Resources—Resilience—Renewal—Restoration
94th Annual Winter Meeting—March 25-27, 2014

Reserve your hotel room.
A block of rooms is held under the group name New England Society of American Foresters at the Radisson Hotel Nashua. The single and double room rate is $99 per night plus 9% New Hampshire room tax. Make your reservations by calling 603-579-3256. The event-price reservation cut-off date is March 10. After that date room requests will be on availability basis and at the current available rate.

Register early.
The fee schedule is most beneficial to those who register by February 25. Online registration is available at nesaf2014.eventbee.com or use the hard copy registration form in the News Quarterly and available at www.nesaf.org

Reserve exhibitor space, be a sponsor or donate raffle items.
Harold Cook is actively recruiting commercial exhibitors, sponsors, and raffle items now. He welcomes your calls at his cell 603-496-5757; his office 603-323-7114; or email glp@nhland.com

Present a poster or give a flash talk.
To engage all members, we are seeking both traditional poster presentations and flash talks. Traditional posters are a staple at NESAF meetings but you might not be familiar with flash talks. A flash talk is a 10-minute oral presentation on a focused subject. Researchers, field foresters and other land managers are encouraged to participate with a poster or flash talk. Sharing your experiences will benefit the entire membership.
An abstract is required for either poster or for a flash talk. The abstract includes a title and authors’ names, affiliations, and locations, and the lead author’s contact information. The body of the abstract (not including names, etc.) is limited to 300 words. Send the abstract as an email attachment to John Brissette at jbrissette@fs.fed.us with “NESAF 2014 Abstract” in the subject line. Be clear in your email message whether your submission is for a poster or a flash talk (or both). The deadline for submission is February 7.

The lead authors of posters and flash talks accepted for presentation will be notified by email by February 21.

Poster Guidelines: Posters will be in a prominent location and available for viewing on March 25 and 26. NESAF will provide easels and 48 x 48 inch foam core board for display. Have access to a large plotter? Be sure your poster doesn’t exceed 48 x 48 inches overall. No plotter? You can have your poster printed for a nominal fee at most copy centers or you can simply use an arrangement of 8.5 x 11 sheets of paper attached to the supplied poster board.
Don’t let printing technology keep you from sharing your ideas with a poster!

Flash Talk Guidelines: The flash talk session is on March 26th from 10 to 11:30. Eight presentations will be selected from submitted abstracts. The 10-minute timeframe is strictly enforced with 7 minutes for presentation and 3 minutes for questions. All visual presentations need to be sent to jbrissette@fs.fed.us and loaded before the session.

(Continued on page 21)
Greetings All. I hope this council report finds you all safe and enjoying the beautiful Autumn that we are having.

SAF Council had a brief meeting in late October at the National Convention in Charleston, SC. A full meeting is scheduled in early December.

Convention
The 2013 convention was a success including over 1500 attendees and 300 speakers! Sincere thanks and kudos to all who collectively made it happen – including the program committee which had Jim Guldin and Bob Seymour as its very capable chairs; Appalachian SAF, under the equally capable guidance of Fred Cubbage, the convention general chair and all the many APSAF volunteers. The finance committee has yet to meet to pull all the numbers in from the convention, but I’m sure we were successful there also. We will begin processing the recordings of the scientific and technical concurrent sessions next week and hope to have some posted within the next few weeks.

Policy – Government Shut Down
The SAF Policy Team can report that the government shutdown ended though many of the outstanding issues that drove the impasse are far from resolved. As a part of the debt ceiling deal, the President signed a short-term Continuing Resolution (CR) into law that funds government programs until January 15th.

The CR includes language to reimburse the US Forest Service and Department of Interior $636 million dollars for the fire borrowing from other programs that was necessary to combat the 2013 wildfire season, $600 million will go to the Forest Service and $36 million will be repaid to the Department of Interior for expenses incurred. The Policy Team is glad that the funds were reimbursed but concerned about how fires will be funded going forward. The CR also includes reauthorization of Stewardship Contracting Authority for the Bureau of Land Management and

Looking ahead to 2014, our annual winter meeting will be in Nashua, NH. This issue of the NQ contains a
the Forest Service until January 15th and keeps the forest roads rulemaking moratorium in place for the EPA through January 15th. We can answer specific questions about other provisions included in the deal, but this note is intended to capture the highpoints.

The SAF Policy Team in conjunction with the SAF Carbon Accounting Team submitted the attached comments on the United States Department of Agriculture “Science-based Methods for Entity-Scale Quantification of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks from Agriculture and Forestry Practices.” The comments expressed SAF’s appreciation for the attention paid to the role of forests and management decisions in improving air quality with a few comments about how the document could be revised to capture the many different management objectives of private forest landowners across the country. Please contact John Barnwell – barnwellj@safnet.org – if you have any questions.

Executive Vice-president Search
In addition to continued weekly conference calls, the Search Committee met twice in Charleston - once with Chip MaGee and once separately as a committee. At the second meeting, the SC unanimously agreed to hire Chip. The search committee discussed and refined a Position Announcement for Chip to use starting Monday morning. So, he has been turned loose. He expects to have us a group of qualified candidates by mid-January - hopefully 25 to 30 applicants. The Holidays will significantly slow the process. The Search Committee in conjunction with Chip will narrow the field to 8 or so candidates who will all be interviewed face-to-face. The field will then be narrowed to the final 2 or 3. The search committee will be at the Council meeting to update us further and discuss the particulars of the search. If you have any questions in the meantime, please e-mail them to me or call me. There is still an opportunity to get candidates in front of the committee.

Quiz Bowl Champs – Again!!
A big congratulation goes out to our SUNY ESF quiz bowl team which won the quiz bowl cup again at the national convention in Charleston, SC against 36 teams. This was the second year in a row for the SUNY ESF team. The team consisted of Lowell Chamberlain, Courtney Compton, Jordon Heller, and Laurie Raskin, with Rene’ Germain serving as faculty advisor. Great job!

