

After the Storm.....

<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/priorities-for-clean-up-repair>

Cleaning up after a disaster can be overwhelming. Here's a list of steps that can help you get back into your home.

1. Examine the building structure. Check foundations for settling, cracking or undermining. See what repairs need to be made to walls, floors, doors and windows. You may want to make temporary repairs now. Extensive work can be done later.
2. If your basement is flooded, start pumping the water in stages. Pump about a third of the water each day.
3. If the electrical system has been flooded, have it checked out by an electrician. If fuse box is in a flooded basement, do not turn electricity back on until water has been pumped out. Take flooded electrical appliances to a qualified service repair center as soon as possible.
4. Get your water system working. Disinfect your wells. Do not use water from a municipal or private supply until health authorities have tested it.
5. Shovel out mud and silt inside the home before it dries.
6. Before they dry, wash down flooded walls and floors with hose. Start at upper limit of flooding and work downward.
7. Scrub and disinfect walls and floors.
8. If you have power, turn on the furnace, if possible, to speed up drying. If your heating system was flooded, have it cleaned, dried and reconditioned before operating it. Make sure vents are clean before starting the furnace. Ductwork that has been flooded must be thoroughly cleaned or replaced before starting the furnace.
9. Dry out walls and floors. Drywall acts like a sponge, drawing water above the flood level, so it may be necessary to remove wall board above the flood line. For proper drying, strip drywall up to water level. Remove wet insulation. Drill holes in exterior siding. Complete drying may take months.
10. Repair buckled walls and floors.
11. Clean, disinfect, and dry household items, furniture, carpets, clothing and dishes.
12. Treat items for mildew as needed.
13. Care for damaged trees, shrubs and lawn.



14. Repaint, repair and refinish as necessary.

For more information on disaster preparedness and recovery visit the [NC Disaster Information Center](#).



NCVMA Annual Scholarship Awards

NCVMA Scholarship Undergraduate Student Award

Alston N. Willard
Sophomore, Biological Engineering

Craig W. Person
Sophomore, Forest Management

Derek C. Smith NCVMA Graduate Scholarship Award

Theresa A. Reinhardt
Doctoral Candidate, Crop Science-PhD



Please join us for Casino Night at the NCVMA Symposium. The fun filled evening goes a long way in helping the fight against cancer. We as a group will never give up.

This July I lost my best friend Barbara Kennedy-Dixon to the ferocious disease of cancer. She never gave up. She fought to her very last breath. I am honored to be a part of an organization that cares and is in the fight to bring hope to those faced with the devastating news of cancer in the family. Come join us and keep hope alive. Your donation means that the odds are stacking up in favor of the patient and they will have great results in their treatment.

Come Join Us!

2018 NCVMA SYMPOSIUM

Greensboro, NC 27407

December 5-6, 2018

Register @

www.ncveg.com/delegate.php

NCVMA members are encouraged to send articles or other information that would be of interest to the NCVMA membership. Articles will be considered for publication in the Newsletter by the NCVMA Board of Directors. The Newsletter will be posted on the NCVMA website twice per year: 1) A spring issue prior to the NCVMA field day; and, 2) A fall issue, prior to the NCVMA Annual Meeting. Articles should be sent via email in MS Word format to the Newsletter Editor. <http://www.ncveg.com>

The VIP Column (Vegetation Mgt. Information for the Professional)

NC STATE EXTENSION

Decision Making Guidelines for Storm-Damaged Trees

Making a Decision

When storms damage woodlands and shade trees, woodland owners and homeowners have many questions about what to do with their damaged trees. The following outline provides guidelines for quick decision making and priority setting. No set of simple guidelines can fit all woodland, shade tree, storm, seasonal, and timber market conditions or the availability of harvesting resources.

Woodland owners and homeowners will unfortunately face situations where the removal of their damaged trees will be dangerous and expensive. Woodland owners should seek assistance from consulting foresters. Homeowners should seek assistance from certified arborists. To find a consulting forester or certified arborist in your area, contact your county Cooperative Extension office or NC Division of Forest Resources county office. Lists are also available online at [Consulting Foresters](#) and the International Society of Arboriculture's [Find an Arborist](#) page.

