



News Quarterly

Volume 67

No 4

October, 2006



George Ritz & Don Black Award Recipients

A member of SAF since 1985, **George F. Ritz** has been practicing forestry for nearly 40 years, primarily in the state of Maine and in several South American locations.



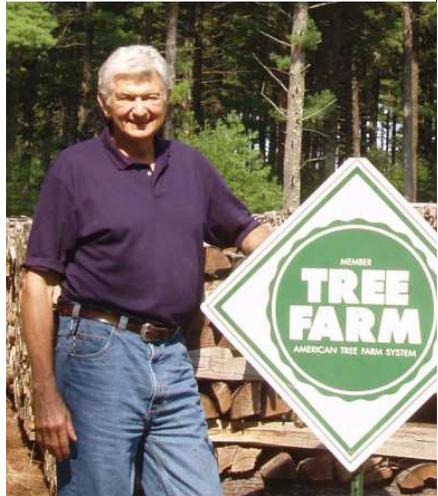
He has been a management forester for the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands since 1990 and has a reputation for being practical and focused on his productivity as a forester. As a result, he is consistently a leader in annual output of timber sales among the bureau's foresters, some of whom are half his age. Yet, at the same time, he holds himself and his colleagues to the highest standards of forest stewardship. His prescriptions are known for their thoughtfulness, sophistication, and creativity. As one of his SAF colleagues put it, "For George, there is no such thing as a cookbook approach to anything, or cutting corners at the expense of the resource."

Although Ritz is not known as a "high-profile" forester, he is universally respected among his co-workers and often sought out by the agency's younger foresters as a mentor. He also is known for his willingness to share his know-how with forestry students and puts a great deal of energy into preparing for his time with students out in the field, where he is both educational and entertaining.

In addition, Ritz has published articles in journals such as the Northern Journal of Applied Forestry and collaborated with the renowned dendrologist

Donald C. Black, of Dover, NH is the 2006 National Inspector of the Year. Don will be presented with the Wesley R. Meier Outstanding Inspecting Forester of the Year Award at the 2006 National Tree Farmer Convention in Mobile, Alabama, October 19-22. Don began his association with the Tree Farm program almost 40 years ago in South Dakota and now continues this effort

in New Hampshire. Don not only has an outstanding record for completing his own re-inspections, but also takes the initiative to conduct inspections that others cannot complete. Don has served as the Chair of the NH Tree Farm Committee in the past and



current serves as Vice Chair and is also involved with local and national chapters of the Society of American Foresters. Since 1971, Don has been the number one promoter of Tree Farm in Strafford County, NH and has organized countless Tree Farm banquets, tours, field days, and media campaigns. Thanks to Don and to ALL of our dedicated Tree Farm Inspectors for their hard work. *Emily Chan,*

E.L. Little on the 425-page book, *Trees of Paraguay*, which was written entirely in Spanish.



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The News Quarterly is the official publication of the New England Society of American Foresters. It is published in January, April, June, and October, and is mailed from Berlin, NH under a non-profit organization bulk mail permit. Address all inquiries to Brad Wyman, 53 Wyman Road, West Dummer, NH 03588 603-449-6794 (voice), 449-3312 (fax), abwyman@ncia.net

SAF Leadership Academy — Ed O'Leary

From June 17 – 20, 2006, four NESAF members, with financial assistance from NESAF, participated in a challenging, thought provoking and energetic SAF Leadership Academy, conducted by the National SAF office, in Snowbird, Utah. Ian Branson – CT, Wil Mercier & Jake Metzler – ME, and I joined over 50 other SAF members from around the country, in this highly organized and fast paced training.

Sessions offered included: Creative Strategies to Motivate Leaders; Understanding Yourself and Others; Group Dynamics & Effective Team Building; and the Value of Diversity. Staff from the National SAF office shared information pertaining to such topics as: The Inner-workings of SAF; Leveraging SAF's Message through Outreach Programs; A Forester's Communications Handbook; Effective Policy Strategy; and Challenging Yourself and Others: Energy & Commitment.

Though the training was relatively intense, most participants did have time to enjoy some utterly fantastic early summer weather in an absolutely spectacular mountain setting. Perhaps one of the greatest values of having the opportunity to take part in this Leadership Academy, was to spend time with other like minded SAF members, many whom we did not know, yet by the end of the training, we all had made some exceptionally valuable contacts.

I would strongly encourage each and every NESAF member to seriously consider taking part in the SAF Leadership Academy when it is offered in the future. Whether you currently hold an elected office, aspire to run in the future, or just want to get more involved in SAF activities, this is an excellent opportunity. Please feel free to contact Ian, Wil, Jake or myself if you'd like some additional first hand information about this program.



Jake Metzler, Will Mercier, Ian Branson & Ed O'Leary at Leadership Academy 2006

Jake Metzler (and whoever was holding his camera)



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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.

Society of Irish Foresters - Ed O'Leary

A few months before I began to plan my long awaited first trip to Ireland, I became aware of the Society of Irish Foresters (www.societyofirishforesters.ie). I emailed them and said that I had been a member of the Society of American Foresters since 1975 and that I would be making my first trip to Ireland in May and would be very much interested in learning more about their organization and Ireland's forests via that trip. I noted that a Joint SIF/IFA Field Day was taking place in Northern Ireland at the time of my visit and I would be very interested in attending. I asked if they could put me in contact with one of their members who might be interested in meeting with an American forester.

In a quick reply, Tony Mannion, Technical Director of the Society of Irish Foresters, warmly welcomed me to join them on their Field Day. To have a look at forestry in Northern Ireland, Tony suggested that I contact Robert Scott, Forest Manager, Baronscourt Estate in County Tyrone. Robert would be in a position to give me the necessary information and perhaps a look around the Forest Estate. He gave me Robert's email address, so immediately an email went off to Robert Scott.

That same day, Robert responded. He would be very pleased to meet me when I was in Ireland. Lord Hamilton, the Duke of Abercorn's son, would be interested to meeting me too; "he spent a few years in Vermont whilst a student at Middlebury College". The Duke of Abercorn is the owner of Baronscourt Estate. Robert would be in Austria at the time of the SIF event, making it impossible for him to attend, however, he expressed delight that I could go, which he was sure I would find interesting, and I would meet some very nice people there.

Friday, May 19, 2006, was a cool and overcast. The Society of Irish Foresters Field Day, held in association with the Irish Farmers' Association, took place at Lough Allen Forest, just outside Drumkeeran Village in County Leitrim. We visited a circa 1980 softwood plantation. The morning session was meant to center on the importance of harvest planning, including the planning and provision of an effective road system, together with crop measurement and volume estimation. In the afternoon, the group visited a harvesting machinery demonstration – felling and extraction of a second thinning. It was quite remarkable that so many of the issues and concerns that the Irish foresters

experience as they carry out their work are similar to those we deal with in the US.

Monday, May 22, found me in County Tyrone (where my maternal grandmother was born in 1887) visiting Baronscourt, situated in a sheltered valley in the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains, which has been the home of the Duke of Abercorn's family since 1612. I first met Robert Scott and Lord Hamilton and learned much about this incredible property. At Baronscourt, 703 hectares are under full forest cover and managed in a sustainable, environmentally friendly way. This enables the Estate to be FSC certified and all harvesting operations are carried out with the environment in mind. The management of the Estate's wild herd of Japanese Sika deer has been recognized with the Laurent Perrier Award for wild game conservation, while the forestry enterprise, an integral part of the Estate, won the Royal Forestry Society's 'Duke of Cornwall's Award' in 2003.

The Estate specializes in producing Southern Chilean Beech flooring planks that are milled to a thickness of 29 mm (1 & 1/8 in). The timber is similar to a common beech in quality and grain and has a pinkish golden color that gives off tremendous warmth when laid and finished. All of the beams and flooring planks are milled on site using a local mobile sawmilling contractor causing the least disturbance to the forest. After milling, the planks are properly stacked and allowed to dry prior to kilning and processing into flooring. The Estate carries a stock of hardwood (Oak) and softwood (Spruce, Scots Pine, Douglas fir and Larch) beams and mantle piece sections that are milled into a variety of sizes, allowing the customer to choose a section most suitable to their needs.

I was then treated to an extensive tour of the property, with Mr. Scott as my personal guide. He showed me ancient oaks that have existed for centuries, as well as a relatively recent softwood plantation. Flocks of sheep graze in the open fields, and a recently a state-of-the-art wind turbine fame and electronic communications site has been established on the Estate's highest point.

Both the visit to Baronscourt, and the Society of Irish Foresters Field Day were excellent ways to obtain an understanding and appreciation for how forested resources are being managed in this beautiful land. I have every intention to make another visit to Ireland in the not too distant future.

GLOBAL WARMING

Climate Change: The Short Story—Cameron Wake, University of New Hampshire, Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space

Climate changes. It always has and always will. In the past climate has changed for a number of reasons including volcanic eruptions, variations in the sun's output, changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun, and the amount of dust and greenhouse gases in our atmosphere. What is unique in modern times is that human activities are now significant factors causing climate to change. This is evident in the recent rise in key greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), in the atmosphere and in the recent increase in global temperatures in the lower atmosphere.

