Tree planting may seem to be an obvious task that, once learned, you know it. That turns out to be not entirely true. Scientific research and nursery cultivation practices in recent years have led us to the knowledge that planting guidelines need to change, and that it is important to stay up to date on new approaches to ensure successful growth.

MTWFA has sponsored three planting workshops in the past two years, all taught by the energetic team of Rick Harper and David Lefcourt. Rick is Extension Assistant Professor in the UMass Department of Environmental Conservation, and Dave is the City Arborist and Tree Warden in the City of Cambridge, MA. Their most recent training session was on September 23rd in Newburyport. Recently Rick sat down with Dave for a formal interview that was published in the November issue of the Massachusetts DCR Citizen Forester. Here are excerpts from that conversation.

RH: What are some of the biggest challenges you encounter as you “green” the City of Cambridge?

DL: Although most of us know that tree roots are typically pretty shallow and largely restricted to that upper 12-36 inches of the soil profile, I find that I need to be continually vigilant to make sure that the trees that we plant aren’t installed with too much soil on their roots. I realize it doesn’t sound complex, but this is a real problem that I see time and time again in the world of community forestry.

If we take a look at trees growing in wooded settings, we almost always see a pronounced root flare. In the urban environment, I’ve seen roots buried anywhere from 6-24 inches below grade. Trees should not look like telephone poles in the ground! Over the long term, situations like this result in poor tree performance and ultimately in shortened lifespans, largely because the roots have suffered from a lack of water and oxygen.

RH: So how are you addressing this challenge in Cambridge?

DL: I think that we need to be more vigilant about selecting what comes from the field and eventually goes into the parks, greenways, landscapes, and streets in our communities.

Typically trees may already be dug and wrapped (B&B) or grown in a container (CG); however I prefer to select trees that are still in the ground and haven’t yet been dug. I look for the trees that are free of cankers or other defects that may include rubbing injury from the deer (in the nursery). Any defects, after all, require the trees to reallocate resources toward closing the wound rather than regrowing the roots in the new planting environment.

RH: Are you typically planting B&B trees or have you tried trees that are produced using other methods?

DL: The vast majority of trees that we are planting are B&B, but we have also planted CG, bare-root (BR), and this past year we installed six crab apples that were produced in grow-bags. I’ve found with each of these systems that there are strengths and weaknesses.

B&B usually offers more availability, but the root capacity has been inherently limited as the digging process can remove 80-90% of the roots. In essence,
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The BARK Newsletter 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.
From the President

I hope that everyone in our association, and their families, had a good summer vacation. During the months of June and July Rick Harper continued to produce his webcasts and presented two very good topics, *People and Urban Trees,* and *Volunteers: The Changing Face of Urban Forestry.* MTWFA is proud to support this educational effort from Rick, and I encourage all to check out these lunchtime seminars. The summer ended with the annual board and families outing, this year in Boston on the Duck Tours. The day turned out to be sunny, and everyone had a good time at the tour and later visiting the Sports Museum in the TD Garden.

Already this fall, your association has been busy with educational meetings and workshops, and even a little fun. In September, the E-board met in Plympton, just prior to the start of the Southeastern Tree Warden’s Field Day and Chicken Bake, so that board members and their respective staffs could take part in this annual day of education, fun and camaraderie featuring vendors, climbing demonstrations and other activities. The Southeastern organization, sixty-eight years old and going strong, reaffirms the commitment of tree wardens to networking and supporting one another in our arboricultural endeavors.

In October, the fledgling Western Massachusetts Tree Wardens group held its second meeting of the year. This young organization is a result of the combined efforts of Alan Snow, Mollie Freilicher, Rick Harper and Alex Sherman. It is shaping up to be a great quarterly opportunity for all tree wardens, tree companies and utilities in the western half of the state to come together and support urban forestry, without having to travel excessive distances to a meeting. I encourage anyone who is within the regional scope of either of these two organizations to register for one of their meetings and benefit from the good programs being offered.

Thank you to David Lefcourt and Rick Harper for once again teaching a Tree Planting PDS workshop, this most recent one in Newburyport in September. The importance of educating in-house staff, volunteers and contractors on this topic cannot be stressed enough. Proper planting will ensure the success of your work and save time and money for your communities.

