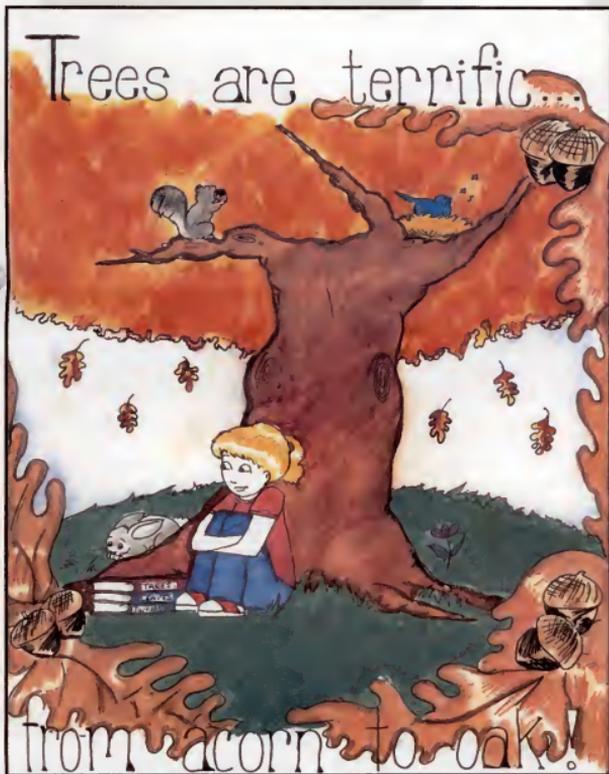


THE COMMUNITY FORESTER

A Newsletter from the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Program
Forestry Division Service Forestry Bureau Summer 2003

MONTANA GRAND PRIZE ARBOR DAY POSTER PLACES THIRD IN NATION



Original Artwork by Catherine Gray, Helena, MT

Montana recently concluded its annual statewide Arbor Day educational program and poster contest for elementary school children.

The Montana Urban and Community Forestry Program is very pleased that the Arbor Day poster contest winner for the State of Montana placed third in the National Poster Contest, sponsored by the National Arbor Day Foundation!

The winning poster was selected from entries submitted by 5th grade students in public and private schools across the state! The theme for this year was "Trees are Terrific...from acorn to oak!" Catherine Gray, a fifth grader at Sacred Heart Home School, Helena, Montana was selected as the state's grand prize winner. Her poster was then forwarded to the national competition. For her third place national achievement, Catherine was honored with a \$250 U.S. savings bond and other great prizes including a tree planted in her name at St. Helena's Cathedral. Additionally, Catherine was recognized in Montana at the official Arbor Day Celebration in Helena with special guests, Governor Judy Martz and State Forester Bob Harrington!

Montana's 2nd place winner was Allison Porzner of Gardiner Elementary, Gardiner, MT and the 3rd place winner was Jayson Robbins of Columbus Elementary, Columbus, MT. Each student received a

(Continued on Page 8)

URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAM UPDATE

WESTERN REGION

UPDATE

Mark Lennon, Polson

The Western Region had a great Arbor Day season this year with six new Tree City USA communities for a total of 26. The new communities involved in the program are Drummond, Eureka, Livingston, Stanford, Valier and Virginia City. Congratulations to all the community members and tree boards for their hard work this year. A number of cities and towns are already working to become new Tree Cities for next year including five communities that passed new tree ordinances this past fall and winter.

The Arbor Day Grants were also a great success this spring. Forty-five communities applied for and received grants for \$150 or \$300. In total, the Western Region had over 72% of the towns declare Arbor Day, which is up from 60% last year.

The Arbor Day celebrations were very extensive this year. Every city and town fashioned the events for their own needs and fun. There were so many, that this column can't do justice to all the events that went on. Lots of trees were planted in the sunshine, rain, wind and snow, as we can expect in Montana during April and May. Missoula got out of the blocks first with the largest ever "Run for the Trees" the first week of April. Havre began their week-long tree planting events with Havre and many surrounding schools. Belgrade, Havre, Hamilton and Polson all had Arbor Day poster contests. And Drummond, Whitehall, Twin Bridges had community clean-up days.