Antarctic ice core records combined with modern day atmospheric measurements illustrate that atmospheric CO₂ levels today are higher than levels recorded over the past 420,000 years (Figure 1). Atmospheric CO₂ levels have risen 30 percent in the last 100 years. Two other important greenhouse gases have also risen over the

past 150 years; methane (CH₄) has doubled while nitrous oxide (N₂O) has increased by 30%. Why is this important for our climate? Because greenhouse gases are important components of our climate system. These gases trap heat at the surface of the Earth, much the same way a blanket serves to keep you warm on cold nights. In fact, without greenhouse gases, our planet would be 50 degrees F cooler, on average. It is hard to imagine life as we know it if the entire planet was frozen!

So greenhouse gases can be good. But too much is not a good thing. The rapid rise in greenhouse gases over the past 100 years is trapping addi-

tional heat in our atmosphere and causing temperatures to rise to levels higher than they have been for the last 1000 years. How do we know? Scientists working around the world have collected detailed records of past climate change by deciphering climate records stored in the annual layers of trees, corals, and glaciers, and by collecting historical and instrumental records of climate change. These records have been combined into a single record that documents temperature change over the past 1000 years (Figure 2). Clearly the last decade has been the warmest of the last millennium.

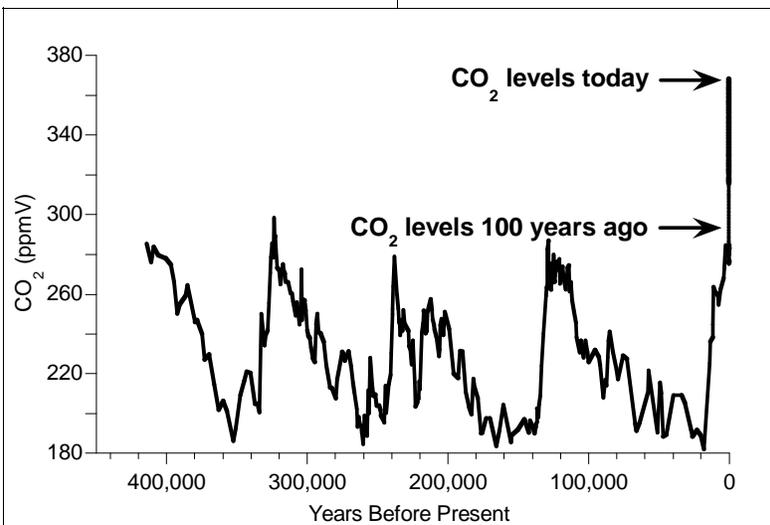


Figure 1. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the atmosphere measured in parts-per-million by volume (ppmv) measured on ice cores from Antarctica and on top of Mauna Loa, Hawaii. Note that over the past 420,000 years as the Earth experienced 4 glacial cycles, CO₂ levels never rose above 300 ppbv. Today CO₂ levels are at 380 ppmv, higher than they have been for over 420,000 years. Data from Petit et al. (1999), Etheridge (1996) and Worf and Keeling (2004).

What about the last 100 years? Averaged over the entire globe, temperatures have increased about 2 degrees F over the last 100 years, with considerable variability from year-to-year and decade-to-decade. However, the last 30 years have experienced a steady rise in temperatures. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has assembled a group of hundreds of climate scientists to assess recent

climate change and analyze the recent warming trends. Using a variety of tools, including well-documented global climate models (GCMs), the IPCC (2001) has concluded that there is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities, primarily CO₂ emitted by the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

What about New England? Over the past 100 years, an analysis of the best available meteorological data indicates that the region has warmed

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Quarterly Theme

NE Forests 2100: Understanding the Impacts of Climate Change on Forests in the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada—*Lindsey Rustad, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station*

Human-induced global climate change is emerging as the single most important environmental issue of the 21st century. In New England, the historic record (1895-1999) indicates that the regional climate has warmed by an average of approximately 0.4°C over the last century and precipitation has increased by an average of approximately 4%. Computer models, such as Coupled Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Models, predict that the future climate for the region at the end of the 21st century will be 3.1 to 5.3 degrees C warmer and 10-30% wetter with longer dry periods separating more intense rain events. Evidence from past climatic changes and current research suggest that these temperature and precipitation changes will have profound effects on the health and productivity of northern forests.

Northern forests, including both northeastern hardwood and boreal and sub-boreal spruce-fir dominated forests, are the dominant land cover type across much of the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada. These forests support the forest products industry, sustain native community and culture, and provide recreational and aesthetic opportunities, while also providing key ecosystem services contributing to clean air, clean water, and biodiversity. Therefore potential future climate changes could have significant impacts on the economy and quality of life in the region.

Policy makers, land managers and concerned citizens often lack adequate information to guide their resource management decisions, despite accumulating scientific evidence that the climate already has and will continue to change and the general scientific consensus that these observed and anticipated changes will impact natural and managed ecosystems. To address the need for greater access to climate research, a coalition of U.S. and Canadian forest scientists has initiated a new project: **NE Forests 2100**. The goals of this project are to synthesize existing research on climate change and its effects on forest ecosystems in the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada and to make this synthesis available to policy makers, land and resource managers, and the interested public (“stake holders”). **NE Forests 2100** will accomplish these goals by surveying information stakeholders about information needs, publish-

ing a scientific synthesis of climate change research on the northern forest, and translating and distributing this document to non-scientists.



Understanding the Impacts of Climate Change on Northeastern Forest

The Survey – An Innovative Approach

NE Forests 2100 recognizes that improved communication of scientific results to non-scientists is essential. We have developed a 25-question survey that has been distributed on-line to over 250 stakeholders. The survey requests input regarding the types of climate information currently accessed by stakeholders, the reliability of this information, the information gaps that remain, and the format(s) that would be most useful for receiving this content. **NE Forests 2100** invites you to take this survey at: <http://www.cvc.sr.unh.edu/survey.html>. Results from the survey will be used to shape the synthesis, outreach materials and distribution strategy.

The Climate Synthesis

The **NE Forests 2100** climate synthesis will review the history of climate change in the region, track indicators of past climate change, update future climate projections, and describe the ecological impacts of this change for northern forests. The impacts will include consequences for forest composition and productivity, hydrology, carbon cycling and sequestration, nutrient cycling, wildlife, pests and pathogens, and other forest disturbances. Working groups of scientists from the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada are now actively engaged in this process, and plan to submit a report for publication in the spring of 2007.

Public Outreach and Dissemination of Results

NE Forests 2100 will provide a summary of the climate synthesis to individuals and organizations involved in formulating climate change policy, educating the public, and/or managing forested lands and other natural resources. The scientific synthesis will also be translated for these audiences into additional products that meet the needs identified in the stakeholder survey.

NE Forests 2100 provides a testing ground for new tools that connect science, policy, natural resource management, and public education. It ad-

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Quarterly Theme

NCASI Global Climate Program - *Alan Lucier, NCASI and Reid Miner, Sustainable Manufacturing*

Global climate change is an exceedingly complex and dynamic issue. Science has not yet answered many fundamental questions about the extent, causes and consequences of climate change. Nevertheless, many scientific and political leaders are convinced there are sufficient and compelling reasons for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

NCASI's Global Climate Program (GCP) addresses technical information needs of special concern to the forest products industry. The GCP's first task in the early 1990s was to evaluate scientific reports suggesting that active forest management is a major net source of greenhouse gas emissions. Studies by NCASI and others over the past 15 years have shown that these early reports were incorrect. It is now clear that active forest management is essential to maintaining positive carbon sequestration in the forest sector over the long term. Active management provides an economic incentive for keeping land in forest cover, produces wood for biofuel and energy-efficient materials, and supports carbon sequestration in houses and other products.

Another early task for the GCP was to evaluate scientific reports that were predicting imminent and severe impacts of climate change on forest resources. It soon became clear that these reports were derived from complex models based on unproven assumptions. During the 1990s, NCASI supported research projects that helped fill some important gaps in scientific information about tree and stand responses to changes in climate variables and carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere.

In 2006, the GCP continues to be an important technical resource for NCASI members and the forest products industry. However, the GCP's focus has shifted in recent years to helping the industry respond to climate policy issues and proposals. We have made significant progress in developing consistent and credible approaches to measuring sources and sinks of greenhouse gases associated with the forest products industry. Current priorities include: (a) greenhouse gas accounting methods; (b) life cycle analysis of greenhouse gas emissions associated with forest products and substitute materials; and (c) the feasibility and cost of various options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing sequestration. Evaluating new scientific literature on climate change and its potential effects on forests is an ongoing task.

Our current general assessment of scientific and

technical aspects of global climate is summarized below. This assessment is a work in progress because the scope of the global climate issue is enormous and new information appears every day.

There is strong evidence for a long-term global warming trend beginning in the mid 19th century. This trend has been irregular (i.e., sometimes interrupted by periods of cooling) and variable among regions. It appears that current temperatures in some regions are below levels experienced during the Medieval Warm Period (MWP) during the 10th to 14th centuries. There is disagreement among scientists as to whether the MWP was a regional or global event.

Scientists have been investigating the causes of climate change for centuries. In recent decades, science has devoted considerable attention to the hypothesis that human emissions of greenhouse gases will cause severe global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts substantial future climate warming in response to large future increases in greenhouse gas emissions. IPCC's high-end warming scenarios include major adverse impacts on ecosystems and human societies (e.g., melting of the major ice sheets and rapid sea level rise).