The MTWFA is continuing to work with state legislators on House Bill 1840 seeking updates for MGL Chapter 87. Several board members testified at the Massachusetts State House in June to emphasize the need for the changes in the law and to answer any questions from state representatives. The bill appears to be moving through the proper channels, and we will continue to work hard for this piece of legislation. The E-Board is currently working with Dr. Dennis Ryan to design a multi-session training program for qualifications of all tree wardens. This program may work into the HB 1840 by creating an affordable training program for cities and towns to train and qualify their tree wardens and any others who are tasked with the care of public shade trees. This program is a work in progress and more information will follow.

At its October meeting, the MTWFA board voted to increase individual and commercial dues, beginning with the 2016 calendar year. Individual dues will increase from $75 to $85 and commercial dues from $110 to $120. Dues for both seniors over 65 and students will remain the same at $25.

The scheduled increases will help MTWFA maintain the same high level of benefits and educational services that members have come to expect and will ensure that we continue to operate on a sound financial basis.

The Conference Committee is working hard to put together another great program for the January 2016 conference; look for the details in the coming months. One of the highlights is always the announcement of the Tree Warden of the Year Award. I encourage anyone who knows an individual who is doing an outstanding job in their community to submit a nomination. Nomination forms are available on our website under Programs>Tree Warden of the Year.

Be sure to save the conference dates on your calendar now - Tuesday-Wednesday, January 12-13 – and plan to be there.

Stay safe,

Bob LeBlanc
MTWFA President 2015-2016
you are working with a tree that has experienced a degree of stress right from the start, as result of being transplanted. On the other hand, CG trees have all of their roots, but circling roots can be a problem – especially over time. With the BR system you can have a complete root system but there’s often limited availability. In addition, handling with BR can be challenging as roots can dry out. Planting them as soon as possible is good practice but might require a little more planning. Of course, I try to plant a few trees by myself every year, and I enjoy how light and maneuverable the BR trees are.

RH: What do you use to guide the planting process in Cambridge?

DL: Any community should have good tree planting specifications that are updated regularly. I’m always trying to update my specs based on emerging information or on something I’ve noted on a recent project. We are already on our 3rd edition, and I’m happy to share what we have with other communities. I’ve realized that I do work with a lot of crews that speak Spanish or Portuguese, so we are working to get a version in those languages to share with these contractors and their crews.

RH: Any tips on how to properly install a tree and avoid some of the common mistakes?

DL: Since the vast majority of what we plant are B&B, the first thing that I recommend is to make sure that the twine is removed from around the base of the tree and above the roots. I feel that this is important for a couple reasons: synthetic materials don’t break down over time and can encourage problems with the roots, AND doing this allows us to find the root flare.

There are a lot of tools to determine how much excess soil may be present and one is a chaining pin. By simply poking around the top of the ball at about 3-4 inches from the base of the tree, we can determine how much soil is covering two or three of our larger, structural roots. Then I simply use a garden claw or small trowel/shovel to find and expose root flare.

As I mentioned, I’ve removed up to 24 inches of soil on top of roots, but it is more typically 4-10 inches. Another benefit to doing this is simply to reduce the size of the root ball so that we don’t need to dig as big of a hole. I’ve reduced ball volume by 1/4 to 1/3 by going through this process of exposing the root flare. This is also your opportunity to uncover and address problematic roots that may be girdling or growing irregularly.

Dig your hole as wide as reasonably possible – at least at least twice as wide as the root ball. Then, simply place the root ball on undisturbed or compacted soil, setting the tree 1-2 inches above grade.

I do my best to remove the entire wire basket, but I fully realize that time and circumstance sometimes dictate that we do the best we can given the resources at hand. Removing no less than 1/2 to 2/3 of the burlap and wire basket is the minimal standard that I think we should follow.

Following this, I simply fill the planting hole halfway up with soil, and stop to add water – what I call “mudding in” the tree. This step will help remove air pockets, and help secure the root ball in the ground. Then, fill the rest of the hole with soil and soak again with water. I finish with a nice layer of mulch, but DO NOT bury the root flare.

