



Vine & Branch

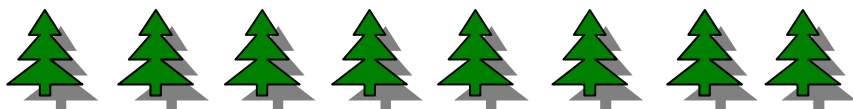
Winter 2002

Spring Landscape Services

After a long winter, landscape beds can be a disaster! We can help! Our **Spring Clean Up** will take care of your beds, making them neat and clean to welcome in the new season. This service includes:

- * Mulching
- * Weed and debris removal
- * Bed edging
- * Deadheading (as necessary)
- * Minor ornamental trimming (as necessary)

We can discuss the needs of your landscape to customize this service, as well as make other recommendations for things like watering and fertilization in order to keep everything as healthy as possible. It's also not too early to think about spring landscaping! Think about changes and/or additions to your landscape. Our landscape professionals can help you design new beds, or just plant some spring annuals. Our spring schedule fills up fast, so call us today to set an appointment!



Thinking Ahead! Tree Diseases

There are many tree diseases common in our area. The following are ones we often treat for:

- **Apple Scab:** This is a fungus common on crabapples. Leaves get olive, velvety spots, and may turn yellow and fall off later in the season.
- **Cedar-Hawthorn Rust:** This fungus needs both hawthorns and cedars to complete its life cycle. Small, yellow spots appear on the leaves of hawthorns. Orange galls also show up on red cedars.
- **Fireblight:** This is a bacterial disease that attacks apples, crabapples, and pears. Blossoms turn brown and appear water-soaked, and twigs turn brown or

black, looking burned.

Unfortunately, all of these signs tend to appear after the tree has been infected. At this point, treatments do not have very good control, and leaves will still appear diseased. For the best control, treatments should be done in the early spring, typically as leaves just start to emerge. If you noticed these, or any similar signs on your trees, call us now so we can plan ahead for spring treatments!

Note from Jud

In 1991, the Supreme Court of the Indiana determined that a property owner was guilty of negligence for leaving a dead tree on his property after it fell across a nearby highway, injuring the driver of a passing car. This means that property owners are at risk of very costly negligence lawsuits for any harm resulting from fallen trees. The Supreme Court also concluded it to be the landowner's responsibility to inspect their trees for any risk of harm.

Trees may present a risk to any area they are in, including houses, parks, and playgrounds. We believe you should be aware of the condition of your trees, noting if there are any problems. We therefore offer our Risk Analysis program. If you have a tree in question, we can inspect it to determine if it is an "unreasonable risk."

For more about the Risk Analysis, see the next page, or call the office at 846-3778.

Thank you for choosing Vine & Branch, Inc!

Questions? Contact us!
Vine & Branch, Inc.
 4721 E. 146th St.
 Carmel, IN 46033
 317-846-3778
 Fax: 317-846-3788
www.vineandbranch.net
info@vineandbranch.net

Winter Tree Care

Crown cleaning is a necessary step to keep a tree healthy. When we clean the crown of the tree, we remove the deadwood, as well as the diseased, broken, water sprouts, and poorly attached branches.



Late fall through early spring is a great time for these procedures because there is an unobstructed view of the tree. Also, the cost for crown cleaning will be reduced during the winter because clean up time is reduced. Contact us with any questions, or for quotes.

Don't forget about our Day Rate Option!

We offer a flat rate per day. A great option if you have many trees!

Call us at **846-3778** for more information!

Tree Decay & Risk Analysis

When wounded, trees are structurally unable to heal as humans and animals do. As trees are unable to replace damaged tissue, they must wall off the area by a process called Compartmentalization of Decay in Trees (CODIT). Using this process, trees put up chemical and physical barriers in all directions to block the spread of disease and decay after being wounded. This process takes great amounts of energy. Trees are capable of compartmentalizing small wounds quickly. Large wounds, however, are much more difficult and take a lot longer. In fact, a trunk wound removing as little as 30% of the bark may be fatal. Trees are weakened due to the amount of energy required to try to compartmentalize the wound.



Wounds are also where decay and disease enter the tree. Generally, a fungus enters the tree through a stub, wound, or crack. Decay microorganisms begin to break down the wood tissues, often causing them to discolor. There are many types of decay that attack trees. Some attack the root system, while others may infect the heartwood. Even though a tree may appear to be healthy, it may in fact have decay on the inside. There are also some signs of more serious decay. Hollow trees indicate extensive decay, as do conks (fruiting bodies of fungi).

Trunk Wound (*Tree Decay: An Expanded Concept*
U.S.D.A Forest Service
Information Bulletin Number 419)

Decay causes structurally weak trees, which may be unable to support their own weight, putting people and property at risk. Trees with large amounts of decay are often considered high risk and removal should be considered. This question is: do you know whether your tree is safe? What characteristics do you look for to know if decay is present and if the tree is a risk? If you have a tree that may be questionable, we can gather information to advise you on how to keep your property safe with our Risk Analysis.

