



November 20, 2024

Tree Advisory Board  
10:00 AM

City Hall - Massie Chambers

Agenda:

Call to Order

Establish a quorum

Approval of Minutes from Previous Meeting

1. August 21, 2024

Comment from Citizens

Reports from Staff

2. Eddie Allen, Horticulturist

Old Business

3. Arboretum Enhancements

4. Arboretum Health

- Selection of Health Check Date in November
- Label Replacement

5. Educational Materials for Homeowners

- Tree Pests
- New Construction Landscape

6. Featured Speakers

- Working with Master Gardeners

7. Healthy Trees, Healthy Cities Initiative

New Business

8. Arbor Day Celebration
9. Beautification Update

Comments from Board Members & Staff

Adjournment

For more information regarding this agenda, please contact the city recorder by email at:

[sjennings@goodlettsville.gov](mailto:sjennings@goodlettsville.gov)

A government committed to operating with efficiency and integrity in all we do as we strive to enhance the quality of life for the community we serve.

105 S. Main Street – Goodlettsville, TN 37072 – 615-851-2200 – Fax 615-851-2212

[www.goodlettsville.gov](http://www.goodlettsville.gov)



Sampson wanted to bring to the board's attention the open enrollment period through the TN Department of Agriculture for urban and community forestry grants. There are three concurrently running programs with different requirements and expectations that are all based on expanding urban community forests throughout all of TN. This is done through planting initiatives, management care plans, workforce development and establishing and promoting tree boards. Mr. Sampson offered that Davey Resource Group (DRG) could consult or assist with the application process. DRG can help with the grant writing process and can help execute the plan. DRG also offers a tree inventory program. Three separate grant pamphlets were provided to the tree board that outlined the grant requirements.

**Beautification Update-** The next city wide clean-up will be coming up in November, which will coincide with TDOT's Nobody Trashes Tennessee campaign. Allison Baker will communicate the date of the cleanup to the board once it's finalized.

**Healthy Trees, Healthy Cities Initiative** - This is a program through the Conservation Gateway that helps to provide an early warning system for trees that are starting to have problems in the community. It is a training system that teaches how to look at seven parameters when evaluating trees. If the board decides to attend a meeting, it will be advertised as a public meeting. Mr. Taylor will look into what is involved in order to get signed up for the next training session.

**Proactive Tree Survival Guide** - Mr. Ellis suggested the need for a document that recommends species for street side trees, and what the requirements are for root barriers so that trees don't create issues on sidewalk streets. Mr. Taylor suggested creating a document for new homeowners that gives suggestions of how to care for new trees on their properties.

**Comments from Board Members & Staff** - Mr. Sheppard suggested looking into Rogers in Gallatin for future tree replacements.

Mr. Ellis noted the need for the City to have guidelines for street side trees. Mr. Ellis will have staff put together some landscape requirement guidelines for the tree board to approve that can then be sent to the planning commission and city commissioners for review.

A motion was made to allow city staff to proceed with the TAEP grant application process. The first motion was made by Tammie Reddy, second by Paula Krebs, and was unanimously approved. Board members were asked to email Sarah Jennings if they read anything in the grant application documents that concerned them.

**Adjournment-** The meeting was adjourned at 10:45am.

**Next Meeting-** November 20, 2024

## == LANDSCAPE HELP FOR YOUR NEW HOME ==

Moving into a new home especially in a newly developed neighborhood is both exciting and challenging. Everything is new including your yard. If your newly planted trees, shrubs and grass do not get a little extra help they may not survive and thrive. Here are some key tips for taking care of your new landscape.

### HELPING THE LAWN

#### **Mowing:**

- **Sharpen your mower blade regularly.** Dull blades tear your grass instead of cutting it cleanly. This tearing not only leaves your lawn looking ragged it damages the young roots.
- **When to begin mowing.** If your lawn has recently been sown, wait 2 months to cut for the first time. Allow the grass blades to become established and feed the roots.
- **Do not cut your grass too short.** Set the mower blade to the highest setting. Longer blades of grass produce more energy via photosynthesis to help the roots develop.