There are major gaps in scientific understanding of the mechanisms of natural and human-induced climate change. Evidence for and against a substantial human influence on recent global warming is ambiguous, and confidence in long-term climate forecasts is low. Climate science is making good progress on many important topics, but it is not clear when reliable forecasts will be available. Directionally, human emissions of greenhouse gases have a warming effect on climate, but it is not clear whether this effect will be amplified or counteracted by natural processes. Some experts believe that climate cooling is the greatest risk related to natural climate variability.

Increases in CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere have important implications for forest health and productivity whether or not there is a significant global warming effect. The productivity of well-managed woodlands may increase because higher CO₂ concentrations tend to increase photosynthesis, water use efficiency and plant growth. Effects of CO₂ on plants are greater in some species than in others, and therefore will alter competition among plant species.

Uncertainty about climate forecasts translates into

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Quarterly Theme

Can New England Forests Help Mitigate Climate Change? - *Richard Birdsey, USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station; Alec Giffen, Maine Forest Service; and Daniel Sosland, Environment Northeast*

Those looking to help mitigate a changing climate may want to look to the woods for alternative ways to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or increase the removal of carbon from the atmosphere. A consensus among scientists is emerging that we are in the midst of a rapid change of climate, in part because of earth's expanding population using more fossil fuels and reducing the area of productive forestland. The world's forests are a major component of the climate system. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is sequestered in biomass and soil and can be released to the atmosphere through disturbance. Conversely, atmospheric CO₂ is sequestered from the atmosphere by growing forests. And forests help regulate the earth's climate through physical processes such as absorption of the sun's energy.

Carbon is fundamental to life on Earth. It provides the food and fiber that sustain human populations, provides the energy that we use, and is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect that keeps the planet habitable. Carbon dioxide is the principal carbon-based greenhouse gas. The atmospheric concentration of CO₂ is now higher than at any time in the past 400,000 years at about 380 parts per million, which is 30% more than 150 years ago.

During the 1990s, forests of the U.S. sequestered about 750 million metric tons CO₂ per year from the atmosphere, including more than 200 million metric tons of CO₂ in wood products (Smith et al. 2004). This amount is equal to about 10% of U.S. emissions of CO₂ from burning fossil fuels. Forests of New England and New York accounted for about 50 million metric tons of CO₂ sequestered by forests and wood products.

A broad range of activities in the forestry sector could be modified to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or increase carbon sequestration. Examples include afforestation, restoration of native vegetation, agroforestry, modified forest management, short-rotation woody biomass plantations, forest protection, reduced emissions from wood processing, urban tree planting, substitution of sustainably produced biomass for fossil fuels, and substitution of wood products for materials that require more energy to produce.

With more than half of the nation's forests in private ownership and with most of this area unre-

served, the private sector clearly has a critical role in managing for climate change and its effects. Both market approaches and voluntary incentive programs to manage greenhouse gases, particularly CO₂, are under development in the U.S., the European Union, and elsewhere. A feature of the U.S. voluntary program is an updated greenhouse gas registry and reporting guidelines for use by forestry and other economic sectors beginning in 2007 (Birdsey 2006). Private entities including forestry enterprises, electric utilities, non-government organizations, and private individuals have already expressed interest in carbon sequestration or initiated voluntary actions that involve increasing carbon stocks. Some forestry enterprises and electric utilities have concluded that carbon sequestration on their forestlands may offset all or part of their emissions from burning fossil fuels. Often, carbon sequestration is not the primary interest of the private entity, but rather, the potential for obtaining carbon credits is seen as complementing or supplementing other objectives. For example, increasing carbon sequestration is very compatible with restoring land for wildlife habitat and protecting water quality.

Some states, such as Maine and California, are implementing greenhouse gas action plans that include both emissions reductions and sequestration. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) in the Northeast is a 7-state cap-and-trade program with a market-based emissions trading system. As the RGGI offset criteria are refined, states with significant amounts of forestland are likely to have opportunities to increase carbon sequestration in forests at a lower cost than other options for reducing emissions. The Federal Government and states can play a key role in informing and assisting forest landowners to ensure that forest carbon management and adaptation practices are sensitive to, and fully integrated with, management plans and practices that protect and enhance the entire suite of a forest's values.

Maine recently studied the potential impacts and benefits of taking action to address climate change. As a member of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, Maine has agreed to work towards greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. In 2003, Maine Public Law 237 directed the state Department of Environmental Protection to develop a climate action plan and begin a process of exploring how the state could meet its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets.

(Continued on page 11)

Quarterly Theme

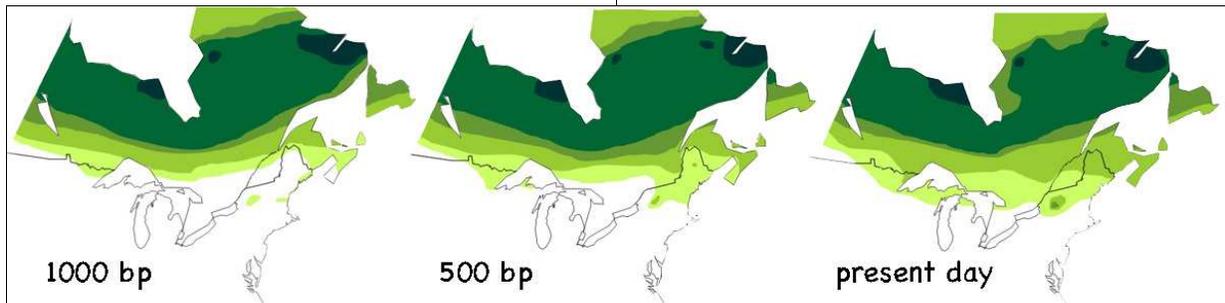
Past and Future Forest Responses to Climate Change in New England - George L. Jacobson, *Department of Biological Sciences and Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, ME*

Research in paleoecology and paleoclimatology has produced strong independent evidence about the post-glacial vegetation and climate of northern New England and adjacent Canada. At the end of the last ice age, between 14,000 and 10,000 years ago, post-glacial environments in the region included extensive areas of treeless tundra—more so than was the case in glaciated areas of mid-continental North America. Tree taxa spread into the region gradually from the south, with most current forest elements present by about 8000 years ago. But even after these familiar forest species were present, subsequent changes in climate greatly affected their distribution and abundance.

their present upper limit in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Adirondack Mountains of New York.

Conditions changed considerably during the past few thousand years, however, as the climate became cooler and moister. Fossil-pollen evidence shows that the distribution of white pine, which had been so extensive during the drier early and middle Holocene, has diminished consistently during the past 4000 years. This decline appears to have resulted from a reduction in frequency of forest fires during the late-Holocene shift toward a cooler, moister climate.

As white pine (and oak) became less abundant in the recent past, other tree species have assumed much more prominent roles in the region's forests. Good examples include some of the most prominent components of our modern northern forests.



Pollen data from hundreds of sites reveal that dense populations of spruce shifted southward during the past thousand years, probably a result of slight cooling during the Little Ice Age. Projected warming associated with greenhouse gases is likely to more than reverse the effects of that cooling, thus leading to northward shifts in populations of spruce and other northern species. From: Schauffler & Jacobson (2002) *Journal of Ecology* 90:235-250.

Stratigraphic changes in physical and biological characteristics of lake sediments indicate that between 9000 and 5000 years ago, temperatures were as much as 2°C warmer and that the moisture balance (precipitation minus evaporation) was considerably lower (drier) than today. These reconstructions are consistent with well-known climate forcing by Earth's orbital variability (especially precession of the equinoxes). During that warm period, solar radiation (insolation) in summer was as much as 8% greater than today.

Several lines of paleoecological data corroborate this paleoclimatic reconstruction. White pine (*Pinus strobus*) was widespread and abundant in the early to middle Holocene, probably because frequent fires created conditions favorable for seedling establishment. During that same time, both white pine and hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) were present at elevations as much as 300 to 400 m higher than

Within the past 1000 years, populations of several boreal forest taxa, including spruces (*Picea* spp.) and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) expanded along the southern margins of their distribution in Canada and along the northern tier of the United States from Minnesota to Maine. The strong expansion of spruce in the Great Lakes-New England region, especially the past 500 years, appears to have been associated with summer cooling of about 1°C during the Little Ice Age.

What does this tell us about forests of the future? General Circulation Model (e.g. NCAR CCM3) projections for a future with twice the present atmospheric concentration of CO₂ suggest that both summer and winter conditions in northern New England may be as much as 3°C warmer than at present and that precipitation may also be greater. At this

(Continued on page 18)

Quarterly Theme

The Short Story *(Continued from page 5)*

about 2 degrees F. There has been an increase in the rate of warming over the last 30 years, and this warming trend has been especially apparent in winter, when we have observed a temperature increase of 4.5 degrees F. This has been accompanied by earlier breakup of ice in the spring, a decrease in snowfall and number of days with snow on the ground, and earlier spring bloom dates for lilacs, apples and grapes. Clearly, our climate is changing and the rate of change has increased.

