Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

THE CITIZEN FORESTER

Urban & Community Forestry Program

MAY 2020 | No. 238

Fences Make Good Neighbors

By **Mathew Cahill** They say fences make good neighbors, but I say trees make great neighbors. As an urban forester who has spent a lot of time working in both New York City and Boston, I've seen a lot of city trees growing in all types of situations. It's hard to compare yard trees to the splendor of the trees in Central Park and the Boston Public Garden, but at the end of the day, your personal space is just as important. You have a more frequent and intimate interaction with the trees in your own backyard, whether you realize it or not. They are there when you wake in the morning and rush off to work, and they are there when you get home in the evening looking for a nice place to unwind. With any luck, they are perfectly placed to screen you from your neighbor's windows, while being far enough away to keep the squirrels off the roof.

Shade in the backyard is greatly appreciated, but often overlooked.

Urban yard trees are often taken for granted. It's hard to notice, through the grind of daily life, all that trees provide us in shade, air quality, and improvements to mental health. In fact, with all the places that I've visited and worked, when it comes to urban trees, there's almost one universal rule. Fences are good for people, but better for trees.

With the constant pressure to mow, urban tree regeneration is limited to very few areas. However trees will come back if you stop cutting the grass, as we've seen in the changes from the nation's agricultural past, in the 1700s and 1800s, to the industrial changes of the 1900s. The peak of deforestation and agricultural activity across most of New England occurred from 1830 to 1880. During that time, 60 to 80 percent of the land was cleared for pasture, tillage, orchards, and buildings[1]. It's great to see our forests rebound from that level of deforestation, but now a greater and longer lasting issue looms: urbanization.

The forests of New England were able to return from high levels of cutting and clearing because the land retained a part of the natural environment. Historic farmland from the 1800s, even without tree cover, still retained plantlife, wildlife, and microorganisms. These components enabled trees to reestablish themselves, as the land was left undisturbed over time. Urbanization, on the other hand, permanently changes large areas of land to impervious roads, buildings, and parking lots, which will not easily allow for the reintroduction of trees. Additionally, the trees that are remaining are being removed as pressure to build continues.

Metropolitan areas are currently losing about 36 million trees nationwide – about 175,000 acres of tree cover – every year. Most of that loss is in central city and suburban areas but is also on the exurban fringes. This reduction translates into an

Up Ahead:

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Fences Make Good Neighbors

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Urban trees tend to exist only around the edges of properties.

annual loss of about $96 million in ecological, social, and health benefits for our communities[2]. In fact, it seems that the number of urban trees, and their associated canopy cover, is becoming so low in certain areas, that if it wasn't for the protection of fences from mowing, there wouldn't be any canopy cover at all.

In an age where cities and states are investing millions of dollars in tree campaigns, it's also important to preserve the canopy we already have, even if that canopy wouldn't make it on the cover of *World's Best Parks* magazine. It's ok to be ugly. It's ok to be weedy and seedy. If it weren't for these under-loved fence line trees, many more people would be worse off than they already are. I wholeheartedly support tree planting, but I also want to advocate for tree retention. Keep what you have and augment with something new. Replanting gives us the chance to diversify the composition of the urban forest, reintroduce native plants, and work to maximize environmental services, such as energy savings.

So what's life like for a fence tree? Like most conditions in the urban environment, it is not ideal. Due to limited growing space, the initial benefits can become liabilities. Fences provide a level of protection from mowers, cars, and more, but they can also prove detrimental as the trees grow larger. Many times when we think of trees along fences, we think of the classic pictures of trees growing *through* fences. This is where tree selection comes into play. Educate residents to retain trees a bit farther from the fence line, and remove the ones growing through the fences, before they reach a level of critical failure.

This reinforces the importance of planning our urban forests, and looking at a community forest as a whole. Some communities already do this, with ordinances and bylaws designed to retain existing mature trees. We could also promote and retain vast quantities of urban tree canopy (UTC) by simply providing more room for trees to grow. Advocating to retain the best-placed trees along fence lines could allow for trees to develop farther away from fences to start with, and allow space for a tree to develop, conflict-free, over the long haul.

