

MOSCOW TREE COMMISSION



Ellis Eifert
Commission Chair

Regular Meeting
~Agenda~

David Schott
Staff Liaison

tree@ci.moscow.id.us

208.883.7098

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/557/Tree-Commission>

Tuesday
November 4, 2025

5:00 PM

Mayors Conference Room
206 E 3rd Street

WELCOME AND ATTENDANCE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REGULAR AGENDA

1. Approval of Moscow Tree Commission September 2, 2025, Minutes (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert

Presentation of minutes for approval.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve minutes as presented; approve minutes with amendments; or provide staff with further directions.

2. Public Comment and Response to Previous Comments (limited to 15 minutes)

Members of the public may speak to the Commission regarding matters NOT on the agenda or currently pending before the Commission. Please state your name and city of residence for the record and limit your remarks to three (3) minutes.

3. Consideration of the Tree Service Certification General Knowledge Test Questions (ACTION ITEM) – David Rauk / David Schott

It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business of planting, pruning, or removing a public tree or shrub for a fee without being licensed as required by City Code.

Any Tree Service Contractor engaged in the business of tree service for a fee shall obtain a license from the Administrator. Such a license requires the contractor or at least one employee of the business or owner to possess a Tree Service Certification as required by City Code.

As one part of the Tree Service Certification, the applicant must complete a written examination to be administered by the Administrator.

The Tree Commission will review the revised draft test questions for the General Knowledge exam.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the general knowledge test questions; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

4. Consideration of Moscow Garden Club of Latah County Presentation (ACTION ITEM) – David Rauk

Tree Commission member, David Rauk, has been invited by the Moscow Garden Club to present on behalf of the Moscow Tree Commission to the club on November 12, 2025. David Rauk will describe the event to the commission.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve David Rauk presenting at the Moscow Garden Club of Latah County November 12, 2025, meeting; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

5. Consideration of the Fall 2026 Farmers Market Seedling Giveaway (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert – David Schott

The Tree Commission will discuss options for the 2026 fall seedling giveaway at the Farmers Market. The Pitkin Nursery has requested the Tree Commission’s seedling list to allow time to propagate any seedling requests. The budget approved in FY2026 is \$500.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the seedling list for the 2026 fall Farmers Market; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

6. Consideration of the Spring 2027 Arbor Day Seedlings (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert – David Schott

The Tree Commission will discuss options for the 2027 Arbor Day celebration. The commission gives away tree seedlings at the first Farmers Market each year as part of Arbor Day. The Pitkin Nursery has requested the Tree Commission’s species list to allow time to propagate any seedling requests. Moscow City Council has not considered and approved the FY2027 budget but historically the budget supports \$750 towards Arbor Day seedlings.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the seedling list for the 2027 Arbor Day celebration; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

7. Consideration of the 2026 Arbor Day Theme (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert – David Rauk
Ellis Eifert, David Rauk and David Schott met with the UI to discuss the 2026 partnership between the City and UI for the 2026 Arbor Day celebration. Ellis and David R. will provide an update to the commission. The commission will then discuss ideas on an overall theme for the celebration to present to the UI.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve 2026 Arbor Day overall theme to present to the University of Idaho; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

UPDATES/REPORTS

- 1. 9/25 Farmers Market Seedling Giveaway Report – All**
- 2. Tree Cookie Workshop Update – Jeanne / Pam**
- 3. Annual Report to City Council - Ellis**

UPCOMING EVENTS / MEETINGS

- 1. Next Tree Commission Meeting: December 2, 2025**

ADJOURN

NOTICE: It is the policy of the City of Moscow that all City-sponsored public meetings and events are accessible to all people. If you need assistance in participating in this meeting or event due to a disability under the ADA, please contact the City’s ADA Coordinator by phone at (208) 883-7600, TDD (208) 883-7019, or by email at adacoordinator@ci.moscow.id.us at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting or event to request an accommodation. The City of Moscow is committed to ensuring that all reasonable accommodation requests are fulfilled.

MOSCOW TREE COMMISSION



Ellis Eifert
Commission Chair

Regular Meeting
~Minutes~

David Schott
Staff Liaison

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Tuesday
September 2, 2025

5:00 PM

Mayors Conference Room
206 E 3rd Street

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 PM.