Seven individuals participated in the ISA Certified Arborist Exam at the AMTOP Annual Meeting in February and eight more took the exam on April 26th in Missoula. We had a community forestry display booth at the Montana League of Cities and Town in October and at the AMTOP meeting in February. Both had a lot of visitors and a good deal of interest in urban and community forestry.

I held a workshop in April for the UM-Missoula Grounds Maintenance Section on Tree Hazards. As well, I offered Pruning & Planting workshops in Eureka and Havre as part of their Arbor Day celebrations.

Kelley and I assisted the Tree Board for the City of Choteau with the collection of tree data for a tree and sidewalk inventory during the second week of July.

If you are interested in a tree inventory or a workshop this summer or fall, please give me a call at 883-5599.

EASTERN REGION

UPDATE

Jeff Roe, Miles City

Over 2300 students and teachers participated in Arbor Day educational activities throughout the Eastern Region. Some notable programs included the ZOO Montana Earth Day in Billings, and the Forsyth community-wide Arbor Day Celebration.

Congratulations to Forsyth and Glendive for becoming Tree City USA communities this year! Great work!

In other good news, Sidney received a growth award in their 2nd year as a Tree City USA community. Their excellent work and dedication is evident when you visit this beautiful community. Billings received its fifth Growth Award and the 2002 Community Forestry Award for being the first Tree City community in the state.

Two people took the ISA Certified Arborist exam in October 2002. ISA is sponsoring a Basic Tree Climbing and Safety in Rigging workshop and ISA exam in Billings on September 26th. If you are interested in taking the exam or would like to schedule a workshop, contact me at 406-232-2034.

And lastly, a community forestry presentation will be given to the Peaks & Prairies Golf Course Superintendents Association on tree biology and care in Billings on October 9th.

COORDINATOR

UPDATE

Kelley Gundale, Missoula

The Montana Urban and Community Forestry Program was pleased to offer the Arbor Day and Tree City USA Grants Program for the third year. In 2003, nearly \$25,000 in grants will be passed through to communities in Montana for building urban forestry infrastructure.

Sixty-two Arbor Day Grants and nine Tree City USA Grants were awarded with an additional grant program to be announced later this summer.

(Continued on Page 8)

URBAN FORESTRY GRANTS AWARDED

The Arbor Day Grant Program offered by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation awarded 62 grants of \$150 and \$300 each this spring for a total of \$12,750.

The grant program is designed to promote the observance of Arbor Day in Montana. Any community is eligible to apply for the \$150 grant and communities with the Tree City USA designation for one or more year are eligible for the \$300 award.

Communities awarded \$150 funding in 2003 included Alberton, Bearcreek, Belgrade, Belt, Browning, Cascade, Chester Elementary, Chinook, Choteau, Circle, Conrad, Culbertson, Cut Bank, Drummond, Dutton, East Helena, Eureka, Fairfield, Forsyth, Glen-

div, Hobson, Hot Springs, Livingston, Medicine Lake, Nashua, Opheim, Plentywood, St. Ignatius, Stanford, Sunburst, Superior, Three Forks, Townsend, Troy, Virginia City, Walkerville, West Yellowstone, White Sulphur Springs, and Winnett.

Communities awarded \$300 funding included: Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, Billings, Bozeman, Broadus, Fort Benton, Hamilton, Hardin, Havre, Judith Gap, Kalispell, Libby, Manhattan, Polson, Red Lodge, Ronan, Roundup, Shelby, Sheridan, Twin Bridges, Valier, Whitefish, Whitehall, and Willard School of Missoula.

The Tree City USA Grant Program awarded its eight newly designated communities with grants

of \$500 each for a total of \$4000.