Be safe.
Non-timber Forest Products

What are non-timber forest products, or NTFPs for short? Baumflek and others (2010) defined them as wild plants and fungi that people gather and use for food, medicine, crafts, and for spiritual, aesthetic, and utilitarian purposes. In this series of articles, we also include NTFPs such as wildlife and their habitat, plants, and natural communities that are appreciated for their inherent values. NTFPs here in the Northeast are important for personal consumption, sharing, and for nature education. Some of them also provide a potential source of revenue and rural development opportunities.

Collecting NTFPs sustainably or just appreciating them while walking in our forests provides fun and engaging outdoor activities that put us in close touch with our surroundings. It provides great opportunities to engage our children in a hands-on way to increase their appreciation for the abundant values offered in nature.

“Good Forestry in the Granite State,” a publication from the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension, lists several recommended practices to follow when harvesting NTFPs. These practices include:

1. Don’t harvest threatened or endangered species or species of concern.
2. To maintain sustainable populations of NTFPs:
   A. Collect only moderate quantities.
   B. Gather from a large group, rather than a small group with a few individuals.
   C. Understand the growth and regeneration habits of specific plant species and use collection techniques that maintain healthy populations; taking just leaves, tender tips, and stems may encourage growth.
   D. Learn plant parts at all stages of development during different seasons to be sure you know what you are harvesting.
3. Consult authoritative field guides and experts before harvesting plants for food or medicine because some edible plants closely resemble their highly toxic relatives.
4. Coordinate NTFP harvests with timber harvesting and forest tending activities to help the sustainable flow of all forest products, including NTFPs. Mapping the locations of NTFPs before harvesting and then taking care of those sites will help provide high-quality NTFPs; for example, you can locate white birch trees that will be harvested and remove their bark ahead of time.
5. Regardless of whether you are interested in casual collecting or starting a small business, inventory the natural resources on your land, including NTFPs. This will help you determine whether an NTFP enterprise is viable, given the availability and sustainability of the resource. Understanding what you have is the best way to make sustainable choices about collection.


This issue features the following NTFP articles:

- Helping Wildlife through Forward-Thinking Forestry (Charles Fergus, Wildlife Management Institute, East Burke, VT)
- Testing and Demonstrating Integrated Management for Timber and Forest Songbird Habitat in Vermont (Kristen Sharpless, Audubon Vermont, Huntington, VT)
- Maple Syrup: Gold from the Forest (Kathy Hopkins, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Skowhegan, ME)
Helping Wildlife Through Forward-Thinking Forestry
Charles Fergus, Wildlife Management Institute, East Burke, VT
(All photos by the author)

Young forest was once a lot more abundant across New England thanks to wildfires, insect plagues, spring flooding, the timber-removing activities of beavers, and the abandonment of marginal farms during the twentieth century. Today, most of those old farms have returned to mature forest, and we largely hold natural disturbances in check through fire suppression, pesticides, dams on streams and rivers, and a much smaller beaver population. Add in human-caused changes in land-use patterns and a strong bias against even-aged timber management, and there's been a big drop in the acreage of young forest, an early successional woodland stage needed by a host of animals.

Young forest is characterized by few or no mature trees. It supports a diverse mix of shrubs and tree seedlings and saplings, along with openings where grasses and wildflowers grow. Such habitats include shrub swamps, old fields, and woodlands regenerating after even-aged timber harvests.

Young forest currently exists on around 21 percent of the land in New England. However, more than 70 percent of the region’s young forest is in Maine, which lies north of the ranges of many young-forest creatures whose populations have been dwindling—birds like the blue-winged warbler, Eastern towhee, and Northern bobwhite; reptiles such as the Eastern box turtle and North American racer; and mammals such as the New England cottontail. In New England and the Mid-Atlantic, two-thirds of young-forest bird species saw significant population drops between 1966 and 2010. In comparison, less than a quarter of woodland birds showed significant declines during that period.

Young forests are also important to animals often considered to be woodland dwellers. The abundant insects and berries produced in young forest help newly fledged songbirds grow quickly and put on fat for a successful southward migration in autumn. Black bears frequent young forest to gorge on berries, building up their reserves before winter’s hibernation. Deer, moose, and snowshoe hares depend on food provided by the dense woody shoots of young trees and shrubs. Snakes and bobcats hunt for small mammals drawn to young forest patches to find meals of their own.

To keep enough young forest around, conservationists are working to educate and enlist public and private landowners to make this habitat. They’re also trying to communicate the benefits of young forest to professional foresters. Careful, science-based forest management can preserve key features like wetlands and riparian corridors, and even-aged timber management can easily be incorporated into the future development of commercially valuable timber stands. Small woodland owners can make patches of young forest, which means they will see and hear a greater diversity of wild animals—something that many landowners report as the major reason they own woodlands in the first place.

For the last decade, the Wildlife Management Institute (WMI) has led a broad-based effort to return more young forest to the land. Working closely with groups such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, WMI has placed experienced biologists in areas and regions with good potential for improving habitat for key wildlife species. Two of those species are well known to New Englanders: the American woodcock (also called the “timberdoodle” and pictured to the right) and the New England cottontail, a woods rabbit that conservationists are trying to keep off the Federal Endangered Species list.

Make habitat for woodcock, and you’re probably also helping ruffed grouse and American redstarts. Create a healthy patch of young forest for a local population of New England cottontails, and prairie warblers and smooth green snakes will also benefit. WMI profession-

(Continued on page 7)
Quarterly Theme

(Continued from page 6)

als advise landowners and managers on how to responsibly create and renew young forest. They cooperate with conservation partners to create habitat demonstration areas where people can go and see management practices in action and observe the positive effects of young forest on local wildlife.

Thousands of acres of new young forest have sprung from this effort, which takes in all of the New England States and extends south to Virginia and west to Minnesota. Partnerships have been forged with land trusts and State Audubon chapters; private landowners, including folks with working forests as well as large forest-management concerns; towns and counties; State forestry, parks, and wildlife agencies; and Federal entities ranging from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the military.

