

ARLINGTON
CONSERVATION
COUNCIL

POST OAK

WORKING TO CONSERVE ARLINGTON'S NATURAL RESOURCES

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www.acctexas.org

October Meeting

How North Texas Can Move Toward Zero Waste

Zac Trahan,
Statewide Program Director (D/FW),
Texas Campaign for the Environment

Wednesday, October 1, 7 pm
Fielder Museum, 1616 W. Abram St
(corner of Fielder and Abram)



We will see an overview of TCE, local campaigns managed by their Dallas office and potential environmental issues in the 2015 Texas legislature.

Don't miss this interactive discussion about taking our waste reduction policies beyond the current, well-established curbside recycling programs — with the goal of eventually reducing, reusing, recycling and composting 90% of our overall waste. That's what people mean when they say "zero waste" and that's what all communities should strive for. Arlington and other DFW cities can take the lead!

Bits & Pieces

Local Beauty

The Black and Yellow Garden Spider in the front yard was surely the brightest spot of yellow in the whole place.

What a beast! Big, beautiful, with a 2-foot web, and able to catch and eat everything up to green anoles. That's upsetting to anole lovers, but it is a spider so we can't expect all sweetness and light.



Today's Inspirational Moment

This just in: Joe Barton has environmental friends!

I tell my environmental friends that they have won. Every issue we look at from an energy perspective is now also looked at from an environmental perspective.

Joe Barton

Mornings Getting Harder

The September 10 edition of the *Star-Telegram* was tough sledding for tree huggers just trying to wake up with the paper:

- *Texans Blast Rule on CO₂ Emissions*
- *House Approves Measure to Halt EPA Water Rule*
- *Carbon Dioxide at Record High*



Some days it feels like you have to hold your breath, go straight to the funny pages, and try to do that thing we can all do: Act locally. Is that enough? In a way it doesn't matter; that's what we've got.

From the President **Danny Kocurek**



Vacation can be so depressing.

We just got back from a week in Portland, Oregon. Fantastic place. Columbia River Gorge with beautiful hiking and falls, a stunning coast, tasty

food, yummy craft brew and lots of pie shops. How could anyone be depressed in a place like that? Two words. Bike culture.

Portland has an amazing system of bike lanes and the associated accommodations for people to use them. And amazingly, the people do use them. We stumbled upon a bike ride in downtown with thousands of participants. The most surprising thing was they all rode their bikes to the event. I don't know if you have ever ridden your bike to downtown Arlington, but it is a terrifying experience. In Portland, it is a family friendly activity. You can ride safely anywhere in Portland.

Recently, I rode on a City of Arlington bike lane for the first time. I was almost giddy with excitement.

Unfortunately, the bike lane is only 1/4 mile of my 4-mile ride, but it is a start. There is no argument against biking as a form of transportation. Better for health, better for sustainability, better for happiness. Have you ever met a depressed cyclist? I mean one who's not in Arlington thinking about Portland.



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Blackland Prairie Nature Preserve Jan Miller Photos by Wes Miller

Many thanks to dedicated prairie steward Wes Miller who reported on September 20 that our prairie has been recently mowed. While it's great to have the trees knocked back, the prairie will be sparse this fall, and it will be interesting to see how it responds in the coming months.



3rd Saturdays on the Prairie return!

Saturday, October 18, 2014
9 a.m. – noon

Fall cleanup! If you're limited for time, please join us for any time you can. We'll do a prairie walkabout before leaving for lunch. Please RSVP to info@theprairie.org in case of weird weather, etc.

Please wear sturdy-soled shoes or boots and long pants. Bring gloves, loppers and hand saws if you have them. Bring your own water, but refills will be provided. We'll work up an appetite so, lunch anyone?

For map and directions:
<http://goo.gl/maps/W01P9>



Wildscape Update **Molly Hollar, Marylee Thomason, John Dycus**

Wildscape quiz of the month: Why did insects develop metamorphosis? No peeking at the answer below, and no computer-assisted research!

