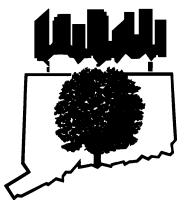
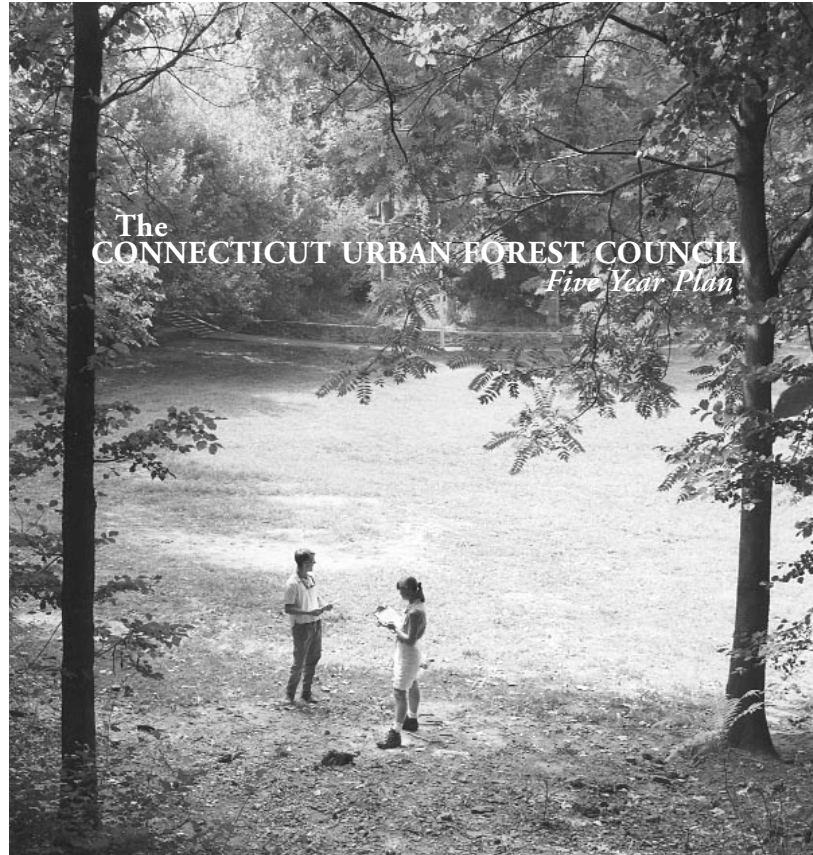


2001–2005



CONNECTICUT
URBAN
FOREST
COUNCIL





“The urban forest is balanced differently than the area’s original, wild ecosystem.

Because the urban forest evolved through human intervention it requires continual

human attention in order to thrive. Human caretaking is as important to the cycle

as “natural” elements like rain. Or, if one sees humans as part of the natural world,

one could say that informed human involvement is another natural element

in the cycle.

— *An Ecosystem Approach to Urban Forestry*, USDA Forest Service, 1993



Dear Reader,

We enter a new millennium having met many of the goals we set for ourselves in the early stages of our urban and community forestry program, including the most important goal - the creation of a firm foundation for urban and community forestry in Connecticut. We have seen our accomplishments reflected in an improved quality of life in all regions of the state - from the city to the countryside and all points in between. But many more challenges still lie ahead. As we move forward to meet these challenges, and also seek new opportunities, we look to build upon the foundation that was built with such effort and care.

This report presents an update to the most recent plan for urban and community forestry in Connecticut. In the coming years, we will continue to address the issues that confront us regarding the forests that we all share in our cities and our towns. While the recent economic recovery is encouraging, it brings with it increased development. Careful monitoring of the impact on the state's natural resources will be required to ensure that future generations share the benefits that we enjoy today.

The Objectives, Goals and Plans contained in this report will help all involved to better manage and sustain our communities' and state's natural resources.

Together, we can and will meet the challenges ahead.

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Ryzewski
Chair, Connecticut Urban Forest
Council, Inc.

Donald H. Smith, Jr.
State Forester
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Forestry



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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Connecticut Urban Forest Council, Inc. is a statewide organization composed of representatives from Connecticut environmental organizations, state agencies, universities, research institutions, corporations, professional communities and citizen tree groups. Its purpose is to provide advice, assistance, education, information and support to urban and community forestry professionals, associated professionals, municipal, state and corporate leaders, and volunteers.

