



The Council Quarterly

Quarterly Newsletter of the Florida Urban Forestry Council

2016 Issue Four

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WILDLIFE AND URBAN FORESTS

Submitted by Robert Northrop, Extension Forester - University of Florida/IFAS Hillsborough County Extension Office

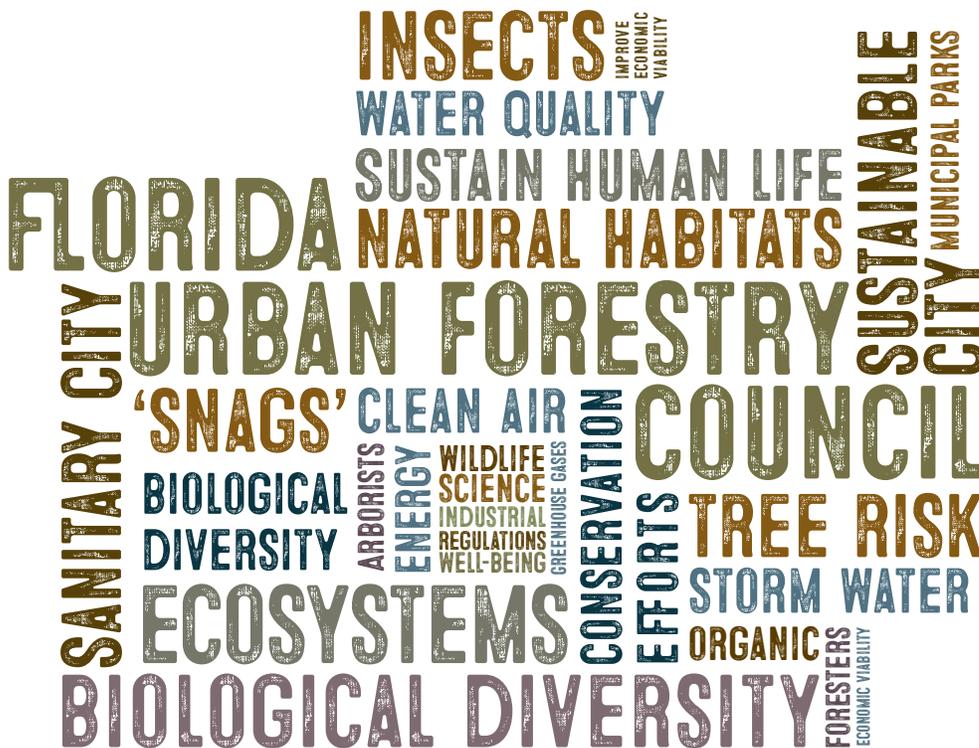
Since the late 19th century, engineering professions have done a masterful job of ameliorating filth and spread of disease in our cities, including the provision of safe water supply, sanitary disposal of human waste and refuge, and public health regulations (Grove et al., 2016). This concept of the Sanitary City gave way in the 1990s to the concept of the Sustainable City, embracing the need to recognize the role that metropolitan regions play in the conservation and maintenance of ecosystems and the services they provide that support human health and well-being.

Ecosystem services are the conditions and processes through which ecosystems, and the diversity of life which make them up, sustain and fulfill human life. They maintain production of ecosystem goods, such as food, forage, fuels, natural fiber, and many pharmaceuticals and industrial products. In addition to the production of goods, ecosystem services are the actual life-support functions, such as cleansing, recycling, and renewal; and they confer many intangible aesthetic and cultural benefits as well (Daily, 1997, p. 3).

As urban foresters and arborists we have done an excellent job of addressing the efficient and effective management of the urban forest for tree health, reduction of risk to human life and property and formal aesthetics. Recently we have begun to participate in the management of the urban forest to foster the goals of the Sanitary City so ably initiated by our engineering colleagues. Reliable models are now available to assist us in guiding our efforts to foster cleaner air, adjust storm water flows and improve water quality; as well as to reduce energy and the generation of greenhouse gases; and improve the economic viability of city residents.

