



THE CONNECTICUT ARBORIST

Volume XXVI, Number I

Connecticut Tree Protective Association, Inc.

Spring-Summer 2015

CTPA Summer Meeting is Around the Corner - July 16, 2015

The CTPA Summer Meeting is just around the corner. This year, as always, the Association has put together a great line-up of speakers. CTPA is arranging for a large number of exhibitors to bring their goods and services. Organizers are working with the Farmington Club so that the clam chowder and chili will be ready in the morning. There will be plenty of food in the buffet line and the swimming pool and other field events will be set to go for fun and play - bring the family. Plus, there will be no better place this summer to catch up with old friends and make new ones in tree care than at the CTPA Summer meeting.

The 9 am Talks

The day centers around the four educational talks – each given twice during the day, giving everyone a

chance to hear them. Diane Jorsey of CT DEEP's Pesticide Program will be the first speaker in the clubhouse, talking on DEEP Inspections. Beginning at 9 am, Diane will discuss the hows and whys of a DEEP inspection, including how inspections benefit those who understand the rules and use them to guide how they conduct their business. Diane will discuss the specifics of the inspection of an arborist business, helping to shed light on how enforcement of the arborist license is approached.

Diane is Enforcement Coordinator within the Pesticide Program. She has been with DEEP in that program since 1993, working in a variety of roles. Diane brings a wealth of experience with her to the CTPA meeting.

Also at 9 am, three members of the

CTAgricultural Experiment Station's research team will give updates on current insect issues. Katherine Dugas, Research Assistant who works in the CAES insect inquiry office, will give an update on the emerald ash borer, an insect with which many arborists are becoming all too familiar, and the lantern fly, a new insect that affects, of all trees, ailanthus. Dr. Adriana Arango-Velez, Assistant Scientist at the Station recently hired to work with urban trees, will talk about the southern pine beetle. Adriana will discuss both the extent of the infestation in Connecticut and her research into how SPB affects pine trees – what happens under the bark. The third station speaker, Peter Trenchard, Research Assistant and veteran CAES field surveyor, will discuss current scouting efforts and an old nemesis, the gypsy moth.

Both of the 9 am talks will be repeated at 1 pm. Likewise, the 10:30 am talks will be repeated at 2:30 pm.

The 10:30 am Talks

The 10:30 clubhouse talk will be presented by Richard Harper of the University of Massachusetts. Rick will speak on "Making Space for Trees in the Urban Environment". It has been said that arboriculture in the 20th century was largely about trees above ground, while arboriculture in the 21st century will increasingly be about trees below ground. Whether

continued on page 7



Kyle Donaldson gets a congratulatory high-five from Melissa LaVangie as he completes his Masters Climb at the 2015 CT Tree Climbing Competition.

CTPA Summer Meeting, July 16, 2015 - The Farmington Club, Farmington, CT

Cycles to Failure - an Important Concept in Equipment Safety

by *Emmett Shutts, Shutts Tree Care*

What is your current procedure for inspecting your ropes and gear? Is it documented? If you don't have an inspection procedure and you have old, glazed-over, nicked ropes in your truck, now may be the time to buy some new gear. As you use this new gear, keep a journal of how the rope was used. This way you can track the history of your equipment and know if it is coming to the end of its safe and useful life.

Arboriculture is demanding work for even the toughest ropes and

equipment. All ropes and equipment need to conform to the ANSI Z133 standards. They must also be recommended by the manufacturer for use in arboriculture. Even under proper use, equipment tends to wear. Tough use can lead to damage and a shortening of the equipment's life.

Before every use, ropes and equipment must be inspected for damage such as cuts, abrasion and deterioration. Even if a piece of equipment is not showing physical signs of wear, that does not mean the rope has not been weakened by something called cycles to failure.

Cycles to failure is the number of times a rope can be loaded before it will break. To better understand how the concept of number of cycles to failure works, you should be familiar with three other terms.

- **MBS (Minimum Breaking Strength)** - MBS is the minimum suspended load that will break the rope (this does not factor in additional forces from shock loading).