Classic fence 'pruning'

Numeric tree planting goals (Plant a Million!) are easier to obtain if existing canopy is removed to make more room, but that approach can be disingenuous. You may end up actually losing UTC if you aren't advocating to retain what you already have. Percent canopy cover goals (e.g., increase 20% UTC to 25% UTC) provide a more realistic assessment of progress over time and can help make the case for tree retention.

Other hidden gems of the urban forest are lot intersections, where multiple properties come together. The most naturally occurring UTC can be found in these areas of deferred "communal space." There could be several reasons for this: confusion as to where one property starts and the other ends, storage of grass clippings or other yard waste, or just the fact that is the farthest place from the house, and so receives the least amount of human attention.

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Fences Make Good Neighbors

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Lot corners are small, yet provide large amounts of urban tree canopy (UTC) in cities.

Whatever the reason, lot corners are terrific areas to promote the retention of UTC and to even expand upon, through intentional tree selection and planting. If you have a client or constituent looking for advice on a "messy" yard, try to promote retention and pruning of well-placed, but perhaps ragged-looking, trees. They will be amazed how quickly a group of "disorganized" plants can be turned into a private, well-established oasis. The urban forester, much like our rural forestry colleagues, can use forest management techniques to retain the best trees for long-term benefits.

Additionally, you can use tree planting to intentionally interact with existing fence line trees. Tree planting should also focus on broadening species diversity to promote resiliency to weather events, invasive insects, and climate change. Diversifying tree species can also take place across scale, to promote tree clusters of various sized, interwoven canopies. Planting larger overstory canopy trees combined with smaller spreading understory trees can maximize privacy for people, and also provide increased wildlife benefits for birds and beneficial insects such as pollinators.

The more pleasant our outdoor spaces are, and the more we teach people about their backyard environment, the more likely people will value them. Everyone likes saving money, so let's continue to explain ecosystem services to customers, neighbors, or constituents. Being told that their trees are helping to filter particulate matter in the air, intercept and store rainwater, and reduce heating and cooling bills is generally greeted with enthusiasm. We can all be advocates, no matter our position in the community. Let's promote protecting what we have in our yards already, enjoying our outdoor spaces, and improving our environment, one fence at a time.

Fence and associated fence line vegetation.

References

[1] Harvard Forest. n.d. Landscape History of Central New England, https://harvardforest.fas.harvard.edu/diorama-series/landscape-history-central-new-england.

[2] Conniff, Richard. 2018. U.S. Cities Lose Tree Cover Just When They Need It Most, https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/u-s-cities-lose-tree-cover-just-when-they-need-it-most/.

Mathew Cahill is an Urban Forester with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

Species Spotlight—Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*

By **Mollie Freilicher**

Foliage, Virginia Tech

This month we're focusing on a tree that is native to Massachusetts, black cherry, *Prunus serotina*. In addition to being native to Massachusetts, black cherry is native to the eastern United States. There are also populations in western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, and Guatemala. In the wild, black cherry grows on a number of sites. Along with oak, black cherry (and native *Prunus*, in general) is one of our most important trees for wildlife, particularly for supporting Lepidopterans—butterflies and moths (Tallamy 2007). A fast grower, black cherry can reach heights of 50 to 60 feet. It is hardy in USDA zones three to nine.

Black cherry is alternate, with simple, oblong to ovate leaves, two to five inches long, with serrate margins that have curved teeth. They are shiny, dark green above and lighter green underneath. Leaves often emerge early. The petiole has two glands on it; they look like little red bumps. Glands like these are present on other trees of the *Prunus* genus as well. Leaves, stems, and seeds of black cherry contain hydrogen cyanide (also called prussic acid), which can poison animals, particularly ruminants. (People too, in large enough doses.) According to the literature, more of this compound is found in wilted leaves than in fresh ones. Care should be taken with cherry trees that are in or around land used for pasture.

Flowers, Virginia Tech

Twigs are slender and reddish brown. Bark is gray and smooth, with horizontal lenticels. As it matures, the bark forms scaly plates. Flowers of black cherry are white, with five rounded petals that are borne in four to six-inch long racemes that are about three-quarters of an inch wide. Slightly fragrant, they bloom in late-spring, around the time when the leaves have fully emerged.

