

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

Plant Selection for San Diego's Changing Ecosystems





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Plant Selection for San Diego's Changing Ecosystems

1:30 - 3:00

INTRODUCTION:

MICHELLE LANDIS

HOW TO GROW / SPECIFY HEALTHY TREES:

BRIAN KEMPF – Urban Tree Foundation –
Wood Architecture

RELIABLE LOW WATER PLANTS:

SUZIE WIEST- Village Nurseries

REGIONAL PESTS:

NICK BASINSKI– County of SD Agriculture Dept.

DESIGN / CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR
EXISTING TREES IN NEW LANDSCAPES:

VINCE MIKULANIS– Davey Resource Group –
Community Forestry Advisory Board – San Diego
Urban Forests Council

3:00-3:30

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Panelists and Audience Discussion

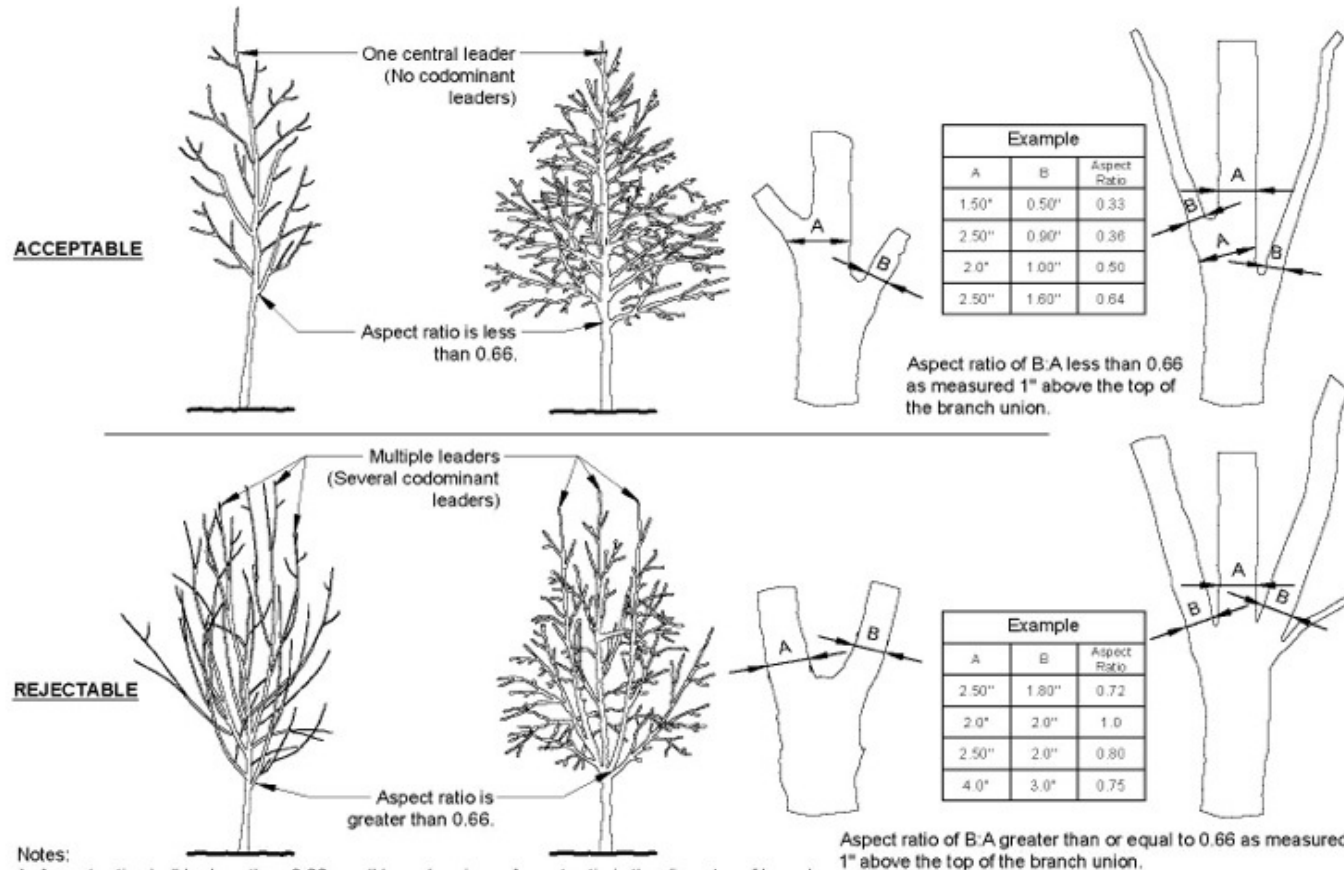
3:30-4:30

NETWORKING & SOCIAL HOUR

Tree Central Leaders:

Proper nursery practices, specification and correction

Brian Kempf – Urban Tree Foundation, Wood Architecture



CROWN OBSERVATIONS - HIGH BRANCHED

URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
OPEN SOURCE FREE TO USE

Structural • Pruning

A GUIDE FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY

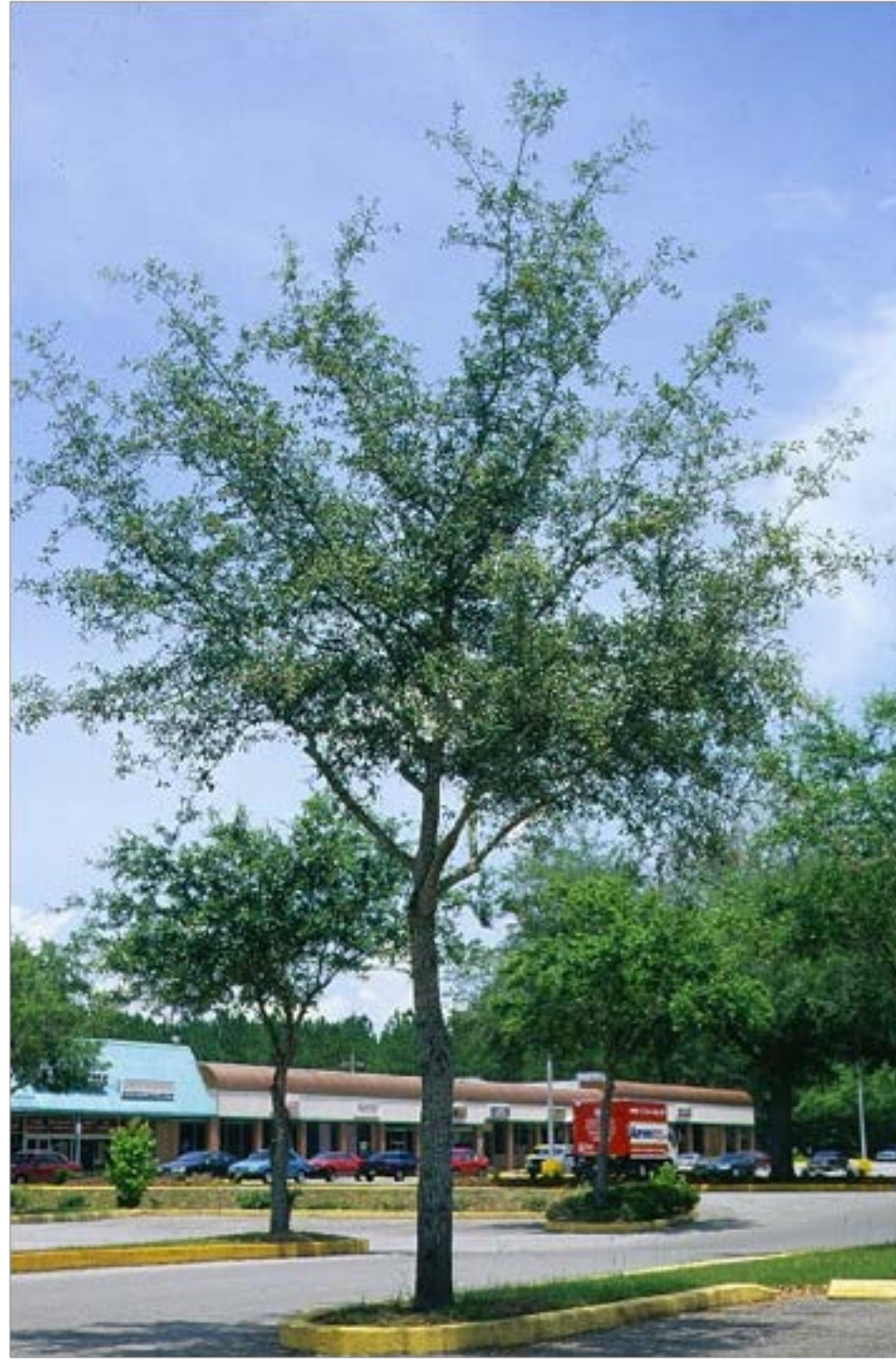
Edward E. Gilman

Brian Kempf

Nelda Matheny

Jim Clark













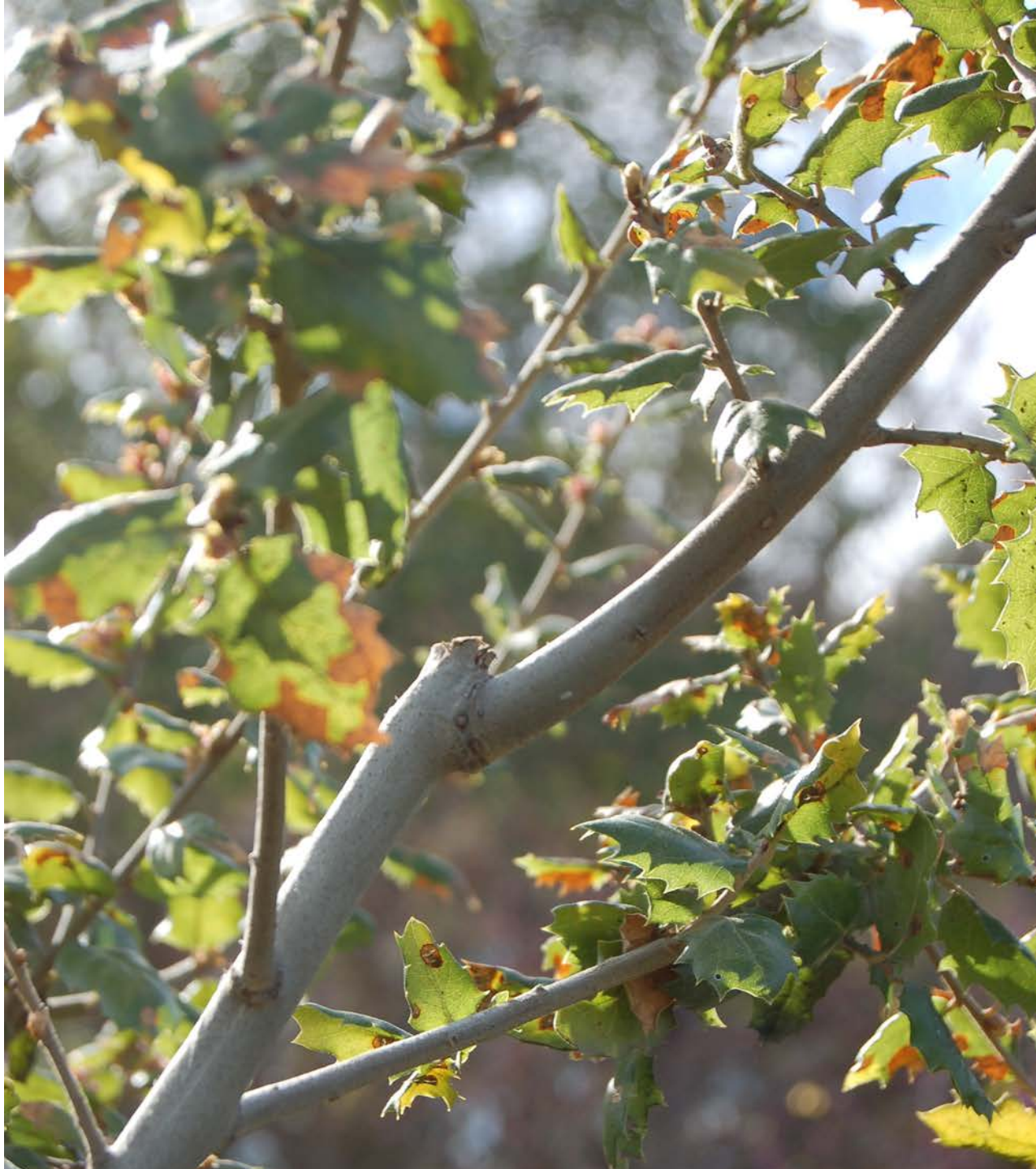


10/3/2012



3/14/2013





2/27/2014



10/3/2012



3/14/2013



10/3/2012



2/27/2014



2/27/2014



9/22/2014

























Photos Dick Harris































Francys

Fine Furniture

Design Center

Serving The
Community
Since 1955

121 North Encina • Downtown Visalia • 733-9990
Floors • Walls • Window Coverings • Custom Decorating







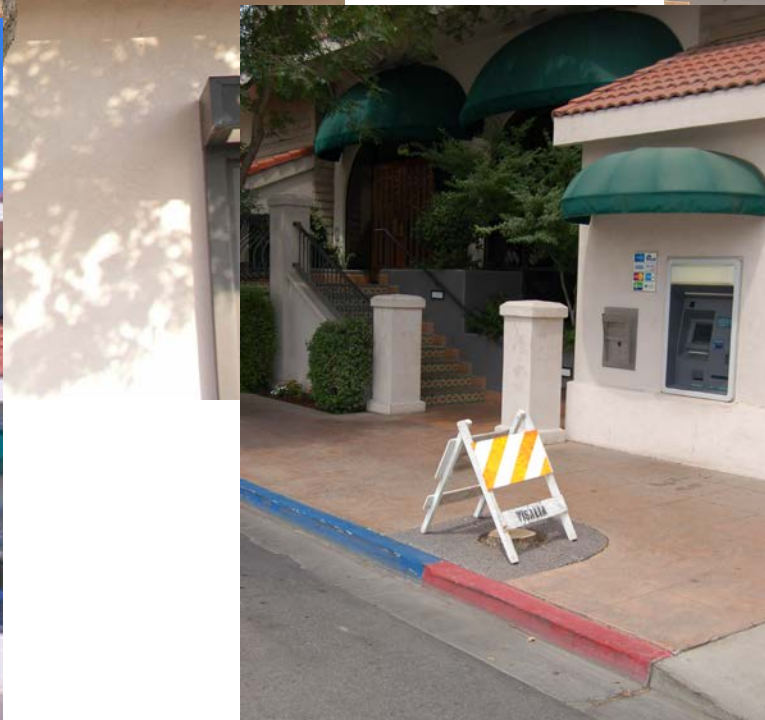








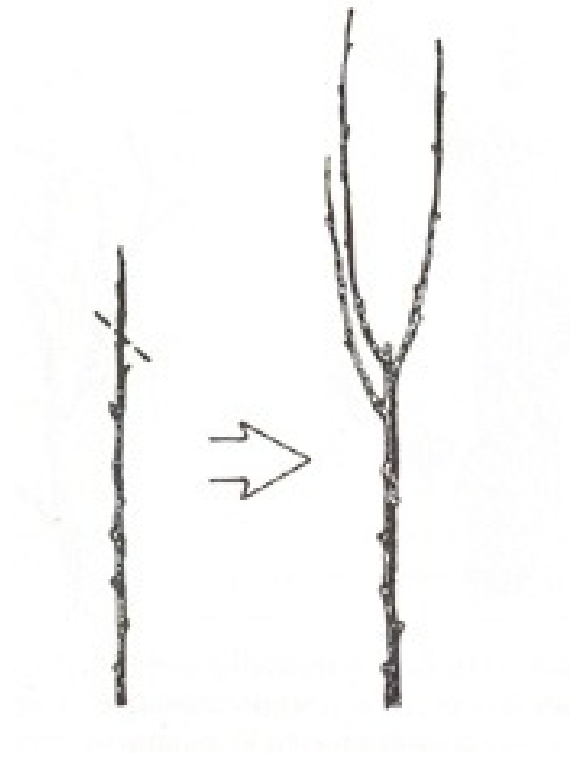






















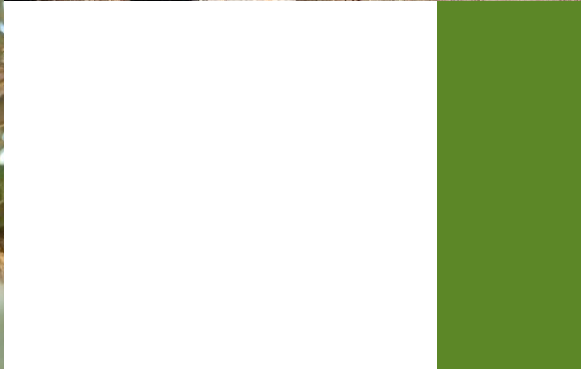




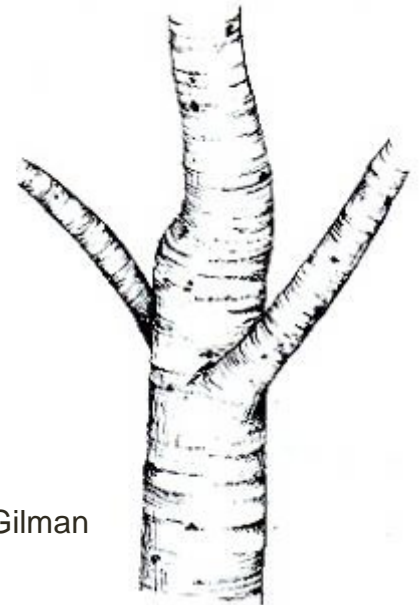
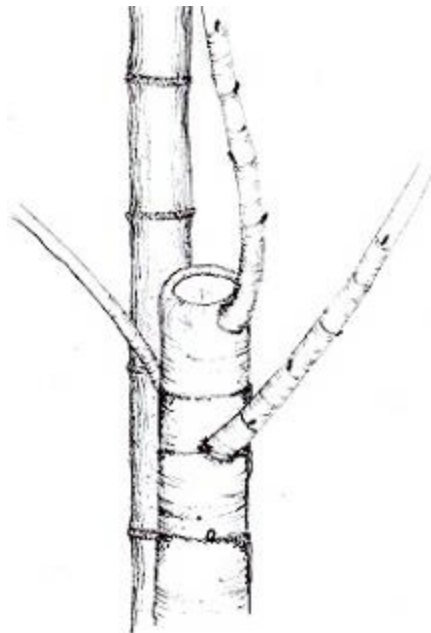
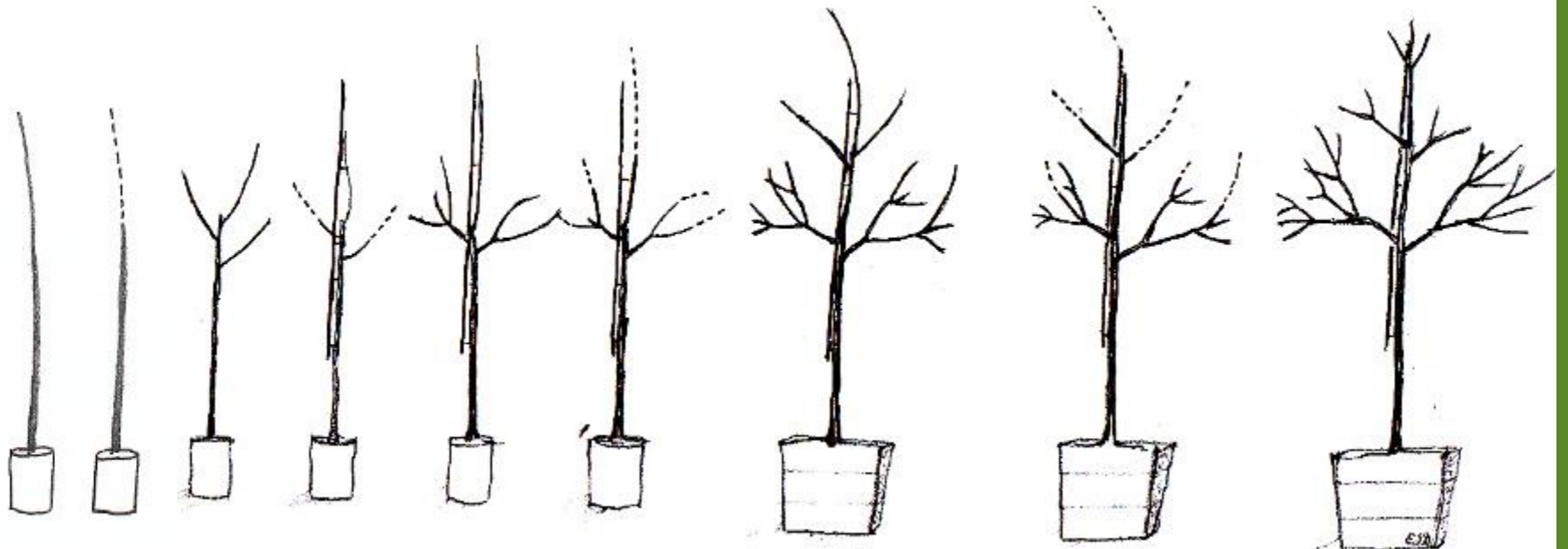