- **SWL (Safe Working Load)** - SWL is the most force you can put on a rope and still be safe. To be properly determined, SWL includes the dynamic load. For instance, SWL includes the weight of a piece of wood plus the added force from momentum as the wood is being rigged.

- **SF (Safety Factor)** - SF is a ratio of your MBS compared to your SWL. With a 10:1 safety factor, your MBS will be 10 times your SWL.

As an example, at a SF of 10:1, a rope with a MBS of 30,000 lbs will have a SWL of 3,000 lbs. If your rope manufacturer has a recommended safety factor that differs from this, then the ratio of MBS to SWL is different. Do not assume, from a constant MBS, that the SWL will be the same.

Now, to go back to cycles to failure. The basic idea behind cycles to failure is that the effects of loading

are cumulative. Every time you use a rope it is no longer as strong as it was before. Also, a rope only needs to fail once to be a disaster.

To see how the number of cycles to failure can influence your safety, consider an arborist who has a rigging line with a MBS of 10,000 lbs. The arborist may be able to load the rope only a few times with a SF of 1:1, as any one of those one loads of 10,000 lbs could break the rope. If he or she increases the SF to 5:1 (decreases the load to 2,000 lbs) he or she may be able to cycle the rope hundreds of times before it breaks. By increasing the SF to 10:1 (1,000 lbs load) the arborist may be able to cycle the rope thousands of times before failure.

Shock loading a rope greatly increases the load and reduces the strength of the rope. In certain rigging applications maintaining even a 3:1 SF can be difficult. Consider this the next time you are using a rope. Think about how you are using it and how quickly you may be reducing the strength of your rope.

Not only rigging lines wear out. Climbing lines are constantly cycling with the weight of the climber. Additionally, metal components of rigging and climbing systems also wear out over time. Even a synthetic rope rubbing a metal connector can slowly reduce the thickness of the metal.

All metal connectors should be inspected daily and replaced at the manufacturer's suggested time.

This article is only meant to be a quick introduction into the idea of cycles to failure. When integrating these ideas into your daily operations you need to factor in other circumstances that increase the likelihood of your rope breaking. This would include sharp bends in your rope that may come from pulleys or even the knots tied in the rope.

continued on page 4

CONNECTICUT TREE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

PO Box 1946
Wallingford, CT 06492
203-484-2512

PRESIDENT
Rich Mitchell

VICE PRESIDENT
Charlie Iselin

SECRETARY - TREASURER
Bud Neal

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Cathy Dvorsky
Rita Smith

DIRECTORS

Pat Flynn
Chris Donnelly
Dr. Claire Rutledge
Karl Reichle
Allan Fenner
Patrick Parker
Ken Bullard

*We advance the care of
Connecticut's trees.*

Newsletter Staff and Editor
Chris Donnelly

The Connecticut Arborist
is an official publication of the
Connecticut Tree Protective
Association

CTPA's Web Site - www.CTPA.org

Connecticut Tree Climbing Competition 2015

The Connecticut Tree Climbing Competition (CTCC) was held this year on May 2 at Ballantine Park in Southbury. Again, an enthusiastic audience turned out in a truly pleasant Connecticut park to learn more about professional tree climbing and to cheer on friends, family and co-workers. As in previous years, much of the day was about sharing – climbers sharing tips and encouragement with one another, volunteers sharing their time and sponsors giving some much-appreciated support. All around, it was a very good day.

Although, this year, there was more than the average touch of drama in the competition. The event was not decided and the winner known until the last few seconds of the Masters Challenge. For those watching, this year's CTCC was a nail-biter.

Twenty-one competitors took part. Unfortunately, no women signed up, so this year it was a men's-only event. Still, the range of talent and effort, as competitors gave it the best they had, made the event compelling. In each of the five preliminary events, there were four different first place finishers. Yet another climber was the overall first place finisher, based on points, from the preliminaries. This breadth of excellence, event by event, added to the intrigue of the competition. Any of several competitors could win. After the preliminary rounds, using the point totals the judges selected the top four finishers to move on to the Masters Challenge. The four finalists, in order of ranking and in reverse climbing order in the Challenge, were:

1. Kyle Donaldson
2. Matt Reynolds
3. Dan Severino
4. Tim Reynolds

Tim climbed first and then Dan. The Masters Challenge is a time-limited event, in which each climber has 25 minutes to determine his work plan, set his lines, ascend into the tree, complete 4 work stations, descend out of the tree and remove all of his equipment from the tree. Go over time and you have to stop where you are.