After years of rooming with the Master Composters, the wildscape has a new place for its stuff. Its very own storage vault, twice the size of the unit shared with the composters, now sits next to the Parks and Recreation Department shed at the bottom of the hill leading from the parking lot.



Most favored Parks and Rec guy Frank Rivera provided the manpower to snug the vault into place. He also thoughtfully positioned a picnic table with benches so the volunteers can meet for snacks or sort out equipment. Peggy Quinn and Jane Oosterhuis, who did such a fine job of de-cluttering the old vault, offered to organize the new one. Hoorays all around.



The wildscape has grown from its original half-acre to more than four acres, meaning more gardening implements of every grip and girth crowding the composters' corrugated cubby. The composters were getting hosed. Namesake Molly Hollar, a fount of perpetual gratitude, noted that "they actually used just a tiny amount of the space — they graciously tolerated us even when our overflow really got in their way."



In the beginning, around 1995, the volunteer team (Molly) had no storage and no tools, so the chief volunteer (Molly) hauled in her own wheelbarrow, etc., every week. "When the composters earned the grant from COG and added the vault and permitted us to share it, we were delighted. Me especially, since I no longer needed to load and unload my car!" she said.

"We never dreamed we'd end up so much bigger in order to

include all our local ecosystems — woodland, riparian with creek, seasonal wetland and pocket prairie — thereby significantly increasing the wildscape's educational value."

The four-year drought and expanded area have meant more equipment and more volunteer hours, much of it spent watering. The original plantings are now established but still need a little hose help. Recent plantings, including trees donated by the leaf program, require regular watering. In addition, native plants have been added on the "other side of the sidewalk" to maximize the appeal in this area, which has the most traffic through the wildscape.

Wildscape quiz answer: Insects developed metamorphosis so that the adults and their offspring would not have to compete for food. Who needs Don Herbert when you have Molly Hollar?

Wildscape bonus quiz: Who among us remember Don Herbert?



Wildscape Sidebar **Marylee Thomason and John Dycus**

I witnessed an attack on the butterfly garden at the wildscape recently. A gang of burly men took a pickax to the first six inches of the flower border adjoining the sidewalk. My reaction was immediate and obvious: Where's Molly?

Stewing with outrage, I called her from my car, but what was she going to do from wherever she was? I was the one with boots on the ground (actually on the floor mat). Molly answered and said she'd call Frank, our park manager. More delays.

Someone had to *do something*. Where were the authority figures? My sister says I'm brave. Time to prove it. Striding briskly across the parking lot, I accosted the men. "What are you doing? You can't hack out our plants!"

Every man shrank back but one, who stoically absorbed my entire tirade. In my peripheral vision, I could see the other men eyeing me and wondering how their leader would fare against this crazy old woman.

In their eyes I saw myself. I had no uniform, no badge, just nerve. At a volunteer activity last month a young man called me a Master Naturalist because, "Well, you're somebody important. You have a badge." It was a name tag from a cruise. But still.

I began to swell with confidence. If I could back down these macho men with nothing but audacity, imagine what I could do with some

double oh seven gear. I could be a spy. I should apply to the FBI.

When Molly arrived, I ceded authority to her. The new sidewalk was expected, but not that day! Like the gardener in *Madeline in London*, Molly chose a positive outlook: "A little sunshine, a little rain, and it will be beautiful again."

The next week Molly herself helped replace the heavy rocks along the edge. Pretty soon the plants will be spilling over, and the butterfly garden will be beautiful again. Diplomacy over legality, and all that.

Crisis averted by the Queen of the Forest and her trusted sidekick, Secret Agent Plant Patriot.

Ecofest 2014



Yes, ACC was back again, under the big top with its now-famous Fix It Green display. And this time bigger and better than ever, because we were elevated by Molly Hollar et al with advice on fixing lawns with more — many more — native plants.