It is critically important to contact your local utility finder company to avoid any conflicts with underground utilities. Here in Massachusetts and the Northeast we simply call Dig Safe at 8-1-1.

Staking a tree is not typically necessary, although in the urban environment it usually serves as a reminder that this is a young tree and that people should exercise a little caution. Of course we need to remember to remove stakes or tree grates/guards before they start to wound or girdle the tree.

Water is indeed a necessity – especially during those early years or in an excessively dry season. Here in Cambridge, all new trees are installed with a gator bag. We started a campaign four years ago where we encourage residents and private business owners to feel empowered – and even responsible – to water and help care for the newly planted trees in the community.

RH: Any final thoughts?

DL: Yes, remain vigilant. Whether it is a tree planting effort, or addressing a sidewalk conflict, or performing a tree removal. Take the steps to make sure that the job is done well, and learn from your mistakes along the way.

And keep an eye out for future tree planting workshops from the MTWFA. To view Dave’s selection and planting slide show or to read the entire conversation from the Citizen Forester, go to http://masstreewardens.org/professional-development-series/
Editor’s Note – Albert Winslow Dodge died on February 1, 2015 at the age of 100. Some of his remarkable life was chronicled in the previous issue of this newsletter. At the 2006 conference, President Marc Welch announced that Al was the recipient of the President’s Award. Since Al was unable to accept the award in person in January, Marc and Vice-President Melissa LeVangie paid a visit to Al to deliver his award. This is the story of that day. It was originally published in the Spring 2006 issue of the BARK.

It’s not often when you have an opportunity to listen to decades of stories about trees, people, places and community told first hand by a person who is almost a century old. Almost a century old, think about that.

During the last century the Ford Model T appeared on the market to revolutionize the way the United States traveled and traded commerce. Our scientists ‘discovered’ the electron. Our communication was greatly advanced since the invention of the telephone in 1870. We elected our first woman to the House of Representatives in 1916. The United States has participated in five major wars or conflicts, we landed on the moon, television was created and who could imagine what our world was like without the internet!? However it wasn’t until my drive home from a meeting I had with Marc Welch and Al Dodge that I had time to fully realize how much time 93 years was. The meeting was arranged to give the 2005 recipient of President’s Award the actual award. What started off as a meeting transformed into a day I will never forget.

Al Dodge welcomed Marc Welch and me into his historic home in Wenham and immediately I realized how interesting and genuine this man was. He gave us a tour and history of his house; ironically Marc and I have an affinity to old houses, and we were enamored with the attention to details and the simple beauty of the old construction.

Al continued our guided tour to his backyard, containing a magical nursery. I say magical because it harbors many of my favorite trees. Some inhabitants of Al’s nursery included stewartia, kousa dogwood, umbrella pine, oaks, magnolia, and redbuds, and many handsome specimens. We continued our journey, motivated by our bellies, chauffeured by Al, out to lunch. Al, who is 93, insisted on driving. Hesitant at first, we conceded. We were pleasantly surprised at how capable he was of driving and at the guided tour we received of the properties and trees along the way. I learned so much about Wenham’s trees and community.

After lunch Al suggested we walk off our delicious lunch. He took us on a more than half-mile hike through a wooded trail that meandered along a wetland edge and up to a hemlock and pine forest atop a knoll. The trees were huge and magnificent. Al suspects they are about 200-250 years old.

Not only was Al the 2005 Recipient of the MTWFA President’s Award, he was the Tree Warden in Wenham for over 50 years, and also a member of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens & Foresters Association for those same 50 years! Al Dodge was also one of the founders of the Massachusetts Arborist Association in 1930’s.

There are many days we spend within our lifetime that pass by. Many days that while reviewing our calendars, nothing in particular stands out. From this year forward every time I look at the 28th of February, I will remember a very special day spent with a funny, warm, friendly, knowledgeable and wise tour guide, Al Winslow Dodge.

Thank you Al, for an extremely memorable day; you are one of earth’s greatest contributions.