What does the future hold? Projections of future climate change depend fundamentally on how much greenhouse gas we put into the atmosphere

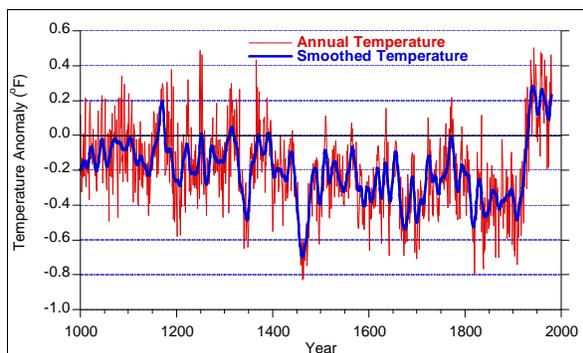


Figure 2. Temperature change over the last 1000 years in the northern hemisphere as documented by a combination of tree-ring, ice core, coral, and instrumental records by Mann et al. (1999). Note that the recent few decades have been the warmest of the last 1000 years.

through the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. If we continue with our reliance on oil and coal to provide our energy, CO₂ will continue to rise and by the end of the century, GCMs indicate that average global temperatures will increase from 4 to 9 degrees F, and sea level will rise from 1 to 2 feet by 2100 AD. These changes will affect every sector of our economy and our quality of life. However, we do not need to follow this path. In fact, by improving the efficiency with which we use energy (by, for example, building more energy efficient buildings and driving fuel efficient cars) and by producing more of our energy from renewable resources (wind, water, wood, solar), we can map a path to a prosperous future while limiting the amount of human induced climate change.

NCASI *(Continued from page 7)*

uncertainty about future climate impacts on forests. Climate warming per se would be unlikely to cause forest dieback because most tree species can tolerate temperatures warmer than they normally experience. Warming could damage forests severely if it occurs with drought or has indirect impacts mediated by insects, diseases or wildfire. Climate cooling could cause forest dieback directly because inadequate cold tolerance is fatal to trees.

CO₂ emissions associated with fossil fuel combustion account for about 60 percent of total human releases of greenhouse gases. Substantial but smaller fractions of the total are attributable to CO₂ emissions from deforestation and to methane emissions associated with agriculture, landfills, production and transport of natural gas, and other human activities. Emission sources vary significantly according to whether a country is developed, developing or least developed.

Greenhouse gas emissions are expected to increase for the foreseeable future in response to population increases and economic growth. Stabilizing emissions is a long-term challenge. Energy conservation, fuel switching and carbon sequestration strategies based on existing technologies and infrastructure can make a dent, but will not be sufficient if economic growth continues. Options for achieving large emission reductions (e.g., a major expansion of nuclear power production) have complex implications (economic, social, environmental) and may encounter vigorous opposition.

Climate adaptation research examines options for coping with climate change. Some options are considered “no regrets” measures—i.e., they are likely to provide significant benefits whether or not climate forecasts are accurate. For example, directing coastal development away from the lowest-lying areas would reduce human vulnerability to extreme weather events under a broad range of future climate scenarios.

Climate policies are evolving rapidly and have important interconnections with other policy areas, including global trade, energy security, international development, science and technology, agriculture and forestry. A concern among many business and political leaders is that aggressive policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions could depress economic growth and adversely affect employment and other measures of economic and social welfare. Domestic and international climate policies involving promotion of biomass energy and carbon sequestration have complex and potentially important implications for the forest sector.

Quarterly Theme

Mitigation *(Continued from page 8)*

Policies that increase the ability of Maine to both reduce GHG emissions and store carbon are under review. Extensive forests, such as those that exist in Maine and neighboring jurisdictions, play a big part in both reducing GHG emissions and storing carbon in three related ways. First, forests emit carbon through decay and other releases. In managed forests, the amount of decay and release can be significantly affected by the choice of management practices. Second, forest biomass and soils store large amounts of carbon, which in managed forests is also affected by choice of management practices. Third, carbon emissions from power plants, industrial boilers, and the production of durable products can be displaced when the power, heat or products are made from forest products and by-products. Sustainably managed forests – where steps are taken to ensure that growth equals harvest, and hence, carbon is stable over time – produce wood that is carbon neutral in the short term as well as the long term. For all these reasons, forests have the potential to play a significant role in any state or national climate action plan.

A large proportion of forestland in Maine is used as a source of raw material for the forest products industry. Because of the large area it affects, and because of the important economic role that the forest products industry plays in the state, Maine has been developing a deeper understanding of the impact managed forests can have on climate change. This joint effort by the USDA Forest Service, Maine Forest Service, and Environment Northeast explores the potential for Maine landowners to participate in emerging carbon markets by utilizing forest practices that increase carbon sequestration and reduce carbon emissions, while offering potential benefits such as providing a new revenue stream for Maine landowners interested in practicing “carbon friendly” management, improving forest management and timber quality and quantity, and enhancing and protecting the health of forest ecosystems.

The Maine study evaluated the effects of several different management regimes (passive management to early commercial thinnings) on growth of carbon stocks, emissions from the decomposition of trees that die in the forest as well as limbs and tops from logging, fossil fuel emissions displaced by wood products, carbon stored on and offsite, emissions realized from the use of wood, and the net impacts of each management regime on atmospheric GHG levels. Although data are still being analyzed, the study is pointing toward increas-

ing use of wood for biofuel and substitution of wood products for other material as having the most promise for CO₂ mitigation among the options assessed in the forest sector (Fig. 1).

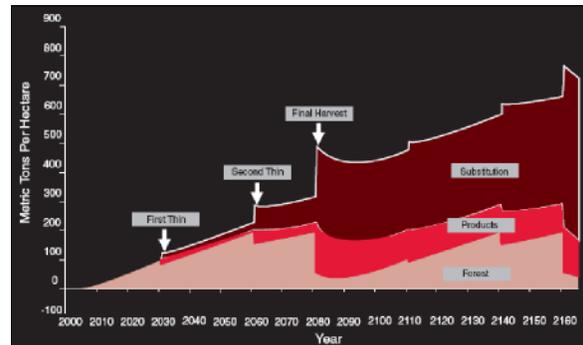


Figure 1. Carbon in forest and product pools with concrete substitution, for a forest on an 80-year rotation. Figure reproduced with permission from the Society of Wood Science and Technology, Lippke et al. 2004.

Carbon management to help address the climate change issue is still an evolving concept, and is not without complications. The concept of using forests to sequester carbon or offset fossil fuel use is not well known and not always accepted as an alternative to reducing emissions. The analysis of options is very involved, as existing forest growth and harvesting models were not designed for modeling carbon, and requires data that is not always available or easily developed. And there is considerable uncertainty about future forest productivity and health under a changing climate, leading to uncertain projections of the likely effects of changing management. Nonetheless, despite these issues, forests and forest products could play a significant role in reducing atmospheric greenhouse gas levels, while improving forest management and increasing returns to landowners, if policies and institutions are properly designed and implemented. We believe that forestry options deserve careful study and consideration in emerging greenhouse gas action plans.

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DIVISION NEWS

MAINE - Marc Johnson

MESAF Spring Meeting —Two busloads of foresters traveled to Jackman, next to the Canadian border, to attend the MESAF session on “Partial Harvesting, What should we *really* call it?” This was a follow-up field exercise to MESAF’s Fall meeting where the subject of partial harvesting was introduced.

The report, “Forest Classification System for Maine” written by the Maine Society of American Foresters Task Force on partial harvesting reporting and circulated at the session noted that after 1990, partial cutting in Maine’s forests increased dramatically, doubling the total acres harvested in the late 1980’s to over 500,000 acres in 2000 (Maine Forest Service numbers). The total volume of wood harvested statewide remained relatively constant at around 6.5 million cords per year.

The Maine Forest Service also reported that from 1999-2004, partial harvesting and shelterwood harvesting made up 61% and 36%, respectively of the annual harvest, while clearcutting occurred on only 3% of harvested lands. Yet, this 97% of post-harvest reporting presented by partial and shelterwood harvests varies widely within each category, and in many cases are often indistinguishable from each other. It has become clear to professional foresters and others that the term “partial cutting” as well as other widely used silvicultural terms (e.g. shelterwood, selection, thinning and improvement cutting) have become so ambiguous to lack meaningful interpretations among professionals. The report called for a better system of describing forest harvests to facilitate communication about the condition of Maine’s forests.

Participants field tested a draft forest harvest classification system developed by the task force. Most of the foresters saw the harvest classification form for the first time that morning but found it was simple and easy to use. It generated much discussion at each of the sites, both pro, con and how to improve it. The task force will now review the filled-out forms and the many comments passed in at the end of the day to decide what to do next.

Field observation clearly indicated that either “partial” or “shelterwood” reports are an oversimplification of what was actually going on, but in some other ways maybe such a two-category reporting is all that is needed. Some foresters felt

enough information was being currently reported and others felt we need additional reporting to better describe silvicultural activity in Maine. Some foresters wanted to be proactive in such reporting and others felt the public is served sufficiently by the current reporting.

Sudden Oak Death in Maine — Sudden Oak Death may have been transferred to Maine in the summer of 2006. State Horticulturalist Ann Gibbs said that a lilac shipped from an Oregon nursery to Agway garden Centers in Maine had tested positive for the disease *Phytophthora ramorum*. In addition to the lilac tested, 13 others bought from the Oregon nursery were sold prior to the discovery of the infected bush. They were sold at Farmingdale, Winslow or Skowhegan Agways between late April and June. Gibbs noted, “The sap of one leaf has to touch another leaf.” She stressed that the spread of the 13 shrubs does not constitute an epidemic. “We don’t even know if the disease can survive in Maine’s climate.” She said gardeners should not try to prune the bush to eliminate the disease, because it will not help. The disease will mean certain death for the infected plant. *Source: Waterville Morning Sentinel, 8/12/06, by Christian S. Madore, Staff Writer.*

Fall Webworm — Fall webworm has hit Maine with a vengeance covering many species of hardwoods, cherry, ash, maple, oak, with a ghost-like bag at the end of the branches and in many cases, the whole tree is enveloped in what appears to be one big bag. Carlene Donahue, Maine Forest Service Entomologist, says the larger outbreak than usual is due to the past mild winter in Maine. The webworm does not kill the tree as most of the tree’s growing cycle for the year is nearing its end.