Above left, Just a few little last-minute things to assemble before the big morning crowds arrived.

Below left, the troops receive their orders from Dr No Leaky Toilets.

Above right, All set up, breathing easy but perspiring profusely as the Ecofesters thinned out in late afternoon.

Below right, Finished with stuffing everything into President Danny's truck and ready to rest.



Southwest Nature Preserve Jan Miller

**Major volunteer event:
2nd Sunday Stewardship
9:30 am - 1:00 pm
Sunday, October 12
(also Nov. 9 and Dec. 14)**

Leaders needed for volunteer teams! A very large group (60+) of eager young adult volunteers will be helping APRD and the Friends of SWNP to complete large projects (trails, erosion control, invasive plant management, etc.).

Huge thanks to Fielder Road Church, Arlington Parks and Recreation Department and Friends volunteers! The first of four fall volunteer events got underway on September 14. Even before the event, APRD, led by Jay Falgout and his team (Terry Johnson, Perry Swim, Jim Shaw, Christian Rommer, and

Dylan Dunavin) did a huge amount of preparation by bringing in gravel, cedar timbers, cedar posts, a couple tons of stone and another of gravel, plus tools, power equipment and personal protective equipment for a small army.

Included in all the gear were five sets of waders, so volunteer leader Mike McCorkhill asked for and got an able and enthused team to remove invasive plants from ponds.

The rest of the group divided into more teams with leaders Anne Alderfer, Grace and John Darling, Iris Hassan and Walt Berk to block eroding trails, place stone along trails, set posts for a new trailhead gateway, remove invasive plants and pick up trash/junk (not just litter, but rusted metal, broken equipment, glass, etc — ugly stuff that shouldn't be in a nature preserve).

And they tell us they'll be back again for 2nd Sunday Stewardship in October, November and December. There's lots more on the projects list, and we'll be glad to see them again!

**Friends of Southwest Nature
Preserve monthly meeting
Tuesday, October 21
6:30 - 8 pm
Southwest Branch Library**

This group has set goals to help APRD manage the challenges faced by this very popular new preserve: removal of invasive species, habitat restoration, trail management, erosion control and more. If you are interested in joining the group's activities or for more information, please contact info@SWNP.org.

For map and directions:
<http://goo.gl/maps/sIUD7>



Above, some of the projects addressed by Second Sunday Stewards at their first workday. Below right and left, Parks Department logistical skill made all the difference in this very large and successful effort.

If you help with the next workday, you'll be amazed at the enthusiasm and inspired by how much this group can accomplish.



Renew ACC Kevin Donovan

I've lived in Arlington since 1973 and from that time to 1996 I never heard of any organizations that were dedicated to improving the quality of life in this city. Then in the fall of 1996 I met Julia Burgen, recent past president of ACC. I recall that the first time I met her was on the north side of City Hall; my wife and I were working to get a park in our neighborhood and we had just left a Council meeting with our maps, pictures and petitions. Julia asked if she could see our stuff, but we didn't have any place to show them, so I spread them out on the concrete and she got down on her hands and knees with me and looked over what we had. That kind of willingness to get down on the ground, take a look to see what might be possible, and then pitch in to improve the quality of life typified ACC.

Pitching in to improve our quality of life is what ACC does best. I go to the monthly ACC meetings, attend board meetings, or events like EcoFest and see many of the same folks each time. Or I walk through the Wildscape, or Blackland

Prairie, or Southwest Nature Preserve, or O.S. Gray Natural Area, or Crystal Canyon. Or I see native plants in parks or at City Hall, or a picnic table made of recycled materials in a park, or a compost area at Veterans Park or at UTA. I see all these things and know that they are due, in large part, to ACC pitching in to effect change. ACC is like an All Star team of folks who are pitching in, working together, and with others, to improve our quality of life. These same folks that I always see though, have been pitching in for many years and sometimes I think that they won't be around forever and wonder who will follow, who will join the All Star Team working to improve our quality of life.