#### **Watering:**

- **Early morning watering.** Watering your soil early in the morning allows more water to drain to the roots before the hot sun dries out your lawn.
- **Water deeply.** During hot summer months plan for 1" to 1.5" inches of water twice a week when there is no rain. Deep watering encourages deep, drought tolerant roots.

#### **Fertilizing:**

- **Feed your lawn regularly.** All lawns benefit from good nutrition. Research the best fertilization schedule for the type of grass you have.

#### **Weeds:**

- **Maintain a healthy lawn.** Developing a strong, thick lawn will discourage weed growth as a thick lawn is less susceptible to weeds.
- **Weed control.** You can use either chemical or natural methods to control weeds. You will need to research weed control methods for your type of grass and climate.

#### **Aeration:**

- **Creating holes in lawn.** Aeration at least once a season helps your lawn absorb nutrients and water better. Aerators can be rented or lawn companies can perform.
- **Fall is best time to aerate.** Opening holes in the lawn allows air, water and nutrients to effectively reach the roots.

#### **Lawn Pests:**

- Watch for signs of insect attacking your grass. Brown patches and thinning grass can be signs of a grub worm infestation. There are various grubs from Japanese Beetle grubs to Crane Flies grubs. They all can cause problems.
- **Control measures:** Natural control can be done using nematodes. These are small worms that infect the grubs with a bacterium that eventually kills the grub worms. Also, Diatomaceous Earth works on a variety of lawn pests like ants and slugs.
- **Chemical control:** Chemical control is best left to professional lawn services to limit the impact to beneficial earthworms.

## HELPING YOUR TREES AND SHRUBS:

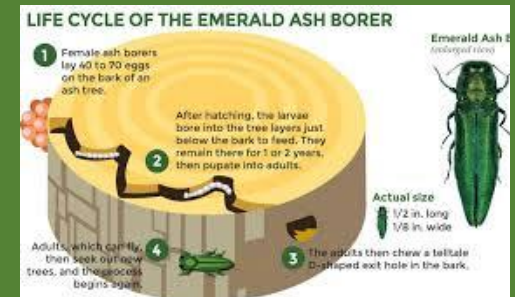
### **Trees and Shrubs:**

- **Choose the right plants for your area.** The correct plant for the correct location is a great rule of thumb for planting. The amount of sunlight, water, the mature height of the plant, your soil type are just some of the issues to consider when planting.
- **Water them properly.** Research the watering needs of your new plants. Summer heat and drought are the main reason many plants do not survive without your help.
- **Fertilization.** Most trees and shrubs need fertilization during the active growing season. Fertilizer comes in various forms: granules, pellets, liquids and spikes.

# EMERALD ASH BORER

<https://youtu.be/wXCynbvf4Lc>

This wood boring beetle which originated in Asia, is now a dangerous invasive pest in the USA. Also known as the jewel beetle due to its shiny green and red color, this insect lays eggs in the bark of Ash trees. The larvae bore into the sapwood, phloem and cambium and feed under the bark. This feeding girdles the tree and results in tree death. After two years the adult emerges leaving a distinctive “D” shaped exit hole. The adult emerald ash borer can fly and will seek out new Ash trees to continue the life cycle. Control is possible using certain systemic insecticides like imidacloprid.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Emerald Ash Borer

<https://www.tn.gov/protectnforests/insects/emerald-ash-borer.html>

# BAGWORMS

Not a worm but the caterpillar nest of the bagworm moth, these insects are a significant defoliator of Arborvitae and Eastern Red Cedar trees. Bagworms may also be found on junipers, pines, spruces and other trees including Oaks, Maple, Persimmon, Poplars and Willows. The adult moth emerges in the fall and mates with a flightless female who remains in her bag. The resulting eggs overwinter in the bag only to emerge in May or June as a somewhat shiny brown and black larvae that creates they own “bag” habitat. Interestingly the bagworm caterpillar will carry their bag with them as they move around their host tree and feed. Their bag enlarges in size as the caterpillar grows. Control includes removal of the bags from your tree and burning. Alternatives include the use of insecticides or BT in the Spring when the caterpillars emerge.



