Want to Buy a Northern Woodlot?

In news that seems like a tedious re-run to foresters and citizens of northern New England, news outlets are headlining the announcements of yet more mega-acreage timberland sales. While LandVest was peddling 212,314 acres of “Northwoods Tree Farms” in five “Tree Farm” packages for the Hancock Timber Resources Group, MeadWestvaco announced plans to sale 636,000 acres of timberland in western Maine and northern New Hampshire.

The latter divestiture is, according to the seller, contingent upon three factors: favorable price; long-term wood supply agreements for the company’s pulp mill in Rumford, ME; and continued third-party certification to ensure that the land is managed using sustainable forestry practices. MeadWestvaco further announced that they are actively engaged with conservation interests to protect 10,000 acres of high conservation value lands in western Maine. These parcels include portions of Tumbledown Mountain and Mount Abraham. In their official statement, the company declared it important to minimize forest fragmentation by selling to a limited number of buyers. Consequently, they are offering the land in no more than two packages, to be sold by the end of this year.

Also at stake are approximately 25 forester positions at MeadWestvaco. The land management staff, which has been operating under a separate land-holding organization for the past year, has been told that upon the completion of a sale their jobs will be eliminated. They have been offered the opportunity to place their resumes on file for inspection by a new owner. The procurement side is expected to retain most of its roughly 18 forester positions. The company plans to continue the cooperative forest management program with private landowners in western Maine and northern New Hampshire. There are approximately 160,000 acres currently enrolled.

Meanwhile, bids have closed on the Hancock Timber Resources Group sales and as we go to press we await word of the new owners and what their management objectives will likely be.
IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Paul E. Bruns, 88, passed away in Florida, September 29, 2002. Born in New York City, Paul left Yale with his M.F. in 1940 to broaden his scholastic preparation while working for Vermont's Blair Veneer (an affiliate of Groveton Paper) and in New Hampshire for the USFS and the Society for the Protection of N.H. Forests under the tutelage of Larry Rathbun. Following World War II service with the Army Air Corps, he began his career as a forestry educator teaching at Montana State U. (1947-1955), and writing his 1954 text, "Applied Forest Management." Still residing in Montana, he then spent three years working as a self-employed forestry consultant while earning a Ph.D. at the U. of Washington, Seattle, also participating in Puget Sound Chapter SAF activities. Paul returned to the East in 1958 after being selected as chairman of UNH's Forestry Department. Before electing to shed his administrative duties and return to full time teaching in 1968, Paul's efforts brought SAF accreditation to UNH and led to the establishment of the UNH's on-campus 64-acre Natural Area. Paul then authored his "A New Hampshire Everlasting and Unfallen," a history of SPNHF published in 1969. At a recent memorial service, appropriately held in the Durham woods Dr. Bruns worked to preserve, Paul Bofinger remembered his late friend and colleague as a pioneer in broadening the forestry profession's traditional timber management focus by including the recognition of forested areas that bring us all a greater benefit through their preservation. Dr. Bruns is survived by his wife, Patricia, two sons and two daughters. (Source, Tom Neff)
DIVISION NEWS

MAINE Division — Marc Johnson

About 95 attended the MESAF spring field session in the Sebago Lake region on Maine's white pine resource. Ken Laustsen, Biometrician for the Maine Forest Service, showed trends in the white pine inventory and land use changes in southern Maine. While white pine in southern Maine is a mature resource of good quality, Ken is concerned about lack of ingrowth in pole and saw timber sizes and low regeneration. Some, but not all, seems to be a result of land conversion to house lots and other uses. Over the last forty years, in southern and western Maine, roughly 2,400 acres per year have been converted from forest. Ken adds, “The last four years have been well above the average.” He noted that “currently about 300,000 acres are at risk for continued forest management.” There has been an approximate loss of 8% of white pine, oak and oak-pine types over the last 18 years. Furthermore, 54% of small sawtimber is in the poorest grades.

We visited Everett Towle’s property in Hollis. Some of the land has been in the family for five generations. Terry Walters, Everett’s managing forester, stated that in the past ten years, gypsy moth, the 1998 ice storm and white pine decline had almost put Everett into the land selling mode. Instead, Everett chose to become aggressive in the management of the forest resource with salvage cuts, chemical control of red maple regeneration and additional pine pruning. He was also blessed with a carpet of white pine regeneration. He even chose to purchase nearby lands and began to manage those as well.

