



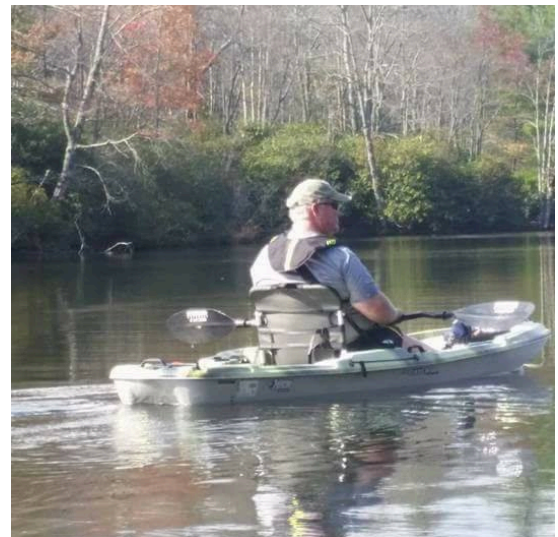
Hello NCVMA Members,

I hope this letter finds all of our members in good health and happy. After completing a very educational and successful 2018 Symposium the Board has been busy planning upcoming events for 2019.

It is official! On June 13th plan on joining us for a Field Day at Biltmore. This year attendance is limited to 50 so please preregister. CEUs will be offered in several different domains and States. We are very pleased to offer some forestry related topics as requested by one of our members. Thank you for that request. It is by request like this that we better know how to serve you. Dorie Berry with Bayer Crop Science and Darrell Russell with Corteva AgriScience have installed herbicide test plots for your review. Dorie and Darrell will both be presenting during the Field Day and are ready to answer your questions. In addition the Field Day will have equipment demonstrations, forest management applications and more. By the way did it rain in your neck of the woods in the last six months? Well it did in ours, so we were wondering what affect all this moisture is going to have on plants and trees. ISA Certified Arborist Sam Carlin with Biltmore will be presenting on what to expect. We are also pleased to be bringing Will Parker with Mid Atlantic Stihl to the event. Will is going to be explaining and showing some safety features in

It's the newest thing in PPE. Trust me you will want one of these shirts! We will have a few shirts available at the Field Day and we will also be taking orders. A big thank you to Board Members Dorie Berry and Korey Meadows for the work and thought they have given in the design and creation of this new shirt. Another date you will want to remember is December 11th & 12th 2019. This is the new date for this year's NCVMA Symposium at the Sheraton Greensboro. We are actively lining up the event. Once again, please let one of the board members know if there is a topic that you would like to see focused on.

Last but surely not least by far. A big thank you to all of our sponsors! Without you we could not do what we do. This year we are hoping to expand that pool of sponsors and make the Trade Show bigger and better than ever. It is our goal to continually make the Trade Show and educational opportunities interesting and up to date with the newest practices and technology. I hope to see some of you at Biltmore and if I don't see you there I will plan on seeing you in December at the NCVMA Symposium. It is my pleasure to serve you, so if there is anything I can do to improve your NCVMA membership, please let me know.



Come Join Us!

2019 NCVMA VEGETATION MANAGEMENT FIELD DAY

June 13, 2019

BILTMORE ESTATES

702 Brevard Road
Asheville, NC 28801

<http://www.ncveg.com/field-day.php>



Where Does Our Money Go?

Thanks to the generosity of our membership, our finances are on solid ground. We are able to meet the financial demands of maintaining our association as well as provide two undergraduate and one graduate school scholarship annually. We have been able to open and maintain an Edwards Jones Investment account over the past 22 years and the returns allow us to hire a private company to manage the association's day to day affairs as well as assist with the annual symposium and field day. Thank you for your generosity. Our financial status is shared with the membership at the annual business meeting and the board members are updated at all NCVMA board meetings held throughout the year.

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

Money raised at the NCVMA "Casino Night" during the December 2018 Symposium for the Jimmy V Foundation for Cancer Research was another strike against the vicious disease of cancer. Your financial generosity towards research is reversing the odds for every person diagnosed with the disease. Again, thank you for caring and blessing others through your donations. We were able to contribute over \$5,300 as an organization. What an AMAZING group of People.