Fruit, Virginia Tech

The fruit is a drupe that first is green, then changes to red, before ripening to black. Michael Dirr and Keith Warren note that the flesh is used for wine and jelly, though they haven't tried it. (I haven't either.) G.B. Emerson, in his *Report on Trees and Shrubs Growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts*, suggests that black cherry could be planted at the edge of orchards to protect the cultivated fruits from birds. He goes on to write that "This is, also, more than almost any other fruit tree, subject to the ravages of caterpillars" and suggests that black cherry could also be used as a draw for caterpillars to protect orchards. This support of lepidopterans is, of course, one of the things that makes black cherry so good for wildlife, something that Doug Tallamy, publishing 163 years after Emerson, notes in *Bringing Nature Home*.

Petiole, with glands, ncsu.edu

Black cherry is a valuable tree, both in the landscape and as timber. As a wildlife tree, black cherry is important to many species. The

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Species Spotlight—Black Cherry *(Continued)*

(Continued from page 4)

Form, Trees of Wisconsin

ripe fruit feeds birds migrating south in the fall and resident birds as well, from American robins to grouse. Squirrels, foxes, raccoons, opossum, and black bears also enjoy black cherry fruit. (In the woods near my house, there was a black bear who spent a lot of time in the fall in a small grove of black cherries, leaving lots of "evidence.")

Black cherry wood is close-grained, hard, and a rich reddish color. It is used in finishing, as well as in furniture and cabinet-making, where it is highly-valued.

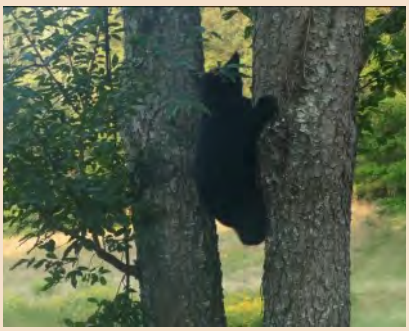
A blog post about the book *Bringing Nature Home* on Ecobeneficial.com, notes that "Some of our most ecologically powerful nature plants are the ones we never plant!" This is certainly true of black cherry. It is not a tree suitable for streetscapes and, perhaps, not for manicured landscapes either, but could find a place in less managed settings or at parks or edges of woodlands, or other natural settings. In areas such as these, it could be planted or it could be simply left to grow where it seeds itself in. It will grow best in moist, acid soils in full sun and in Massachusetts is often found at the edges of fields, fences, and roadsides. It is a tree that, even if you did not know it, you have seen. As Dirr and Warren write, "To not have encountered a black cherry means you never left the house." Who knows, you might even be able to see one right now out your window!

References

Hall, John B. 2002. Prussic Acid Poisoning Could be a Problem in Late Summer and Early Fall. Virginia Cooperative Extension, https://www.sites.ext.vt.edu/newsletter-archive/livestock/aps-02_09/aps-138.html.

Penn State Extension. 2018. Cyanide Poisoning of Livestock from Cherry Tree Leaves, https://extension.psu.edu/cyanide-poisoning-of-livestock-from-cherry-tree-leaves

Tallamy, Douglas W. 2007. Bringing Nature Home. Portland, OR: Timber Press.



Early on a late-summer morning a few years ago, I looked at the black cherry tree right out my window and was surprised to see a black bear shimmying down one of the co-dominant leaders. Looking closer in the canopy, I saw her two cubs lounging in the tree, eating the ripe fruit. (One cub may actually have been napping. All that climbing and eating is tiring, after all.)

Eventually, they left to go investigate the blueberry patch and then wandered off. Despite lots of looking, I haven't seen a bear in that cherry (or any evidence of a visit) since that day, but I'll keep looking!