Tim and Dan each climbed well, but Tim was disqualified for dropping a piece of equipment and Dan chose not to complete one of the work stations to avoid timing out.

Then Matt began his climb. It was clear from the start that Matt was on his game. He set his lines quickly and moved with agility throughout the tree, completing all four stations. The 5 judges are allowed to add bonus points and a glance at Matt's score sheet shows that the judges liked his climb. After a smooth descent to the ground, he began pulling his ropes out of the tree, wrapping up a good climb, maybe even the winning climb.

That is, until he began to pull his last line out of the tree. Throughout the event, spectators had been calling out advice and encouragement. As Matt pulled on one end



A climber during the work climb preliminary event, trying to reach the bell without dipping the branch.

of his static line and the far end rose to about 16 feet in the air, a voice could be clearly heard calling out, "you are pulling the wrong end!" Sure enough, due to the floating anchor Matt had used on this line, this last piece of equipment got lodged in the tree. As a consequence, Matt received an automatic 20 point deduction.

Which left it up to Kyle. Kyle, too, set his lines and got right into the tree, moving ably from station to station until he had completed all four. While maybe not as fluid as Matt, and so not earning as many bonus points, Kyle moved through the tree with a great deal of command and competence. Now, if he could only descend cleanly and get all of his equipment out of the tree.

Kyle stuck the landing. He began the systematic removal of his lines. Because of Matt's point deduction, all in attendance knew that all Kyle had to do was remove his last rope and he had won the competition. As he gave a last yank to clear the rope over the limb, the improbable, even unbelievable, happened – the end of the rope wrapped around itself, tangled, and got stuck in the tree.

What followed was more than a full minute of tantalizing agony. All that Kyle could do was pull on the rope, shake it, send waves up the line, all in an effort to free it. All to no avail until, with seconds left, Kyle gave it one more pull and then, gently, as if there had never been a problem, the tangle released itself and the line fell to the ground.

And, with that, Kyle Donaldson was the 2015 Connecticut Tree Climbing Champion.



Winners all - Kyle Donaldson, Tim Reynolds, Matt Reynolds, Russell Plumb, Bud Neal, Allan Fenner, Dan Severino, Kyle McCabe. Full results are on the CTPA web site.

Southern Pine Beetle & Cynipid Gall Wasp: Two New Players

by V. L. Smith, Deputy State Entomologist, CAES

Southern Pine Beetle. The southern pine beetle, *Dendroctonus frontalis* Zimmerman, (SPB) is one of the most destructive insect pests of pines. Its range covers the southeastern US from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Texas and from Arizona and New Mexico through Mexico and south to Nicaragua. The insect is a small, brown to black beetle, only about 2 to 4 mm in length at maturity (more or less around 1/8th of an inch). Its host range includes loblolly, shortleaf, pitch, pond, and Virginia pines in the southeast US and *Pinus oocarpus* and *P. caribaea* in Mexico and Central America. It may infest all pine species during outbreaks, when even marginal hosts such as spruce and hemlock may be infested and killed.

Female beetles initiate the attack, by boring through the bark, usually in bark crevices, into the cambial layer. Initially, the tree produces copious quantities of resin, and the beetles may be expelled from the tree, or “pitched out”. The male and female may work cooperatively to clear way the resin and enter the bark. As a result, trees attacked by SPB are characterized by pitch tubes in the bark crevices, which, depending on the tree species, may be white or yellow and resemble popcorn, or may be reddish.

