



THE STUMP

INFORMATION BY THE BOARD FOOT

JUNE 2003

NOT THE HOLE NEWS

Their Heeere! Red Oak Borer Emergence

Red oak borers (*Enaphalodes rufulus*) are expected to emerge from oaks in the red oak family, predominately from black oaks (*Quercus velutina*) during June and July. The insect is completing its' two-year life cycle. Historically, this insect is a minor pest attacking only stressed trees. Due to past logging and fire history, many black oaks are in or approaching old age (70 - 100 years). Just like people, when a tree reaches the age of maturity it becomes more susceptible to attacks by infectious agents.

As these trees decline the red oak borer, does what it does best and takes advantage of the tree's lessened ability to defend itself. The adult female lays eggs in cracks and crevices of the bark where the larva hatch and spend the first year making a small tunnel under the bark. The next year the larva burrows deeper into the trunk where it pupates. The adult beetle emerges in the summer of the second year to complete the cycle.

There are no practical control methods for red oak borer. To help existing trees be able to defend themselves from red oak borer and other pathogen attacks, reduce the stress the tree has to endure. Avoid damaging the trunk with mowers and string trimmers, prune only in the winter (except for dangerous branches), do not top your tree, place 3 - 4 inches of mulch around the base of the tree but not against the trunk, and provide supplemental water to the tree.

This will not guarantee a tree will not be attacked by red oak borer or other pathogen, but will reduce the trees' stress and make it less susceptible.

To see full color images of red oak borer and associated damage visit IPM Images at: <http://www.ipmimages.org/browse/subthumb.cfm?sub=374&start=1>

National Arborist Association Changes Name!



The National Arborist Association has become the [Tree Care Industry Association \(TCIA\)](#) by vote of the NAA membership. The name change is to make their mission more clear to non-members and to take advantage of the branding they have with Tree Care Industry magazine and TCI EXPO. Use of the NAA name and logo will continue as the transition occurs.

Storm Damage Recovery for Trees

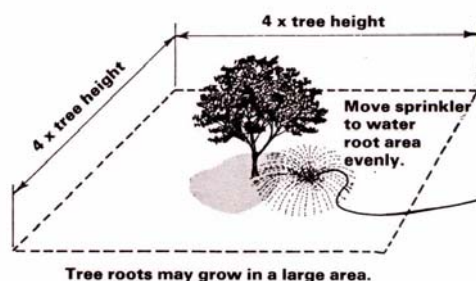
Many communities in southwest Missouri received severe damage from spring storms. Besides buildings, many trees were damaged. Information and on-site advice for proper pruning of broken branches, identification of hazard trees, and selection of replacement trees is available. Contact Jon Skinner at 417-629-3423 or e-mail: Jon.Skinner@mdc.mo.us

Water, I Need Water!

By mid to late July soil moisture available to trees is nearly gone. Your trees can react to this lack of moisture in detrimental ways. It may vary from light leaf scorch, or leaf drop to complete defoliation and / or death of the tree. To make matters worse, when a tree is stressed due to a lack of water, it becomes more susceptible to attack by pathogens. None of these results are desired.

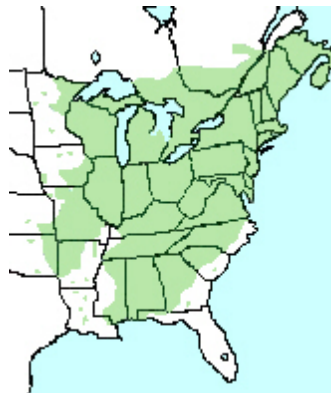
You can increase available soil moisture and reduce tree stress by adding supplemental water. Watering trees is different than watering grass. Trees need a large amount of water all at one time then no water for a while where grass needs a little water many times in the same period.

To properly water your trees, turn on the sprinkler, place a pan, coffee can, or other container that can catch water in the pattern and let it run until 1.5 inches of water is in the container. Then move the sprinkler to another part of the root zone that was not covered previously. Repeat this process until the entire root zone is watered (see graphic). Wait 7 to 10 days then do it again. The water you place on the soil soaks down through the soil profile. As it dries from the top down, tree roots are encouraged to grow deeper to reach additional water. This encourages the tree to have a larger root system that is not dependent on surface water allowing the tree to withstand drought better.



downy serviceberry
Amelanchier arborea

Downy serviceberry is a small, deciduous tree with a mature height of 15 to 20 feet and variable width. Under planted in urban areas, downy serviceberry is excellent for lightly shaded areas. The white flowers are some of the earliest to show in the spring. The leaves may turn from yellow to red in the fall. Several cultivars are available commercially and guarantee better fall color.

