There are many threats affecting the health, stamina, and expansion of Florida’s urban forests. The most severe threats come from storms and land clearing. When these two threats come together, the consequences can be doubly devastating. Converting treed landscapes to paved surfaces – rooftops, roads, sidewalks, and parking areas – will generate extremely high runoff volumes and velocities during storm events. Excessive stormwater will carry pollutants, erode soils, fill in canals, streams, and bays, and stress a city’s infrastructure. Keeping trees in place and strategic tree plantings will help Florida reduce the detrimental effects of stormwater runoff.

What do trees have to do with stormwater? Plenty! One large canopy tree can soak up thousands of gallons of rainfall every year! And if the tree is growing within a forest, the understory shrubs and plants soak up even more water. Increasingly severe storms and hurricanes such as Matthew, Irma, and Michael removed thousands of trees. Unfortunately, the fear of tree damage during storms tends to reduce replacement plantings. While less dramatic than a hurricane, development can bring about greater loss of canopy as entire properties are cleared, or remaining trees are damaged during construction.

To determine how forests can best be used to combat stormwater, the nonprofit Green Infrastructure Center Inc. (GIC) received funding from the Southern Region of the U.S. Forest Service to study trees and stormwater in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The Florida Forest Service administered the state grant for comparison studies for Orange County, the City of Miami Beach, and the City of Jacksonville.

The GIC mapped tree canopy and modeled stormwater interception and uptake of tree canopies. The GIC also reviewed the quality and scope of existing urban forest management programs and policies. Landcover and tree canopy maps revealed potential planting areas, estimated planting
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Trees have VALUES and are valuable for communities of any size. That is our theme for this issue of The Council Quarterly and is a message I speak almost daily as a Landscape Economist. The measurement of values that trees provide, and which are most important, can vary depending on who is asking for tree values to be calculated and reported.

Reductions for stormwater volumes and intensity of rainfall onto soils are tree values engineers and planners need to know more about. Improvements for physical and mental health from viewing and visiting urban-forested parks and properties are tree values that doctors, health insurers and sociologists need to know more about. Increased real estate values--and replacement costs for losses of trees--are tree values that real estate agents, appraisers, and lawyers need to know more about. We know trees are diverse for the many species and sizes that grow in Florida, so it is logical that the values of trees are also diverse. With more research we’ll continue to learn more about trees and tree values.

Our recent 2019 Urban Forestry Institute communicated many tree values to attendees through the educational presentations. Success stories were shared in the presentations. Networking opportunities gave all of us new ideas and precedent projects to support our plans to improve urban forests in each of our communities. I like to say that we are improving our shared environment one tree at a time (or property at a time) with the work we do.

Your Florida Urban Forestry Council promotes the tree values we know about, supports needed research to expand our knowledge about trees and their values, and educates us about the influence these values can have on THE DECISIONS FOR URBAN PLANNING, DESIGN, AND MAINTENANCE TO PRESERVE AND EXPAND OUR URBAN FORESTS IN FLORIDA.

Thanks for your continued interest and support for the urban forests of Florida. Spend some time enjoying an urban forest near you today--it can be valuable time for your life.

In Support,

John Harris
FUFC President

There is abundant research showing that urban flooding, and its inherent problems, are increasing. For example, research conducted in Miami Beach, by the University of Miami and Florida State University, found that “significant changes in flooding frequency occurred after 2006. Rain-induced events increased by 33% and tide-induced events increased by more than 400%” (Wdowinski et al 2016). The tide-induced floods have affected mostly low-lying neighborhoods in the western part of the city, where development replaced mangrove wetlands (Wdowinski et al 2016). Reducing impervious surfaces and increasing vegetation are ways to ease the frequency and intensity of flooding. Vegetation--trees in particular--will intercept, disperse, and draw water from saturated soils through their natural transpiration process. The relationship between rainfall volumes and types of land cover (pavement, lawn, tree canopy, forests) can be measured and determined.

