



The Council Quarterly

Quarterly Newsletter of the Florida Urban Forestry Council

2015 Issue Three

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MAKING THE GRADE - REVISED FLORIDA GRADES AND STANDARDS

Angela Biagi, RLA - Wantman Group, Inc.



The Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants have received a long overdue update to the Tree and Palm sections. This document is used by growers, contractors, designers, and local agencies to establish standard guidelines for plant quality. Aside from minor revisions made in 2005, the current edition of the Grades and Standards has remained relatively unchanged since 1998. Since that time, significant improvements have been made in the quality of Florida nursery stock. This document is noteworthy in that it is the only one of its kind in the Country.

The Grades and Standards are used to establish guidelines for the grading of nursery material. Material is classified into four categories, Florida Fancy, Florida #1, Florida #2, and Cull. In the case of trees, the structure of the trunk, canopy and roots are all evaluated to determine the grade, or quality, of the tree. High quality trees can

be expected to have longer life expectancy. They hold up better during wind storms and generally require less corrective pruning. Florida Fancy trees have a single leader, full canopy, no evidence of trunk damage or disease, and an appropriately sized rootball. These trees could be considered 'specimens.' Florida #1 is the minimum grade required by most local codes. The tree could have some minor defects or require corrective pruning. These defects are typically correctable within a couple years of planting. Florida #2 may have more substantial defects or be less structurally sound. These trees could have value in park settings or areas where structural failure will not cause harm to buildings or humans. Trees that are graded a Cull have significant defects which will most likely lead to the rapid demise of the tree and would not be recommended to be used in the landscape.

To improve the grading process and keep it more in line with the quality of trees coming out of the industry, the grading process has been simplified. The number of steps, intended to be quick and efficient, has been reduced from ten to seven. The grading of the trunk structure remains relatively unchanged. However, the branch arrangement step has been eliminated and crown uniformity changed to a pass/fail (Florida Fancy or Cull). The tree matrix charts have been consolidated from five matrices to three, maximum height/crown spread removed, and only include B&B rootball minimums. Additionally, the smallest caliper sizes have been removed and largest increased to 10 inches. The last

step, evaluating the root structure, has been expanded to include a maximum depth to the root collar. As with the previous version, measures can be taken to improve the grade of the tree through pruning or root ball correction efforts.

One of the biggest changes to the document is the Palm section. The previous version contained subjective grade standard language, making grading difficult. Grading is now based on measurable factors and improved grading terminology. There is now a standard specific to the grading of Regenerated Sabal Palms--Sabals which have been field harvested and hardened off in pots to reestablish roots and fronds. For other palms commonly used in the landscape, a table with minimum root ball measurements and minimum leaf counts specific to each individual palm has been added. This will likely have the biggest

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Greetings FUFC Members,

Happy Summer! I hope that everyone is enjoying some time off with their families. I recently had the opportunity to drive home to south Florida from Georgia with my family. We stopped in a number of towns, small and large, along the way. I made a point to observe the diversity of trees that can be seen in Florida's communities and pointed out some species to my children that we don't typically see in our area of the state: southern magnolia, sycamore, elm, and even a river birch.