Integral to the resilience of ecosystems and our cities is the maintenance of the diversity of life forms and their habitats known as biological diversity. Critical to conservation efforts in our urbanizing state is the need to

continues on pg. 2



INSIDE:	
Wildlife and Urban Forests	1 - 3
President's Message	2
Request For Articles	2
2016 Stihl Tour des Trees Honors Gene Dempsey	5
Tree of the Quarter	6 & 7
Florida Bonneted Bats in Urban Forests	9
Stump the Forester	11
Managing Community Spotlight - Winter Haven.....	12 & 13
Membership.....	14 & 15

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Hello FUFUC members!

When managing urban forests, one of the many elements to consider is how wildlife is impacted. Trees provide shelter, food, resting places, mating grounds, and travel corridors for animals. Animals return the gesture by helping with pollination, spreading seeds and eating harmful insects.

Without trees, animals will suffer. Learn more about wildlife

and the urban forest in this issue of The Council Quarterly.

Remember to save the date for the 2017 Urban Forestry Institute which will be held in Orlando on March 16 and 17 at Valencia College. The theme is “Climbing to the Next Branch of a Managed Urban Forest” and topics include managing staff, tree inventories and being a managing community—to name a few. UFI is always a great opportunity to share information, ideas and network with people within the field. I hope to see you there!

Finally, I would like to take a moment to thank the Executive Committee for all of their hard work in 2016. These volunteers work tirelessly providing high quality programs which support our mission to promote the value, enhancement and sound management of the urban forest through leadership and education. Special thanks also to Lou Shepherd, our Florida Forest Service liaison, and the Florida Forest Service for their continued support. I would also like to thank Sandy Temple, FUFUC Executive Director, for the outstanding job she does and her guidance she has provided me this year. Their commitment, the commitment of our sponsors, and most importantly your commitment as members, will keep the FUFUC sustainable and resilient.

Yours Truly,

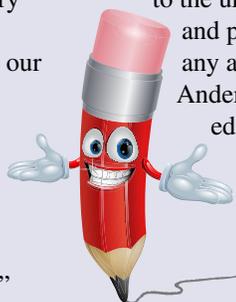
Linda Seufert

Linda Seufert
2016 FUFUC President

REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

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 Joe Anderson, FUFUC newsletter editor, at andejs@jea.com.

Thanks for contributing!

continued from pg. 1

reintroduce vertebrate and invertebrate wild-life back into our metropolitan regions. This is no easy task, since we have a century old tradition of sanitizing the city, encouraging entire generations of urban dwellers to fear the wild, messy and ‘uncivilized’ character of our parks and natural areas. But there is hope ... recent surveys and focus groups in the City of Tampa and Hillsborough County concerning residential perspectives on the urban forest, wildlife habitat consistently ranks in the first or second highest position of value (2008, 2014 and 2016). It appears that we now have a rare convergence of the values of urban residents and what conservation science is telling us. It is time to systematically implement urban wildlife conservation programs and develop wildlife conservation techniques and guidelines for use by urban foresters and arborists.

It is well documented that the rapid expansion of our state’s metropolitan regions has led to the destruction, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats. This decline in the amount and quality of habitat, as well as loss of large contiguous blocks of habitat, encourages the proliferation opportunistic wildlife species at the expense of wildlife with specialized habitat needs. Halting the loss of habitat will require urban foresters and municipal arborists to learn about land use planning and participate in land use planning at the city, county and regional scales of decision making. This training could be addressed by the Florida Urban Forestry Council in its annual Urban Forest Institute conferences. As professionals it is our responsibility to provide guidance and comments to planning officials whether as official members of planning boards or as private citizens and business leaders. Proven techniques for conservation planning in

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growing metropolitan regions are well documented in the professional and scientific literature, often associated with strategies for the organization of Green Infrastructure.

Arborists, the managers of individual trees, rights-of-way and municipal parks, need to better understand the role that urban trees and shrubs play in providing the habitat needed to support the diversity of wildlife found in our region. Again, this will begin with education which the Florida Urban Forestry Council and Florida Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture can provide. Recent presentations at the International Society of Arboriculture's International Conference in Orlando, and a workshop supported by the Florida Chapter of ISA, have begun to present innovative techniques that integrate tree risk and wildlife habitat management being developed and tested in the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States.

Let's consider an example. Dead wood, often severely lacking in our metropolitan regions (Northrop et al., 2013), actually provides more habitats for wildlife than when they are alive. Standing dead and dying trees, often called 'snags' are important for wildlife in both natural and landscaped

settings, occurring as a result of insect damage, disease, lightning, fire, drought, root competition, as well as old age. Many snags are cut down without much thought to their wildlife value or the management options that can safely prolong the existence of the tree.