Beneath the bark, females construct S-shaped egg galleries in the cambium. Damage to the cambial layer contributes to the flagging and discoloration of the crown seen in affected trees. The galleries may be packed with chewed wood and frass by the males. The beetles occasionally bore ventilation or emergence holes directly to the bark surface. Newly-hatched larvae tunnel their way from

Symptoms of Southern Pine Beetle Attack During Three Stages

Tree Stage	Symptom				
	Foliage	Pitch Tubes	Bark	Exit Holes	Ambrosia Beetle Dust
Freshly Infested	Green	Soft, white, light pink	Tight, hard to remove	None	None
Infested with Developing Brood	Green trees with larvae; fade to yellow before brood emerges	White, hardened	Loose, peels easily	Few, associated with attacking adult reemergence	White, localized areas around base of trees
Vacated, Dead Tree	Red, needles falling	Hard, yellow, crumbles easily	Very loose, easily removed	Numerous	Abundant at base of trees

the gallery into the inner bark. After pupation, adults chew small round exit holes, creating an appearance of shotgun holes on the surface. In addition to the damage caused by impacts to the cambium, beetles also may inoculate pines with blue stain fungi, which penetrate the sapwood. The girdling of the tree from gallery construction combined with the infection by the blue stain fungi lead to rapid tree decline and death. After death, trees are often further colonized by ambrosia beetles. Chewing by the ambrosia beetles creates heaps of wood dust around the base of the trees. At this stage, the bark is very loose and peels away easily.

The most recent hazard map published by the US Forest Service indicated that the area most threatened by SPB is from the southern Appalachian Mountains in South Carolina and north Georgia, to eastern Texas. However, in September 2014, park personnel and citizens visiting parks on New York’s Long Island south shore noticed stressed, dying pitch pine in three locations. Trees exhibited symptom and signs typical of infestation by SPB, and the identity of the beetle was later confirmed. How and when the insect arrived on Long Island is unknown. It is puzzling as to what would have favored this infestation, as Long Island is so far out of the area identified by the US Forest Service as vulnerable to attack. It has been reported in scientific literature that cold winter temperatures kill many of the larvae. Time will tell if the extreme cold of winter 2014-2015 has had a similar effect on the SPB on Long Island.

In March 2015, a red pine stand in New Haven County was examined for presence of SPB. The trees had been exhibiting signs of decline, including reddish foliage and flaking bark. Tell-tale white pitch tubes were observed on some of these trees. The trees were examined and found to be infested with SPB. After confirmation of the finding, southern Connecticut was added to the list of areas where SPB may be found. On Long Island, pitch pine seems to be the favored host. This species of tree is only found sporadically in areas along the CT shoreline. As on Long Island, the extreme cold of the past winter in Connecticut may affect the survival of the insect. These first trees known to be infested in Connecticut were removed and traps deployed to detect any residual population of SPB.

Since the initial detection in New Haven County, SPB has been found in Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, and New London Counties, essentially

Cycles to Failure (continued)

Remember, there are many different ways to reduce negative impacts on your ropes including reducing friction, adding more rope into your system, using more dynamic rope and cutting the wood into smaller pieces when rigging. Professionals, like our friends at Arbormaster, are your best resource to learn more about these techniques. As you integrate this into your work, have fun climbing, be creative with your rigging, but most important - Be Safe!

continued on page 5

Southern Pine Beetle & Cynipid Gall Wasp (*continued*)



DEEP sawyer Carl Arsenault with an infested red pine at Wharton Brook State Park in Wallingford. Note the staining from the beetles in the sapwood.

wherever there are concentrations of susceptible trees. The beetle has been detected on conifers other than hard pines, such as spruce and soft pines. Given this widespread geographic distribution and range of hosts, it is likely that SPB has been present in Connecticut for some years. As the months of January, February, and March 2015 were together the coldest quarter on record, we should soon know if the deep cold has an adverse effect on the population. There are currently no specific quarantines surrounding SPB, either on the state or national level. However, all conifer nursery stock is now being inspected and certified as pest-free prior to being exported from Connecticut. It is unlikely that nursery stock is, or will be, a pathway for long-distance dissemination of SPB.

In addition, the species that are affected by SPB are not favored for use as firewood. Conifers produce a hot, rapid, sooty fire that does not lead to long-lasting coals. Although firewood is generally not considered a pathway for SPB, hardwood firewood continues to have the potential to be a pathway for many other harmful invasive species, including insects and diseases. Long-distance transport of firewood should be avoided unless the wood is treated prior to transport.

