

To

Date

Tuesday October 5, 2010

2 pages from Mario Lanthier

	<p>This 3-day event was organized by the Prairie chapter of ISA (International Society of Arboriculture). It was attended by 185 persons, mostly arborists from private companies and public agencies.</p> <p>The largest representation was from Saskatchewan. Few attended from the City of Calgary and the City of Edmonton, where City Council imposed severe budget restrictions.</p> <p>The City of Saskatoon, population 225,000 persons, is doing "vision planning" to accommodate a population of 500,000 persons in the future.</p>
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Ascending the giants, by Brian French (Oregon)

An inspiring presentation by a professional tree climber working for a large tree care company in Oregon. See the website <http://ascendingthegiants.org/>.

Brian and a fellow arborist started this non-profit organization dedicated to promoting awareness about champion trees. They climb the largest trees of every species, confirm their exact height, and pursue "the tallest" for the big tree registry.

Worth a look on YouTube:

- A 5-minute video at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Th8UTFbhKFg>.
- The 2-minute movie start at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AWxBSrKOzWs>.
- The 4-minute movie end at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJyJT0Lg-3s&NR=1>.

ED GILMAN ON PRUNING OF TREES

Dr. Gilman, University of Florida, made 5 presentations over 3 days.

Much information is available at his website <http://hort.ufl.edu/woody/>.

PowerPoint presentations are found at <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/powerpoints.shtml>.

WHY DO TREES FALL APART WHEN MATURE ?

Reason 1) Poor nursery stock at the start (especially poor branch structure).

“Good young trees become good mature trees even if pruned by untrained people!”

Reason 2) The tree is not maintained after planting.

Ideally, do structural pruning one year after planting, then return 2-3 years later.

Reason 3) Choose weak tree cultivars.

For example, Pyrus Chanticlear is a better selection than Pyrus Bradford.

Reason 4) Lack of irrigation after planting.

Drought stress leads to tip dieback then regrowth which is multi-stem.

Reason 5) Try to save trees which have serious structural defects.

If the tree is badly damaged during a storm, it is better to take it out.

PRUNING DOSE ON ESTABLISHED TREES

LOW PRUNING DOSE (5 TO 20% OF FOLIAGE IS REMOVED)	HIGH PRUNING DOSE (OVER 20% OF FOLIAGE IS REMOVED)
Recently planted	Young established trees
Mature trees	Warm climate, long growing season
Decay-prone species	Decay-resistant species

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO PRUNE ?

Preferred pruning cut: Removal of whole branches.

It creates holes in the canopy, thus less wind drag. This cut is made to a natural tree barrier (branch collar), thus less likely to decay.

Second preferred pruning cut: Reduction to a side branch.

It creates a more compact crown, thus reduces wind drag. However, this cut is not made to a natural barrier. Decay is likely if the branch is over 5 to 8-cm in diameter.

Least preferred: Removal of small branches inside the canopy.

It is also called “lion’s tailing” because the only growth left is at the end of the branches.

“This is useless pruning. It does not reduce wind damage and eliminates lateral branches that could be used in the future to restore a tree after a severe storm.”



2010 ISA Prairie Chapter Conference and TCC September 29 to October 1, 2010 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan "BRIDGING PEOPLE AND TREES"

FEATURING Dr. Ed Gilman



Dr. Gilman received his PhD from Rutgers and has been on the faculty since 1984 as professor in the Environmental Horticulture Department at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Ed wrote "Illustrated guide to pruning" which is in its second edition. He received the Authors Citation Award in 1999, the Educators Award in 2003, and the research award in 2007 from the ISA for sustained excellence in research, publishing and teaching timely information on tree care. He has published more than 85 scientific peer reviewed journal articles on roots and pruning trees in his 30 years in academia and industry.

Philip van Wassenaer



Philip van Wassenaer is the principal consulting arborist and founder of Urban Forest Innovations. He has over 20 years experience as a practicing arborist, has been ISA Certified since 1996 and has been a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists since 1999.

Philip served as both President and Director of the Ontario Urban Forest Council and his academic qualifications include an undergraduate degree in Environmental Sciences, and a Master of Forest Conservation degree, from the University of Toronto.

In 2009 Philip was a recipient of the ISA "True Professionals of Arboriculture" award in recognition of his commitment to education and the advancement of arboriculture.



and many more.....