Gratefully,

Melissa LeVangie
MTWFA Vice-President 2006

Al Dodge with friend Don Provost at MTWFA’s Centennial Gala Celebration at UMass Amherst in March 2013. (Photo courtesy of Norma Ryan)
The Best Management Practices: Construction & Tree Protection

By Rick W. Harper

Photos courtesy of Mollie Freilicher

Recalling once again that the Best Management Practice (BMP) companion publications are developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) for application by arborists and urban forestry practitioners to aid in the “interpretation of the professional standards and to guide work practices based on current science and technology,” we now examine Managing Trees During Construction by Kelby Fite, Ph.D., and E. Thomas Smiley, Ph.D. (2008). ISA developed this guide as a complement to the ANSI A300 (Part 5) Tree, Shrub, and other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices (Management of Trees and Shrubs During Site Planning, Site Development and Construction), by the Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA).

This guide commences by defining “conservation” as “the process of selecting trees, forest stands, shrubs and understory growth for protection during development;” it then continues to define tree “preservation” as “the process of protecting trees from damage related to the construction process” and how conservation and preservation co-mingle to “protect selected trees throughout the (construction) process so that they will continue to provide benefits for decades to come.” The guide continues by defining the economic, aesthetic, and ecosystem services derived from trees as clear justification for retaining trees, as well as for fulfilling regulatory requirements in some situations.

The guide outlines the most common types of injury associated with trees and construction: root cutting/damage, soil compaction, mechanical injury to the tree itself, and excess fill placed over the root collar.

Each of the “five phases” associated with construction projects detailed include:

The Planning Phase, which is when the key parties involved consider the needs of the site pertinent to buildings, structures, land, and trees: building designers, architects, developers, and, ideally, arborists. It is at this stage that the arborist has the ideal opportunity to advocate for steps to be taken in relation to the conservation and protection of the tree resources. This is best achieved by inventorying the trees on site and determining which ones should remain and which ones should be removed. This may include a cost-benefit analysis, a species-specific evaluation regarding desirability and tolerance to construction activities, an evaluation of both biological and structural perspectives related to plant health, and an assessment related to soil conditions and hydrology. The “General Conservation Suitability Worksheet” is outlined as being a key resource to help guide the arborist through this process.

The Design Phase is where the actual recommendations are advanced by the consulting arborist, typically via a formal written management report. This includes which trees should be retained or removed. The management report should include a detailed tree inventory with extensive assessment information about the site including recommendations for parking, construction/heavy-equipment operations, tree protection fencing, etc. The arborist should work directly with contractors, developers, planners, and architects to ensure that structures – and infrastructure – are sited with consideration for trees. The guide wraps up this section by discussing the benefits associated with protecting groups of trees and a strategy of leaving less desirable trees as an edge or buffer designed to protect other more desirable trees from injury related to construction activities.

The Pre-Construction Phase follows the planning stage and it is here that the tree protective strategies are carried out (conducting removals and establishing protective zones) and construction layout takes place. A “Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)” is described? Specified? as “an arborist-defined area surrounding the trunk intended to protect roots and soil within the critical root zone and beyond...(p.11)”. The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is “the area around the trunk where roots essential for tree

Tree protection zone around a grouping of trees.

Continued on next page
health and stability are located" (p.11). The method for identifying the TPZ can vary and includes the “dripline method” and the “trunk diameter method.”

The dripline method simply involves using the tree canopy dripline to define the TPZ boundary, where the area within the dripline is essentially the TPZ in its entirety. The trunk diameter method calculates the TPZ by multiplying the DBH (diameter at breast height, measured 4.5 feet from the ground) by a factor (i.e. the “multiplier” or “m”) of 6-18, based on the species tolerance and age (p.31-33 features a listing of tree species tolerance to construction).

Of real-world benefit in this guide is not only the acknowledgement that construction activities may need to take place within the TPZ, but that steps may be appropriately taken to limit this damage:

1) Apply 6-12” (15cm – 30cm) of wood chip mulch;
2) Lay plywood [0.75” (2cm) thick] or woodbeams [4’ x 4’ (10x10cm)] over a ≥ 4” (≥ 10 cm) thick layer of wood chip mulch;
3) Apply 4-6” (10-15cm) of gravel over taught, staked geotextile fabric;
4) Place commercial logging or road mats on top of a mulch layer (which should be temporary if it is 4” or larger).