In the landscape, losses due to SPB may be managed or reduced. Infestations often start on stressed and injured trees. Cultural practices that promote tree health will reduce the frequency and severity of infestations. Regular inspections, appropriate fertilization, and proper mulching and watering are recommended, as is frequent scouting for the signs of infestation. Pitch tubes, running pitch or sap, dust from the boring activity of the insects, and small, pinpoint holes in the bark are all signs of possible infestation.

Trees damaged by lightning, construction, or other stresses

tend to attract bark beetles, including SPB. If possible, damaged trees should be removed from the landscape, to prevent the establishment and build-up of beetle populations. Large populations in weakened trees can spread to healthy trees that normally would resist attack. Bark treatments of permethrin or bifenthrin may be used prior to beetle attack on high-value trees. Applications should begin in early spring, prior to adult beetle activity. Follow all label recommendations as to rate and timing of applications.

As with all insect pests or tree diseases, please feel free to contact the Experiment Station should you suspect that a tree is infested. Send digital photographs to CAES.StateEntomologist@ct.gov. Please include your contact information, and any other information, such as location, species, and age of the planting. We will attempt to address your inquiry as soon as possible.

Cynipid Gall Wasp. Recently arborists and other tree and landscape professionals on Cape Cod have observed, on black and scarlet oaks, twig and branch dieback, epicormic sprouting and eventual crown dieback. The damage was initially attributed to salt water from hurricanes, ice damage, drought stress, winter moth feeding or a combination of these factors. Trees declined rapidly, dying within two to three years of onset of symptoms. Residents were often quick to remove them, eliminating the threat to their property but also the opportunity to study and learn more about the cause of the death of these trees.

However, as trees continued to die, arborists contacted University of Massachusetts extension personnel for advice, who determined that the oak-killing culprit was the Cynipid gall wasp, *Callirhytis ceropteroides*.

Frequently tree-killing insects are exotic, a species imported from another geographic locale, for which our native trees have no resistance. This gall wasp, however, is thought to be a native insect whose population occasionally explodes due to unknown reasons. Similar outbreaks have been observed on Long Island and on Martha's Vineyard, but these died out after two or three years due to natural predators or other factors, and did not cause significant tree death. Why this insect is presently causing measureable damage and tree death is unknown.

Following a trip to observe gall wasp infestation on Cape Cod in October 2014, inspectors from the Experiment Station went to coastal areas known to host scarlet and black oaks, specifically southeastern New London County. We inspected trees in the vicinity of Beebe Pond, near Mystic, and at Bluff Point State Park, in Groton. At both locations, we found black oaks with twig galls typical of those caused by the gall wasp. The galls are located on the current season growth, at the terminals of the branches,

continued on page 8

The Connecticut Envirothon - CTPA Helps Out



Arborist John Hass and CTPA Board Member Karl Reichle take a moment during the judging of the Envirothon teams. (Photo from www.ctenvirothon.org)

The CT Envirothon, affiliated with the international Envirothon competition, is a state-wide program that encourages environmental education by organizing high school students into teams and challenging them to learn more about current environmental issues. Envirothon teams are much like a chess club or a cross-country team, with students setting for themselves the goal of reaching the state championship. Each year, students spend close to a full academic year preparing themselves in four environmental areas – forestry, soils and land use, aquatic ecology, and wildlife. In addition, each year, there is a separate ‘current issue’ selected. The current issue for this year is urban forestry.

This year, CTPA helped out with the Envirothon. In the forestry training session, held in October, arborists joined with foresters to help high school students prepare for the competition in May. Some 150 students from approximately 40 high schools turned out at Sessions Woods in Burlington for the all-day event. The organizers combined indoor presentations with outdoor training, so that the students could hear, see and feel what goes into the practice of both traditional and urban forestry.

In the outdoor sessions, the students were broken up into smaller groups and a traditional forester was paired up with either a tree warden or an arborist. That way, students benefited from receiving both perspectives regarding trees. The arborists were recruited through CTPA, with about a half dozen arborists and tree wardens taking part.

