

# NEWS QUARTERLY



New England Society of American Foresters

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## NE SAF Members Recognized

### Dr. Laura S. Kenefic, Receives Early-Career Scientist of 2005 Award

Dr. Laura Susan Kenefic, a research forester for the USDA Forest Service's Northeastern Research Station was recently presented with the "Early-Career Scientist of 2005"

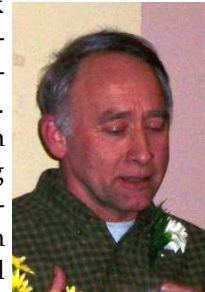


award by Station Director Michael T. Rains. Dr. Kenefic is a quantitative silviculturist who has contributed significantly to our understanding of the dynamics and characteristics of multi-aged stands of northern hardwoods and conifers. Her work on diameter-limit cutting has served as the basis for review of management practices by foresters and land managers in New England. She is a Russian speaker and translator and has assisted joint Russian-American projects to promote sustainable forestry in Central Siberia.

Under an agreement between the Northeastern Research Station and the University of Maine, Dr. Kenefic is located on campus and holds a faculty appointment where she is an active mentor and advisor to young women scientists, which led to her receiving the NE Station's 2004 "Multicultural Achievement Award" for her support of women in forestry. Kenefic received her BA from the State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton (1992) in environmental studies; her MS from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse (1995) in forest resource management;

### Frank Hagan—Field Forester Award

Congratulations to Frank Hagan of Bethlehem, NH, recipient of the District VI Presidential Field Forester Award. For 25 years Frank has been instrumental in maintaining the timber production program on the White Mountain National Forest. His overall



experience and accomplishments in the field application of forest practices, to include research and public education, plus his involvement and success with difficult issues, are excellent examples of very high quality professionalism. Quoting from SAF, "The purpose of this award is to recognize foresters who have dedicated their professional careers to the application of forestry on the ground, using scientific methods and adaptive management strategies. The Presidential Field Forester awards will be presented to individuals who have displayed uncommon talent, skill, and innovative methods to achieve a record of excellence in the application of forest management." Final selection among nominees is made by the President of SAF, following a recommendation from the District Council representative. Congratulations Frank Hagan! -  
*Leo Laferriere*

and her PhD from the University of Maine (2000) in forest resources. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi academic honor societies and is active in the Society of American Foresters.—*USDA Forest Service.*

Read the News Quarterly at <http://www.nesaf.org>

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Vacant

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## Letters

### **From Tajikistan**

Just a quick note to let you know that a New England forester working in Tajikistan is receiving the NE SAF newsletters and reading them. I was motivated to write this email seeing your article on Austin Wilkins - which I found really interesting. I wish we could all be so dedicated to forestry! Anyway, great article and although I'm sorry to hear that Austin passed away, I felt it was important for us to receive such inspiration even when we're working on the other side of the world.

With best wishes,

Gary R. Burniske  
Country Director - Tajikistan  
Mercy Corps

### **Get Busy NE SAF**

To NESAF members;

I am writing this letter directly after my adventures in Fort Worth at the SAF Annual Convention, so if I seem a little 'up' that's the reason. The convention was a good time and I truly appreciate the support to attend that was voted in the annual NESAF budget. Without that support there would have been no way I could have been there.

One of the lessons, truths, if you will, that I picked up in Ft. Worth is that SAF is a membership organization. What does that mean exactly? I take it from the times it was used that being a membership organization has more to do with purpose than with composition. The organization exists for its members and therein lays the biggest rub of all. We the members are the organization. We exist for each other and ourselves. There is no one else.

This leads to what folks call a 'disconnect' between the real SAF and the expectations of the members of SAF. We talk about the things SAF can do for us, like provide grant money for projects when without our donations there would be no grant funds. We want educational programs to satisfy our continuing education requirements when it is researchers and educators who are members that create and provide applicable programs. We want SAF to advertise and promote the profession we have

chosen and love when this is just so much noise to the general population without our good works and dedication. We want SAF to lobby Congress on our behalf and provide testimony so cost share programs and National Forests can be managed with our clients and profession in mind, when it is because of our integrity, our ethical pursuit of the long term goals of forestry and its continued value to all humankind that our testimony is sought out and regarded in deliberations at all levels of government.

In short, it is SAF who can provide all the things we need or want to make our lives and membership worth more. But then SAF is us.

So it follows that if you want SAF to do something for you, to provide more value for your membership dollars, then it is you who needs to get busy.

George Frame  
NESAF vice-Chair

## **9<sup>th</sup> Annual NESAF Hockey Game**



**Wednesday, April 5, 2006, 9-11 PM  
Skate 3, Route 3A, Tyngsboro, MA**

(just across state line from Nashua Winter Meeting site)

**All abilities, all ages! No checking, full pads req'd**

**RSVP appreciated  
\$20 - advance payment preferred.**

**Send check and contact info to:**

**Charlie Niebling  
10 Queen Street  
Boscawen NH 03303  
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USDA Forest Service—Helen Thompson

**Invasive Willow Putting Rare Plants, Natural Communities At Risk**

Tom Rawinski, a Forest Service botanist, recently discovered that a little noticed, opportunistic willow seen in New England is a growing problem and should be regarded as a highly invasive plant species. The large gray willow (*Salix cinerea*), an import from Europe, looks very similar to some native willows. Botanists assumed for years that it was native. In reality, the large gray willow is a serious threat to rare plant species and wetland plant communities.

The large gray willow was planted as an ornamental in Massachusetts nearly 100 years ago and has since escaped cultivation by way of its wind-borne seeds. It has colonized coastal plain pond shores, dune swales, and other wetland habitats. It grows to the size of a small tree and its shade degrades the habitat for many rare plants such as Plymouth gentian, rose coreopsis, hyssop hedge-nettle, and slender marsh pink. In the dune swales of Sandy Neck in Barnstable, Massachusetts, the willow is crowding out wild cranberries.

The large gray willow is also causing problems across the globe. New Zealand considers it a major threat to the country's wetlands. Officials in Australia call it the worst of the invasive willows and warn that it can cross-pollinate with other willows. "The introduction of nonnative species around the world is a serious negative consequence of globalization," said Rawinski. "The distribution of the willow in the Northeast is not yet fully known, so additional searching is needed. However, the most serious infestations in Massachusetts are already being targeted for control."

Rawinski noted that most of the willow specimens represent the subspecies *oleifolia*. Certain willow experts consider this subspecies to be a distinct species unto itself, and refer to it as rusty willow (*Salix atrocinerea*).

Regional PLT Training—Ed O'leary

Project Learning Tree (PLT) Coordinators from Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts conducted a 2-day Facilitator Training for college faculty in White River Junction, Vermont in October. PLT is the multi-disciplinary environmental education program of the American Forest Foundation and is sponsored in Vermont by the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation (FP&R). SAF members **Ed O'Leary** and **Ginger Anderson**, both employees of Vermont FP&R, helped plan, organize and conduct this training. It was the first regional PLT training of this type offered in this geographic region, and from all reports, it was a complete success.

Over 17 college education department faculty became trained as PLT Facilitators. They now can use the PLT curriculum materials in their college classrooms as they prepare their students to become teachers themselves. Once trained, these college students will have this valuable natural resource curriculum at their fingertips to incorporate into their own lessons. This is another example of how SAF, working with programs such as PLT, can help get an accurate message out about forestry and forest management to the general public, particularly school teachers and their students.

Three participants were accompanied by their spouses, two of whom are teachers as well. They expressed great enthusiasm in receiving the training as they saw how beneficial it would be to their own teaching. PLT works extremely well in this type of situation, as it helps educators weave the environment into their daily lesson plans. PLT increases students' understanding of our complex environment and is designed to teach students how to think, not what to think, about environmental issues.

(Continued on page 18)

OUR MISSION AS FORESTERS IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDS OF THE EARTH'S FORESTS WHILE MEETING SOCIETY'S VITAL NEEDS. THE CHALLENGE OF OUR MISSION LIES IN KEEPING FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTHY AND INTACT WHILE CONCURRENTLY DRAWING ON THEIR RESOURCES. WE WILL MEET THIS CHALLENGE BY CAREFULLY MONITORING AND MANAGING THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL AND HUMAN FORCES ON THE FOREST. OUR DECISIONS WILL BE GUIDED BY OUR PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE, OUR COMPASSION FOR ALL LIVING THINGS, OUR DESIRE TO IMPROVE CITIZENS' LIVES, AND OUR RESPECT AND CONCERN FOR THE ENTIRE FOREST ECOSYSTEM. BY ADVANCING FORESTRY SCIENCE, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE PRACTICE OF FORESTRY, NE SAF WILL PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP TO ACHIEVE ITS MISSION.