Making and renewing young forest is an ongoing task—and, fortunately, one that can be done in a way that delivers sustainable forest products. A good way to learn more about young forest is to visit these WMI-sponsored Web sites: www.youngforest.org, www.timberdoodle.org, and www.newenglandcottontail.org. In addition to reading clear, easy-to-understand text, you can download brochures, factsheets, and best management practices from the Web sites’ resources sections. Under “Want to Make Some Young Forest?” the Web sites list contact

Woodcock, or “timberdoodles,” are just one type of wildlife that needs young forest. (Photo: Charles Fergus)

(Continued on page 8)
Testing and Demonstrating Integrated Management for Timber and Forest Songbird Habitat in Vermont  
Kristen Sharpless, Audubon Vermont, Huntington, VT

What does bird-friendly forestry look like, and how do I manage my woods to benefit birds?”

These are questions more and more family woodland owners who have a strong interest in wildlife and birds, but little experience with timber harvesting, are asking in Vermont and the Northeast. Audubon Vermont and the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation are helping provide practical answers by establishing a network of Silviculture with Birds in Mind demonstration sites across Vermont and in New Hampshire.

The sites are voluntarily testing and demonstrating concepts and management options developed through Foresters for the Birds, an award-winning project funded by a grant through the U.S. Forest Service Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry. Site locations include the Green Mountain Audubon Center, other education centers, town and State forests, and private woodlots. From forest inventory and bird monitoring to marking and harvest layout to active logging, these sites give landowners, foresters, and others the opportunity to see firsthand what goes into a timber sale with birds in mind.

Since spring 2012, project biologists and foresters have hosted or helped lead 22 educational events at the demonstration sites that have engaged over 500 landowners, foresters, other professionals, and the general public. Highlights for those who toured active logging jobs this past winter included:

- Talking with biologists, foresters, and loggers in the woods
- Learning why certain silvicultural treatments were chosen
- Checking out logging equipment
- Seeing a tree felled

Most of the sites demonstrate variations of traditional silvicultural treatments such as crop tree release with canopy gap formation, expanding gap-group shelterwood, and variable retention thinning—all designed to enhance forest structure and habitat quality for birds that nest in mature forests such as the wood thrush, black-throated blue warbler, and scarlet tanager. These birds are among 40 forest-dwelling species that are negatively affected by the rise of forest fragmentation in the region and that Audubon Vermont has prioritized for conservation efforts.

The demonstration sites play an important role in engaging landowners who have little experience with (or are hostile toward) timber management in a new way of thinking about the important role that the working landscape can play in bird and wildlife conservation. Investing in the local, forest-based economy is also one key strategy for keeping forests as forests in the Northeast and protecting habitat for these species.

Most participants who responded to a survey indicated that they plan to carry out some of the actions and ideas they learned about on the tour, which included hiring a forester who is familiar with marking timber with birds in mind, using birds as indicators of overall forest health and biodiversity, and carrying out similar treatments in their own woods.

Leaving tops and some low-grade logs behind in the woods for cover, foraging, and nesting habitat was also an important take-home idea for several participants. “Being able to see the marked harvest at the Audubon Center this fall with my silviculture class, discuss what was going to be done, and then come back in the winter to see the actual imaging—all designed to enhance forest structure and habitat quality for birds that nest in mature forests such as the wood thrush, black-throated blue warbler, and scarlet tanager. These birds are among 40 forest-dwelling species that are negatively affected by the rise of forest fragmentation in the region and that Audubon Vermont has prioritized for conservation efforts.

The demonstration sites play an important role in engaging landowners who have little experience with (or are hostile toward) timber management in a new way of thinking about the important role that the working landscape can play in bird and wildlife conservation. Investing in the local, forest-based economy is also one key strategy for keeping forests as forests in the Northeast and protecting habitat for these species.

Most participants who responded to a survey indicated that they plan to carry out some of the actions and ideas they learned about on the tour, which included hiring a forester who is familiar with marking timber with birds in mind, using birds as indicators of overall forest health and biodiversity, and carrying out similar treatments in their own woods.

Leaving tops and some low-grade logs behind in the woods for cover, foraging, and nesting habitat was also an important take-home idea for several participants. “Being able to see the marked harvest at the Audubon Center this fall with my silviculture class, discuss what was going to be done, and then come back in the winter to see the actual im-
Implementation was a fantastic experience,” said a University of Vermont forestry student. “It took the whole idea of timber management with birds in mind full circle.”

Once all harvests are complete, project partners plan to continue monitoring both forest and bird responses to the treatments and holding educational events and tours. For more information about Foresters for the Birds and the Silviculture with Birds in Mind demonstration sites, visit our Web site at http://vt.audubon.org/foresters-birds.

Maple Syrup: Gold from the Forest
Kathy Hopkins, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Skowhegan, Maine
(All photos by the author)

Maple sugar was being produced in North America before European settlers first visited this continent. Visitors and settlers quickly learned the value of this first crop of each new agricultural year and learned how to produce and use the sugar in their daily life. Syrup is a relatively new introduction in the family of maple products because storing liquid syrup before tin, plastic, and glass bottles existed was much more difficult than storing the dry sugar cakes like our ancestors did.

While maple products have changed over time and the equipment used to produce them has changed as well, the process is basically the same. A producer needs to get sap out of a maple tree and reduce the volume of water in the sap to concentrate the sugar. Making syrup is still often a family enterprise in the spring and is an enjoyable relief from cabin fever for many families and small entrepreneurs. People who are living apart from their extended families are developing cooperative sugarmaking enterprises to satisfy the desire to produce and consume handcrafted, locally produced food products.

Making syrup and maple value-added products can also be a small enterprise that can supplement a family budget or add to a diversified income stream for woodland owners. With the increasing interest in consuming local foods and reducing food miles, many consumers are highly interested in buying sweeteners that are produced locally by people they know. How interested are people really in consuming maple syrup? According to a report to the International Maple Syrup Institute in February 2012, Annie St-Onge of the Federation of Quebec Maple Producers noted that the global demand for maple syrup has risen from 87.9 million pounds in 2000 to 123.1 million pounds in 2011. (A gallon of maple syrup weighs 11 pounds).

While some people produce maple syrup to supplement their income, which accounts for some of the increase in demand, some people also prefer an organic or “natural” sweetening product. The nutritional aspect of consuming maple syrup and syrup products is becoming a factor in people’s consumption choices as well. Recent research by Dr. Navindra Seeram and his team has shown that maple syrup is the most nutrient dense sweetener available and contains 54 nutritional compounds thought to be beneficial to health.