The Council Seeks To:

- Increase the number and quality of urban and community forestry programs in Connecticut towns and cities.
- Inform community decisions makers, legislators, and the public about the essential benefits derived from urban and community forestry.
- Provide continuing education and make educational resources available to arborists, tree wardens, foresters, community tree volunteers, public work employees and others practicing urban and community forestry in Connecticut.
- Develop policies designed to promote progressive and appropriate urban and community forestry programs and practices throughout the state.

To this end, the Council will serve to coordinate and direct urban and community forestry efforts in Connecticut.

The Five Year Plan

This five-year plan was developed by a committee of the Connecticut Urban Forest Council, Inc. and accepted by its full membership in December 2000. Support for the development of this plan was provided by the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry, through the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Division of Forestry.

TREES AND PEOPLE IN CONNECTICUT

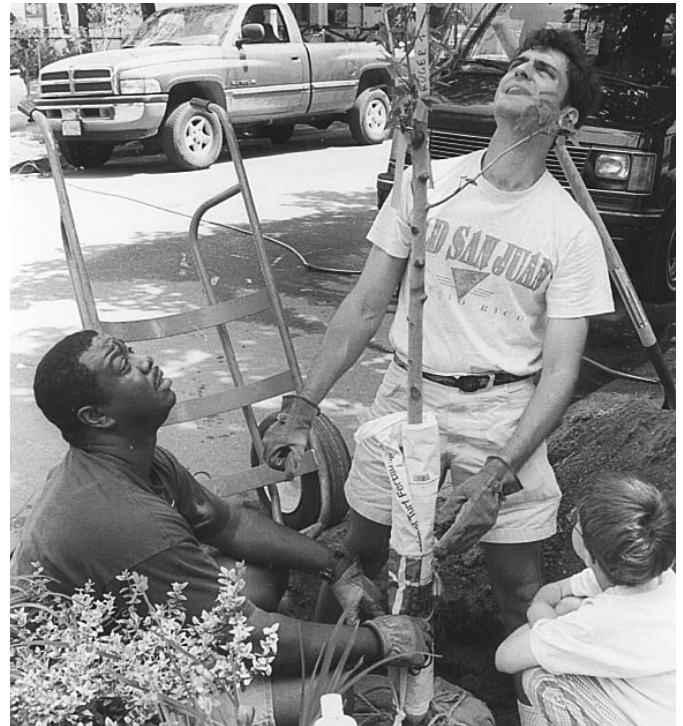
Trees mean a great deal to people in Connecticut. Great and monumental trees, especially those connected with important historical events, have long been celebrated in the state. Although the most famous of these is the Charter Oak in Hartford, this list would also include the Pinchot Sycamore in Simsbury, the Settler's Oak in Southbury, the Washington Oak in Gaylordsville and others.

However, it is not just famous and notable trees that seize the imagination of the people in the state. Trees in other settings, such as those seen in autumn along Connecticut's ridges and hills, while hiking in a wooded ravine or town park, or while enjoying the shade along a neighborhood street, also have deep meaning to the citizens of Connecticut.

There is no doubt that we react to trees in ways that are very strong and often emotional. There are various reasons for this. Trees remain in place for a long time, rooted in one spot while the world comes and goes around them. In this way they are like famous buildings or geological treasures. Yet trees are not quite the same as these other objects. While it is true that visiting Judge's Cave in New Haven or standing at the base of Meriden's Hanging Hills can capture the imagination, a visit to these sites is not apt to evoke the same personal, individual response that is often felt when touching a historic tree or being among a grove of leafy giants.

That is because, unlike these other entities, trees are living. They do not just exist in a given place, they grow and change in response to the conditions and events that surround them. While we can influence the growth of a tree and we can, within limits, shorten or lengthen its life, we cannot control that life force that is within each tree. Trees live on, across time and human generations, bearing the marks that people and nature have put on them, and then attracting each new generation with their grace and beauty.

The story of trees in Connecticut, though, is not so simple. The trees and forests of Connecticut drew a much more complex reaction from the first European settlers. Coming from a continent where forestland had already become scarce, the Europeans were amazed at the extent of the forest and the number of trees.