## Maine Licensed Forester Survey

Early in 2005, with the aid of a NE SAF grant, **Robert Chandler, Jr.**, an MBA candidate at the University of Maine surveyed Maine Licensed Professional Foresters about SAF. The executive summary of Chandler's report follows:

This report is the result of an awareness and usage study done for the Maine Division of the Society of American Foresters (SAF). The results of this report are primarily from a survey that was administered to all licensed professional foresters and intern foresters (LPFs) in Maine. Information was also obtained from a phone questionnaire and anecdotal evidence.

The overall results and conclusions of this report are the following:

- ⇒ Nearly 100% of LPFs have heard of SAF
- ⇒ Compared to other organizations SAF is doing well in terms of membership and participation.
- ⇒ The dues structure of SAF is perceived as high given the benefits members receive. This appears to be the major obstruction to increasing membership.
- ⇒ Currently, from an education standpoint, SAF is attracting most of the higher educated LPFs (PhD and Master's) but much less of the bachelor level and below LPFs. From a profession standpoint SAF is attracting most of the university/research sector, but much

less of the government and large and small landowner sectors. These areas where SAF is not attracting LPFs represent potential growth opportunities.

- ⇒ There is possibly an impending large drop in SAF membership due to the fact that the majority of SAF members are nearing retirement age and few younger LPFs are SAF members. This underscores the need for membership development.

Given these results and conclusions two main recommendations are made in this paper. The first focuses on a new advertising campaign with emphasis on the market sectors that represent the greatest growth potential. The first recommendation goes on to encourage the development of younger SAF members through student chapters as well as leadership development.

The second recommendation is primarily aimed at the dues/benefit imbalance. It suggests that since the dues structure is rigidly in place the benefits must be improved. To do this a partnership with the Maine Forest Service is proposed.—(*Results of Surveying Maine Licensed Professional Foresters on Their Attitude and Inclinations to Joining SAF*—Robert Chandler, Jr.)

### **Volunteer Wanted – NESAF Website Editor/Administrator**

*NESAF is looking to fill a newly created opening on the Executive Committee (EC). The EC is looking for a Website Editor/Administrator to provide hands-on management of the state society's website [www.nesaf.com](http://www.nesaf.com). We are looking for an individual who is energetic and enthusiastic about working with the EC to develop a website that supports NESAF and its membership and can help that link become an important medium for forestry, environmental news, and information particularly for NESAF members, but also as a public accessible resource.*

The individual in this position:

- should attend all of the NESAF EC meeting (5 per year)
- would be a voting position at the NESAF Executive Committee
- would be appointed to a desired 2-year term, that would be available for reappointment
- would work with the EC on acceptable templates, themes, content, and protocol for posting info
- individual is responsible for "hunting down" and developing contacts and sources at the state and regional level to fill the website with periodically refreshed content

Contact – Kenneth M. Laustsen, NESAF Chair, for more details, questions, and interest

## EXOTIC INVASIVES

### **Invasive Insects Threaten Forest Ecosystems** - Ron Kelley, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation

Those of us in the forest health arena find ourselves spending more and more time dealing with exotic pests, particularly insect pests. The threat of these exotic introductions has increased with increasing foreign trade, particularly from Asian countries like China. These introductions have the potential to disrupt native organisms and permanently alter forest ecosystems. Initial activities for forest health specialists include preparing action plans, surveying, and trapping. Once the pest arrives, then the focus shifts to eradication or containment, activities which tend to stretch resources to the limit.

For those of us in New England, the initial threat in the early 1990s, and continuing today, was the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, a sucking

insect that kills hemlocks. It was accidentally introduced from Asia in the 1920s and has been spreading ever since. It is currently present in all New England states except Vermont. The approach has been to destroy infested nursery stock whenever it is discovered, then eradicate or control (with pesticides) small infestations in residential areas when they are initially discovered. Once found in forests, however, control becomes impractical except for the release of predators that might help in the long run.

After the Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) was discovered infesting hardwoods in Brooklyn in 1996, it became the new focus of attention. This pest from China prefers maple species but attacks and kills a number of other hardwoods as well. ALB has been found infesting trees in New York, Chicago, New Jersey and Toronto. Eradication efforts have focused on removing infested or in some cases all host trees, and injecting other nearby uninfested host trees with



Emerald Ash Borer

R. Kelley Photo

systemic insecticides. Eradication efforts have apparently been successful in two localities in Illinois that were recently removed from quarantine restrictions.

Currently, the insect of most concern is the Emerald Ash Borer. This Asian beetle was first discovered killing ash in the Detroit area of Michigan in 2002 and is spreading alarmingly fast. When I visited Michigan in June 2004 to learn about this insect, 13 counties were quarantined, with outlying spot infestations as far north as the middle of the Lower Peninsula. Currently, 21 counties in Michigan are quarantined, with

31 outliers in an additional 25 counties, including one in the Upper Peninsula. The insect is also spreading in Indiana, Ohio and Ontario. An estimated 15 million ash trees in the U.S. have been killed already and so far eradication efforts, including firebreaks where all ash is removed, have failed to contain it. There is continuous ash cover between New Eng-

land and the infested area so the chances of stopping this exotic pest appear to be bleak. It has the potential to decimate our ash trees.

### **Grouching About the Rose** - Thomas J. Rawinski, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry

Last year a ruffed grouse shattered a double-pane window at our home in central Massachusetts. Cleaning up the mess and buying a new window was a pain, but we did enjoy the bird for supper.

Ordinarily, this would fall into one of those "acts-of-God" categories that homeowners know about. But this was different because we knew that particular bird (or at least ones that looked exactly like it), and we knew its habits. It frequented the multiflora rose bushes near the house, and we always enjoyed watching it. On the fateful day of the crash the bird's crop was full of rose hips.



## Quarterly Theme

I now have a suspicion that the incident might have been preventable! Multiflora rose, you see, is an invasive exotic shrub. I've kept it in check on my property, but I didn't have the heart to cut all of the bushes, on account of the grouse and the sweet fragrance of the blossoms in early summer. It's also a lot of work to cut rose bushes – they cut back! There's so much multiflora rose in the abandoned pastures around here that I didn't think it would make much of a difference anyway if I left some on my property. Now, after shelling out \$45.00 for a new window, I wonder if I should have been more aggressive in the use of my loppers.

Okay, so what's the moral of the story? I'm still not sure. In my day-job I tell everyone that invasive plants cause considerable environmental harm. I am proud to say that I successfully eradicated glossy buckthorn from my woods by constant patrolling and pulling. And yet, with multiflora rose my effort has been half-hearted. We all are entitled to our own personal value systems, I suppose.

Perhaps a challenge for natural resource professionals is to ponder these gray-area invasive plant situations, explore human value systems, and carefully consider the context of particular infestations. If someone I trusted told me that I ought to cut all of the rose bushes because they attract grouse, and because grouse often fly through windows, I probably would have cut them. That is, unless other family members thought the risk was worth taking.

**Japanese Barberry – A Little-Known But Highly Invasive Threat in New England** - Jennifer D'Appollonio, Research Assistant, Department of Forest Ecosystem Science, University of Maine

Today's problems regarding resource conservation, management, and biodiversity primarily stem from three anthropogenic factors: inappropriate resource use, pollution, and the introduction of exotic species. Unlike the former issues, which can usually be corrected over a span of years, exotic species tend to be permanent components of habitats once established. Several factors have been linked to an increased possibility of an exotic plant invasion in the US, including site factors such as distur-

bance regimes, species richness, light availability, and overstory species composition; and plant-related factors such as a wide native range and proven invasibility elsewhere.

One invasive species that has successfully invaded undisturbed forest in New England is the introduced ornamental shrub Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii* DC.). Although Japanese barberry was introduced over



J. D'Appollonio Photo

Japanese Barberry

125 years ago and is becoming a major threat to native systems, little is known or published about the basic biology or ecology of the species. Japanese barberry continues to be the most widely planted exotic shrub in the U.S., and nurseries throughout the U.S. and Canada continue to market cultivars.