A snag can harbor numerous insects, which in turn are also food for wildlife. The outer surface of the bark is where birds such as Carolina chickadees, tufted titmouse, and woodpeckers eat bark beetles, spiders, and ants. The inner bark is where woodpeckers feed on larvae and pupae of insects. Mammals such as raccoons may tear into these areas of snags to harvest the protein-rich insects. Strong excavators such as the pileated woodpecker prey upon carpenter ants and termites in the heartwood. The space between partially detached bark and the tree trunk is where brown-headed nuthatches and house wrens roost or search for food. Tree frogs, several species of bats, and many butterflies also find shelter there. The fallen snag continues to provide important habitat on the ground for invertebrates, amphibians, as well as bacteria and fungi whose feeding leads to the incorporation of the woody organic matter into the mineral soil.

As our state and world become more and more urbanized, the urban forest will increasingly become an important reserve for wildlife habitat and the conservation of biological diversity. As professionals we need to recognize the potential of urban areas to contain important amounts of habitat, and work to promote habitat development, management and conservation. Urban foresters and arborists now have the opportunity to expand their traditional roles by incorporating a more ecological perspective into their work, and supporting the sustainability of cities.

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- recycles retired power equipment, scrap steel, aluminum, copper, porcelain, fluorescent lights, ink printer and copier cartridges, plus much more.
- researches and writes **Nature's Reflections**, a special column in the members' newsletter developed to educate the community on the flora and fauna of Florida with eco-friendly topics like xeriscaping and conservation.



Urban Forestry Institute 2017



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Climbing to the
Next Branch of
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Featuring the Following Speakers:

Dan Lambe, Arbor Day Foundation
Rob Northrop, UF IFAS Extension - Hillsborough County
Don Winsett, Davey Resource Group
Lou Shepherd, Florida Forest Service
Wayne Zimmerman, Orlando Utilities Commission
Charlie Marcus, Legacy Arborist Services
and others

Topics Include:

- Creating High-Impact Urban Forestry Programs
- Using Tree Inventory or Canopy Analysis Data in the Development of Urban Forest Management Programs
- How to turn a Developing Community into a Managing Community
- Maximizing Coordination with Advocacy Groups and Communicating to the Public
- Tree Protection Ordinance Writing and Enforcement
- Communicating Urban Forestry Issues Across Departments and to Elected Officials

2016 STIHL TOUR DES TREES HONORS GENE DEMPSEY WITH TREE DEDICATION



Freddie "Gene" Dempsey
2/17/59 - 9/30/16

A little more than a year ago, Fort Lauderdale's urban forestry community staged a memorable welcome for the cyclists of the STIHL Tour des Trees on Halloween, the final day of the 2015 Florida Tour. Tour riders, many in costume, rode into Esplanade Park to cheers and applause during the "Trick or Treat for the Trees" community Halloween party hosted by the City. The event was the brainchild of Fort Lauderdale City Forester Gene Dempsey, who envisioned local families and kids enjoying music, games and Halloween treats while learning about the importance of trees from the Tour's own Professor Elwood Pricklethorn.

Gene had jumped at the chance to welcome the Tour to Fort Lauderdale for its closing events, and was instrumental in development of the "Trick or Treat for the Trees" concept. Gene and his team wrangled hundreds of details to ensure the event's success and led the applause for the Tour riders when they cycled into the park.

The TREE Fund and Florida's urban forestry family lost a beloved champion when we lost Gene in September. On October 11, 2016, the cyclists of the 2016 STIHL Tour des Trees paused to pay tribute to Gene in Morrisville, NC, where they planted a Swamp White Oak as a memorial to his lifelong love of trees.

Tour rider and Orlando City Forester Andy Kittsley remembered Gene as a tireless champion of the urban forest, a consummate professional and a very good friend.



Mary DiCarlo, Director of Philanthropy for the TREE Fund, recalled his enthusiasm for the project and his dedication to seeing it through. "Gene's enthusiasm was inspiring and his passion was contagious. He shared his time and resources generously to showcase the TREE Fund, the Tour and Fort Lauderdale's urban forestry community at our event. He was a true champion for the trees, and he'll be greatly missed."

