THE SHADE TREE

A BI-MONTHLY BULLETIN DEVOTED TO NEW JERSEY'S SHADE TREES

Volume 93 - January - Febuary 2020 - Issue 1 & 2

This Issue Presents...

Lisa Simms Receives William J. Porter Award of Appreciation NJSTF Profit & Loss Oct 2018 – Sept 2019 Managing Winter Injury to Trees and Shrubs – Part I

LISA SIMMS RECEIVES THE WILLIAM J. PORTER AWARD OF APPRECIATION

Each year, the William J. Porter Award of Appreciation is presented to someone who excels in their contribution to Arboriculture and has made significant strides to promote trees, education and makes a positive impact to peers and colleagues. At the 94th Annual Meeting of the NJ Shade Tree Federation, Lisa Simms was presented with the coveted honor.

Lisa has served for many years as the Executive Director of the NJ Tree Foundation and has been a continued supporter of the NJ Shade Tree Federation. Lisa and her staff join the Federation each year at the Annual Conference to lend very much appreciated helping hands. During the year, Lisa is sure to stock up on the Federation's brochures and distribute the publications at the many presentations she gives throughout the year to the many organizations and individuals she educates about the care and maintenance of shade trees. As Executive Director of the NJ Tree Foundation, Lisa directs her staff and works tirelessly with communities to plant the proper trees and educate all on their care. It is with great pleasure and fitting that this year's William J. Porter Appreciation Award is presented to Lisa Simms.

NJ SHADE TREE FEDERATION PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT

October 2018 through September 2019

Ordinary Income/Expense

Income

Contributed Support

BULLETIN OF THE NEW JERSEY SHADE TREE FEDERATION

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PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT	Continued from page 1
Dues	
Associate	1,025.00
Commercial	4,950.00
Industrial	5,650.00
Municipal	24,655.00
Total Dues	36,280.00
Earned revenues	
Interest-savings/short-term inv	<u>5,395.58</u>
Total Earned revenues	5,395.58
Publications	
"The Shade Tree" Ads	4,860.00
Laws for NJ Trees.	63.00
Mulch Brochure	220.00
Proper Tree Planting Brochure	190.00
Trees for NJ Streets	<u>240.00</u>
Total Publications	5,573.00
Special events	
Annual Conference - 2018	
Exhibit Booth Rentals	
Registrations	
Total Annual Conference 2018	96,353.61
Annual Conference - 2019	
Exhibit Booth Rentals	,
Registrations	
Sponsors	
Total Annual Conference - 2019	
Total Special events	
Total Income.	
Gross Profit.	204,407.19
Expense	
"The Shade Tree" Editor's Honorarium	2 000 00
EUROI 8 FIOROTATIUM	3,000.00

Continued from page 1

Dues
Labels
Postage700.00
Printing
Total "The Shade Tree"
Annual Conference - 2020
Room Reservations2,500.00
Total Annual Conference – 2020
Annual Conference - 2015
Hotel
AV <u>-330.00</u>
Total Hotel <u>-330.00</u>
Total Annual Conference 2015
Annual Conference - 2016
Hotel
AV <u>-506.50</u>
Total Hotel <u>-506.50</u>
Total Annual Conference 2016
Annual Conference - 2018
Awards
Credit Card Processing Fees
Entertainment
Executive Director Expenses
Giveaway978.38
Hotel
AV
Friday Coffee Break906.04
Friday Dinner
Friday Lunch
Friday Morning Coffee4,843.40
Room Reservations2,555.94
Thursday Coffee Break3,433.08
Thursday Lunch
Thursday Morning Coffee5,721.80
Thursday Night Round Table
Total Hotel
Pipe and Drape2,499.00



Printing, Postage, & Stationary
Speaker Expenses
Honorarium
Total Speaker
Supplies
Total Annual Conference - 2018
Annual Conference - 2019
Credit Card Processing Fee
Executive Director Expenses
Giveaway
Hotel Room Reservations
Total Hotel
Office Supplies
Printing, Postage, Stationary4,221.40
Total Annual Conference - 2019
Bill Porter Scholarship
League of Municipalities
Exhibit Booth
Giveaways
Meals
Parking
Postage
Rooms
Travel & Tolls
Total League of Municipalities
Office expenses
Annual Report
Credit card processing fee
Equipment
Executive Board Meetings
Executive Director Expenses
Insurance
General Liability
Workman's Compensation257.46
Total Insurance
Internet
Miscellaneous

