



Helping Trees Recover From Ice Storms

Ice accumulation adds extraordinary weight to trees, breaking stems and branches, or toppling them completely. Both pines and hardwoods are affected, from young stands to mature trees with large crowns. Ice storms kill many trees outright, but many damaged trees can survive if given the right care. Don't make hasty decisions! There are things that can be done to help many damaged trees recover.

Practice Safety First!

Homeowners who work on their own trees should use extreme caution. Working with chainsaws or other tree care equipment and removing large trees or limbs is dangerous. Broken branches or leaning trees can be easily dislodged by the wind so wear safety gear. Don't work on ice-coated trees – let the ice melt. Do not climb a ladder with a chainsaw. Do not climb into a heavily damaged tree and never touch any tree near electric wires. Assess your particular tree situation carefully and watch for safety hazards. Most tree work needs to be done by trained professionals, especially when the work requires climbing or the tree is leaning against another tree or structure, or where falling debris might put you or your property at risk.



Eliminate immediate hazards first: Remove dead trees; trees leaning severely; trees with broken or cracked stems; trees with extensive broken roots; and any large dead or broken limbs that are still attached to the tree. Landowners with acreage should complete a damage assessment before salvaging any forest stands. Unfortunately, downed or damaged trees that could be salvaged will lose their value within a few months because of decay and discoloration. Marketing salvaged material will be more challenging because of the sheer volume of damaged trees in the region.



Hire an arborist: Hire a qualified arborist to get individual tree care work done properly and safely. Trained arborists are aware of proper pruning and removal procedures and can reduce the chance of further damage to the tree. Check to see that they are certified and ask for certificates of insurance, including proof of liability for personal and property damage and workman's compensation. Also request

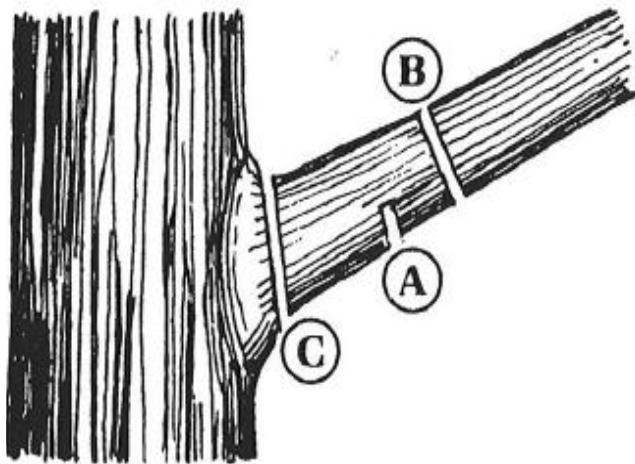
local references and get more than one estimate if possible. Check the Kentucky Arborists' Association Web site – www.kyisatree.org for an arborist in your region.

Prevent additional damage: After the trees have begun to recover, you may want to do additional pruning to improve their appearance and further reduce hazards. If the top has been broken but the tree is otherwise salvageable, prune the top back to a strong lateral branch. Damaged branches should be pruned back to the branch collar using the “three-step method” shown below to minimize further injury. Topping or “de-horning” a tree generally leads to tree decline and increased maintenance needs, so avoid these destructive practices.



Steps in Proper Pruning

Because of its weight, a branch can tear loose during pruning, stripping the bark and creating jagged edges that invite insects and disease. That won't happen if you follow these steps.



A. Make a partial cut from beneath, at a point several inches away from the trunk.

B. Make a second cut from above, several inches out from the first cut, to allow the limb to fall safely. Never cut the main branches to fall safely.

C. Complete the job with a final cut just outside the branch collar, the raised area that surrounds the branch where it joins the trunk.

Some tree damage may not be immediately apparent. Hidden cracks may cause branches to droop when leaves come out in the spring. Stem decay or cracks may lead to structural loss, causing the tree or large branches to become hazardous. Avoid climbing severely damaged trees. Root damage may not be evident until twigs or branches in the upper crown begin dying after two or three growing seasons. Stressed, dying and dead trees attract insect pests, such as borers and bark beetles. Remove insect-infested trees to reduce risk to healthy trees nearby.

For additional information, please contact the Division of Forestry at 1-800-866-0555.