The grant program serves as an incentive for communities to join the Tree City USA program and build urban forestry infrastructure within their communities. Each community must meet the four requirements:

- Tree Board or Department
- Tree Care Ordinance
- Commit to at least \$2 per capital to urban forestry program annually
- Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

For 2003, the following communities were awarded funding: Drummond, Eureka, Forsyth, Glendive, Livingston, Stanford, Valier, and Virginia City. Congratulations to all communities and thanks for promoting healthy urban forests!

MONTANA INCREASES TO 36 TREE CITY USA COMMUNITIES

ANACONDA	9 YEARS	HARDIN	10 YEARS	RED LODGE	4 YEARS
BILLINGS	19 YEARS	HARLOWTON	16 YEARS	RONAN	2 YEARS
BOZEMAN	7 YEARS	HAVRE	13 YEARS	ROUNDUP	11 YEARS
BROADUS	4 YEARS	HELENA	17 YEARS	SHELBY	3 YEARS
BUTTE-SILVER BOW	8 YEARS	JUDITH GAP	8 YEARS	SHERIDAN	3 YEARS
DRUMMOND		KALISPELL	16 YEARS	SIDNEY	2 YEARS
EUREKA		LIBBY	10 YEARS	STANFORD	
FORSYTH		LIVINGSTON		TWIN BRIDGES	3 YEARS
FORT BENTON	6 YEARS	MALMSTROM AFB	10 YEARS	VALIER	
GLENDIVE		MANHATTAN	8 YEARS	VIRGINIA CITY	
GREAT FALLS	22 YEARS	MISSOULA	15 YEARS	WHITEFISH	8 YEARS
HAMILTON	2 YEARS	POLSON	16 YEARS	WHITEHALL	11 YEARS

WHY TOPPING HURTS TREES

Adapted from a publication by the International Society of Arboriculture, P.O. Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129, USA.

WHAT IS TOPPING?

Tree topping is the drastic removal, or cutting back, of large branches in mature trees.

TOPPING STRESSES TREES

Topping often removes 50-100% of the leaf-bearing crown of a tree. Since the leaves produce food, this can temporarily starve a tree. The severity of the pruning triggers a survival mechanism. The tree needs to produce a new crop of leaves as soon as possible, therefore the tree activates latent buds, forcing the rapid growth of multiple shoots below each cut. If a tree does not have enough stored energy to do this, it will be seriously weakened and may die.

A stressed tree is more vulnerable to insect and disease infestations. Large, open pruning wounds expose the sapwood and heartwood to attack. The tree may lack sufficient energy to chemically defend the wounds against invasion. Some insects are actually attracted to stressed trees by chemical signals.

TOPPING CAUSES DECAY

A healthy tree is biologically equipped to heal a reasonably sized wound if the pruning cut is just beyond the branch collar at the branch's point of attachment. Cuts made along a limb, between lateral branches, create stubs with wounds that the tree may not be able to close. The exposed wood tissues begin to decay. Few trees can defend the multiple severe wounds caused by topping. Decay organisms are given free access to move down through the branches.

TOPPING CAN LEAD TO SUNBURN

The crown of a tree produces thousands of leaves to absorb sunlight. When leaves are removed during topping, the remaining branches and trunk are exposed to high levels of light and heat. The result may be sunburn of the tissues beneath the bark, which may lead to cankers, bark splitting and death of some branches.



TOPPING CREATES HAZARDS

The production of multiple shoots below each topping cut comes at great expense to the tree. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the old branches. Unlike normal branches that develop in a "socket" of overlapping wood tissues, these new shoots are only anchored in the outermost layers of the parent branches. The new shoots grow very quickly, as much as 20 feet in one year, in some species. Unfortunately, the shoots are very prone to breaking, especially during windy conditions.

TOPPING IS EXPENSIVE

Topping is a high maintenance pruning practice. If the tree survives the initial topping, it will require pruning again within a few years. It will either need to be reduced again, or storm damage will have to be cleaned up.