Based on early reports, it appears that the thoughts of those who first arrived alternated between fear about wild animals, wild men, disease and other hidden dangers, and flashes of insight into the commercial potential and range of opportunity before them. It was not just logs and lumber that they saw. Their 17th century assessment of the forest resources took note of such possible products as sassafras bark, valued as a highly potent medicine then thought to be effective against an array of maladies.

To those who stayed and those who followed, trees were their best friends and their worst enemies. Wood was the colonists' primary building material, useful for houses and barns, farming implements and wagons. It was also their main fuel used for heating homes and businesses for cooking and for early industrial purposes. As with the native Americans, the early farmer's knowledge of trees was full and intimate. At the same time, trees blocked access to the soil, shaded crops, interfered with transportation and sheltered predators - real or imagined. Having some trees was good, but in an agricultural economy too many trees were a nuisance, a waste of opportunity and, potentially, a threat to survival.

TREES AND PEOPLE IN CONNECTICUT

Over the first two centuries of Connecticut's history, the trend towards forest removal was strong. Then the trend changed. In the 1630's, when the first Connecticut towns were settled, it is estimated that the state was about 95% forested. By the 1830's, at the probable low point of forest coverage, indications are that the same land was about 25% covered with trees. Today the land is about 60% forested.

Over the past two hundred years, while the rural population has nearly tripled in number, the urban population has grown more than 200 times. This is reflected in the relative proportions in the population. In 1800, the population of Connecticut was 95% rural. In 2000, the state is nearly 80% urban.

It is in this growth of population that the story of Connecticut is told. Many of the state's most notable characteristics are due to the development of manufacturing, transportation and service centers. The establishment of these urban centers also brought new dimensions to the appreciation of trees. In these developing urban centers, trees were expected to perform more varied functions than in the rural countryside.

This is not to suggest that trees are not appreciated outside of the centers of population. To be sure, properly placed trees have always been a welcome part of the rural landscape. The farmer is as likely to love the great and majestic tree as is the city dweller. He or she will appreciate roadside trees for their shade, and will be struck at the resilience of a particularly adaptable tree in a harsh site. The carefully selected ornamental tree will be enjoyed just as much in front of a farmhouse as it is on the patio of a town house.

As Connecticut grew larger and increasingly more urban, the realization came that trees could be given a prominent role in enhancing the visual appeal and quality of life in town centers and cities. By the 1800's, trees were valued for their ability to line streets in long and graceful arches. They were also appreciated then, and now, for their ability to produce such benefits as clean air, clean water, the cooling of congested city centers and the sense of escape that comes in a tree-filled park or yard.

Today, we know even more of the benefits of trees. Trees filter pollution out of the air, they absorb carbon dioxide and they create oxygen. Their roots open the soil in a way that helps water to infiltrate, both filtering impurities out of the water and buffering against floods. Through transpiration and shade, trees measurably cool streets and buildings, saving air-conditioning costs. They define space, provide privacy and bring desirable wildlife into the city, creating a sense of release and a connection to nature that people have come to know and appreciate in their daily home and work environments.

The Connecticut Urban Forest Council is the inheritor of this tradition of understanding the value of trees. As a group dedicated to the urban forest, we recognize that the urban forest is not something that exists apart from the rural forest, or from the earlier forests. We know that the legacy of tree-lined streets is not so different from that of the farmer who planted sugar maples along the fields to shade his cattle and his family on a hot day. We also know that recognizing connections like these, brought about by trees, among people and across time and place, is critical to the advancement of urban forestry.

However, all of the news is not good. While the state is nearly 60% forested today, land development, parcelization, increasing fragmentation by subdivisions, the lack of management and a steady onslaught of new insects and diseases all threaten these forests. These modern problems present ever-changing challenges.

We seek to pass a legacy of tree care and of stewardship on to our grandchildren. We hope our contributions are similar to those of trees, in that they will bridge the gap between generations, and that will work towards life moving forward in an environment of hope, health and positive aspiration. But, in order for that to occur, there is still much to be done.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Connecticut Urban Forestry by the year 2005

The achievements of the past years have provided many benefits to Connecticut citizens. However, the urban forest continues to face new and ever-changing challenges. Based upon the identified needs of urban and community forestry in Connecticut, the following set of goals and objectives has been assembled. Specific tasks associated with these goals and objectives are listed in Appendix B.

Goal 1

Public Awareness, Education and Communication

Create a responsible public and responsive government by promoting an understanding of the social, economic and environmental values of trees, forests and related natural resources in communities and cities.