Maine Shoreland Zoning Update — The Maine DEP released newly revised guidelines for Municipal Shoreland Zoning Ordinances. Municipalities will have approximately two years from the effective date of May 1, 2006 to adopt these revisions. (<http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/docstand/szpage.htm> or call 207-287-3901) The guidelines, provide municipalities three options for regulating timber harvesting in shoreland areas (<http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/newslet/szfall2005.pdf>). Statewide standards for timber harvesting in shoreland areas will take effect once a critical mass of

municipalities choose either option 1 or 2. Additional information can found at: Chapter 21, State-wide standards for timber harvesting and related activities in shoreland areas (<http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fpm/swstds/sws.html>).

Here is an issue in which the townspeople can clearly benefit from professional forestry expertise.

Vernal Pool Protection — Governor Baldacci signed recent legislation to add habitat protection rules for Maine wildlife. When the new rules come into effect in 2007, vernal pools will have protection from being eliminated by poorly planned development. The legislation also gives additional protections for wading bird and waterfowl habitats along with shorebird nesting, feeding and staging areas. Protection is by rule, instead of by mapping, and seek to protect 250 feet around the vernal pools. David Litell, Maine Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner said about the rules, “(These are) the most significant new wildlife habitat rules of the past decade.”

For help determining if you have significant wildlife habitat on your property, call the Maine Department of Environmental Protection at 1(800) 452-1942. (Source: *Habitat*, Journal of Maine Audubon, Volume 23, Number 1, Summer 2006, www.maineaudubon.org.)

International Paper Sells Four Mills — Apollo Management L.P, a private, New York-based investment firm, is buying International Paper’s entire coated paper division which consists of two mills in Maine at Jay and Bucksport and one each in Michigan and Minnesota. The sale is part of IP’s strategy to focus on its uncoated paper business globally. The new owner is known for buying troubled firms and assets, but the two Maine plants don’t fit that profile as they are viewed as efficient and profitable. Apollo doesn’t anticipate layoffs at the Maine mills and according to industry observers; the new owner has access to investment capital and can focus on the paper industry niche. The two Maine mills employ about 1,800 people, have 9 paper machines and produce about 2,500 tons of coated paper per day, along with forms and specialty grades papers at Jay. Source: *Blethen Maine newspapers by Tom Bell*.

Members in The News - Bill Livingston, Forestry Professor at the University of Maine, School of Forest Resources was featured on a TV news segment on Beech bark disease. The item aired June 12 on the Five O’clock News on Channels 2 and 6.

Dave Field, SAF Fellow and forestry professor, re-

tired this spring from the University of Maine School of Forest Resources. With two others from the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, he traveled to Lebanon in July to advise on the Lebanon Mountain Trail design and to set up an organization to implement and manage it. While there, the fighting broke out between Israel and Hizbollah and he and the others were restricted to their hotel in Beirut. In one of the first American evacuations, he and the others were safely moved to Cyprus. In a television interview, back in Maine, he felt that he was not in danger, but did take serious note of the sounds of exploding bombs in the area.

Maine Forest Service, District Forester, **Bob Leso**, recently retired from his long-time position covering Franklin County and most of Somerset. He will do some consulting forestry and devote more time to his personal Tree Farm and woodlands. We wish the best to Bob.

Taking over Bob’s position in the Norridgewock office will be **Patty Cormier**, former MESAF Poster Committee Chair, who will be getting closer to her roots in Kingfield. She transferred from the Mid-Coast District Forester position she so ably held for seven years. She will also become the representative for Upper Kennebec Valley of SWOAM and continue in her position as Secretary for the Maine Tree Farm Committee.

Morton Mossewilde stepped down from his post at WoodsWise, the Maine Forest Service Cost-share program to return to his roots as a field forester in the Mid-Coast MFS District Forester job vacated by Patty Cormier. Morton has a good rapport with landowners and wanted to be close to the forest once again.

Northern Woodlands magazine in its September 2006, Autumn issue published a photo essay by **Marc Johnson**, MESAF News Correspondent, on Maine’s Last Log Drive which took place in the Kennebec River watershed.

Greenville’s 16th Annual *Forest Heritage Days* in August were well-represented by MESAF members. **Mark Doty, Eugene Mahar** and **Gary Morse** worked hard to pull off the successful event that included “The Game of Logging”. They also ran the all-day woods tour around Moosehead Lake that reviewed both Plum Creek Timber Company and non-industrial private cutting practices. The tour also stopped at the Roach River dam and heard from fish biologists from the Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife on management of the Roach River, an outstanding fishery for landlocked salmon and brook trout. Lunch was served along with a talk by

the Piscataquis County Economic Development director highlighting the importance of the Plum Creek Concept Plan to the region. After lunch, a representative from the Appalachian Mountain Club talked about its growing presence with recent ownership of several townships in the area south of Roach Pond and northerly of Gulf Hags, Maine's "Grand Canyon".

Books:

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has recently published a book on the landlocked salmon, "**Maine Landlocked Salmon: Life History, Ecology and Management**" by David Boucher, Fisheries Biologist and Kendall Warner, retired Fisheries Biologist. Kendall is considered Maine's "Dean" of landlocked salmon. You can or-

der the book online at www.mefishwildlife.com or at the headquarters at 248 State Street, Augusta, Me.

"Manly Hardy (1832-1910), The Life and Writing of a Maine Fur-buyer, Hunter, and Naturalist" - This book is the personal writings of a man from Brewer, Maine who goes into the woods about the same time as Henry David Thoreau treks to Maine and has the intimate knowledge to document those times. Yet, Hardy goes into the Maine forest to work, trap, hunt and collect wildlife and birds, not as a tourist. The book is published by The Maine Folklife Center in 2005 and compiled and introduced by William B. Krohn, a wildlife research biologist with the U.S. Geological Survey at the University of Maine and is Leader of the Maine Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit.

GRANITE STATE - Jon Nute

The NH Division of Forests and Lands held an August meeting at Fox State Forest for buyers of timber, pulp and chips from state lands. Information was provided on bid procedures, timber marking guidelines, tracking logging costs and forest health concerns. Timber buyers typically have from 1 to 2 years to do the harvest, must post a performance bond, show insurance coverage and are responsible for paying the timber tax. The average state timber sale is 90 acres, harvesting 223 MBF of sawlogs and 314 cords of pulp or firewood and 865 tons of chips. In 2005, there were 14 sales and in 2006 there were 11 sales. Notices of timber sales are sent to interested parties 2 weeks before a tour of the area to be harvested. Most of the timber sale income goes to the state general fund.

Peter Pohl has retired after 37 years as University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension Carroll County Forester. Peter started the ball rolling nationally on cost sharing for forest management plans. In the 1980s, he successfully pushed for financial assistance for forest owners to do long term plans for their forests. This was a new concept at the time. It was incorporated first in the USDA Agricultural Conservation Program as a special practice and followed in USDA Forest Service Programs under the Forest Stewardship Programs. In addition to his educational role as the Extension Educator, Forest Resources for UNH Cooperative Extension in Carroll County, NH, Peter did applied research and practices relating to regeneration of white pine. His successes can be seen all over Carroll County and they serve as a demonstration

and inspiration for other landowners and foresters.

Peter's many years serving on the National Steering Committee for the 4-H Forest Invitational has helped many young people from around the nation learn about the natural world and gain life skills as well. His contacts with other Extension foresters developed in this 4-H effort have had other benefits. When ice storms hit Arkansas, people were quickly on the phone to learn from Peter how New Hampshire handled this kind of forest disaster. They knew Peter personally as a "go-to" person.

In 1969, Peter was hired as an assistant county forester. In 1971 he assumed the role of Carroll County Forester. Peter was fortunate enough to work for almost 40 years in the county where he grew up. It's hard to find anyone more passionate about his or her work than Peter Pohl.

New Program Leader in Forestry & Wildlife — Darrel Covell has accepted the position of Program Leader for the UNH Cooperative Extension Forestry and Wildlife Program. As Extension Wildlife Specialist, Darrel has been an integral part of the Forestry and Wildlife Program since 2001. He was recognized by his peers with a "Performance Beyond Expectations" award at the May 2006 Extension Conference, in part for his leadership as coordinator of the state's first-ever Wildlife Action Plan.

New Forest Resources Extension Educators in Carroll & Cheshire Counties — Wendy Scribner will succeed Peter Pohl as Carroll County Extension Educator, Forest Resources. Wendy has been

employed by UNH Cooperative Extension in the Forestry and Wildlife Program since 1992 and worked some for UNH Cooperative Extension in Strafford County prior to that. Wendy received her BS and MS at UNH.