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

Invasive Species: Chinese Privet

Ligustrum sinense

<https://articles.extension.org/pages/62273/ligustrum-sinense-chinese-privet>

Chinese privet invades and damages native ecosystems. Privet's dense growth shades out native plants, especially in the forest understories and along riparian corridors. Chinese privet is a semi-evergreen shrub or small tree that grows to 20 ft (6.1 m) in height. Trunks usually occur as multiple stems with many long, leafy branches. Leaves are opposite, oval, pubescent on the underside of the midvein, and less than 2 in. (5 cm) long. Flowering occurs in late spring, when small, white flowers develop at the ends of branches in clusters that are 2 to 3 in. (5 to 7.6 cm) long. Fruit are oval, fleshy, and less than 0.5 in. (1.3 cm) long. They ripen to dark purple to black and persist into winter. Several privet species occur, and distinguishing among them can be difficult. Chinese privet can tolerate a wide range of conditions. Plants form dense thickets, invading fields, fencerows, roadsides, forest understories, and riparian sites. They can shade out and exclude native understory species, perhaps even reducing tree recruitment. Native to Europe and Asia, Chinese privet was introduced in the United States in 1852 as an ornamental plant. It is commonly used as an ornamental shrub and for hedgerows.

How to Identify

This invasive species can be identified by looking for the characteristics described in the paragraphs that follow.

Shrub

Non-native privet is a semi-evergreen shrub or small tree that grows to 20 ft (6.1 m) in height. Trunks usually occur as multiple stems with many long, leafy branches.



David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia, bugwood.org



Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, bugwood.org

Foliage

Leaves are opposite, oblong, 1 to 2.4 in. (2.5 to 6 cm) long, and 0.2 to 0.6 in. (0.5 to 1.5 cm) wide. Foliage can be pubescent along the underside of the midvein.



Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, bugwood.org



Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, bugwood.org

Flower

Flowering occurs from April to June, when panicles of white to cream flowers develop in terminal and upper axillary clusters. Pollen can cause an allergic reaction in some people.



Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, bugwood.org



Chris Evans, River to River CWMA, bugwood.org

Fruit

The abundant fruits are spherical and 0.3 to 0.5 in. (1 to 1.3 cm) long. Fruit begins green, ripens to dark purple to black, and persists into winter. Birds and other wildlife eat the fruit and disperse the seeds. Seed soil viability is about one year. The plant also colonizes by root sprouts.



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, bugwood.org



Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service, bugwood.org

COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Senate Bill 367

A Bill to be entitled:

An act providing that counties and cities shall not adopt ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property without the express authorization of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Article 6 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

Limitations on regulating trees.

No county may adopt ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property within the county's jurisdiction without the express authorization of the General Assembly. Neither the general police powers authorized in this Article nor any other powers authorized in this Chapter or in any other general or local law, except a general or local law expressly authorizing a county to adopt ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property, shall be used by a county's governing body as the basis for adopting ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property. Any ordinance regulating the removal of trees from private property shall provide that the owner of the private property may remove any tree on the property that interferes with a construction or renovation project so long as the owner replaces the tree with a sapling of the same or similar type. For purposes of this section, the term "sapling" means any tree between 1 and 4 inches in diameter at breast height."

Bill 367 has been tabled at this time. Demonstrates the value of writing and calling state representatives.

SECTION 2. Article 8 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

Limitations on regulating trees.

No city may adopt ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property within the city's corporate limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction without the express authorization of the General Assembly. Neither the general police powers authorized in this Article nor any other powers authorized in this Chapter or in any other general or local law, except a general or local law expressly authorizing a city to adopt ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property, shall be used by a city's governing body as the basis for adopting ordinances regulating the removal of trees from private property. Any ordinance regulating the removal of trees from private property shall include a provision which provides that the owner of the private property may remove any tree on the property that interferes with a construction or renovation project so long as the owner replaces the tree with a sapling of the same or similar type. For purposes of this section, the term "sapling" means any tree between 1 and 4 inches in diameter at breast height."

What is a Pesticide?