Objective 1.1

Promote communication between interested constituencies.

Objective 1.2

Conduct interdisciplinary training of municipal officials, volunteers and professionals dealing with urban and community forestry.

Objective 1.3

Distribute educational and technical information to partners and the public concerning distressed urban natural resources and successful programs.

Objective 1.4

Facilitate programming in conservation education through existing state networks to increase the general awareness level, with emphasis on school children, K – 12.

Objective 1.5

Work with the Notable Trees Program, to extend the recognition of large and important trees in the landscape. Use this recognition of large and notable trees as the basis for promoting the needs, care and protection of these trees.



Objective 1.6

Provide outreach through the media to inform the public of related programs.

Goal 2

Comprehensive Natural Resource Management and Policy

Support an ecological approach that monitors and integrates biophysical, social and economic attributes that support healthy, sustainable communities.

Objective 2.1

Incorporate traditional urban and community forestry concepts, arboricultural practices and management strategies as an integral part of ecologically-based management

Objective 2.2

Identify key indicators with which to monitor and assess urban forest health.

Objective 2.3

Develop new and/or revise existing state and local legislation pertinent to urban and community forestry needs.

Objective 2.4

Continue to work with Connecticut Department of Transportation in the revision of Departmental specifications regarding the planting and post-planting care and treatment of trees and shrubs along state highways.

Objective 2.5

Work with the various state utilities, with their customers and with representatives of the various towns in the utility service areas to encourage greater understanding of issues related to utility arboriculture.

Objective 2.6

Periodically assess the urban forestry needs of communities, volunteers, professionals and organizations.

Objective 2.7

Support green infrastructure planning and management to mitigate the impact of urban sprawl.

Goal 3

Organizational Capacity

Develop the capacity to better address emerging issues, opportunities and programs that support healthy, sustainable communities.

Objective 3.1

Promote new and support existing research and management that is related to the needs of urban and community forestry in Connecticut.

Objective 3.2

Cooperate with, and use the findings of, research institutions such as the Northeast Center for Urban and Community Forestry that conduct urban and community forestry research.

Objective 3.3

Promote financially independent urban and community forestry programs at state and local levels.

Goal 4

Outreach and Environmental Equity

Expand program participation to better engage under-served and non-traditional community members in all aspects of urban and community forestry.

Objective 4.1

Initiate collaborative actions that promote awareness, build understanding and generate long term support for urban and community forestry among communities and cities.

Objective 4.2

Encourage minority and disadvantaged youth to pursue internship and career opportunities in forestry and related natural resource disciplines.

Objective 4.3

Encourage greater minority and under-served population participation in program implementation and on the state urban forestry council.

Objective 4.4

Enhance and strengthen existing federal, regional, state and local partnerships, both traditional and non-traditional.

Objective 4.5

Create new and enhance existing partnerships with non-traditional groups that improve linkages to community organizations, and to planning and policy-making bodies.

Objective 4.6

Continue to promote and maintain integration of volunteer programs into annual state program activities.

Urban Forestry is . . .



education



tree maintenance



tree planting



Urban foresters are...



professionals



volunteers



young children



everyday people



tree wardens



filter water



provide shade

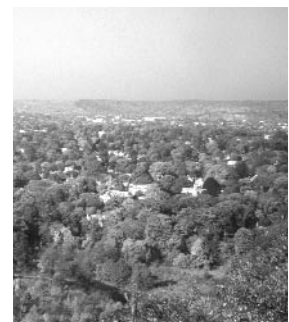


help us feel at home



Urban forests ...

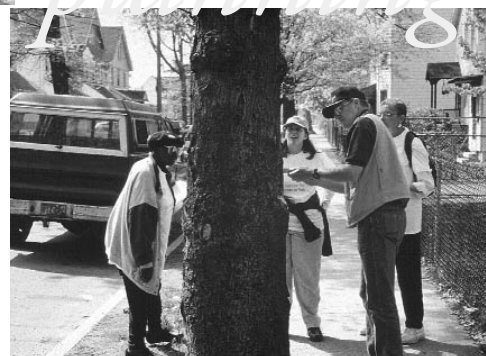
clean the air



Urban forests need...



people
planning



diversity

respect

care



DETAILED ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1996-2000)

The items listed below reflect the accomplishments of the Connecticut Urban and Community Forestry program from 1996 to 2000. These accomplishments are based on the Goals and Objectives outlined in the Second Five Year Plan published by the Connecticut Urban Forest Council in December of 1996.