Bill Livingston, of UMaine talked about the white pine decline. Bill said, “Word had come in from the field that the pine resource in central and southern Maine was experiencing a severe decline in vigor and health. Thirty to forty percent of the pines were dying off where it was the worst. Many of the affected trees were either co-dominant or understory trees that were already predisposed to stress. It turned out that the die-off was usually found on former agricultural lands which had a ‘plow pan’ or compacted layer. The pine roots had been unable to penetrate this barrier and to reach water in the drought years starting in 1995. The result was extreme stress of the trees, secondary invasion of insects and fungus and ultimately death. Once the tree got the symptoms, recovery is unlikely. Yet we are optimistic that the residual trees with full crowns will continue to survive and grow. What happened is like a strong thinning from below; it may be a bad thinning, but it shows we can continue with pine management. Managing to lower pine densities, on these sites, will help to conserve water for the trees.”

In the afternoon Neil Postlewaite let a tour of

From the Editor—
Normally, page two of the News Quarterly carries the full roster of “Members Serving You.” Due to a dearth of material for the usual 16-page format, and that pages are printed in four-page increments, we have dropped page two for this issue in favor of news content in this 12 page issue. Anyway, we expect that you keep your old issues and will have page two from April on hand! - Ed
the state-of-the-art Hancock Lumber Company pine sawmill in Casco. With 60 employees, this mill produces 18.5 mmbf/yr of white pine boards. Upon the first cut, a computer makes the decisions to optimize what will come out of the log. Bark is sold for landscaping, sawdust and shavings sold for animal bedding and chips are burned for fuel and/or sold to pulp mills. Neil said, "We supply all the sawdust and shavings used at the Fryeburg Fair." But, he said, "These materials are unwanted by-products...Our goal is to produce boards, not by-products."

In the moulder room, a large number of pine board products are made. The moulder mill produces a better finish than the traditional planer although at 230 linear feet/minute it is slower than Hancock’s planer at 400 LF/min. Neil noted that pine mills are slower than spruce mills, as everything in a pine mill is geared for appearance.

On a 3,000 acre Hancock forest Mark Rabon, forest manager and Peter McKinley, forest ecologist, reviewed the company’s land management philosophies. Of Hancock’s 35 thousand acres, 15 thousand lie in the heart of the growing Sebago region. Peter said, "We believe that growing trees can help combat growing competition for development. One goal is to create larger contiguous acreages which is better for management and for the area’s ecology.” Hancock had placed this lot in a conservation easement with the Nature Conservancy. Peter continued, “Tree species diversity and vertical diversity is important in our management. As in all companies, each of us view things somewhat differently. For example, our white pine management is not as intensive as one might suspect for a white pine company. We hope the other tree species will be important for our overall economics, along with the additional sociological and ecological aspects.” Mark added, “In general, what wants to grow, we will let grow. When we think of white pine management, we think of forest management in its entirety.”

Bill Livingston finished the day with a discussion of crop tree management of white pine. There are numerous reasons to treat pine as individual trees. There are great differences in value due to grade; treatments to improve grades are costly, so one needs to focus on a few trees; pine is more like quality hardwood, not a commodity conifer; with crop tree management, one can develop clear wood, avoiding black knots and the trees grow rapidly. Bill said, “In the open, white pine can put on some impressive growth. The critical goal is to get the live crown to 1 and \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 logs high and start thinning to maximize the advantages of a larger live crown.”

Kevin and Matt Hancock, sixth-generation owners of the Hancock Lumber Company,
received Down East magazine’s coveted 2003 Environmental Award. Down East said, “Brothers Matt and Kevin Hancock, and Hancock Lumber in Casco, could have sold off their southern Maine timberland for development and quick profit. Instead, despite facing steadily encroaching residential sprawl and forest fragmentation, they combined good business with good conservation by working with environmental groups on a series of easements that not only preserved thousands of acres of prime forestland but also helped to ensure the future of their family-owned company and set an example for other business-conservation partnerships.” (Down East, May, 2003)

GRANITE STATE Division — Jonathan Nute

The 5th annual Black Fly Breakfast on April 2 drew more than natural resource professionals for a half day of updates on forestry issues in southern NH. State Forester Phil Bryce reported that the new Nexfor Frazer has restarted the Berlin pulp mill in addition to the continued operation of the Gorham paper facility, employing more than 500 workers. He was dismayed to report that state budget restrictions have prevented the hiring of new staff or replacement of retirees at his Forest Division. Coop. Ext. Forest Industry Specialist Sarah Smith reported that due to flat prices, but rising fuel, insurance and operating costs, profit margins for the lumber mills are very thin. One mill owner reported “We are not making any money, we are just trying to loose less!” State Forest Health researcher Kyle Lombard reminded all to be vigilant to look for Hemlock Woolly Adelgids (see accompanying story). The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) has had a good year of accomplishments, reports Jasen Stock, NHTOA Exec. Director. An informational meeting for legislators was well attended and the professional logger program has been funded by contributions from SFI members.

