

STREET TREE SEMINAR ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

Rio Hondo Golf Course
10627 Old River School - Downey

DATE: THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 2002

TIME: SHOT GUN START APPROX. 7:00 a.m.

PLAYER LIMIT: 48

FORMAT:

- 3-2-1 scoring format.
- Each player will tee off. From the point of the best drive, each player will hit a second shot and so on until the ball is in the hole.
- Lowest number of putts will be used as a tie breaker.
- 6 irons only on hole #12 - from tee to green - no exceptions.

PRIZES (Furnished by O'Connor Sales):

- First, second and third place team - low individual gross
- Longest drive, closet to the pin on selected par three.
- Prizes will be awarded during the monthly meeting following the tournament.

ENTRY PROCEDURE:

- Entry form attached. Fee is \$70.00 per golfer - includes lunch
- MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: STREET TREE SEMINAR, INC. MAIL TO :
AL EPPERSON, P. O. BOX 6415, ANAHEIM, CA 92716-6415.
- For further information - call: (714) 836-8989 OR 714/412-4880.

ENTRY DEADLINE:

- ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2002. PLEASE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO MEET THIS DEADLINE, SO WE CAN COMPLY WITH THE GOLF COURSE.

Street Tree Seminar Annual Golf Tournament ENTRY FORM

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

OTHERS IN FOURSOME(S):

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Mail to: AL EPPERSON, STREET TREE SEMINAR, INC., P.O. BOX 6415, ANAHEIM, CA 92816-6415 -No later than 6/17/02



REBECCA FISHER, SECRETARY
STREET TREE SEMINAR, INC.
P. O. BOX 6415
ANAHEIM, CA 92816-6415

Street Tree Seminar, Inc. Monthly Newsletter



MAY, 2002

VOLUME VIII, ISSUE 5

STREET TREE SEMINAR has

been instrumental in the development, health, care and management of street trees in Southern California for over 40 years.

STREET TREE SEMINAR is

comprised of Street Tree Superintendents, supervising personnel, professional consultants, arborists, individuals and firms whose businesses are related to street tree management.

STREET TREE

problems within your own city can be brought to an open forum on a monthly basis to assist you in timely information that could save your city thousands of dollars and salvage beautiful irreplaceable street trees.

PEST CONTROL UPDATE—2002

Thanks to Paul, Kevin and Ann at RPW for all their hard work organizing and coordinating this informative program.

A very brief business meeting occurred, however, updates were postponed to the May meeting.

Summary:

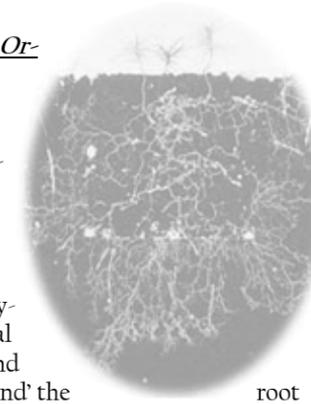
The full day seminar covered roots and root diseases, palm roots, diseases and pests, current tree insect problems and the latest information regarding the treatment of lerp psyllid.

Mycorrhizae and Soil Organisms

The first speaker was Jay Pearson, from Roots, Inc in Independence, Missouri. He discussed the extensive research performed on Mycorrhizae for use in the landscape trade. Mycorrhizae are tiny fungal filaments that attach and penetrate roots to 'extend' the root system and improve uptake of water and mineral nutrients to plants. This association the fungus has with the plant's root system can improve stress and disease resistance and optimize plant health. These beneficial fungi are naturally occurring on 95% of plant species but can be removed by soil fumigants, construction and other disturbances.

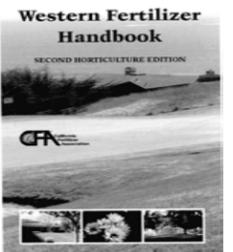
He described the Mycorrhizal fungus perform as a sponge, processing soil nutrients and pumping sugar in to the root structure more efficiently than roots. Ligneous roots take nutrients through the root tips, like a straw. The fungus also produces a structure called rhizopogon which acts as a physical protective barrier on tree roots which resembles a "fuzzy sock".

Jay recommended using Mycorrhizal fungus in combination with low analysis fertilizer to maximize the benefits to the plants. Proper water management is also a key factor in successful use of mycorrhizae.