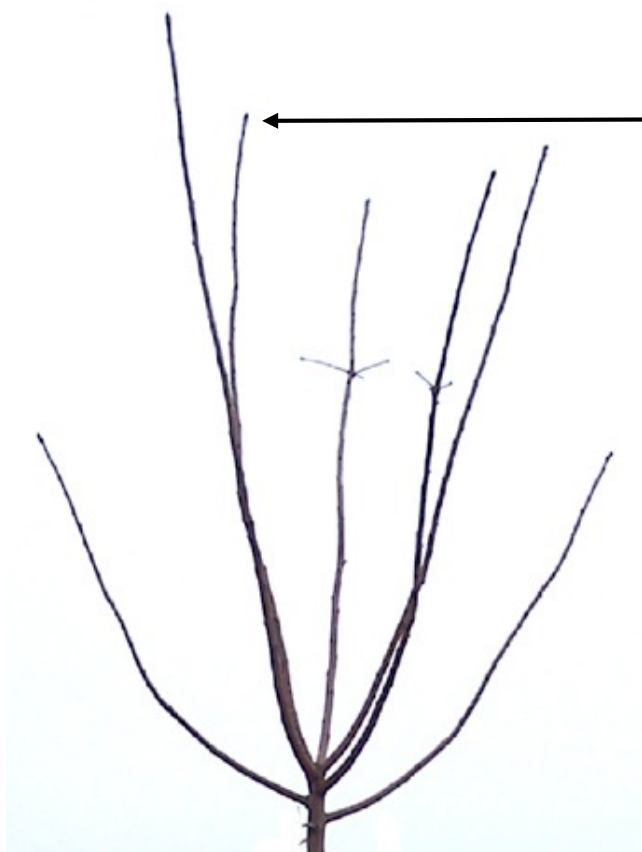








Illustrations Ed Gilman



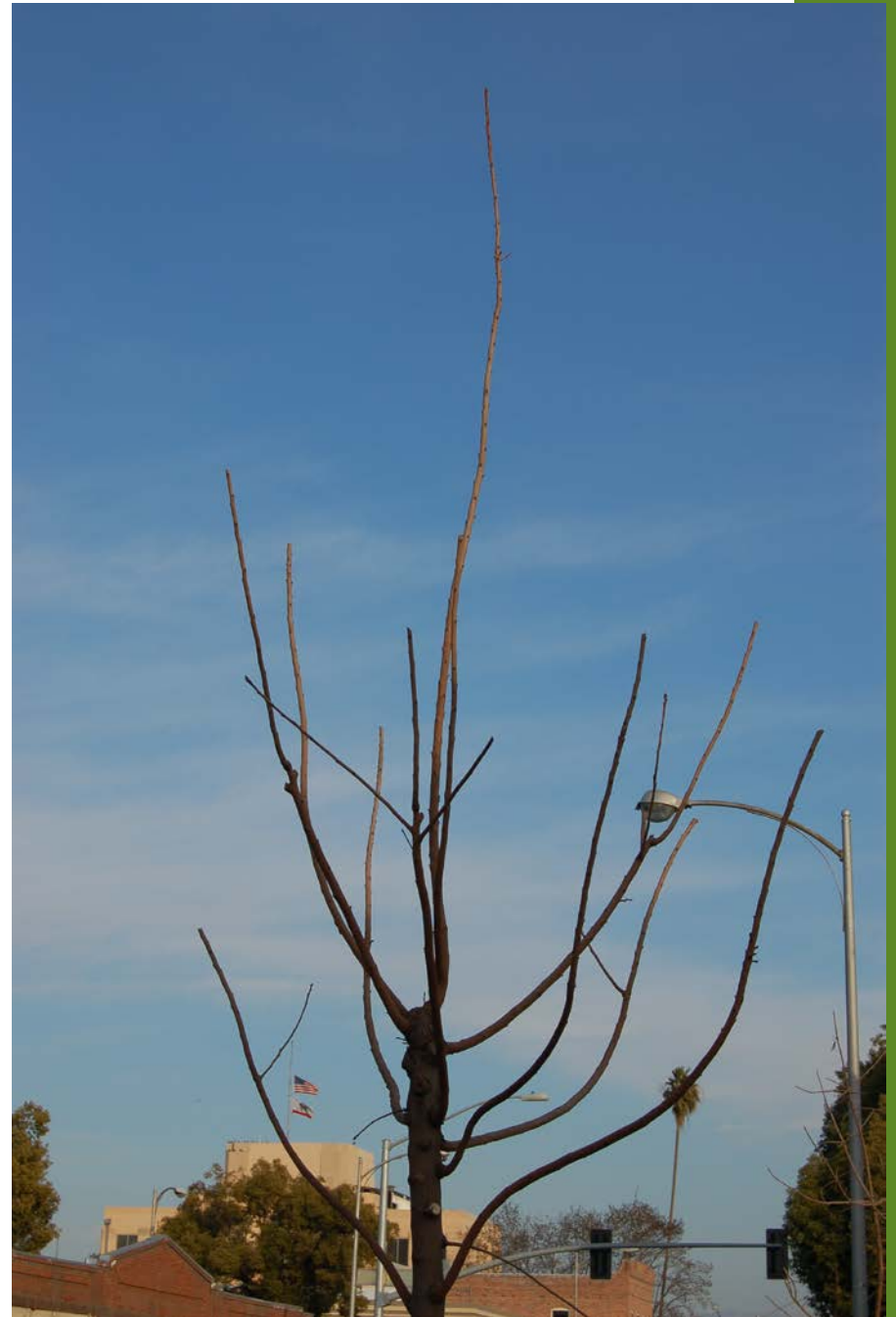


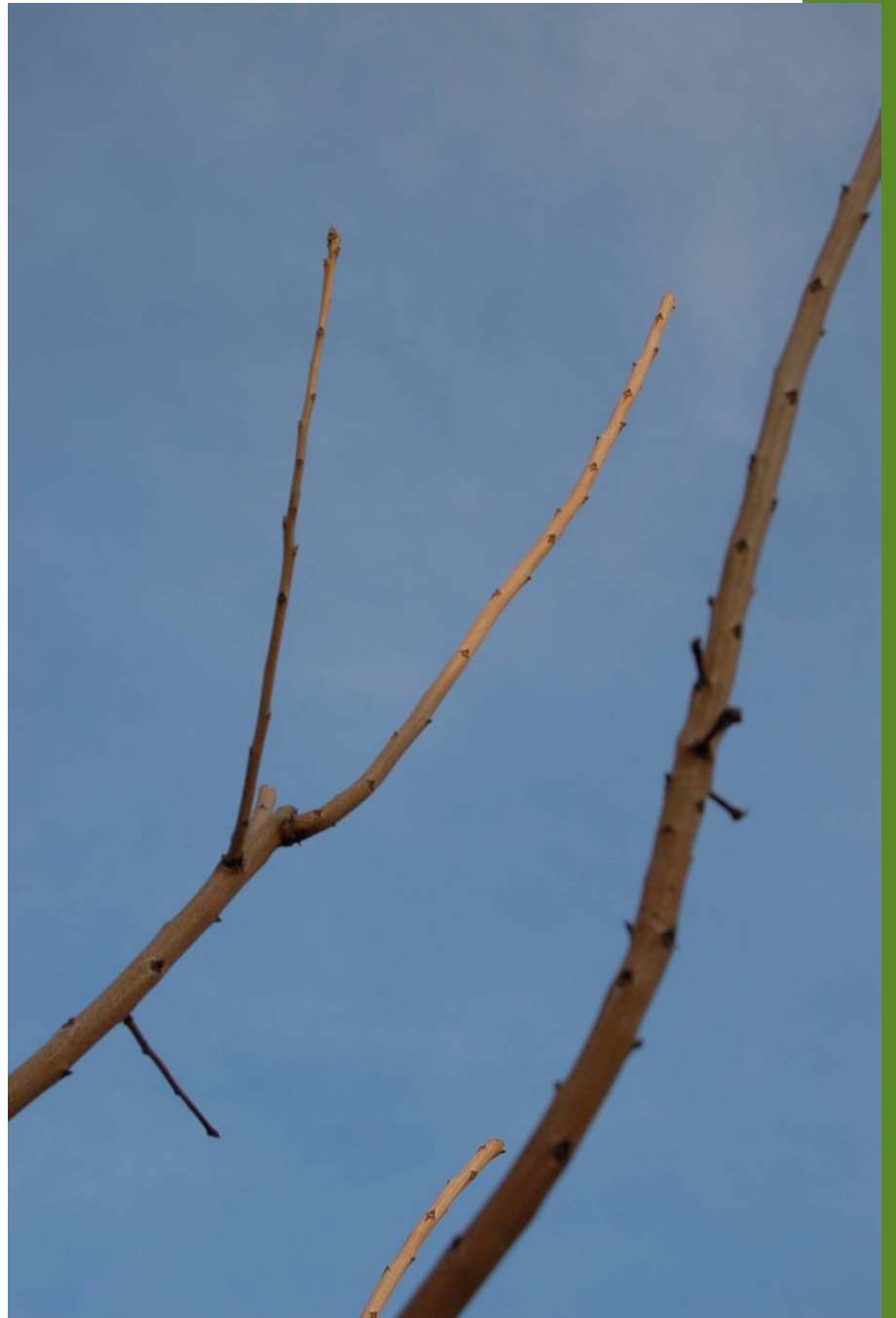


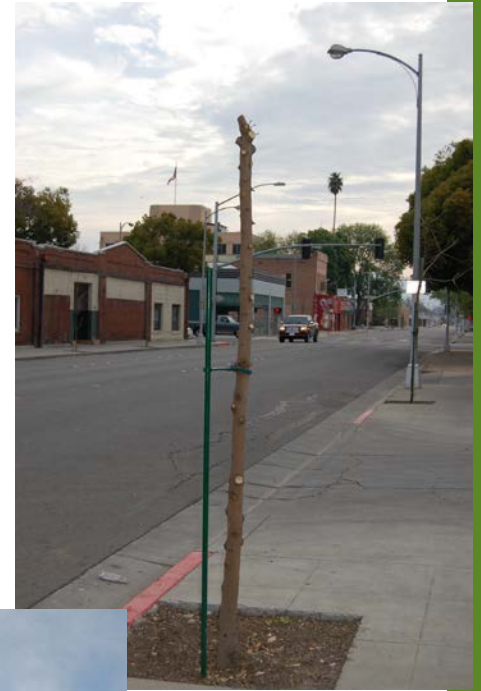


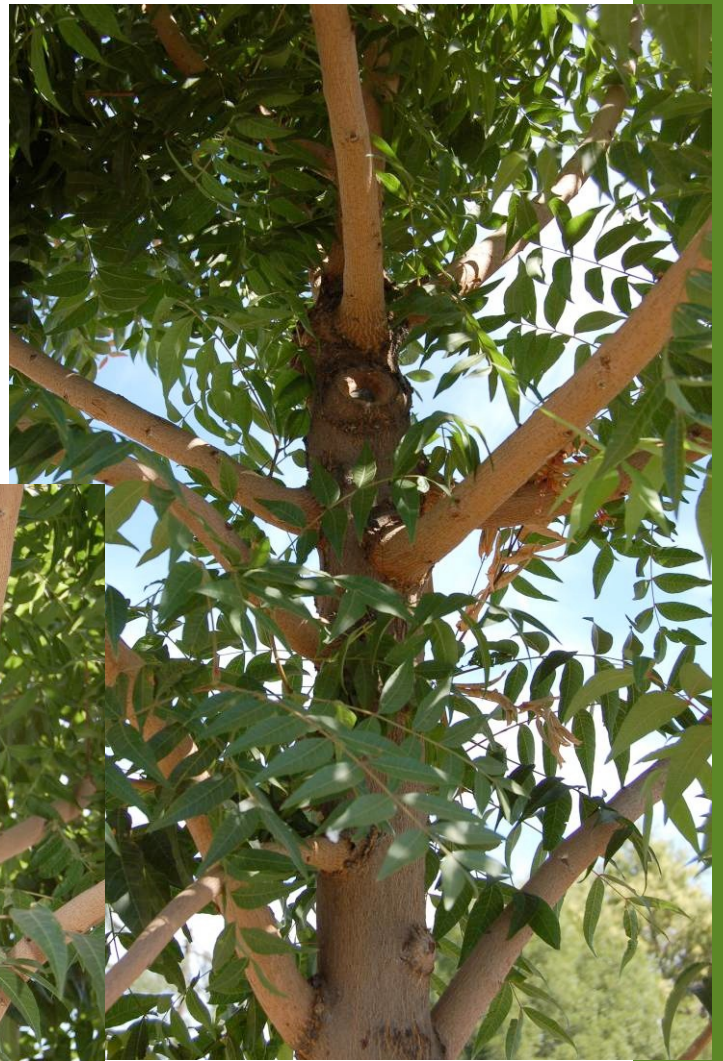




















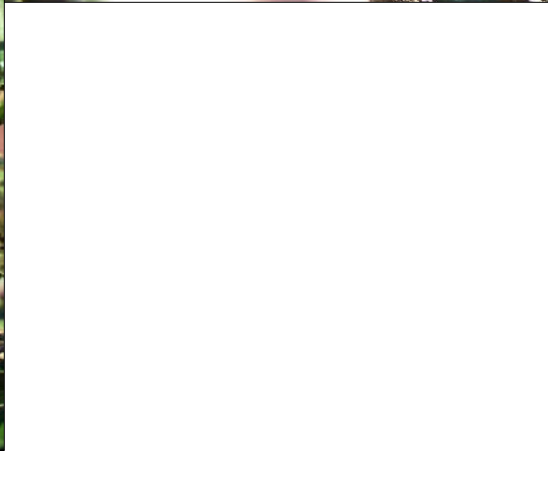
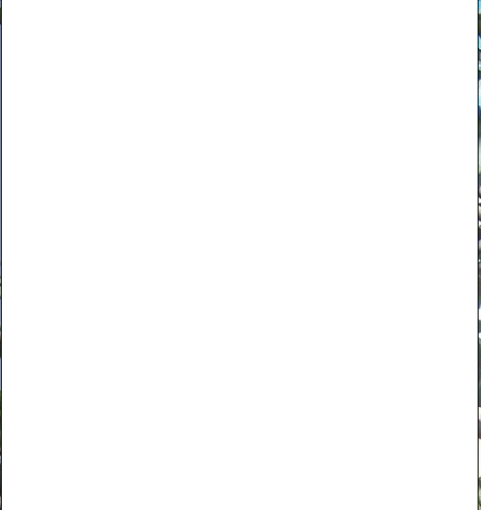














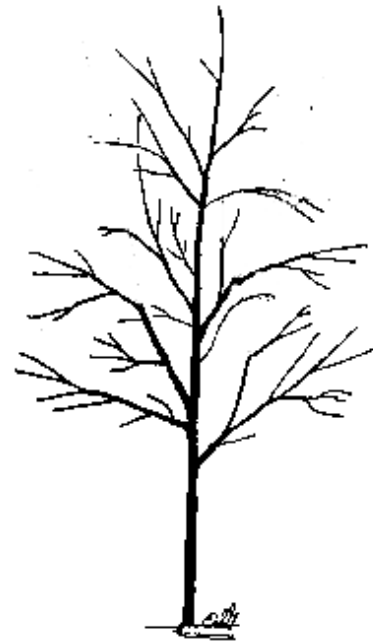
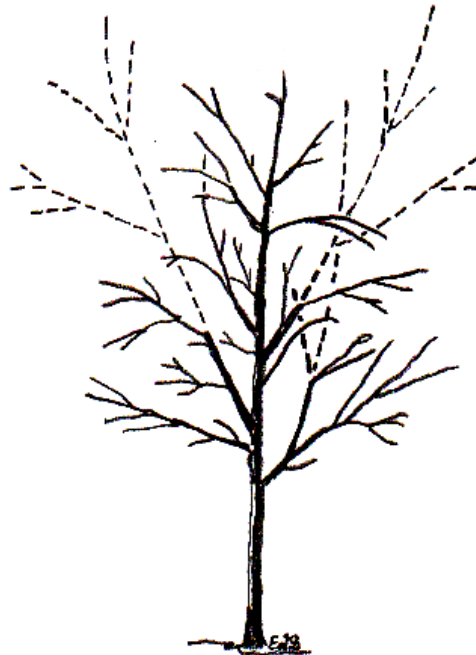
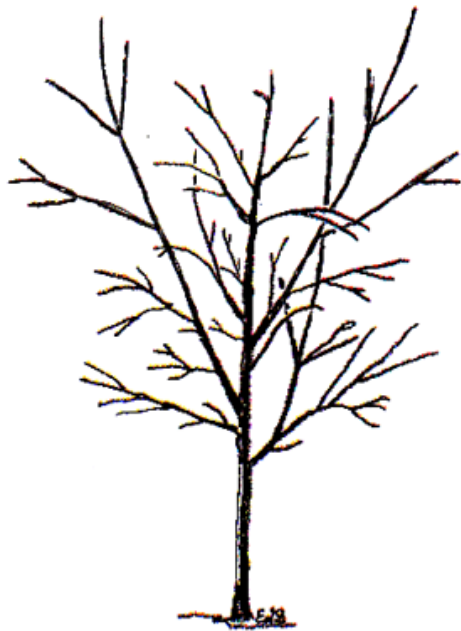