The tree, planted with support from the Town of Morrisville, was donated by Nancy MacKerrow, a veteran Tour volunteer who has devoted her life to planting trees to honor her late daughter, Susie Stevens, an avid cyclist and outdoorswoman. Nancy brought cookies and "tree tags," which the riders inscribed with messages of love and hope and attached to the tree. The Tour riders gathered around the tree with Nancy, Morrisville Parks officials and volunteers from event host Bayer CropScience to infuse it with good energy and encourage it to "grow, tree, GROW!"

Contact:

Mary DiCarlo, TREE Fund
630-301-1920
marydicarlo@treefund.org



Tree of the Quarter

SWEETGUM
(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Submitted by Julie Iooss, Horticulture and Irrigation Program Manager – City of Orlando Parks Division

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

Sweetgum was one of the first trees in the western hemisphere to be historically documented. The tree is a large, frequently encountered forest tree that is native to Florida, up to New Jersey and out to Texas.

The Sweetgum is one of the most valuable commercial hardwoods in the Southeast with regard to the volume of timber produced. It is widely used for veneer, interior trim, furniture, and pulp. It is planted as a shade tree because of its rapid early growth in a variety of sites, but requires adequate space for extensive root development. Heavy shade, crops of persistent fruit heads, and root sprouts can be a disadvantage as a lawn or shade tree.

Growth Rate: Moderate to fast growing deciduous tree and moderately wind resistant.



Leaves: The leaves are simple, alternate, star shaped, five to seven pointed leaves with serrated lobes. They are four to seven inches across and very aromatic. Leaves are dark green, known for the most reliable fall color, with leaves ranging from pale yellow through orange and red to a deep burgundy.

Bark: The bark is a dark gray, roughened by corky scales, later becoming deeply furrowed. After the second year, the twigs sometimes develop two to four corky outgrowths of the bark, which give them a winged appearance.



Roots: Surface roots can be aggressive and large, plant away from sidewalks to prevent damage. Much of the root system is shallow, but there are deep vertical roots beneath the trunk in well-drained soils.

Flower: The flowers are separate male and female flowers found on the same tree. The males are in upright clusters with the females in nodding balls. Both are yellowish-green and generally inconspicuous.

Fruit and Seed: The fruits are similar to Sycamore, but are much pricklier. They measure an inch or more in diameter and are made up of many capsules with spine-like tips.



Environment: Birds and other wildlife eat the seeds from the fruits, which may persist on the tree through winter.

Usage: Used in flooring, interior finish, paper, pulp, and veneers, sometimes called imitation Mahogany or Circassian Walnut when applied to furniture. Resinous oil obtained from the tree is utilized for pharmaceutical grade antiseptics, expectorants and stimulants.

Little known facts: The Aztecs called it xochioctzoquahuitl, and Aztec Emperor Montezuma smoked a medicinal sweet gum concoction with explorer Hernando Cortes in 1519, one year before the Aztec Empire was destroyed in a bloody conquest by the Spanish.



Size and Form: The Sweetgum grows upward to 60-75' and 35-50' wide. Young sweetgums have a distinctive conical form and as they mature become more rounded.

Habitat: Prefers full sun to partial shade, wet to well-drained soils and moderate drought and aerosol salt tolerance. Sweetgum occurs in hammocks, rich river bottoms, swamps, and on drier lands. This tree is usually abundant in second growth in old fields and in cut-over woods.



URBAN WILDLIFE – A CONTRADICTION OF TERMS

“Urban wildlife” often comes across as a contradiction of terms--a classic oxymoron that ranks with jumbo shrimp, healthy cough, original copy, and pretty ugly. Perhaps the mismatch stems from the fact that urban planning often neglects plans for wildlife; or perhaps there’s something missing in the use of the term.

“*The lone wolf can’t take down big prey*” is an old wildlife adage that rings true not only for the wolf, but can apply to a personal life, professional career, or in regards to urban planning. For instance, a tree that stands alone is limited in what it can do and what it can offer; but, when united with a canopy of trees, a single tree can move and expand its virtues. Properly planned, an urban forest can provide the essential green corridors required for wildlife to prosper. Flora and fauna naturally come together. There is no oxymoron here. You can’t talk about fauna without including flora in the conversation. They are closely linked in any environment. Perhaps the term “urban flora and fauna” would be more appropriate. The more connected, curious and familiar we are with urban flora and fauna, the less forgiving we will be toward their decline and ruin. As an aside, proper urban planning is not an easy target--it’s not little or easy prey. Don’t go it alone.