These goals and objectives have been revised for the 2001 plan. The goals of the program as listed in the 1996 plan are indicated below. The accomplishments that follow will indicate which objective(s) of the broad goal(s) were satisfied.

Goal 1

Public Awareness and Education – Create a responsible public and responsive government by promoting an understanding of stewardship and the social economic and environmental values of trees, forests and related natural resources in cities and communities.

Goal 2

Outreach and Environmental Equity – Expand program participation by involving minorities, people of color American Indian Nations, people with disabilities and under-served populations in all aspects of urban and community forestry.

Goal 3

Partnerships – Create and maintain partnerships that strengthen cooperative working relationships and integrate diverse activities among public and private agencies and organizations at federal, state, and local levels.

Goal 4

Comprehensive Natural Resource Management and Policy – Implement an ecological approach which integrates biophysical, social and economic considerations to support healthy, sustainable communities.

Goal 5

Urban and Community Forestry Research – Implement an ecological approach, which integrates biophysical, social and economic considerations to support healthy, sustainable communities.



Results

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Division of Forestry continues to offer an annual grant program to municipalities and 501(c)(3) NGO's. Between 1996 and 2000, federal funds totaling \$356,000 were allocated to 135 separate projects. These federal funds were matched by \$989,000 in leveraged funds and in-kind services, a 2.7/1 ratio. Ninety of the projects were for tree planting. A total of 2,054 two-inch caliper and greater trees were planted with federal assistance. (Goals 1-5)

The Meskwaka Tree Project has trained over 150 volunteers in urban and community forestry in three-day programs conducted by Bob Ricard, State Volunteer Coordinator, and other members of the Connecticut Urban Forest Council. These citizen volunteers play an active role in policy making and management of their communities' urban forestry program. In 1996, a video, "Let's Work Together: The Story of the Meskwaka Tree Project, Community Action and You!", was created as a recruiting tool for Meskwaka volunteers. (Goal 1, Objectives 1.1-1.4; Goal 2, Objectives 2.1 and 2.2; Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.2, 3.6; and Goal 4, Objectives 4.2, 4.6)

The creation and distribution of publications continues to be one of the most economical and successful methods for reaching a wide audience and a diverse array of professionals, volunteers and municipal leaders. Publications produced during this period include Bob Ricard's "Effective Meetings for Natural Resources Volunteers and Professionals" manual, "Effective Communications for Natural Resources Volunteers and Professionals" manual and "The Value of Trees in Connecticut's Urban Forest" book. Other publications include a re-print of Peter Picone's "Enhancing Your Back Yard Habitat for Wildlife", The Town of Ridgefield's "Tree Book", the Town of Clinton's "Our Town Trees" and "Connecticut's Notable Trees". (Goals 1 -5)

Since 1996, nine communities - Essex, Wethersfield, Stamford, Woodbury, East Hampton, Clinton, Bristol, Litchfield and Canaan - have conducted partial or complete inventories of their community tree resources. The towns of Brookfield, Ledyard, Wethersfield, Essex, Bristol and Canaan have completed and implemented Master Tree Plans. (Goal 1; Goal 3, Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6; Goal 4)

Since 1996, Tree Advisory Groups have been founded in Clinton, North Branford, Litchfield, Naugatuck, North Canaan and Milford, with assistance from the DEP Division of Forestry and University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension. (Goal 4)

The University of Connecticut created an Urban Forestry and Forest Stewardship web page to promote both programs. The site is www.lib.uconn.edu/CANR/ces/forest. DEP is currently working on a Forestry web page. (Goals 1-5)

Tim Aunin, a graduate student at the University of Connecticut was chosen by American Forests to test their urban forestry software program, "City Green". (Goal 5)

The last Connecticut ReLeaf festival was held in Fairfield in 1996. Failure to find sponsors and an organization willing to devote the time and resources necessary to continue the festival led to its demise. (Goals 1-3)

In 1997, the Tree Wardens Association of Connecticut developed and distributed a comprehensive Tree Warden's Manual to all Tree Wardens in the state. This was the first ever publication devoted entirely to the duties and responsibilities of Tree Wardens. As a follow-up, in 1998, the Tree Wardens created a "self certification" program to educate Tree Wardens. The first class of 35 graduated as "Certified" Tree Wardens in October, 1998. (Goal 1; Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7)