There are also hidden costs of topping.

One is the reduction in property value. Healthy, well maintained trees can add 10-20% to the value of a property. Disfigured, topped trees are considered an impending expense.

Another cost of topped trees may be potential liability. Topped trees are prone to breaking and can be hazardous. Since topping is considered to be an unacceptable pruning practice, any damage caused by branch failure of a topped tree may lead to a finding of negligence in a court of law.

ALTERNATIVES TO TOPPING

There are times when a tree must be reduced in height or spread. Providing clearance for utility lines is an example. There are recommended techniques for doing this. If practical, branches should be removed back to their point of origin. If a branch must be shortened, it should be cut back to a lateral that is large enough to assume the terminal role. A rule of thumb for this is to cut back to a lateral that is at least 1/3 the diameter of the limb being removed.

This method of branch reduction helps to preserve the natural form of the tree. However, if large cuts are involved, the tree may not be able to close over and compartmentalize the wounds. Sometimes the best solution is to remove the tree and replace it with a species that is more appropriate for the site (Right Tree in the Right Place).

HIRING AN ARBORIST

Pruning large trees can be dangerous. If pruning involves working above the ground, or using power equipment, it is best to hire a professionally certified

(Continued on Page 7)

THE VALUE OF TREES TO A COMMUNITY

Information provided by the National Arbor Day Foundation, www.arborday.org

The following are some statistics on just how important trees are in a community setting.

"The net cooling effect of a young, healthy tree is equivalent to ten room-size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day."

-*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*

"Trees can boost the market value of your home by an average of 6 or 7 percent."

-*Dr. Lowell Ponte*

"Landscaping, especially with trees, can increase property values as much as 20 percent."

-*Mgmt Information Services/ICMA*

"One acre of forest absorbs six tons of carbon dioxide and puts out four tons of oxygen. This is enough to meet the annual needs of 18 people."

-*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*

"There are about 60 to 200 million spaces along our city streets where trees could be planted. This translates to the potential to absorb 33 million more tons of CO₂ every year, and saving \$4 billion in energy costs."

-*National Wildlife Federation*

"Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30 percent and can save 20 - 50 percent in energy used for heating."

-*USDA Forest Service*

"Trees can be a stimulus to economic development, attracting new business and tourism. Commercial retail areas are more attractive to shoppers, apartments rent more quickly, tenants stay longer, and space in a wooded setting is more valuable to sell or rent."

-*The National Arbor Day Foundation*

"Shade from trees could save up to \$175 per year (per structure) in air conditioning costs." -*Dr. Lowell Ponte*
 "Healthy, mature trees add an average of 10 percent to a property's value."

-*USDA Forest Service*

"The planting of trees means improved water quality, resulting in less runoff and erosion. This allows more recharging of the ground water supply. Wooded areas help prevent the transport of sediment and chemicals into streams."

-*USDA Forest Service*

"In laboratory research, visual exposure to settings with trees has pro-

duced significant recovery from stress within five minutes, as indicated by changes in blood pressure and muscle tension."

-*Dr. Roger S. Ulrich, Texas A&M*

"Nationally, the 60 million street trees have an average value of \$525 per tree."

-*Management Information Services*

To help locate New York City's heritage trees, the City Department of Parks and Recreation conducted a program called the "Great Tree Search." New Yorkers looked for trees of unusual size and age, those linked with historic landmarks, and trees of unusual species or location. On Arbor Day, they held a big party to celebrate New York City's Great Trees.

After a tornado destroyed more than 800 trees in Cardington, Ohio, citizens organized a tree restoration committee which solicited donations and memorials. Volunteers who learned of the tree planting through local newspaper articles appeared on Arbor Day to wrap trunks, water, mulch, and stake 40 large trees which were planted along major streets.

SUMMER REMINDER...DON'T FORGET TO WATER YOUR TREES!