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FLORIDA BONNETED BATS IN URBAN FORESTS

Submitted by Jen Savaro - Staff Scientist, E Sciences, Inc.

Have you ever wondered why South Florida is going batty over project approvals?

In November 2013, the Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*) was listed as a federally-endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The Florida's Natural Area Inventory (FNAI) considers the Florida bonneted bat to be critically imperiled due to habitat loss and restricted range.

The bat's habitat requirements are so unclear that both state and federal officials are unsure how to protect them. Because of its limited range and low numbers, the Florida bonneted bat is vulnerable to a wide array of natural and human-related threats. Increases in incompatible development projects are a major threat to this species, particularly when projects result in the removal of roost trees and bridges and the loss of foraging habitat.

Since removal of roost trees impacts the beneficial species, projects that are subject to the Endangered Species Act that impact potential roosts (ex: trees, bridges and other structures) now require bat surveys to be completed before approval if they fall within the US Fish and Wildlife Services' Consultation Area for this species (see 2013 Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Area and Focal Area Map).



Florida bonneted bats are members of the Molossidae (free-tailed bats) family. This species is the largest bat in Florida, which helps distinguish it from the smaller Brazilian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*). They are suspected to be found only in six counties in southern Florida, including Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties. Only a few bonneted bat roosts have been documented, including only one natural roost.

Relatively little is known about the life history, behavior, and biology of the Florida bonneted bat. The maternity period has been found to occur from June through September, with a possible second birthing period in January and February. The Florida bonneted bat is non-migratory, but can travel long distances to forage over ponds, streams and wetlands. They feed strictly on insects year round, including those pesky mosquitoes South Florida has been dealing with this past summer. On a typical night, a bat can consume the equivalent of its own body weight in insects, thus helping combat the spread of mosquito-borne viruses, such as Zika.

They are closely associated with forested areas because of their tree-roosting habits. Natural roosts have been discovered in urban and suburban areas, including tree cavities, rock crevices, and foliage. They have been found in the shafts of palm fronds in Coral Gables, as well as roosting in a red-cockaded woodpecker cavity in a longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) near Punta Gorda. Echolocation calls have been recorded in wide variety of habitat types including pine rocklands, hardwood hammocks, mangroves, rivers, ponds, and canals, etc.

Their echolocation call is unique and easily identifiable because it is at a very low frequency compared to other bats and therefore, at the higher end of the human audible range. Therefore, acoustic surveys are the most preferred method in studying the Florida bonneted bat. Florida bonneted bats have been recorded recently at the Zoo Miami, as well as within tropical gardens at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Miami-Dade County. If roost sites are located, actions could be taken to avoid or minimize future losses of this species.

So before your project impacts a tree, think about the Florida bonneted bat because you could be replacing bats with more mosquitos!

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STUMP THE FORESTER

QUESTION: Is it legal to have a squirrel, skunk, raccoon, or an opossum for a pet?

ANSWER: Yes, no, maybe? The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is legally responsible for Florida's wildlife. Therefore, if you have a wildlife pet, you may be in possession of somebody else's animal. The FWC requires a permit for wildlife possession, exhibition, and sale. Therefore, in Florida, your pet is legal if you have a permit provided by the FWC. In general, rules and regulations are in place to protect both people and wildlife. If you are not careful, the decision to keep a wild animal as a pet might come back and bite you.

Florida's captive wildlife permits separate wildlife into three distinct classes. The squirrel, skunk, raccoon, and opossum are Class III wildlife. You can be in personal possession of a squirrel, along with a short list of other Class III wildlife, without a permit, if the pet is not being exhibited or sold--or as long as no other applicable rules or ordinances exist. To learn more about the Florida's captive wildlife rules and regulations, visit Florida Statutes, Title XXVIII, Chapter 379.303 at www.flrules.org, or better yet, contact the Captive Wildlife office of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

The temptation to keep cute and playful wild critters can be remarkably strong, but they won't be adorable for long. These free-spirited critters have deep-seated behavioral traits that will grow, get big, and remain wild. The merit of existing rules and regulations has been provoked by actual incidents that did not end well for the animal, or the adoptive human parent. For



best results, develop and nurture your curiosity, knowledge, and compassion for Florida's flora and fauna and you will likely have wild stories that will end happily ever after.