PRESENT: Ellis Eifert (Chair); Mary Jo Hamilton; Jeanne Leffingwell; Pam Brunfield

STAFF: Gina Taruscio (Council Liaison); David Schott (Staff Liaison)

WELCOME AND ATTENDANCE

REGULAR AGENDA

1. Approval of Moscow Tree Commission August 5, 2025 Minutes (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert

Presentation of minutes for approval.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve minutes as presented; approve minutes with amendments; or provide staff with further direction.

Jeanne moved to approve the minutes as presented. Pam seconded.

Roll call vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Abstain: Motion carried.

2. Public Comment and Response to Previous Comments (limited to 10 minutes).

Leonard Garrison-Co Leader of Palouse chapter of the Citizen Climate Lobby stopped in. Leonard is seeking sponsors for an electrification fair they are hosting in April 2026.

3. Consideration of the October 7, 2025, Tree Commission Meeting (ACTION ITEM) – David Schott

The staff liaison will be out of town this week. The commission will discuss the cancellation of the October 7, 2025, meeting or reschedule the meeting.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the cancelation of October 7, 2025, Tree Commission meeting; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

Jeanne moved to cancel the October meeting. Mary Jo seconded.

Roll call vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Abstain: Motion carried.

4. Consideration of the September 27, 2025, Farmers Market (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert

The Tree Commission will discuss staffing and materials for September 27, 2025, Farmers Market. The general theme is fall is a great time to plant trees. The commission will be giving away free tree seedlings. Seedlings offered will be forty-four of each of the three species: Ponderosa Pine, Redoiser Dogwood, and Red Flowering Current/Bur-English Oak. This does include the nursery providing the bagging.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve staffing and materials for the September 27, 2025, Farmers Market; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

David was able to secure the Burr English Oak seedlings as a substitute for the red flowing current. Group discussed materials they can give out as well as what commission members will be available to staff the table.

Jeanne moved to accept Farmers Market plan. Pam seconded.

Roll call vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Abstain: Motion carried.

5. Consideration of the November 3, 2025, City Council Annual Report (ACTION ITEM) – Ellis Eifert – David Schott

The Tree Commission will discuss the draft annual report presented by staff.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve draft Annual Report to City Council; or take other action as deemed appropriate.

Staff reviewed the report and made several suggestions and add-ons; current open seat on commission, Arbor Day with Paradise Ridge Regional High School, City and Growth Award, Farmers Market events, fall seedling giveaway, utility billing newsletter content, Heritage Tree Program, work on tree questions for Tree Certification tests, and Tree cookie workshops. Plans are underway for 2026 Arbor Day celebrations.

Pam moved to accept draft report. Jeanne seconded.

Roll call vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Abstain: Motion carried.

UPDATES/REPORTS

UPCOMING EVENTS / MEETINGS

1. Next Tree Commission Meeting: November 4, 2025

ADJOURN The meeting was adjourned at 6 PM

Minutes Approved On

(Clerk Signature)

Ellis Eifert, Chair *(or stamped by Deputy City Clerk)*

DRAFT

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO CURRENT QUESTIONS ON TREE WORKER CERTIFICATION EXAM

- **REPLACE THE NUMBERED MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS ON THE CURRENT EXAM WITH THE FOLLOWING NEW QUESTIONS:**

22. Placing mulch or soil against the trunk of a tree
- causes loss of water through evapotranspiration
 - keeps mice from nesting there
 - makes the tree grow at a much faster rate
 - can cause crown rot to occur
38. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects of its growth including
- reducing root growth and the likelihood of branch failure
 - reducing photosynthesis and lowering energy reserves
 - increasing root growth and wound closure
 - none of the above
40. The correct anatomical location for the final pruning cut is
- flush with the trunk
 - one inch from the trunk
 - just beyond the branch collar
 - midway between two nodes
42. A branch removal cut
- removes the smaller of two stems at their union, such as the removal of a branch from the trunk
 - causes little or no visible response in a tree
 - reduces the wind-sail effect of foliar clumps in the crown
 - all of the above