- Water your trees once a week making certain to soak your tree 10-12 inches below the surface. Set up your sprinkler and place a coffee can in the spray zone, when the coffee can is full, the tree is likely to be adequately watered.
- Keep in mind...plants use three to five times as much water during the hot, dry summer so you may need to water more frequently.
- Do not attempt to make up for the drought by watering too often. Keeping the soil too wet will cause root rot and other related problems.
- Water in the early morning or late afternoon when evaporation rates are lower!
- If you have questions, call the community forester in your region!

ESTABLISHING A MUNICIPAL TREE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

by Mark T. Duntemann, President, Natural Path Urban Forestry Consultants

Montpelier, VT.—Every community should have a process for assessing, monitoring, and mitigating high-risk public trees. While trees that have been properly cared for throughout their life generally pose little safety concern, there is always some risk associated with maintaining large-diameter, over-mature trees in public use areas.

In the very rare instance of litigation occurring because of a tree or limb failure, a community would have to demonstrate that they have implemented a "reasonable" tree-risk management program. What is reasonable is a function of the resources available to a community. In other words, the level of care given to the trees in one community may not be reasonable for another because of limited staff, equipment and budget.

Physical harm and financial loss are the two types of risk associated with trees that a community needs to consider. Municipalities minimize the financial risk by managing the tree resource to reduce the risk of physical harm from occurring.

Two broad goals are required of every well-defined tree risk program: establishing a reasonable program and clearly documenting the program. The first goal establishes a community's risk program that addresses the risk of physical harm. The second goal allows a community to defend their program if litigation occurs, thus minimizing the financial risk. Both goals are realized by initiating activities policies at both the micro-scale and the macro-scale. *Micro-scale* refers to activities centered on how an individual tree is maintained the community's policies toward individual trees.

Macro-scale refers to activities centered community policies directed at on managing the total urban forest.

GOAL 1

Establish a Reasonable Community Tree Risk Program

Design and implement a program that identifies and mitigates the highest risk features in the tree population.

MICRO-SCALE: Promote activities that increase staff's knowledge, skills and experience evaluating individual trees for risk. The following tasks are examples clear outcomes for achieving the micro-scale is element of this goal, overall risk

management development goal.

1. Conduct repeated hazard tree assessment training for all staff that work with trees.
2. Require the arboricultural staff to become certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
3. Fund staff attendance to regional, state, and national arboriculture conferences.
4. Conduct short, monthly "tailgate" refresher courses on proper arboricultural practices, insect and disease identification, hazard assessments, chainsaw safety, etc.
5. Conduct forensic evaluations, with all staff present, of any major tree part failure.

MACRO-SCALE: Promote activities that allow the community to create and manage risk at a reasonable level for all of the trees under its stewardship. There are five steps to defining the level of care that is appropriate for the community. These steps are:

1. **Assess the Tree Population:** The community should strive to reduce the most problematic features in the tree population. The tree inventory is the best tool for identifying these features. Risk increases when combinations of the following five items occur: problem species, large diameter, poor condition, structural defects and high target
2. **Evaluate the Resources Available to Manage the Tree Population:** Once a refined list of risk trees has been established, assess the budget, equipment and labor force to design a risk management program that is suited to the community determine the level of care that is possible for the community.
3. **Create A Risk Policy Statement:** A strong policy statement identifies the overall mission of the community toward their high-risk trees. The tree risk reduction policy statement should include the following:
 - State your the community's understanding of its responsibility to maintain a safe public areas and right-of-ways.
 - Identify the manager of the risk reduction program.
 - List any general constraints on managing hazard trees such as financial or personnel.

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ESTABLISHING A MUNICIPAL TREE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

4. **Implement A Risk Management Plan** - Once the first three tasks have been completed, a community should implement a risk management plan that defines a series of risk reduction objectives and associated actions to achieve each objective. The portion of the tree population with the highest probability of failure should be the initial target of any the management strategy designed. Subsequent strategies focus on defining achievable monitoring programs of the complete urban forest.
5. **Evaluate the Program** - On an annual basis staff should meet and discuss any significant tree failures from the previous year. In addition, staff should review whether the outcomes defined in the risk reduction plan are being met. If they are not being met, what changes have to occur to allow the outcomes to happen?