We now have two phases in our Risk Analysis program. This first level gives you a short report with preliminary information. This is often enough information to give an appropriate recommendation. Sometimes the Certified Arborist may recommend proceeding to the second level, where we drill into the tree and attempt to measure the thickness of sound wood. This gives us more information in order to assess the strength of the tree.

Better management of the area and decreased liability depend upon a comprehensive knowledge of your trees. Be sure your trees are safe for you and your family and neighbors.

Vine & Branch Events

2001 was a great year for Vine & Branch! Here are some of the highlights:

The National Arborist Association awarded Vine & Branch with the 2001 Excellence in Arboriculture Award of Distinction for Construction Site Tree Preservation at the Orchard School. The Orchard School enlisted Vine & Branch for Tree Preservation during the construction of their expansion project. Many preservation techniques were used, including fencing and signage, vertical mulching, and root fertilization. Highlights of the project include transplanting many trees and shrubs, cutting lumber from trees removed to be used in school projects, and relocating a baseball field to protect the root zone of a 150 year old Chestnut Oak. The Award of Distinction is a prestigious award and all who participate should be proud of this accomplishment.

We have made some exciting additions to our staff. In February, Cameron Arnold and Misty Sorchevich joined us from Utah. Both graduated from Purdue University with Bachelor's in Urban Forestry and have been in the industry for over six years. Cameron is a Certified Arborist and is working as a crew leader with our tree service. Misty joined the office staff and is studying to become certified. Jeff Maddox joined our team as a Landscape crew leader in March. Jeff holds a Bachelor's in Forestry and has been in the business for over ten years. He is currently studying to become an Indiana Accredited Horticulturist.

In May, Cameron Arnold competed in the Indiana Arborist Association's 2001 Tree Climbing Championship. He won four of the five preliminary events: secured footlock, work climb, belayed speed climb, and throwline. He came in fifth overall after being disqualified in Master's Challenge, the final event. We're all cheering him on in 2002!

The Vine & Branch Staff

We at Vine & Branch take pride in our employees. These are the people who provide the quality service you have come to expect from us.

Consulting Services:

Consulting Arborist:

Judson R. Scott, RCA #392, Certified Arborist #IN-0287

Assistants:

Andy Pell, #IN-1341
Jeff Maddox

Plant Health Care Services:

Manager: Sean Riley, #IN-1405

Technician:

Greg Spaulding

Office Staff:

Manager: Andy Pell, #IN-1341

Assistants:

Barb Pell
Marie Taylor

Tree Division:

Manager: Mike Spaulding, #IN-0290

Crew Leaders:

Mike Pell
Matt Smith

Landscape Division:

Landscape Architect: Dave

Heckler, #IN-1342

Production Manager: Tim Pell, #IN-1338

Crew Leaders:

Rob Copeland
Jeff Oradat
Mark Spaulding

*Best wishes
to you and yours
in the
New Year!*



Note: Certified Arborists have their certification number following their names.

Places You May Have Seen Us:

Crown Hill Cemetery
Meridian Hills Country Club
Wolf Run Golf Course
Country Club of Indianapolis
Broadmoor Country Club
Woodstock Country Club
Orchard In Bloom Garden Show
St. Margaret's Decorators' Show House
City of Carmel
IUPUI Campus
Flower & Patio Show
Highland Country Club
Carmel Parks Department
Langston Development Project
Your Neighborhood!

Come visit our garden & gift shop!

Vine & Branch Antiques

4721 E. 146th St.

Carmel, IN 46033

317-571-0527

Hours:

Wednesday-Saturday 11-5

Vine & Branch Accepts:



Vine & Branch Thoughts

Tree ID: Tulip Tree

Scientific Name: *Liriodendron tulipifera*
Common Names: Tulip Tree, Tulip Poplar, Yellowwood
Family: Magnoliaceae

The tulip tree is the State Tree of Indiana. It can be found in wooded areas across the eastern United States, often with beeches, sugar maples, and white oaks.



Tulip Tree Fruit. Leopold, D.J., W.C. McComb, and R.N. Muller. 1998. *Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America*. Timber Press, Inc., Portland, OR.

Tulip trees are considerably large, magnificent trees. Seventy to ninety feet is normal, but trees reaching 190 feet have been reported. The leaf and the terminal bud (the bud on the end of a twig) of the tulip poplar are notably distinct (see picture). The bud specifically is greenish to brownish, depending on the season, and the shape resembles a "duck's bill." The leaves are bright green in the summer, and turn a beautiful yellow in the fall. In May to early June, tulip trees have a greenish yellow bloom that is similar to tulips. Their fruit is about two inches long and looks like a cone. These structures can typically be seen on the tree in October, and they last throughout the winter. This helps with tree identification after the leaves have fallen.



Tulip Tree Leaf & Twig. Dirr, Michael A. 1998. *Manual of Wood Landscape Plants*. Stipes Publishing L.L.C., Champaign, IL.

Next time you are in the woods, use these clues and find the Tulip Tree, our State Tree!