Answer provided by Joe Anderson, Utility Forester with JEA



If you would like to 'stump the forester,' see page 2 for information on submitting your question!

MANAGING COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT – CITY OF WINTER HAVEN

Submitted by Erin Givens, Urban Forestry Manager – Legacy Arborist Services

The City of Winter Haven is located in Central Florida in Polk County, within an hour from Tampa and Orlando. It encompasses approximately 25 square miles. It is the second most populated city in Polk County with a population of 38,065 as of January, 2016.

Winter Haven was incorporated in 1911 and has been the birthplace of some notable enterprises. In 1930, after resigning from Piggly Wiggly, George Jenkins opened the first Publix supermarket in Winter Haven. In 1936, Cypress Gardens opened as a botanical garden planted by Dick Pope and his wife, Julie Pope. Over the years it became one of the largest attractions in Florida, known for its water ski shows, gardens, and Southern Belles. Today, the site of the Cypress Gardens theme park is currently the LEGOLAND Florida theme park. LEGOLAND preserved the botanical park and redecorated the water park and roller coasters along a LEGO theme.

Winter Haven has approximately 50 lakes within its borders and is nicknamed “The Chain of Lakes City.” The lakes cover nearly 30 percent of the land area and almost a quarter of the population reside adjacent to a lake. The city has two prominent chains of lakes. The northern chain connects eight lakes and the southern chain connects sixteen lakes. Lakes within each chain are connected by a series of

canals. Winter Haven and the chain of lakes sit at the headwaters of the Peace River basin. The chain of lakes draws many outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy fresh water fishing and/or recreational water sports such as water skiing, wake boarding, paddle boarding, and kayaking.

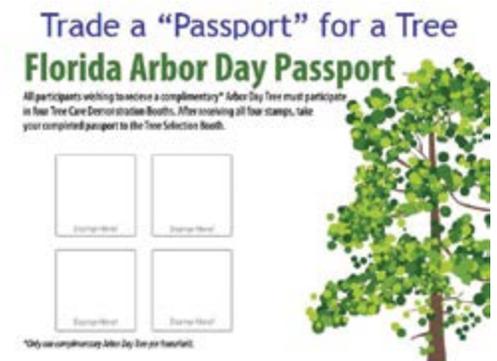
The publically-owned trees are managed by multiple divisions within the City. Tree plantings, mulching and fertilizing is done by the Parks, Grounds, and Cemetery Division. Tree pruning and removals are done by the Streets Division and the management of the Urban Forestry Advisory Board is overseen by the Natural Resources Division. The City has maintained a proactive approach in managing the community trees and has resulted in a successful urban forestry program.

Tree City USA

Winter Haven has been a Tree City for over 25 years. This illustrates the community’s dedication to the urban tree canopy and desire to improve the care of the city trees. In addition, the City has obtained the Arbor Day Foundation’s Growth Award for the past seven years (2010-2016). The Tree City USA Growth Award is presented by the Arbor Day Foundation to recognize higher levels of tree care by participating Tree City USA communities. The Growth

Award highlights innovative programs and projects as well as increased commitment of resources for urban forestry. The City of Winter Haven’s staff attributes the City’s numerous Growth Awards to their proactive management of community trees. Mary Thornhill, Winter Haven’s Natural Resource Specialist states, “We’re always working hard to update the tree inventory, implement best management practices, identify and remove invasive plants and trees, and work with community leaders to allocate funds for the needed urban forestry tasks.”

For the past seven years, the City of Winter Haven has utilized an Urban Forestry Advisory Board to serve as a sounding board for community tree issues. This advisory board of seven members serves as a liaison between the City and the community. The mission of the advisory board is to assist the City with developing the list of urban forestry tasks for the City’s annual Action Plan.