If you want to try making some syrup this year, here are some tips.

How to Tap Maple Trees and Make Maple Syrup

A maple tree should be at least 10 inches in diameter and preferably 12, measured at 4½ feet above the ground, before tapping. Trees between 10 and 20 inches in diameter should have one tap per tree. A second tap may be added to
trees 20 and 25 inches in diameter. Trees with large crowns extending down towards the ground are usually the best sap producers.

Step 1. Drill a taphole using a drill bit with a diameter of 7/16 inch at a convenient height and 2 inches deep if you are using standard-size taps. If you are using small taps (5/16 inch), use the corresponding drill bit size and drill the taphole only 1½ inches deep. Look for unblemished bark. Do not drill closer than 2 feet directly over or under a former taphole or closer than six inches from the side of an old taphole. Drill the taphole with a slight upward angle so the sap flows out readily. Use a sharp drill bit to minimize rough wood in the taphole, which can reduce sap yield and cause sap quality problems.

Step 2. Insert the tap so that it is tight and cannot be pulled out by hand. Don’t drive it in so hard that you split the tree. Tap on warm days when the temperature is above freezing to minimize the risk of splitting the tree.

Step 3. Hang your bucket or container on the hook of the tap. Be sure to cover the bucket to keep out rain, snow, and foreign material.

Step 4. To boil sap, use a hobby-sized evaporator, an outdoor gas range, or an outdoor fireplace. Prepare to boil the sap by making sure you have plenty of fuel, and have a large pan or series of pans ready for the sap. Do not cook the syrup indoors on the stove without a stove vent fan or a dehumidifier. Boiling sap creates a lot of steam.

Step 5. Once the sap has started to run and you have collected enough to fill your pan for boiling, you are ready for the fire. Do not fill your pan to the top because it will boil over. (A bit of butter or vegetable oil rubbed on the rim will often prevent boiling over.) As the sap boils down, keep adding more sap. Keep the sap at least 1½ inches deep in the pan, or it may burn. You can pour cold sap right into boiling sap, or you can preheat it. It will take a lot of boiling to make syrup. Never leave boiling sap over a wood fire unattended. Sap can quickly boil away and burn the pan.

Step 6. Do not leave an accumulation of sap in your buckets, especially in warm weather. Sap is like milk: it will sour if left in the sun. Keep the sap in cold storage. Boil it as soon as you can.

Step 7. Sap becomes finished maple syrup when it reaches 66-67 percent sugar content, which usually happens at 7.1° F above the temperature of boiling water. You can learn the boiling point of water, which varies depending on your elevation and the barometric pressure, by measuring the temperature of the raw sap when it begins a rolling boil. A syrup or candy thermometer is very useful. Concentrations below 66 percent sugar content ferment and spoil. If the syrup is boiled above the 68 percent density of syrup, sugar crystals can form in the bottom of storage containers. For more accuracy, you can purchase a hydrometer and hydrometer cup to measure the density of your syrup.

Step 8. When the syrup has reached the correct density and temperature, filter it to remove “sugar sand” before you hot-pack it in containers. Filter the syrup while it is still hot through clean filter material such as wool or Orlon™, available from maple equipment dealers. Be sure to rinse brand new filters with hot water to prevent potential off flavors. If you don’t have filter material, you may put the syrup in a container and let it cool for 12 hours or more. The sediment will settle to the bottom and the clear syrup can be carefully poured off. This should be reheated to 180° F (almost boiling) before it is poured into sterile containers for final storage. If you decide to sell your extra syrup, you need to have a producer’s license and label your syrup with the correct grade.

Step 9. Syrup should be canned hot (180° F). Pour the hot syrup into sterilized canning jars and seal. Fill them full so that very little air will be in the jar.

Step 10. Store your syrup in a cool, dry place. After a container has been opened for use, it must be refrigerated. Should mold form on syrup that has been stored for several months, discard the syrup.
Quarterly Theme

(Continued from page 10)
because of the possibility of contamination by microorganisms that may cause a food-borne illness.

Step 11. After the season is over, clean your equipment with plenty of hot water. Use a brush or cloth to scrub any buildup or scum and triple rinse with hot water. Never use soaps or detergents on any equipment, as these will leave a residue that will contaminate the syrup with off flavors. Wash filters with hot water only because residues cannot be rinsed out of most filters. Store the equipment in a dry area for next season.

For more information about tapping maple trees and making maple syrup, go to www.umext.maine.edu/onlinepubs/pdfpubs/7036.pdf and http://extension.umaine.edu/publications/7038e/.

For how-to videos, go to the UMaine Cooperative Extension’s Web site at http://extension.umaine.edu/programs/natural-resources/maple-syrup-production/videos/ or to the UMaine YouTube channel at http://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8D1C914E1E1FEA69.

The results of NESAF Election 2014 from the tellers committee:
New England Society of American foresters 2014 Election

Electronic Ballots         Paper ones are underlined

Ballot Question:
In Favor:                  193 + 24 = 217
Against:                   12 + 0 = 12
Chairman:
James Harding:            193 + 23 = 216
Chair – Elect:
Paul Dolan:               195 + 23 = 218
Secretary:
Emma Schultz:            203 + 24 = 227
Treasurer:
Russell Reay:             198 + 23 = 221
Granite State Division Executive Board:
Janice Mulherin:          49 + 4 = 53
Connecticut Chapter Executive Board:
Mel Harder:                22 + 2 = 24

These are the results that I received from National SAF
Paul C. Dolan 12.2.13
Paul C. Dolan Election Chair for NESAF
## CFE Update—Andrew Fast