Illustrations Ed Gilman









































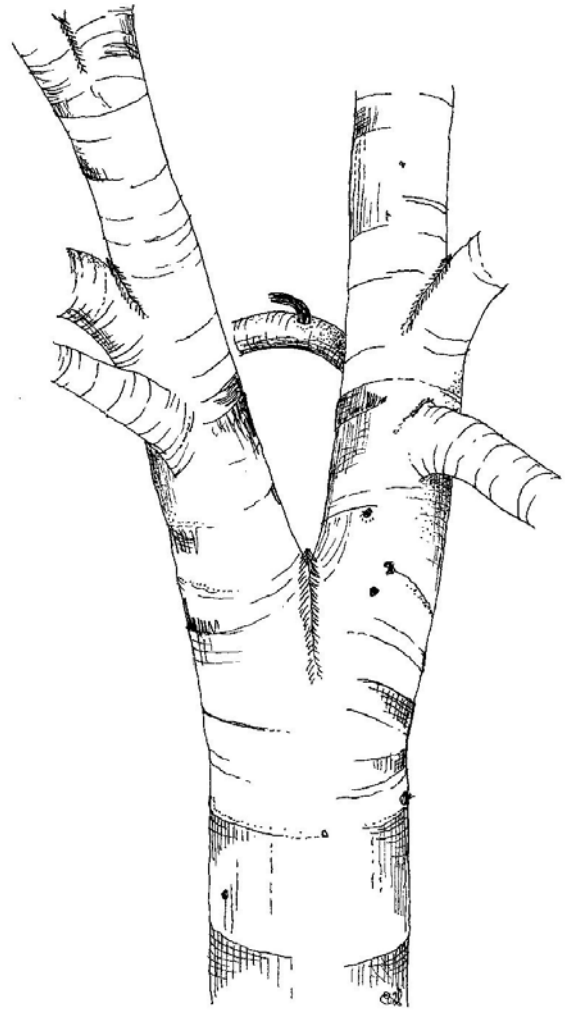
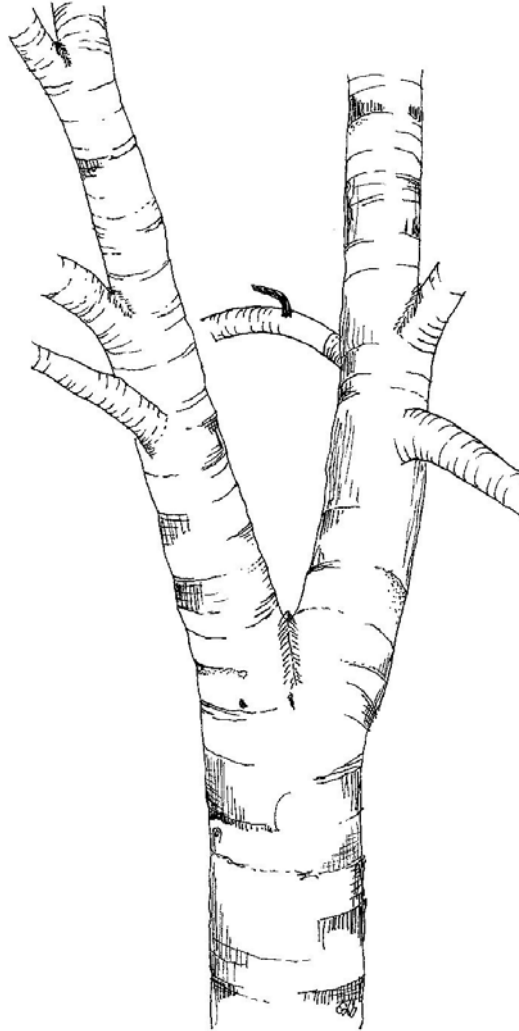
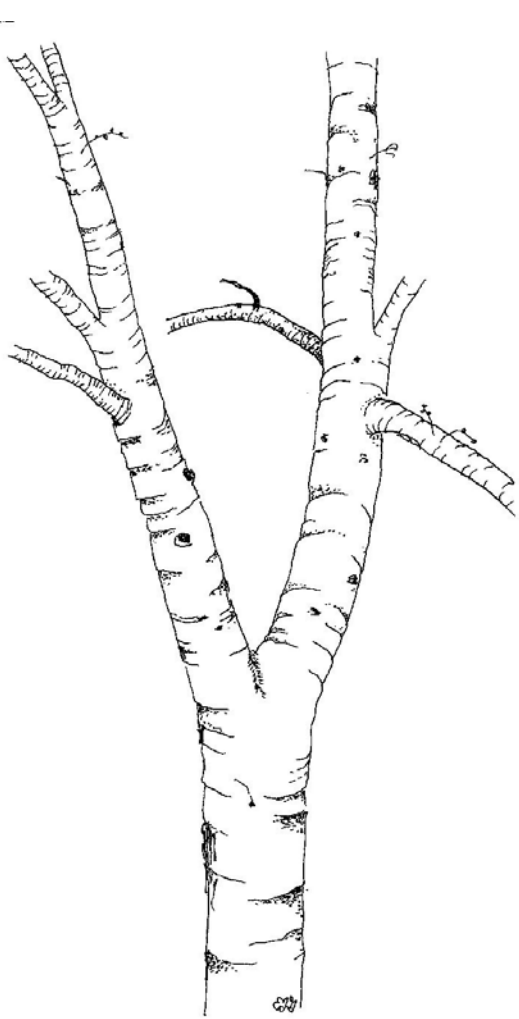




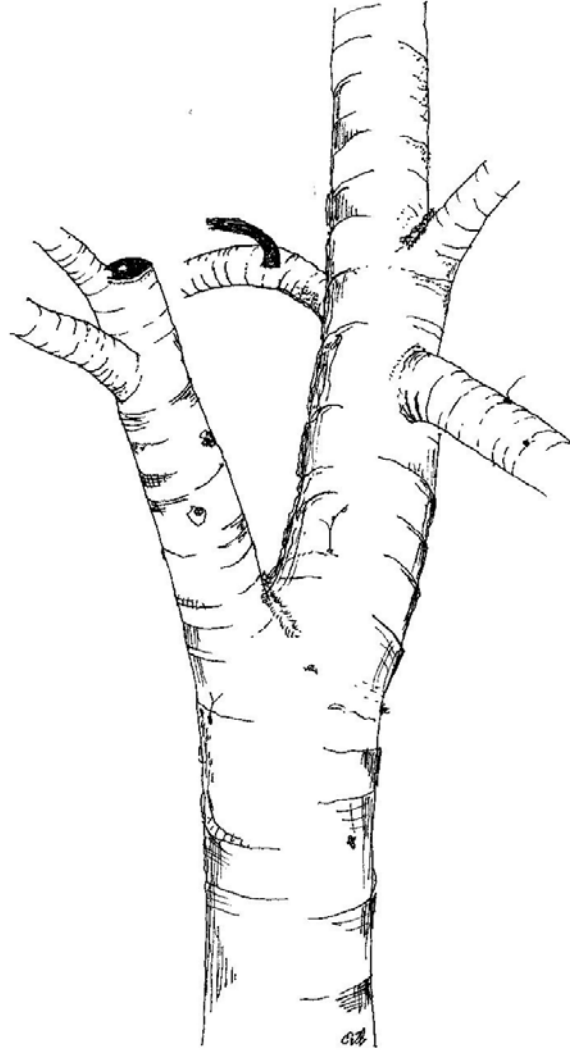
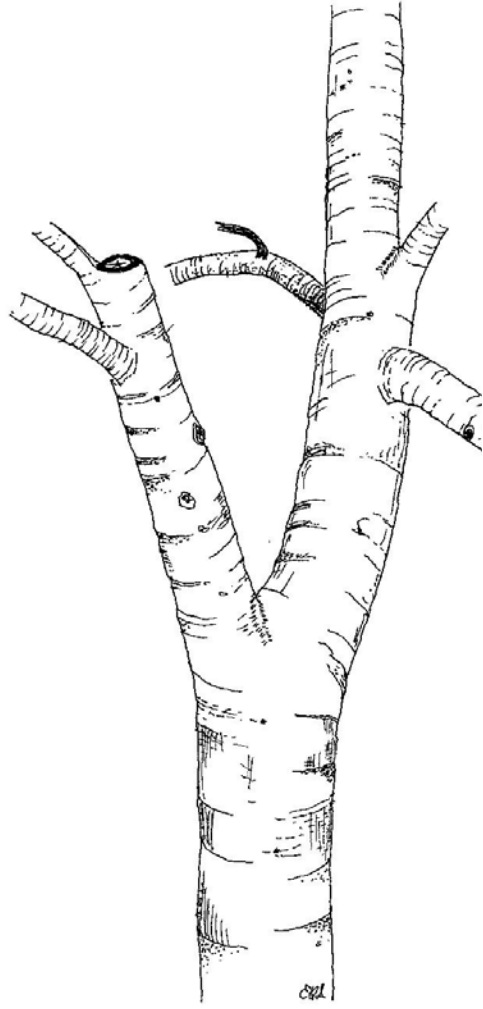


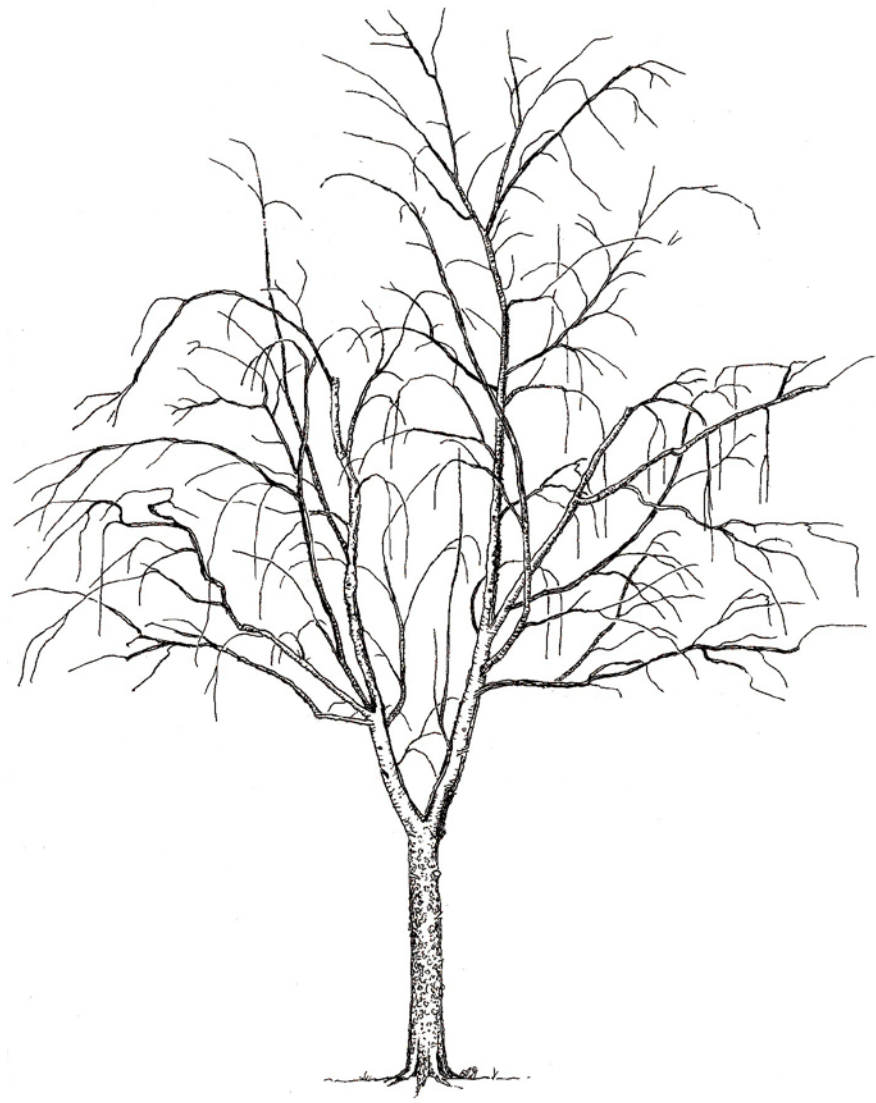


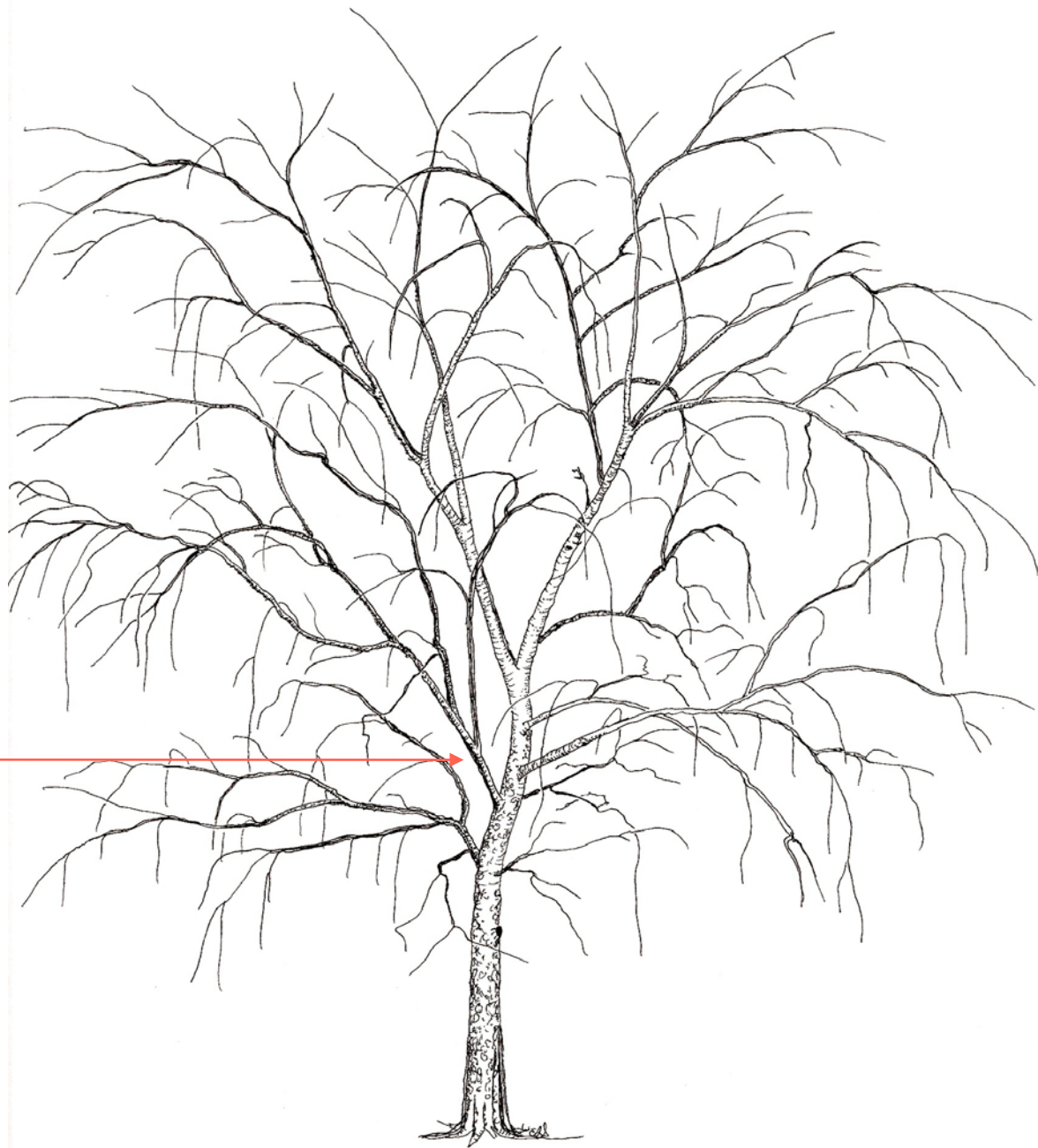
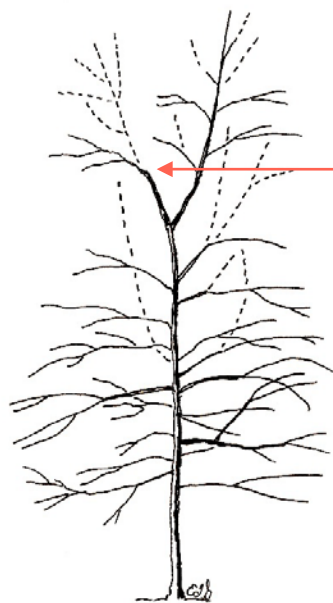