A three-person panel provided different perspectives on the topic of town harvesting ordinances. State Forester Phil Bryce thought that towns are frustrated by land conversion and development, and are tempted to enact timber harvesting restrictions as a way to control these changes. He felt there are four ways to manage the sustainability of the forest resource: 1) Good land ethic, 2) Financial incentives, 3) Licensing of foresters and certification of loggers, 4) Regulation of practices. To work closer with the towns, he is considering establishing a “deputy forest ranger” program, so that a local official would be a knowledgeable resource for forestry issues in each town. Susan Slack, the Legal Services Counsel for the NH Municipal Assoc. identified town concerns for road damage, zoning regulations, yield tax payments, growth issues and the unpleasant appearance of logging in urban communities. She explained the “doctrine of preemption” applies when town law is invalid if repugnant or inconsistent with state law. However, towns do have authority to regulate land use through their zoning regulations, and each town can be unique. Esthetics and scenic beauty, wetlands, steep slopes, town road use are all legitimate zoning issues that may effect timber harvesting. New England Forestry Consultants President Dennis McKenney observed that national environmental groups are well funded and have a directed agenda. The forestry community needs to be just as active.

A Hemlock Woolly Adelgid training day was held March 28 at the Urban Forestry Center. Native to China and Japan, HWA was first found in the US in the Pacific North West. It was first seen on the east coast in Richmond, Virginia in the 1950’s and appeared in Portsmouth in 2000. The native hemlocks of China and Japan and western US hemlock are all resistant to the bug. Eastern Hemlock and Caro-
lina Hemlock are susceptible.

The insects are all females and produce 2 generations each year. They can be found on the underside of twigs, at the base of needles of last year's growth. The first instar is small and black, but by winter, have developed a distinctive white cottony covering about half the size of a Q-tip. Heavily infected hemlocks will have a "silvery" appearance. All sizes of hemlock can be infested and killed by the insect.

About half the range of hemlock in the eastern US in infected. All of Connecticut and Massachusetts are infected, as well as a few spots in SE coastal Maine. Rockingham County has been quarantined. No Hemlock nursery stock, logs or bark can be shipped to NH from quarantine areas without an accompanying State Phytosanitary Certificate. The movement of HWA has been primarily from the sale of infected nursery stock. However the quarantine of logs was necessary because top logs and pulp, still have many very small branches attached and HWA has been found on these at sawmills. The HWA has high mortality at winter temperatures below minus 22 degrees. This will slow an infestation, but because of the high reproductive capacity, the HWA can recover if even a few survive. Releasing exotic predator beetles and entomopathogenic fungi and spraying with dormant oil as well as systemic and contact insecticide are all being evaluated. However the dominant control to date is to burn or chip the infected foliage if the infestation is small. For more information on HWA, or to report suspected infestations, phone the NH Forest Health Program at 603-271-7858.

One other ominous warning about hemlock health at the end of the training session was to also be on the lookout for Elongated Hemlock Scale. This insect has been found in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but not yet NH. Also found on the underside of hemlock needles, it is unfortunately harder to kill than HWA.

Ninety foresters gathered in Gorham in mid-April for the 13th Annual Coos Foresters Mudseason Breakfast and Workshop. The workshop theme this year was forest soils. Joe Homer of USDA-NRCS, Steve Fay of the White Mountain National Forest, Bill Leak of the USDA-Forest Service, Haven Neal of Haven Neal Forestry Services, and Scott Bailey of the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest led the workshop which included an outdoor field session at the Gorham Town Forest. The program was sponsored by UNH Cooperative Extension, New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands, and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. Jasen Stock of the NH Timberland Owners Association provided legislative updates. During the "round-the-room update" scores of foresters shared news and updates on a variety of topics, including forest industry news, Tree Farm news, State Forestry news, National Forest news, wildlife updates, and activities of the New Hampshire Coverts Project. (Submitted by Sam Stoddard)

GREEN MOUNTAIN Division — Ray Toolan

Function at the Junction, Vermont's annual spring insect and disease meeting, attracted over 100 foresters. The name was selected for the new site with enhanced seating capacity. Emerald ash borer and pine false webworm highlighted the "pests of concern" while hay-scented fern and deer browsing raised some lively discussion regarding hardwood regeneration. Potential effects of climate change on forest productivity and carbon sequestering, modeling sensitivity of Vermont's forests to acid precipitation and structural complexity enhancement through silvicultural variations on uneven-aged silviculture rounded out the program.