**Continuing Education for Foresters in New England – CFE Update 11/18/13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Adaptation Planning and Practices – 12/4/13, Randolph, VT</td>
<td>3.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Adaptation Planning and Practices – 12/3/13, Randolph, VT</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcats, Birds, &amp; Butterflies Good Forestry is Good for Wildlife – 12/1/13, Newry, ME</td>
<td>3.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcats, Birds, &amp; Butterflies Good Forestry is Good for Wildlife – 11/30/13, Newry, ME</td>
<td>8.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcats, Birds, &amp; Butterflies Good Forestry is Good for Wildlife – 11/29/13, Newry, ME</td>
<td>2.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Laws for Municipal Officials – 11/20/13, Campton, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Laws for Municipal Officials – 11/19/13, Peterborough, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAF Green Mountain Division Summer Field Meeting – 11/15/13, Woodstock, VT</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nuts &amp; Bolts of Carbon Sequestration Projects in New England’s Forests – 11/14/13, Petersham, MA</td>
<td>10.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Oak Forest Management – 11/8/13, Gray, ME</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Upland Invasive Plants in Your Woodland – 11/1/13, Gray, ME</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Guild Vermont Fall Field Tour – 11/1/13, Thetford and Verson, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Foresters Council Fall Meeting—10/29/13, Northampton, MA</td>
<td>4.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stream-Smart Road Crossing Field Training II—10/28/13, Falmouth, ME</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stream-Smart Road Crossing Field Training II—10/22/13, Farmington, ME</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring Up—10/21/13, Sanbornton, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water in the Woods—10/17/13, Hillsborough, NH</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stream-Smart Road Crossing Field Training II—10/16/13, East Orland, ME</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooing Wood for Maine—10/15/13, Orono, ME</td>
<td>4.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting to Meet Landowner’s Goals—10/10/13, New Limerick, ME</td>
<td>4.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFRU 2013 Fall Field Tour—10/10/2013, Nicatous Lake, ME</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Forest Service Forester's Institute - Tiger Software—10/9/2013, Augusta, ME</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Acreage Conservation Easement Monitoring Roundtable—10/9/2013, Durham, NH</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Health Focus: White Ash and White Pine—10/5/2013, Lempster, NH</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovative Approaches to Environmentally Friendly Road / Stream Crossings—10/4/2013, Bingham, ME</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovative Approaches to Environmentally Friendly Road / Stream Crossings—10/3/2013, Bingham, ME</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Roadbuilding Tool Box—10/3/2013, Shelburne, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emerald Ash Borer
Concerns remain high that the emerald ash borer will be introduced into the Maine woods, due to a population of EAB that has become established in the Concord, N.H. area. The Maine Forest Service is asking foresters and other woods workers to report evidence of ash trees that appear to be partially debarked over a broad section of the tree’s bole. This condition is obvious now that trees have dropped their leaves. This type of debarking is indicative of an infestation of EAB. Notification of debarking can be sent to www.maineforestservice.gov or call the State Entomology Lab at 1-207-287-2431.

Fall Meeting
On October 15, 126 individuals attended the fall MESAF meeting at Wells Conference Center at the University of Maine. The program titled, “Wooing Wood for ME”, focused on retaining more primary wood products in Maine in lieu of exporting the state’s forest resources to outside companies for processing into lumber, pulp or other value added products. Presentations were made by individuals from industry, government and academia that discussed private and government programs, technology improvements and other opportunities to have value added processes conducted in-state as a means of expanding the economic base of the forest industry in Maine and employment opportunities for Maine residents. The program also addressed potential drawbacks from limiting the export of some forest products that have limited opportunity to be processed in state due to transportation, economic or facility constraints.

A portion of the morning business meeting recognized individuals for their membership in SAF: 60 Years – William D. Barron; 50 Years – Dr. David B. Field; 40 Years – Anthony Filauro and Ronald Lovaglio; 30 Years – Laura Audibert, John W. Bryant, Ernest L. Carle, David T. Edson, Gordon S. Gamble, Robert B. Haynes, Frederick W. Hellenberg III, Barbara H. Honkala, Mark B. Lapping, Carol L. Redelsheimer and Daniel J. Siemons. MESAF congratulates these members for their dedication to the organization and

(Continued on page 14)
ecoPartners, a California consulting forester firm that has developed and advised numerous forest carbon projects under the Climate Action Reserve and California’s new offset program, presented a two day workshop at Harvard Forest on November 14th and 15th to 27 participants. The presentation focused on the "Nuts and Bolts of Carbon Sequestration Projects in New England Forests." Ben Caldwell and Zack Barbane of ecoPartners explained the 'why, how and when' of developing a carbon project, including (1) field demonstration of forest measurements for a carbon inventory, (2) how carbon sequestration value is measured, what costs and commitments are involved, and the potential to integrate a carbon project with existing timber management practices as well as programs like FSC, SFI and ATFS, and (3) how to quickly assess a carbon project’s feasibility without a significant financial investment. Additional background information on how the California
program works was presented by Max DuBuisson of the Climate Action Reserve, a non-profit organization that works closely with the state program. At this point the presenters explained that forest carbon projects on properties 2000 acres and larger have the greatest potential to benefit from the sale of carbon sequestered in forests through an Improved Forest Management protocol, but it could work for smaller acreage depending upon current stocking and other factors. For more information you can contact ecoPartners through their website www.ecopartnersllc.com and Max DuBuisson at www.climateactionreserve.org. If you would like pdf’s of the presentations contact Mass SAF Chair Keith Ross at kross@landvest.com.

The following is another interview conducted with Massachusetts SAF member Mark Mueller, Forest Resources Manager for Hull Forest Products. By conducting these interviews we hope to give voice to the membership. It is important to our organization to know what you think about forestry in Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS FORESTER PROFILE - Provided by Dana Hachigian, Massachusetts State Rep

Question: How many years have you been practicing Forestry in Massachusetts?
Mark: I have been practicing forestry as a licensed forester in MA for around 13 years.

Question: What was your motivation to choose Forestry as a career?
Mark: My motivation was to be working outdoors in nature and not stuck behind a desk.

Question: How much land do you manage for Hull?
Mark: As a Forest Resources Manager for Hull Forest Products, I manage over 10,000 acres of company land as well as another 5,000+ acres of private woodlands.

Question: What aspects of job do you enjoy most?
Mark: Being out in the woods, observing nature, watching timber get harvested (seeing the outcome of your planning and marking), and meeting with landowners and loggers.