GOAL 2

Defensible Program

The community must be able to articulate the specific program that it has developed. The easiest way to accomplish do this is through documentation.

MICRO-SCALE: Document that the staff are fully qualified to assess trees for risk and to make recommendations on how to best mitigate that risk. For each employee:

1. List any and all specific training courses attended. Include the title of the course, the date, the duration, and any applicable CEU credits.
2. List any specific certifications achieved. Include the title, affiliation, and date.
3. List all conferences and workshops attended. Include the title, location, date range, and sessions attended.
4. List all "tailgate" training attendance. Include the subject, date and duration.

5. List all forensic discussions attended. Include the location, date, species, diameter, type of failure, and the final determination by staff of what caused the failure to occur.

MACRO-SCALE: Document the outcomes from each of the five steps from the macro-scale part of Goal 1.

1. Summarize the assessment of the tree population. Summaries should include distributions for species, condition, diameter and defects. The high target areas of the community should be mapped. Identify in writing all of the problem areas within the tree population.
2. Summarize the fiscal, staff and equipment resources available to the community.
3. Document the tree risk policy statement
4. Document all of the goals, objectives and actions defined in the tree risk management plan.
5. Document the annual program review. Include the date of the meeting, minutes and outcomes.

All documents created in of the above items for Goal 2, from both the micro-scale and macro-scale elements, should reside in one's tree risk management manual. The single manual allows easy access for staff and forms the basis for articulating the community's tree risk program.

A management program's overall focus is to identify those features of the tree population that pose the highest risk to the public, and then concentrate the available resources to mitigate those features. A long-term risk reduction program defines a level of care that is appropriate within a community's available resources. As a result, a defensible program will have been established. A community manages the tree resource to reduce the potential of harm occurring. When properly managed and documented, the financial risk will be diminished.

WHY TOPPING HURTS TREES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

arborist. An arborist can determine what type of pruning is necessary to improve the health, appearance and safety of your trees. A professionally certified arborist can provide the services of a trained crew, with all of the required safety equipment and liability insurance.

For more information on a *Right Tree in the Right Place* or how to find a Certified Arborist in your area, contact the Montana Urban & Community Forestry Program office or visit us on the web at: www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/ServiceForestryPrograms

MONTANA COMMUNITY FORESTRY COUNCIL CHANGES NAME

The Montana Community Forestry Council met in February 2003 in Helena, MT and approved the change of its name to the ***Montana Urban & Community Forestry Association***. To learn more about the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association, visit our website at: www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/ServiceForestryPrograms/

What is the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association?

The Association encourages and promotes management, expansion and improvement of urban forestry programs for the benefit of the citizens of Montana. The Association advises the Montana State Forester on the direction of the Urban and Community Forestry Program. Together they work to promote public awareness and education of urban forestry and its benefits; advise the people of Montana on urban forestry issues and concerns; and encourages the planting, maintenance and management of vegetation in municipalities and counties within Montana.

The Association strives to assist all parties involved in urban forestry to coordinate activities with the ultimate goal of the betterment of the parties involved in urban forestry to coordinate activities with the ultimate goal of the betterment of the urban forests in Montana.

How can you get involved?

If you are interested in learning more about the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association, would like to attend an upcoming meeting or become a member, please feel free to contact one of the following individuals:

Jon Thompson
Chair, Executive Board
Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association
Phone: 406-771-1265
Email: jthompson@ci.great-falls.mt.us

Kelley Gundale
Secretary, Executive Board
Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association
Phone: 406-542-4284
Email: kgundale@state.mt.us

ARBOR DAY POSTER CONTEST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

framed copy of their original artwork, a plaque honoring their achievements and a tree planted on their school grounds. Each of the first, second and third place teachers (Capri Gray, Richelle Goff and Ed Hamilton, respectively) also received various tree related supplies for their classrooms.