43. Decreasing the size of a tree's crown is best accomplished through
- drop-crotch pruning
 - pollarding
 - reduction cuts
 - a combination of all of the above
44. In general, a maximum of _____ of the foliage should be removed in one season when pruning a mature tree.
- 10 %
 - 25 %
 - 50 %
 - 75 %
46. The branch collar, the swollen area at the base of a branch where it arises from the trunk, is important to retain **after pruning** because it helps with
- wound closure
 - decay prevention
 - foliage distribution
 - both a and b
-

• ***ADD THE FOLLOWING NEW MULTIPLE-CHOICE PRUNING QUESTIONS:***

Pruning live branches reduces a tree's ability to

- photosynthesize
- grow its root system
- manufacture sugar
- both a and c

Which pruning practices can have adverse effects on tree health and increase the likelihood of branch failure

- pleaching
- topping
- lions-tailing
- both b and c

Training a young tree for a strong future structure

- a. develops a strong leader
- b. reduces cluster branching
- c. minimizes codominant stems on the trunk
- d. all of the above

During pruning, the branch bark ridge

- a. should be removed to speed wound closure
- b. should not be damaged
- c. can be removed if necessary
- d. does not have to be considered

A reduction cut removes the _____ of two or more branches, stems or codominant stems.

- a. larger
- b. smaller
- c. younger
- d. longer

An undercut reduces the chance of _____ as the branch is removed.

- a. losing excess foliage
- b. spreading disease
- c. damaging tools
- d. tearing bark

A pruning operation should always be preceded by

- a. soil treatment
- b. visual inspection
- c. removal of obstacles, such as nests
- d. a thorough watering of the tree

Topping trees as a means to reduce height and/or spread of a tree is considered an unacceptable practice as it often leads to

- a. decay
- b. loss of significant percentage of energy-producing foliage
- c. branches/sprouts with weak attachments and greater likelihood of failure
- d. all of the above

- **REPLACE THE NUMBERED TRUE/FALSE QUESTION ON THE CURRENT EXAM WITH THE FOLLOWING NEW QUESTION:**

20. Removing too much foliage can have adverse effects on a tree, resulting in production of water sprouts on the trunk and interior branches, which is often a tree's reaction to overpruning.

TRUE

- **ADD THE FOLLOWING NEW TRUE/FALSE PRUNING QUESTIONS:**

Pruning is a growth-retarding process that creates wounds and decreases the tree's stored energy.

TRUE

As a general rule, mature trees are more tolerant of heavy pruning than young trees.

FALSE

TREE WORKER CERTIFICATION EXAM

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

CHOOSE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION

1. The parts of trees that produce food are the
 - a. roots
 - b. apical meristems
 - c. leaves
 - d. stomata

2. The layer of meristematic cells located between the xylem and the phloem is called the
 - a. bark
 - b. apical meristem
 - c. pith
 - d. cambium

3. The loss of water vapor from leaves is called
 - a. translocation
 - b. perspiration
 - c. respiration
 - d. transpiration

4. Which of the following is not a function of tree roots?
 - a. anchoring
 - b. food manufacturing
 - c. food storage
 - d. absorbing

5. A process by which trees limit the spread of discoloration and decay is called
 - a. phototropism
 - b. compartmentalization
 - c. photosynthesis
 - d. geotropism

6. Plant growth can be affected by
 - a. auxin and cytokinin
 - b. tropisms
 - c. removing plant parts by pruning
 - d. all of the above

7. A tree that has a single dominant leader is called
 - a. decurrent
 - b. concurrent
 - c. excurrent
 - d. apical dominant

8. Taxonomy means
 - a. plant classification based on biological characteristics
 - b. the study of taxes and the economy
 - c. the study of the genus Taxus (Yew)
 - d. the naming of plant parts based on physical characteristics

9. Pinnate, bipinnate and palmate are all arrangements of
 - a. cells within a leaf
 - b. simple leaves
 - c. stems and petioles
 - d. compound leaves

10. Which of the following is not a type of leaf margin?
 - a. entire
 - b. whorled
 - c. serrate
 - d. lobed

11. The system of naming plants is known as plant
 - a. taxonomy
 - b. nomenclature
 - c. morphology
 - d. specification

12. Which of the following bears its needles in bundles
 - a. Ponderosa pine
 - b. Austrian pine
 - c. Mugo pine
 - d. All of the above

13. Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) differs from white fir (Abies concolor) in that
 - a. they are not in the same genus
 - b. they are not in the same order
 - c. Douglas fir is a red fir
 - d. white fir is in a different family