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for

- Preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest.
- Use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
- Use as a nitrogen stabilizer

[More information on types of pesticide ingredients.](#)

[Definition of pesticide in FIFRA](#)

[Información relacionada disponible en español](#)

Union Power Recognized for Tree-Care Practices

The Arbor Day Foundation has named Union Power Cooperative a 2019 Tree Line USA utility in recognition of its commitment to proper tree pruning, planting and care. This is the 14th consecutive year the co-op has earned the distinction.

Tree Line USA, a partnership between the Foundation and the National Association of State Foresters, recognizes public and private utilities for pursuing practices that protect and enhance America's urban trees. Tree Line USA promotes the dual goals of delivering safe and reliable electricity while maintaining healthy community forests.

“Trees are a critical part of urban landscapes all across the United States,” said Dan Lambe, president of the Arbor Day Foundation. “Service providers like Union Power Cooperative demonstrate that it's possible for trees and utilities to co-exist for the benefit of communities and citizens.”

Union Power Cooperative achieved Tree Line USA by meeting five program standards. Utilities must follow industry standards for quality tree care; provide annual worker training in best tree-care practices; sponsor a tree-planting and public education program; maintain a tree-based energy conservation program; and participate in an Arbor Day celebration.

More information about Tree Line USA can be found at www.arborday.org/TreeLineUSA

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

David Orr



Re-thinking ROW Management: Choosing Selectivity Brings Savings, Reduces Scrutiny & Improves Habitat

Author: Travis Rogers, Eastern U.S. Market Development Specialist, Corteva Agriscience™

As electric utilities seek continuous improvement in their vegetation management programs, a growing number have begun taking integrated vegetation management (IVM) a step further by combining the use of selective herbicides with selective application methods. In many parts of the eastern U.S. energy companies seeking program improvement have begun implementing these changes aimed at accessing the proven benefits associated with selective vegetation management (VM).

In VM maintenance taking the good with the bad sums up the practice of combining the use of non-selective herbicides with selective application methods on rights-of-ways (ROWs). While mostly effective in taking out the bad — the incompatible trees and brush that threaten system reliability — the unfortunate by-product is the likely elimination of the good, compatible plant species especially within areas of moderate to high target stem densities. The missed opportunities of taking this approach can go far beyond just aesthetics.

Integrated vegetation management (IVM) can be summarized as using a variety of methods to actively manage the ROW corridor. And while this can include non-selective herbicide treatments, ROW managers should consider selective vegetation management a worthy goal as part of continuous program improvement.

Vegetation management using selective herbicides isn't a new concept, but it is one that has seen a somewhat slow adoption rate in this industry. But for a variety of reasons it's beginning to gain traction. This selective approach can be broken down into two layers.

The first pertains to the method(s) chosen to manage incompatible vegetation. Here, many utilities have chosen to follow best management practices (BMPs) around transitioning from broadcast to more selective application techniques like low-volume foliar or Individual Plant Treatments (IPTs). The second layer consists of the herbicides chosen for applications. This is oftentimes where the opportunity is missed. That's because even as many utilities have transitioned to more selective application methods, the use of non-selective herbicides has increased in kind.

Even when used in more selective application methods like low volume foliar, non-selective herbicides can result in substantial site disturbance and elimination of compatible plant species especially when targeting clumps of brush or incompatible stem densities are relatively high. (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Low volume foliar application using non-selective herbicides



Figure 2: Low volume foliar application using selective herbicides

This is not only counter to the goals of IVM and what's considered industry best practice, it keeps utilities from realizing a suite of benefits that come from transitioning a ROW corridor to more desirable plant cover, like grasses, forbs and shrubs.