Life-history characteristics such as the ability to efficiently utilize  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and high resource availability, colonization of disturbed and undisturbed habitats, multiple methods of reproduction, formation of thickets which shade out native species, an extended growing season compared to natives, a wide range of soil and moisture tolerances, and vertebrate seed dispersal by deer and birds all play a part in the success of Japanese barberry. The alkaloid berberine is present in all parts of the plant; deer therefore avoid Japanese barberry and preferentially browse native shrubs and trees.

Japanese barberry invasion leads to long-term effects on native ecosystems, the repercussions of which are not yet well understood. The presence of Japanese barberry has been linked with increases in soil pH, total N, and earthworm densities; reductions in leaf litter, organic soils, and native root biomass; and changes in microbial community structure and function. High densities of Japanese barberry also reduce bio-

## Quarterly Theme

### **Invasive Plants - Background and Status** - Anne Marie Kittredge, Wildlife Forester, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

Non-native invasive plants are introduced plants that have the biologic potential for rapid and widespread dispersion and establishment in minimally disturbed native plant communities. Invasive plants represent a conservation concern because they are becoming widespread and are able to out-compete native species in a variety of native plant communities. Invasive plants have the potential for rapid growth, high seed production and dissemination and the ability to become established within native plant communities. Many non-native plants are not invasive. The decision to label a non-native plant as invasive is based upon factors such as herbarium specimens, peer-reviewed papers and published records. Non-native plant species arrive as planting stock. Others arrive accidentally. Others, like Ox-eye Daisy and Dandelion are common, considered "naturalized" regionally and have become recognized as a component of our landscape.

The Massachusetts Invasive Plant Advisory Group (MIPAG), a voluntary collaboration between public and private organizations, summarized invasive plant issues and developed recommendations for the Massachusetts landscape (MIPAG, 2005 and [mass.gov/dfwele/nhosp/heritage2.htm](http://mass.gov/dfwele/nhosp/heritage2.htm)). The Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE), a volunteer training and coordination effort is developing spatial and descriptive documentation of invasive plants in the region (<http://invasives.eeb.uconn.edu/ipane>) and includes an education component. Invasive plants that occur in forests and natural areas that are reasonably distant from fields, disturbed forest or forest edge are a source of concern. In the absence of disturbance, one well-established invasive plant population was recognized as a threat to the biological diversity of a site that contained a watch-listed plant community. Birds were the likely seed dispersers and the invasive plants were mechanically removed. A different invasive, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), becomes established in the understory of undisturbed forests more than 100 meters from a possible

seed source (Bertin et al. in press).

More often, invasive plants become established in fields and along disturbed forest edges and then penetrate minimally disturbed forests. Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and Glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*) are common invasive plants. In Massachusetts, Buckthorn is found in mature forest, at the Minuteman Battlefield, Lexington; the Whately Wildlife Management Area; and Kampoosa Fen in Stockbridge.

Floodplain forests represent one example of a unique natural community type that is subject to frequent *natural* disturbances. At the Fannie Stebbins Wildlife Sanctuary's floodplain forest, the shrub layer is dominated by Morrow's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*) and Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*) (P. Somers, personal communication). Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica* aka *polygonum cuspidatum*) occurs in floodplain forests at Shepherd Island and Rainbow Beach.

Finally, within Massachusetts, *Euphorbia esula* (Leafy Spurge) and *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife), one of the most publicized wetland invasive plants, are common.

Early detection and removal programs, crucial to the control of invasive plants, include removal by manual, mechanical and chemical methods as well as a long-term commitment to control new invasions. The choice of removal technique depends on landowner resources and management philosophy, as well as the inherent characteristics of the invasive plant population.

Native plant stock can be used to replace invasive plants where replacement is desired to meet wildlife, aesthetic and other landowner goals. For example, high bush blueberry, shadbush, dogwoods and viburnums are available to replace populations of invasive Barberry, Honeysuckle or Burning-Bush (see <http://www.newfs.org>).





## Quarterly Theme

### Herbicides as a Tool to Control Invasive Plant Species - Ronald C. Lemin, Jr., CF

Before jumping into the toolbox to find that herbicide silver bullet to control invasive species, an introduction to herbicides is warranted. Herbicides are designed to be toxic to plants only. They work on enzymes found in plants, and are relatively nontoxic to other organisms. Herbicides enter plants through the leaves or roots. They can be selective in that they control only specific types of plants, i.e. broadleaved plants and not grasses, or non-selective in that they control all plants. These are important factors when there are native or desirable plants in an area.

The best approach to invasive species control is "early discovery – rapid response." Hand pulling and spot foliar applications of herbicides are good early intervention techniques. Because invasive species are aggressive in growth and seed production, they can rapidly colonize an area and hand pulling is no longer an option. If they have been established for several years, mechanical cutting and herbicides may be the only recourse. Multiple applications may be required.

**Foliar application:** Foliar applications can be accomplished with a hand pressurized backpack or hand held sprayer. If the tops of the plants cannot be reached, cutting and spraying sprouts the following year is a better option. It is important that foliar application contacts the entire top of the plant. Mix the product at a 2-5% rate (about 7 ounces of Roundup or Garlon and 121 ounces of water equals 5%). To minimize damage to desirable regeneration, place plastic bags over leaf surfaces until spray has dried.

Two primary herbicides for foliar application are glyphosate (Roundup) and triclopyr



Chuck Cotton from Lucas Tree spraying invasive oriental bittersweet in Buxton, Maine. Note the hickory seedlings protected with plastic bags.

Ron Lemin Photo

(Garlon). Both are foliar active only. Purchase Roundup in the concentrated form from your Weed and Feed, or herbicide distributor. The concentrated amount should be 40-50% glyphosate. Be careful with Roundup since it is nonselective and will injure most plants. An alternative, Garlon, is harder to find but ideal for use early in the year when plants are actively growing. It is selective and controls broad-leaf plants but not grasses.

**Cut Surface Applications:** An effective tool for invasive species control is the cut surface treatment. This application works for larger plants that cannot be controlled using foliar application. Once the stem has been cut, apply a 1:1 solution of Roundup (concentrated formulation) and water to the surface. This can be accomplished with small hand pump sprayers or hand-held spray pump bottles.

Another product for cut stump treatment is Pathfinder II. It is a formulation of triclopyr (Garlon) and oil that can be applied to the cut surface and root collar. The oil helps carry the herbicide into the plant. One must be careful not to get spray on stems or exposed roots of adjacent desired plants.

**Basal Applications:** This technique is effective on large and small stems, but can be time consuming when density is high. Pathfinder II is applied to the bottom of the stem (root collar to 12 inches) and around the entire stem. This application is effective year round as long as not restricted by snow. If plants are large and hard to control (Autumn olive, Multiflora rose), basal application is easier and economical.

More information on invasive species and control methodology can be found on the Dow Agrosciences website ([www.dowagro.com/ivm/invasive/index.htm](http://www.dowagro.com/ivm/invasive/index.htm)) or you can contact me at [rlemin@uaptimberland.com](mailto:rlemin@uaptimberland.com).

**NESAF Winter Meeting 2006**  
**Race for the Resources**

Tuesday, April 4<sup>th</sup>

8:00 AM to 10:00 AM

Northwood Room – **Registration**

10:00 AM to 11:45 AM

**General Session:** Keynote Speaker Mila Alvarez, World Resources Institute  
The “Race for the Resources” in the world and New England’s place in the race.

12:00 NOON to 2:00 PM

**Box Lunch**

**Business Meeting**

**Open Space Topics Brainstorming Session Moderator:** Charlie Levesque  
Conferee directed sessions on topic not covered in the formal program. Bring your ideas!

2:15 PM to 3:30 PM

**RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDIT MARKETS Moderator:** Eric Kingsley, Innovative Natural Resource Solutions

**“NEW” INITIATIVES, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UTILIZATION RESEARCH**  
Moderator: John Parry, USDA Forest Service. Global competition requires change in the way the forest products industry creates products to meet societal needs. Gordie Blum, Communications Director USDA Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, will present new applications for small-diameter trees. Stephen Shaler, Associate Director University of Maine, Advanced Engineered Wood Composites Center will present research initiatives to produce chemicals, fuels, and nano-materials from the forest resource.