14. The organic layer is the uppermost horizon of the
 - a. parent material
 - b. soil structure
 - c. soil texture

- d. soil profile
15. Ideally a soil should be
- a. 30% solids and 70% pore space
 - b. 70% solids and 30% pore space
 - c. 50% solids and 50% pore space
 - d. 90% solids and 10% pore space
16. The measure of acidity or alkalinity of soil is called the
- a. pH
 - b. reactivity
 - c. mineral profile
 - d. buffering capacity
17. Water in the soil available to a plant occurs
- a. between the clay layer and the sand layer
 - b. between the organic layer and the clay layer
 - c. between the field capacity and the wilting point
 - d. between the rhizosphere and the clay layer
18. Absorbing roots of trees are most frequently found
- a. in the upper 6 - 10 inches of soil
 - b. from 1 - 2 feet deep in the soil
 - c. in the organic layer
 - d. below 3 feet deep in the soil
19. The best time to irrigate plants is
- a. when they start to show signs of wilting
 - b. in the early evening
 - c. when the temperature is above 70-F
 - d. in the early morning
20. Mulch placed around the base of a tree
- a. reduces water evaporation from the soil
 - b. cools the soil in summer
 - c. improves soil conditions
 - d. all of the above
21. Antitranspirants and antidessicants are
- a. chemicals sprayed on trees to deter sucking insects
 - b. used mainly on Christmas tree farms
 - c. chemicals sprayed on trees to keep them from drying out
 - d. not recommended for use in winter months
22. Placing mulch or soil against the trunk of a tree greatly reduces
- a. the loss of water through evapotranspiration

- b. keeps mice from nesting there
 - c. makes the tree grow at a much faster rate
 - d. can cause crown rot to occur
23. The most important macronutrient is
- a. iron
 - b. nitrogen
 - c. sulfur
 - d. calcium
24. A complete fertilizer is one that contains
- a. nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium
 - b. all 17 essential elements that trees require
 - c. all 6 macronutrients trees require
 - d. all the mineral and organic elements that trees require
25. When fertilizing trees, the general recommendation for one season is
- a. the more, the better for strong healthy trees
 - b. 2-4 lbs. of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet of root area
 - c. 6-8 lbs. of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet of root area
 - d. 1 lb. of 20-6-4 per 1000 square feet of root area
26. When a plant is "hardy" it means
- a. it is tough
 - b. it has the ability to survive high winds and high temperatures
 - c. it has the ability to flourish even when neglected
 - d. it has the ability to survive low temperatures
27. Two species that would be appropriate for planting under utility wires are
- a. oak and maple
 - b. ash and birch
 - c. fir and spruce
 - d. crabapple and flowering plum
28. Bare root trees are
- a. normally planted in the dormant season
 - b. normally planted in the early fall
 - c. normally larger evergreen trees
 - d. normally planted after the roots are dry to the touch
29. Large roots that develop and grow across or around other roots at the root crown are called
- a. tap roots
 - b. girdling roots
 - c. anchor roots
 - d. vascular roots

30. The densely-matted root mass of a container grown plant
- should be planted leaving the upper 2 inches exposed
 - should be completely removed before planting
 - should be sliced vertically 2-3 times with a sharp knife before planting
 - should be thoroughly washed before planting to remove any insect eggs
31. When planting a balled and burlapped tree
- the burlap should be entirely removed before the tree is placed in the hole
 - the burlap should be entirely removed after the tree is placed in the hole
 - pull the burlap back from the top of the ball after the tree is placed in the hole
 - leave the burlap in place and cover the root ball with soil as soon as possible
32. When planting a balled and burlapped tree
- the planting hole should be no deeper than the root ball
 - the planting hole should be one and a half times as deep as the root ball
 - the planting hole should be twice as deep as the root ball
 - the planting hole should be twice as deep as the root ball is wide
33. In general, when backfilling a planting hole, it is best to
- backfill with a sandy loam soil
 - backfill with the same soil that came out of the hole
 - amend the backfill soil with 25% organic matter
 - amend the soil with 20% sand and 20% organic matter
34. When lifting a balled and burlapped tree, it is best to
- lift it by the trunk to avoid disturbing the root ball
 - lift it by the root ball
 - tie a rope around the trunk to help lower it into the hole
 - untie the twine around the trunk and use the tops of the burlap as handles
35. Staking or guying systems
- should be checked within one year to see if they are injuring the tree
 - should generally be removed after one growing season
 - are not always necessary on newly planted trees
 - all of the above
36. When a tree is planted
- it should be pruned to bring the crown and roots into balance
 - approximately one-third of the crown should be removed
 - pruning should be limited to broken and damaged limbs
 - both a and b
37. The general recommendation for watering newly planted trees is
- daily for the first 2 weeks, then monthly
 - daily for the first 3 weeks, then monthly
 - approximately once a month for the first year