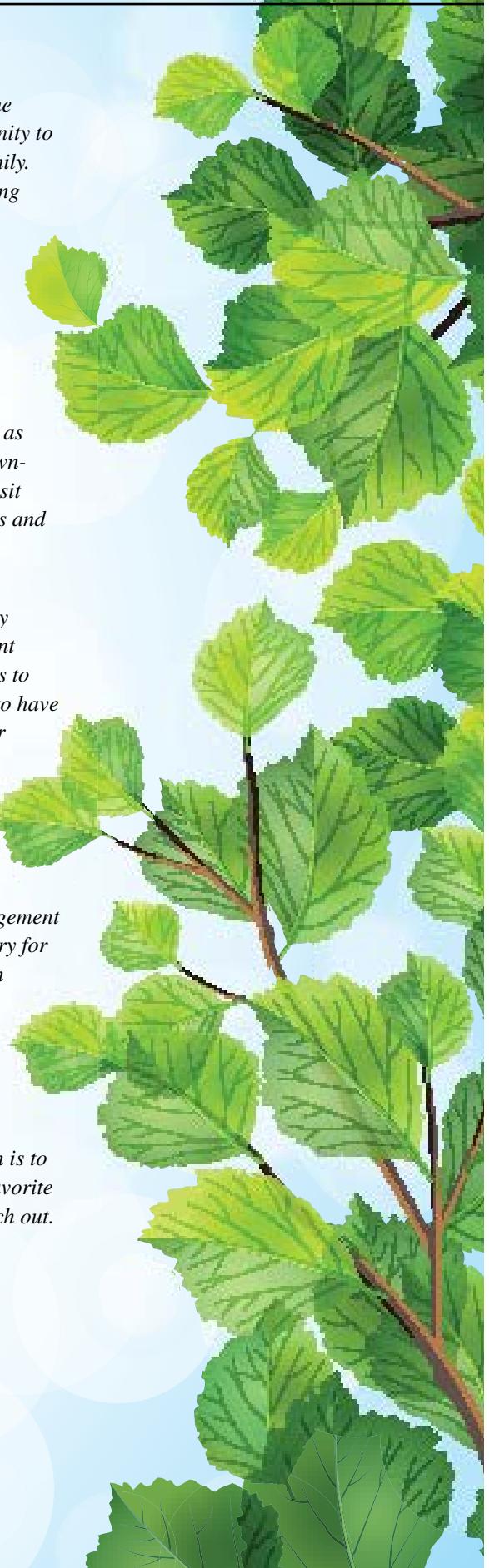
While the species may vary from north to south, one thing that does not change is the value that trees provide our communities. In addition to ecological services such as carbon sequestration and pollutant removal, trees create a sense of space for our downtown areas, inviting residents and visitors to get out of their cars, walk around and visit local businesses. Tree-lined residential streets encourage social activity, family walks and bike riding. Mature shade trees allow us to be outside in the summer comfortably.

As managers of our community forests we need to have a plan to maintain our canopy for the future. When older trees begin to fail and need to be replaced, we need to plant high-quality, appropriate trees. This issue of The Council Quarterly is about updates to the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. We are lucky here in Florida to have a tool to ensure that we only plant new trees with the potential to build the canopy for future generations to enjoy with their families. There are some exciting changes to the program, and we have articles about the revisions and how they are used practically in the field.

Please join us in Orlando for an upcoming regional workshop on "Conducting GPS Tree Inventories." A tree inventory is an important component of developing a management plan for your community's trees. Whether you are considering conducting an inventory for your community, or already have an inventory that you want to update, you will learn something new at this class. The training is on Thursday, August 27 at the Orange County Extension Office in the Magnolia Room. For more details go to www.fufc.org.

Finally, your FUFC Executive Committee met in June to develop FUFC's five-year (2015-2020) Strategic Plan. We look forward to sharing it with you. Part of our plan is to increase our social media presence, so please be on the lookout for FUFC on your favorite platforms. As always, if you have any questions or suggestions, don't hesitate to reach out. I can always be reached at jfreedman@esciencesinc.com.

Justin Freedman
Justin Freedman
FUFC 2015 President



continued from pg. 1

impact on the industry that will need to adapt to these new standards as they are not addressed in the current Grades and Standards.

Another helpful addition is the inclusion of a BMP (Best Management Practices) section. While not part of the grading process, this section includes valuable details for pruning and root ball correction which may be used to improve the grade of the tree. Also included are planting details and irrigation frequency thru plant establishment.

The revised 5th edition will become effective August 1, 2015 and is available from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry.

G&S History

1955... Bill Introduced to Legislature by Florida Nurserymen's and Growers Association
1959... First Edition
1963... Second Edition
1973... Third Edition
1998... Fourth Edition
2015... Fifth Edition

Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants 2015



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner

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 Jerry Renick, FUFC newsletter editor, at Jerry.Renick@wantmangroup.com.

Thanks for contributing!