In addition, many woodland owners will be attempting to sell their damaged trees before they spoil. As a result, harvesting and manufacturing firms will not be able to handle all of the available timber. Thus, priorities in salvaging damaged timber must be set.

When establishing priorities for salvaging storm damaged trees, the first and highest priority should be given to salvaging:

1. The trees that have the highest potential product value (in most cases sawtimber and veneer);
2. The trees that are the easiest to cut (groups of trees blown or felled in one direction);
3. The trees that are the most perishable (in most cases sawtimber and veneer).

In order to minimize the costs in recovering storm damaged trees of mixed size, such as sawtimber and pulpwood, all salvageable product should be removed during the same operation.

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Table 1 provides some decision making guidelines for storm damaged trees. Remember to seek advice of a professional when making decisions. For more information on storm recovery visit [Resources for Storm Damage Recovery for Forest Landowners](#) or contact Extension Forestry at 919-515-5638.

Table 1. Decision making guidelines for storm-damaged trees.

Type of tree or stand of trees	Woodlands	Shade Trees
Wind-blown in one direction. Trunk not broken. Most roots out of ground.	Salvage as soon as possible for best product. In mixed stands, remove all merchantable timber.	Remove with caution. Split and use for firewood.
Large trees heavily skinned by flying debris. Trees standing or leaning less than 45 degree angle from vertical. At least 4 or more live limbs.	Salvage as soon as possible for best product. In mixed stands, remove all merchantable timber.	Remove. Split for firewood.
Trunk broken. 0-3 live limbs.	Salvage for pulpwood if and when possible in next 6-12 months. If salvage not possible: burn, site prepare, and reforest by simplest means.	Remove. Split for firewood.
Trunk broken. At least 4-7 live limbs. Trunk not leaning. No root damage.	Can delay salvage for pulpwood or other management decision until later or better market conditions.	Tree should live. Remove broken branches and trim broken tops.
Wind-blown in one direction. Trees leaning in less than a 45 degree angle from vertical. Most roots in ground. Trunk not broken. At least 4-7 live limbs.	Can delay salvage for sawtimber or pulpwood or other management decision until later or better market conditions.	Tree should live. Remove all trees that pose hazard to people structures, utility lines, etc.
Large trees lightly skinned by flying debris. Trees standing or leaning less than 45 degree angle from vertical. At least 4 or more live limbs.	Can delay salvage or other management decisions until later or better market conditions.	Tree should live. Trim away loose bark.

Trees in jackstraw jumble	Salvage if possible. Logging extremely hazardous. Site Prepare and reforest by simplest mean	Remove with CAUTION. Split and use for firewood.
Small non-merchantable trees skinned and broken by flying debris.	Site prepare and reforest by simplest means.	Remove. Plant new tree.

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Protect Your Family from Accidental Poisonings

03/16/2018

By: Alexandra Dunn, Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, New England Region

The US Government publicizes National Poison Prevention Week during the third full week of March every year. This year, it will be observed from March 18-24. Poison Prevention Week is a great time for parents to be aware of how to prevent children from accidental poisoning by household products.

One of the things that all parents know is, little kids can move fast and young children frequently put their hands in their mouth. Kids are always curious to explore their world. For this reason, EPA encourages parents and care givers to always keep potentially harmful products in a high cabinet – well out of the reach of children.

About every 15 seconds, U.S. poison control centers receive a call about an accidental poisoning. Data from the National Safety Council indicate that more than one million poisoning incidents each year involve children under six years of age, swallowing common household items like drugs, vitamins, cosmetics and personal care, pesticides and cleaning products.

National Poison Prevention Week was first authorized by Congress in 1961 with the theme, "Children Act Fast...So Do Poisons!" Many poisonings occur when adults are distracted for just a few moments by the telephone or doorbell. That's why locking up chemical products is so important.

Besides keeping potentially dangerous household products out of reach from kids and pets, you can also consider using safer alternatives. EPA's "Safer Choice" label is designed to help you easily identify cleaning and other household products that are made with ingredients that are safer for children, people and the environment. Nearly 2,400 products have earned the right to carry the logo. They're available in local grocery stores and hardware stores, and include cleaners for use at home, offices, schools, hotels and sports venues.