**GROWING, GOING, GONE: NEW ENGLAND'S CHANGING LANDSCAPE Moderator:** Dan Sundquist, SPNHF. Recent research shows that the intensity of growth continues in southeastern NH, while a new growth frontier has rippled out towards Mt. Washington. How will planners and natural resource professionals meet the challenge of balancing growth pressures while maintaining working landscapes and rural character? Confirmed panelists: Mary Tyrell, Yale University School of Forestry, Myrna Hall, SUNY CESF & Rob Sanford, Professor of Environmental Science, University of Southern Maine.

3:30 PM to 3:45 PM

**Break -** Ashwood Court - Exhibitor and Poster Area

3:45 PM to 5:00 PM

**Open Space Topics Sessions**

Topics identified in previous brainstorming session are presented and discussed.

Post 5:00 PM TBD

**Reception and Quiz Bowl**

Wednesday, April 5<sup>th</sup>

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM

**Working Groups and Student Session**

9:00 AM to 10:15 AM

**VYING FOR (FOREST LAND) SPACE Moderator:** Pete Howland. Can the use of timberland by a logger occur simultaneously on forest land that is hosting uses such as wind farms or recreational purposes? Perspectives on the need for land for these diverse purposes will be provided by Tom Dillon, logger, land owner; Bill Altenberg, Timberland Trails Inc. Martha Staukus-Wind Energy Vermont Environmental Research Associates

**THE 21ST CENTURY -- NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR FORESTERS** Moderator: Neal Bungard, USDA Forest Service. From the urban forests of Hartford, Connecticut to the Maine North Woods new technologies have emerged in forest management. These technologies can increase the efficiency of tree inventories, as well as the detection and mapping of insect infestations. Tools, which could be found in the palm of one's hand or the reaches of outer space, help maintain a forestry competitive edge in the race for the resources. David Bloniarz, USDA Forest Service, Kenton Williams, University of Maine, Rich Hallett, USDA Forest Service.

**PLANNING TO PROTECT IMPORTANT RESOURCES** Moderator: Inge Seaboyer, NH DRED Division of Forests & Lands. Numerous regional efforts have used landscape level assessments to identify and implement the protection of important resources – three such efforts will be the focus of this session. Bob O'Connor, Massachusetts Environmental Affairs Office, the Massachusetts Statewide Land Conservation Plan, Jim Oehler, NH Fish & Game Department, the NH Wildlife Action Plan, and Barry Parrish, Silvio O. Conte NFWR, the Conte's Comprehensive Conservation Planning process.

10:15 AM to 10:45 AM

**Break** – Ashwood Court - Exhibitor and Poster Area

10:45 AM to 12:00 NOON

**THE NEW FOREST LANDOWNERS AND THEIR FORESTRY** Moderator: Steve Mongan, LandVest, Inc. The transition of large privately owned timberland tracts from traditional industrial owners to investment oriented owners is nearly complete in the Northern Forest. What this session will focus on is the good news this transition engenders for our forests and the professionals who tend them. The panel will include Chip Collins, Managing Director of The Forestland Group, Tom Colgan, President of Wagner Forest Management, and John McNulty, President of Orion Management.

**GROWING POPULATION, FIXED LAND AREA – CHANGING APPRECIATION OF WHAT IS MANAGEABLE FORESTLAND** Moderator: Roger Monthey, USDA Forest Service. The trend for forest parcels is smaller sizes. How small a woodlot can be managed? How can foresters influence non-traditional forest landowners? Charlie Moreno, Consultant Forester works with nontraditional woodlot landowners; Darrel Covell and Matt Tarr, of UNH Cooperative Extension, influence forest landowners through wildlife management and Leigh Youngblood, of Mt Grace Land Conservation Trust represents a set of organizations, growing in number that are having increasing influence over forest land.

**A DECADE OF WORKING FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENTS:** Moderator: Paul Doscher, Society for the Protection of NH Forests. What have we learned and where are we going? Since the first working forest conservation easements were written, they have become more sophisticated, more complex and more common. What lessons have we learned about successful negotiating, good drafting, stewardship challenges and what kind of innovative thinking is leading us into the future? Tom Morrow, Director of Forest Land Investments, The Lyme Timber Company; Alan Hutchinson, Executive Director, Forest Society of Maine; Phil Bryce, Director, Division of Forests and Lands, State of NH

12:00 NOON to 2:00 PM

**Awards Luncheon** - Wentworth Ballroom

2:15 PM to 3:30 PM

**NON-NATIVE INSECTS IN THE RACE FOR OUR FOREST RESOURCE** Moderator: Kyle Lombard, NH DRED Division of Forests and Lands. A myriad of aggressive, non-native insects and diseases is destroying northeast native trees. Global economies increase the threat of accidental forest pest introductions with devastating consequences. Ken Rouscher, from the Michigan Department of Agriculture, and Allison Kanoti, from the University of Maine acquaint you with Emerald Ash Borer and the Balsam Woolly Adelgid, and management strategies for each.

**HOW IS SILVICULTURE ADJUSTING TO CHANGE?** (Working Group Sponsored) Moderator: Laura Kenefic, USDA Forest Service. Bill Leak of the Forest Service will share over 50 years of research

showing early results often mislead. Bob Seymour of the University of Maine will discuss how forest certification is changing silvicultural practice. Mark Ducey of the University of New Hampshire will provide insights about the future of silviculture in New England.

**KEEPING FORESTS IN THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF LANDOWNERSHIP** Moderator: Ralph Knoll, Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands. The increasing turn-over of forestland is increasing the level of uncertainty as to maintaining forestland for the future. Brett Butler, USDA Forest Service, will present data to show what is changing; an industry representative will discuss motivations of landowners to hold or sell land; and Andi Colnes, of The Northern Forest Center will discuss holistic policies that may reduce the uncertainty surrounding the future of forestland.

3:30 PM to 3:45 PM

**Break** – Ashwood Court Exhibitor and Poster Area

3:45 PM to 5:00 PM

**THE GROWING THREAT OF INVASIVE PLANTS: TOWARD AWARENESS AND MANAGEMENT** - Moderator: Tom Rawinski, USDA Forest Service. Invasive plants are spreading at alarming rates, creating chronic problems in forest ecosystems. Hear from three front-line natural resource professionals. Kathy Decker, Vermont Dept. of Forests, Parks & Recreation, will discuss Invasive Plant Impacts on Forestry. Chris Mattrick, White Mountain National Forest, will speak on Ecology of Invasive Plants. Ron Lemin, of UAP Timberland LLC., will present Invasive Species Control Using Herbicides.

**FUTURE OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRY IN NEW ENGLAND** (A working group sponsored session.) Moderator: Rob Clark, USDA Forest Service

**KEEPING FORESTS IN THE FAMILY** Moderator: Elizabeth Lesnikoski CF, Burlington Electric-- Economic pressures on private forest land owners can compel the owners to convert their land to nonforest use. For landowners who want to maintain their forest land, Tom McEvoy Forest Resources Specialist, UVM Extension, will relate stories of families who have been able to turn aside the pressures to sell off their land and leave a legacy of forest land.

Post 5:00 PM TBD

School Receptions

9:00 to 11:00 PM

**Hockey Game** Contact: Charlie Niebling, [nieblingnh@verizon.net](mailto:nieblingnh@verizon.net). Skate 3, Route 3A, Tyngsboro, MA (just across state line from Nashua Winter Meeting site.) All abilities, all ages! No checking, full pads required. *Separate Fee*

Thursday, April 5<sup>th</sup>

8:00 AM to 8:30 AM

**Breakfast** - Wentworth Ballroom

8:30 AM to 12:00 Noon

Field Trips

**NISSITISSIT WATERSHED TOUR** The Beaver Brook Association owns nearly 2,000 acres in Hollis NH that are managed for educational and recreational purposes. Timber harvesting, beaver flow devices and invasive plant control are all components of forest stewardship at Beaver Brook. This tour will highlight how complex forest management issues impact decision-making.

**MONSON VILLAGE** -- Geoff Jones, SPNHF

**PSNH SCHILLER PLANT TOUR** Public Service Company of NH's Northern Wood Project retrofit of the Schiller coal boiler at their Portsmouth, NH power plant will be nearly completed by the time the NESAF meeting tour is held. The new state-of-the-art wood handling facilities will be viewed. The new wood boiler is expected to consume between 400,000 and 450,000 tons of biomass wood chips annually from the region, generating 50 megawatts of electricity.