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).
Tree canopy reduces the proportion of precipitation that becomes stream and surface flow, also known as water yield. A study by Hynicka and Divers (2016) accounts for the role tree canopy plays in capturing stormwater in a water yield equation:

\[
R = \frac{(P - C_i - I_a)^2}{(P - C_i - I_a) + S}
\]

Where R is runoff, P is precipitation, Ia is the initial abstraction for captured water (the fraction of the storm depth after which runoff begins), and S is the potential maximum retention after runoff begins for the subject land cover (S = 1000/CN – 10). Canopy interception (Ci) is subtracted from precipitation (P) to account for the water that trees take up.

**Major factors determining soil retention are:**

- The hydrologic soil group (defined by surface infiltration rates and transmission rates of water through the soil profile, when thoroughly wetted)
- Land cover types
- Hydrologic condition – density of vegetative cover, surface texture, seasonal variations
- Treatment – design or management practices that affect runoff

The GIC study produced a highly detailed land cover analysis useful when identifying potential planting sites in the future. The land cover analyses can be used for many other applications, to include the cooling potential of heat islands, walkability, trails, wildlife habitats, parks, and when developing comprehensive master plans.

The trees and stormwater models and calculator tools can be used to estimate the impact of the current canopy, possible losses to that canopy, and potential for increasing that canopy. For example, during a 24-hour rain event, the trees of Miami Beach can take up an average of 8.5 million gallons of water. That’s about 13 Olympic swimming pools of water! For the same event, a loss of 10 percent of the urban tree canopy would increase runoff by 2.23 million gallons. Increasing canopy coverage from the current 17 to 20 percent would decrease runoff by 1.3 million gallons. For a larger city such as Jacksonville, calculations reveal that during a 24-hour rain event, trees absorb 1.377 billion gallons!

The key finding from the GIC study was that retaining, or allowing for mature trees and forest canopy, will have the greatest impacts when decreasing runoff from stormwater. Retaining or planting trees will bring added benefits to the community too—fostering clean air, walkability, and attractive residential and commercial land use. The recent Million Trees Miami Assessment found that a higher tree canopy percentage is associated with lower overall hospitalization numbers from illnesses and for chronic conditions such as asthma.

As a city develops, its policies, codes and management practices steer the future of its urban forest and the future rates of runoff. The project’s Codes, Policies and Practices Audit Tool shows how each city can improve its regulations and practices to maximize stormwater infiltration and support a healthful urban forest. The tool scored each community and showed where improvement was needed. Series questions come into play challenging the role that existing practices and policies play when expanding or decreasing the creation of future pervious or impervious surfaces.

Unwittingly a city’s policies could be undermining local efforts to conserve trees. For example, allowing trees to be planted in insufficient tree wells is useless if trees do not survive or reach a long-life expectancy. Similarly, if communities are planting hundreds of trees, while thousands are being lost to excessive land clearing, the net result is a declining urban forest. Addressing local standards and requirements for parking lots, tree plantings, landscape, and conservation practices may be the most effective way to protect urban trees.

Overall, the 12-community study found insufficient soil volume standards; extreme land clearing; lack of consultation with municipal arborists; excessive pavement requirements; lack of emergency plans and risk assessment; inadequate utilization of the private sector and tree advocacy groups to achieve planting goals; lack of urban forest management plans; and unenforced fines for code violations were key elements threatening the advancement and enhancement of urban forests.

Linking trees with stormwater management—recognizing trees as a functional part stormwater infrastructure—is a recommended best practice. Other best practices include involving urban foresters in predevelopment reviews; strict tree removal permits; use of structures and surfaces to support urban trees; strong relationships with tree advocate groups and urban forest councils; high tree canopy retention requirements; tree risk assessment mapping; and education of elected and appointed officials.

Final reports are completed including steps to replicate the stormwater calculator tool and maps, links to the Codes, Policies and Practices Audit Tool and best recommended practices. Community case studies and the final reports are available at [http://www.gicinc.org/treesStormwater.htm](http://www.gicinc.org/treesStormwater.htm)
Wedgle® Direct-Inject™
TREE INJECTION SYSTEM
Our advanced technology for tree treatment allows you to

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TREES YOU TREAT IN A DAY!