So please remember, during Poison Prevention Week, and all through the year: Keep potentially harmful household products like medicines, cleaning products, pesticides and cosmetics well out of reach of your children and pets so accidental poisonings can be prevented. And, consider learning about using products that have earned an EPA Safer Choice logo.

More information: EPA's Website lists all the products that carry the Safer Choice label (www.epa.gov/saferchoice)

Contact Us to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Are Dormant-Stem Treatments Right for My Program?

The arrival of winter weather doesn't mean herbicide application crews need to shut down for the season. Unwanted trees and brush don't take an off-season, even though there is a tendency for crews to slow or shut down when vegetation goes dormant.



One option to stay on top of unwanted brush is to use dormant-stem treatments that can be made later in the fall, throughout the winter months and even into spring when many crews have put their application equipment up until the next growing season.

Dormant stem treatments provide vegetation managers another viable and economical solution to address routine maintenance on their rights-of-way by extending the season for several months. This can be critical in controlling vegetation management budget expenditures given that deferring maintenance on incompatible plant species even by one year has been shown to double future maintenance costs. It also allows vegetation managers to apply budget dollars earlier or later in the year to manage budget fluctuations.

Used in the winter to early spring time period, dormant-stem treatments allow the application season for brush control to begin at fall leaf senescence and continue until early bud break. Along with reducing brown-out, this timing offers the opportunity for a reallocation of work crews from late to early in the season when most crews are shutting down for the season.

Treatments are recommended between fall leaf senescence and up to 25 percent plant leafout. The application technique is similar to foliar applications except there is no foliage to spray (except with evergreen species such as conifers, which are treated the same as dormant deciduous trees).

Opportunity for low-volume backpack treatments



For low-volume backpack treatments, the recommended tank mixes are listed in the charts below.

These rates are recommended for low to medium brush density (up to 1,500 stems per acre) at heights of 5 to 8 feet tall or shorter and are applied at total volumes between 6 to 30 gallons per acre of mixed solution. Rates will vary by target vegetation and brush density. Always read and follow all labeled rate restrictions.

It's important to treat at least 75 percent of the crown of the plant. This means droplets need to

be scattered over that portion of the crown to ensure the terminal is covered. Orient the spray pattern to align with the target brush structure, as this can increase the interception by the target stems.

Excellent control with added benefits
Utilities using these treatments have seen anywhere from 85 percent to 90 percent control on hardwoods such as maple and oak, as well as conifers such as hemlock and pine. Another benefit of the selective mix is the selectivity to grasses, lilies, ferns and monocots, as well as providing for early spring greenup of desirable plants. For roadside managers, the treatment also has exhibited control on broadleaf weeds in spring.

In addition, depending on application timing and species, many targeted plants simply don't leaf out in the spring following application so there is no visible brownout effect (except on evergreen species), reducing public visibility and potential complaints. Many evergreen species brown out slowly instead of rapidly due to reduced plant growth during the dormant period. Also, because of the soil activity of Milestone® specialty herbicide, the treatments will provide seedling control of weeds sensitive to activity with Milestone.

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow. When treating areas in and around roadside or utility rights-of-way that are or will be grazed, hayed or planted to forage, important label precautions apply regarding harvesting hay from treated sites, using manure from animals grazing on treated areas or rotating the treated area to sensitive crops. See the product label for details.



EPA Releases Draft Risk Assessments for Glyphosate

For Release: December 18, 2017

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is releasing for public comment the draft human health and ecological risk assessments for glyphosate, one of the most widely used agricultural pesticides in the United States.

The draft human health risk assessment concludes that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. The Agency's assessment found no other meaningful risks to human health when the product is used according to the pesticide label. The Agency's scientific findings are consistent with the conclusions of science reviews by a number of other countries as well as the 2017 National Institute of Health Agricultural Health Survey.

EPA's human health review evaluated dietary, residential/non-occupational, aggregate, and occupational exposures. Additionally, the Agency performed an in-depth review of the glyphosate cancer database, including data from epidemiological, animal carcinogenicity, and genotoxicity studies.