10:15 to 10:45 AM

**Break** - - Ashwood Court—Exhibitor and Poster Area

8:30 AM to 12:00 NOON

**Training Sessions**

**NED** Mark J. Twery, USDA Forest Service

NED 2 is the latest version of software that is intended to aid resource managers, develop goals, assess conditions, and produce management plans for forest land. Limited to 20 individuals. Participants are encouraged to bring their own laptop computers and take the time to have NED 2 installed on your computer prior to the training. The software can be accessed on the web at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/burlington/ned/ned2home.htm>

**Exhibitor Presentations**

**MEDIA RELATIONS 101 AND BEYOND** Glen Rosenholm, USDA Forest Service. This presentation will describe news and feature stories, the various types of news media and what the media look for in newsworthy stories. It will also explore techniques and strategies participants can use to generate media coverage for local events and issues. Plans are also underway to hold a question and answer panel discussion with media representatives from a variety of organizations.

**We are grateful to the following sponsors:**

Garland Lumber

Public Service of New Hampshire

White Mountain Veneer

Middleton Building Supply

Thorne Survey

**Look forward to seeing the following exhibitors:**

James W. Sewall Company

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Alenza/DeAngelo Bros.

New England Group LLC

Laser Technology

Cuesta Systems Inc.

Juniper Systems, Inc

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First Pioneer Farm Credit

**General Directions to the Sheridan Tara – Nashua, NH**

11 Tara Boulevard Nashua, New Hampshire 03062 United States

Phone (603) 888-9970 Fax (603) 888-4112

Please reserve your rooms *early* as the Sheridan Tara Hotel cannot guarantee the conference rate after **March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2006**. Mention that you are with the New England Society of American Foresters.

**From East**

Take 95 South to 495 South to Route 3 North Exit 1. Turn left and go under the overpass. The hotel will be on the right.

**From Manchester Airport**

Exit toward front of airport and take a right onto Brown Avenue. Go left on 101 West and exit right approximately 1 mile onto Everett Turnpike/Route 3 South. Take right off Exit 1.

**From West**

Take 101 East to Route 3 South to Exit 1. Turn right off the exit. Hotel will be on the right.

**From South**

Take 93 North to 128/95 South to Route 3 North. Take Exit 1 off of Route 3. Turn left off exit and go under the overpass. The hotel will be on the right.

*Federal employees please contact George Frame regarding registration & payment options.*



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# DIVISION NEWS

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## MAINE Division—Marc Johnson

**“Fifteen Years of ABC (Anything But Clear-cutting) Silviculture: What have We Learned And What Should Foresters Do Next”** was the title of the MESAF Fall. The meeting addressed forestry in the Maine forests since the start of the Maine Forest Practices Act (FPA) in 1990. Reports showed a dramatic decline in the use of clearcutting and a corresponding rise in “partial cutting”. Approximately twice the acres are being partially harvested to equal the volumes cut on the earlier clearcut acres. Speakers addressed the ramifications of these changes.

**Steve Sader**, Professor Forest Resources, University of Maine used satellite imagery to show the trends in harvesting and forest structure since 1990. Steve noted that the highest “biomass” changes were seen in the central Maine area, along the Route 95 corridor and coastal areas. This, he said, is different from conventional wisdom suggesting that the forest changes are occurring on large company ownerships. He said that the change in species harvested flip-flopped from softwood in the 1980’s, a mix of softwood and hardwood in mid-1990 to an equal balance of all four forest types in the early 2000’s. See Steve’s paper in the September, 2005 Journal of Forestry.

**Ken Laustsen**, Biometrician, Maine Forest Service (MFS), outlined the trends in harvesting, growth and wood supply and addressed the influence of the Maine FPA on harvest volumes. Since 1990, the harvest increased and stabilized around 5.6-6 million cords. Prior to the FPA, approximately 270 thousand acres

were being cut annually with an average 63-year cutting cycle. Today, the annual harvest covers about 500 thousand acres with an average cutting cycle of 34 years. Clearcut acres decreased about three times with a corresponding three- time increase in shelterwood and partial cutting. Clearcutting and herbicide treatments died with the start of the FPA, both important forestry and wildlife management tools. In 2003, it was shown that hardwood stocking levels (of most species) were either optimal or overstocked. Mixedwood levels were sub-optimal to optimal and the softwood levels were understocked, less-than-optimal or even overstocked. Yet he said, “A common internal thought is that all of our children are above average (educational testing) and we seem to think that our forests are also.”

**Bob Seymour**, Professor of Silviculture, UMO, wondered if post-FPA harvesting is more akin to silviculture or exploitation. He said, “We see service to society as defining our profession. This often takes two forms, where clients are individual landowners, yet as agents of stewardship, society is also our client. Our success is how we balance this.”

Bob said the Acadian forest is among the most difficult places in the world to practice silviculture well. Regeneration is easy, but controlling composition is not. He cited concerns he believes are related to the FPA being forced upon the landscape.

- Clearcutting, in the right applications, has gone away.
- Has inadequate stocking resulted for some

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### MAINE'S WORKING FOREST

Wall Calendars Produced by the University of Maine Student Chapter

Beautiful images of working forests, private and public—

\$7 each, plus \$2 shipping

Two dollars from each sale goes to the MESAF Hurricane Katrina Relief Fund

Make checks out to Maine Student Chapter, Society of American Foresters

Order from: Wilfred Mercier, 5755 Nutting Hall, Room 201 University of Maine, Orono ME 04469.

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species?

- Inadequate investment in regeneration control and young stand silviculture.
- An apparent gradual reduction in late-successional structure.
- Most disconcerting, is that there are too few foresters managing too many acres.

The consequence of the FPA seems to be that expedient harvest prescriptions are developed to compensate for the time and effort. We may be victims of a society that demands good stewardship, but is unwilling to pay for it.

Bob said, "The Maine forest is our legacy and we have much to be proud of. Many things are better than 15 years ago. If we deliver on excellent silviculture we will be okay."

Bill Krohn, of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit (UMO), talked about harvest-induced changes in forest structure, composition and habitat, asking if "the trends should concern us." He said that only some species are sensitive to forest type or forest age. For examples, the woodcock and varying hare need young forests. Mature to late-successional forests, are important to pine martin and deer. Stand structure is the key for most wildlife species. In Maine, 63% of the animal and bird species have early successional requirements and/or are forest generalists.

The reduction in clearcuts induced by the FPA has caused a decline in browse for moose, af-

fecting their numbers. From a wildlife standpoint, we need better data for low end partial cuts; cuts just above the clearcut threshold. Wildlife species most sensitive to Maine's changing forestry are on the extremes of succession which may be affected by the current FPA.

Alec Giffen, State Forester, MFS, argued that there is not a clear cause-and-effect relationship between the FPA and everything that we have seen happen since. He cited Penobscot Experimental Forest data on selective systems that show that lower immediate economic returns to the landowner are matched by a positive, less compromised stand. Other studies show diameter-limit cuttings give the landowner a higher return but compromise the stand. Giffen agreed with Seymour's earlier comment that good stewardship costs money and the public needs to recognize this. The MFS is looking at ways to reward good forestry. We need to recognize the good in the Maine forest. We need to put challenges in perspective.

The rest of the afternoon was an open forum with practicing foresters discussing changes on the ground and how they affect their practices.

In other news, 20-year veteran and Interim Director **Jensen Bissell** was named Director of Baxter State Park by the Park Authority. The popular Bissell was selected from among 70 applicants from around the globe.

## GRANITE STATE Division— Jonathan Nute

**Charlie Niebling**, Vice President for Policy and Land Management at the Society for the Protection of NH Forests for the last 8 years, is moving on to become the Director for Public Affairs and Communications at New England Wood Pellet in Jaffrey.

Meanwhile at SPNHF, Jack Savage of Middleton was named Vice President for Communications and Outreach. Jack comes from a publishing background and has been active in his community as a selectman, chair of the planning board and zoning board of adjustment. He is working on his Tree Farm certification.

Also, 2 forestry teachers at UNH were recog-

nized along with 7 other teachers with a 2005 Teaching Excellence award:

**Matt Chagnon** is an Assoc. Prof. of Forest Technology at the Thompson School. This is his third award. Besides teaching, Matt serves on the University's land and property use committee, and is chair of the woodlands and natural areas group. He has coached the UNH lumberjack team for 20 years.