- No drilling damage
- No mixing at job sites
- No guarding or return trips
- No waiting for uptake
- Treats most trees in five minutes or less!
- Successful and most profitable add-on service

Multiple injection tips designed for all types of trees, conifers and palms

Insecticides • Fungicides • PGRs • Antibiotics • MicroNutrients

AVAILABLE AT:
WinFIELD™
855-880-0048
www.winfieldpro.com

ArborSystems
Tree Injection Solutions
ArborSystems.com
If you would like to ‘stump the forester,’ see page 15 for information on submitting your question!

**QUESTION:** When there is a conflict between tree canopy and streetlights, which takes priority—light or limbs? And, who is responsible for trimming trees around streetlights?

**ANSWER:** This can be a shady subject. There is no hard and fast rule. There are a number of things to consider that might help shed some light on an answer. Some trees are shadier than others, and not every streetlight, lamppost, or light pole has the same function or design. Every scenario involving a tree and an adjacent streetlight is different—each having its own impact, consequences, benefactors, and possible solutions. Streetlights and trees are a necessary part of a city’s infrastructure. They both compliment and complete the basic design and function of streets, sidewalks, and right-of-ways. Both provide inherent benefits that can enhance the physical environment. In most cases, conflicts between trees and streetlights can be resolved by properly pruning branches and directing growth away from the intended path of light.

As a general rule, the entity that has jurisdiction over the space in question has the responsibility of trimming. Often the conflicts between streetlight illumination and tree branches occur inside the boundary of the city, or municipal, right-of-way. A city forester, or municipal arborist, can effectively improve illumination with proper pruning techniques. Pruning below the streetlight may provide the added benefit of improving safe clearance for travel along streets and/or sidewalks under the streetlight.

If there is an existing electrical hazard, the jurisdiction and responsibility over the space would likely transfer to the utility provider. To avoid an electrical hazard from an existing overhead wire, pole transformer or other electrical device, a utility forester or arborist may provide assistance if pruning would require a specialized scope of work, electrical safety clearance, or use of insulated trimming equipment.

The utility may also accept responsibility where pruning will enhance safe access for maintenance and repairs to the streetlight and its parts.

A private entity, to include gated communities, managed subdivisions, common areas, business complexes, and private land owners, would have jurisdiction over private property. In this case, the owner of the tree may have the authority and assume the responsibility of trimming a tree to improve the illumination of a streetlight to a satisfactory level.

At best, trees and trimming standards, within the right-of-way, will fall under the legal protection of a tree ordinance. Tree ordinances exist because trees are recognized as valuable assets. Streetlights may have design standards and guidelines, but there is no legal right to light. This is not to suggest that nighttime illumination is less important than daytime shade. There are situations where tree trimming, and/or a tree removal is justified. Still, tree trimming should not be done irresponsibly. Reckless trimming and loose techniques shall not compromise the health of the tree, or the well-being of the benefits they provide.

Thus far, we’ve addressed the downward, ambient light below the streetlight. Light/limb conflicts would involve the understory, lower canopy branches, and perhaps younger trees that have not yet reached their mature height. The upper canopy of mature trees above a streetlight may help alleviate the adverse effects of urban sky glow, glare, and light pollution from excessive artificial lighting—to include the disruptions to the life cycles of insects, nocturnal animal populations and inclusion of nesting sea turtles along our coast.

Streetlights have their purpose, and trees have their place. Trees and streetlights can co-exist, but they can’t each dominate the same space. Excessive blockage, or excessive trimming, should be avoided. What are the mitigating circumstances? When should a tree be removed? When should a streetlight be relocated? Local municipal foresters, utility arborists, and private tree-care specialists, can be a guiding light to the answers and solutions to tree and streetlight conflicts.

*Answer provided by Joe Anderson, JEA Utility Forester and John Harris, President, Earth Advisors, Inc.*
Utility is the state of being useful, profitable, or beneficial. By definition, we would be correct to identify trees as a valued utility built into the framework of a city’s infrastructure. Natural systems are important components of city’s working infrastructure. The term “Green Infrastructure” is often applied to landscape designs and natural systems that coincide with development and built environments. The term has its roots in Florida and can be traced back to a 1994 report to Governor Lawton Chiles by the Florida Greenways Commission. Understanding the environmental contributions that trees provide, such as air and water filtration, heat island abatement, storm water control, soil stabilization, aesthetics, and enhanced recreational experiences, will enable communities, neighborhoods, and urban centers to find value in the benefits of the urban forest.

