

THE STUMP

INFORMATION BY THE BOARD FOOT

JUNE 2023

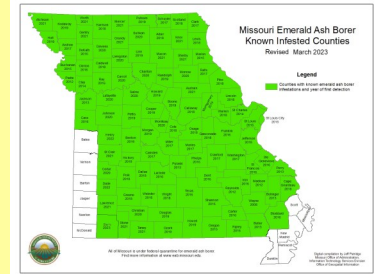
KNOT THE HOLE NEWS

Emerald Ash Borer Review

Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) or EAB has covered most of Missouri. There are only a few counties left without a first find. All of them in SW Missouri or the bootheel.

History:

EAB was first found in the US near Detroit, Michigan in 2002 and has spread to 35 states and 5 Canadian provinces. It's first find in Missouri was in 2008 along Wappapello Lake in Wayne county.

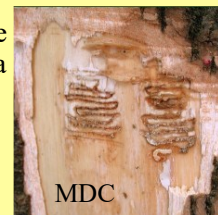


Biology:

EAB has one life cycle per year. In May to June depending on where in the invaded area, the adults emerge. An easy way to determine when this is locally is when black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) is blooming. Mid-May through Mid-August the adults lay eggs on the bark. Concurrently during May to August the eggs hatch and larva tunnel into the tree under the bark. Through October the larva tunnel under the bark making their distinctive "S" galleries. They overwinter as larva and when warm enough pupate into adults.

Detecting:

The easiest way to detect EAB is to look for woodpecker damage to ash trees. The effect is to blond the bark as the woodpeckers knock off bark while they feed on the larva. If you find blonding, then sampling blonded branches or stems by scraping off the bark and looking for the galleries. In a county without a first find, collecting a larva or adult will be necessary for formal documentation. Contact your local forester to help with this.



What to do:

If you are in one of the counties with already a first find, you are probably dealing with it. You are removing trees. You may be also treating healthy trees with appropriate insecticides. See the publication "Emerald Ash Borer Management Guide for Missouri Homeowners" (https://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/mo_eab_management_guide.pdf) to start determining if this is an option. If you are removing trees, remove dying ash as soon as possible. These trees dry out quickly from the outside in and become very brittle. People have been injured and killed while trying to cut them down. If a tree is completely or mostly dead, I encourage knocking the tree with heavy equipment prior to cutting with a chainsaw to attempt to get any really brittle parts to fall first. NEVER CLIMB these trees, ALWAYS use a lift of some kind. Your life depends on this.

MDC Community Forestry Cost-Share

Many communities remember TRIM Grants. Community Forestry Cost-share is the new name. This change is due to how MDC manages the program. The two items communities will notice is 1) they no longer fill out a formal application. 2) an formal cooperative agreement is no longer created.

The cost-share still funds nearly anything to do with trees. Funds are available to both communities and non-profits working on public property or property open to public access. If the organization desiring cost-share does not own the property, they must have a letter of permission from the landowner.

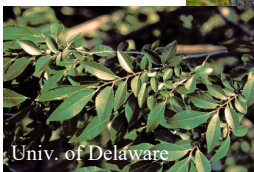
MDC staff will draft a "Project Plan" that dictates what cost-share funds will be used for. This is done in cooperation of the local community. Some of the material for the project plan must be provided by the community for its completion. This includes bids, estimated expenses by the applicant, etc. Also the community must agree to the project plan, since this is what the success of the project is judged against.

Funds become available on July 1 of each year in conjunction with the State of Missouri Fiscal Year. Projects must be completed in-time for all paperwork, project checking and approval, and reimbursement processing time to allow the recipient to get a check or electronic deposit prior to the end of the State of Missouri Fiscal Year on June 30. Often this means projects must be done before mid-May.

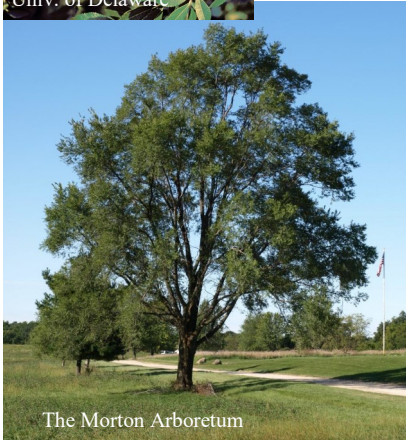
If your community or non-profit is interested in Community Forestry Cost-share, contact me (jon.skinner@mdc.mo.gov) or Taylor Kennemer (taylor.kennemer@mdc.mo.gov). We can discuss what you want to do and start the process.