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Distributors for: The logo features the word "Maugel" in a stylized, italicized font, with a small tree icon integrated into the letter "a".

STUMP THE FORESTER

QUESTION: Can you recommend some “line-friendly” trees to plant under power lines?

ANSWER: Tree selection and placement are perhaps the most important decisions made when planting a tree. There are extra precautions that must be considered when planting under, or in close proximity to, power lines. Overhead and underground utilities can be significant site restrictions. It may be misleading to recommend specific tree species without first understanding the potential hazards that exist for any particular site. Before you plant near a power line, consult with your local electric service provider, utility Arborist and/or utility Forester.

Here's why. A small tree with a low mature height may be best suited for under a power line--but not always. Just as trees have different sizes, shapes and site requirements, there are electrical wires with different voltages, configurations and safety clearance recommendations. Not all lines or wires are created equal. There are primary, secondary, neutral, service drops, and communication wires for example. The safety clearance for each can be very different. A small tree may be appropriate

for under a distribution line, but may not be acceptable at all under a high power transmission line.

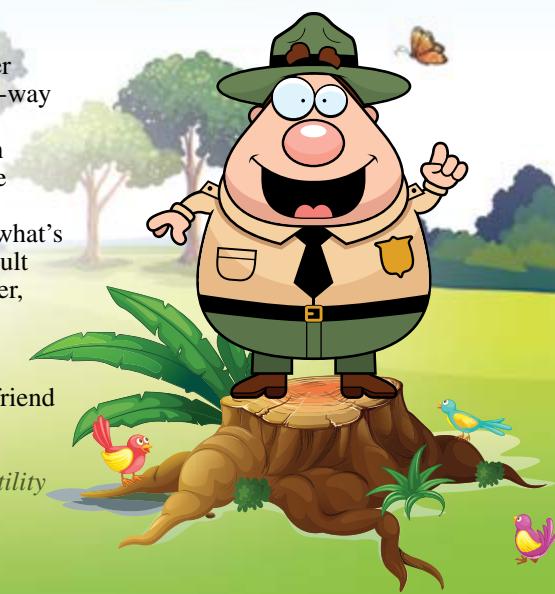
When it comes to trees and electrical utilities, some trees are friendlier than others. Remember though, “line-friendly” does not mean that a tree is exempt from hazards, the need to prune, or the need to remove the tree someday.

Also, if you are planting under a power line, you may be planting in a right-of-way or utility easement. Your decision to plant a tree may not be consistent with the maintenance or management of the right-of-way. If planting in the utility right-of-way you must ask yourself, “what’s underground?” Before you plant, consult with your local electric service provider, utility Arborist/Forester and the utility locator service.

Please remember, “Distance” is your friend when planting trees near a power line.

Answer provided by Joe Anderson - Utility Forester with JEA

If you would like to ‘stump the forester,’ see page 3 for information on submitting your question!



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Tree of the Quarter



Bursera simaruba, commonly known as gumbo limbo, copperwood, chaca, and turpentine tree, is native to tropical regions of the Americas from southern Florida, south through the Caribbean and Mexico to Brazil and Venezuela. This large, semi-evergreen tree, with an open, irregular to rounded crown, may reach 60 feet in height with an equal or wider spread, but is usually seen smaller (25 to 40 feet tall and 25 to 30 feet wide) in landscape plantings. The trunk and branches are thick and covered with resinous, smooth, peeling coppery bark with an attractive, shiny, freshly-varnished appearance. The gumbo limbo is comically referred to as the **Tourist Tree** because the tree's bark is red and peeling, like the skin of sunburnt tourists. The tree typically develops from two to four, large-diameter limbs originating close to the ground. A native of south Florida and the tropical offshore islands, the soft, light-weight and easily carved wood of gumbo limbo was used for making carousel horses before the advent of molded plastics.

The arils are an important source of food for birds. Especially notable is the fact that many migrant species will utilize gumbo limbo trees that are in residential areas creating the opportunity to attract species for bird watching. In addition, gumbo limbo's rapid growth, ease and low cost of propagation and ecological versatility makes it highly recommended as a "starter" tree in reforestation and performs much better overall in such a role than most exotic species.