Thomas Lee is an Assoc. Prof. of Forest Ecology at the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture who grew up in Queens and Long Island NY, but acquired his love of the forest environment on mountain hikes with his father.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN Division—Ray Toolan

An early, wet snow, while many of the trees still had leaves, left many woodland and orchard owners with extensive damage. Apple trees seem to be particularly badly hit. The Farm Service Agency is developing programs to deal with cleanup in the sugar woods as well as a crop loss program for sugar makers who make less than half their normal crop come spring. The FSA would like to get a mailing about these programs to the sugar makers but the mailing list is with the sugaring experts with the UVM Extension Service. Because of concerns about misuse they will not release it to the county foresters or the FSA. We are hopeful that a joint mailing will be done.

Entomologists have been busy collecting forest tent caterpillar eggs. Evidence to date suggests we are in for another heavy infestation. Ron Kelly brought back one small branch contained well over 50 egg-masses. It seems this maple was right next to a light on the sugar house. Apparently forest tent "cats" are phototropic.

Vermont continues to see investment firms or TIMOs acquiring large tracts of forest land. Another trend is the effort to site wind generators on ridgelines. Much is written about visual

blight on those ridges. A windmill in the yard of wind-power advocate state Senator Vice Illuzi came down in a typical Lake Memphremog storm. The company blamed vandalism and stated that the units they sell will withstand tornado-force winds. This was the second one to collapse in the North East Kingdom.

A continuing issue is the illegal use of all terrain vehicles on public and private lands. Some groups are attempting to form a user-landowner relationship much like the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers. The main problem appears to be soil damage by ATVs.

Timber theft is also a continuing problem. The Vermont State's Attorney's office appears to be reluctant to prosecute this crime.

One note of interest is a French forester who has asked for information on the wood energy systems in Vermont such as BED and Ryegate as well as smaller plants such as are found in schools. He is attempting to bring France into compliance with the Kyoto accords by developing, from scratch, a wood energy program for France.

## Massachusetts—Anne Marie Kittredge

**The Winter MA SAF chapter meeting** is scheduled for January 19 in Sturbridge. A presentation on future biomass opportunities, recruitment of new chapter officers and the selection of program priorities are on the agenda.

**A list of Continuing Forestry Education (CFE)** opportunities and continuing educational activities are compiled at: <http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/foresterlicense/texts/upcoming.htm>.

**A Co-Operative Resource Network (ACORN)** is a web site dedicated to promoting sound forest management to woodland owners in the West River and Deerfield River watersheds of southern Vermont. **ACORN** posts forest management information and features and highlights a variety of related articles monthly.

Website visitors interactively view and overlay a variety of spatial data layers from within the 2 watersheds. Visitors can "ask the forester" and communicate with one another via threaded discussion. The site has been running since late 2004, and averages 10 visitors per day. Eighty-six percent of ACORN visitors are woodland owners; 50% own more than 50 acres; 69% are older than 50, and 50% are absentee landowners. Importantly, 53% have had no prior experience with traditional forms of forest management. ACORN is proving to be an important tool to reach absentee woodland owners and others who have not been successfully motivated by traditional marketing approaches.

ACORN is maintained by faculty and graduate

students in the Department of Natural Resources Conservation at the University of Massachusetts - Amherst, in cooperation with the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. It is funded by the Northern States Research Cooperative at the University of Vermont. ACORN2, currently in development, will cover the Deerfield and Westfield watersheds in western Massachusetts. For more, visit ACORN (<http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/acorn/>), or contact **Dave Kittredge** ([dbk@forwild.umass.edu](mailto:dbk@forwild.umass.edu)).

**Forest Forum:** Since April 2005, each of 4 full-day Forums attracted 35 participants representing timber harvesters, mill owners, private and public licensed foresters, forest landowners and other environmental organizations. The goal of Forums is to improve the viability of Massachusetts' forests, forestry, and forest products industry by using sustainable practices. The first Forum looked at the strengths and weaknesses of the "forest chain" including all the above groups and developed 4 key goals: 1) collaboration among forestry and environmental groups; 2) implementation of sustainable biomass projects; 3) passing of key forest legislation; 4) and creation of demonstration forests. Currently, Forum members are working to achieve their recent "Call to Action" for Massachusetts' forests, focusing on 5 goals: 1) conserve the forests of Massachusetts, 2) sus-

## Connecticut—William Bentley

CT SAF and the Goodwin Collaborative co-sponsored the first Connecticut Forest Conservation Forum on November 30. The Forum title was *Sustaining Working Woodlands in an Urbanizing Environment* and it attracted over 200 participants from all parts of the state representing all major interests in Connecticut public and private forest lands. The Goodwin Collaborative members are Connecticut Forest and Park Association, the Connecticut Cooperative Extension System, and the Department of Environmental Protection's Kellogg Environmental Center and Forestry Division.

The framework for the Forum was Connecti-

cut's new 10-year Statewide Forest Resources Plan. Don Smith, State Forester, and Gina McCarthy, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, began with overviews of the problems. **Lloyd Irland** and **William Bentley** described *Forests in Harm's Way*, Dan Perlman, Brandies University, presented *Rising to the Challenge*, and **Jim Grace**, Pennsylvania State Forester, considered *Learning from Our Neighbors*.

**Forest Reserves:** In May, 2004, all 500,000 of Massachusetts state lands received Green Certification as a "well managed forest" by the Forest Stewardship Council. Scientific Certification Systems conducted the review with a team of forest experts including **Bob Seymour** from the University of Maine and **Dave Capen** from the University of Vermont. The certification came with a list of conditions one of which is to establish a system of forest. Through a public process, state agencies and forest ecology experts developed a proposal for a system of 8 forest reserves, about 50,000 acres or 10% of the state's public forests, where commercial harvesting will not occur. These sites represent most of the unfragmented forest associations in the state and range from a few thousand to more than ten thousand acres in size. The final designation of the reserves will occur after the candidate sites have been approved by agency commissioners, the Fish and Wildlife Board and the Secretary of Environmental Affairs.

cut's new 10-year Statewide Forest Resources Plan. Don Smith, State Forester, and Gina McCarthy, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, began with overviews of the problems. **Lloyd Irland** and **William Bentley** described *Forests in Harm's Way*, Dan Perlman, Brandies University, presented *Rising to the Challenge*, and **Jim Grace**, Pennsylvania State Forester, considered *Learning from Our Neighbors*.

**Helene Flounders**, Forest Resource Planning Coordinator, Connecticut DEP Division of Forestry, presented the essential elements of the state 10-year forest resource plan. This was fol-

lowed by breakout sessions around the eight major themes. Over 100 new people signed up to participate on subcommittees charged with implementing the plan. Following the implementation at the local and state level will be an interesting experience in participative forestry.

Forum Proceedings will be available early in

## Rhode Island—Gregg Cassidy

### **Forest Resource Plan Wins Award**

The RI Chapter of the American Planners Association has selected the recently prepared State Forest Resource Management Plan as the best comprehensive planning project in RI for 2005. This document, which is now part of the State Guide Plan, can be viewed at: <http://www.planning.ri.gov/forestplan/frmp/forestplan.pdf>. **Gregg J. Cassidy** and **Bruce Payton** were the principal authors of the plan and **Tom Dupree**, **Marc Tremblay**, and **Chris Modisette** were on the Steering Committee overseeing this project.

### **New Demonstration Forest**

Rhode Island DEM and RI Forest Conservators Organization have signed a MOU to include "the Liberty Tract" in West Greenwich as the newest demonstration forest. This 24 acre par-

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### **Japanese Barberry** *(Continued from page 7)*

diversity and preclude regeneration of the native forest by shading out native seedlings.

To date, the two most effective known strategies for control of Japanese barberry are prescribed fire and herbicide. There are no known biological control methods at this time, although tephritid flies have shown promise in Europe. Finally, education of the public and emphasis on using native ornamental shrubs in landscaping is a crucial component for management of not only Japanese barberry but all invasive ornamental species.

For information on the National Invasive Species Management Plan visit: <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/council/nmp.shtml>.



2006 at <http://www.ctwoodlands.org/> and from CT SAF (Bill Bentley, PO Box 149, North Granby, CT 06060-0149)

Chapter officers for 2006 are **Tim Hawley**, Past Chair, **Bill Bentley**, Chair, **Joan Nichols**, Vice Chair, and **Jim Pronovost**, Secretary/Treasurer.

cel is an outstanding example of white pine forests typically found on sandy soil throughout much of southern New England. This is part of a project to create a series of demonstration sites throughout the state to educate the public about the benefits of forest stewardship. SAF members **Jay Aron** and **Bruce Payton** are preparing a forest management plan for this parcel.