This approach was as big of a hit with the volunteer professionals as it was with the students. The professionals enjoyed the interaction and also the insight that came from the side-by-side comparison of viewpoints from related disciplines. While a forester might look at a tree and focus on its ‘metrics’ – dbh, height to first limb, number

of potential logs - the arborists and tree wardens tended to focus on the condition of the tree, including insects and diseases but also potential hazards posed by that tree.

By the end of the day, the students left energized – eager to tackle the studying they would need to do to score well in the forestry portion of the competition. Each team was also presented with an urban forestry scenario to report on during the state competition. The scenario required the students to visit a park of their choosing in their town and answer questions regarding the condition of the existing trees, possible trees to plant and the benefits to be expected from those trees.

Finally, on May 21, the day of the competition arrived. Some 43 teams from 28 high schools ultimately competed, in a daylong event held at the Connecticut College Arboretum in New London. For the students, the months of preparation paid off, with Cochinchaug High School from Durham taking first place and two teams from Housatonic Valley High School taking second and third place.

The spring competition also saw arborists who helped with the fall training return as judges and assistants. Caught up in the enthusiasm of the challenge, they wanted to come back and see the event through to the end.

Planning is already underway for next year’s training and competition, during which the current issue will be invasive plants and insects. More details are available on the CT Envirothon website – www.ctenvirothon.org.



Windsor Tree Warden Jim Govoni explains to a group of high school students and teachers how a tree warden looks at a tree. Jim worked with a forester from the MDC water district.

Help Wanted - it is time to begin a transition with the Connecticut Arborist News. Anyone who might be interested in helping out with this newsletter, please contact Chris Donnelly through the CTPA office.

CTPA Summer Meeting (*continued*)

or not that proves to be true, trees in urban spaces and in areas with extensive soil disturbance often suffer the consequences of limited root space and other below ground restrictions. This talk will discuss ways to “make space” and to improve the root environment in order to improve the growth and vigor of these trees.

Rick is an Extension Assistant Professor of Urban and Community Forestry in the UMass Department of Environmental Conservation. He is an ISA-certified Master Arborist and CT-licensed Arborist with more than 15 years combined experience in the green industry. Rick comes to UMass with an MS in Entomology and with previous experience with Cornell Cooperative Extension in Westchester County NY.

Also at 10:30 and 2:30, Tim Bushnell will give a talk entitled “Climber Exchange – Managing Friction”. This presentation will discuss and demonstrate the latest devices for improved friction control for tree climbers. Actually two talks in one, the first part of Tim’s talk will discuss mechanical friction devices and the pro’s and con’s for tree climbers of various mechanical ascenders and descenders. The second part of the talk will discuss increasing efficiency through the use of friction saving devices. This talk will be field based and will allow time for discussion, as well as demonstrations of the various devices and concepts to be covered in the talk.

Tim started in the tree care industry in 1985 and joined SherrillTree in 2002. He’s been an ISA Certified Arborist since '92, and is a TCIA CTSP. Tim serves on the ANSI Z133 Committee, was head technician from 2005-2011 for ISA’s International Tree Climbing Championship and has been certified by Petzl America as a Competent Person in regard to PPE (personal protective equipment). He brings with him an unparalleled passion for trees and safety.

The Volts-Wagon

In addition to these four educational program, Asplundh is again bringing its Volts-Wagon to the Summer Meeting. This very effective and informative educational vehicle has been a big hit each time it has been at a Summer Meeting. Asplundh’s Electrical Hazard Mobile Training Trailer, as the Volts-Wagon is more formally called, is a mobile classroom that allows instructors from Asplundh to demonstrate just how powerful electricity can be, and why care and safety around “the silent killer” must be at the top of every tree worker’s list of job responsibilities. The presentations are both dramatic and memorable – each participant will go away with a deeper appreciation of why electrical safety is so very important.

The Volts-Wagon presentations will be given at multiple times during the day, but those interested must sign-up in advance. A sign-up sheet will be available adjacent to

where the Volts-Wagon is parked (near the pavilion room).