Steve Roberge has been selected to succeed Marshall Patmos as Cheshire County Extension Educator, Forest Resources. Steve is a graduate of the Forest Science Program at UNH and received his Masters at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He is from Berlin, NH. He has worked on the Yale forest lands where he planned,

marked and inspected timber sales on properties, some green certified. He currently works for Land's Sake out of Weston, MA, where he has done management planning, educational programs for youth and the community and works with volunteers.

UNH "T" School Featured—Don Quigley's UNH Thompson School Forest Technology program is the lead feature, "Into the Woods," by Suki Casanave, in the spring issue of the University of New Hampshire Magazine. For those who do not receive the magazine, the article can be found at <http://unhmagazine.unh.edu/sp06/woods.html>.

GREEN MOUNTAIN - Ray Toolan

This fall most of the buzz seems to be around insects and seed. We all seem to be seeing a lot more of the late season defoliators than in normal years which is, of course, going to have some effect on this years color. It has also been noted that pretty much most of the tree species around here have been having an unusually heavy seed year. The Woolly Bears are numerous and those observed by this writer are all sporting a thick center band.

The firewood supply is still a bit short with the increased demand for hardwood pulp from other sectors. With winter approaching way too fast things seem to be getting caught up a bit. In years gone by there has been a wood component to the fuel assistance program so hopefully stockpiles are getting built up. With the price of fuel oil as high as it is this may be a hard winter for the folks on low and fixed incomes. We may be seeing a real increase in demand for firewood.

Jim White, the long time County Forester in Bennington is retiring after almost 40 years in his position.

It is an election year and the signs promoting various candidates are sprouting like mushrooms in a wet summer. Many of them look way too much like realtor signs. Other than the continuing wind-power debate there does not seem to be much dealing

with the forests of Vermont on anyone's platform.

The Town Forest Project is continuing to gain momentum. County Foresters as well as Urban and Community Forest foresters have been dealing with town forests for over 50 years so we are all waiting to see where this initiative goes.

Literature received last week indicates that there is a new bio-mass burning electric power generating plant in Rutland City. There are already two chip burners in Vermont; one in Burlington and one in Ryegate. There is also the gasifier plant in Burlington as well. Some years ago a proposal to build a trash burning generating plant in Rutland was killed over concerns about air-borne pollutants from the burning process.

The outbreak of forest tent caterpillar and it's steady march north has many sugar-makers signing up to have their sugar-woods sprayed with BT this coming spring. There is a question as to if this program will be funded or not this coming

NESAF elections are once more coming up so if you are not going to run for any office at least read the ballots and vote. Representative government does not work if those being represented do not take part.

That's if from Vermont for now.

MASSACHUSETTS - Anne Marie Kittredge

150 SAF Massachusetts Chapter Members!

Dr. Brett Butler recently relocated to the University of MA at Amherst, Department of Natural Resources Conservation from the USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station in Newtown Square, PA. Brett will continue his activities as: (1)

Director - FIA National Woodland Owner Survey and (2) research scientist with the USDA Forest Service. Brett will serve as an adjunct member of the faculty and participate in research relating to forest land owner attitudes and parcelization with faculty and graduate students.

<p>FSC audit of private forestlands - The MA Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Bureau of Forestry completed an FSC "green certification" audit on Massachusetts small private forest ownerships (4,200 landowners and approximately 360,000 acres) covered by management plans and a commitment to maintain and manage forest resources. The preliminary results of the Smartwood audit are favorable.</p> <p>DCR's Bureau of Forestry receives grants—The Bureau received a \$60,000 grant from the USDA Forest Service to promote biomass to bio-energy in small businesses and public facilities. The Bureau and the Department of Energy Resources also received a \$500,000 Department of Energy grant to conduct a variety of biomass to bio-energy initiatives such as a long-term sustainability study; a low quality, small diameter tree removal technology study; biomass removal; forest management pilots and demonstration areas; and marketing and general promotion of biomass to bio-energy in Massachusetts.</p> <p>DCR's Bureau of Forestry inventories roads - The Bureau initiated a comprehensive spatially explicit inventory of authorized and unauthorized roads and trails within the 285,000 acre State Forest and Parks system in order to design and complete a maintenance & erosion control remediation schedule.</p> <p>DCR public hearing schedule and comment period relative to proposed changes to M.G.L. Chapter 132—Two revisions are covered by this announcement and include (1) removal of the clause that recognizes documented completion of the SAF CFE or the SAF CF program as sufficient evidence for the MA Forester License CFE requirement and renewal and (2) addition of a section that will preclude those foresters who fail to renew or who fail to meet the continuing education requirements of the MA Foresters License from applying for a new license for a period of 24 months. Written comments will be accepted until October 13, 2006. For the entire schedule of hearings, comment period and proposed Regulations and Policies: http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/flb.htm.</p> <p>New Massachusetts Forester Licensing Board members—(1) FLB Chair, Matt Kelty (faculty member of a college or university in forest resources or natural resources management program); (2) new members: Robert Beham (landowner of classified forest land); Lincoln C. Fish (licensed forester employed in the private sec-</p>	<p>tor).</p> <p>The Forest Guild releases - "Ensuring sustainable forestry through working forest conservation easements in the Northeast - a Forest Guild perspective" by Bob Perschel. For copies contact bob.perschel@verizon.net</p> <p>Forest tent caterpillar (FTC) - defoliated approx. 1 million acres in Massachusetts during this growing season. The majority of the defoliation occurred in western MA and on the south shore of the state. Much of the defoliation was combined with Gypsy moth and winter moth damage in eastern MA. Samples sent to USFS Hamden, Ct. lab showed <i>entomaphagaea</i> fungus and <i>Sarcophaga aldrichi</i> were prevalent. Perhaps MA will see a reduction in defoliation due to these 2 friendly control factors next year.</p> <p>Eastern tent caterpillar (ETC) - Heavy defoliation occurred on black cherry and ornamental apple in western and central MA. No noticeable defoliation mapped from ETC however large areas of black cherry do not occur in MA.</p> <p>Gypsy moth (GM) - Preliminary data indicates that the number of acres of GM defoliation increased during this growing season, however, aerial survey ground checks are incomplete to date and much of the GM defoliation is mixed with FTC and Winter moth damage.</p> <p>Winter moth (WM) - According to Prof. Joe Elkington (UMass, Amherst) WM defoliation continues to spread west through the state and the number of defoliated acres continues to increase from previous levels. Determination of the number of acres defoliated by WM is confounded by the presence of FTC and GM defoliation. State, Federal and Aphis funds may be dedicated to study this exotic pest. <i>Cyzenis albicans</i> will be released in 2007.</p> <p>Tar spot - Many urban areas reporting severe tar spot problems during this growing season (large populations of Norway maple). Cool, wet spring growing conditions led to many leaf fungi diseases.</p> <p>Anthracnose - Large areas of late season leaf defoliation (mostly on sugar maple and white ash) can be attributed to this disease.</p> <p>Lecanium scale - Scale populations remain a problem for western MA maples affecting understory trees.</p>
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Baltimore bomolocha leaf rolling skeletonizers as well as the maple webworm represent additional defoliators of sugar maple in Western MA. These late season defoliators combined with FTC, Pear thrips and Anthracnose leave sugar maples in tough shape this year!

EOEA Secretary, Robert W. Golledge, Jr. announced the establishment of 9 Forest Reserves and the creation of the Sustainable Forest Management Initiative on Massachusetts' State-owned Land on Sept 21, 2006 at Jug End Reservation and Wildlife Management Area - Egremont, MA. A short hike into a forest reserve followed the presentation.

During the past 3 years EOEA, the scientific community and the public developed this comprehensive forest management approach that features (1) sustainable harvesting of renewable products and (2) establishment of forest reserves (large areas set aside from commercial harvesting). Sustainable harvesting benefits include financial support for rural economies, protection of public drinking water supplies, and creation of young forest habitat for wildlife that is currently lacking in the state. Forest reserve benefits include provisions for elements of biodiversity not fully conserved on harvest sites (such as large woody debris), older forest habitat and ecosystems, research opportunities to com-

pare harvest sites to non-harvest sites as well as unique recreational opportunities. <http://www.mass.gov/envir/forest/>.

The completed "Landscape Assessment and Forest Management Framework - Berkshire Eco-regions" is complete and was designed to help guide the development of land management plans for state-owned properties. Private forestland owners may base forest management decisions on information within the document. <http://www.mass.gov/envir/forest/>

The Taconic Mountain & Marble Valley Forest Management Zone Plan - The Division of Fisheries & Wildlife drafted this FMZ plan which will guide resource management on DFW land. The FMZ plan is scheduled to be posted November 1. <http://www.mass.gov/envir/forest/>

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



CONNECTICUT - William Bentley

The Chapter organized and co-sponsored "Reflections on the Connecticut Forest Practices Act," a day-long meeting held September 12 at the Haddam Cooperative Extension Center. Over 125 people attended. The meeting began with a historical perspective offered by John Hibbard, the retired executive director of CFPA. Sessions followed on various perspectives on the current act including practitioners, inland wetland officials, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. Each session included panel interactions and questions from the audience. In the final summary panel, considerable attention was paid to focusing on regulation action or requiring results that met standards, regardless of how achieved.