Governor James Douglas was on hand to proclaim May 2 Vermont Arbor Day and to congratulate Vermont Arbor Day poster contest winners in Montpelier on May 1. "Trees Are Terrific...From Acorn to Oak" was the theme addressed by over 450 fifth grade students. The Green Mountain Division awarded savings bonds to the winning artists from five areas of the state. While the poster contest was, perhaps, the most visible Arbor Day effort, the "nuts and bolts" of the celebration were the
school visits by the Department of Forests and Parks. Over 90 elementary schools and 9,500 students participated in programs around the state. International Paper Company once again provided beautiful Arbor Day posters, created from sustainable forests, as well as seedlings for each student to take home and plant. (Contributed by Gary Salmon)

Meanwhile, Central Vermont Public Service was named a Tree Line USA Utility and winner of the 2003 Tree Line USA Award by the National Arbor Day Foundation. The award is sponsored by the Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters, and recognizes utilities for high-quality tree care, annual worker training in tree care and tree planting and public education programs. "The commitment of the Tree Line USA utilities to protect community trees while providing reliable service not only helps to provide beautiful trees for the future, but also results in long-term operational savings for the utility," said John Rosenow, president of the National Arbor Day Foundation. (Keeping Current, CVPS, April 2003)

Thirteen high schools participated in Vermont's "Envirothon Day" in Plymouth on May 7. Several foresters were involved in preparing the teams for the forestry section which, at minimum, requires a working knowledge of dendrology, tree physiology, and their use of both a 10-factor prism and a scale stick. This year's Vermont champions were a home-school team from Middletown Springs. They will represent Vermont at the National Envirothon event in Maryland later this year. (Contributed by Gary Salmon)

Rhode Island—Gregg Cassidy

Alternative Forest Use Challenge Grants - RIDEM has received funding from the USDA Forest Service to offer challenge grants to forest landowners to start alternative forest-based businesses. The competitive grants, which will range from $500 to $1000 per project, are intended to promote non-traditional forest businesses like edible and medicinal uses, floral greens, specialty wood products and recreational use of forestland.

Although forests cover nearly 60 percent of Rhode Island, management for traditional wood products is difficult because of the small size of most parcels of forestland. It is hoped these grants will facilitate the start-up of enterprises that will compliment traditional forest uses and generate revenue to help landowners pay property expenses, reducing the likelihood the land will have to be sold.

SAF members Tom Abbott, Gregg J. Cassidy, Tom Dupree, and Marc Tremblay are on a Steering Committee overseeing this project.

SAF members Hans Bergey, Gregg Cassidy, Paul Dolan, Chris Modisette, Catherine Sparks, and Marc Tremblay led tours to discuss forestry topics at the RIFCO spring field day on May 17th at RIFCO's demonstration woodlot in Foster. The program, which attracted almost 50 guests, was designed to appeal to a wide variety of visitors and included topics ranging from tree identification and forest ecology to more technical topics like boundary line identification and managing for alternative forest uses.

The RI Chapter of SAF will sponsor a display and hold educational tours at the Rhode Island Sustainable Living Festival at the Apeiron Foundation on June 7th. The Apeiron Institute for Environmental Living manages a 55-acre property in Coventry. Previous SAF activities here include oversight in the development of a forest stewardship plan for their demonstration forest.
Massachusetts — Robert Rizzo

David B. Kittredge, Associate Professor/Extension Forester at the University of MA, has developed a website for continuing education events for foresters. [http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/foresterlicense/texts/upcoming.htm](http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/foresterlicense/texts/upcoming.htm)

The SmartWood Program ([www.smartwood.org](http://www.smartwood.org)) of the Rainforest Alliance awarded a certificate for sustainable forest practices to a group of western Massachusetts forest landowners known as the Massachusetts Woodlands Cooperative (MWC) ([www.masswoodlands.coop](http://www.masswoodlands.coop)). The certificate features a novel “group model” for small forest landowners. The Cooperative will use their certification to promote sustainable forestry and local community economic development. The Cooperative is an organization of landowners who want to practice sustainable forest management and generate more local income from their trees. They are developing value added management, marketing and processing services for their members. Success came after a year-long process to develop procedures that enable small forest landowners to obtain certification in a cost effective manner.

