planners and others with strong technical backgrounds. But as foresters Andrew VanNatta and Richard Hauer wrote, *"While politics should not be the only consideration when assigning priorities, these realities must certainly come into play. Education, collaboration, and outreach are important components of engaging politically significant stakeholders. Moving forward with EAB management plans without a clear education, collaboration, or outreach plan can result in political bad will."*[10]

- Ask pointed questions about what will take a hit operations-wise if EAB management is characterized by crisis. Fatigued crews risk physical injury. Deferred pruning of remaining trees risks greater storm damage. An even-aged stand of replacements pressures staff to keep up with the structural pruning in youth that helps prevent storm damage in maturity.[11]
- Look at the date: Sadly, there is a gap between what scientists have established and what some practitioners think are best management practices. Treatment protocols that failed a decade ago have been scrapped in favor of newer or revised successful techniques. Many municipal EAB management plans posted at websites of small communities are not dated and can be very misleading if viewed as part of your *"research."* Some practitioners don't know that a second edition of the *"multistate bulletin"* was issued in 2014.[12] (See "Be Prepared" sidebar on page 8.)
- Be hardheaded. *You might want to save the earth, but elected officials and upper management want to save money.* You can achieve both—in Milwaukee, many ash trees are being treated because experts showed that ash trees filter enough storm water to justify the treatment costs.[13]
- Work with not for profits such as land conservancies and nature centers. The Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy and the Schlitz Audubon Nature Center outside Milwaukee have deployed strategies to conserve the genetics of ash in their holdings.
- Recruit stakeholder buy-in. Use screenings of the up-coming PBS documentary, *Trees in Trouble: Saving America's Urban Forests* (http://www.treesintrouble.com/) to stimulate community discussion of urban forest priorities. DVDs available November 2015; airs nationally April 2016.

Photo by Tyler Stevenson, now Ohio DNR Urban Forestry Coordinator

Impervious surfaces like asphalt and concrete accelerate the rate at which stormwater hits the fixed-size pipes of grey infrastructure. Canopy-over-pavement delays and dampens peak flow. Unlike the elements of grey infrastructure, the performance of trees increases with age, while providing additional benefits like carbon sequestration, improved air quality, increased property value and a sense of place.

FOOTNOTES

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PLANNERS AS BRIDGES FOR RAPID INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: Are you prepared to be a bridge?

By **J. Bradford Bonham,** *Chicago*

It is easy to understand why most planners, even those who work with green infrastructure, did not advocate for tree canopy conservation in Michigan in the face of EAB.

At the outset, there simply was not a role for planners—EAB was under federal eradication protocols, so the concept of canopy conservation didn't come into play. Then, in early 2006, eradication was acknowledged as a lost cause. It had become evident that for years prior to detection in 2002, infested trees and wood had been transported great distances and to unknown destinations. Available tech-