

As indicated in Figure 1, for the period 1977-1988, medium/heavy tree density has decreased from approximately 80% to 20%, and cost/acre from \$188/acre to \$108/acre. Cycle lengths for the same period have increased from 4-5 years to 7-8 years.

Figure 1 also shows that from 1981-1985 cost/acre fluctuated at a relatively high level even though medium/heavy tree densities continued to fall. It is our opinion that costs remained high because we restricted maintenance activities to the months of June through August. Once we allowed our contractors the flexibility to schedule maintenance work within a broader time frame, costs began to drop significantly.

Selective treatment has played an integral part in developing our wildlife management plan and in reducing vegetation maintenance expenditures. Table 1 summarizes the results of selective versus nonselective treatment between first and se-

cond cycles. Selective treatment has been more effective in reducing medium/heavy tree densities and costs than nonselective treatment.

Conclusion

Implementing a wildlife management approach to vegetation management has been very beneficial to Minnesota Power. Vegetation maintenance expenditures have been reduced 40% and the quality of wildlife habitat on our rights-of-way has been improving. Our wildlife management plan helps us meet corporate objectives and fosters good working relationships with state/local governmental agencies and the general public.

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Abstract

COHEN, LORI. 1987. **How do you move a large tree?** *Landscape Contractor*, September, pp 8-9.

With the aid of sophisticated equipment now available, it's not surprising that landscape contractors today have refined to a science the job of moving large trees. Equipment such as tree movers, hydraulic spades, winches, cranes, large bulldozers and sleds not only help to make the job more manageable, but almost guarantees success. To ensure success when moving a large tree, the most important thing to consider is the type of tree you are going to move. The environment you are moving it to and the time of year you are moving it are also very critical. The tree transplanting involves three main operations: digging or lifting, moving to the new site, and replanting. After the tree is in place, proper pruning will balance the crown and root system without altering the symmetry of the tree. Conditions at the new location will determine whether or not the tree needs to be staked. To prevent transplant shock, anti-desiccants sprayed on the tree help retain moisture in the leaves.