	, i
Mulch Brochure	2,390.00
NJ Labor Tax Assessment	9.04
Parking Permits	213.25
Pension - 457 Plan Admin	550.00
Printing, Postage, Stationery	1,323.17
Publications	3,500.00
Subscription Renewals	15.00
Supplies	815.64
Telephone & telecommunications	848.10
Website	<u>3,168.74</u>
Total Office expenses	17,053.68
Salaries & related expenses	
Officers & directors salaries	
Executive Director	44,800.00
Total Officers & directors salaries	44,800.00
Payroll taxes	
457(b) Pre-Tax Contribution	0.00
Federal Withholding	
FICA Withholding	3,427.19
NJ Family Leave	0.00
NJ State Withholding	0.00
NJ Unemployment & Disability	<u>171.47</u>
Total Payroll taxes	3,598.66
Total Salaries & related expenses	48,398.67
Travel & meetings expenses	
Conference, convention, meeting	620.31
Total Travel & meetings expenses	<u>620.31</u>
Total Expense	<u>165,995.41</u>
Net Ordinary Income	38,411.78
Net Income	<u>38,411.78</u>



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It's no surprise that the leading tree care professionals in the country come to Doggett for tree fertilizer. From Central Park in New York, where XL Injecto Feed is the fertilizer of choice for dependable results, to the highly respected Shade Tree Laboratories at the University of Massachusetts, XL Injecto Feed is demonstrating its value and proving that it really is a liquid asset for trees and tree care companies.

Doggett Corporation, Lebanon, NJ 08833 Tel: 908-236-6335



MANAGING WINTER INJURY TO TREES AND SHRUBS- Part I

Virginia Cooperative Extension Virginia Tech – Virginia State University, Publication 426-500 By Diane Relf and Bonnie Appleton, Reviewed by David Close

Introduction

It is often necessary to provide extra attention to plans in the fall to help them over-winter and start spring in peak condition. Understanding certain principles and cultural practices will significantly reduce winter damage that can be divided into three categories: desiccation, freezing and breakage.

Desiccation

Desiccation, or drying out, is a significant cause of damage, particularly on evergreens. Desiccation occurs when water leaves the plant faster that it is taken up. Several environmental factors can influence desiccation. Needles and leaves of evergreens transpire some moisture even during the winter months. During severely cold weather, the ground may freeze to a depth beyond the extent of the root system, thereby cutting off the supply of water. If the fall has been particularly dry, there may be insufficient ground moisture to supply the roots with adequate water. Water loss is greatest during periods of strong winds and during periods of sunny, mild weather. The health of the sun can cause stomates on the lower sides of the leaves to open, increasing transpiration. Injury due to desiccation is commonly seen as discolored, burned evergreen needles or leaves. It is worse on the side facing the wind. This can be particularly serious if plants are near a white house where the sun's rays reflect off the side, causing extra damage.

Management: Proper watering is a critical factor in winterizing. If autumn rains have been insufficient, give plants a deep soaking that will supply water to the entire root system before the ground freezes. This practice is especially important for evergreens. Watering when there are warm days during January, February and March is also important.

Also, mulching is an important control for erosion and loss of water. A 2-inch layer of mulch will reduce water loss and help maintain uniform soil moisture around roots.

Antidesiccant compounds are sold in many garden centers and supply catalogs, although research has shown that these compounds degrade rapidly and are of little value to homeowners.

Although it is unattractive, small evergreens can be protected by using windbreaks made out of burlap, canvas or similar materials. Windbreaks will

help reduce the force of the wind and shade the plants. They can be created by attaching materials to a frame around a plant. A complete wrapping of straw or burlap is sometimes used. Black plastic should be avoided as a material for wrapping plants. During the day heat builds up inside, increasing the extreme fluctuation between day and night temperatures and speeding up growth of buds in the spring, making them more susceptible to a late frost. If plants require annual protection measures to this extent, move them to a more protected location or replace them with hardier specimens.

Frost heaving occurs when alternate freezing and thawing of the soil pushes small, shallow-rooted plants out of the ground. This prevents the plants from having firm contact with the soil and exposes the roots to wind desiccation.

Management: Mulch acts as a buffer to the soil. It reduces the amount of alternate freezing and thawing of the soil which causes frost heaving.

If a plant has been heaved from the ground, replant it as soon as the soil thaws. Unless the root system is small enough be pushed easily with the fingers into the soft soil, dig up the plant, retaining as much of the root system as possible within a soil ball and replant it.

Freezing: Freezing injury can take several forms.

New growth stimulated in early fall by late summer fertilization or pruning may not have had time to harden off sufficiently to survive sudden drops to below freezing. Ice crystals rupture cell walls; this damage will show up as dead branch tips and branches.