Plant Fertilization

Jack Bramkamp from United Horticultural Supply in Corona was the next speaker. Jack presented information about the 16 essential elements for healthy plants. His company sells several products that he described including fertilizer boosters for plant growth with a surfactant included, tree and turf micro and macronutrient packages, organic soil amendments, Calcium/magnesium fertilizers, soil penetrants, humates, liquid lime/sulfur and soil conditioners with microbes. He recommended the *Western Fertilizer Handbook* from the California Fertilizer Association as a reference for further information.



Palm Nutrition and Morphology

Dr. Donald Hodel from UC Cooperative Extension spoke about managing palms in a landscape setting. He talked about the morphology of palms and detailed how they should be pruned, fertilized and watered for optimal health. Don also spoke about diseases and insects of palm trees.

Palms are monocots with the majority of their leaf masses concentrated in a few leaves. Each leaf can hold 10% of the canopy, and generally, a palm tree will produce three leaves/year and 3 inflorescences/year. Each flower stalk has about 30% of the flower production and contains at least 1,000 seeds. Pruning live palm fronds can have a severe effect on the health of a palm tree, because it limits the trees ability to photosynthesize.

The trees develop fibrous roots that are independent of each other. Some trees develop a "root boss" which consists of air-pruned roots at the base of a palm tree. Trees can be buried up to, but not over the "root boss".

Conductive tissue in palms is different than hardwood trees. Phloem and xylem are produced in multiple bands. These bands intertwine and intermingle up the stem. The vascular bundles are very hard and are

(Continued on page 2)

WHERE TO CONTACT US:

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ON THE WEB:

www.
streetreeseminar.com

PEST CONTROL UPDATE—2002

(Continued from page 1)

part of the structural support for the tree. The palm stem is equivalent to a cable which can move without snapping.

Next, he discussed nutrition in palms. Potassium deficiencies can show up as flecks in the older leaves. Magnesium deficiencies show up as a band of yellow around the outside of the leaf. Micronutrient deficiencies show up in the newest leaves as chlorosis, stunting or distorted growth. Micronutrient deficiencies can be caused by overwatering, disease, mechanical damage or cold temperatures. The best time to fertilize palms is spring, mid-summer, and fall. Slow release fertilizers work best. Foliar applications of fertilizer seem to work best for micronutrients, not macronutrients. N, P, and K are best applied on the soil.

Don showed some slides of fungal diseases that are common to palms of Southern California:

Diamond Scale (*Sphaerodothis neowashingtoniae*) looks like an insect infestation, but in fact is a fungal infection, is on every California Fan Palm he's seen. His recommendation is not to plant them at this time. The Mexican Fan Palm seems to be resistant to the infections.

Rachis blight (*Serenomyces washingtoniae*) infected trees show yellowing with brown patches on the exterior of the leaf petiole.

Pink Rot (*Glocladium sp.*) will often move into trees with Fusarium or into wounds made by climbing spikes.

Sudden Crown Drop (*Theolaviopsis sp.*) is a form of internal trunk rot.

Overpruning green fronds or 'skinning' trunks can lead to this fungal infection. It is hard to detect with a visual inspection, look for unsound tissue with a mallet, or probe the trunk with a sharp instrument. Fusarium is 100% fatal and can lead to premature browning of one side of the leaflets.

Don also had some tips for successful transplanting of palm trees. He recommended (1) set the tree at the right level (2) manage the irrigation carefully to not drown or dry out the new tree and (3) make sure that the backfill is moist (4) Transplants are most successful in the spring when the roots are most active.



Insect and Diseases

Susan Sims from Sims Agricultural in Pedley invited the audience to come to the non-profit demonstration garden at the Tree Learning Center for the May STS meeting. She presented slides of current insect and disease pests, as well as new ones to be on the alert for in the future.



Mimosa Wilt (*Xyella fatidiosa*) - Fairly new disease that hosts in Almond, Grape, Oleander, Coprosma, Liquidambar, Salix and Mulberry. The bacteria plugs up the xylem tissue in the spring, causing the plant to exhibit water stress in the summer. The center of the leaf will often be green with the outer edges dead. In Mimosa, the crown will die one branch at a time and the xylem will be streaked.

Pitch Pine Canker - Host specific to Monterey Pine. It causes a resinous ooze. There is no control at this time. The infection is carried by bark beetles.

Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramrin*) - The current distribution of the disease is Coastal California. It destroys the bark and cambium layer. Scientists believe it was brought in on rhododendron. It attacks many native species.

Western Pine Gall Rust - Found along the coast. Prune out infected areas, use fungicide. Don't chip infected material.

Asian Longhorn Beetle - This is a severe pest on the East Coast. Creates 1/2 inch holes in trees.