Question: How does Forestry policy in Massachusetts affect (positively or negatively) your ability to do your job as Forester for Hull Forest Products?
Mark: Forest policy in Massachusetts has created more regulations. These regulations, while they might be well-intentioned, all add to the cost of practicing forestry, sawing lumber, and doing a logging job, thus reducing profits to the landowner. One example of this would be the recent changes in standards for wood fired power plants, which are great places to send low grade wood. These changes have made wood fired power plants unfavorable in Massachusetts, thus taking away one more market for forest products that is badly needed in the state. If landowners cannot see or recognize returns from their property, many will sell the land for development, taking the land out of forest production. This also reduces the quality of wildlife habitat through fragmentation. More forest-friendly policies in Massachusetts would benefit not only forest landowners, they would help create jobs, provide clean air and fresh water, and maintain the beauty and health of the Massachusetts landscape.

Granite State - Jon Nute

Campers Still Moving Firewood
Because of the threat of transporting Asian Longhorn Beetles, Emerald Ash Borer and other harmful insects, in July of 2011, NH established a quarantine against the import of untreated firewood. NH Division of Forests & Lands staff initiated 3 enforcement details this summer. Campers were surveyed over Memorial Day weekend at Franconia Notch, at the NH Motor Speedway in Loudon on July 10-12 and again at the Speedway on Sept. 18-20. Firewood was confiscated and 207 notices were written. Courtesy vouchers for kiln dried firewood were distributed. Most of the confiscated firewood came from New England, but firewood also originated in Canada, California, Colorado and Ohio. For the 2013 NH forest health highlights, see www.nhdfl.org.

(Continued on page 16)
EAB Update
Merrimack County continues under quarantine with infestations in Concord and Bow, principally along the Merrimack River. A new tactic for control is being considered. Establishing “trap trees” in outlying ash stands and then wounding them to stress the trees to attract the insects away from the nearby healthy trees. However, instead of cutting and removing these infested trees at the end of the summer, systemic insecticides will be used to kill the bugs. In this way, the trap trees can be used for many years of control. Arborists will cooperate on this project, as they have the pesticide restricted use approval needed from the NH Dept. of Ag.

Connecticut - Mel Harder

CT SAF - received from Dan Peracchio, Sec./treas. CTSAF EC meeting minutes – edited for space December 9, 2013, 10 am at CFPA, Middletown, CT
Dan Peracchio (Sec./Treas), Jeremy Clark (Incoming Sec/Treas), Eric Hansen (V-Chair), Bob Ricard (Chair)

Election Results: Dan Peracchio was elected Vice-Chair for 2014 and Jeremy Clark was elected Secretary/Treasurer for 2014. Eric Hansen will become Chair for 2014 and Bob Ricard will become Immediate Past Chair for 2014.

Requirements of CT Chapter:
1. Annual business meeting in winter (sometime in January or February – Dan to check bylaws to see if there’s a specific time.
2. Annual position elections – Can go through National if we get names etc. to them in time

Additional duties but not required:
1. Summer meeting – Educational, social
2. Donations – Social (i.e. Log-a-Load, Envirothon)

Secretary/Treasurer obligations (all positions turn over January 1 – terms are 1 year)
• Manage finances
• Take notes and send out minutes from meetings
• Notify membership of information of interest

and/or items they need to know
• Send election information to National and/or membership

Discussed getting additional people involved in CT SAF, possibly some DEEP employees.

Jeremy asked about properties from 10-25 acres for PA 490? Conservation at lower rate? Development of management plan?
• Bob: DEEP and CFPA input
• Jeremy: assessor input

This year’s annual winter business meeting should be at CFPA the last week in February. Eric to check on availability and CEU credits.
Potential topics: NRCS (Mark Edmonds) – available practices for TSP work
Policy – Joan Nichols from Policy Committee
Possible changes in PA 490 program re smaller properties
Foresters for the birds – forester training program

See Page 2 for 2014 CTSAF Leadership Contact Info
CT Forest Practitioner Certification - from CT DEEP website
To: Certified Forest Practitioners
From: Jennifer Hockla, Forester 2, Forest Practices

(Continued from page 15)
Management Area, Burlington

Supervising Forest Products Harvester and Forest Products Harvester
5/15/2014, 9:30AM, Hartford Forestry Office, Hartford

Supervising Forest Products Harvester and Forest Products Harvester
7/16/2014, 9:30AM, Hartford Forestry Office, Hartford

Forester, Supervising Forest Products Harvester and Forest Products Harvester
10/15/2014, 9:00AM, Sessions Woods Wildlife Management Area, Burlington

Yale Student Chapter - submitted by Jon Loevner
(President
Officers: Jon Loevner (President), Tommie Herbert (Vice President), Julius Pasay (Treasurer).

Events:
Fall retreat to Yale Myers Forest to discuss forestry curriculum at Yale
Fall tree farm work day
Grafting workshop
Trip to National SAF Convention
Alumni career panel featuring representation of forest research, timberland investing, urban forestry, federal forestry, and forest ecology.
Wreath making at Yale Myers Forest

Green Mountain

The October 4th 2013 GMD Summer Field Meeting was rescheduled the November 15th as a result of the government furlough. The field meeting was at the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller State Park in Woodstock, VT. The tour was led by Ben Machin, consulting forester for Redstart Consulting and Kyle Jones, the parks natural resource manager. Some of the many stops included past mechanical logging sites, tree plantings and an active horse logging operation.

The new Acceptable Management Practices (AMP’S) with regard to current use are still being worked before they can go through the review making process. The proposed 35 megawatt biomass plant for Springfield, VT did get a slight nod of approval from the Town. A “Memorandum of Understanding” was negotiated with The Town of Springfield and the developers, Winstanley Enterprises and Weston Solutions. This included the developers to contribute 3 million toward a new truck access road to the site and tax stabilization efforts. Also, the memorandum would broaden the areas and homes given access to plants hot water heat byproduct, as well as provide incentives for local residence to update their current woodstoves. An air quality permit has already been issued by the Agency of Natural Resources. The future of the plant is now in the hands of the State Public Service Board who will decide whether or not to issue a Certificate of Public Goods, with a decision expected sometime this summer.