The ecological risk assessment indicates that there is potential for effects on birds, mammals, and terrestrial and aquatic plants. EPA used the most current risk assessment methods, including an evaluation of the potential effects of glyphosate exposure on animals and plants. Full details on these potential effects as well as the EPA's methods for estimating them, can be found within the ecological risk assessment.

To read the draft risk assessments and supporting documents, go to www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/draft-human-health-and-ecological-risk-assessments-glyphosate. The draft risk assessments and supporting documents will be

available in glyphosate's registration review docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0361 on www.regulations.gov in early 2018. EPA will open a 60-day public comment period for the draft risk assessments, evaluate the comments received, and consider any potential risk management options for this herbicide.

EPA is scheduled to publish the proposed interim registration review decision for glyphosate in 2019. The proposed interim registration review decision will outline any proposed mitigation measures to reduce risk, if any are needed.

Contact Us to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Freedom of Information Act Requests
International Activities Related to Pesticides



Replanting seeds in habitat management areas.

“When we heal the earth,
we heal ourselves.”

David Orr

Right-of-Way Equipment



BETTER NEWS FOR US HONEY BEES

OVERWINTERING HONEY BEE COLONY LOSSES REDUCED THIS YEAR

Jun 12, 2017



US beekeepers anticipate lowest honey bee colony winter loss rate since surveys began.

Today's report of preliminary honey bee colony losses from the Bee Informed Partnership (BIP), in collaboration with the Apiary Inspectors of America (AIA) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides some relief for beekeepers working to improve the health of their colonies in the United States. An estimated 21.1 percent of managed colonies were lost over the 2016-2017 winter, representing an improvement of 5.8 percent compared to the previous winter and falling well below the ten-year average total winter loss rate of 28.4 percent. It's potentially the lowest winter loss rate since these surveys began.

"This is news that brings a ray of hope for everyone who cares about bee health," says Dick Rogers, Principle Scientist and beekeeper for the

Bayer Bee Care Program in North America. "As I reported in April, we are not out of the woods, but there is a reason for some optimism, given the commitment to protect these vital pollinators." At Bayer, we continue to conduct research into the many factors affecting bee health and supports efforts to improve pollinator nutrition caused by a lack of forage through its Feed a Bee initiative. The company is also working closely with many partners to improve bee health, including Project Apis m. through its support of the Healthy Hives 2020 USA initiative.

In contrast to the improvement seen this year for the USA, initial results from the German Beekeeping Association's (Deutscher ImkerBund e.V.) survey suggest that high overwintering losses in many areas of Germany may be seen in 2017, mainly due to the long, warm autumn late in the 2016 season and humid weather in some regions hampering effective *Varroa* control treatments. As a consequence, many honey bee colonies have not survived the winter, mainly due to *Varroa* infestation and the diseases they transmit. The fuller picture on honey bee colony overwintering losses across Europe will emerge later in the year when the latest COLOSS results are published though.

Bayer is committed to bringing new technology and solutions for agriculture and non-agricultural uses. For questions concerning the availability and use of products, contact a local Bayer representative, or visit Crop Science, a division of Bayer, online at www.cropscience.bayer.us.



The Tough Decision to Remove a Tree

Shawn Cox
City of Statesville



Beautiful old trees can be hazardous!

One of the hardest things I do in my job is making the decision to remove a tree. Today was one of those days. Recently we have been doing many removals on West Front St. and today two additional trees were slated to go. As always this morning I started second guessing myself and I thought just maybe I can let one slide. Then in my mind I started reprocessing the information I had collected. I chose to follow the facts I knew were true and left my emotions behind. I'm so glad I did. At about 30 feet up we hit hollow area that split out during the removal. At the base of the tree as pictured decay had taken it's toll. When you see us out there removing trees please always know it is the last thing we want to do. Also remember the tree we removed today will not be falling into an occupied dwelling tonight. Rant Over.



NC Vegetation Management Association Field Day June 2018



We need you to serve on the NCVMA Board!
Consider joining us this December.





‘ we aim to reduce our impact on the environment where possible - through a focus on renewable energy and recycled products... ,



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