The Pocket Parks program, was initiated by the DEP in 1996, in Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, and New Haven. It was then expanded in 1998 to a grants program, whereby \$10,000 grants were provided to Betances School in Hartford for a school yard habitat project, the City of Meriden for a garden and court yard across from the Superior Court, and pocket parks in under-served communities in Windham and Bridgeport. Each of these projects provided employment opportunities for local youth, as part of each grant's requirements. (Goal 1, Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.4; Goal 2, Goal 3, Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.6; and Goal 4)

As part of the State's overall goal to improve the care of publicly owned trees, workshops and conferences have been held several times a year during the course of the second five year plan. Of note are the 12 consecutive conferences held by the Connecticut Urban Forest Council. These conferences have reached approximately 1,250 individuals over the years. Also, each year the Tree Wardens Association has one or two educational programs for their membership. In 1998, the DEP trained 77 State Park maintainers in basic tree care and hazardous tree identification. This program was so successful that the program was expanded in 1999 to train municipal tree workers. Over the course of two months, at six different sites, 242 individuals from 64 communities received basic information in Tree Physiology, Tree Planting, Tree Pruning, Insects and Disease, and Hazardous Tree Identification and Management. (Goals 1-5)

In June of 1998, the Connecticut Urban Forest Council hosted a meeting of the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC). A tour of Hartford's tree program was given to the members of NUCFAC. Connecticut hosted the first meeting of the Northeastern Area Urban Forestry Coordinators Organization (NAUFCO) in October of 1998. Over the years, Connecticut has also hosted meetings of the New England and New York Urban Forestry Coordinators, usually in conjunction with the Council's annual conference. The Council has also provided scholarships to citizens of the state to participate in national conferences sponsored by American Forests (Goal 3).

In the area of Environmental Equity, in addition to the Pocket Park Program, other activities have occurred. In 1998, a cooperative effort of students from the Urban Resources Initiative (URI) program at Yale, DEP neighborhood volunteers, and the Center for Urban Forestry at the University of Massachusetts resulted in an inventory of the Newhallville section of New Haven, an under-served community. Grants have been given to a group in Bridgeport to clean up Silvah Park, an urban wilderness, and to East Rock Park in New Haven, to hire local youth to develop a trail system and accompanying trail guide. DEP staff and others have inventoried and cataloged natural vegetation, soils information, recreational opportunities and other features of the Park River watershed in Hartford in order to prepare a master plan for the reclamation of the lands surrounding the north and south branches of the Park River. This effort was coordinated by the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, Inc.

Ben Tyson, a sociology professor at Central Connecticut State University, and Bob Ricard developed a Beliefs and Attitudes Survey Regarding Pocket Parks for citizens, municipal and state employees and municipal officials in Hartford. The survey indicated that people are in favor of Pocket Parks, as long as they are well maintained. Another activity organized by the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area was the creation of an interpretive trail between the Annie Fisher School in Hartford and the north branch of the Park River. Students from the school and their parents, as well as local volunteers and DEP staff cleared brush, removed trash, and prepared the trail. A local contractor graded the trail, and topped it with stone dust so that it would be handicap accessible. (Goals 1-4)

Partnerships with federal and state agencies and non-profit groups continue to be a cornerstone of the Connecticut urban forestry program. David Bloniarz's program of utilizing volunteers to perform street tree inventories, developed at the Center for Urban Forestry at the University of Massachusetts, has been used in Stamford, New Haven and Bristol. As an example of the savings attributed to using volunteers, 64 volunteers were trained in Stamford to perform a 100% street tree inventory in three distinct neighborhoods. In a five hour period, 1,706 trees were inventoried. The 1,088 hours of donated time saved the City of Stamford approximately \$20,000 in costs. A follow-up spot check by Dr. Bloniarz showed a 98% accuracy rate for the volunteer inventory. Stamford then digitized the data and created a GIS data layer for their city's master plan. (Goals 1-5)

Other partnerships developed during the last five years include a closer working relationship with the Connecticut Tree Protective Association (CTPA), the Urban Resources Initiative of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (URI), Connecticut RC&D Forestry sub-committee, Connecticut College Arboretum, Knox Park Foundation, ONE-CHAIN in Hartford, Connecticut Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Bartlett Arboretum in Stamford.