Go to this website to see how to manage: <https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/insects/bagworms.html>

# EASTERN TENT CATERPILLARS

This native North American caterpillar can be a major tree defoliating pest. Most notable for their large silken tent like nests built into the fork of tree limbs. Several species of trees are at risk, but especially ornamental and fruit trees. Tent caterpillar nests are often confused with fall webworms which build their nests at the ends of branches. Eastern Tent Caterpillars eggs overwinter as an egg mass covered in a black sack wrapped around a branch. The larvae emerge in Spring and build a new tent where they live and feed. Once mature the caterpillar move to an area to spin a cocoon and eventually emerge as an adult moth that starts the cycle over. There are several species of wasps which are a natural enemy of the Eastern Tent Caterpillar. Removal and destruction of the egg masses from trees in the Fall is essential. BT can be used however most insecticides do not effectively penetrate the web tents.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Eastern Tent Caterpillars:  
<https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/insects/eastern-tent-caterpillar.html>

# FALL WEBWORMS

Often confused with Eastern Tent Caterpillars, one of the biggest differences is the time of emergence. Fall webworms are active in the Summer and Fall where Eastern Tents appear in the Spring. The Fall webworms web is less dense, messy and ill formed and enclosing the ends and tips of branches. In contrast, the Eastern Tent's web is thick, located in the crotch and unions of tree branches. There are different species of Fall webworm caterpillars which vary in color from pale yellow to dark grey. Their bristles may be short or long. They do have a cream-colored strip along their sides. The larvae feed until September when they pupate and overwinter in a cocoon. The moth emerges in June and lay eggs. As the larvae emerge they start feeding on leaves while spinning silk to form their tent. Insecticides are effective.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Fall Webworms:

[https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5341330.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5341330.pdf)

# HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID

<https://youtu.be/t4MFNNooZqY>

A major treat to Hemlock trees, affected trees have what looks like a small cotton ball at the junction of the needle and stem. The cotton like appearance is actually a waxy secretion that protects the adelgid as it feeds on sap. Adelgids have a very complicated life cycle most important of which is the female adelgids do not need to mate to reproduce. Eggs can be inactive for ten months before starting to feed in the fall. The adelgid robs the Hemlock of needed carbohydrates. Lacking that nutrition the tree declines and will die over time. Management is via insecticides and biological controls.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Hemlock Wolly Adelgid

<https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/insects/hemlock-woolly-adelgid.html>

# HACKBERRY WOOLLY APHID

While the Hackberry Woolly Aphid does not cause permanent damage to the Hackberry tree, the honeydew amount of honeydew they secrete and drop below the tree causes a black sooty mold to grow on anything below the tree. If you mistakenly park your car below a Hackberry in the Fall of the year you will arrive the next day to a sticky mess on your car. After several days the black mold will start to develop and you will spend some time and elbow grease to remove the mess. Chemical controls are available via systemic insecticides. However it is difficult to totally eradicate.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Hackberry woolly Aphid  
<https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/insects/hackberry-aphid.html>

# Southern Pine Beetle

Similar to Ash borer, this pest is also a wood boring beetle. Although known as the Southern Pine Beetle its range extends from Central America to New Jersey. The adult is only 2 to 4 millimeters in size, so it is rarely seen on a tree. Its presence is discovered by the tell-tail signs of damage. Eggs are laid in the cambial of the tree. Interestingly the pine tree releases resin to try and expel the beetles which results in pitch tubes that look like a red colored blob on the outer bark. The larvae feed and grow eventually emerging from small shot size holes



Go to this website to see how to manage:

<https://www.tn.gov/protectnforests/insects/southern-pine-beetle.html>

# THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE – WALNUT TWIG BEETLE

<https://youtu.be/UI7XGvCezXw>

The Walnut Twig Beetle causes both physical damage to Walnut trees as well as carrying the *Geosmithia morbida* fungus that causes cankers and dead areas under the bark blocking the flow of nutrients and water. Black Walnut is a valuable tree producing both a desirable hardwood used in the furniture industry as well as producing a delicious nut. If you not yellowing and wilting of leaves along with dead limbs in the upper tree, you should assess for signs of smooth, dark brown cankers on trunk, multiple leafy shoots at base of tree trunk, weeping sap, or signs of beetle entry through very small holes. If you tree shows any of these signs, contact the Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture. Currently there is no effective control measures.



Go to this website to see how to manage Thousand Canker Disease: <https://www.tn.gov/protectnforests/diseases/thousand-cankers-disease.html>

# WINTER MOTH

This invasive moth is one of a very few moths active November to January and able to handle freezing temperatures. In the late fall it is active as an adult moth and then in the Spring as a caterpillar when it actively defoliates trees and shrubs. The moth is attracted to both hardwood trees like Oak, Maple and Ash as well as fruit trees like apple, crabapple and blueberries. In November the male is attracted via pheromones to the flightless female. The female will lay eggs in bark crack where they overwinter. The inch worm like caterpillar emerges in the Spring and starts feeding on foliage and buds. While the caterpillar do not fly, they do spin silk and use the wind to carry them to new food sources. After feeding ends in June they pupate in the ground to restart the cycle when they emerge as an adult moth in winter. Management includes horticultural oils as well as chemical insecticides and BT.



Go to this website to see how to manage: Winter Moth

<https://ag.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/winter-moth-identification-management>

# SPONGY MOTH – formerly – GYPSY MOTH

<https://youtu.be/E1WpDS9qol>

The Spongy Moth caterpillars feed on over 300 species of trees and shrubs making it a particularly invasive pest. The female lays her egg masses in July and August anywhere including trees, shrubs, household items like outdoor furniture, and even lawn equipment. As people move these items they expand the moth's territory. The caterpillars feed on leaves until June or July when they pupate. The adult moth emerges and mates. The male moth are noted for their erratic flight patterns as female do not fly but release pheromones that attract male moths. Multiple control measures are possible from manual to biological and insecticides. The Spongy Moth is currently not a major pest in Tennessee but



Go to this website to see how to manage: Spongy Moth:  
<https://www.tn.gov/protectnforests/insects/gypsy-moth.html>



# Emerging Threats to Trees

These pests have yet to be found in Tennessee however they are common on the west coast and other areas around the USA causing significant damage to trees. We encourage citizens to be on the lookout for signs of these pests and if noted report immediately to the Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture. View the links for more information.

## Asian Longhorned Beetle

<https://youtu.be/yh6hyMNN0W0>



Go to this website to see how to manage: <https://www.tn.gov/protectnforests/emerging-threats/asian-longhorned-beetle.html>

## Goldspotted Oak Borer

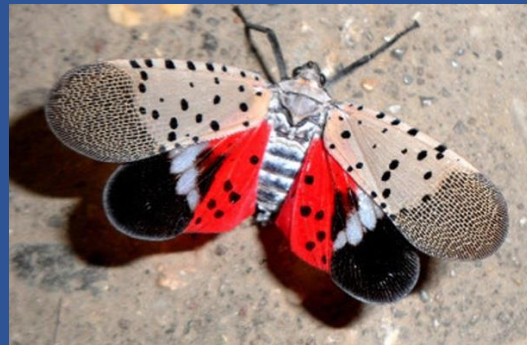
<https://youtu.be/t201pD320w0>



Go to this website to see how to manage: <https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/emerging-threats/goldspotted-oak-borer.html>

## Spotted Lanternfly

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KCQjYE23ZFI>



Go to this website to see how to manage: <https://www.tn.gov/protecttnforests/emerging-threats/spotted-lantern-fly.html>