“Smartwood green certification is a great step forward for MWC. The certificate gives us an independent ‘stamp of approval.’ This will help us reach our goals of maintaining the environment and character of western Massachusetts through the protection, enhancement and careful economic development of one of the region’s most plentiful resources, the forest. “ said Arthur Eve, MWC President

The U.S. Forest Service conducted a 5 year program review of the Massachusetts Forest Stewardship program. Reviewers included Lloyd Casey and Mark Buccowch from the Forest Service and Jerry Andritz, Forest Stewardship Coordinator from New York. The Forest Service was highly complimentary of the program, particularly in its ability to leverage non-federal funds. The review was highlighted by a field day focusing on forest stewardship practices and silviculture.

A new policy regarding preparation of forest cutting plans has been approved by Todd Frederick, Director of Forests and Parks. The policy requires that plans prepared under Chapter 132 for forest land classified under Chapters 61 and 61A or certified under the Forest Stewardship program be prepared by a Massachusetts licensed forester. The exception is for a landowner preparing his/her own plan. Forest cutting plans prepared under any other circumstance shall be returned to the landowner. In that instance, the plan preparer, who is not a landowner or a licensed forester, will be subject to a fine. The effective date is May 15.

A number of changes to the Ch. 132 cutting plan form have been proposed, including an acknowledgement form requiring the signature of the landowner. The form explains the differences between harvesting sustainably with a long-term objective versus harvesting timber only for short-term income, the goal being informed decision-making by the landowner. Implementation of the new policy is slated for September with an 18-month sunset provision.

Mount Wachusett Community College recently secured funding from the Mass Technology Collaborative to develop engineering design on a South African downdraft gasifier to be installed at the College. The College has also received a planning grant award for “A Project for Renewable Energy Technologies” from the National Science Foundation (NSF). The grant will enable the College to develop a multi-year project in technician training that will: 1) advocate the use of local, renewable biomass fuels and technologies; 2) develop experiences in renewable energy technologies for educators from secondary schools, two-year colleges, and research universities; 3) develop learning materials for educators; and 4) develop a new replicable, undergraduate curriculum for hands-on training and development for skilled technicians in emerging biomass energy technologies and policies. For more information or to participate in this project, please contact Rob Rizzo at 978-630-9137 or rrizzo@mwcc.mass.edu
Opportunity!

With every challenge comes opportunity. SAF is faced with the challenge of changing leadership with the selection of a new Executive Vice President. The search committee has done a complete and thorough job in screening applicants and selecting an excellent candidate. I'm confident you will be pleased with the committee's selection.

This transition comes at a time when SAF faces an uncertain future. What will SAF look like in 10 or 20 years? As society changes, will professional associations and organizations continue to function as they do today and will they serve the same membership? These are questions the new EVP and future Council members will need to address as they forge a future path for SAF.

We face numerous challenges as to membership, fiscal health and continued relevancy, in a world where one's identity is less likely to be defined by one's profession than in the past; or where one may chose to define themselves through association with a smaller, subset of the larger profession, such as the Forest Stewards Guild.

Ironically, it is this desire for a "small world", where one can feel comfortable with one's surroundings and personal associations that both challenges SAF and provides opportunity for growth. As a national organization SAF is the big umbrella where foresters with diverse philosophies, personal beliefs and backgrounds can interact. Unlike other organizations comprised of closely knit, like thinking individuals, SAF provides a rich environment where a diverse mix of diverse-thinking individuals can grow through interacting and working on common problems. I believe this environment is the most valuable attribute SAF brings to its members and the profession at large. It provides an opportunity for individuals to grow and strengthen themselves as members of the larger profession.

The new EVP and future Council members must develop a message that reinforces this value. I believe it is what will ultimately reinvigorate the Society, increasing its relevancy to future foresters and ensuring our place in the 21st century.