Since last spring the ACC board has been looking toward the future of the organization. In part the discussions have been about how to attract new, perhaps younger members to ACC. We've tossed around ideas, from updating the Web site, to creating a blog, to having campus awareness events at UTA. All of these are good ideas worth pursuing

and will probably attract new members. But I think the most effective way we will attract future members will be by the old-fashioned way, through the efforts of the people in the organization. We all will have to be advocates and recruiters for ACC.

With that in mind I'd like to suggest that everyone who reads this bring someone who is not currently a member to an ACC meeting or event, or invite someone to help out at one of our affiliated group's workdays at the Blackland Prairie, Southwest Nature Preserve, or O.S. Gray. The programs we have each month are interesting and informative and mostly appeal to a broad audience. The work we do at the various workdays is fun and interesting as are the folks who work at each of these projects.

So bring your friends, neighbors and family, and maybe one of them will become the next member of the ACC All Star team and help ACC continue to do what it does best, pitch in to improve the quality of life in Arlington.

Thanks to Our Last Speakers



At our August meeting we had the pleasure of meeting Lemuel Randolph, Arlington's new Director of Parks & Recreation, who covered a remarkable range of park topics. In September, Sam Kieschnick, Mansfield's Nature Education Specialist, made us all want to be out with him on a nature walk.

Left, Lemuel Randolph (*left*) with Danny Kocurek (*right*). Right, Dick Schoech (*left*) and Sam Kieschnick (*right*).



Urban Forestry in Arlington Roy Miliner

Having grown up in the southern range of the Appalachian Mountains I developed a love for nature, especially for the forest that surrounded me every day. I was also lucky to grow up in a part of the city that was carved out of a heavy forest area and designated as a bird sanctuary.

I grew up in a time in the history of the city where there was public awareness of the problems we faced, and when we heard Walter Cronkite call Chattanooga the dirtiest city in America (in terms of air quality) during one of his national news broadcasts, that made it more of an issue for us.

The reason for our poor air quality was twofold. Chattanooga was a heavy manufacturing city with over 500 factories operating inside the city limits, several of which were major steel mills that pumped out tons of pollution daily. This was made worse by the fact that most businesses and manufacturing existed in the city's valley where there was very little wind. Add to that a very busy tourist element that the city enjoyed financially, and air quality was the worst in the nation at times.

The national embarrassment gave our small environmental movement a big boost. Public support grew for needed changes. The movement grew in a lot of different directions, but I want to talk about one of the most visible changes that took place. Remember, this was more than 40 years ago, and downtown areas in nearly every city meant concrete, brick and mortar. This was very true for us. One other thing had happened to us: Businesses

were closing in downtown because of the new Eastgate Mall that featured free parking and the "miracle mall." Via interior sidewalks, you could go from store to store in comfort because they were covered with storefronts that cooled you in the summer and kept you warm in the winter. The center of the mall was open to the sky above.

At that time a number of people had envisioned a downtown with trees along all of the sidewalks that would beautify the streets and provide shelter from the sun during the summer months.



As in Arlington, officials had to start with baby steps by using large planters along the existing sidewalks. These lasted for a few years before city government began digging out sidewalks to plant real trees along the streets.

This process started slowly, but as the years passed there was a big determination on the part of the city to continue. Soon trees lined all of the major streets of downtown.

Local government noticed growing interest as small businesses began to return to downtown. From that



moment on, things began to really happen.

Over time trees matured to the point where it was hard to see the buildings, and spots where people waited for rides or just wanted to hang out downtown started appearing.

Spaces were created for people to gather for musical and social events. People who used public transit found nice places to wait and meet fellow passengers.



