese (1992-1993)
Jeffrey Siegel (1994-1995)
Norm Easley (1995-1996)
Mike Conner (1998-1999)
Julie Ioss (1999-2000)
Anna Dooley (2000-2001)
Howard Jeffries (2001-2002)
Mike Robinson (2004 and 2005)
Celeste White (2005 and 2006)
Earline Ludhoman (2008 and 2009)
John Holyjunset (2010)
Jerry Linnick (2011)
Mary Lois Hildreth (2012)
Elizabeth Harke (2013)
Ken Lacuse (2014)

TLPB TREES

Continued from pg. 13,
FLORIDA URBAN FORESTRY COUNCIL
Post Office Box 547993
Orlando, FL  32854-7993

For more information or change of address, please contact the FUFC:
Phone: (407) 872-1738
Fax: (407) 872-6868
E-Mail: info@fufc.org
Website: www.fufc.org

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED
Address Update:
☐ Please change my address as noted on the right.
☐ I receive duplicates. Please delete my name at right.
☐ Please remove my name from your mailing list.

---

2015 FUFC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OFFICERS:

Justin Freedman
President
Appointed Position
Advisory Member
E Sciences Inc.

Linda Seufert
President Elect
Elected Position
Member-at-Large
City of St. Petersburg

Gene Dempsey
Vice President
Elected Position
City Arborist
City of Fort Lauderdale

John Foltz
Treasurer
Appointed Position
Advisory Member
University of Florida
(Retired)

Leah Hoffman
Secretary
Appointed Position
Florida Recreation and Park Association
Marion County

Ken Lacasse
Immediate Past President
Appointed Position
Advisory Member
SECO Energy

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Joe Anderson, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
JEA

Kathy Beck, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
City of Tampa

Jody Buyas, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
Green Up Orlando

Dionicio Collado, Appointed Position
FNGLA
Cherry Lake Tree Farm

Steve Edgar, Appointed Position
Society of American Foresters
Long Leaf Forest Service, Inc.

Elizabeth Harkey, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
City of Sanford

John Harris, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
Earth Advisors

Julie Iooss, Appointed Position
FL Chapter ISA
City of Orlando

Gayle Lafferty, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
City of Vero Beach

Mark Miller, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
City of Apopka

Michael Mittiga, Elected Position
Private Arborist
The Davey Tree Expert Company

Guy Murtonen, Appointed Position
Florida Department of Transportation
Florida’s Turnpike Enterprise

Jerry Renick, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
Wantman Group, Inc.

Michael Schulte, Appointed Position
ASLA / FL Chapter

Scott Souder, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
JEA

John Springer, Elected Position
Tree Advocacy
Enchanted Walkabouts

Karen Stauderman, Appointed Position
Cooperative Extension Service
Volusia County Extension

Matthew Surrency, Appointed Position
Florida League of Cities
City of Hawthorne

David Watford, Elected Position
Utility Forester
SECO Energy

Lou Shepherd, Liaison
Florida Forest Service

Sandy Temple
FUFC Executive Director