

# THE STUMP

## INFORMATION BY THE BOARD FOOT

## JUNE 2017

## Time To Plan For Emerald Ash Borer

Emerald ash borer since its discovery near Detroit in 2002 has steadily marched across the eastern United States and southeastern Canada. In its wake has been billions of dead ash trees and hundreds of millions of dollars in costs to communities, homeowners, and loss of a valuable resource we use. In addition, the loss of ash from the landscape has caused damage to the environment. Hundreds of animals and insects, some solely



dependent on ash, lost its use. Right now, there appears to be ash seedlings coming up, but as soon as they are large enough they will be attacked and killed by emerald ash borer.

With emerald ash borer found in Grove, OK, Kansas City, east of Lebanon and in southern Arkansas, it is time to decide what to do with ash trees in your community, parks, yards, and along streets. There are a few options and the decision on which one or combination to use will vary with each person and community.

## Options include:

• Remove ash before being infested;

Benefit: allows a community to spread the cost of removals over time instead of lots of trees all at once.

Detriment: removes valuable trees while they are still providing benefits to the community

• Remove when first detected in a tree;

Benefit: allows a community to fully benefit from a tree until it becomes infested Detriment: usually once a infested tree is identified, the emerald ash borer has been in the area for several years and other trees a probably infested also.

• Remove when tree is dead or dying;

Benefit: Kept the tree and the benefits it provides as long as possible.

Detriment: Other trees are a probably also in the same condition and needing removal AND dead trees are harder to remove due to the wood becoming brittle.

• Treating individual trees with approved insecticides deemed healthy enough and valuable enough to keep;

Benefit: You get to keep the trees and the benefits they provide

Detriment: Insecticide treatments by an appropriate State of Missouri Licensed Pesticide Applicator must occur every two years forever for most chemicals.

• Harvest woodland trees prior to being killed and processed into lumber.

Benefit: We get the use of the wood prior to its loss.

Detriment: All ash is under an export quarantine. Special handling and processing approved by the Missouri Department of Agriculture and the Federal Government must be followed prior to export of the lumber. Several sawmills already follow these regulations.

So how do you plan for this? First thing is to get with the community's governing body and officials. Make sure they are aware of the issue. Whether or not they desire to, they will have to deal with it at least when trees die. Ash is not a major component of the trees in most of our communities, but nearly all have some ash. Thus decisions on how to deal with them must be made. After everyone that needs to know is aware, reviewing the options above AND doing a quick survey of the ash trees in town, at least on city property, should be done. Once the number and location of the trees are known, policy of how to deal with them can be decided then implemented.

The Missouri Department of Conservation has resources and

access to more to help communities

prepare and deal with the loss of ash to emerald ash borer. Tree identification, chemicals appropriate for use, how to identify infested trees, what trees are appropriate to replace with, and more.

Contact me, Jon Skinner (417-629-3423, jon.skinner@mdc.mo.gov) for assistance. I will be glad to help you work through this loss.



Kentucky coffeetree

Gymnocladus dioicus

Kentucky coffeetree is a large, deciduous tree with a mature height of 60 to 75 feet and width of 40 to 50 feet. Under utilized in urban areas, Kentucky coffeetree is excellent for parks, yards, and larger parkways. The male cultivars should be planted over the female due to the large seed pod of the plant. The branches are stout with large pinnate leaves and small leaflets making this tree perfect for planting on a south exposure providing shade in the summer while allowing sun through in the winter. Native to Missouri, Kentucky coffeetrees' ranges from Minnesota to Oklahoma to Tennessee to Pennsylvania and New York.



Image: Michigan State Univ. Extension Map: Virginia Tech Dept. of Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation



## **Porous Public Space**

How can design help us to regard stormwater as a resource rather than waste? How can the celebration of water bring people together in public space? This whimsical guide helps planners, designers and citizens understand the urban design potential inherent in watershed. Enjoy following the characters to imagine how your streets, plazas and neighborhoods can create places that embody multiple meanings of porosity. Download this book at: <a href="http://greenfutures.washington.edu/index.php/projects/detail-education/porous-public-space">http://greenfutures.washington.edu/index.php/projects/detail-education/porous-public-space</a>

## Botryosphaeria Canker of Juniper - Botryosphaeria stevensii



Botryosphaeria stevensii is specific to plants in the juniper family. Rocky mountain juniper is especially susceptible. Symptoms include browning of branches and elongated, flattened, often resinous cankers on woody stems occurring anywhere but commonly located near branch crotches. Cankers are difficult to see. Often it is necessary to cut the dead branch off and carefully scrape away the outer bark to expose the

chocolate brown, dead tissue in the canker. Surrounding healthy tissue will be pearl white. Small, black fruit bodies of the fungus also develop in the canker, but these may be partially hidden by thin pieces of dead bark. There are no treatments for this infection other than pruning out infected branches or trees.

#### June 3 - 4

Midwest Tree Climbing Championship, Nathanael Greene-Close Memorial Park, Springfield, MO, Check <a href="https://www.mwisa.org">www.mwisa.org</a> for updates and details.

## June 13

Tree ID Walk, 6:30 PM, Cunningham Park, Joplin, MO.

#### June 16

Kansas Arborist Association Summer Field Day, Oak Shelter at Black Hoof Park, Lenexa, KS. Look for details at <a href="https://www.kansasarborist.com/summer-field-day.html">www.kansasarborist.com/summer-field-day.html</a>.

#### June 20

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 - 10 AM, MDC SW Regional Office, Springfield, MO.

#### June 22

JMCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin, MO.

## July 18

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 - 10 AM, MDC SW Regional Office, Springfield, MO.

#### July 27

JMCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin, MO.

## July 30 - August 2

ISA Annual International Conference and Trade Show, Washington, DC, Registration and information at <a href="https://www.isa-arbor.com/events/conference/index.aspx">www.isa-arbor.com/events/conference/index.aspx</a>.

## **August 10 - 11**

WNLA Plants with Purpose Tour to St. Louis (train from KC to STL), Registration Deadline June 8, Information at: <a href="https://www.wnla.org/westernbustrips">www.wnla.org/westernbustrips</a>

## August 15

SWMCFC meeting, 8:30 - 10 AM, MDC SW Regional Office, Springfield, MO.

#### August 24

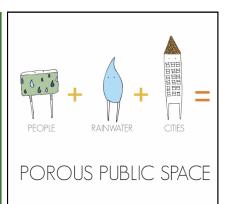
JMCFC meeting, 7 - 9 AM, Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center, Joplin, MO.

## September 20

Saluting Branches, Springfield, MO, Registration and information at: <a href="https://www.salutingbranches.org">www.salutingbranches.org</a>

#### September 26 - 28

Trees & Utilities Conference, Kansas City, MO, Registration and information at: www.treesandutilities.org



To be able to walk under the branches of a tree that you have planted is really to feel you have arrived with your garden. So far we are on the way: we can now stand beside ours.

- Mirabel Osler



"The Stump" web site: <a href="http://thestumpnewsletter.weebly.com">http://thestumpnewsletter.weebly.com</a>

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