Specifications regarding fencing materials, trunk protection, and signage are outlined, with preference given to a well-anchored “chain-link, wire-mesh or wood (p.15)” fence placed at a height of ‘4-6 feet (1.2 – 2.8m)”.

The practice of root pruning is well-detailed when roots one-inch diameter or larger are encountered; ideally soil is first removed, however, cutting through the soil and even root pruning after being severed mechanically (i.e. by a backhoe) are explored as possible root pruning methodologies. Appropriate tools and root treatment options are discussed.

Boring under root systems of trees is explored when roots one-inch (2.5 cm) in diameter are encountered, as a key alternative to trenching around root systems. Cutting of roots within 5-6 times the radius of the trunk diameter often occurs during transplanting and rarely results in plant death if proper measures are taken. When boring, the bore hole itself should occur below the 2-3’ (0.6-1.0m) depth and be offset by a distance based on the DBH of the tree in question.

Grade changes are outlined as being potentially devastating to trees and are strongly discouraged. Careful installation of tree wells and tree islands are discussed as being helpful in situations where it is necessary to change grade outside of the CRZ. Irrigation is discussed as being an important tool to help manage plant health in a time of construction activity. Irrigation water should penetrate 6-18” (15-45cm) and be administered at a rate of one inch of irrigation weekly in temperate areas in the absence of rainfall. Additionally, the application of 2-4” (5-10cm) of organic mulch (i.e. wood chips) is discussed as being beneficial within the TPZ as well as select pruning and fertilization strategies as need is demonstrated, aimed at maximizing plant health.

The Construction Phase is the next stage that includes the formal building activities. The arborist should remain in contact with both the key decision makers (i.e. developer, regulatory enforcers) and construction teams, with the primary task of monitoring and ensuring that on-site activities do not unnecessarily impact the health of trees, the landscape, and on-site vegetation. The guide identifies that the integrity of the TPZ areas may need to be inspected and changes to the construction plan should be monitored – especially when tree conservation may be impacted. The final stages of construction, that often include landscape installation, should also be monitored to ensure that protected trees are not being impacted. The construction phase may also include
remedial activities like pruning broken branches and addressing bark wounds.

The Post-Construction Phase is identified as being the most common phase when arborists are actually contacted and “called-in” to a site where tree health may be in question. The guide properly identifies that in times like these, options for tree preservation are “dramatically” limited (p.26). Ideally, however, it is in this phase that TPZ fencing is removed, and immediate – as well as long-term – plant health monitoring takes place.

The Managing Trees During Construction BMP closes with a summary of activities that arborists should perform (p.27):

1) Identify tree resources and make recommendations for removal or protection.
2) Determine the appropriate size for tree protection zones.
3) Establish tree protection zones with appropriate materials.
4) Monitor tree health and site conditions during and after construction.
5) Be prepared to take the actions needed to protect and preserve retained trees.

The overall theme of this guide can be properly summed up in the introductory paragraphs (p.2): That we are not typically aiming for “the preservation of all trees on the site” but to carry out the “thoughtful process of selecting certain trees for protection and removing trees that cannot, or should not, be preserved.”

For more information more about the BMP companion guides, visit: www.isa-arbor.com. Rick W. Harper is an Extension Assistant Professor in the Department of Environmental Conservation at UMass-Amherst. This article was first published in DCR’s publication The Citizen Forester (May 2015). Reprinted by permission.

News from
The Urban & Community Forestry Program
Massachusetts Department of Conservation & Recreation

Changes to the DCR Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grant
In 2016, DCR’s Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grant will move to one grant round per year. The annual deadline will be November 1. This move will enable the program to better review and compare grant proposals. Look for some additional changes to the 2016 program in upcoming issues of the DCR Citizen Forester online newsletter.

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IN MEMORIAM
August J. Dube, Jr.

East Bridgewater – August J. “Gus” Dube, Jr. 82, a lifelong resident of East Bridgewater, passed away August 10, 2015 after a long battle with cancer.

Gus retired in 1998 after 40 years with the East Bridgewater Tree Department where he had served as Tree Warden. He was a member of the Southeast Tree Wardens & Arborists Association and served as its treasurer for many years. Wrote John Haines, current tree warden in East Bridgewater, “He was quite a guy. One of the last that taught himself to climb using 3 strand manila rope and a bosun chair and was climbing on a split tail system of a crane after he retired as Tree Warden.”