Found in the following counties in Florida: Brevard, Broward, Collier, Hendry, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe Mainland, Monroe Keys, Palm Beach, Pinellas, St. Lucie.

Habit: The gumbo limbo can reach the height of 25 feet to 40 feet, with a trunk 10 feet in diameter. It retains a fairly narrow oval crown, even as it grows older. The tree maintains a straight trunk and generally does not form double or multiple leaders.

Growth Rate: Although growth rate is rapid and wood is soft, gumbo limbo trees have great resistance to strong winds, drought conditions and neglect. Drought avoidance is accomplished by leaf drop, and growth is often best in drier locations not receiving irrigation.



Leaves: The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnately compound with entire margin. They are 2 to 4 inches long and oval to ovate in shape.

Bark: Showy bronze, exfoliating bark on young trees is thin and easily damaged. Branches droop as the tree grows and will require training and pruning for a street tree application. It needs pruning to develop a strong trunk and branch structure.

Roots: The gumbo limbo has the ability to develop surface roots.

Flower: The inconspicuous flowers are small, white and occur in narrow terminal clusters that are 2 to 6 inches long. Gumbo limbo blooms in the spring about the same time as new leaves appear.

Fruit and Seed: Resembling small 3-sided olives. The fruit appears shortly after the flowers in late spring or early summer. They are green when young and mature to an attractive red, three-sided berries that split into three sections at maturity to reveal a quarter-inch triangular red seed. The fruit



GUMBO LIMBO (*Bursera simaruba*)



takes a year to ripen and matures in early summer. Birds eat the ripe fruit and spread the seeds.

Environment: Gumbo limbo grows in full sun or partial shade on a wide range of well-drained soils. Tolerant of moderate amounts of salt spray, gumbo limbo adapts to alkaline or poor, deep white sands, but will also grow quickly on more fertile soil. Once established, gumbo limbo requires little attention other than occasional pruning to remove lower branches that may droop close to the ground. It is also considered one of the most wind-tolerant trees, and it is recommended as a rugged, hurricane-resistant species in south Florida.

Usage: Gumbo limbo is ideal for a freestanding specimen on a large property or as a street tree, but does need room to grow. Lower branches will grow close to the ground, so street trees will have to be trained early for proper development. Specimen trees are often grown with branches beginning much closer to the ground providing a beautiful specimen plant with wonderful bark.

Little known facts: Gumbo limbo is the traditional wood used for the manufacture of carousel horses in the United States and is suitable for light construction and firewood. The resin and extracts have been used in folk medicines to treat wounds, gout, toothache, fever, kidney stones, snake bite, gangrene, and lung infections. The resin has also been used for incense, insect repellent, glue, and varnish. The leaves have been used to make a tea substitute and as a fodder.



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Working in Harmony with Nature

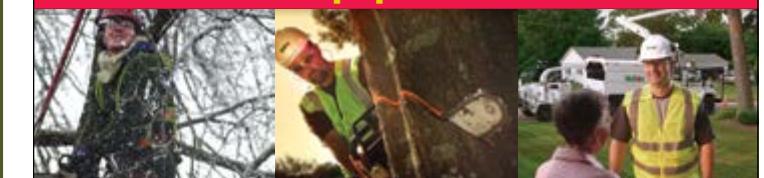
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FLORIDA GRADES AND STANDARDS - CHANGING THE PROCESS, NOT THE GRADES

John A. Harris RCA, CF, CA, CLI, PMT - President of Earth Advisors

Purchasing landscape trees and plants in Florida is the start of adding green to our greenspaces. Since the early 1950s, the quality of landscape plants used in Florida landscapes has been recognized as important and needing standards for sellers and consumers. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has produced and enforced the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants for over 60 years. The grading process has changed through revisions produced by committees formed between nursery growers, FDACS employees, Landscape Architects, and others involved with growing and purchasing landscape plants. The latest revision, which goes into effect August 1, 2015, will streamline the process of grading--the time it takes to inspect and qualify plants and trees and palms sold by nurseries in Florida.