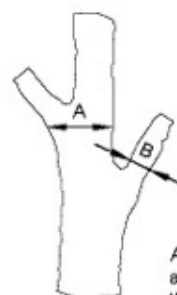
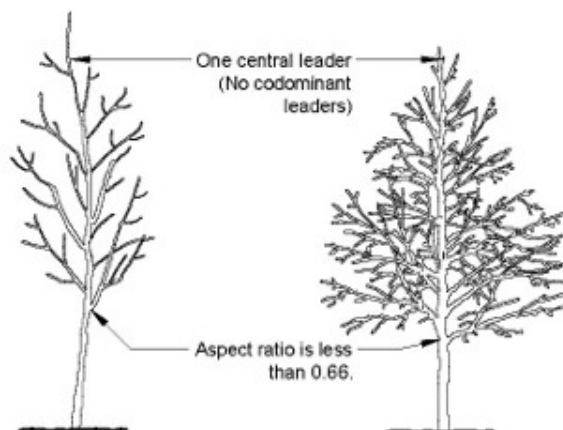
aspect 1





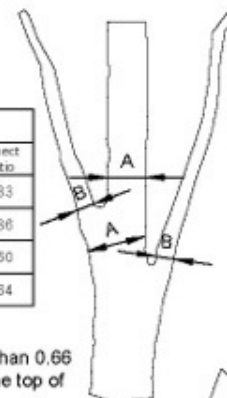


ACCEPTABLE

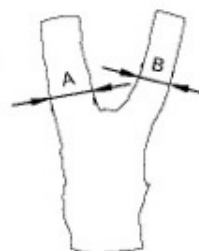
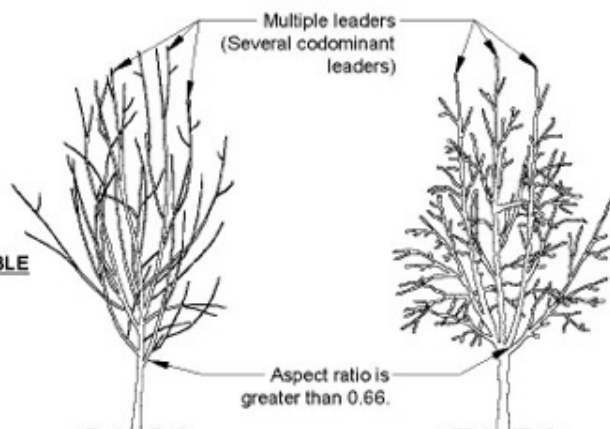


Example		
A	B	Aspect Ratio
1.50"	0.50"	0.33
2.50"	0.90"	0.36
2.0"	1.00"	0.50
2.50"	1.80"	0.64

Aspect ratio of B:A less than 0.66 as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.

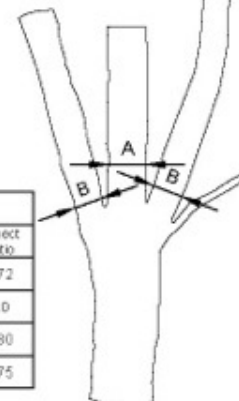


REJECTABLE



Example		
A	B	Aspect Ratio
2.50"	1.80"	0.72
2.0"	2.0"	1.0
2.50"	2.0"	0.80
4.0"	3.0"	0.75

Aspect ratio of B:A greater than or equal to 0.66 as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.



Notes:

1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.

2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.



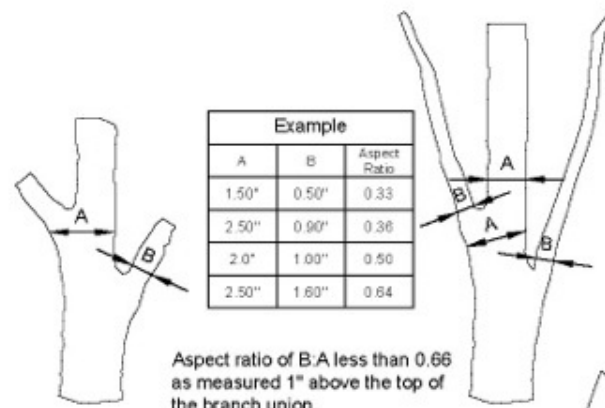
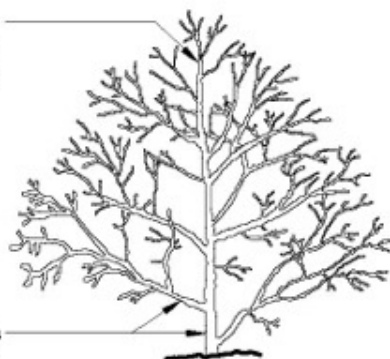
CROWN OBSERVATIONS - HIGH BRANCHED

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ACCEPTABLE

One central leader
(No codominant
leaders)

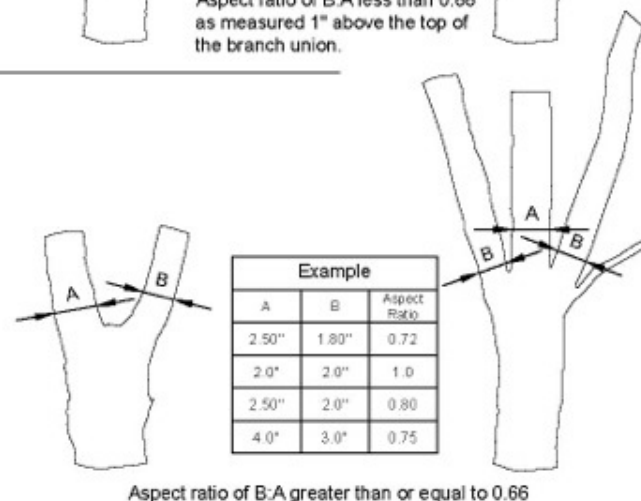
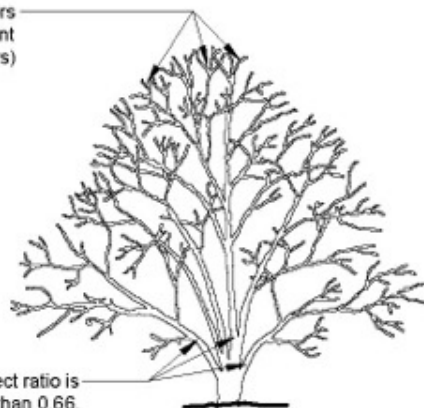
Aspect ratio is less
than 0.66.



REJECTABLE

Multiple leaders
(Several codominant
leaders)

Aspect ratio is
greater than 0.66.



Notes:

1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.

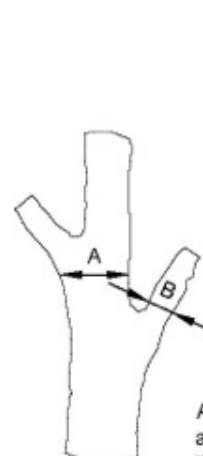
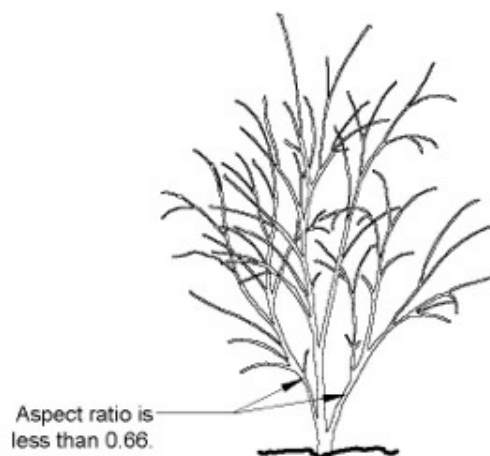
2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.



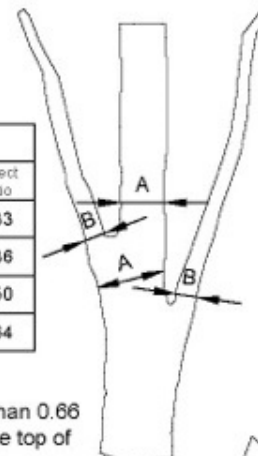
CROWN OBSERVATIONS - LOW BRANCHED

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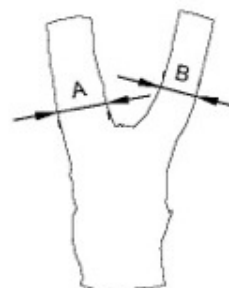
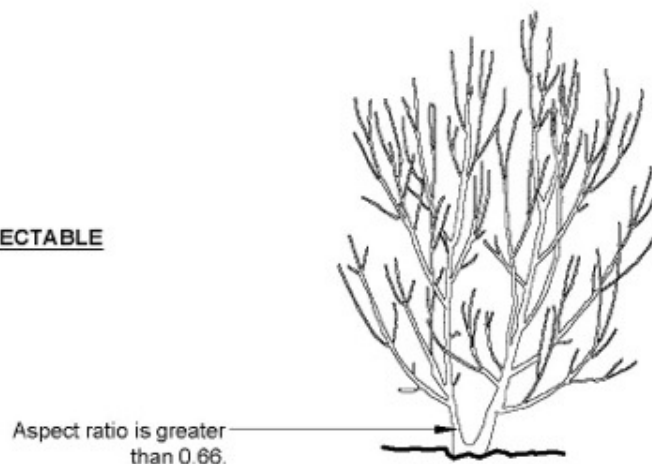
ACCEPTABLE



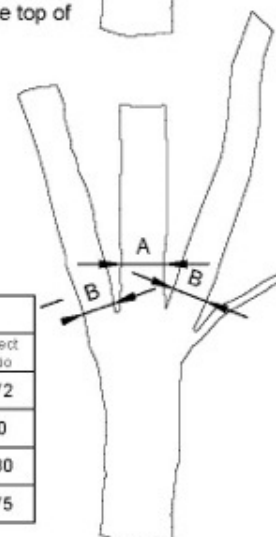
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2.0"	1.00"	0.50
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REJECTABLE



Example		
A	B	Aspect Ratio
2.50"	1.80"	0.72
2.0"	2.0"	1.0
2.50"	2.0"	0.80
4.0"	3.0"	0.75



Notes:

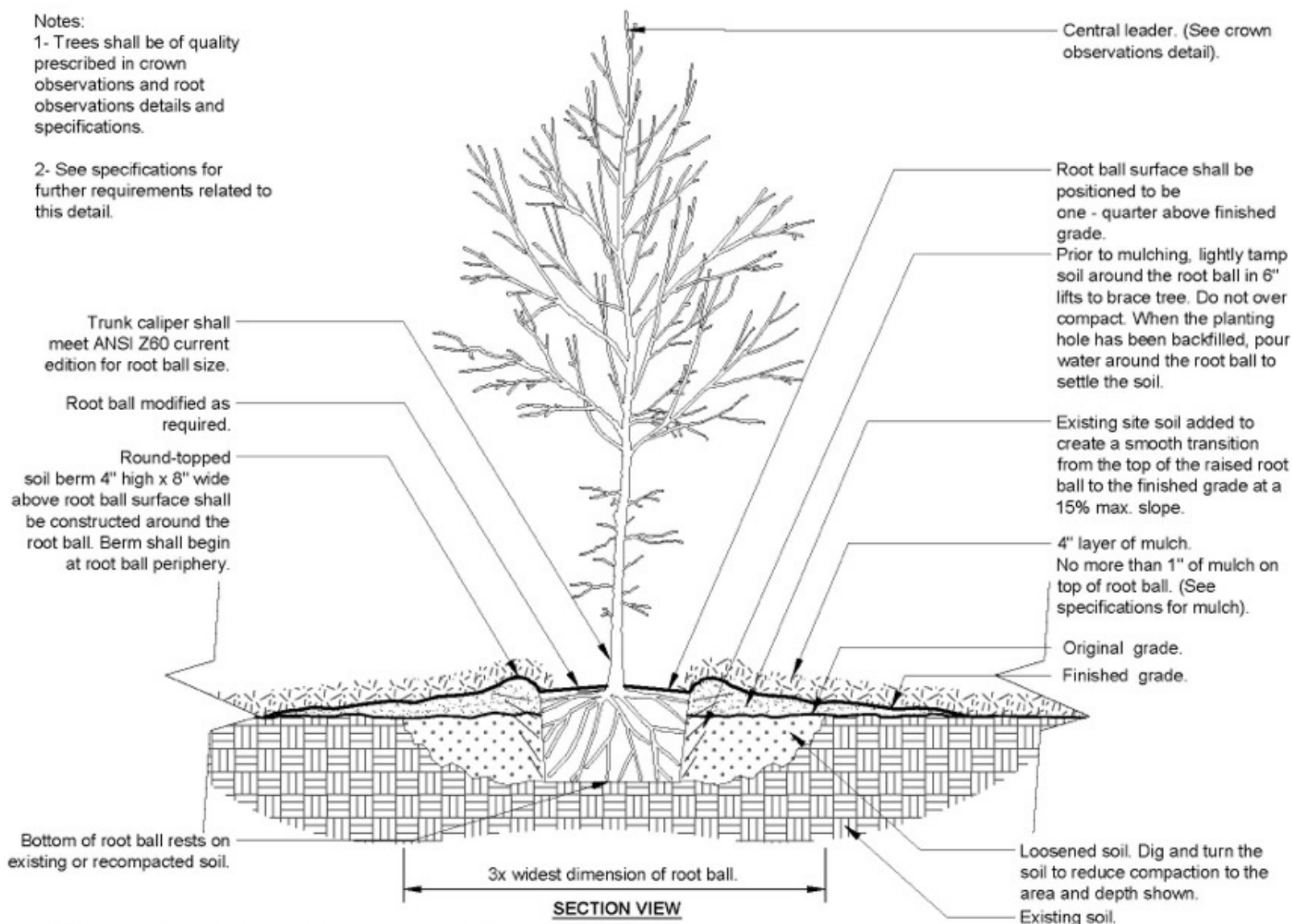
1- Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union.

2- Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.

Notes:

1- Trees shall be of quality prescribed in crown observations and root observations details and specifications.

2- See specifications for further requirements related to this detail.



P-X

TREE IN POORLY DRAINED SOIL



Guideline Specifications for Nursery Tree Quality

Selecting Quality Nursery Stock

A committee comprised of municipal arborists, urban foresters, nurserymen, U.C. Cooperative Extension horticultural advisors, landscape architects, non-profit tree groups, horticultural consultants, etc., developed the attached specifications to ensure high quality landscape trees. After more than a year of work, they succeeded in drafting a document entitled Specification Guidelines for Container-grown Trees for California. This document will be published and the guidelines promoted throughout the nursery and landscape industry. Its intent is to help landscape professionals develop their own comprehensive and detailed specifications to ensure that they obtain high quality container-grown nursery trees. The document is also intended to help nursery professionals in their efforts to improve the quality of trees grown in California. These specifications can be modified for specific simulations.

The following people worked on the **Guideline Specifications for Nursery Tree Quality**:

David Burger	UC Davis, Department of Environmental Horticulture, Davis
Barrie Coate	Consulting Arborist, Los Gatos
Larry Costello	UC Cooperative Extension, Half Moon Bay
Robert Crudup	Valley Crest Tree Company, Sunol
Jim Geiger	Center for Urban Forest Research UC Davis, Davis
Bruce Hagen	California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection, Santa Rosa
Richard Harris	UC Davis Department of Environmental Horticulture, Davis
Brian Kempf	Urban Tree Foundation, Visalia
Jerry Koch	City of Berkeley Division of Urban Forestry, Berkeley
Bob Ludekens	L. E. Cooke Company, Visalia
Greg McPherson	Center for Urban Forest Research, UC Davis, Davis
Martha Ozonoff	California ReLeaf, Sacramento
Ed Perry	UC Cooperative Extension, Stanislaus County
Markio Robert	Caltrans, LDA Maintenance Division, Oakland

Illustrations:

Front page, c) woody branches C. Trunk Tape Illustration by Edward F. Gilman, Professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, IFAS, University of Florida.

All other illustrations adapted from Integrated Management of Landscape Trees, Shrubs and Vines, Fourth Edition, 2003, Harris, Clark, Matheny.

Photos: Brian Kempf

For more information contact Brian Kempf 559-713-0631 or brian@urbantree.org

David Burger, UC Davis Department of Plant Sciences

Barrie Coate, Consulting Arborist, Los Gatos

Larry Costello, UC Cooperative Extension, Half Moon Bay

Robert Crudup, Valley Crest Tree Company, Sunol

Jim Geiger, US Forest Service, Pacific South West

Bruce Hagen, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Santa Rosa,

Retired Richard Harris, Professor Emeritus, UC Davis Department of Plant Sciences

Brian Kempf, Urban Tree Foundation, Visalia

Jerry Koch, City of Berkeley Division of Urban Forestry, Retired

Bob Ludekens, L. E. Cooke Company, Visalia

Greg McPherson, US Forest Service, PSW Research Station, Center for Urban Forest Research

Martha Ozonoff, California ReLeaf, Davis

Ed Perry, UC Cooperative Extension, Stanislaus County

Markio Robert, Caltrans LDA Maintenance Division, Oakland







Strategies for growing a high quality root system, trunk and canopy in a container nursery



Draft 2009

Acknowledgments Steering Committee: *Dave Cox, LE Cooke Nursery; Haydi Boething Danielson, Boething Treeland Farms; Thomas Fetch, LE Cooke Nursery; Michael Frantz, Frantz Wholesale Nursery; Mark Marriott, Village Nurseries; John Serviss, Valley Crest Tree Co.; Sal Soriano, Monrovia; Chris Terry, Dave Wilson Nursery; Roger van Klaveren, Generation Growers.* Reviewers: Dr. Jim Clark, Hortscience Inc.; Dr. Laurence R. Costello, University of California Cooperative Extension; Sam Doane, J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co.; Bruce Hagen, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Retired; Dr. Richard W. Harris, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis; Mark A. Halcomb, University of Tennessee Area Nursery Specialist Extension; Bruce Hammersmith, Skinners Nursery; Gordon Mann, Mann Made Resources; Michael D. Marshall, Marshall Tree Farm; John Melvin, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; Dave Muffly, Oaktopia.net; Dr. Daniel Struve, Ohio State University; Dennis Swartzell, Horticulture Consultants, Inc.; Dr. Gary Watson, Morton Arboretum; Keith Warren, J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co. This document was funded in part by a grant from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.



Additional Information:

- Urban Tree Foundation - PDF and CAD details and specifications:
<http://www.urbantree.org/>
- International Society of Arboriculture – many resources for tree owners, arborists, contractors, planners and developers:
<http://www.isa-arbor.com/>

Select 'Low-Water' Plants for MWELO Compliance

Suzie Wiest, Village Nurseries

August 4, 2017



Founded in 1976 and offering nearly **1,000 acres** of the West's most varied and **complete inventory** of trees, shrubs, and perennials, Village is your **single source** for **landscape** material.

Partnerships developed with top breeders keep Village on the **leading edge** with the latest and most improved **plant introductions**.



- **8 Growing Grounds** from Sacramento to San Diego provide the full spectrum in micro-climates allowing us to supply fully acclimatized and **top quality** plant material.
- **4 Landscape Centers** in Huntington Beach, Orange, San Diego, and Sacramento

About Village Nurseries

Good News for New Introductions!!!

Although there is not a current method of adding plants onto the WUCOLS list, the regulation wording has been modified and is not quite as restrictive as in the original version. It now says ...



UC Irrigation trial of Lomandra Platinum Beauty™

23 CCR § 492.4 - § 492.4. Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet.

(b) Water budget calculations shall adhere to the following requirements:

(1) The plant factor used shall be from **WUCOLS** or from **horticultural researchers with academic institutions** or **professional associations** as approved by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

WUCOLS IV
Water Use Classification of Landscape Species

UC DAVIS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



Reports are available at: <http://ccuh.ucdavis.edu/Resources/plant-trials>
2005-2006, 2008-2009, 2011-2012, 2011-2013, 2012-2014, 2013-2015



WUCOLS classification for the species is “Low”; 2017 UC Water Trials -“Low”

Bouteloua gracilis ‘Blonde Ambition’ (PP# 22,048)



WUCOLS classification for Regions 3 and 4 – “Low”; UC Water Trials – “Low”

Ceanothus maritimus ‘Valley Violet’



Laurus nobilis 'MonRik' Little Ragu® (PP# 25,915)



Included in the 2017 Irrigation Trial – observed as “Low” water use

Lomandra longifolia Platinum Beauty™ (PP# 25,962)



- *To be included in the 2018 field trials; sponsored by Village Nurseries*

Muhlenbergia capillaris 'Irvine' Plumetastic™ (PPAF)



WUCOLS classification in Regions 3 and 4 - “Low”; UC Davis Water Trials – “Low”

Penstemon heterophyllus ‘Margarita BOP’



WUCOLS classification in Region 3 is “Low” and 4 - “Very Low”

Salvia clevelandii ‘Winifred Gilman’



WUCOLS classification in Regions 3 and 4 - "Low"

Verbena lilacina 'De La Mina'

***Emerging Wood Pests
in San Diego County:
How land managers can detect and
respond to pests***

*Nick Basinski, San Diego County Department of Agriculture,
Weights & Measures*

Invasive Shothole Borer Beetle and Fungi



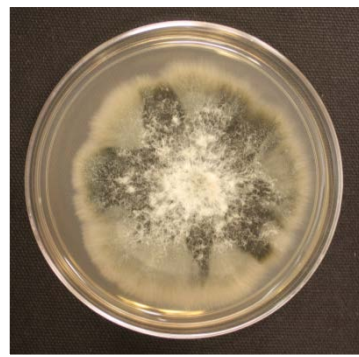
Adult female: 1.8-2.5 mm long



Adult male: 1.5 mm long



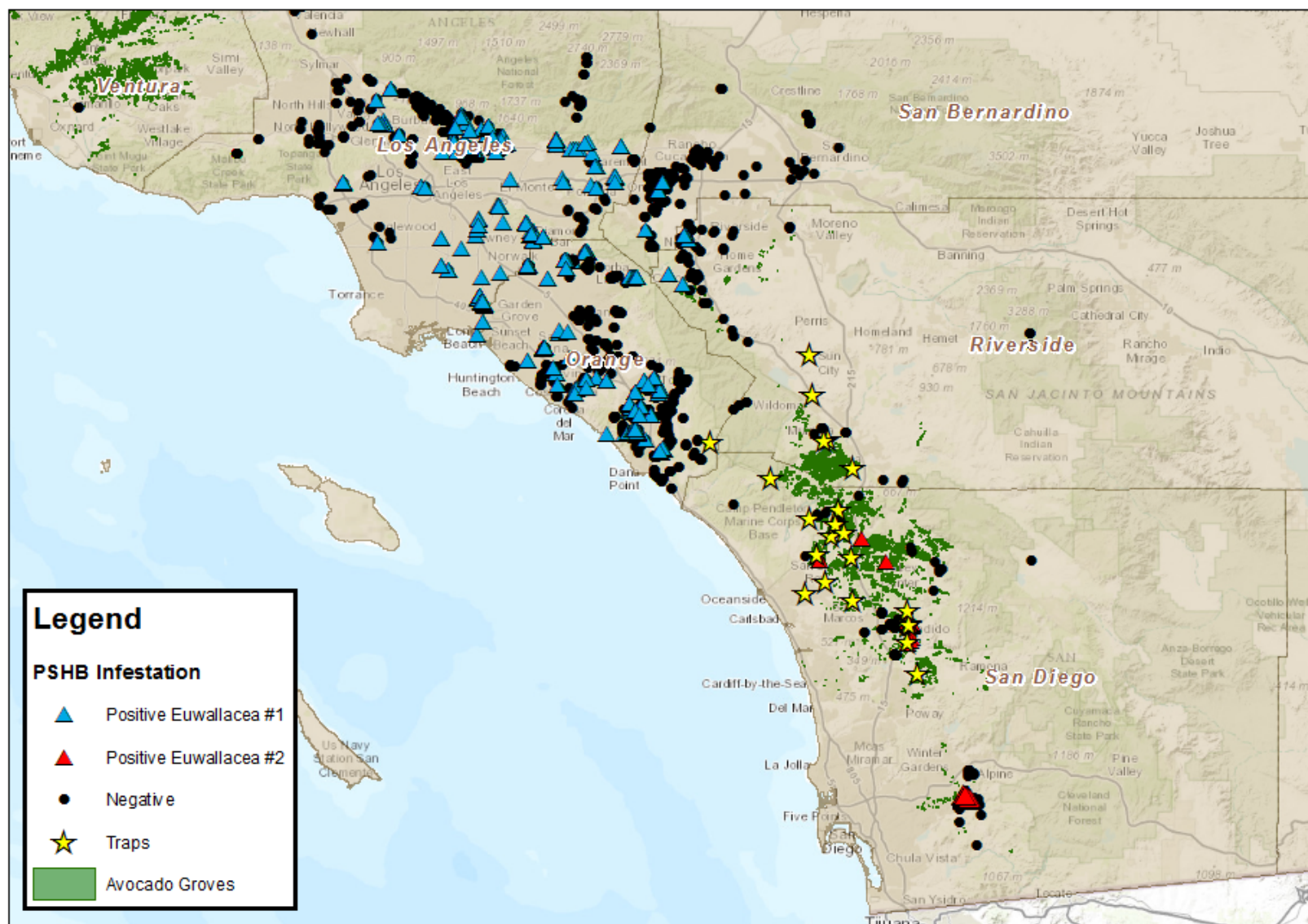
Fusarium euwallaceae



Graphium sp.