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This Old Town: Medfield Heeding 100-year-old Message about Trees
By Richard DeSorgher

This story was captured online from
http://hometownweekly.net/this-old-town-medfield-heeding-yearold-message-about-trees-p13192-133.htm

The link was submitted by current member Ellis Allen, grandson of George L.L. Allen. Ellis is himself a former Medfield tree warden; he and his grandfather combined served as Town of Medfield Tree Warden for 76 consecutive years.

The Medfield Hometown Weekly
Tues. Nov. 25, 2014

It was 100 years ago this Thanksgiving that Medfield Tree Warden George L.L. Allen issued a concern for the future attractiveness of the town and a way to maintain strong property values of our homes. His concerns were later published in the Annual Town Report.

Allen warned the town that many of our older trees were dying and would be dying every year and it would be a good policy for the town to begin to appropriate a sum of money each year for the setting out of new trees along our roads. Trees properly set out, he said, not too near together and where they will not interfere with the public travel, add greatly to the attractiveness of a town.

Allen felt that a street well shaded with maple trees was certainly more attractive and the abutting home values more valuable than a street without trees. “We owe a debt of gratitude to those who planted the present shade trees. Should we not continue the work and plant trees to take the places of the old ones that those who come after us may enjoy well shaded streets?”

Allen said that some people think it is a waste of money to spend it on our trees. “They say the trees have taken care of themselves for centuries and will continue to do so. But times have changed and are changing, and some of these changes are not beneficial to our trees. The soil many times is poor and impoverished by constant cropping. Trees need nourishment as well as corn or potatoes. Many times the good soil has been removed in grading or gravel, ashes or stone have been used in the filling. Our cement sidewalks and tarred roads by shutting out air

Continued on next page
and moisture are not conductive to the health of trees, especially the aged ones."

He again urged the town to develop a long range master plan of replacing the dying trees and planting new trees throughout the town especially in the downtown areas, to maintain the leafy attractiveness the trees bring to the town. Not only, he said, for those in 1914 but for those who will come to live in Medfield in the future.

The town responded to Allen’s message and at the Annual Town Meeting voted $200 for the purchase and setting out of shade trees along the streets. The following year they increase it to $800. With that, in 1914, 100 maples were purchased. These maples were set out in the downtown area along Main Street as well as North, Pleasant, Oak, South, Green, Brook, Miller, Pound and Spring Streets.

He reported that “the people generally seemed well pleased with the action of the town in setting out these trees. Many of our elm and maples are old and are not able to stand as much in the way of disease and insects as younger trees.”

Allen’s annual tree planting policy, adopted by the town in 1914, lasted for over 70 years and his farsightedness can be seen in many of the older trees that have survived disease, insects, droughts, winter storms, hurricanes, etc and still grace our streets today.

His actions gave Medfield that leafy attractiveness he talked about and are today one of the factors that protect what is probably our most valuable economic asset, our home’s property value.
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**BARK**
Fall 2015
## Calendar of Events - Fall-Winter 2015

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<th>Location/Details</th>
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<td>Nov. 12-14</td>
<td>TCI Expo</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA <a href="http://www.tcia.org">www.tcia.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 16-17</td>
<td>Society of Municipal Arborists</td>
<td>51st Annual Conference, Denver, CO <a href="http://www.urban-forestry.com">www.urban-forestry.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18-19</td>
<td>Partners in Community Forestry Conference</td>
<td>Denver, CO <a href="http://www.arborday.org">www.arborday.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Nominations due: Tree Warden of the Year Award</td>
<td><a href="http://www.masstreewardens.org">www.masstreewardens.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2-4</td>
<td>New England Grows</td>
<td>Boston, MA <a href="http://www.newenglandgrows.org">www.newenglandgrows.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>Deadline: Tree City USA, Tree Line USA, Tree Campus USA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mollie.freilicher@state.ma.us">Mollie.freilicher@state.ma.us</a> 413-577-2966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>January 12-13</td>
<td>MTWFA 103rd Annual Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 8</td>
<td>UMass Community Tree Conference</td>
<td>Amherst, MA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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