

Appendix

Common and scientific names of plants and animals referred to in the report.

Plants

Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
	<i>Vaccinium vacillans</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Cherry, black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
pin	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus hispida</i>
Fern, hayscented	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Fescue, meadow	<i>Festuca elatior</i>
Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago graminifolia</i>
	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>
Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Oak, bear	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>
black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
chestnut	<i>Quercus montana</i>
red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
white	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Panic grass	<i>Panicum commutatum</i>
	<i>Panicum latifolium</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sedge, vernal	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>
Sweetfern	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>
Teaberry	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>

Witch-hazel *Hamamelis virginiana*

Animals

American goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>
Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Common flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
E. diamondback rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Indigo bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Mice	<i>Peromyscus</i> spp.
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>
Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Rufous-sided towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow-throat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>

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ABSTRACT

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Several years ago the Urban Forestry Assistance section of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act made federal funds available to state forestry agencies on a 50-50 matching basis. As much as \$3.5 million was distributed by the Forest Service. Some states undertook a secondary matching process whereby municipalities received a portion of the funds by matching a grant from the state. Because the appropriations were restricted to technical assistance, actual tree work such as planting and maintenance could not be done. Instead, temporary consultants were hired to provide the municipality with the necessary advice for directing a tree program. Unfortunately, these temporary services often lasted only as long as the consultant could be retained. In the beginning, some arborists expressed a fear that a tax-supported urban forestry assistance program would be detrimental to the private enterprise system upon which they depend. To date, exactly the opposite is true. The pennies invested from the average commercial arborist have produced thousands of dollars of work.