Growing on Trees—Webcasts

EPA Soak up the Rain

May 7, 2020 | 1:00-2:30 p.m. (EDT)

Effective Public Outreach in Massachusetts MS4 Communities — Margaret Duffy, Greenscapes Coordinator, Salem Sound Coastwatch & Arthur G. Markos, Project Manager, Department of Public Works, Town of Tewksbury, MA

Find out More: https://www.epa.gov/soakuptherain

EAB University

May 13, 2020 | 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. (EDT)

Integrated Chemical & Bio Control of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: A Resource Manager's Guide

Albert "Bud" Mayfield, USDA Forest Service, Southern Region. Also: Scott M. Salom, Kenton Sumpter, Tom McAvoy, Noel F. Schneeberger and Rusty Rhea.

Find out more: www.emeraldashborer.info/eabu.php

USDA Forest Service Urban Forest Connections

May 13, 2020 | 1:00-2:15 p.m. (EDT)

Addressing Tree Canopy Loss through Stronger Ordinances and other Policy Tools — Karen Cappiella, Center for Watershed Protection & Lydia Scott, Chicago Region Trees Initiative

To view the webinar and watch past archived webinars, go to https://www.fs.fed.us/research/urban-webinars/.

BayState Roads Workshops

Preparing for an OSHA Inspection
Free, on-demand webinar

Find out more and see additional offerings: www.umasstransportationcenter.org

Intro to Agroforestry Webinar

May 18, 2020 | 4:00 -5:30 p.m. (EDT)

Intro to Agroforestry: The Science, Practice and Possibilities for MA

Find out More: www.northcountylandtrust.org

TREE Fund Webinar

May 12, 2020 | 1:00 -2:00 p.m. (EDT)

Sidewalks, Urban Plazas and Tree Roots — E. Thomas Smiley, PhD, Bartlett Tree Research Lab

June 2, 2020 | 1:00 – 2:00 p.m. (EDT)

The Calm Before: Tree Adjustments to Wind & Ice Storm Loads — Kim D. Coder, PhD, Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia

June 16, 2020 | 2:00 – 3:00 p.m. (EDT)

Fighting Microbes with Microbes to Protect Our Native Trees — Rachael Antwis, PhD, University of Salford

Find out more: www.treefund.org/webinars

Urban Forestry Today

May 14, 2020 | 12:00-1:00 p.m. (EDT)

Detection of Internal Decay in Trees using Tomography — Dr. Nicholas Brazee, University of Massachusetts Extension

Go to www.joinwebinar.com; code: 587-288-603 Free ISA and MCA CEUs available. For archived webcasts, go to www.urbanforestrytoday.org/

Online Urban Forestry Course

Looking to learn more about urban forestry? Take the free, online course developed by the U.S. Forest Service and Southern Region Extension Forestry.
http://elearn.sref.info/modules/elearn-urban-forestry

Principles of Arboriculture—UMass Online Course

Through UMass University Without Walls

The use and maintenance of trees in the urban environment from both a private and government perspective. Find out More.

Looking for More?

Check out New England ISA's listing of online opportunities here or here.

Growing on Trees—Grants

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program FY21 Funding Round Now Open

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Planning Grants – The Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) is pleased to open applications for a new round of MVP Planning Grant proposals. Through MVP Planning Grants, the Commonwealth awards communities funding to complete vulnerability assessments and develop action-oriented climate resiliency plans. The program helps communities define extreme weather and natural and climate related hazards; understand how their community may be impacted by climate change; identify existing and future vulnerabilities and strengths; and develop, prioritize, and implement key actions. State-certified MVP providers offer technical assistance to communities in completing the assessment and resiliency plans. Communities who complete the MVP planning grant program become certified as an MVP community and are eligible for MVP Action Grant funding. The Planning Grant RFR is now available on COMMBUYS. **The Planning Grant response period will be open on a rolling basis until 4:00 p.m. on August 7, 2020**, for MVP planning processes that must be complete by June 30, 2021. Early application is encouraged.

Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Action Grants – EEA is also pleased to open applications for the fourth round of MVP Action Grant proposals. Action Grants provide designated MVP Communities funding to implement priority adaptation actions identified through the MVP planning process or similar climate change vulnerability assessment and action planning that has led to MVP designation after EEA review. Projects are required to use best available climate data and projections. Projects that propose nature-based solutions or strategies that rely on green infrastructure or conservation and enhancement of natural systems and that have robust community engagement plans are preferred. There have been a number of updates to the Action Grant RFR from last round, so we recommend reading it through in full. Applicants can request up to $2 million in funding (regional proposals may request up to $5 million), and a 25 percent match of the total project cost is required. The Action Grant RFR is now available on COMMBUYS. **Action Grant proposals are due by 2:00 p.m. on June 11, 2020,** for project proposals that must be complete by June 30, 2021 or June 30, 2022.

Please reach out to your MVP regional coordinator with any RFR clarification questions:

- Berkshires and Hilltowns: Carrieanne Petrik; carrieanne.petrik@mass.gov; 617-312-1594 (email preferred)
- Greater Connecticut River Valley: Andrew Smith; andrew.b.smith@mass.gov; 617-655-3874
- Central: Hillary King; hillary.king@mass.gov; 617-655-3913
- Northeast: Michelle Rowden; michelle.rowden@mass.gov; 857-343-0097
- Greater Boston: Carolyn Meklenburg; carolyn.meklenburg@mass.gov; 617-894-7128
- Southeast: Courtney Rocha; courtney.rocha@mass.gov; 617-877-3072

Visit our program information page for a map of the MVP regions.

Growing on Trees

DCR Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grants

Deadline for Intent to Apply: October 1 | Full Application Deadline: November 1

Challenge grants are 50-50 matching grants (75-25 for environmental justice projects) to municipalities and nonprofit groups in Massachusetts communities of all sizes for the purpose of building local capacity for excellent urban and community forestry at the local and regional level.

The USDA Forest Service provides funding for the grant program, and DCR administers the grants with guidance from the Massachusetts Tree Wardens' and Foresters' Association.

The DCR Urban and Community Forestry Program assists communities and nonprofit groups in their efforts to protect and manage community trees and forest ecosystems, with the ultimate aim of improving the environment and enhancing the livability of all of Massachusetts's communities.

Project areas include:

- Building and strengthening citizen advocacy and action organizations
- Securing or training professional staff
- Developing and implementing systematic urban forestry management through tree inventory and analysis, resource assessment, and development of plans
- Completing strategic community tree plantings and "heritage" tree care projects
- Establishing a wood bank
- Other projects

Read the complete guidelines and download the application at:

https://www.mass.gov/guides/urban-and-community-forestry-challenge-grants

For more information on the Challenge Grants, including our Eversource Go Green grants and National Grid Partnership Grants, contact Julie Coop julie.coop@mass.gov, or Mollie Freilicher mollie.freilicher@mass.gov.

NASF Centennial Challenge

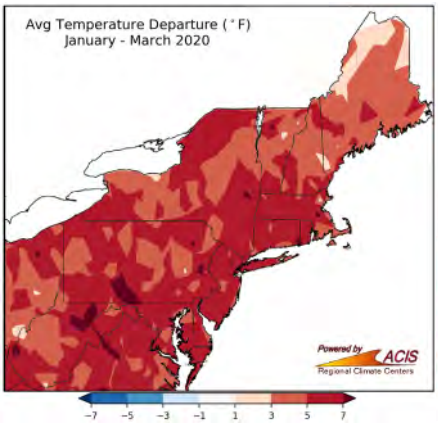
Please help support the Massachusetts DCR Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry in our participation in the National Association of State Forester's 100th anniversary Centennial Challenge! Our theme for this challenge is "100 Legacy Trees Across Massachusetts." We are asking people to help us reach our 100 legacy tree goal by nominating unique, significant, and otherwise noteworthy trees on public and private land across Massachusetts. A legacy tree can be any tree that is compelling for its age, size, form, history, species, and/or botanical interest. Please visit https://www.mass.gov/guides/massachusetts-legacy-tree-program to learn more about the legacy tree program and to fill out an online nomination form or print a pdf of the form.