One of the biggest complaints of nurseries and purchasers of nursery plants since the last revision of the Florida Grades

and Standards in 1998 is the time it takes to do a full inspection for grading a plant--especially the ten-step process of grading trees. Not that the grading system was working poorly, but because it took time and expertise to do the grading, and especially to explain the grading when two or more professionals did not agree on grades for a nursery plant being sold. The 2015 revision has changed the grading process for trees to be seven steps instead of ten and simplified some of the steps for all categories of nursery plants sold in Florida. One example of simplification that speeds up the inspection of trees is inspecting the crown uniformity (old Step 6) for the completeness of the canopy (how full the canopy of the tree is for the full width and height of the canopy area). This is now Step 3 and has just two grade choices instead of the total four grades (Florida Fancy, Florida Grade 1, Florida Grade 2, Cull). During the recent introductory training classes held in four regions around Florida, the instructors explained that professionals should be able

to grade trees following the new seven-step process in about one to two minutes per tree.

The main changes for grading all of the nursery plant categories are focusing on the health of the plants (related to diseases and/or insect damages) and the size relationship between the above-ground plant parts (stems and canopy/foliage) and the below-ground root system. Having an adequate size root system to support the ongoing growth of a plant (whether a groundcover, shrub, tree, or palm) continues to be a major factor for survival of plants in the landscape, so this is more important in the grading process than it was before.

Another change for grading trees is to inspect the root ball more closely. One example is including finding the first order root (topmost structural size root) in the upper portion of the root ball and requiring it to be within 2" of the top of soil in the root ball. If it is lower, the tree is a Grade

Cull--unsalable. Allowing for nurseries or landscape contractors to correct or fix some downgrading factors, such as removing too much soil over the topmost structural root, or limb reduction pruning for a multiple leader in the upper tree canopy, is also emphasized as being allowed at the time of grading so a tree can pass the minimum quality requirement.

One of the best parts of the revised Florida Grades and Standards is that it kept the Grade categories the same, including the same wording, so municipal codes and business contracts that have been using Florida Grade 1 as the minimum quality grade do not need to be changed to use the 2015 revision. Some professionals were concerned with how much was going to be changed in this latest revision and whether the Grades were going to be changed, including reducing the number of Grades used. We can all continue to use the codes and contract specifications we have from before, and be assured that the committees who developed and wrote the revised Grades and Standards took our concerns and our input to improve the process of grading without reducing the importance of grading landscape plants to require minimum Grade 1 quality for landscape projects in Florida.

Another great improvement is that the 2015 revised Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants will be available FOR FREE ONLINE (<http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Business-Services/Florida-Grades-and-Standards-for-Nursery-Plants-2015>) as a

download from FDACS for anyone interested in the document. This will include the Grades and Standards sections for each category of plants and a very extensive set of Appendices that provide background and explanation for many of the grading steps involved, the use of the document and further information about quality landscape installation and plant establishment care in landscape projects.

As with most professional practices, it is time to learn how things have changed in our Green Industry of Florida. Education classes are being planned by many organizations to assist with learning and using the revised Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. View and

print the 2015 revision for yourself starting August 1, and remember that the grading process changes at that time from the 1998 grading process we have all learned to the 2015 grading process we all need to learn and use.

"...we want to hear back from our FUFC members about using the 2015 Grades and Standards for examples of how well they have worked to improve the grading process and obtaining quality nursery stock as the start to improving our urban forests in Florida."

members about using the 2015 Grades and Standards for examples of how well they have worked to improve the grading process and obtaining quality nursery stock as the start to improving our urban forests in Florida.



INTERVIEW WITH TYSON EMERY, BUREAU CHIEF - BUREAU OF PLANT AND APIARY INSPECTION

Russell Adams, Scheda Ecological Associates



On April 20, 2015, I sat down with Tyson Emery, Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Plant and Apiary Inspection (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Division of Plant Industry), to discuss the latest revision to the Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants. As Chief of Plant and Apiary Inspection, Tyson is responsible for revising the document and resolving any disputes in matters of grading.