On September 28, the first CT Forest Research Forum was organized by Jeff Ward, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station research forester. Jeff is the chair of the Forest Research Committee of the Connecticut Forestland Council, which is implementing the statewide forest resource plan. The

meeting was held on the UConn West Hartford campus and over 175 people attended. Lloyd Ireland, visiting professor with the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, was the key note speaker. In morning presentations on innovations, David Skelly (Yale) talked about "Forest Cover and Vernal Ponds," and Sandra Anagnostakis (CT AES) spoke on the "Return of the Chestnut." Afternoon choices were among research on threats, forest management, and social issues. The speakers were a mix of researchers and technical experts with operating organizations.

The Second Connecticut Forest Forum will be November 14 in Granby CT. The morning will include a white paper on Forest Fragmentation in the state. The paper is being written by Dan Civco, UConn, two of his graduate students, Mary Tyrell of Yale, and Brett Butler, Forest Service FIA. It will pull together all that we know about fragmentation in the state and point to key information we need to gather in the future.

State Senator Andrew Roraback, Goshen, will speak on how we can have both open space and orderly development. He has a long record as an environmentalist who looks for effective compromises between the forces for development and forces for preservation of open space. His talk will be followed by a panel of three town planners who will offer case studies of several success stories in Connecticut.

Afternoon sessions will include presentations of the recent state-wide wildlife and recreation plans, two

perspectives on education and outreach by that committee of the CT Forestlands Council, a report on urban forestry in the state, a workshop for town planners and land trusts, and a joint discussion by the Council's Research and Forest Health Committees.

Anyone interested in more information should contact Bill Bentley, the CT chapter chair, at billbentley@cox.net.

RHODE ISLAND - Gregg Cassidy

The Rhode Island Chapter of the Society of American Foresters will hold its 14th annual "Walk in the Forest" on Tuesday, October 3. Due to the popularity of the event, and as part of the state's year-long forestry centennial celebration, DEM foresters will hold a second and similar walk on Saturday, October 7. The meeting area for both tours will be at the Browning Mill Pond parking lot in Arcadia Management Area in Hope Valley, Rhode Island.

The tours on Tuesday, October 3 will be held between 9 a.m. and noon. Rhode Island foresters will lead small groups on walking tours through the forest, with each tour taking about an hour. The one-hour tour on Saturday, October 7 will begin at 9:30 a.m. and will be led by DEM forestry staff. Immediately after Saturday's tour, DEM foresters will demonstrate chainsaw use and safety. Equipment used to suppress wildland fires will also be on display Saturday morning.

Quarterly Theme



Forest Responses *(Continued from page 9)*

point the precipitation simulations differ among the various general circulation models, but virtually all project warmer conditions as the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases increase. If the models are correct, the summer conditions may be as warm or warmer than those 6000 to 8000 years ago. For forests, the clear implications are that the distribution and abundance of tree species in this region will undergo changes as dramatic as some of those that have taken place in response to changing climate in the past.

These projections have important implications for biodiversity and for economic uses of the region's natural resources. Long-term changes in the distribution and abundance of forest species will be influenced by the matrix of forest cover and by whatever land-management practices have been in effect. The changing mix of species in the forests will also likely require the forest-products industry to adapt its research goals, its silvicultural practices, and its production technologies. While it is quite possible that these forests will be able to produce more biomass per unit area than is currently the case, composition of the forests will certainly be different. Therefore, adaptations within the forest-products industry should logically begin soon.

NE Forests 2100 *(Continued from page 6)*

vances research objectives by convening scientists around a series of important climate change questions, and achieves outreach goals by distributing the latest scientific data to stakeholders in formats targeted to their interests and needs.

For more information on **NE Forests 2100**, please contact Lindsey Rustad (rustad@maine.edu) or Alison Magill (alison.magill@unh.edu).

This project is co-funded by the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, and the National Science Foundation.

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

NE SAF AFFAIRS

CHAIR'S COLUMN— *Ken Laustsen*

Serendipity, Synergy, and Sympathy

Serendipity — is the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for, but it showed up at the June 6th retreat that provided a facilitated focus on the “Future Challenges for Foresters.” Quoting from the DRAFT section of the Executive Summary, “Professional foresters will need to be more marketable and need to have a more diverse group of skills. To stay relevant in 2020, foresters may be better served as a member of an interdisciplinary team, one amongst a cadre of specialists.”

The next occurrence was in the August issue of the *Forestry Source*, in a reprinted article by Richard N. Smith. Richard is president of Forest Systems, located in North Easton, MA and his commentary titled “Shifting Forest Ownership Patterns: What it means for Industry Foresters” answers the follow-up question, “What behaviors and skills do I need to exhibit and demonstrate to succeed in this new and emerging environment?” He elaborates about specific behaviors and skills that foresters need to have or develop, in order to find successful employment within the current TIMO and REIT land-ownership and forest management organizations.

Finally, I just finished a phone conversation with a Vermont SAF member, who has had a recent career change and is developing new skills, techniques, and knowledge as a Right-of-Way Coordinator/Forester for a local electric cooperative. The concern raised is how to interact with other professions, i.e. International Society of Arboriculture, Utility Arborist Association, Wildlife Society, Weed and Plant Science, etc. in such a way as to gain knowledge, while SAF membership continues to provide the primary value. We talked about a few ideas and actions in which the member can pursue and the NESAF network can help.

Synergy - is working together in a combined action or operation that has been started by a group of 20 SAF members and foresters from the New England and New York State Societies, who convened at the above mentioned June 6th retreat: then discussed, listed, and prioritized a series of potential action steps to four specific challenges. All of that effort has now been coalesced into a DRAFT white paper (download from www.nesaf.org or call me for

(Continued on page 20)

COUNCILOR REPORT— *Leo Laferriere*

Some items addressed at the June Council meeting:

Finances: There was concern regarding the cost of bank service charges and whether the national office could send state society dues via electronic transfer instead of via check. EVP Mike Goergen stated electronic transfers could be handled at the national office, and suggested that state societies interested in e-transfers initiate the process by sending a letter to the national office.

Fellows Nominations: Member feedback is mixed regarding changes to the process. There continues to be recognition of great value in peers nominating peers and members making the decision through the voting process. However, the goal of the change is to move away from a perceived popularity contest and focus on quality instead. Personally I feel a case can be made that quality is a component of popularity but popularity is not the right word – respect is the more accurate word. The Alaska SAF presented its Resolution, asking that Council restore the practice of local Society members voting on Fellow candidates. Council did not take action on the Resolution, and the issue will likely be revisited later this year.

Ethics: In dialogue regarding Council's role in administration/oversight, council agreed that the Ethics Committee is charged with ethics work as outlined in its Charter and that Council needs to accept the committee work. However, Council wants to ensure the ethics process has integrity and that the Ethics Committee and Council have appropriate roles to secure that integrity. Council made a change in the Bylaws requiring that the Ethics Committee ask those signing charges to provide any additional relevant information the Committee should consider after reviewing the information submitted by the accused, and provide the accused with one additional opportunity to respond to the charges. Discussion regarding administration of the ethics function will continue.

Certification Review Board: Carol Redelsheimer and Dave Walters, co-chairs of the Board, provided Council with a program review. Council accepted the recommendations of the Board and approved requests to improve the certification program.

(Continued on page 20)

Future Challenges for Foresters—*Mervin E. Stevens/Kenneth M. Laustsen*

In the highly urbanized communities of the Northeast, people have little to no idea of the full range of goods and services provided by the surrounding forests. These same folks enjoy viewing wildlife, recreating in the outdoors, and are accustomed to clean fresh water, but don't understand the vital connection of these wants and enjoyments to the necessary activity of forest management. Urbanization has become both a challenge and an opportunity for the professional forester.

On June 6, 2006, a facilitated retreat was held in Littleton, Massachusetts for the New England and New York Societies of American Foresters. Twenty SAF members, representing a cross section of the forestry profession, participated in the retreat. The foresters retreat was funded by a grant from the 2006 SAF Foresters Fund with matching in-kind support from all Chapters/Divisions of NESAF, NYSAF, and from Leo Laferriere, District VI Council Member.

The following comments, identified by the participants at the retreat, highlight both the tough issues as well as some of the opportunities facing foresters in New England and New York between now and the year 2020.

- "There is limited land base (parcelization) and increasing competition for its use."
- "There is a perceived adversarial feeling between conservation/preservation groups and forestry."
- "A disconnect of society from the land."
- "There is an aging forester population."
- "There is increasing polarization and task fragmentation within the profession."
- "We have to contend with global economics and world trade."

Action items identified during the retreat underscore the need for the forestry profession, and particularly SAF, to be proactive not reactive. Forest management will be different throughout the region but nowhere more than in areas experiencing rapid population increases. Foresters are going to have to know more than silviculture and will have to develop stronger professional partnerships to maintain their value to society.

A white paper currently available at www.nesaf.org summarizes the conclusions of the retreat discussions. It is being made available to all NESAF and NYSAF members in the hope it will encourage further discussion. The retreat results will be a topic of

COUNCILOR *(Continued from page 19)*

President Marvin Brown asked the CRB to return to Council with a proposal addressing how the program will be administered and the proposed cost of changes. Thanks to NESAF's Carol Redelsheimer for her fine work!

Educational Policy Review Committee: With focus on urban forestry, and in response to Council's direction for SAF staff to continue the partnering relationship with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the EPRC will include ISA President Dr. Robert Tate. The EPRC will compare the existing SAF accreditation educational standards to an "ideal" urban forestry educational program.