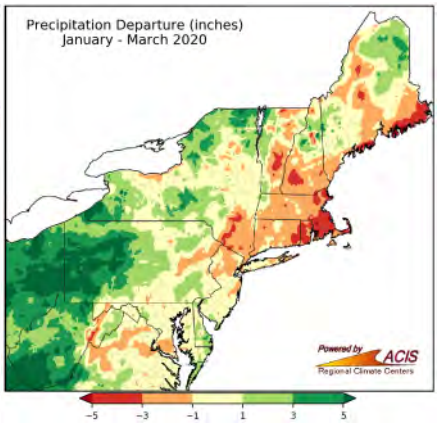
To learn more about the NASF centennial challenge, please visit https://www.stateforesters.org/centennial/.

Southern magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, in Yarmouthport.

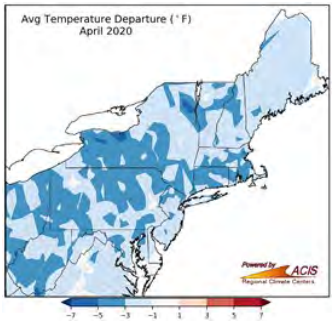
Growing on Trees

Weather and Climate





Looking back at the January-March three-month period, the Northeast has been warmer and drier than usual, but April turned cooler than average. From January to March, in Massachusetts, temperatures were 3-7°F above average, while precipitation was 1-5 in. below normal, except for portions of central Massachusetts and the mid-to-northern Berkshires, where precipitation was average or above average. Things have cooled off a bit in April, and precipitation has increased, though parts of Western Mass have been drier than average. Hopefully, we'll continue to receive adequate rain, not just for all the plants out there, but also to support the fungal pathogen Entomophaga maimaiga, which helps naturally keep gypsy moth in check (See last month's issue for details).



Find out more at the Northeast Regional Climate Center: http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/regional/monthly/monthly.html

National Climate Report: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/

Emerald Ash Borer

No new update. As of March 3, 2020, emerald ash borer (EAB) has been detected in 116 communities in Massachusetts. See the March issue for the latest.

Learn how to identify signs and symptoms of EAB in this video, field guide, or at MassNRC.org.

Gleanings

The Ice Storm Experiment at Hubbard Brook

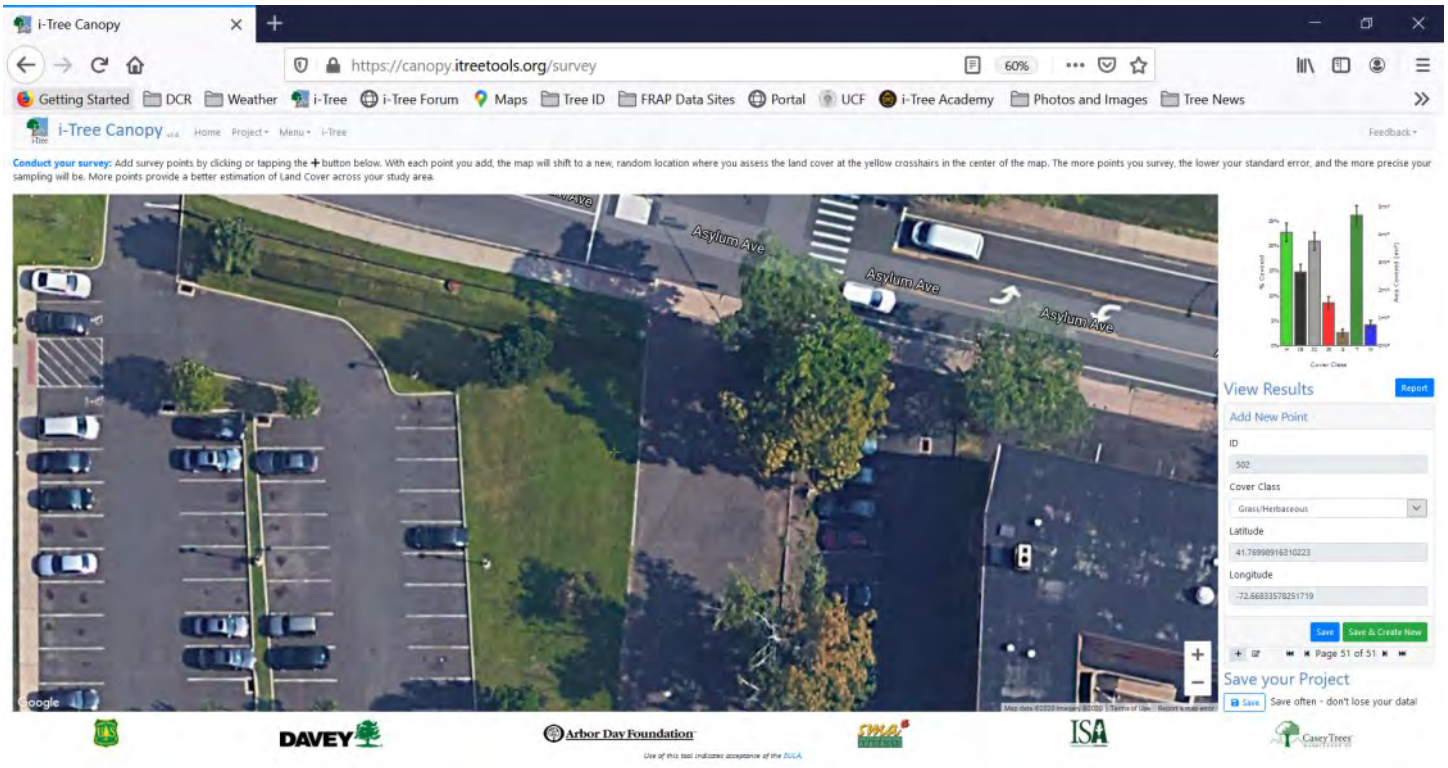
By Sarah Garlick, Hubbard Brook Research Foundation, and Lindsey Rustad, USDA Forest Service

