Remember to call Janessa Butts at (626) 744-7432 or email her at jbutts@ci.pasadena.ca.us no later than 5/17/04 with your reservation for the general meeting.

JANESSA BUTTS, SECRETARY
STREET TREE SEMINAR, INC.
P.O. BOX 6415
ANAHEIM, CA 92816-6415

Next Meeting:
MAY 20, 2004
SCE Bark Beetle Project in the San Bernardino Mountains
Edison's CTAC Facility
6090 N. Irwindale Ave.
Irwindale
HOSTED BY SCE

MEETING SCHEDULE:

10:30—11:00 Gathering
11:00—12:00 Lunch
12:00—1:00 Program & Meeting

PRICE:
$15.00 RESERVED
$20.00 AT THE DOOR

2004 Meeting Schedule

May 20	SCE Bark Beetle Project in the San Bernardino Mountains	Edison's CTAC Facility 6090 N. Irwindale Ave. Irwindale, CA
June	Annual Golf Tournament	SEE INSERT
July	DARK MONTH—Stay Cool!	
August 19	IPM for Arboriculture JOINT MEETING WITH WCISA	Sheraton Four Points 530 Pico Ave.—Santa Monica

All Day Program—PCA Credit have been applied for

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ANAHEIM, CA 92816-6415

STREET TREE SEMINAR has been instrumental in the development, health, care and management of street trees in Southern California for over 40 years.

STREET TREE SEMINAR is comprised of Street Tree Superintendents, supervising personnel, professional consultants, arborists, individuals and firms whose businesses are related to street tree management.

STREET TREE problems within your own city can be brought to an open forum on a monthly basis to assist you in timely information that could save your city thousands of dollars and salvage beautiful irreplaceable street trees.

STREET TREE SEMINAR, INC.
Monthly Newsletter

MAY 2004 VOLUME X, ISSUE 5

TREE INSECT IDENTIFICATION

Let's face it. No matter what plant part or plant species you can name, there is an insect associated with it. And considering how many plants there are, that adds up to multitude of different insects. Of course, since there are so many different types of insects, we need ways to categorize them for identification purposes. In her presentation, Susan Sims, from Sim's Learning Center, highlighted the characteristics of several insect categories and described some of the features associated with certain insects.

One of the basic characteristics of insects is their life cycle. The stages in a life cycle are critical to know when identifying insects, since one insect can look quite different throughout their life. An insect can have either a complete or incomplete life cycle. A complete life cycle includes an egg stage, larvae stage, pupa stage, and finally an adult stage. In this type of life cycle, the immature insect looks very different than the mature. An example of this would be the cycle of a butterfly. Conversely, in an incomplete life cycle, the immature insect looks similar to the adult, but without wings. This cycle begins with the egg stage, then the nymph stage, and adult stage. An insect with an incomplete life cycle is much easier to identify.

Insects can also be classified by their mouthparts, which are either sucking or chewing. One way to determine what type of mouthparts an insect has is to inspect the leaves on which they feed. Visual signs of sucking insects include the stippling of leaves, loss of leaf color, sticky residues caused by excrement, and black shiny flecks. Some common sucking insects are included the following descriptions.

Aphids are just one of the many sucking insect that feed on the sugary phloem juices. As a result, they excrete a substance called honeydew. The honeydew is a sticky substance that falls on the leaves and creates an environment for sooty mold. Ants also rely on the honeydew as a food source, and will act as protectors of aphids and black scale, which produces honeydew as well. An interesting note about aphids is that there are no males. Aphids are born with eggs. As soon as a location becomes to crowded for the aphids, the next generation is born with wings and finds a new food source!

The glassy winged sharp shooter is a sucking insect that is a xylem feeder. Its excrement is less sticky because it is mostly water. The sharp shooter is a vector of *Xylella*, known as oleander blight, and Pierce's disease, which affects grape, liquidambar, olives, mulberry, purple leaf plum, and crape myrtle. Pierce's disease is a bacterial scorch, which plugs up vascular tissue, causing the plant to burn. Resistance to the scorch can be different depending on plant type. The citrus tree is favorite place for

(Continued on page 3)

STS Scholarship Chair, Al Remyn, with Speaker Susan Sims of Sim's Learning Center

UPCOMING MEETING INFO

MAY 20, 2004
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MEETING SCHEDULE:

10:30—11:00 Gathering
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WHERE TO CONTACT US:

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714.538.3821

MAILING ADDRESS
Street Tree Seminar
P.O. Box 6415
Anaheim, CA 92816

ON THE WEB:
www.streettreeseminar.com

GENERAL MEETING MINUTES FROM APRIL 29, 2004

President Greg Monfette presided over the meeting held at the Sim's Learning Center in Pedley. Past Presidents in attendance included Ron Hill, Al Epperson, Bill Trotter, Dave Thompson, and Paul Webb

New STS Executive Director

Recently the board had conducted interviews for a new STS Executive Director position. As a result, Mr. Larry Smith has been selected as the new Executive Director. He will be working together with Rose Epperson for the next few months and will take over administrative operations by the end of July. Congratulations, Larry!

STS President, Greg Monfette, welcomes our new Executive Director, Larry Smith.

Announcements

The STS website forum is a great online site for urban foresters to meet and exchange ideas regarding issues affect our street tree communities. Now at every meeting, the STS board will be soliciting several topics to post and discuss online. If you have a subject that you would like to suggest, go online to www.streettreeseminar.com and post it in the forum, or bring it up at the next meeting!

Membership Report – Pat Duff

Welcome to our newest members. Scott Rodger – Tru Green; Darya Barar – City of Pasadena; Hector Vanzuelos – City of Los Angeles; Bill Ferguso- City of Los Angeles

Treasurer's Report – Kevin Holman

Money Market	$ 15,218.65
General Fund	$ 29,790.84
CD	$104,242.07
TOTAL	**$149,251.56**

Scholarship – Al Remyn

Several scholarship applications were handed out recently at Cal Poly Pomona's Career Day. The applications are also available on line at the STS website. Al will also be handing out applications at the WCISA convention.

Door Prize Winners

Pat Duff (4), Al Epperson, Antonio Ayon, Greg Monfette (2), Tur Yarles (3), Ron Hill, Marvin Trotter, Dave Hayes, Derrick Warren, Elise Jackson (2), Kevin Holman, Bill Trotter (2), Ken Rokosz, Jose Mercado, Steven Yates (2), Dave Soifer, Wayne Smith, Nate Dodds, and Steve Molin.

Door Prize Donors

WCA, AY Nursery, RPW Services, Bishop Company, J.J. Mauget Company, Village Blacksmith, Sims Tree Health Specialists, Arlington Tree Farm

Congratulations!

Ron Hill, a STS Past President, is retiring from O'Connor Sales. Enjoy!

Shirts for Sale!

Get in style for summer with a comfy, short-sleeved polo shirt from Street Tree Seminar! The shirts are white with an embroidered logo on the chest. Sizes run from M to XXXL. We also have ladies shirts as well! What a deal, they are only $20! Contact Sergeant at Arms, Robert Sartain, or buy one at the next meeting!

Next Meeting—May 20, 2004

Our next meeting will held at Edison's CTAC Facility in Irwindale. The lecture will be on SCE's bark beetle project in the San Bernardino Mountains. The CTAC is quite an interesting educational facility. Don't miss it! Thursday, May 20, 2004 at 6090 N. Irwindale Ave. in the City of Irwindale.

Don't forget to RSVP by May 17, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted,
Janessa Butts
Secretary

INDUSTRY CALENDAR

JUNE 11—12, 2004
ARIZONA COMMUNITY TREE COUNCIL, INC. 4TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE—ALL ABOUT TREES
Prescott Resort Conference Center & Casino
1500 Highway 69
Prescott, AZ
CONTACT: ACTC—967-4637

JUNE 28—30, 2004
COMMUNITY FORESTRY AT ITS BEST NADF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Arbor Day Farm—Nebraska City, NE
CONTACT: NADF—402.474.5655

JULY 12-15, 2004
PROFESSIONAL TREE CARE ASSOCIATION OF SAN DIEGO—ARBORMASTER TRAINING
San Diego, CA
CONTACT: ArborMaster—860.429.5028

AUGUST 7-11, 2004
80TH ANNUAL ISA CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW—BRIDGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR TREES OF TOMORROW
Pittsburgh, PA
CONTACT: ISA—330.425.9330

TREE INSECT IDENTIFICATION—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the sharpshooter to lay its egg casing. Look for long row of eggs inside.