My questions (RA) and his responses (TE) are outlined below:

RA: When was the first edition of the Grades and Standards published?

TE: The first edition was published in 1959.

RA: How many revisions have there been and in what year?

TE: The second edition was in 1963; the third edition in 1973; the fourth edition in 1998; and the latest revision is currently taking place (2015).

RA: What is the purpose of this document?

TE: It is used as a communication tool between the buyer and the seller of the landscape plant material and is used to help ensure the installation of healthy, structurally-sound plant material in Florida.

RA: How has the document changed over time?

TE: It has become more specific and less subjective in its assessments. Additionally, the Fifth Edition (2015) will be available on-line in an electronic format.

RA: What are the most significant changes in this latest version?

TE: The document has become much more streamlined, reducing the number of overall pages of the document, as well as the steps used for assessment of tree grades. In addition, a Best Management Practice section and a palm grading section have been added. The palm grading section now focuses on the form and health of the palm rather than its aesthetic value.

RA: When will the new document go into effect?

TE: The new Grades and Standards manual will be available for use in early May 2015 with enforcement of these revisions to begin August 1, 2015.

RA: When does the grading process of the landscape plant material take place? And, how long is grading valid?

TE: Grading by the receiver should be completed at the time of delivery of the plant material. For an official re-grade of plant material by the Department, you will have 30 days from time of delivery.

RA: Can this document be referenced during maintenance/establishment phases of construction beyond the 30-day re-grade period?

TE: The Department would not conduct official re-grading after the 30-day period has expired.

RA: Is there a time frame for when the Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants will be revised next?

TE: It is anticipated that another review of this document will take place in the next five years.



Tyson Emery, Bureau Chief of the Bureau of Plant and Apiary Inspection (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - Division of Plant Industry)

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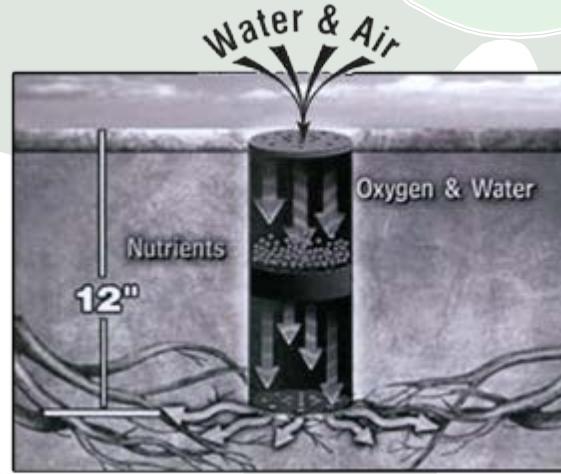
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MANAGING COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT – CITY OF BRADENTON

Ingrid McClellan, Executive Director – Keep Manatee Beautiful and
Timothy Polk, Planning and Community Development Director – City of Bradenton



Bordered on the north by the Manatee River in Manatee County, the City of Bradenton is located on the mainland and is separated from the outer barrier islands of Anna Maria Island and Longboat Key by the Intracoastal Waterway. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the City's 2012 population to be 50,672.

The area that would become Bradenton (originally spelled "Bradentown") was first explored in 1539 by the Spanish during the famous expedition led by Hernando De Soto. The original town of Bradentown was established in 1842, and then incorporated in 1903. The City took the name of Dr. Joseph Braden, whose nearby fort-like house was a refuge for early settlers during Seminole Indian attacks. The current City of Bradenton was formed in 1943, when the Florida legislature merged the cities of Manatee (incorporated in 1888) and Bradentown.

In Bradenton, one can explore Old Florida history and visit its museums--the South Florida Museum and Parker Aquarium, as well as the Manatee Village Historical Park which is a collection of restored, historic buildings from Manatee County's pioneer past. In vibrant downtown Bradenton are the Riverwalk along the Manatee River and the Village of the Arts--a working artists community.