Utility foresters and arborists are tasked with providing safe and reliable utility services—to include the electrical, water, wastewater, and trees. Most notably, they provide solutions to conflicts between trees and overhead electrical lines. Through vegetation can pose a significant threat to safe and reliable electrical service, in the mind of the utility arborist, the power of the community can be found in the canopy of trees. One must consider, regarding the laws of physics, electricity will do what it is supposed to do-- always.

Wood may not be a good conductor of electricity, but the living vascular system of a tree, and/or the burnt carbon path etched into a tree trunk, can be a great conductor. We know that lightning strikes trees. What is often overlooked is the electrical current (lightning), that is contained and traveling, unseen, through overhead electrical lines. It will strike trees if given a chance. With regards to electricity, DISTANCE is our friend. Though trees and utility lines share space in our communities, each has its own personal space—a distance and threshold that must be respected.

Have you ever considered that the electrical distribution system that serves the city is very much like the chemical distribution system flowing throughout a tree? Both distribution systems have trunk lines, branches, laterals, switches, transformers, and both are grounded. Both are utilities—being useful, profitable, and beneficial.

“We know that lightning strikes trees. What is often overlooked is the electrical current (lightning), that is contained and traveling, unseen, through overhead electrical lines.”
If a city is to incorporate the benefits of trees into its goods and services, it will need more than trees. It will need a sustainable and resilient forest canopy. A sustainable and resilient forest canopy will require a strong, responsive tree industry. An industry of private, municipal, non-profit, and civic organizations, can provide the solutions needed to enhance the benefits of trees and mitigate the risks and hazards. At a deeper level, a sustainable and resilient forest canopy does not need the support of just the public – it needs the support of an informed public.

We need informed, tree-minded communities, that can look at a tree and see themselves. A city’s humble beginnings are not unlike an acorn. With a little Florida sun, water, and space to grow, they will, by nature, grow – and grow big. The potential for growth is engineered into the infant city and the acorn. Through the passing of time the internal infrastructure of a tree and a developing community will grow, age, and crumble from time to time. Both will need attention, repairs, dedicated budgets, and personnel assigned to the task.

Infrastructure and utilities are the roots of a city. Just like a tree, the topside of your city is busy, in constant motion, and anchored by a foundation of pipes and fibers underground. No roots, no branches. Without proper and adequate roots, the tree, nor the city, can branch out.

A tree will tap into the energy of the sun, convert it to chemical energy, and distribute the energy throughout its trunk, branches, twigs, buds, and leaves. The xylem and phloem are the open pathways for distribution. In a similar fashion, a city will tap into a source of electricity, and distribute the energy throughout its businesses, essential services, public spaces and residents – the twigs, leaves, and fruits and flowers of the city. Established right-of-ways are the xylem and phloem, the open pathways for distribution.

Our cities, communities, and neighborhoods need to recognize that they need to breathe. A sustainable and resilient tree canopy will provide oxygen, shade, soil stabilization, color, structure, pollution control, carbon sinks, inspiration, recreation, fruits and flowers, and diversity. Trees are natural pumps that can effectively pull and recycle water from saturated soils. They are sight buffers, sound barriers, natural areas and trees provide tree-related jobs.

We need trees and the valuable benefits they provide. The individual tree is not alone. It stands as part of a larger narrative of an urban tree canopy; a canopy that is useful, profitable and beneficial. Therefore, our urban tree canopies are indeed valuable utilities to be built as part of the framework of a city’s infrastructure.
Birch trees are attractive, graceful, and luminous trees. Slender, wispy shapes; bright, reflective bark; and thin, dainty leaves can create a rather radiant tree canopy. The river birch (*Betula nigra*) is no exception. The river birch is Florida’s only native birch. It’s the only birch that is able to shrug off Florida’s hot summer days. In best conditions, the river birch has a medium to fast rate of growth. Cultivated trees have a shorter lifespan (30-40 years) than those grown in the natural, native habitat (40-120 years). Though often found in nurseries as a multi-stemmed tree, the river birch is, and will thrive as, a single-stemmed tree.