Eucalyptus Snoutless Beetle (*Weevil*) - Snoutless beetle is new to Southern California. Not a problem - yet. Causes damage to the edges of leaves.

Eucalyptus Longhorn Beetle (*Forecanthus punctata*) - This voracious insect is a 'Frass Packer' that is the ultimate recycler. It eats and recycles the cambium layer and deposits it behind as goes. There is a new beetle *Forecanthus recurva* that is resistant to the parasitic wasp that eats the insect's larvae.

Giant Whitefly - No known control. Some parasites have been released, but not enough to make a dent in the huge whitefly population.

Glassy Wing Sharpshooter - Feeds on everything, transmits *Xyella*, can damage even tough skinned plants. Their favorite host is Citrus.

Pine Scale - Very large insect that injects toxic saliva into the tree. Control when crawlers are on the needles. Difficult to control.

PEST CONTROL UPDATE—2002

Olive Fruit Fly - New pest, widespread distribution. Insects cause damage to 1/3 the crop with maggots in the fruit. No Control.

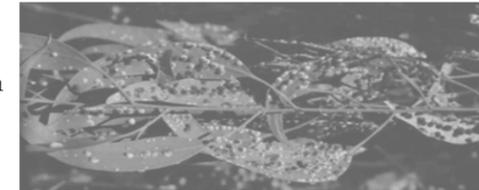
Eucalyptus Lerp Psyllid Treatment

John Conway from the City of Newport Beach, Nate Dodds of JJ Mauget Company, Antonio Gomez of RPW Services, and Dennis Kern of Target presented information about Newport Beach's efforts to control Lerp Psyllid in Eucalyptus.

The trees in Newport Beach were treated with an initial high dose of Merit, followed up by secondary doses of less chemical. The treatment was successful. Dennis Kern recommended that the decision to treat trees should be made based on the current health of the tree. Trees with their carbohydrate reserves already been exhausted from several years of lerp infestations may not be good candidates for treatment.

John Conway described the process that the City of Newport used for their injection program. The neighbors wanted the trees out. City officials used the opportunity to educate the residents about treatment of the trees. They injected 300 trees and have only lost 3 trees to date.

Many thanks to all the speakers for their informative presentations. Look for another Pest Update next April. Announcements will be made in the Street Tree Seminar newsletter.



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WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Look for entry form included in this newsletter or call Al Epperson at 714/412-4880.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY CITY OF LA MIRADA MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

\$3,748 to \$4,665 per month; excellent benefits package.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Under direction of the Public Works Director or Superintendent, supervises a division within the City Public Works Department, which includes the maintenance of buildings, park parkways, public right-of ways, general park and building construction and mechanical and general maintenance; often works in a variety of weather conditions and may be required to work irregular hours, weekends and evenings.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS Knowledge of: Techniques, materials, methods, practices, and equipment used in landscaping and general maintenance. Occupational hazards and standard safety procedures. Horticulture, tree trimming, landscaping, plumbing, electrical, asphalt, concrete, and carpentry techniques. Herbicides, insecticides, chemicals, fertilizers, facility maintenance, street markings, and street and traffic signing.

Ability to: Operate and maintain power equipment, hand tools and heavy-duty automotive equipment. Supervise, train and evaluate subordinates, and maintain effective working relationships with other divisions and departments. Communicate clearly and concisely, orally or in writing; maintain accurate records, and prepare routine reports. Operate a motor vehicle safely. Exercise good judgment, courtesy, and tact with staff and public. Work weekend hours. Demonstrate competence in the use of personal computers; specifically word processing and spreadsheet software. Utilize quality customer service skills and techniques.

EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION:

Experience: Five years of municipal maintenance or facilities repair experience including two years in a supervisory capacity is required.

Education: Associate of Arts degree or the equivalent in Supervision Public Works, Environmental Studies or a related field is required.

Any combination of experience or education that would provide the required knowledge, skills and abilities would be qualifying.

LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE:

Possession of a valid California Class 'A' Driver's License is required within six (6) months of employment. Contractor 'C27' License highly desirable. ISA Certified Arborist Certification highly desirable. Qualified Pest Control Advisor or Applicator License highly desirable.

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS: This position is subject to Department of Transportation Drug and Alcohol Testing Regulations.

FINAL FILING DATE: FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2002, 4:30 PM. Call the City of La Mirada Job Line at (562) 902-2357 for an application, or apply in person at City Hall, 13700 La Mirada Boulevard, La Mirada, California 90638. Completed City Application and supplemental questionnaire (if applicable) is required.