A Tree City USA

Bradenton has been recognized as a Tree City USA since 1993, which means it is dedicated to the preservation and planting of trees. The City of Bradenton Tree Board was created by Ordinance No. 2502 in 1993, then expanded into the Tree and Land Preservation Board (TLPB) in 2005.

The purpose of the TLPB is to promote awareness of the City-wide tree canopy and tree education programs, as well as open space and parklands preservation initiatives. The TLPB may also, when determined by the Department of Planning and Community Development, advise owners of buildings, land and other properties that may impact the City's tree canopy and open spaces, and other lands concerning the treatment of the natural, visual characteristics and value of such properties.

The TLPB meets monthly and its 11-member board is composed of a broad cross section of citizenry concerned with fostering the growth of the urban forest. Keep Manatee Beautiful, the local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful, has been a member of the TLPB since 1997. The TLPB works closely with City departments, various civic and private groups, individuals, and outside agencies and organizations.

The Department of Public Works approves the landscape designs of all projects to ensure the right tree-right place and maintains the landscaping thereafter. They implement best management and tree pruning practices as discussed together with the TLPB.

A tree planting project or a public education event is held for Florida Arbor Day in January and for National Arbor Day in April using the Bradenton Tree Fund, such as landscaping the medians of the 13th Avenue Community Center's parking lot, as well as the medians of 3rd Street West and 9th Avenue West located downtown.

Others are planned and funded through public and/or private partnerships. For example, median landscaping projects in the City's corridors were done in partnership with Manatee County Government, Florida Forest Service, Florida Department of Transportation, and Keep Manatee Beautiful. A butterfly tree garden with botanical markers was installed at Norma Lloyd Park in partnership with the Central Community Redevelopment Agency, Keep Manatee Beautiful and Tropicana. Using City and Manatee County Government Tree Funds along with a private grant, the County Courthouse Square became a model for sustainable landscaping.

Private partnerships have included cash donations for Arbor Day tree plantings from the Manatee River Garden Club, NSDAR - Osceola Chapter in Bradenton and Modern Woodmen of America. Other private partnerships include in-kind landscape designs from Swan Moody & Associates at medians on 3rd Street West and Norma Lloyd Park, Burdette & Associates on Palma Sola Causeway and John Moody & Associates on Cortez Road medians. Creation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park was done in partnership with Keep Manatee Beautiful.

Urban Forestry Progress

The City has won Growth Awards from the National Arbor Day Foundation in 1997, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011, and 2013 for programs and projects beyond maintaining the four Tree City USA standards. According to the National Arbor Day Foundation, the Tree City USA Growth Award is provided by the Foundation, in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service, to recognize environmental

improvement and encourage higher levels of tree care throughout America. The Foundation designed the award not only to recognize achievement, but also to communicate new ideas and help the leaders of all Tree City USAs plan for improving community tree care.

The original Urban Forestry Master Plan was developed in 1994, and then updated in 2011. The updated plan provides an organizational framework for the City's tree program, planting opportunities for major thoroughfares and the downtown area, a street tree-planting palette, guidelines for establishment and maintenance, reference for funding opportunities, and conceptual planting plans.

A canopy coverage goal is important to ensure that a healthy, sustainable forest can be maintained as the City continues to develop and expand. Working together with Keep Manatee Beautiful, a Manatee County Urban Forest Canopy Analysis 2004 to 2009 was done that included the economic value of tree benefits. A small increase in total acreage and population with the City was measured, but a much larger increase in canopy coverage: from 24% to 33%, or approximately 830 acres. Code, programs and community outreach to increase canopy coverage include:

Form-Based Code - From 2000 to 2009, the City embarked on a series of planning exercises that sought to reverse a long decline of the downtown core and surrounding historic neighborhoods, and to protect local industries such as citrus processing. In 2010, the City hired Dover, Kohl & Partners to lead a public process, the goal of which was the creation of a form-based code implementing the community's goals of revitalization, sustainability and preservation of community character.