Also at the Summer Meeting, Ken Palmer will be taking a different approach to the meeting’s traditional tree skills competition, through an ArborMaster Skills Challenge. A limited number of participants will be given instruction by Ken in proper chain saw use and safety. Then, in the late morning, each instructee will be given an opportunity to show what she or he has learned by participating in the Skills Challenge, where they will be scored in their use of a chain saw based on safety, efficiency and accuracy.

The Exhibitors

For some people, the Summer Meeting is all about the exhibitors – and they won’t be disappointed. Once again, there will be two exhibit areas – the tent near the pool and the outdoor field. Under the tent, tables will be set up for vendors, service providers and association representatives to meet with attendees. This is a great chance to learn about the latest advances and products. It is also a great place to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

The field gives exhibitors the opportunity to spread out. Large pieces of equipment, larger displays and product demonstrations will be found in the outdoor exhibit area.

No discussion of the Summer Meeting is complete without mention of the food. There will be no slacking in this department either, as the Farmington Club looks to outdo itself once more. Attendees can look to leave feeling very full, educationally, socially and other ways as well. All can look forward to a very pleasant summer day.

People can register online at www.ctpa.org or by mailing back the flyer, with their payment. CT Arborists can earn 5.0 credit hours. Those with an Ornamental and Turf license can earn 3.75 credit hours. CT Forest Practitioners may earn 2.0 ceu’s. ISA ceu’s and TCIA CTSP credits will also be available.

See you at the Summer Meeting!



CAES: Two New Players (*continued*)

which are thickened and stubby. The pinprick exit holes of the adult wasps were evident. We found pupae in the galls, and positively identified these as Cynipid gall wasps. There is very little information available as to the control and management of Cynipid gall wasp, with best management practices not yet developed. It is generally recommended that good tree care practices that maintain the health and vigor of the tree be followed. Given that the trees succumb fairly quickly when infested with Cynipid gall wasp, it may be too late to implement control measures by the time signs of infestation are noticed.

Coastal areas of CT will be scouted this summer, to determine the extent of Cynipid gall wasp infestation. Experiment Station inspectors plan to concentrate first on relatively less managed areas, such as state forests and land trust properties. Given the sporadic nature of the outbreaks

of this insect, it is possible that these inspectors will find nothing or that the existing infestations will “burn out” in a year or so. It is a situation worth monitoring.

If you have questions concerning these insects, or other plant or insect concerns, please feel free to contact the Experiment Station at CAES.StateEntomologist@ct.gov or you may call me directly at 203-974-8474.

Save These Dates: *September 2* - Arboriculture 101 starts; *September 3* - EAB Tour in Durham; *October 8* - Communications Workshop Part 1; *November 5* - Communications Workshop Part 2; *November 6* - EHAP; *December 3* - Communications Workshop Part 3; *January 21* - CTPA Annual Meeting
Additional details will be posted as they become available on the CTPA web site - www.CTPA.org.

Wallingsford, Connecticut 06492
PO Box 1946
CTPA



Arbor Day Results

The last Friday in April – Arbor Day – is a day always celebrated by CTPA. This year, CTPA held an Arbor Day Poster Contest, in which fifth grade students from 7 counties were recognized for their creativity in illustrating the theme of “My Favorite Tree in My Town”. In addition, a tree in honor of Dr. Lou Magnarelli was planted at the Experiment Station in New Haven, with the winning students the guests of honor. The seven winners are:

Fairfield County: Jake Devigne, All Saints Catholic School, Norwalk

Hartford County: Tamar Chamiedes, Bess Paul Sigel Hebrew Academy, Bloomfield

Litchfield County: Brianna Root, Goshen Center School, Goshen

Middlesex County: Bella Sacks, Chester Elementary School, Chester

New Haven County: Katelyn Heslin, Meadowside Elementary School, Milford

Tolland County: Zach Kelly, Mansfield Middle School, Storrs

Windham County: Anna Kellermann, Eastford Elementary School, Eastford

The list of winners along with their posters can be viewed on the CTPA Web Site. Congratulations to all!