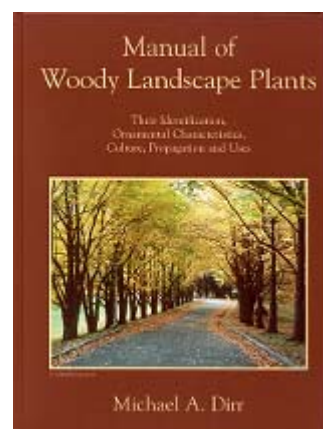


Plant illustration by Dale Larison, Missouri Department of Conservation

Range map modified from Virginia Tech Dendrology Web site - www.fw.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/main.htm

Book Review

Michael Dirr's "**Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses; 5th Edition**" (ISBN: 0-87563-800-7) is a must have book for anyone or organization regularly selecting trees. Dirr covers plant morphology, and classification and nomenclature with a glossary of terms. Individual plants can be quickly found using either the common or scientific name indexes. Text and drawings about woody plants are covered on 1109 pages including its' family, plant characteristics, expected size, hardiness based on USDA Hardiness zones, growth habit and rate, flower and fruit (if applicable), culture, diseases and insects, landscape value, cultivars, propagation of the species, native habitat, related species and his own notes about the plant.



City Trees

The trees along our city streets
Are lovely, gallant things;
Their roots lie deep in blackened soil,
And yet they spread their wings.

Of branching green or fretted twigs
Beneath a sullen sky,
And when the wind howls banshee-like
They bow to passers-by.

In fall their leaves are bannerets
Of dusty red and gold
And fires dim that warm our hearts
Against the coming cold.

Then delicate through winter's snow
Each silhouette still makes
Black filigree, with frostings rare
Of silver powdered flakes.

But leafed or bare, they bravely rise
With healing in their wings -
The trees along our city streets
Are lovely, gallant things.

-- Vere Dargan



REFLECTION

Conservation is a
state of harmony
between men and
land.

-- Aldo Leopold

June 12

Missouri Community Forestry Council Meeting, Dept. Of Conservation State Office,
Jefferson City, MO Contact: Justine Gartner, 573-751-4115 Ext 3116,
gartnj@mdc.state.mo.us

June 14

Midwest ISA Jamboree & Tree Climbers Competition, Springfield, MO Contact: Tim Crews
or Charlotte Turnbull, 417-865-1600, charlotteturnbull@ryanlawn.com

August 2 - 6

Tree Stories: International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Annual Conference and Trade
Show, Palais des Congrès de Montréal (Montréal Convention Centre) Montréal, Quebec
Contact: ISA, www.isa-arbor.com/conference2003/regbro%20FINAL.pdf (very large file)

August 14

Missouri Community Forestry Council Meeting, Dept. Of Conservation State Office,
Jefferson City, MO Contact: Justine Gartner, 573-751-4115 Ext 3116,
gartnj@mdc.state.mo.us

September 17 - 20

Engineering Green: 2003 National Urban Forest Conference, Adams Mark Hotel, San
Antonio, TX Contact: American Forests, www.americanforests.org/conference/

September 29 - October 1

Building for Greener Communities National Conference, Arbor Day Farm, Lied Conference
Center, Nebraska City, NE Contact: National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655,
conferences@arborday.org, www.arborday.org/programs/conferencelist.html

October 7 - 8

ArborMaster Training, Level I Climbing Skills Module, Muskogee, OK Contact: ArborMaster
Training, 860-429-5028, Info@ArborMaster.com, www.ArborMaster.com

October 9 - 10

ArborMaster Training, Level I Precision Felling Module, Muskogee, OK Contact:
ArborMaster Training, 860-429-5028, Info@ArborMaster.com, www.ArborMaster.com

WHAT'S HAPPENING

To add or remove your
subscription, update your
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paper to the email version of
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