- d. approximately once a week until it is established
38. Removing foliage from a tree has two distinct effects on its growth including
- a. root and shoot invigoration
 - b. a dwarfing effect on overall growth and shoot invigoration
 - c. root and shoot dwarfing
 - d. root invigoration and shoot dwarfing
39. Plant growth can be reduced if pruning takes place
- a. soon after the growth flush is complete for the season
 - b. before the period of rapid growth in the early Spring
 - c. in the Fall after leaf drop
 - d. while the tree is actively growing
40. The correct anatomical location for pruning cuts is
- a. flush with the trunk
 - b. one inch from the trunk
 - c. just beyond the branch collar
 - d. midway between two nodes
41. Large or heavy limbs should be removed
- a. with one swift cut to avoid tearing
 - b. using one undercut and one finish cut
 - c. using at least three cuts
 - d. in the Summer so that the leaves will break the fall
42. A thinning cut
- a. removes a branch at its point of attachment
 - b. causes little or no visible response in a tree
 - c. reduces the wind-sail effect of foliar clumps in the crown
 - d. all of the above
43. Crown reduction is best accomplished through
- a. drop-crotch pruning
 - b. pollarding
 - c. heading back
 - d. a combination of all of the above
44. In general, a maximum of _____ of the foliage should be removed in one season when pruning a mature tree.
- a. one-tenth
 - b. one-quarter
 - c. one-half
 - d. two-thirds
45. Leaving lower branches on a young tree

- a. is not recommended
 - b. helps to increase trunk taper
 - c. tends to reduce trunk taper
 - d. both a and c
46. The swollen area at the base of a branch where it arises from the trunk is called the
- a. included bark
 - b. ridge collar
 - c. bark ridge
 - d. branch collar
47. When cabling two limbs following pruning, cables are generally installed
- a. at least two-thirds the distance from the crotch to the tips of the limbs
 - b. no more than half the distance from the crotch to the tips of the limbs
 - c. as close as possible to the crotch
 - d. as close to the tips of the limbs as possible
48. Yellowing of normally green tissues due to lack of chlorophyll is called
- a. scorch
 - b. necrosis
 - c. chlorosis
 - d. vascular discoloration
49. The foliage of one branch of a maple tree is dying. This could be caused by
- a. Dutch Elm Disease
 - b. insect damage
 - c. low soil pH
 - d. any of the above
50. Integrated pest management
- a. treats all pests the same regardless of their coloration
 - b. incorporates a cover spray program so that pests are controlled at all stages of their life cycle
 - c. incorporates a combination of techniques including resistant plants and cultural, mechanical and chemical controls
 - d. both b and c
51. The Twig blight, gummosis, and galls are all
- a. caused by insects
 - b. caused by fungal agents
 - c. signs of problems in trees
 - d. symptoms of problems in trees
52. The use of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) to control leaf eating caterpillars is an example of a
- a. biological control
 - b. cultural control