In Texas we talk about walkable neighborhoods, but somehow don't address proper landscaping that would make that walk easier. We endure very hot weather nearly half of the year. Our climate means that just getting out is best in early morning and after sunset. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to walk in shaded areas at any time of the day?

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Urban Forestry continued from page 8



In Arlington we have been taking tiny steps toward this goal, but in the early 1990s we missed a great opportunity when we failed to realize the Johnson Creek Project, which would have given us millions in revenue to control what was then a real flooding problem and create the longest and most extensive linear park in the city. Part of that plan would also have given us a beautiful downtown park that is currently occupied by used tire dealers, fast food places and a convenience store. The project's amenities would also have extended through downtown. For people in the western part of town it would have freed up money to use on the ever-flooding Rush Creek.

Now we may have another opportunity to make things happen in Arlington. With the changes and new construction happening downtown, both private and public, we need to look again at requirements for walkways and sidewalks downtown.

These photos in this article represent nearly 40 years of growth, and the funny thing is that Chattanooga's efforts are still being expanded beyond the central urban core to surrounding areas where private redevelopment is happening

and on main roadways throughout the city. The improvements have become a never-ending story for that city.

Let me give you a small idea of things that I think we can do now in Arlington.

First, let's look at the plans for the new central library. Wouldn't it be smart if they did not install a paved area along a large planter between the library and City Hall? Instead, wouldn't that be a fun area to be filled with trees shading a gathering place with pavers instead of concrete sidewalks? The part that is now designed as a planter of sorts could be maybe a replacement fountain for the one that was once the big attraction for our original downtown. This would be a place to sit before and after meetings and relax with the sound of water falling in the background. How about the idea that the Levitt be made twice its current size with landscaping similar to the pictures on page 10? That would make it a much better place to hang out during the lunch hour for people who live or work downtown as well as a casual meeting spot.

I wish we could push the city to build the parking garages that were envisioned for Glory Park, that mas-

sive development once proposed for the stadium/ballpark area. They would remove acres of parking lots and that would reduce runoff and flooding in the area. It is city-owned land that could become beautiful gathering and recreational areas. This could happen whether there is a large new development or not.

When I came to Arlington 30 years ago, I did not move here because of the low taxes; actually I didn't know what they were at the time. I moved here because of the people I had met years before I came here. Some people call it that small town feel of the city. I think that maybe it is just the "Arlington feel of people."

The residents of Arlington deserve a better city with a livable environment that brings people out of their houses to places where they can gather and appreciate each other.

If you haven't been on UT Arlington's campus lately and seen what years of expanding their landscaping has done for them, you really need to go there. Improvements have been made in an effort to beautify the campus and provide outside study and gathering areas on campus.

Continued on page 10

Urban Forestry continued from page 9

UTA plans also include moving more and more surface parking to parking garages. This increases areas for new buildings and space for trees and other landscaping.

We really need to understand that Arlington is a city going through change, and we need to make sure we have a voice in that change. It seems that every time there is something positive for the city to consider, a small group appears that floods our representatives with negative messages intended to kill anything that involves money. If

they hear only negative voices, our council members usually will not move on progressive issues. The thing I don't understand about the local negative groups is that they seem to have their meetings in Pantego or Kennedale. Makes you wonder: Are all of them really Arlington residents?

On environmental matters especially, we need to let the city council know individually what we want. Whether it be through emails, letters, or bravely speaking at council meetings, we must get off the side-

lines and do whatever we can to move Arlington forward.

At one point I thought that I would point out the environment benefits of trees, but who doesn't already know that they help clean the air, provide shade and help cool their surroundings?

Trees are my big thing, and I intend to support anything that will further the development of urban forestry in this city. What is your big thing? Are you willing to do all you can to push it along?