**Habitat:** Flood plains and swamps. In the wild, the birch is a pioneering species—one of the first to colonize open spaces within forests, moist fields, newly exposed mud flats, and silty shore lines. Associated species include red maple, sycamore, and elms. The tree is common to wet sites, but it will grow fine in well-drained sites, yards and landscapes.

**Range:** Wide range. Hardiness zones 4-9. New Hampshire west to southern Minnesota, south to northern Florida, and west to Texas.

**Leaves:** Similar to other birches, leaves are alternate, ovate to triangular, with a wide wedge-shaped base; 2-3 inches long; deeply, doubly serrate. Yellow color in fall.

**Twigs and Branch:** Reddish brown, slender, and lacking terminal buds. Relatively weak branches.

**Bark:** The thin, pinkish-tan, cinnamon-colored, exfoliating, papery bark is an outstanding aesthetic characteristic. It can remain a dominant feature in the landscape even in the leafless, dormant winter months. Peeling subsides with age.

**Flowers:** Male catkins are pendulous and elongate; the female catkins are shorter and erect.

**Fruit and Seed:** Seeds grow in pubescent, clusters (strobiles) that are dispersed by wind.

**Environment:** Prefers full sun. Does not thrive in shade. Prefers acidic soils. Grows well in wet environments, but is not limited to moist soils. The river birch will do well in well-drained soils too.
Usage: Common ornamental tree in landscaped yards. Grown along river banks to combat erosion. Good utility tree for stormwater control for areas prone to flooding. The river birch is relatively easy to transplant, grown from seed, or softwood cuttings. Commercial value is limited to pulpwood.

Little Known Facts:
• Young leaves can provide a healthy addition to fresh salads.
• In Norse, Germanic and Russian traditions, the birch is associated with Freya, the Lady of the Forest.
• Strong weeping forms can be found in nurseries.
• It is the only birch that matures its fruits in late spring.
• Can be tapped for water.
Wade’s tireless commitment to the industry and dedicated contributions to his city, county, fellow Arborists, and allied professional industries are nothing short of inspiring. He is known throughout the state as a person dedicated to his profession of urban forestry- and all those that serve in it. His passion stands out among his peers and his contributions and team spirit show a wonderful sense of camaraderie and leadership.

Wade’s reputation of being firm, but fair, in tree preservation, tree installation, and sound forestry and arboricultural practices, is well known. The only thing that surpasses his passion for educating people about trees, is his profound volunteering spirit to his industry, to the community, and to his friends.
Community Greening is a fairly new group, but they are tirelessly working to grow the urban forests of South Florida. Mark Cassini and Matt Shipley have worked very hard to establish a diverse network of partners, and have gone the extra mile to engage both adult and youth volunteers in projects aimed at bettering their communities. Community Greening uses their high-energy and infectious enthusiasm to get people excited about tree planting projects. Through their efforts, Community Greening is not just planting trees, they are planting the seeds of hope and environmental consciousness in every volunteer.

The Coral Way Tree Preservation Project is a unique effort that led to the preservation of over 150 historic Banyan trees (*Ficus benghalensis*). These Ficus trees, some as large as 22 feet in diameter and 100 feet in crown spread, are located in the public median of Coral Way. This roadway is a designated state historic highway located in the City of Miami, Miami-Dade County. The project was a collaboration of public and private entities and was spearheaded by Keith & Schnars. This project is noteworthy for the historic element of both the trees and the site, and for the negotiation of multiple objectives, which at times were competing. The Banyan trees were protected during every aspect of roadway improvements and pedestrian safety upgrades, and were crown cleaned and pruned for vertical clearance. The end result is a safer roadway, and the preservation of beautiful Banyan trees that continue to make a significant contribution to the urban forest and cultural context of Coral Way.
The City of Miami Beach held its first ever Junior Forester Program this year in an effort to reach out to their city’s youth and educate them in the importance of trees and how our urban forest plays a major role in building a more resilient community for their generation and those to follow. This is part of the city’s Urban Forestry Outreach Initiative, which has also included having children participate in city tree planting events such as Arbor Day and conducting sapling giveaways in our elementary schools as part of earth month.

