CropHealth Advising & Research Rural P.O. Box 28098, Kelowna, B.C. Office (250) 717-1898 www.crophealth.com

Date

Friday June 4, 2010

4 pages from Jeanette Merrick

The 2010 Oregon Urban & Community Forestry Conference "Seeds to City" was held June 2nd and 3rd in Boring and Silverton, OR. It was sponsored in part by the International Society of Arboriculture.

Aproximately 100 persons attended from across the USA and 3 people from Canada. (Nursery growers, arborists, city planners, architects, landscapers and tree board volunteers.)

The presenters reviewed materials and ideas based on growing and planting trees with stable, healthy root systems in the urban environment.

2010 Oregon Urban & Community Forestry Conference Seed to City: The Journey of An Urban Tree Wednesday, June 2, 2010 - J. Frank Schmidt & Son Nursery, Boring, Oregon and Thursday, June 3, 2010 - Oregon Garden Resort, Silverton, Oregon today and join us June 2-3 for a real eye-opening journey - both in the We feature more than a dozen expert speakers including Dr. Ed Gilman, special access tours, dem onstrations and of lots of opportunities for one-on-one discussion and networking. Seed-to-City is a high value, two day event sure to appeal to the continuing education and training needs of a wide range of urban and community forestry professionals, parks and planning staffs, arborists, landsca pers, developers, non-profits, and citizen activists. Please save the dates and pass along this information to colleagues and friends. Register for one day or two and sign up before May 15th to re ceive a nice discount. - Rick Zenn, President, Oregon Community Trees The 2010 Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Conference Organized by: Oregon Community Trees nt of Forestry, Urban & Commu In cooperation with: - Urban and Community F **OR**

Summary

Day one was held at the J. Frank Schmidt & Son Nursery in Boring, Oregon. It featured tours of propagation and field production, talks by local specialized growers and a tour of the J. Frank Schmidt, Jr. arboretum. Demonstrations and discussions on new trends and tree selections were held at various stations around the nursery.

Day two was at the Oregon Garden Resort in Silverton, Oregon. Dr. Ed Gilman gave presentations on root development and structural pruning. Ryan Contreras of Oregon State University explained the new breeding program that is focused on developing sterility of especially prolific trees (i.e. potentially invasive trees). Afternoon sessions addressed the management of urban forests with presentations on planting standards and citywide strategies for increased canopy development.

Wednesday June 2, at the J. Frank Schmidt & Son Company Nursery, Boring, OR. Tree Production Tour

8,000 young trees per acre are grown from seed (70%), softwood cuttings (13%) and tissue culture (12%). Of the 12 tons of seeds planted this year, 9 tons were Quercus seeds at the High Forest Farm.

The tissue culture department had *Acer rubrum* 'Redpoint' in various stages of development. *Amelanchier*, *Betula* and *Prunus* are also grown from tissue.

The tissues are received as small fully developed trees in plastic containers. These are removed from the shipping container, root pruned and placed into liner containers. Many of the varieties are grown in air pruning pots.

The majority of tissue cultured grown cultivars are left to grow for 1 year, root pruned in place and then grown for an additional year before being sent to one of the bare root farms.

The root stock for the sugar maples and oaks are typically grown for 2 years before the top growth is removed.

More than 50% of the *Acer saccharum* and *Quercus* roots will sprout horizontally (similar to a J-root). Therefore they are all replanted by hand at the Hood Acres and Barlow bare-root farms. The effect is a field of trees that have tops growing along the soil surface.

Quercus sold as a 1 year whip typically has a 5 year old root system.



Above left: Acer saccharum from tissue culture in an air root pruning potting system Above right: Quercus seedling showing the J-root like typical root growth.

Tree Selection: "Go Native with Cultivars "Nativars" Nancy Buley,

Nancy presented the J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co. "Nativar" collection. "A nativar is a cultivar and/or hybrid of a native species . . ." Allan Armitage

"A nativar is a cultivar and/or hybrid of native species and, in the company of a diverse mix of site-adapted trees, should rule the urban forest." Nancy Buley

- Zone 5 & 6: Acer circinatum 'Pacific Fire' (multi-stemmed all season color) Acer circinatum 'Pacific Purple' (bright colors of P.N.W. vine maple) Acer saccharum 'Flashfire' (adapted to summer heat) Acer rubrum 'Redpoint' (red fall color with strong form) Carpinus caroliniana 'Native Flame' (bright colors, informal shape) Liriodendron tulipifera 'Emereld City' (glossy foliage, straight form) Nyssa sylvatica 'Red Rage' Tupelo (color and leaf spot resistance)
- Zone 3 & 4: Acer grandidentatum 'Rocky Mnt. Glow' (small with intense color) Acer saccharum 'Autumn Fest' (early fall color, fast growing) Amelanchier laevis 'Spring Flurry' (serviceberry street tree) Gymnocladus dioicus 'Espresso' (seedless, good heat tolerance) Populus tremuloides 'Prairie Gold' (adaptable, disease tolerant) Quercus macrocarpa 'Urban Pinnacle' (small fruit, narrow form)



Left: Acer saccharum 'Flashfire' fall colors¹ Right: Amelanchier laevis 'Spring Flurry' Spring flowers

¹ Pictures from J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co. <u>www.jfschmidt.com</u>

Thursday June 3, at the Oregon Garden Resort in Silverton, OR. "Root Growth and Management Impact on Health and Stability" Dr. Ed Gilman, University of Florida

Current knowledge indicates that fibrous roots growing laterally from a symmetrical root system results in a healthy stable mature tree. There is also inherit variability in root systems.

Four types of root defects:



Above: Ascending root (left side) Below: Circling roots



Above: *Descending* roots Below: *Girdling* roots





Trees tend not to grow through or past these defective roots. These defects should be removed at a point where new growth will grow laterally away from the rootball (towards the soil of the landscape).

For more examples and definitions:

University of Florida, Landscape Plants

http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/commonRootDefects.shtml

Program Announcement

2010 Oregon Urban & Community Forestry Conference

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The 2010 Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Conference

Organized by:



Oregon Community Trees Oregon Department of Forestry, Urban & Community Forestry Program

In cooperation with:

USDA Forest Service - Urban and Community Forestry Program, Oregon Association of Nurseries, World Forestry Center, Oregon Chapter - American Planning Association, and Pacific Northwest Chapter ISA













Oregon Community Trees is a non-profit organization whose mission is to promote healthy urban and community forests in Oregon through education, awareness, and advocacy. Visit us online at <u>www.oregoncommunitytrees.org</u>