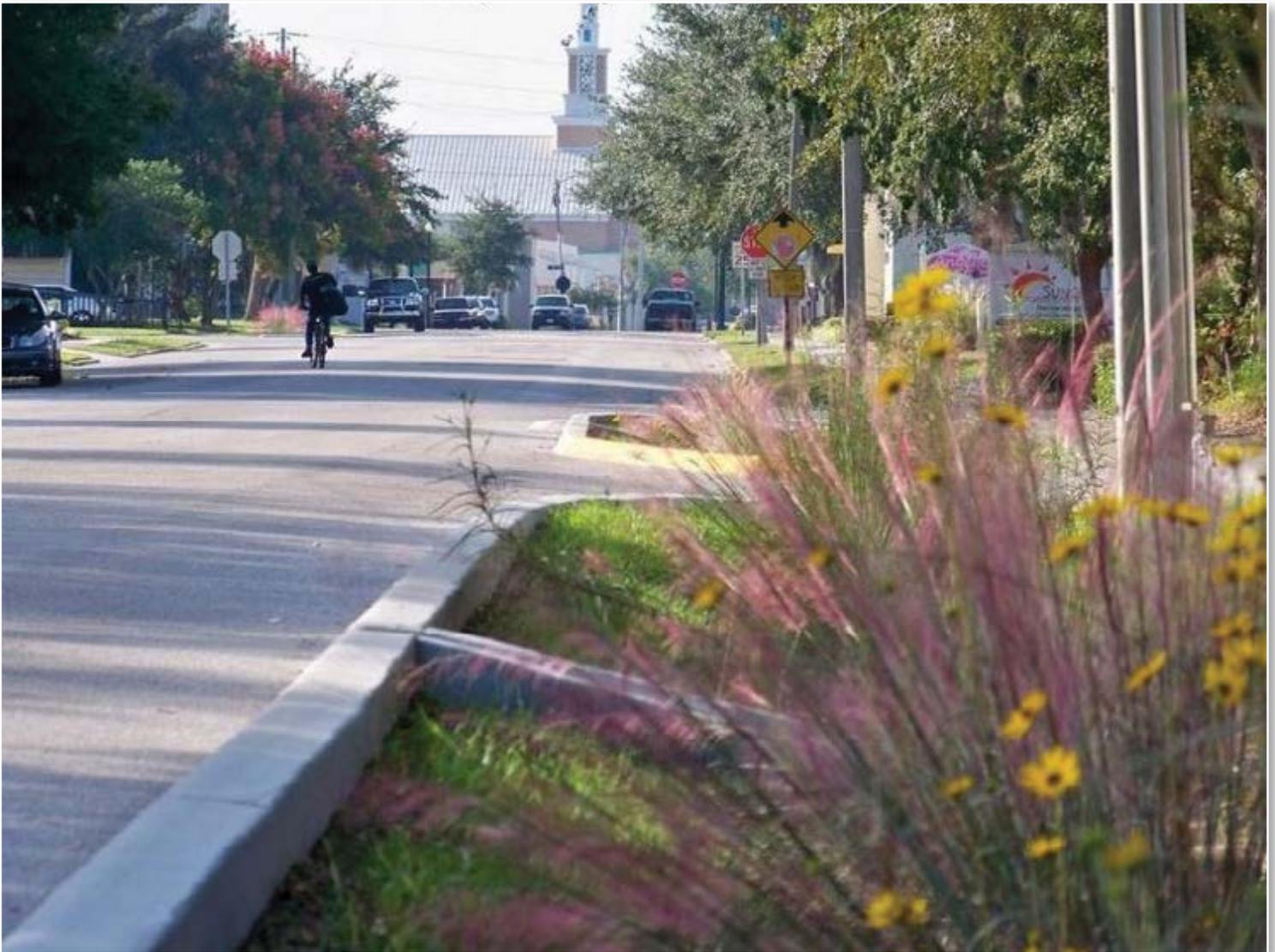


Arbor Day Celebrations

In 2007, Winter Haven utilized Davey Resource Group to conduct a city-wide street tree inventory. The inventory showed that the street trees are heavily dominated by oaks. Since the inventory, the Natural Resources Division has been working hard to increase diversity of future street tree plantings. One of these efforts includes a very successful Arbor Day celebration and tree give-a-way program. For the past two years, Winter Haven has utilized the Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) grant offered by the Florida Forest Service to provide funds to purchase the give-a-way trees. To increase community tree diversity, the trees species given away at the event were chickasaw plum, dahoon holly and winged elm. The event was organized with four tree care demonstration booths for attendees to visit to learn how to plant a tree, pruning and long-term care, and



City of Winter Haven Arbor Day Celebration.



the principles of right tree, right place. If participants wanted to receive the complimentary tree, they had to visit each booth and receive a stamp on their “Florida Arbor Day Passport” given out by the City. Partnerships with the Polk County Forester and the Polk County Extension also enhanced the educational component of the celebration.