Buffalo in 2003 – here is your opportunity to experience this most valuable of attributes! For those who have not experienced a national convention, Buffalo provides an outstanding opportunity in our region to see what SAF is really about. I encourage all to try to attend. I have found the National Convention to be richly rewarding, professionally invigorating and a great deal of fun.

Council Candidates – I will be leaving Council at the end of this year and I would encourage all who may be interested in serving on Council to give me a call or email me about the particulars or running and the responsibilities. Nomination packages must be in the mail by late summer. It has been a tremendous rewarding experience that I would highly recommend.

From the Chair — Tom O'Shea

Tom was under the weather and unable to submit his usual column at press time. He offers his regrets and whishes everyone a fine summer.
**Goergen to Lead SAF**

Michael T. Goergen Jr. has been appointed executive vice-president and chief executive officer of the Society of American Foresters (SAF). Goergen had been holding the position on an interim status since his predecessor, William H. Banzhaf, departed on December 31.

"Michael brings a wealth of talent and institutional knowledge to the position," says SAF Executive vice-president Jason N. Kutack. "He was unanimously endorsed by the search committee and the SAF Council. I’m sure Michael will continue to move the organization forward."

The executive vice-president serves as chief executive officer, responsible to the SAF Council. The EVP directs the staff, programs, and activities of the Society in accordance with the strategic plan and within the operating policies established by the Council. The SAF has 17,000 members, 33 state or multi-state societies, 250 local chapters, and 28 national working groups representing the various disciplines within the profession. SAF also has 10 standing committees to assist in carrying out volunteer activities.

"I’m very honored to be chosen for this position," says Goergen. "In many ways, my selection reflects the good work of the national office staff, the mentorship I received from my predecessor, and the knowledge I have gained from SAF members. I look forward to addressing some of the challenges facing SAF and the forestry profession."

Before serving SAF as its interim executive vice-president and CEO, Goergen served the organization as its senior director of policy and programs (2001-02). Before holding that position, Goergen was SAF’s director of forest policy (1999-2001), associate director of government affairs (1998-99), and Congressional liaison (1996-97). Goergen joined SAF in 1996 after earning a master’s in forestry, policy, and administration from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry-Syracuse. He also holds a BS in environmental studies, policy, and management from SUNY CESF. (Source, Jeff Ghamman, Dir. Public Affairs, SAF)

**NESAF Administrative Assistant**

The administrative services contract for NESAF has been filled by Lindsey K. Santaniello. Lindsey took on the temporary contract in the fall of 2001; undaunted by her experience, she submitted the successful proposal for the current two-year contract. The idea behind this position is to have one person in a central location assisting NESAF’s committees by collecting, maintaining and disbursing information for them. So far her tasks have included assembling and mailing packages for the Awards committee; updating Executive Committee and Chapter/Division listings for National and the News Quarterly; formatting Policy Sheets and collecting information for posting on the website. She and Executive Committee members are still evaluating tasks she can do to further implement “breaking down the barriers” to member participation in NE SAF affairs.

Lindsey’s “not-quite full-time” job is with SPACE, a NH non-profit that outreaches to landowners about current land use, NH’s open space taxation law. She also does administrative work for the Granite State Division of SAF. Lindsey is a paralegal and has database management, bookkeeping and graphic design experience as well. Said Lindsey about her NESAF position, “All my life I have loved being in the forest. My home is in a forest; my office is surrounded by forest; I guess the next logical step was to work with foresters!”

You can contact Lindsey at SPACE 54 Portsmouth St. Concord, NH 03301-5400 603-224-3306 or e-mail space@conknet.com (Contributed by Lindsey herself)

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10
CFE Update

Activity/Date/Location                      Hours/Category
Introduction to Fire Effects, New Jersey Pine Barrens 2/10, 11, 12, 13, 14 7.0, 2.5, 4.5, 4.5, 5.0/I
The LEAP Workshop on Water Quality & Wetlands, Tinmouth, VT 4/7 & 11 4.5/I
Spring 2003 Meeting, New England Forestry Consultants, Peterborough, NH, 4/14, 15 4.0, 0.5/I
Basic Soils Workshop for Logging Road Construction and Harvesting  4.0/I
Georgia-Pacific, Whitneyville, ME, 5/1
UAP Timberland LLC-Dow Agrosciences, Forestry/Pesticide Recertification Meeting, Bangor, ME 5/1
2003 Yankee SAF Summer Meeting, Walking Through 100 Years of Stewardship  2.0/I
Portland, CT 6/10

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NE SAF Membership Trend

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