About the Experiment

During the winters of 2015–2016 and 2016–2017, scientists created the world's first experimental ice storms in the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest, a research site in New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest. Using pumps and fire hoses, the team sprayed the forest canopy with water from a nearby stream over several nights with sub-freezing temperatures. The water froze as it reached the trees and ground, coating the forest with ice, closely matching conditions during an actual ice storm. The team iced individual plots with ¼-inch, ½-inch, or ¾-inch of ice, measured as radial ice accretion around branches. They repeated the treatments to some of the plots in 2017 to test the impacts of back-to-back storms.

Find out more and read the results in this interactive research brief: http://multimedia.hubbardbrook.org/

Gleanings



i-Tree Canopy Version 7 Has Just Been Released

With this update, i-Tree Canopy has a new look! If you've been using other i-Tree tools, like Landscape, the new Canopy will look familiar.

With i-Tree Canopy, you can estimate tree cover and tree benefits for a given area with a random sampling process that lets you easily classify ground cover types using a web browser…all from the comfort of your own home or office.

In the new version, you can still draw your own boundary or upload a shapefile, but you can also pick from several pre-loaded layers, like census block groups, census places, and counties. You can even do multiple areas at the same time.

i-Tree Canopy randomly generates sample points and zooms to each one so you can choose from your pre-defined list of cover types for that spot. The i-Tree team suggests doing 500-1000 survey points; the more points you complete, the better the cover estimate for your study area. In addition to providing a canopy estimate, i-Tree Canopy can also estimate benefits provided. Curious to check it out? You can explore the example project and dive right in.

Do you have an existing project that you want to load in the new version? This video may help: https://vimeo.com/412845528

Find out More:

www.itreetools.org * Learn How i-Tree Canopy Works * Video Learning Resources

News

Baker-Polito Administration Issues Letter Establishing Net Zero Emissions Target

BOSTON – The Baker-Polito Administration today issued its formal determination letter establishing net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as the Commonwealth's new legal emissions limit for 2050. The release of the letter follows a month-long public comment period during which the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) received input and engagement regarding the details of the state's new net zero limit. Later this year, the Commonwealth will release a 2050 Roadmap outlining pathways to achieve the emissions limit.

"On the 50th anniversary of Earth Day, we are proud to continue Massachusetts' national leadership on climate change by formally committing the Commonwealth to an ambitious net zero emissions limit," **said Governor Charlie Baker.** "This limit will guide our efforts to combat climate change, protect residents and communities, and ensure Massachusetts' natural resources are protected and preserved for future generations." Read the full press release.