The preferred approach combines selective methods of application with selective herbicides. (Figure 2). While there are numerous selective herbicides to choose from many are starting with a foundation tank mixture of Vastlan™ and Milestone® herbicides. Additional tank mix partners are considered based on geography, target species, site conditions, and desired level of selectivity. This best serves to create a sustainable and stable community of compatible plants that works to deter establishment of incompatible vegetation. The return comes in the form of five significant program enhancements, including:

- 1) **Reduced maintenance costs over time — better return on investment.** Utilities will use less herbicides over time and compatible vegetation can serve as a biological barrier against tree seedling establishment.
- 2) **Supported by industry standards and best management practices.** The practice of selective vegetation management using herbicides has been adopted as an industry standard and best management practice by leading industry associations.
- 3) **Reduced public scrutiny by demonstrating intentional management.** Maintaining as much compatible vegetation as possible after an appropriate herbicide application can positively influence public opinions and sentiment. Demonstrating a high level of selectivity in the removal of incompatible vegetation can lead to fewer complaints from landowners and the public.
- 4) **Improved ROW habitat and biodiversity.** More than 60 years of industry research as part of the Pennsylvania State Game Lands 33 and Green Lane R&D projects have proven using selective VM greatly improves ROW habitat and biodiversity.
- 5) **Increased freedom to operate.** When ROWs cross through more sensitive areas, such as U.S. Forest Service lands, municipalities and DOTs, it can be difficult to gain the necessary approvals to treat them. Demonstrating a friendlier management approach and improvement in habitat can help open doors.

Research Supports Being Selective

These potential program enhancements go hand-in-hand with strong support for selective vegetation management from both industry associations and long-standing ROW research.

Most recently, the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) in conjunction with the Tree Care Industry Association, published an update to its ANSI A300 Standards, which are considered industry consensus performance standards based on current research and sound practices for managing woody vegetation. In Part 7, which addresses IVM, under “Chemically Facilitated Biological Controls” it states: *“Appropriate chemical methods should be used to transition the plant community to sustainable, compatible species by facilitating biological controls.”*

The case for selective vegetation management using selective herbicides is also touted in its most recent update as a best management practice (BMP) by the International Society of Arborists, in its publication: *Best Management Practices, Integrated Vegetation Management, Second Edition.*

That’s in addition to the published results of The Pennsylvania State Game Lands 33 (SGL33) research project, the longest continuous study measuring the effects of herbicides and mechanical vegetation management practices on plant diversity, wildlife habitat, and wildlife use within a right-of-way. Its recent report, titled “Plant and Animal Community Response to Long-Term Vegetation Management Practices on Rights-of-Way” summarized more than 60 years of its research results, and presented these key findings:

- *“Plant communities can be changed with the use of an appropriate herbicide and application method.”*
- *“Vegetation management practices that include the use of selective herbicides result in diverse vegetation that provides forage and habitat for wildlife on rights-of-way.”*
- *“Plant communities can be created that inhibit tree establishment, thereby reducing maintenance costs for utility companies and mitigating the potential for power outage.”*

For utilities looking to implement these practices, there is ample justification when taking into consideration both potential program benefits and support from industry associations and research results. If you would like more information, please contact your local Corteva Agriscience™ territory manager, Darrell Russell at darrell.russell@corteva.com or 404-316-6063.

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Five Tips to Avoid Stings When Working in Your Hive



Regardless of whether you manage honey bees for a living or as a hobby, there's one thing of which you can be certain: somewhere, sometime you will be stung. While many professional beekeepers are used to this workplace hazard, nobody likes to be on the receiving end of a sting. Fortunately, there are ways to avoid

potential stings and steps to take to protect you or others from serious injuries.

1. Wear to Prepare

Always wear a full bee suit with a veil, as well as proper gloves and boots. It's a good idea to be checked by a 'buddy' to make sure all zippers and hook and loop closures are properly sealed. Bee suits and clothing should be washed frequently to eliminate odors that may make honey bees more aggressive. Avoid exposed jewelry, wearing scented products, and felt or other fuzzy, dark fabrics around bees.



2. Approach with Caution

Stay calm and make slow deliberate movements when around bees. Approach hives from the side or back, out of the main flight path and away from the entrance the guard bees are protecting. Inspect hives on sunny and warm days, when workers are foraging – a less crowded hive is usually a less cantankerous one. Avoid approaching hives during rainy or muggy weather or during storms, if possible.

3. Smoke 'em if You Got 'em

Have a lit smoker on hand to apply a few puffs of smoke to the bees before going into the hive.