Nature in the City Grace Darling

This handsome creature was recently seen enjoying a sunny day on the UTA pedestrian bridge across Mitchell St. I couldn't resist taking its picture with my phone camera, but a search of Orthoptera images on the Internet as well as in other online and printed sources failed to reveal his/her name, even family origins. Was this a previously unnoticed, garden-variety bug common in Arlington, a rare-in-Tarrant county specimen, or had I discovered a new species? At almost 4 inches long and bright green, surely this grasshopper had been described before, I reasoned, bringing myself



down to reality with a thump. So I followed Derek Broman's advice and asked the experts. After posting photos on *iNaturalist*, identification was provided by a kind person (Thank you, Mr. Elliott!): *Schistocerca obscura*, aka the obscure bird grasshopper, so called because they are excellent fliers. The

species is found throughout the southern U.S. from Pennsylvania to Florida and Texas, where it may coexist with *S. albolineata* in the west. The group tends to swarm like locusts and is also known as spur-throated grasshoppers due to a structure protruding from its chin between the front legs; the function of this organ is unknown. Our specimen is a female as evidenced by its large size, chunkier body shape, and lack of a sex organ at the end of the abdomen (yes, you could've seen it had it been there). Sure, it's not a Monarch butterfly, but impressive in its own right, don't you think?

Oak Wilt: A Primer Grace Darling



Background

Oak wilt is an infectious disease caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, which invades and disables the water-conducting system of susceptible oak trees. All oaks (*Quercus* spp.) can contract oak wilt to some degree, but the red oaks, particularly Spanish oak (*Q. buckleyi*), Shumard oak (*Q. shumardii*), and blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*) are extremely susceptible to the oak wilt fungus. In contrast, white oaks such as post oak (*Q. stellata*), bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*), and chinkapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*) are resistant to the fungus and rarely die from oak wilt. Live oaks (*Q. virginiana* and *Q. fusiformis*) are intermediate in susceptibility, but infected trees typically suffer serious damage and die because of their vast interconnected root systems that allow spread of the fungus between adjacent trees.

Oak wilt was first recognized in 1944 in Wisconsin. The disease is widespread in the central and upper Midwest states, where it kills thousands of trees. In Texas oak wilt was first identified in Dallas in 1961, but live oak mortality in Central Texas was attributed to other causes until the mid-1970s. Oak wilt has now been reported in 67 counties in Central and North Central Texas and West Texas – an area larger

than Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Maryland combined.

Oaks comprise a large part of our natural and urban environment in both numbers and canopy. Besides their intrinsic aesthetic and ecologic value, oaks play significant roles in our physical, emotional, and spiritual health. More pragmatically, the presence of oak wilt can dramatically reduce property values and be extremely expensive to control when considering the cost of tree losses, tree removals, fungicide injection, and trenching (see Management). Mitigation of oak wilt at a single urban site can easily exceed \$10,000 per tree.

Symptoms

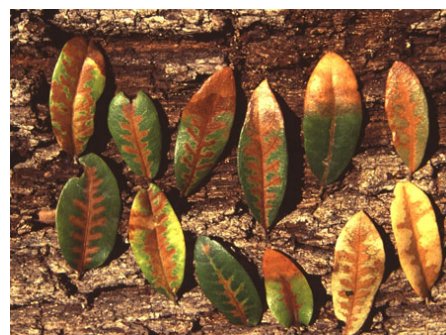
Foliar symptoms of oak wilt on red oaks are varied. Mature leaves may develop dark green water-soaking symptoms or turn pale green or bronze starting at the leaf margins and progressing inward. Young leaves simply wilt, turning bronze or pale green. Diseased red oaks can often be spotted from a distance because of their bright autumn-like coloration in contrast to the surrounding greenery.

Fungal mats are reliable indicators of advanced oak wilt. These



specialized spore-producing fungal colonies form in dense mats beneath the bark of dying red oaks, where the bark peels away from the wood. The mats are dark, tangled-thread-like masses with a distinctive odor of fermenting fruit. The fruity odor of fungal mats attracts many insects, including sap-feeding nitidulid beetles which help spread the fungus when they visit fresh wounds on healthy trees (see Prevention on page 12). They are only seen in the spring because the high temperatures and low soil moisture conditions of summer hamper their growth.