A unique component of the Arbor Day Celebration and tree give-a-way program is that the City’s involvement doesn’t stop once the residents take home the trees. The City sends a survey to the participant a year later to learn how the tree is doing and monitor the survivability. “We want to know how the species are performing for our homeowners,” stated Thornhill. “Gathering follow-up information is very important to allow adjustments to be made and keep any program moving forward and growing.”

Rain Gardens

The Natural Resources Division is responsible for ensuring Winter Haven’s natural resources are clean and healthy.

The Division has three employees (*Michael John “M.J.” Carnevale, Mary Thornhill, and Devon Moore*) and is funded by the Storm Water Quality Utility. One of the primary functions of the Division is to protect water resources, including water quality and quantity for lakes and natural systems. Since 2008, the use of rain gardens has enhanced the City’s efforts to capture nutrients and sediment before they enter the lakes.

The raingardens are planted in the public right-of-way swales and greenspaces. Raingardens are planted with native plants that like to get their “feet” wet and can tolerate short-term flooding, but are also drought-tolerant for times between rains. The raingardens can be any size or shape and are typically planted with blue flag iris, goldenrod, beautyberry, swamp sunflower, coreopsis, muhly grass, lizard’s tail, and milkweed. The City also utilizes trees in the raingardens, such as Japanese blueberry, red maple, dahoon holly, loblolly bay, and bald cypress. The different plants and trees in the raingarden slow the storm water runoff from nearby impervious surfaces (e.g.

streets, sidewalks, and parking lots) and allows for increased rainwater absorption into the ground. The roots of the plants in the raingarden also help to strain out impurities. The raingardens attract wildlife and serve as a native food source. After the growing season, stems and seeds can be left for wildlife cover, bird food, and reseeding. Today, there are over 50 raingardens within the city. “Raingardens are cost efficient methods of helping water infiltrate the soil returning to the hydrological system in our high sandy ridge areas that have many benefits and few drawbacks. Our hope is that as people see more raingardens in place and functioning they will want one of their own at their home or place of business.” Thornhill said.

Citizens, elected officials, and urban forestry staff should all be proud of Winter Haven’s urban forestry program. While many of the City’s goals are focused on enhancing water quality of the many lakes within the community, the City’s efforts are also providing numerous other benefits such as cooling and shade, aesthetics, and wildlife habitat.

Join Us

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

New and renewed members through December 31, 2016. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

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Eric Harrison, RLA
Jason Sutton, RLA
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Ken Lacasse
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Mike Robinson
John Tamsberg
Celeste White

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Bill Reese.....(1992-1993)
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John Tamsberg.....(1996-1998)
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Anna Dooley.....(2000-2001)
Howard Jeffries.....(2001-2002)
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Jerry Renick.....(2011)
Mary Lou Hildreth... (2012)
Elizabeth Harkey.....(2013)
Ken Lacasse.....(2014)
Justin Freedman.....(2015)

STUDENT

Ricardo Brown-Salazar
Mark Gazaleh

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Dues are effective for the calendar year of January 1 - December 31)

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
Tree Advocate @ \$20.00
Supporting @ \$200.00
Government/Non-Profit Agency @ \$100.00
Student @ \$10.00

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:



FLORIDA URBAN FORESTRY COUNCIL
 Post Office Box 547993
 Orlando, FL 32854-7993



For more information or change of address,
 please contact the FUFUC:

Phone: (407) 872-1738
 Fax: (407) 872-6868
 E-Mail: info@fufc.org
 Website: www.fufc.org

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Leah Hoffman
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 Appointed Position
 Florida Recreation and
 Park Association
 Marion County



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 Appointed Position
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 City of Orlando

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 City of Vero Beach

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 AECOM

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 Tree Advocacy
 Enchanted Walkabouts

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 SECO Energy

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 Florida Forest Service

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Vacancy - Advisory Member

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