- c. mechanical control
 - d. chemical control
53. One of the greatest dangers of allowing heavy construction equipment to work close to trees is
- a. wildlife in the trees will be disturbed
 - b. the vibrations from equipment will attract harmful insects
 - c. the equipment may compact the soil around the trees
 - d. the equipment may overly aerate the soil around the trees
54. Two methods of using a climbing rope to ascend a tree are
- a. footlock and body thrust
 - b. belaying and free throw
 - c. taut line and running bowline
 - d. rigging and tag line
55. Rigging refers to
- a. the use of ropes to climb a tree
 - b. the use of ropes and other equipment to take down trees or remove limbs
 - c. the use of ropes to belay a climber
 - d. all of the above
56. Ideally, Plant Health Care begins with
- a. a proper fertilization program
 - b. choosing the right pesticides to control the plant health problem
 - c. the design of the landscape and the selection of plants
 - d. using the least toxic pesticides
57. Increasing nitrogen fertilization of plants
- a. increases their ability to resist insects and diseases
 - b. can lower their resistance to some insects and diseases
 - c. increases their production of allelochemicals
 - d. all of the above
58. Which of the following are considered cultural controls of insect and disease problems in plants?
- a. mulching and proper irrigation practices
 - b. horticultural oils and insect growth regulators
 - c. fungicides and systemics
 - d. natural predators and parasites
59. Which of the following can be signs of internal decay in trees?
- a. cracked or loosened bark
 - b. the presence of carpenter ants
 - c. mushrooms growing near the tree base
 - d. all of the above

60. Codominant stems
- help distribute the load in a tree's crown
 - can have included bark in the branch union
 - are especially attractive to cavity dwelling birds
 - are one of the signs of decay

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TRUE (T); OR FALSE (F)

- Tree roots normally extend no more than three to five feet beyond the dripline.
- Soil pH may be lowered by the addition of sulfur.
- When leaves or buds are located around the same node on a twig, the arrangement is called alternate.
- Placing gravel in the bottom of planting holes or containers generally improves drainage.
- Most soil organisms cause disease and decay and should be controlled through use of fungicides.
- Soil compaction is necessary for good root to soil contact.
- When irrigating trees, it is better to water deeply and less often than to use less water more often.
- Clay soils have a higher infiltration rate than sandy soils.
- The most limiting factor in fertilizer uptake is water availability.
- If a tree's foliage is yellowing, the best thing to do is apply a high nitrogen fertilizer.
- Staking newly planted trees is always recommended.
- As much as 90% of a tree's absorbing roots can be lost when it is dug for transplanting.
- If trees such as maples and birches are pruned in the early spring, they can "bleed" to death.
- Branches that have narrow angles of attachment and codominant stems may tend to break at the point of attachment if there is included bark.
- It is best to wait until a tree is mature before attempting to prune it to develop a strong structure.
- Wound dressings should be used on any pruning cut over the size of a silver dollar.

17. To encourage flowering, plants that bloom on last season's wood should be pruned just prior to bud break.
18. If more than one brace rod is installed in a tree they should be in vertical alignment.
19. When cabling in branches larger than 8 inches in diameter or where decay is present, eyebolts or threaded rods must be used to attach cables.
20. Dieback and necrotic areas on leaves can be a sign of air pollution.
21. Dutch Elm Disease can be spread by elm bark beetles as well as through natural root grafts.
22. If many different insects are inhabiting a tree at the same time, the best thing to do is spray with a broad-spectrum insecticide so that none will be missed.
23. A significant portion of a tree's roots may be removed during construction without harming a tree as long as the tree's crown is pruned back to stay in balance with the reduced root system.
24. It is not necessary for members of a ground crew to know CPR as long as a locality is served by 911 emergency service.
25. When working around either aerial or buried wires, the worker should consider them to be energized with a potentially fatal voltage.
26. An insecticidal soap is an example of a biological pest control method.
27. Removing the target is one method of abating the risk associated with tree failure.
28. Tree failures are "acts of God" and therefore an arborist cannot be held responsible for any damage associated with them.
29. The decline symptoms of root damage from construction activity may not show up for years after the damage is done.
30. Significantly changing the soil grade around trees during construction has little effect on trees as long as they are mulched and watered thoroughly within a few days of the grade change.