### **Champion Tree Grant**

The RI Chapter of SAF has received a grant of \$1,000.00 from NESAF to update the database and produce a publication highlighting champion and notable trees in Rhode island. **Paul Dolan** and **Chris Modisette** are working to secure additional funding and recruit an intern or graduate student to work on the project.

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### **PLT** *(Continued from page 4)*

There is interest in repeating this training in the near future, as there are a large number of college faculty who could benefit from such an experience.

The entire training workshop, including food and overnight accommodations, was provided to the participants at no charge, funded by the US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Education under agreement # NT-82865901 between USEPA and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

NEWS QUARTERLY Publication Calendar		
Issue	Submission Deadline	Publication Date
January	December 22	January 15
April	March 22	April 15
June	May 22	June 15
October	September 22	October 15



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# NE SAF AFFAIRS

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## **Forward Thinking – Fast Acting**

Leo Laferriere and Kenneth M. Laustsen

In commenting on the December VOS-TF report to the SAF Council, many members praised the positive and well-written aspects of Sections I – III. In particular, the Forward (Section I) aptly and eloquently describes the challenges facing SAF. Those same members then expressed dismay and dissatisfaction with Section IV – Task Force Recommendations and that the recommendations did not address the problems identified in the Forward. There is now a chance to re-address the Forward and do some needed scoping.

The House of Society Delegates (HSD) recommended that Council engage with the membership from the grassroots up through SAF's existing structure to evaluate the *scope of SAF*. At the December Council meeting both John Helms, current SAF President, and Marvin Brown, incoming 2006 President, indicated that they will bring back to Council their suggestions for how to engage the membership in this discussion in 2006.

In a homework assignment, HSD members considered how to share the collective knowledge that the dialogue on the VOS-TF report has generated. HSD then moved that the list of recommendations be used to assist Council and the SAF National Staff to better service the needs of local units (Chapters) of SAF. The NE-SAF Chair is willing to share that initial listing of 50 suggestions for increased support to Chapter and State Societies.

New England SAF now has the opportunity for some forward thinking, but only if they are fast acting! The ponderings include:

- Who is SAF and more importantly what should SAF become?
- What is a forester and more importantly what should a forester be?
- The overall angst of being exclusive vs. inclusive – include other forest/natural resource related groups (fish & wildlife, hydrologists, ecologists, range management)?

*(Continued on page 20)*

## **Councilor's Report—Leo Laferriere**

Quick summaries of Council actions at its December, 2005 meeting:

**VOS Report:** We will stay with 11 districts. This item is off the agenda unless a compelling case is brought forward to change. Also stay with current HSD configuration. Existing Districts can organize District HSDs if they want, but are not required to do so. We stay with an annual convention.

**Students:** a non-voting participant will be added to Council. SAF President will appoint a Council Sub-committee on Students to develop options outlining a process to choose the participant. National Student Assembly will replace existing National Student Congress. Sub-committee on Students will develop a proposed NSA charter for consideration by Council and will assess the need for a Student Executive Committee.

**Forest Science & Technology Board:** Renamed as National Science Committee. President will appoint a Council Subcommittee on NSC issues to identify what Bylaw changes may be appropriate that would allow changes to take place within the structure of the Society. Retain Working Group names & add up to three regional science representatives/coordinators. National committee/task force information area will be placed on website. Virtual "Ask the Experts" area on website: rejected this recommendation because there is already a version on the website for the public, people were inquiring about jobs, many subjects were outside forestry.

Job descriptions for the vice-president and immediate past president will be revised to include direct oversight for all national committees and task forces. Some "housekeeping" measures were passed, but space in the Quarterly limits details.

**Budget & Finance:** We passed a budget intended to make a small profit. Funding is included for the 2006 Leadership Academy. Also

*(Continued on page 21)*

### Chair's Column—Ken Laustsen

After some 27 months of personal involvement, the SAF Council met early in December and took action on all 15 of the VOS-TF recommendations. Those actions are detailed elsewhere in Leo Laferriere's council report. I am proud of my task force involvement and I am proud of NESAF's insistence on a referendum vote on each of the individual recommendations. NESAF was the only chapter, division, or state society to pursue this option, allowing all members through the democratic process, to provide a direct indication of sentiment on SAF's future structure.

Above all else, I am most proud of George Frame, who was thrust into the front seat as the NESAF State Society voting member at the 2005 HSD meeting, while I served as HSD Vice Chair. Despite his personal feelings and opinions, George steadfastly represented NESAF members' viewpoints in voting on the multiple action items related to the VOS-TF. George received some awful dirty glances and looks of surprise as he continuously voted many times as the only HSD member supporting the original VOS-TF recommendations. Finally, I let the cat out of the bag and informed HSD that George was just truly representing his constituency on these recommendations, exactly as that constituency had voted. The round of applause he received in recognition made the rest of his day a little easier to get through.

I want to thank Ray Toolan for his six years of service as NESAF secretary. His rendition and submission of the executive committee and business meeting minutes were always timely, accurate, and suitably detailed enough to cause more than one member to express dismay as having said something that they really didn't want to be recorded for prosperity. Though Ray says he is not a computer/techno geek, he is the first secretary to extemporaneously record minutes on either a PDA or a laptop. At the recent December meeting he provided everybody with a CD containing a complete set of meeting minutes and membership reports for the period of 1998 through 2005, plus he scanned and included several historic NESAF documents and publications. In six years he missed one meeting, only because he was in

Ireland of all places. His good cheer and attitude will be missed, but capably filled by Anne Marie Kittredge. Anne Marie will be doing double duty over the next year, as both NESAF secretary and as MA state representative.

Laura Kenefic was readily reappointed to a second 2-year term as the NESAF Forest Science Coordinator. She was very instrumental in getting the winter meeting abstracts published and available at the winter meeting for each of the last 2 years. Also the 4-page "Quarterly Theme" is her personal editorial task; she suggests the issue, finds the authors, and makes sure that each submission gets in on time. Furthermore, on that same topic, the NESAF EC is open to additional "theme" suggestions for the upcoming year.

Please thank these individuals and the remainder of the NESAF EC when you get the chance; your state society is serving you well.

My one lingering regret, after a year as chair, is the inability to get the NESAF website looking fresh, having the links that members feel are needed, and having the requested information for those who browse and surf.

So, guess what my personal NESAF New Year's resolution is?

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#### **Forward Thinking** *(Continued from page 19)*

- Do we need a name change? If so, should it be supported by some defining actions? What actions?

SAF Council plans to start moving on these and other items at their March meeting and attempt to arrive at consensus at the scheduled June meeting. At this time, an opportunity for a face-to-face brainstorm amongst NESAF members is limited. We are open to suggestions on how to act appropriately, think strategically, and make the points that best represent NESAF's future and yours as a professional forester and a SAF member.

This is the time to make your views known. Invest some thought into your future and the future of our professional organization. Contact your state chair, NESAF Chair Ken, and Council representative Leo. Let's hear from you!

**Councilor** (Continued from page 19)

included is \$40,000 for Forester Fund grants, to be taken from that fund's balance. New management guidelines (see below) will enable future grants to be funded by investment earnings.

We terminated the SAF Investment Committee, and transferred its responsibilities to a new Finance and Investment Committee composed of three Council members, plus we approved new investment guidelines. These guidelines are intended to sharply reduce market volatility in fund balances plus provide for predictable earnings available to fund programs. I strongly supported these actions by Council. They were long overdue and are major improvements in SAF financial management.

**Fellows:** Fellow candidates will be determined by a District Fellows Committee composed of Fellows and appointed by the Council representative. The Committee will seek out candidates, prepare information and recommend qualified nominees. Council representative will forward nomination packages to the national office. SAF Council will review and vote on the nominations at a meeting preceding the annual members' meeting (for NESAF, it's the annual winter meeting).

**For those considering running for this position:** 2006 is my last year on Council. It's enjoyable work, but work it is. It takes considerable personal time and requires three weekend trips to Bethesda plus attendance at the national convention. It can be expensive. SAF covers expenses for the Bethesda trips and for 2006 will pay the cost of airfare and up to three nights lodging at the convention. However in 2005, to reduce expenses, Council voted not to reimburse for attendance at the convention. That could happen again. SAF covers expenses for travel within the District but is outside the councilor's home state society. I believe that SAF should manage its business so that the Councilor position is within reach of all and not limited to those who can afford it. Council members have a fiduciary responsibility to the organization and SAF should enable discharge of that responsibility without financial barriers. I'm pleased to say SAF is managing its business ever better.