This can help calm the bees and reduce the risk of aggravating them. Smokers keep bees docile by masking the alarm pheromone that triggers the colony's natural defensive response to an intruder.

4. Know Thy Hive

With experience and patience, you'll learn the typical behavior and temperament of a hive and be able to interact with less concern about aggressive behavior and stinging. The mood of a colony can change from day to day. If one day the bees seem agitated, you can always choose to come back another time.



5. Sting Training

Most people adapt easily to the threat of stings and take necessary precautions to avoid them or minimize their effect. Unlike wasps, a honey bee's stinger remains embedded in its target when it pulls away, so it can only sting once. Below are some steps to take if you or someone else is stung:

- Move quickly to the nearest safe space to avoid further stings and assess the situation.
- Remove the stinger by scraping it with a fingernail or credit card. Do not pull it out with your fingers or forceps, as this will squeeze the venom sac and release more venom.
- Wash and gently clean the affected area with mild soap and warm water or cleansing wipes.
- Relieve pain and itchiness with hydrocortisone, calamine, baking soda/water or Benadryl.
- Monitor for 20-30 minutes to determine if the reaction is local, systemic, or worse.

Recommended First-Aid Kit for Bee Stings

Ice or ice packs, sting scraper, ethanol wipes, anti-itch/antihistamine cream, Benadryl pills, and an epinephrine pen (or Epi-pen), if prescribed. Maintain a list of emergency numbers and addresses.



For more information, go to www.bayer.com. 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.

**Upcoming
Events!**

**Cultivating Water Stewardship
Our Evolving Environment**

**The 9th Annual 2019 Water
Symposium
Thursday, June 20, 2019**

**McKimmon Center
1101 Gorman Street,
Raleigh NC 27606**

**NCVMA
ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM**

DECEMBER 11-12, 2019

GREENSBORO, NC

SAVE THE DATES!



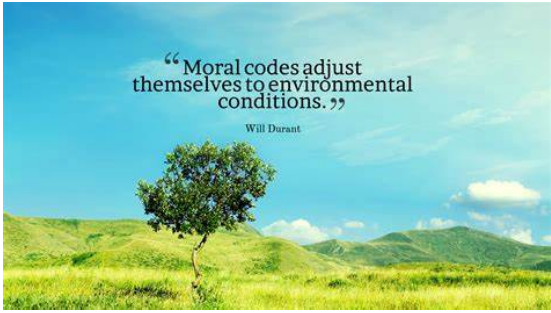
**2019 Great NC Tree
Conference:
Leveraging Your Urban Forest
Sept. 26-27, 2019
Benton Convention Center
Winston-Salem, NC**





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





NCVMA

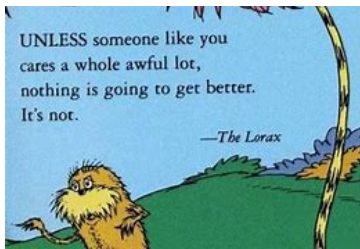
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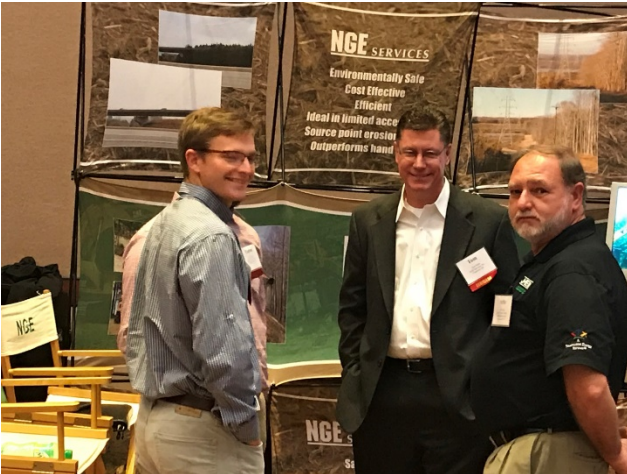
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Thank You





"He that plants trees loves others besides himself."
-Dr. Thomas Fuller

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EVERY SMALL ACTION
MATTERS
Because when 7 BILLION
people do that thing, it
changes the world.



ACHIM STEINER

(RED)