In June of 2000, the Council hosted the first Connecticut Tree Board Forum. Forty representatives from 16 cities and towns met to discuss their common problems, concerns and success stories. Speakers from the USDA Forest Service, local government and the State spoke on different aspects of fund raising, qualifications of tree board members, working with the local government, the benefits of tree ordinances and garnering public support for tree boards and urban forestry programs. (Goals 1, 3, and 4)

In 1998, the smaller Japanese long horned beetle was discovered in arborvitae in Connecticut. As part of the campaign to notify nurserymen and others as to the existence of the pest, the Connecticut Urban Forest Council, in cooperation with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, prepared a Pest Alert that was distributed around the state. (Goal 1; Goal 3, Objectives 3.1, 3.3 and 3.7, Goal 5)

In addition to the activities of the State Urban Forestry Coordinator, the Volunteer Coordinator and the Council, other groups have embraced the concept of Urban and Community Forestry. The CTPA is one example of an organization which has broadened its mission from being largely the educational organization of the professional arborists in the state, to one that also funds research in urban forest health and educates school children through its Arbor Day Essay Contest. Each year winners from each of the Connecticut's eight counties meet at the State Capitol on Arbor Day to read their essays and be recognized by Lt. Governor Jodi Rell.

The CTPA has also provided educational opportunities for individuals who wish to become Arborists through their Arboriculture 101 course. The course is designed to provide basic information on a variety of subjects so those individuals taking the arborist exam will have a better understanding of the

test material. The Association has also helped the state in identifying persons who violate the law by practicing arboriculture without a license. (Goals 1-5)

In the area of youth education, many activities have taken place. From the Habitat projects at Betances and Mary Hooker Schools in Hartford, to the Urban Wildlife plot at Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area in Burlington youth and their teachers are becoming more aware of their environment. Peter Picone, a DEP wildlife biologist, has helped to create wildlife habitats at schools throughout Connecticut. The Connecticut Forest and Park Association (CFPA) has created an Urban Forest Demonstration site on the property of the 247-acre High Lawn Tree Farm in Middletown. Project Learning Tree training has been conducted in urban schools throughout the state. (Goals 1-4)



Specific Tasks to be Accomplished by the Year 2006

2001 Task Number	Description and Purpose	Principal party(ies) responsible <i>(See abbreviations on page 22)</i>	Goals and/or Objective(s) met
1	Expand program participation to achieve minority and diversity outreach	CUFC	Goal 4
2	Seek to diversify membership of the Connecticut Urban Forest Council beyond managerial and professional backgrounds	CUFC	Objective 4.3
3	Annual review of goals and objectives to determine what has been completed and what, if anything, needs to be added	CUFC, DEP, UCONN CES	All Goals & Objectives
4	Continue the Urban Forestry Small Grants Program	DEP	Goal 1
5	Provide guidance and education about important tree related issues such as 'trees and utilities'	CUFC, CFPA, UCONN CES, CAES	Objective 2.3
6	Seek to increase private funding for urban forestry efforts	CUFC, CFPA	Goals 2, 3 & 4
7	Monitor existing state 'shade tree' laws and recommend revisions, where necessary	CUFC, UCONN, TWA, CTPA, CFPA	Goal 2
8	Maintain effective and develop new partnerships (e.g. planning groups, conservation groups, community groups, etc.)	CUFC, UCONN, CFPA, FGC, TWA,CTPA	Objective 4.5
9	Advocate support for urban and community forestry by municipal, state and federal legislators in Connecticut	CUFC	Goal 2
10	Develop state-wide collaborations to address critical urban forestry issues	CUFC, UCONN CES, CAES, CCA, BA	Goal 2
11	Encourage urban forestry research in the state (e.g. Identify those biophysical, social, or economic considerations that limit development of the urban forest)	KPE, YALE URI, UCONN CES, DEP, TNG,CFPA	Goal 2 & 3
12	Work with at-risk youth to accomplish urban forestry goals	KPE, DEP, YALE URI, UCONN CES	Goal 4