The Junior Forester Program was designed as a more in-depth educational session that would be conducted through the city’s science-based summer camp programs. This included an emphasis on tree biology, tree identification, proper tree planting, and general maintenance and pruning practices. In its first year, the program was able to reach over 50 children between the ages of 7 and 11 through two sessions. The City of Miami Beach is very proud of the success they had with the first-year run and look forward to expanding the program further in the years to come.
Norm has been at the root and center of Florida’s urban forestry history for over 35 years. He was practicing urban forestry before urban forestry was even recognized in Florida. Over time, his roles have changed through his long history of serving the profession.

He began his career fighting fires in Florida with the Florida Forest Service in 1980, immediately after graduating from the urban forestry program at University of Wisconsin, Steven’s Point. From there he found his mark in Sarasota County by working 19 years for the government developing and implementing their first urban forestry program. He served as president of the Florida Urban Forestry Council in 1995-96.

For the past 18 years, he has served as the CEO of the Florida Chapter of ISA, and is recognized as nearly synonymous with the Chapter at this point in his career. He also serves as the International ISA Certification Chair, and was recently appointed as a member of the ISA Pruning Qualification Committee.

Norm has significantly contributed to building urban forestry in the state and is recognized in the US and internationally as a leader in professional development.

Celebrating achievements of people and projects should be part of every urban forestry program. Awards and recognition will help build integrity into what you do and why you do it. The Florida Urban Forestry Council provides an award program that can help celebrate the people and programs that help Florida’s urban forests remain a great place to live, work, and play. To learn more about the FUFc awards program visit our website at, http://fufc.org/awards_information.php.

Working in Harmony with Nature

Sumter Electric Cooperative has always placed a high priority on the environment by working to stay in harmony with nature. Evidence of SECO’s environmental stewardship is displayed through the following programs.

Sumter Electric Cooperative:

- was named a Tree Line USA utility for the fourth consecutive year by The National Arbor Day Foundation. Employee arboriculture training, public education, and maintaining abundant, healthy trees in SECO’s service area are common practices.
- installs osprey nesting dishes atop of the utility pole cross arms as needed for these magnificent birds.
- places squirrel guards atop the transformers to protect a variety of animals from danger, particularly squirrels.
- offers net metering to members interested in renewable generation such as photovoltaic systems.
- 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.

Contact your Nelson representative today to discuss your vegetation management needs: Bob Turner Jr. at 1-856-694-4100
MEMBERSHIP

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

Join Us

New and renewed members through May 31, 2019. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

SUPPORTING

A FRIEND OF THE FLORIDA URBAN FORESTRY COUNCIL
Jeff Foltz
John Foltz
Andrew Wiltz
Jennifer Wiltz

BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS
Juan Carrasco
Todd Degner
Jonathan Frank
Stephen Johnson
Eric Von Hofen

DANELLA FORESTRY
Ken Knight
Caitlin Loughran
Steven O'Donnell
Tom Scinske
Mike Straney

EARTH ADVISORS, INC.
Darlene Harris
John Harris

FPL
Gregory Polidora

NELSON TREE SERVICE, INC.
Bob Turner

NRPS LEGACY ARBORIST SERVICES
Ben Holzaepfel
Eric Hoyer
Kari Hurst
Charlie Marcus
Jay Vogel

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
Erin Givens

SECO ENERGY
Justin Hancock
April Hurst
John LaSelva
Tracy Powell
David Watford

URBAN FORESTRY ORGANIZATION
Daniel Adams

UTILITY

LEE COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Diana Gilman
Steve Rounds
Nick Wladyka

GOVERNMENT / NON-PROFIT

CITY OF TAMPA
Kathy Beck
Mary Danielewicz-Bryson
Brian Mims
Doug Pierce
David Reilly

CITY OF TAVARES
Traci Anderson
James Dillon
Wendell Hunt
Rick Provencher
Cemetery Sexton (TBD)