Check your emails for the meeting program and registration for the GMD winter meeting February 28th at Lake Morey, which will be emailed soon.
UMass Student Retreat

From October 4th - 6th of 2013, the UMass Chapter of the Society of American Foresters took a weekend long retreat to Great Mountain Forest in Connecticut. The accommodations made by director Paul Barten and staff Hans Carlson, Jody Bronson, and Jean Bronson made the trip especially successful and allowed the students to develop connections between professors, professionals, and new and old student members. The group camped outside of the Ted and Elizabeth Childs center on the west side of the forest, where Star Childs graciously greeted them before the property tour.

On Saturday the 5th, the group began their day by visiting the shop and sawmill on the east side of the forest. They then took a quick walk around the interpretive Tamarack trail and visited the sugar shack, where Paul Barten talked about the programs that the forest puts on for the local community. The group learned about the history of the charcoal industry on the forest and visited an old charcoal hearth site that morning as well. After lunch by scenic Old Man McMullen pond, the group visited a harvest that was recently implemented to enhance a new sugarbush. The last stop before going back to the campsite was the historic Yale camp.

The students were sad to see their day of open-air travel end, but when they returned to camp, everyone shared a spaghetti dinner and a showing of to Aldo Leopold film, Green Fire. An evening hike and campfire were just the icing on a wonderful weekend!

IN MEMORIAM

TOWNSEND, MASS. - Robert E. Lumppio, 72, Clement Road, died Thursday, Oct. 31, 2013, at his home, after what he said was a very good life.

Robert E. Lumppio Robert ‘Bob’ was thrilled to return to his family farm, in 2002, following many enjoyable years living with his family in Orono and Baileyville. He loved the outdoors and his career as a professional forester, initially with the Georgia Pacific Corporation and then as a private consultant. He served his country as an officer in the 86th Combat Engineer Battalion in Vietnam and the Maine National Guard. Bob, son of Paavo and Helen (Shirling) Lumppio, was a 1959 graduate of Spaulding Memorial School. He was an Eagle Scout. He fought fires with the U.S. Forest Service in CA, while he continued his education at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture and Oklahoma State University (B.S., 1965).
# Resources—Resilience—Renewal—Restoration

**March 25-27, 2014 Annual Winter Meeting**

## March 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM to 5 PM</td>
<td>Registration, Exhibits &amp; Posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 AM to 11:45 AM</td>
<td>Call to Order &amp; Welcome: Kevin Lemire, Granite State Division Chair &amp; Karen Bennett, Annual Meeting Chair, Governor Maggie Hassan (Invited)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keynote: The Next 100 Years of Forests in the US—Growing the Forests We Want- Kathryn Farnholz, Dovetail Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOON to 1:45 PM</td>
<td>Box Lunch &amp; Business Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 to 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Plenary: How Resilient Are New England Forests After Biomass Harvesting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operational &amp; Economic Aspects of Biomass Harvesting- Jeff Benjamin, University of Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site &amp; Stand Productivity- Russ Briggs, SUNY-ESF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effects on Water Quality &amp; Quantity- Mark Green, Plymouth State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effects on Fish &amp; Wildlife Habitats- Keith Nislow, US Forest Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitated Discussion: What are our information needs, knowledge gaps &amp; priorities for future research &amp; monitoring of operational treatments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 to 7:00 PM</td>
<td>Ice Breaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 to 8:30 PM</td>
<td>Tech Café - Bring your favorite gadget (i.e. handheld, tablet, smartphone, apps, pen &amp; pencil) to share. An informal gathering to network with others, share what works for you &amp; maybe learn a new tip or two. Facilitated by Tom Luther, US Forest Service &amp; Jennifer Hushaw, INRS, LLC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## March 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 AM to 8:00 AM</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM to 5 PM</td>
<td>Registration, Exhibits &amp; Posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM to 9:30 AM</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are we regenerating the forests we want?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderator: Wendy Weisiger, Society for the Protection of NH Forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does FIA Tell us about forest regeneration in New England?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randall Morin, US Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern hardwood- Bill Leak, US Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine &amp; Red Oak- Dave Kittredge, UMass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Conifers- Bob Seymour, University of Maine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology for Foresters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderator: Peter Palmiotto, Antioch University, New England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using smart phones &amp; tablets for field work- Donn Downey, Forest Matrix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping for foresters: some options &amp; considerations- Andrew Fast, UNH Cooperative Extension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Resilience in the Past, Present, &amp; Future: Lessons for Land Managers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderator: Jennifer Hushaw, Innovative Natural Resource Solutions, LLC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-use impacts on the northeast regional ecosystem: past, present, &amp; future-Jonathan Thompoe, Harvard Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing Climate, Changing Forests: Impacts of Climate change on Forests of the Northeastern US &amp; Eastern Canada- Lindsey Rustad, US Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 26 (cont)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9:30 AM to 10:00 AM</strong> Break followed at 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM Concurrent Sessions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applying Wildlife Habitat Guidelines</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Ken Yankus, NSF Using the Technical Guide to Forest Wildlife Habitat Management in New England—Manikoo Yamazaki, US Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat enhancement associated with placing large wood in streams</strong>—Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managing near vernal pool &amp; wetlands using Good Forestry in the Granite State</strong>—Matt Tam, UNH Cooperative Extension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unconventional Markets—Merchandising New England’s Forest Commodities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Collin Miller, Northern Forest Center Birch Bark Markets—Lugan Sears, Longview Forest Contracting Field Identification of Musical Instrument Wood—Tom Thiel, Northwind Wood Restoring the Mayflower: A Search for Irregular Timbers—Terry Curners, University of Kentucky</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash Talks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> John Brissette, US Forest Service Eight presentations, 10-minutes each on a focused subject Eight researchers, field foresters or other land managers present their research, experiences &amp; knowledge in 10 minute presentations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11:30 AM to 1:30 PM</strong> Luncheon followed at 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM Concurrent Sessions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engaging Forest Landowners</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slowing the Spread of Invasive Forest Insects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Dottie Blaich, UNH Cooperative Extension Strategies for minimizing the spread of the emerald ash borer—Molly Hines, NPTA of Forests &amp; Lands Managing hemlock woolly adelgid &amp; elongate hemlock scale—Allison Kanoti, Maine Forest Service Strategies for controlling &amp; eradicating the Asian longhorned beetle—Clint McFarland, USDA-APHIS-FPP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adapting to Climate Change in the Northeast: Experiences from the Field</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Andy Whitman, Mammoth Center for Conservation Sciences Using urban forests to increase community resiliency to climate change—Andrew Whitman, Mammoth Center for Conservation Sciences Practical silviculture and adaptation strategies at the Allen Whitney Forest—S Ralph, Pin Silva No-regrets adaptation strategies for an industrial northern forest—Greg Adams, Living Woodlands Adaptation for Vermont’s state lands—Sanny Wilmont, VT Dept. of Forests, Parks &amp; Rec.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3:00 PM to 3:30 PM</strong> Break followed at 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM Concurrent Sessions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engaging Youth with Project Learning Tree</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Alicia Carlsson, UNH Cooperative Extension Experience PLT activities with mentorship after the conference—Judy Silverberg, NPLT &amp; Susan Cox, US Forest Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diseases in the Northeast Woodbasket</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Will Gunn, NH Div. of Forests &amp; Lands Managing forest health on NH state lands—Will Gunn White Pine Blister Rust, Calloclados, Needlecasts &amp; Decline—Isabel Munch, US Forest Service Restoring the American Chestnut—Kendria Rammy, American Chestnut Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive Management in the Face of Threats</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Collin Miller, Northern Forest Center Private Woodland Owner—Lincoln Hush, MA State Forest Municipally Owned Watershed-Fred Geiling, NYC Dept. of Environmental Protection Large Private Ownerships—Richard Carstenn, Fairwind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### March 27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Trip: 8:00 to noon</th>
<th>Workshop: 8:00 to 2:30</th>
<th>Workshop: 8:00 to noon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storms &amp; Sprawl: Mitigating Threats to the Urban Forest</td>
<td>Becoming a Forestry Technical Services Provider</td>
<td>Demonstration of DS-Cruiser 2014 &amp; NED 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 SAF CFEs, 1.0 CT CEU</td>
<td>5.5 SAF CFEs, 2.0 CT CEUs</td>
<td>3.0 SAF CFEs, 1.0 CT CEU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation: Provided</td>
<td>Presenters: Mike Lynch, Don Knietsch &amp; Ryan Dubois, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>Presenters: Ken Desmarais, NH Div. Forests &amp; Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics include: Urban forest strike team &amp; storm damage assessment in Manchester after the Halloween snowstorm; conserving urban woodlands by working with land trusts on easements &amp; land purchases; managing the urban forest.</td>
<td>Description: Attendees should leave this workshop as a certified TSP. To participate, you must already be level-ll authorized, bring your own laptop computer &amp; pre-register with Mike Lynch, <a href="mailto:michael.lynch@nh.gov">michael.lynch@nh.gov</a>. Lunch isn’t provided.</td>
<td>Description: DS Cruiser 2014—more powerful decision tools, easier to use, past growth estimated, links to GIS, works with previous data files. NED 3—links with BILWAH, analyzes carbon life cycle of harvested products, new reports, easier report interface, options for wildlife habitat, new options for volume calculations &amp; runs FVS simulator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from page 1)