Montana's Arbor Day program and poster contest was conceived to increase awareness of the value trees provide in our urban communities. The key to the success of Montana's program has been the active involvement of its elementary schools, teachers, and students along with the support of our various sponsors.

Montana's Arbor Day poster contest is sponsored by the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association, Montana Division of Forestry, and the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

URBAN FORESTRY UPDATE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

The Official Montana Arbor Day Celebration at the State Capital in Helena was a great success. Special thanks to Governor Judy Martz, State Forester Bob Harrington, the USFS Helena Ranger District staff and the school children from Helena schools for their participation in the celebration.

Also, a huge THANK YOU to all of the DNRC service foresters and other staff for presenting Tree City USA awards and attending Arbor Day celebrations throughout the state! We couldn't have done it without you!!!

2003-2004

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST 2-6, 2003

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE (ISA)
ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

Montreal, Quebec

Contact: ISA Headquarters, Champaign, ILL
Phone: 217-355-9411 Ext. 24
URL: www.isa-arbor.com

OCTOBER 1-3, 2003

**MONTANA LEAGUE OF CITIES AND TOWNS (MLCT)
ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

The Northern Hotel, Billings, MT

Contact: MLCT
Phone: 406-442-8768
URL: www.mlct.org

AUGUST 16, 2003

ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA TURF AND ORNAMENTAL PROFESSIONALS (AMTOP) SUMMER FIELD DAY

Carroll College Campus

Contact: AMTOP
Phone: 866-442-6867
URL: www.amtop.org

OCTOBER 5-8, 2003

**ISA PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER
ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

Sun River Resort, Sun River, Oregon

Contact: ISA Pacific Northwest Chapter
Phone: 503-874-8263
Email: info@pnwisa.org
URL: www.pnwisa.org/

SEPTEMBER 17-20, 2003

NATIONAL URBAN FOREST CONFERENCE

Adams Mark Hotel, San Antonio, Texas

Contact: American Forests
URL: www.americanforests.org/graytgreen/conference

OCTOBER 12-15, 2003

**ISA SOCIETY OF MUNICIPAL
ARBORISTS ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

Sheraton Four Points, Santa Monica, CA

Contact: Society of Municipal Arborists
Phone: 706-769-7412
Email: UrbanForestry@prodigy.net
URL: www.urban-forestry.com/

SEPTEMBER 26, 2003

**ISA WORKSHOP—SAFETY IN RIGGING &
BASIC CLIMBING**

Billings, MT

Continuing Education Units available
Contact: Jeff Roe (406-232-2034) or
Mark Sexton (303-335-4736)

FEBRUARY 3-4, 2004

AMTOP ANNUAL CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW

Heritage Inn, Great Falls, MT

Contact: AMTOP
Phone: 866-442-6867
URL: www.amtop.org

SEPTEMBER 26, 2003

ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST EXAM

Billings, MT

Contact: Jeff Roe (406-232-2034) or
Kelley Gundale (406-542-4284)

**DO YOU HAVE AN URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY
EVENT THAT YOU WOULD LIKE PUBLICIZED?**

Contact the Community Forestry Program Office at 406-542-4284



URBAN & COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM
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 MISSOULA, MT 59804-3199
www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry

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Dan Bushnell, Public Info Officer
 DNRC Centralized Service Division
 1625 11th Avenue
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 Helena, MT 59620-1601

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 PLEASE RECYCLE THIS PUBLICATION!

THE COMMUNITY FORESTER is a newsletter published by the Montana Urban and Community Forestry Program. Please direct comments regarding the content of this publication to the Editor. Persons with disabilities who need an alternative, accessible format of this document should contact the DNRC at 2705 Spurgin Road, Missoula, MT 59804-3199; phone 406-542-4284 or fax 406-542-4203.