While the previous Euclidian-based zoning included regulations such as setbacks and buffers that promoted formulaic sprawl development, the form-based code includes metrics that were derived from the historic, walkable, city fabric in Bradenton. Unlike the previous code, the form-based code includes designs for pedestrian-friendly, multi-modal thoroughfares, Architectural Standards that promote climate-responsive, authentic buildings, Landscape Standards that encourage habitat creation and local food production, and sustainability topics such as dark-sky lighting, renewable energy generation and low-imprint stormwater design. The Landscape Standards include tables for:

- 1) recommended plant species that are native to Florida and appropriate for planting;

2) edible plant species not native to Florida but are deemed appropriate for planting due to food production capacity, adaptability to local climate, nutritional value, commercial availability, status as perennials, and/or historical importance;

3) discouraged species that are on the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's List of Categories I and II Invasive Plant Species; and

4) alternatives to invasive exotic and allowed exotic species.

All regulations in the code are tied to the transect-based regulating plan. Karin Murphy Planning & Consulting, Inc. and Hall Planning and Engineering, Inc. collaborated with the creation of the form-based code. The City Council voted to adopt the Form-Based Code in 2011. The Code won the 2012 Driehaus Award for Form-Based Codes.

Memorial Tree Program – Through this program, citizens can become a partner in the beautification of City parks by buying trees to plant in the parks.

Notable Tree Program – The City highlights neighborhood trees having qualities that

continues on pg. 15



MEMBERSHIP

Join Us

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

New and renewed members through July 31, 2015. Please let us know if we fail to mention your name.

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Julie Iooss(1999-2000)
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Ken Lacasse(2014)*

TREE ADVOCATE

*Lamont Andrews
Monty Andrews
Jamielyn Daugherty
Ann Grewe
Linda Lewis
John Springer
Dennis Wassell*

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mature trees can achieve in our climate and soil. Photographs of the notable trees are mounted on a Tree City USA wall at Bradenton City Hall that showcases its special trees as a matter of civic pride.

Corridor Canopy Tree Program – Many of Manatee County's major corridors had large oaks and other canopy trees overarching the roads providing a shady and attractive drive into the County and to the beaches. But due to road construction, neglect and development much of the canopy has disappeared. The intent of the Corridor Tree Canopy Program is to return canopy to all major corridors, such as Manatee Avenue West, Cortez Road, U.S. 41 and Business 41. Through coordination with Keep Manatee Beautiful, the TLPB is collaborating with the Manatee County's Environmental Lands Management/Acquisition and Tree Board to return tree canopy in a seamless fashion within the city limits and in unincorporated Manatee County jurisdictions. If eligible, the City of Bradenton or Manatee County Tree Fund pays for street tree(s) to be planted alongside the corridor and the three-month irrigation establishment. Then, the property owner is owner of the tree and maintains the tree thereafter. Manatee Avenue West was completed in 2013 and Cortez Road in 2014.

Community Outreach - The City's web site has a page dedicated to Tree and Land Care that identifies for citizens several web sites and other information related to tree and land preservation, including how citizens can help the City track illegal tree removal and excessive pruning!

The TLPB, working with Keep Manatee Beautiful, used an Urban and Community Forestry Grant from the USDA Forest Service through the Florida Forest Service to duplicate educational publications about best management practices for trees and palms. These educational publications included: a new "Crape Murder?" fact sheet created by the Extension Service, existing "Trees and Palms Pruning" fact sheet, Guide and DVD entitled "Toolkit for Trees and Palms" that contains these educational publications and public service announcements created from a previous Urban and Community Forestry Grant, as well as existing publications in English and Spanish from the USDA Forest Service and Trees Are Cool.

Most recently at each local government's National Arbor Day tree planting celebration in April 2015, these educational publications were distributed for use by their Public Works and Parks/Recreation Departments, homeowner and condominium associations, property managers, and tree care professionals. The School District of Manatee County distributed them to all their schools' grounds maintenance staff. The Manatee County Extension Service uses the publications in their required course for landscape professionals wanting to do business in Manatee County.



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.)
- 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: (_____) _____

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Amount Enclosed: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Would you be interested in further information regarding serving on a Council subcommittee? Yes No

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