Leaves on diseased live oaks often develop yellow veins that eventually turn brown – veinal necrosis. Marginal scorch or tip burn is frequently present. Fungal mats do not form on live oaks.



Disease Transmission

The oak wilt fungus may be spread by insect vectors (e.g., nitidulid beetles feeding on infected red oak sap); by root interconnections in live oak motts (the disease invades adjacent trees at an average rate of 75 feet per year); or by man by transporting firewood cut from diseased red oaks.

continued on page 12

Oak Wilt continued from page 11

Mortality

Red oaks seldom survive oak wilt and often die within a month of the onset of symptoms.

Most live oaks defoliate and die in 6 months or less. Some live oaks take longer to die, and a few untreated trees may survive many years in various stages of decline.

Prevention

Infected red oaks should be cut down and burned or buried as soon as the disease is discovered to prevent insects from transmitting spores from fungal mats that may form even in deadwood. It is best to purchase wood that has been thoroughly dried for at least one full year.

Diseased wood from any oak species should never be stored near healthy oak trees; if this happens inadvertently, the wood pile should be covered with clear plastic and sealed by burying the edges to prevent insects leaving the pile. All pruning of oaks should be avoided during the warm months — in Texas this means between February 1 and October 31.

All pruning cuts or other wounds to oak trees, including freshly-cut stumps and damaged surface roots, should be treated immediately with a wound or latex paint to prevent attracting potential insect vectors.

Trenching around infected live oaks breaks root connections and helps reduce root transmission of the oak wilt fungus. Trenches deeper than 4 feet may be needed to assure control in some soils. The trench should be placed a minimum of 100 feet beyond the symptomatic trees, and live oaks inside this

perimeter, even asymptomatic trees, may be uprooted or cut down to create a buffer.

Injection with the fungicide propiconazole (Alamo™) into the root flare may protect live oaks from infection when used in combination with trenching. Only trained applicators are allowed to use this formulation, which by itself does not stop root transmission of the fungus.

Management

Early detection and prompt action are essential for successful management of oak wilt. The recommended integrated approach consists of the following:

Prevent new infections

- cut and dispose of diseased red oaks immediately
- avoid wounding oak trees from February through October
- paint all wounds and fresh stumps regardless of season
- handle oak firewood cautiously, burn all firewood before spring, and never store unseasoned oak wood from infected trees near healthy oaks
- cover unseasoned firewood with clear plastic and bury the edges of the plastic

Stop spread through roots

- install a trench at least 4 feet deep and 100 feet beyond the infection epicenter
- cut or uproot all trees within the 100-foot barrier
- inject high-value oaks with fungicide
- identify susceptible high-value oak trees near the infection center

- consult a trained arborist about injecting with Alamo

Plant resistant trees

- plant trees resistant or immune to oak wilt
- plant trees adapted to North Central Texas
- avoid wounding susceptible oaks during planting.

Most information from Texasoakwilt.org

MAKING A NEW GARDEN

Making a new garden
Where before there had been none
May be the most egregious form
Of egotism, or
It may be love.

Sometimes the two
Are indistinguishable.

Like love
Gardening involves
My whole soul:

I select a place,
Seek a vision,
Pick the plants —
Aspects of making
Something that wasn't there
Before I started.

But also I'm aware
That gardening invokes
Destruction.

Some plants, some lives
Aren't welcome at this table;
As many to remove
As seat, water, feed
And care for.

I've never understood
How anyone could garden
Absent some form of religion.

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ARLINGTON CONSERVATION COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Memberships are good for one year, renewable each January. Your dues go directly to our public education efforts.

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Don't Forget!**Wednesday, October 1****Fielder Museum
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***How North Texas
Can Move Toward Zero Waste***