Tree Seedlings, Arbor Day Celebration

Year	Common Name	Quantity	Cost	Total
2016	Sugar Maple	100		
2016	Native Mountain Ash	100		
2016	Canaan Fir	210		
2017	Concolor Fir	100		
2017	Black Cherry	150		
2017	Western Paper Birch	150		
2018	Concolor Fir	100		
2018	European Beach	106		
2018	Kousa Dogwood	24		
2019	Bristlecone Pine	52		
2019	Serviceberry	102		
2019	Rocky Mountain Maple	102		
2020	COVID-19, No Seedlings	0		
2021	Sugar Maple	80		
2021	Incense Cedar	80		
2021	Chokecherry	75		
2021	Limber Pine	100		
2022	Western Larch	55		
2022	Redoiser Dogwood	55		
2022	Bur Oak	55		
2023	Black Cherry	50		
2023	Incense Cedar	50		
2023	Bigtooth Maple	50		
Spring 2024	Oak, Bur-Gambel	50		
Spring 2024	Spruce, Blue (Colorado)	50		
Spring 2024	Sumac, Smooth	50		
Fall 2024	Canaan Fir	45	\$ 3.67	\$ 165.15
Fall 2024	Rocky Mountain Juniper	45	\$ 3.67	\$ 165.15
Fall 2024	Western Larch	45	\$ 3.67	\$ 165.15
Fall 2024	Sugar Maple	45	\$ 3.67	\$ 165.15
Fall 2024	Chokecherry	40	\$ 3.67	\$ 146.80
Fall 2024	Northern Catalpa	45	\$ 3.67	\$ 165.15
Fall 2024	Bagging	265	\$ 0.10	\$ 26.50
		265		\$ 999.05
Spring 2025	Bristlecone Pine	55	\$ 3.67	\$ 201.85
Spring 2025	Syringa, Lewis	55	\$ 3.67	\$ 201.85
Spring 2025	Northern Catalpa	94	\$ 3.67	\$ 344.98
Fall 2025	Pine, Ponderosa	41	\$ 3.89	\$ 159.49
Fall 2025	Dogwood, Redoiser	42	\$ 3.89	\$ 163.38
Fall 2025	Alt: Oak, Bur-English	42	\$ 3.89	\$ 163.38
Fall 2025	Bagging	125	\$ 0.10	\$ 12.50
Spring 2026	Oceanspray			
Spring 2026	Serviceberry			
Spring 2026	Red Oak			
Spring 2026	Catalpa			
Fall 2026				
Fall 2026				
Fall 2026				
Spring 2027				
Spring 2027				
Spring 2027				

Pitkin Forest Nursery Seedling Species List Fall 2025 and Spring 2026

For availability or to place an order visit our [marketplace website](#)
or email us at seedlings@uidaho.edu

5 cui Conifers

Fir, Douglas
Larch, Western
Pine, Lodgepole
Pine, Ponderosa
Pine, Western White
Spruce, Blue

8 Cui Conifers

Cedar, Western Red
Fir, Concolor
Fir, Douglas
Fir, Grand
Larch, Western
Pine, Ponderosa

20 cui Conifers

Cedar, Incense
Cedar, Western Red
Fir, Canaan
Fir, Concolor
Fir, Corkbark
Fir, Douglas
Fir, Fraser
Fir, Grand
Fir, Subalpine
Hemlock, Western
Juniper, Rocky Mountain
Larch, Western
Pine, Austrian
Pine, Bristlecone
Pine, Limber
Pine, Lodgepole
Pine, Pinyon
Pine, Ponderosa
Pine, Scotch

Pine, Western White
Redwood, Dawn
Spruce, Blue
Spruce, Engelmann
Spruce, Norway

20 cui Shrubs

Alder, Thinleaf
Ash, Greene's Mountain
Bayberry, Northern
Bitterbrush, Antelope
Ceanothus, Redstem
Cherry, Western Sand
Chokecherry
Currant, Golden
Currant, Red Flowering
Dogwood, Redoiser
Elderberry, Blue
Hawthorn, Black
Huckleberry, Mountain
Lilac; white, Common
Maple, Rocky Mountain
Ninebark, Mallow
Oceanspray
Plum, American
Rose, Rugosa
Rose, Woods
Serviceberry
Sumac, Oakleaf
Syringa, Lewis
Willow, Arctic Blue
Willow, Coyote
Willow, Drummond

20 cui Deciduous Trees

Apple, Common Wild
Aspen, Quaking
Birch, Water
Birch, Western Paper
Cherry, Black
Cottonwood, Black
Maple, Bigtooth
Maple, Sugar
Oak, Bur-English
Oak, Bur-Gamble
Oak, Bur
Poplar, Idaho Hybrid

20 cui Forbs

Globemallow, Munro's
Kinnikinnick

8 cui Forbs

Milkweed, Showy

Please see Marketplace for Spring Only information



University of Idaho

Center for Forest Nursery
and Seedling Research