**In Memoriam**

**Austin Horatio Wilkins**, 102, died Sunday, Oct. 2, 2005. He was born July 24, 1903, in Somerville, Mass. Mr. Wilkins graduated from the University of Maine, Orono in 1926, with a bachelor of science degree in forestry. He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma and earned his "M" in track. He received his masters degree in forestry from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. At Cornell he studied forestry in Europe under Dr. Carl A. Schenk. In 1978, he received the Black Bear Award given by the University of Maine Alumni Association. In 2002, he received an honorary doctorate in humane letters from the University of Maine, Augusta. Austin was employed by the Maine Forest Service from 1928 to 1972 and served under 13 governors. In 1958, he was appointed forest commissioner by Governor Edmund Muskie and served in the position for 14 years until his retirement. Mr. Wilkins received many forestry awards and served as president of the National Association of State Foresters. He served as chairman of the Baxter State Park Authority and received citations from the U.S. Forest Service for forest fire protection. He wrote numerous forestry articles for newspapers and magazines; was the author of the book "Ten Million Acres of Timber" and co-author of "A History of the Maine Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942." He was a member of the Maine Arborists Association, the Northeastern Loggers Association and a charter member of the Pine State Arboretum. He was a 50-year member of the South Parish Congregational Church where he served as deacon and Sunday school teacher. He was a mason and received their Golden Membership Award in 1975. Austin devoted his life to his family and preserving the great forest of Maine. Memorial donations may be made to the Austin H. Wilkins Forestry Scholarship Fund, care of Dean of the College of Forest Resources, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-0125 or the South Parish Congregational Church, Church Street, Augusta, ME 04330.



## CFE Update

**Activity/Date/Location**

**Hours/Category**

Case Studies in Conservation, Amherst, MA 2/7/06—5/16/06 (one credit per seminar)	I/13.0
Watershed Forest Management Guide, Amherst, MA 1/18—19/06	I/9.0
Herbicides in Forestry, Augusta, ME 12/12/05	I/5.0
Regional Tax Workshop, Concord, NH 12/8/05	I/2.0
Forest Health Issues in NH, Thornton, NH 12/2/05	I/5.5
Northern Maine Forest Forum: Canada Lynx, Caribou, ME 11/17/05	I/1.0
NH Forest Laws Workshop(s), Boscawen 10/11/05 & Stark 10/15/05	I/4.0
Northeastern Forest Mensurationist Meeting, Freeport, ME 11/2—3/05	I/10.0
Forest Landowners' Association: Maine Landowner Meeting, Portland, ME 10/5/05	I/5.5

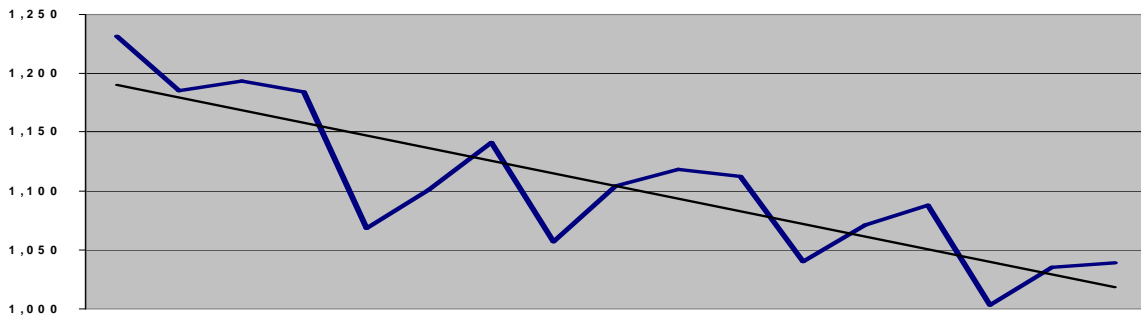
SAF Continuing Sessions Assigned—For listing of CFEs check [www.safnet.org](http://www.safnet.org)  
 For other, upcoming NH Forestry workshops/meetings, check [www.extension.unh.edu](http://www.extension.unh.edu)



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## NE SAF Membership Trend



New England Society of American Foresters Membership Summary

	Nov-97	Nov-99	Feb-02	Apr-02	Aug-02	Oct-02	Feb-03	Jul-03	Nov-03	Feb-04	Apr-04	Oct-04	Dec-04	Feb-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Nov-06
NE SAF (at large)	36	25	22	22	19	19	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Granite State	233	213	213	213	202	203	212	201	207	210	206	189	187	188	177	178	180
UNH	15	8	8	6	6	7	7	5	5	7	5	5	14	16	16	16	16
Green Mountain	169	164	156	160	142	142	146	139	145	145	145	144	147	149	143	149	146
UVM	7	18	30	27	24	24	24	12	13	13	13	8	10	10	5	10	11
Maine	355	345	326	320	300	301	307	298	308	315	315	297	304	307	292	293	297
UM	64	38	39	38	30	43	51	38	44	45	45	36	42	47	34	47	34
Yankee	173	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Yale	15	21	38	26	18	27	31	22	24	24	24	17	15	13	5	6	11
Umass	11	15	14	12	8	9	9	11	13	14	14	8	8	8	7	8	7
Rhode Island	18	19	21	21	18	18	20	18	19	20	20	20	20	19	18	19	19
Connecticut	135	140	146	156	140	145	145	132	140	141	141	141	144	144	134	136	140
Massachusetts	173	173	174	180	159	161	166	160	164	161	161	153	157	164	149	150	155
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,039</b>

	Nov-97	Nov-99	Feb-02	Apr-02	Aug-02	Oct-02	Feb-03	Jul-03	Nov-03	Feb-04	Apr-04	Oct-04	Dec-04	Feb-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Nov-06
National SAF	17,939	17,373	17,173	17,441	16,553	16,409	17,064	15,438	16,208	16,503	16,606	16,606	15,761	15,874	14,682	14,730	14,691

New England Society of American Foresters  
 86<sup>th</sup> Annual  
 WINTER MEETING 2006  
 April 4 - 6  
 Registration Form  
 Sheraton Tara Hotel, Nashua, New Hampshire  
 11 Tara Boulevard Nashua, New Hampshire 03062 United States  
 Phone (603) 888-9970 Fax (603) 888-4112

**REGISTRATION FORM**

(Please type or Print)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

First name as you want it on the name tag.

Company: \_\_\_\_\_ PH: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Registration Options** (all options include breaks and meal of the day)

A. Full Package- includes Reception, Box Lunch, & Awards Banquet      Total

SAF member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$95.00 Non-member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$110.00      \_\_\_\_\_

Student \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.00      \_\_\_\_\_

B. Single Day registration

Tuesday SAF member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.; Non-member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.      \_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday SAF member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.; Non-member \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.      \_\_\_\_\_

All Thursday registrations \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$20.00\*      \_\_\_\_\_

Student single day \$35.00 Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_ or Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Banquet Choices: Herb Chicken _____ Veg. Lasagna _____
---

C. Wednesday Awards Banquet Guest tickets \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00      \_\_\_\_\_

D. Late Fee (after March 17, 2006) add \$10.00      \_\_\_\_\_

FIELD TRIP OPTIONS – To Assist in Planning, please indicate your preference:

A. **NISSITISSIT WATERSHED TOUR**      # Attending      \_\_\_\_\_

B. **MONSON VILLAGE**      # Attending      \_\_\_\_\_

C. **PSNH SCHILLER PLANT TOUR**      # Attending      \_\_\_\_\_

D. **NED**      # Attending      \_\_\_\_\_

E. **MEDIA RELATIONS 101 AND BEYOND**      # Attending      \_\_\_\_\_



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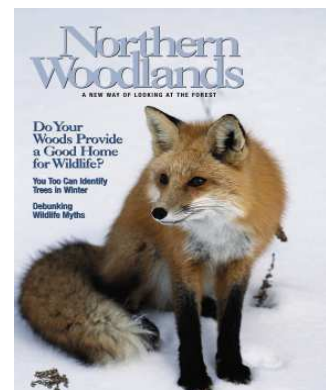
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