Management: Fall fertilization after plants are dormant but before soil temperature drops below 45° F, may be of value in preventing winter damage. Avoid late summer or early fall fertilization while plants are still active, as this stimulates growth, which is easily killed by cold.

A sharp temperature change between day and night may freeze the water within the trunk of a tree, causing it to explode or split open in a symptom called frost cracking. If not severe, these cracks seem to close when warm weather arrives, although the wood fibers within may not grow back together. This is sometimes called southwest injury because it is commonly found on the southwest side of shade trees where warm afternoon sun creates further extremes in the day and night temperatures. A similar phenomenon with many shrubs is called bark split. Particularly susceptible are many cultivars of evergreen azaleas. In most cases plants close over the cracks adequately, with no treatment necessary.

Management: Avoid wounding trees when they are young.

Wrapping trunks with burlap strips or commercial tree wrap, paining white or even shading with a board may prevent bark splitting. All of these methods reflect sunlight and reduce the building of heat during the day, thus reducing the temperature fluctuations that cause splitting. Any wraps should be removed, after one season, to prevent insect or moisture damage.

The sun can also prematurely stimulate the opening of flower or leaf buds in the spring. Freezing night temperatures might kill these buds. Bud injury due to the cold temperatures of winter also occurs in the dormant state on more tender trees and shrubs. Flowering shrubs may lose their flower buds, although their leaf buds usually survive. Even with good management, injury to young growth or insufficiently hardened tissues may still occur as a result of unusual weather patterns. Little can be done to prevent injury in these instances.

Root injury may occur in containers and planters or balled and burlapped (B&B) stock, which has been left, exposed during the winter. Lethal root temperatures can start at 280F on some species. Containerized or B&B plants should be placed in protected areas, sunk not the ground, grouped together or heavily mulched to avoid low temperature injury to roots.

Rapid temperature changes can cause tree bark to split. This is known as frost cracking or southwest injury.

Breakage

Breakage of branches is usually related to snow and ice. Two causes of damage by snow and ice are weight and careless snow removal. High winds compound the damage done to ice-covered plants. Damage may take the form of misshapen plants or may actually result in broken branches and split trunks.

Management: Proper pruning at an appropriate time throughout the year is effective in reducing damage by ice and snow. Particularly important is the removal of any weak, narrow-angled, V-shaped crotches. Avoid late-summer pruning that stimulates new, tender growth and reduces the supply of nutrients available to the plant through the winter.

Snow collecting on shrubs should be removed with a broom. Always sweep upward with the broom to lift snow off. When the branches are frozen and brittle, avoid disturbing them. Wait until a warmer day or until ice naturally melts away.

Planning Ahead to Avoid Damage

Much of the disappointment and frustration of winter-damaged plants



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can be avoided by planning ahead.

Select Hardy Plants

Grow plant materials that are native or are known to be winter hardy in your area. Avoid planting exotic species north of their plant hardiness zones unless unique micro-climates in the landscape are such as to guarantee winter survival.

Select an Appropriate Site

When planting broadleaf evergreens that are known to be easily injured, such as some varieties of rhododendron, azalea, camellia, daphne and holly, select a location on the north, northeast, or eastern side of a building or other barrier where they will be protected from prevailing winds and intense winter sun. These exposures will also delay spring growth, thus preventing late spring frost injury to new flower growth.

Avoid Low Spots and Roof Overhangs

Avoid low spots that create frost pockets and sites that are likely to experience rapid fluctuations in temperature. Since heavy snow and ice can cause a lot of damage to branches and trunks, it is important that plants be placed away from house eaves and other areas where snow or ice is likely to collect and fall or slide onto the plants.

Promote Healthy Plants

Plants that are diseased or deficient in nutrients are more susceptible to winter injury than strong, healthy plants.

To be continued in the next issue





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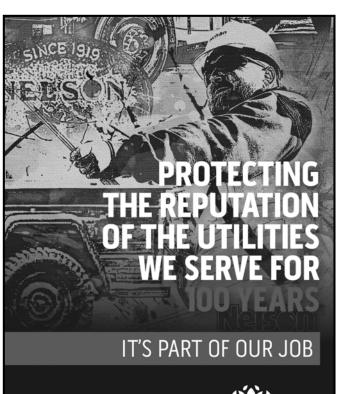
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SAVE THE DATE:

Annual Meeting of the NJ Shade Tree Federation

Oct 22-23, 2020 Crowne Plaza, Cherry Hill, NJ







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