200 Trees Donated to Hamilton Just in Time for Earth Day

By Samantha Mercado

April 22, 2020—HAMILTON, MA — The town of Hamilton received 200 trees from the Institution for Savings. The trees came just in time for the 50th anniversary of Earth Day but were meant as a celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Institution for Savings.

The donation from Institution for Savings is part of a multi-town tree donation the bank is making in the 13 communities where they have branches to celebrate their 200 years of banking.

The trees will be planted as new public trees in town, at the appropriate time and in the appropriate location to ensure they survive and provide benefit to the entire town, according to a statement from the town. Patch.com.

News Headlines in Brief

Streets Should Be Car-Free During Lockdown. and After.

Can Genetic Engineering Bring Back the American Chestnut?

These Are 10 of the Coolest, Oldest and Most Storied Trees in Philadelphia

Pakistan's Virus-Idled Workers Hired to Plant Trees

Tree Rings Tell A Story of Water and Climate Change

Critical Mass: Can Low-Carbon Wood Construction Catch On In The U.S.?

Ask an Expert: What Exactly Is a Beetlebung Tree?

NASA Satellite Data Show 30 Percent Drop in Air Pollution Over Northeast U.S. (Also this)

Newton, MA, Loses 45 Trees, including 250 -Year-Old Tree, In Storm

'A Reminder That Nature Is Strong': In Japan, A 1,000-Year-Old Cherry Tree Blooms

Salem (CA) Public Works Hasn't Enforced Tree Ordinance, Costing Taxpayers $107,220

Newport Tree Conservancy Arboretum Week

Green Jobs are the Answer to the Coronavirus Recession

D.C. Planted Nearly 80 Trees a Day to Reach Canopy Target

Magnolias Are Opening – Saratoga, NY, Woman Makes A Map to Help You Find Them

On the Horizon

May 6 NE Climate Adaptation Science Center Webinar, Forest Adaptation, 12 p.m. (EDT)

May 12 TREE Fund Webinar, Sidewalks, Plazas, and Tree Roots, 1:00 p.m., www.treefund.org/webinars

May 13 EAB University Webinar, 11:00 a.m. (EDT), www.emeraldashborer.info/eabu.php

May 13 Urban Forest Connections Webinar, 1:00 p.m. (EDT), Addressing Canopy Loss, https://www.fs.fed.us/research/urban-webinars/

May 14 Urban Forestry Today Webcast, Detection of Internal Decay in Trees, 12:00 p.m., (EDT) www.urbanforestrytoday.org

May 18 Introduction to Agroforestry and Silvopasture Webinar, 4:00 p.m. (EDT), North County Land Trust

Jun 2 TREE Fund Webinar, 1:00 p.m. (EDT), Tree Adjustments to Wind & Ice Storm Loads, www.treefund.org/webinars

Jun 4 Landscape Pests and Problems Walkabout, Acton, www.umassgreeninfo.org

Jun 10 Urban Forest Connections Webinar, 1:00 p.m. (EDT), https://www.fs.fed.us/research/urban-webinars/

Jun 11 Ornamental Tree and Shrub ID and Insect Walk, Boylston, www.umassgreeninfo.org

Jun 16 TREE Fund Webinar, 2:00 p.m. (EDT), Fighting Microbes with Microbes to Protect Our Native Trees, www.treefund.org/webinars

Jun 23 TREE Fund Webinar, 4:00 p.m. (EDT), Protecting Trees from Construction Impacts, www.treefund.org/webinars

Jun 25 Landscape and Forest Tree and Shrub Insect Workshop, Amherst, www.umassgreeninfo.org

Due to COVID-19, many in-person events are being modified or postponed. Check event websites for the latest information.

The Citizen Forester is made possible through a grant from the USDA Forest Service Urban and Community Forestry Program and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, Bureau of Forestry.

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If you have a topic you'd like to see covered or want to submit an item to *The Citizen Forester* (article, photo, event listing, etc.), contact Mollie Freilicher or click here.