**Alumni Socials.**

The time set aside for alumni socials is March 26th at 7:00 PM. To reserve space for an alumni social, contact Susan Francher at 603-271-2214. As in years past, alumni groups must contract with the hotel directly for catering needs.

**Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts recognize SAF credits for licensing.**

March 25: 4.0 SAF CFEs category I and 1.5 CT CEU
March 26: 6.0 SAF CFEs category I and 2.0 CT CEUs
March 27: Various, See agenda for SAF CFE and CT CEU

**NESAF Executive Committee meets on Monday, March 24th at 1:00**

**Planning Committee:** Committee chair, Karen Bennett can be reached at karen.bennett@unh.edu or 603-862-4861. John Brissette, Matt Chagnon, Harold Cook, Tim Fleury, Susan Francher, Jennifer Hushaw, Jonathan Horton, Kevin Lemire, Tom Luther, Collin Miller, Janice Mulherin, Roger Monthey, Inge Seaboyer, Keri Yankus
Wanted: Website Administrator

After many years of dedicated service, Deb Boyer, our website administrator, is stepping down.

We are looking for someone to try and fill her shoes.

Please let the Executive Committee know if you are interested in this position.

It is much easier than you think!
REGISTRATION FORM
2014 New England Society of American Foresters Winter Meeting
March 25 – 27, 2014
Radisson Hotel -- 11 Tara Blvd, Nashua, NH

Mail completed registration form and payment to:
Jennifer Hushaw, Innovative Natural Resource Solutions, LLC
Peterborough, NH 03458

Online registration is available at: nesaf2014.eventbee.com
There is a small fee of $1.50 for on-line registrations.

Please make checks payable to: NESAF Winter Meeting

Mail completed registration form and payment to:
Jennifer Hushaw, Innovative Natural Resource Solutions, LLC
20-220 Depot St, Suite 3
Peterborough, NH 03458

Note: Pre-registration is highly encouraged. Walk-ins cannot be guaranteed meals or other refreshments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Category</th>
<th>Program Category</th>
<th>Early Bird By Feb. 25</th>
<th>Standard By Mar. 17</th>
<th>Late After Mar. 17</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAF Member</td>
<td>Full Program</td>
<td>$145.00</td>
<td>$165.00</td>
<td>$195.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Day Rate</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circle day you will attend: Tues. or Wed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Member</td>
<td>Full Program</td>
<td>$195.00</td>
<td>$215.00</td>
<td>$245.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Day Rate</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
<td>$135.00</td>
<td>$155.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circle day you will attend: Tues. or Wed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Full Program</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-Day Rate</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circle day you will attend: Tues. Wed. or Thurs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spouse/Guest Banquet Ticket:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donation to Support Student Participation:

Grand Total:

First Name                      Last Name

Company/Affiliation             Email

Address                        State  Zip  Phone

Include names and contact information for additional attendees.
Questions about registration? Contact Jennifer Hushaw at hushaw@inrsllc.com or (603) 784-5004.
Don’t forget to sign up for the NESAF meeting

NESAF 94th Annual Meeting
Nashua NH ~ March 25 - 27, 2014

by February 25th for the Early Bird Special!