Galveston Island Tree Conservancy



Univ. of Delaware



The Morton Arboretum

Lacebark elm *Ulmus parvifolia*

Lacebark elm is a medium size tree with a mature height of 40 to 50 feet and an equal spread. Appropriate for a medium to large yard, park and street plantings, this tree will reward the grower with fast growth, attractive foliage and bark. It grows best in fertile, moist, well drained soils with full sun, but has tolerance for extremes of pH and soil conditions. The bark on young stems is gray, but quickly becomes a mottled gray, green, orange, and brown. The alternate, simple leaves are lustrous dark green turning yellow with occasional hints of purple in the fall. Several cultivars of this tree have been selected. Some of the most common are Allee® and Athena®. A Kansas selection called 'Emerald Prairie', if found, would be even a better choice for our region



Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool

In January of 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14008 directing the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to develop a new tool. It is called the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool which has an interactive map and uses datasets that are indicators of burdens in eight categories: climate change, energy, health, housing, legacy pollution, transportation, water and wastewater, and workforce development. The information is used to identify communities that are experiencing these burdens. These communities are considered disadvantaged because they are overburdened and underserved.

Federal agencies will use the tool to help identify disadvantaged communities that will benefit from programs included in the Justice40 Initiative. The Justice40 Initiative seeks to deliver 40% of the overall benefits of investments in climate, clean energy, and related areas to disadvantaged communities. See it at: <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov>.

spiny witchhazel gall aphid (*Hamamelistes spinosus*)

The spiny witchhazel gall aphid (*Hamamelistes spinosus*) is so called because it causes spiny galls on witchhazel. It is sometimes called the river birch aphid because it is most often noticed on river birch on which it causes bumpy ridges on the leaves. The overwintering eggs are laid in June and July on witchhazel. These eggs hatch the following spring and the new aphid nymphs crawl to the flower buds to feed (if the plant doesn't have flower buds, these aphids die!). Feeding on the flower buds induces the plant to form a spiny gall inside of which develop a second generation of winged aphids that eventually leave the galls and fly to birch. These winged aphids give birth to a scale-like generation which settles down and hibernates on birch until the following spring. As the buds break, the scale-like aphids feed on the leaves and induce the birch to form corrugated galls in which develops a generation of winged aphids that migrate back to witchhazel or wingless aphids called accessory females. The winged aphids that migrate back to witchhazel give birth to a generation of wingless males and females. These mate, and the females lay overwintering eggs. Special accessory females produce additional generations of winged aphids that migrate to witchhazel to give birth to males and females that lay additional overwintering eggs. Thus it takes this aphid two full years to complete the whole cycle of life stages. Alternation of hosts is well known for other aphids, but the spiny witchhazel gall aphid seems to have the most complicated life cycle.



River birch leaves showing the corrugated galls caused by spiny witchhazel gall aphids.
Photo by J. R. Baker, NC State University



Witchhazel showing three spiny flower bud galls caused by spiny witchhazel gall aphids.
Photo by J. R. Baker, NC State University

June 9 - 11

2023 MW-ISA Tree Climbing Competition, English Landing Park, Parkville, MO. For details visit <https://mwisa.org/tree-climbing-championship>.

June 9

Ground Operations 2: Chipper Specialist, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Hans Joseph Tielmann, III, CTSP, 908-219-9084.

June 20

ISA Certification Exam, Springfield, MO. Registration Deadline: June 1. Information at: www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/Exam-Information.

June 24

Arborist Rigging - From Old School to Cutting Edge, Des Moines, IA. For details: <https://iowaarboristassociation.org/events-1/2023-iowa-tree-climbing-competition-iatcc-978/>.

August 11 - 13

2023 International Tree Climbing Competition, Albuquerque, NM.. For details visit www.itcc-isa.com/events/calendar/ID/12373.

August 14 - 16

ISA 2023 Annual International Conference, Albuquerque, NM. For details visit [https://na.eventscloud.com/website/52371/](http://na.eventscloud.com/website/52371/).

September 12 - 14

Trees & Utilities, Pittsburgh, PA. For details visit www.treesandutilities.org/.

September 20-22

MCFC Annual Conference, St. Joesph, MO

October 3

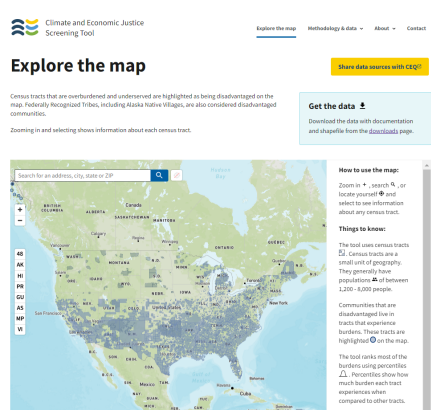
ISA Certification Exam, Catoosa, OK. Registration Deadline: September 15. Information at: www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/Exam-Information.

October 16 - 20

2023 SMA Conference and Tradeshow, Washington, DC. For details visit www.urban-forestry.com/annual-conference.

November 16 - 18

TCIEXPO'23, St. Louis, MO. For details visit <https://expo.tcja.org/>



The eastern United States is probably the greatest meeting place of people and forests in the world. The region is two-thirds forested but, at the same time, heavily populated.

-- Leon S. Minckler

WHAT'S HAPPENING

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