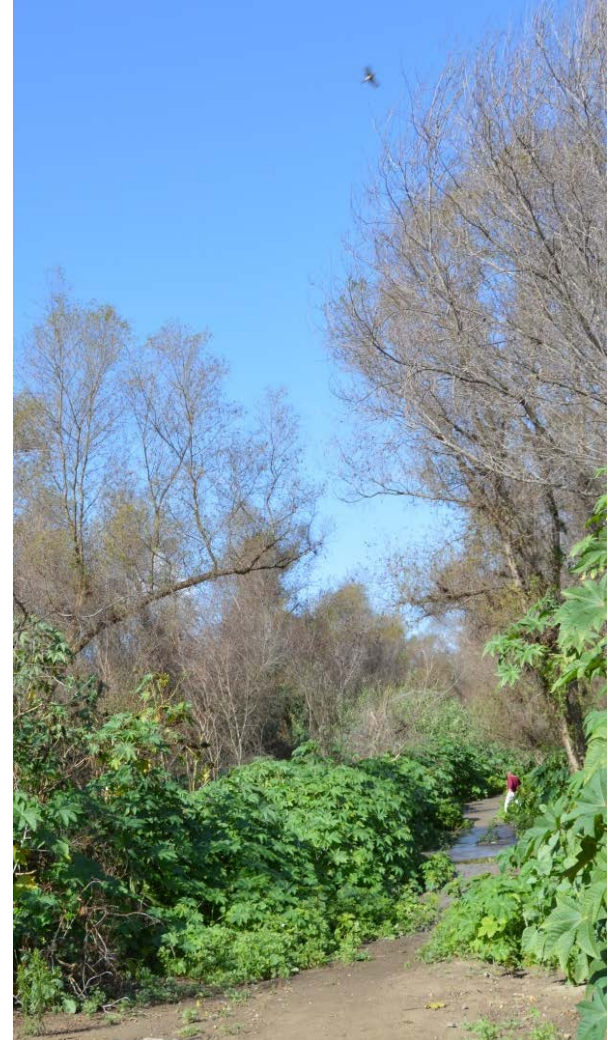


Acremonium sp.

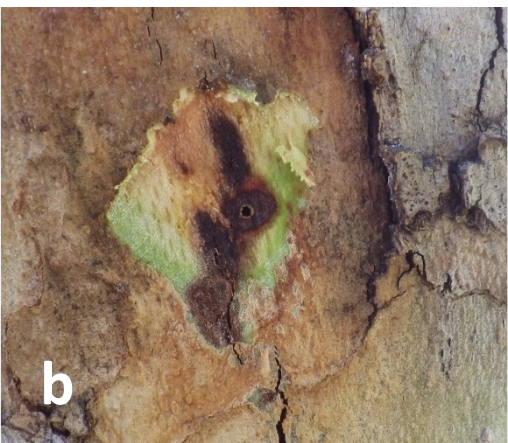
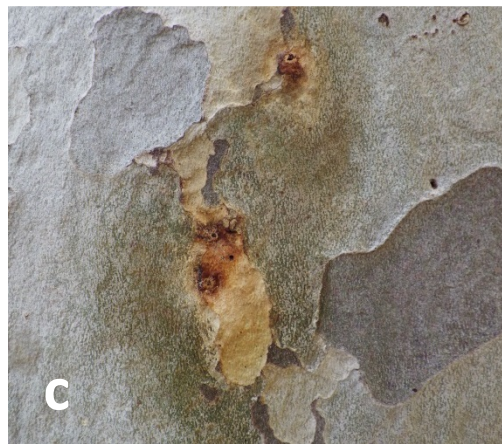


0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

Shothole Borer Infestation in Tijuana River Valley, November 2015



Signs and Symptoms



(a) Round entry/exit hole ~0.85 mm in diameter (b) staining beneath bark
(c) bark staining (d) gumming (e) frass (f) sugary exudate

Infested Sycamore tree in UCI

24"
60cm



7"
18cm



ISHB Reproductive Hosts

1. Box elder (*Acer negundo*)*
2. Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)*
3. Evergreen maple (*Acer paxii*)
4. Trident maple (*Acer buergerianum*)
5. Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*)
6. Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)
7. California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)*
8. Mexican sycamore (*Platanus mexicana*)
9. Red willow (*Salix laevigata*)*
10. Avocado (*Persea americana*)
11. Mimosa/Silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)
12. English oak (*Quercus robur*)
13. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)*
14. London plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
15. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)*
16. Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)*
17. White alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)*
18. Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)
19. Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)*
20. Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)
21. Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)*
22. Coral tree (*Erythrina corallodendron*)
23. Blue palo verde (*Cercidium floridum*)*
24. Palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)
25. Moreton Bay chestnut (*Castanospermum australe*)
26. Brea (*Cercidium sonora*)
27. Mesquite (*Prosopis articulata*)*
28. Weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*)
29. Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta*)
30. Camellia (*Camellia semiserrata*)
31. Acacia (*Acacia spp.*)
32. American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
33. Red flowering gum (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*)
34. Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)
35. Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*)*
36. Tree of heaven (*Alianthus altissima*)
37. Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*)
38. Black mission fig (*Ficus carica*)
39. Japanese beech (*Fagus crenata*)
40. Shiny xylosma (*Xylosma congestum*)
41. Mimosa/Silk tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)
42. Draft coral tree (*Erythrina humeana*)
43. Black poplar (*Populus nigra*)*
44. Black Willow (*Salix nigra*)*
45. And the list keeps growing

Cultural Control and Sanitation

- Tree removal
- Treatment of slash and debris
- Chipping or grinding
- Solarization and composting
- Firewood movement



Mark Adams, Downey Trees, Bugwood.org

5376264

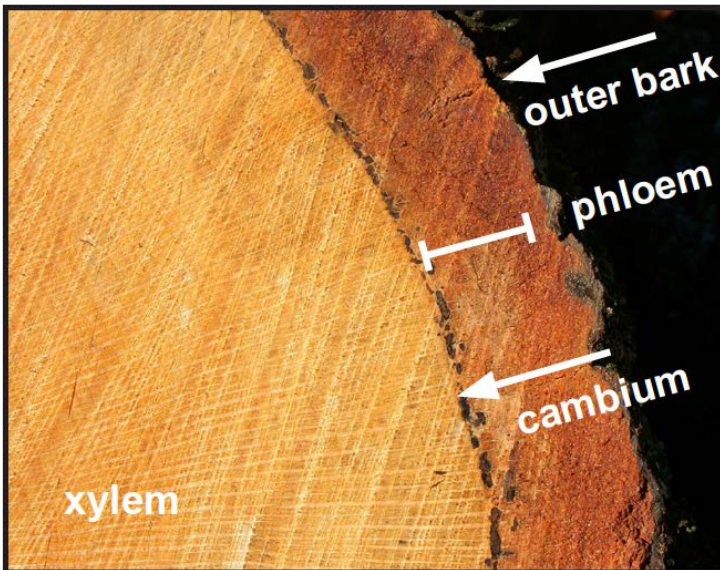


Joseph O'Brien, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

UGA5039049

Goldspotted Oak Borer (GSOB)

(Agrilus auroguttatus)



GSOB hosts in California



(a) Coast live oak, *Quercus agrifolia* (b) California black oak, *Q. kelloggii*
(c) Canyon live oak, *Q. chrysolepsis* (d) Englemann oak, *Q. engelmannii*



Los Angeles County














Orange County



Riverside County

San Diego County

GSOB Locations and Zones of Infestation

-  2013 LA ZOI
-  2013 LA County GSOB Locations
-  2013 Orange County GSOB ZOI
-  2013 Orange County GSOB Locations
-  2014 Riverside ZOI
-  2014 GSOB Riverside Locations
-  2015 San Diego GSOB ZOI
-  2015 San Diego GSOB Locations
-  2014 San Diego GSOB Locations
-  2012 San Diego GSOB Locations
-  California Counties

0 12.5 25 50 Miles

Map | Kim Corella/CAL FIRE



GSOB injury across
several size classes



<10" DBH

30% injured by GSOB
6% dead with GSOB injury

10-20" DBH

61% injured by GSOB
8% dead with GSOB injury

20-30" DBH

77% injured by GSOB
26% dead with GSOB injury

>30" DBH

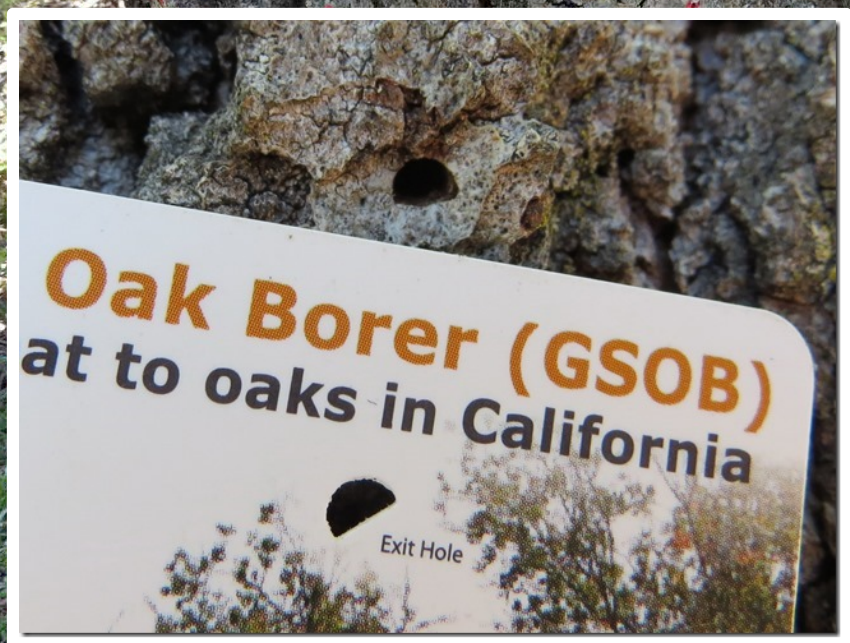
85% injured by GSOB
40% dead with GSOB injury

DBH=tree diameter at breast height

Symptoms/Evidence of Attack



GSOB exit holes





Integrated pest management (IPM)





Managing GSOB-infested wood





Infested wood treatment and utilization

The danger posed by infested wood:



This amount of bark produced...



...168 beetles

South American Palm Weevil



www.dontmovefirewood.org

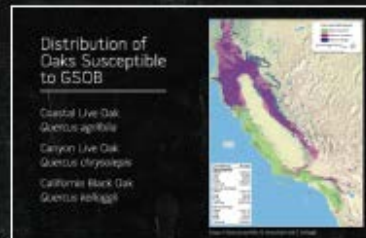


AYUDA A DETENER LA DISEMINACIÓN DE INSECTOS INVASIVOS Y ENFERMEDADES INVASIVAS

El Escarabajo barrenador del Roble con Manchitas Doradas (GSOB) es un insecto invasivo. Se introdujo al condado de San Diego por la leña no nativa. Ha matado miles de robles. Ha afectado parques, bosques y áreas residenciales. GSOB podría matar millones de robles en California. Infórmese para que pueda ayudar a las agencias locales, estatales y federales a prevenir que esta peste se propague. Aprenda acerca de GSOB en la página de Internet www.gsob.org.

COMO USTED PUEDE AYUDAR:

- Deje la leña en casa – no mueva madera a los parques ni los campamentos
- Compre la leña en áreas locales.
- Solo lleve la cantidad de leña que va a necesitar.