GAINESVILLE TREE FARM
Russell Adams

JEA
Joe Anderson
Sam Dunbar
Michael Ninos
Scott Souder
Kim Wheeler

UF/IFAS SUMTER AND HERNANDO COUNTY EXTENSION
Jim Davis
Bill Lester, PhD
Lisa Sanderson
Matt Smith
Kalan Taylor

PROFESSIONAL

Alexis Alvey
Smith Amisial
Gloria Antia
Jason Atkinson
Lori Ballard
Marguerite Beckford
Deena Bell-Llewellyn
William Bors
Brooke Botterill
Kyle Bruzdzinski
Johnny Cannon
Arela Cantu
Carlos Cedeno
Thomas Chancey
Thomas Cox, III
Patrick Glennon
Raphael Gonzalez
Ruth Hamberg, RLA
ASLA AICP
Gene Hamilton
Rick Harman
Dallas Hazleton
Etienne Hernandez-Perez
Lisa Hill
Keith Horn
Harold Hoyte
Gloria Jones
Matthew Kennard
Tim Kerns
Jason Lamey
Casey Lee
Dale Lesinski
Will Liner
Henry Mayer
Matthew Melvin
Carmen Mendez
Chris Miller
Wade Neilson
Suzanne Newman
Lindsey Nieratka
Gregory Noonan
Marisol Ortega
Janet Papinaw
Marc Pierre
Steven Poulson
Jay Quier
Valeria Quintanilla
Jorge Rivera
William Robbins
Ronald Rollins
Steve Rounds
Dario Rubi
Clark Ryals
Jennifer Savaro
Wyman Scott, Jr.
Joseph Sentence
Jeff Shimonski
Michael Shuey
Dawn Sinka
Robert Sunshine
Johnny Turvin
Rick Vasquez
Brian Voelker
Ian Wogan
Kevin Woodall
James Yelverton

TREE ADVOCATE
Lamont Andrews
David Wing

HONORARY
Mike Conner
Anna Dooley
Norm Easley
Justin Freedman
Ed Gilman
Steve Graham
Michael Greenstein
Elizabeth Harkey
Mary Lou Hildreth
John Holzaepfel
Julie Iooss
Howard Jeffries
Andy Kittleson
Ken Lacasse
Earline Luhrman
Bill Reese
Jerry Renick
Mike Robinson
Linda Seufert
John Tamsberg
Celeste White
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
  (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, and/or an interested citizen.)

- 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 of an 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 within the agency.)

- 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:

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, FUFC newsletter editor, at andejs@jea.com.

Thanks for contributing!
2019 FUFC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OFFICERS:

John Harris
President
Appointed Position
FNGLA
Earth Advisors, Inc.

Joe Anderson
President Elect
Appointed Position
Advisory Member
JEA

Erin Givens
Vice President
Appointed Position
Advisory Member
Orlando Utilities Commission

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

Vacancy
Secretary

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Alexis Alvey, Appointed Position
ASLA/FL Chapter

Kathleen Brennan, Appointed Position
Florida League of Cities

Jody Buyas, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
City of Orlando

David Fox, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
UF/SFRC

Elizabeth Harkey, Elected Position
City Arborist
City of Sanford

Julie Iooss, Appointed Position
FL Chapter ISA
Retired – City of Orlando

Andrew Koester, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
UF/IFAS - Gulf Coast Research and Education Center

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

William “Bill” Lester, Appointed Position
Cooperative Extension Service
Hernando County Extension Office

Mark Miller, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
City of Apopka

Daisy Morales, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District

Ricky Peterika, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
Dark Moss LLC

Gregory Polidora, Appointed Position
Advisory Member
FP&L

Brad Radecki, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
City of Orlando

Carolyn Cheatham Rhodes, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
Pinellas County

Darryl Richard, Appointed Position
FL Department of Transportation
FDOT - District One

John Springer, Elected Position
Tree Advocacy
Enchanted Walkabouts

David Watford, Elected Position
Utility Forester
SECO Energy

Mark Williams, Elected Position
Member-at-Large
City of Fort Lauderdale

Ian Wogan, Elected Position
Private Arborist
True Tree Service

Vacancy - FRPA

William Liner
Florida Forest Service Liaison

Stephen Lloyd
Florida Forest Service

Sandy Temple
FUFC Executive Director

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