13	Develop more urban greenspaces	KPF, DEP, YALE URI, UCONN CES	Goal 4
14	Increase the number of Tree City USA's	DEP	Objective 3,3
15	Assist towns with the conduct of street tree inventories	DEP	Objective 2.4
16	Encourage towns in storm preparedness	DEP, OEM	Goal 3
17	Communicate with other groups	CUFC	Goal 1
18	Develop urban forestry web site	UCONN CES, CUFC, DEP	Goal 1
19	Establish a speakers' bureau	CUFC, UCONN CES	Goal 1
20	Continue interstate cooperation and collaboration, especially with the New England states and New York	CUFC, UCONN CES, DEP	Goals 1 & 2
21	Increase news coverage of urban and community forestry issues and events	ALL	All Goals
22	Maintain contact with national organizations involved in urban forestry	CUFC, UCONN CES, DEP	Goals 1 & 2
23	Assemble educational information to 'correct' mis-information and technical gaps	UCONN CES, DEP, CFPA, CUFC, CAES	Goals 1 & 2
24	Encourage landscaping with native trees and shrubs	CFPA, UCONN CES, DEP	Goals 1 & 2
25	Educate persons about the proper use of mulch	CFPA, CUFC, DEP, YALE URI UCONN CES, BA	Goals 1 & 2
26	Expand the Connecticut Notable Tree Program	CCA, CUFC, CBS	Objective 1.5
27	Support and conduct the Meskwaka Tree Project	UCONN CES, CCA	Goal 1
28	Support Youth/Mentors/Tree Projects	UCONN CES	Goals 1,2 & 4
29	Work with municipalities to support urban forestry	CUFC, DEP, UCONN CES	Goal 2
30	Develop and disseminate educational materials (e.g. videos, publications, etc.)	UCONN CES, CUFC, DEP	Goals 1 & 2

31	Continue youth education through Arbor Day events	UI, CTPA	Goals 1,2 & 4
32	Promote of urban tree planting by young people through the annual Arbor Day seedling program	DEP	Goals 1,2 & 4
33	Provide training and information in urban wildlife ecology	DEP	Goals 1 & 4
34	Provide technical assistance to communities and citizen organizations	DEP	Goals 1 & 3
35	Support the Tree Warden Association of Connecticut, Inc. as they develop workshops and educational materials.	UCONN CES	Goal 3
36	Provide educational information to communities, Tree Wardens, legislators, and citizen volunteers and organizations	UCONN CES	Goal 1
37	Develop and conduct workshops and educational materials for Tree Wardens	TWA, UCONN CES	Goals 1 & 2
38	Provide training for people who wish to apply for the arborist license	BA, CTPA	Goals 1 & 2
39	Provide workshops for licensed arborists and other interested tree care professionals	UCONN CES,CTPA	Goals 1 & 2
40	Provide training to municipal public works maintainers	UCONN CES, DEP	Goals 1 & 2
41	Promote and conduct community tree planting and maintenance events by Garden Clubs in all communities and support state urban forestry efforts	FGC, CUFC	Goals 1 & 2
42	Support the annual state urban forest conference	CUFC	Goals 1 & 3
43	Sponsor NADF Conferences in area	CUFC	Goals 1 & 3
44	Assemble and maintain a 'scrapbook' of real events and planting that have occurred	CUFC, DEP	Goal 1
45	Encourage 'Green Industry' job opportunities	All	Objective 4.2
46	Provide leadership in role of urban forestry as relates to smart growth, urban sprawl and comprehensive natural resource management	CUFC	Objective 2.1

47	Maintain state database of urban forestry volunteers and community organizations	UConn CES	Goal 2
48	Increase the number of community volunteers	All	Goal 4
49	Recognize and reward outstanding achievements by volunteers, communities and professionals through the annual awards process	CUFC	Goal 1
50	Perform an overall survey of urban forestry in the state.	UConn CES	Objective 2.4
51	Support innovative educational programs such as Project Learning Tree and the SCHOOLYARD Habitat Program	CUFC, DEP, CFPA	Goals 1 & 2

Partner Organizations	Key
Bartlett Arboretum, University of Connecticut	BA
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station	CAES
Connecticut Botanical Society	CBS
Connecticut College Arboretum	CCA
Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Inc.	CFPA
Connecticut Tree Protection Association	CTPA
Connecticut Urban Forest Council	CUFC
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection	DEP
Future Farmers of America	FFA
Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut	FGC
Knox Parks Foundation	KPF
Northeast Utilities	NU
Office of Emergency Management	OEM
The Natural Guard	TNG
The Tree Wardens Association of Conn.	TWA
University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System	UConn CES
United Illuminating	UI
USDA Forest Service	USFS
Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies-Urban Resource Initiative	YALE-URI



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