COMPRE LA LEÑA DONDE SE VA A USAR



firewood.ca.gov

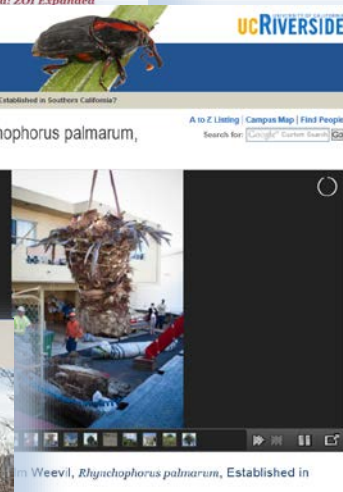
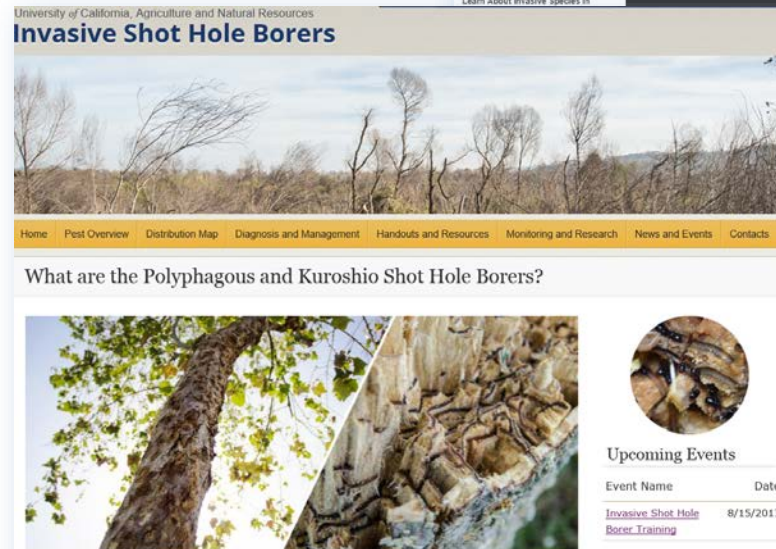


DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD.org

Tree Pest Websites

<http://ucanr.edu/sites/gsobinfo/>
<http://ucanr.edu/sites/pshb/>
<http://cizr.ucr.edu/palmarum.html>

Distribution maps and report forms can be accessed from these pages



Design and Construction Techniques for Trees in New Landscapes

Vince Mikulanis

Operations Manager - Davey Resource Group

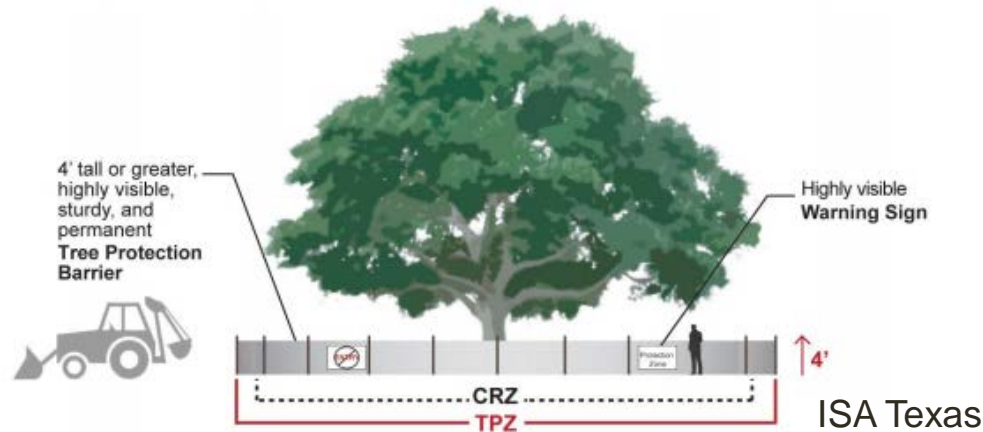
San Diego Community Forestry Advisory Board

San Diego Urban Forests Council

Tree Protection

Existing trees on site require protection from construction activities

- **Tree Protection** is often a requirement of the local jurisdiction
- **Critical Root Zone** – 1ft radius for every 1in diameter of trunk
- **Tree Protection Zone** – Area where construction activities prohibited
 - Mulching, watering may be required within the TPZ
- **Tree Protection Barrier** – 4ft tall min, highly visible, sturdy barrier





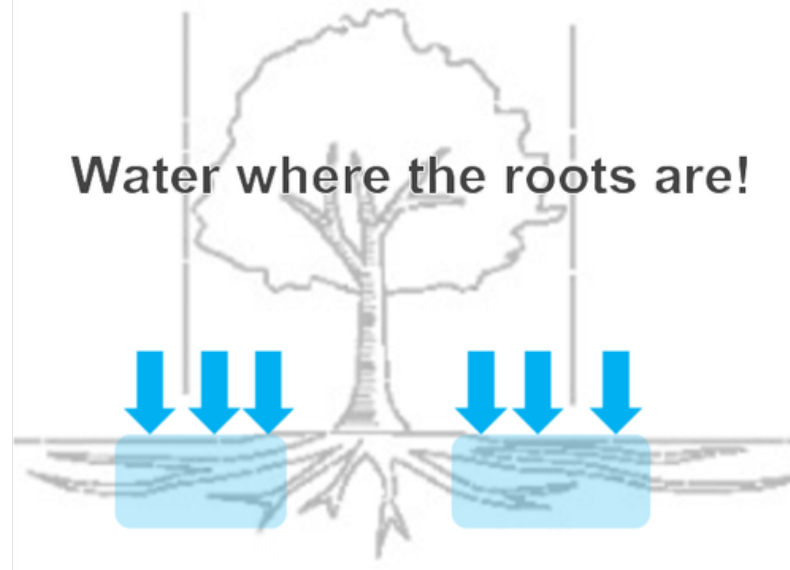
Irrigation BMP's

- **Design** for Water Use Efficiency and site
 - Proper watering for all landscape elements
 - Site specific Requirements – drip, bubbler, rotor
- **Install** to Meet Design Criteria
 - Ensure contractors install to specs
- **Manage** Landscape Water Resources



Tree Irrigation BMP's

- **Trees require separate irrigation control valves!**
 - Infrequent, DEEP irrigation
- Water where the roots are!
- Drip / micro irrigation is best wherever practical



Organic Mulch

Consider Mulch as a Design Element

Benefits

- Helps retain soil moisture
- Adds Nutrients / Improves Soil Fertility and Structure
- Protects Drip Irrigation
- Reduces Competition
- Mower Damage Protection

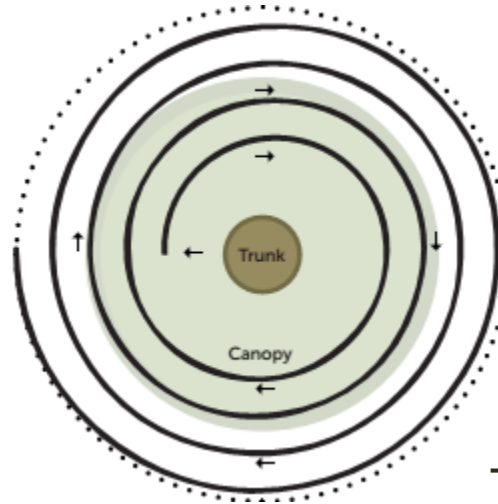
Methods

- 3-4in deep
- Keep away from tree trunk
- Extend to dripline or 4-5ft min



Drip Systems for Trees

- Spiral drip tubing with in-line emitters.
- Start near the trunk and spiral outward beyond dripline
- Place under mulch for maximum effectiveness



TreePeople

Water Considerations

- Watering requirements for trees depend on size, species, location and season.
 - Consult an Arborist!
- Can vary from 10gal/week for new trees to 500+ gal per month for large trees
- May need to run irrigation for **HOURS** not minutes to ensure proper watering
 - Separate Irrigation Control Valves
- When watering, ensure soil is moist to a depth of 12-14 inches



Establishment Alternative

- Tree Watering Bags can be very effective
 - Provide sufficient water during establishment
- Must be manually filled
- Not a long term solution



Turf Replacement

- Great time to ensure proper irrigation for trees
- Mulch is very important
- If mulch was not already present – use a thinner layer of organic
- Heat from rock and artificial turf and damage existing AND new trees

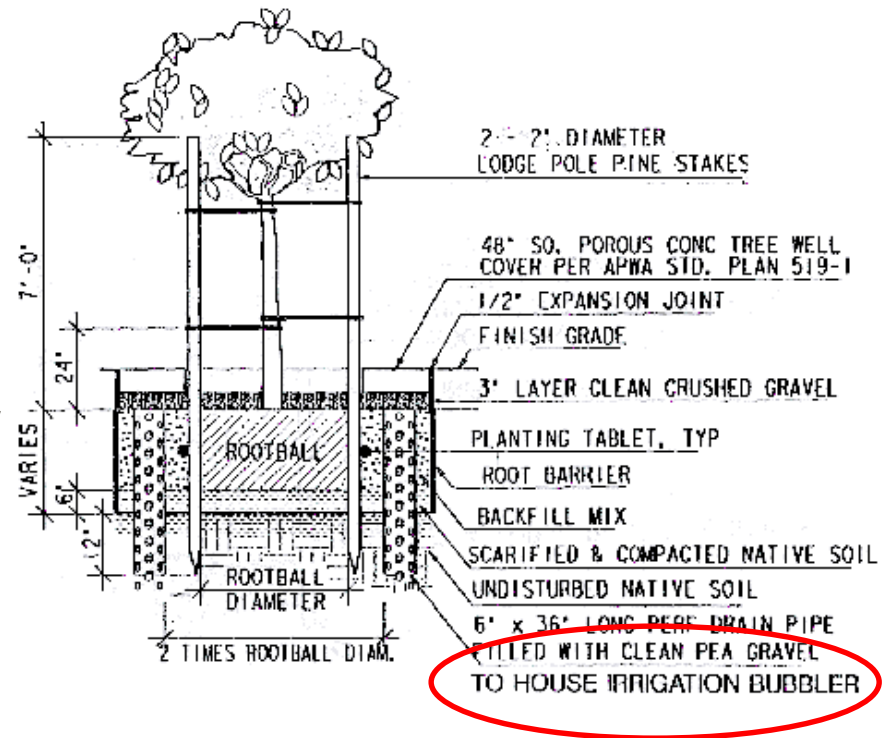


Surviving Drought

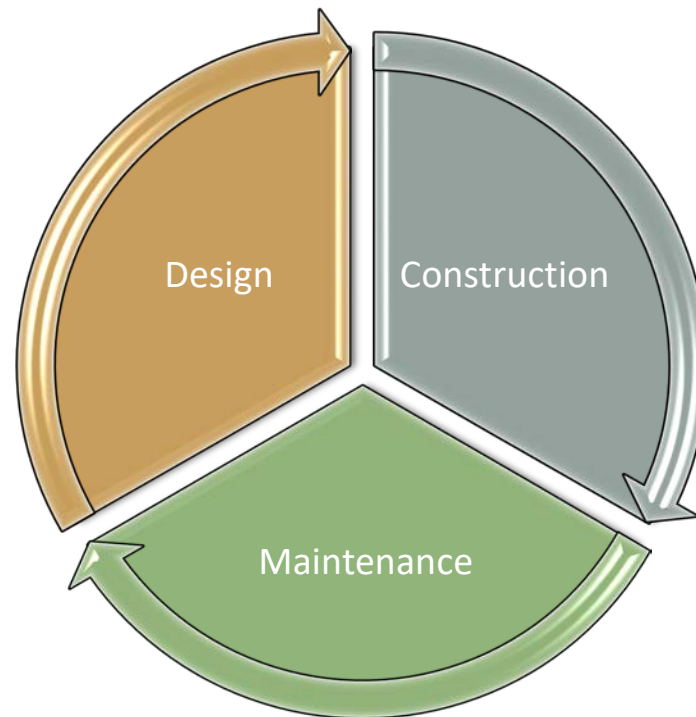
- Lawns are less expensive to replace than trees of significant size
- Reducing turf irrigation – need to consider effects on trees
- 20% to 40% reduction CAN be OK but monitor tree health
- Supplemental irrigation may be required (soaker hose, slow drip from hose – may require watering times of a couple of hours)
- Provide a deep watering 1-2 times per month
- Check www.sdrufc.com for more info

Non-Preferred Irrigation

- Bubblers are not recommended within arborist community
- Do not provide proper soil moisture for trees
- Consider working with entity requiring irrigation bubbler for alternative methods
- If not possible, separate control valves and monitoring are necessary



Landscape and Tree Health Requires Full Circle Partnership and Education





TREES: NATURE'S SUNSCREEN

According to the American Cancer Society, shade is a valuable means of protection from the damaging effects of the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. Trees are as important as a hat or sunglasses.



DAVEY
Proven Solutions for a Growing World

TREES KEEP US HEALTHY. FOLLOW THESE 5 STEPS TO KEEP THEM HEALTHY TOO:



1 GET MOVING

Inspect trees and shrubs from the bottom up and look for specific problems such as brittle or dead branches, soft or decaying wood, small holes in trunk, or shallow pits in the bark and weak or off-color foliage.



2 STAY WELL FED

Help your trees stay healthy by applying a slow-release fertilizer. This replaces nutrients and improves resistance to injury from disease, insects and stressful weather.



3 HEARTY HYDRATION

Trees need to stay well-hydrated throughout the year. A subsurface watering method to quench their roots is ideal for all trees and shrubs, especially those suffering from drought stress.



4 MAKE GOOD CHOICES

A little research and planning will maximize both your trees' lifespan and your landscape's economic rewards when you plant the right tree in the right place.



5 SCHEDULE REGULAR CHECK-UPS

Notice something that worries you? Schedule a check-up with a certified arborist to ensure the best care for your trees.

When Partnerships Fail



SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

Plant Selection for San Diego's Changing Ecosystems