Proposed changes to the SAF Constitution: Council approved changes as recommended by the Volunteer Organizational Structure Task Force. These are noted in the August issue of The Forestry Source and require final approval by the membership during the election process later this year.

Further on elections – we hear this all the time – vote! A saying goes "The world is run by those who show up." A mark of professionalism is helping influence standards and leadership in our chosen field. Take a moment, make your choice. Last time, this Council representative position was decided by just 13 votes, and the national SAF VP margin was just 272 votes. Generally, member voting levels are so low they make one cringe. Let's again demonstrate the Northeast's ability to lead by – showing up!

Chair's Column*(Continued from page 19)*

a copy) that is now available for members, chapters, and divisions to further discuss and embellish. The end game is to arrive at the 87th NESAF Winter Meeting in March 2007, hold a workshop to not only finalize a published strategy for sharing across the SAF network, but to commit to a course of action within NESAF that meets member's immediate challenges.

Sympathy – is also somewhere in the dictionary between serendipity and synergy. It isn't that I don't have any, but in the above planned development of outcomes I will continue to work with those who show up and get engaged in the challenges.

a workshop at NESAF's 2007 winter meeting. The goal is a published strategy that SAF, through its local units, can apply to help the membership cope with the expected changes to the profession in the Northeast.

FOREST SCIENCE COORDINATOR

Laura Kenefic has tendered her resignation after three very productive years as Forest Science Coordinator. NE SAF Chair, Ken Laustsen is seeking volunteers or nominations from the membership for potential appointment to the vacant position beginning January 1, 2007.

The following passage from the draft NE SAF Operations Manual describes the work of the Forest Science Coordinator.



A Forest Science Coordinator shall be appointed for a two-year term beginning January 1, and may be reappointed to a total of two consecutive terms.

The mission of the Forest Science Coordinator (FSC) shall be to provide the State Society, New England Society of American Foresters (NESAF), with an effective means for the development, dissemination, and use of forest sciences. The goals of the FSC, with the involvement of working groups, are to provide leadership in NESAF's science programs by:

1. Helping working groups achieve their objectives in the dissemination and use of forest science;
2. Providing the NESAF Executive Committee with information and opinion on current and emerging science and technology issues, the adequacy of the science base of draft policies and position statements, the development and review of science communications, and other science matters;
3. Provide NESAF with assistance to help strengthen the science base of their programs and activities;
4. Providing the Division and Chapter society levels with information or assistance on science and technology matters;
5. Assisting with the science and technology content of the NESAF Winter Meeting program in the planning of plenary sessions, technical sessions, poster sessions, and applied forestry field trips;
6. Heading of special projects;
7. Serve on the NESAF "News Quarterly" ad hoc editorial board, assisting in the solicitation, review, and incorporation of "theme-based" content articles; and
8. Serve as a voting member of the NESAF Executive Committee.

NE SAF Grants

Your NE SAF Grant account currently has \$440 available for the good works of some member or member group. Applications for this year's round are due prior to December 6 and should be presented to your State Representative to the Executive Committee (see page 2).

Application forms are found at www.nesaf.org

Policy Statements Set to Expire

Policy Chair, Peter Howland presented the Executive Committee with three NE SAF policy statements that are to expire in 2006. State Representatives have reviewed them and will vote on their disposition at the December 6 Executive Committee meeting at the Conservation Center in Concord, NH.

If you have an opinion or comment regarding these policies, contact your State Representative (see page 2) prior to December 6. The policies and their tentative dispositions follow:

1. Wilderness—Projected to be updated to reflect passage of White Mountain Plan and renewed.
2. Total Minimum Daily Loads regulations—Projected to be allowed to expire.
3. Local Regulation of Forest Practices—Projected for renewal without revision.

These policies are found at http://nesaf.org/policy_statements.htm.

Vote, Dammit!

Ballots for NE SAF elections are to be mailed on October 15.

Elections are being held for Vice-Chair and Executive Committee Representatives from Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont. The Eastern Provinces of Canada position is also open if there is an interested member from those parts. Return response deadline is November 15. Before going to press there were at least two contested seats.

Recent election returns have been abysmal, meaning that your representatives have been being selected by a handful of members. Please take the time (and the 39 cent stamp, cheapskate!) to cast your ballot prior to November 15.

Candidate *curricula vitae* are at www.nesaf.org.

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CFE Update

Activity/Date/Location

Hours/Category

Protecting Water Quality & Stream Habitats, 10/24 & 26, TBD northwest VT & Hartford, VT	4.5/I
Invasive Plant Ecology & Control in Connecticut River Valley, 10/13, Unity, NH	3.0/I
Working for the Landscape of Tomorrow, 10/12, Wallingford, CT	4.0/I
Forest Stand Dynamics, 10/8-13, Yale University, New Haven, CT	30.0/I
Maine SAF Fall Meeting 10/10, UMaine, Orono, ME	5.0/I
NH-VT Christmas Tree Association, 9/28-30, Hampton Falls, NH	9.0/I
Connecticut Forest Research Forum 9/28, UConn, West Hartford, CT	5.0/I
Connecticut Forest Practices Act 9/12, Haddam, CT	6.0/I
Upland Invasive Specied ID & Control 9/16, UMaine, Orono, ME	2.5/I
Green Mountain Division SAF Summer Meeting 9/15, Woodstock, VT	3.5/I
NH-VT Christmas Tree Association, 6/24, Springfield, VT	2.5/I
Riparian Zone Ecology, Restoration & Management 6/19-23, Portland, ME	23.5/I
Risk Tree Assessment Trainer Workshop 6/6-7, Fairlee, VT	10.0/I
Northeast Utilization & Marketing Council Annual Meeting 6/4-8, Killington, VT	13.0/I
Wagner Forest Management Ltd. Training, 5/2-4, Bethel, ME	9.0/I
Seasonal Waters Workshops, 10/25 & 11/26, Clinton, ME	2.5 & 2.0/I
Tree Hazard & Habitat, 10/9, Sturbridge, MA	5.5/I

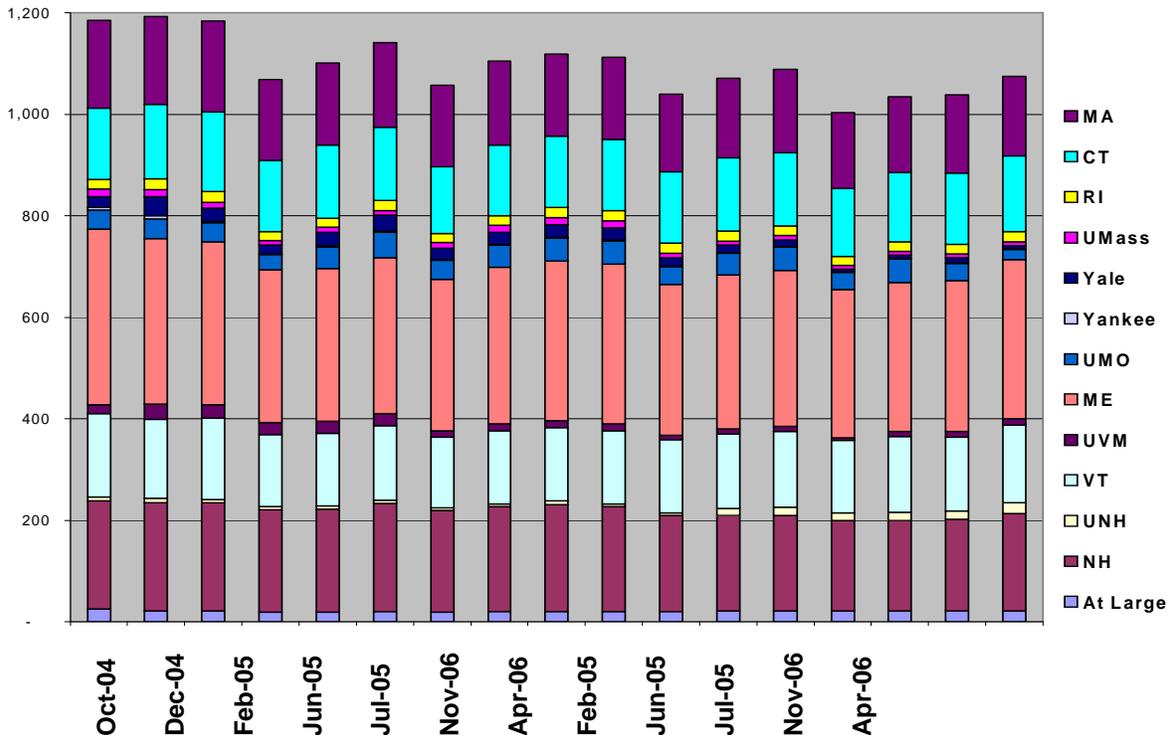
SAF Continuing Sessions Assigned—For listing of CFEs check www.safnet.org
 For other, upcoming NH Forestry workshops/meetings, check www.extension.unh.edu



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NE SAF Membership Trend



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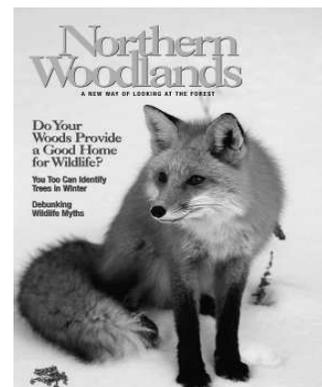
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