Irregular pine scale affects many pines, the worst being Alleppo pine, Monterey pine, and Italian stone pine. The young scales can be found on the needles and around growing tip and have soft irregular bodies. The scale causes dieback and is difficult to control, so early control is important. Other scales include the very tiny oyster shell scale, and the San Jose scale, both capable of causing dieback on trees.

Red gum lerp psyllid, recently responsible for heavy eucalyptus damage, has not been as bad this year. It is believed that beneficial parasites and local predators took a while to realize them as a food source. Unfortunately, a new type of lerp, the lemon gum psyllid has been found on *E. citriodora.*

Mites are another type of sucking insect that causes discoloration of foliage. Mites are very tiny, so look for their eggs when trying to identify. For control of mites, miticides are useful. The thrip is not a true sucking insect, but its characteristics are close. Evidence of their presence can be seen as tiny, shiny black specs of excrement. They are also responsible for causing ficus leaves to roll.

In addition to sucking insects, there are the chewing insects. These insects that possess chewing mouthparts are responsible for issues such as skeletonization of leaves, notching of leaves and loss of cambium tissues. Included in this category are the larvae of the elm leaf beetle, which eat the tissue between leaf veins. Other beetle larvae, such as those laid by bark beetles, become tiny grubs that can kill trees by feeding on the cambium layer. The eucalyptus long horn borer is notorious for its larvae that clean out the cambium layer under the bark of eucalyptus trees. Flat head borers, which are the larvae of metallic beetles, are opportunist and usually are found feasting on sunburned trees.

Photo of Asian Longhorn Beetle by Kenneth R. Law

Extensive knowledge of insects, including those previously mentioned, is critical when implementing a pest management program. Integrated Pest Management, known as IPM, requires knowledge of numerous fields including insect and plant identification and knowledge of their biology. Biological controls, such as beneficial insects, are used in IPM and include both sucking insects, such as the assassin bug, or a chewing insect, such as a ladybird beetle. Other beneficials include syrpid flies, of which the larvae feed on aphids. Parasitic wasps are also effective biological controls. These insects lay their own eggs within the eggs of pest insects, thus killing the pest egg. Most of the time, beneficials only need to be present in small numbers to be effective, while other time require larger numbers. With careful research and planning, an effective IPM program can be helpful in establishing a balanced system for plant health. Insect identification is the first and probably most important step in beginning a pest control program. Hats off to the Sim's Learning Center for helping us learn a little more about insects!

THE IMPORTANCE OF STREET TREES—2003 SCHOLARSHIP ESSAYS

Trees are one of the most amazing and pertinent aspects of our lives. However, like people, trees are living things that are susceptible to harm. It is important that proper care be taken to sustain them. After all, if we do not maintain trees in our lives, the simple fact is that we would have no lives to live. There would be no earth without trees. Like it or not, our lives are dependent on a simple woody perennial plant that grows several feet and typically has a main single trunk with side branches. Trees have such a huge effect on our lives because of oxygen production, pollution removal, fruit and nut production and housing for many animals and arthropods. These aspects are the links in a chain we call life. If we break the chain by taking them out, life is broken too. This is why the development, health, care and management of trees should be one of the foremost priorities within all of our lives.

Have you noticed how Parks and Development departments in many of our local cities have been planting more and more trees? Trees are the foundation and backbone of every landscape and every street they line. Not to mention that a plants effect on people is profound. It has been proven that plants make people happy. A city could not exist without people; realizing this, city officials have made an intelligent move in order to keep citizens happy. They have utilized their assets wisely to improve neighborhoods and recreational facilities with trees. If we didn't have trees on our streets they would they would look barren and desolate. Trees are versatile; they bring a classical, modern or tropical aspect to any landscape they are in. Trees can also raise property values for commercial and residential areas.

Therefore, whether it be the shade they provide for our authorities, the fruit some bear to sustain us, or the simple beauty they provide on our street lines, trees are essentially beneficial to each and every one of our lives.

About the Author

Ana is presently attending Cal Poly Pomona. She has completed 124 1/2 units of her course of study, Ornamental Horticulture. Ana is a member of the Los Robles Horticulture Club. She has held many positions. Also, she is doing volunteer work as a C.A.N.N. Fundraiser. She has participated for the last 5 years. She does the landscape design for the Turf grass show and other functions. Has been working for Home Depot as a Sales Associate and at the Coyote Hills Golf Course.