



UMaine Receives \$12M Gift

ORONO, ME, September 25, 2007. – The largest donation in University of Maine history, a \$12 million bequest from 1937 UMaine graduate George L. Houston, was announced this morning in Orono.

"This donation will benefit generations of students and enhance UMaine's ability to serve our state in a unique and invaluable way," said UMaine President Robert Kennedy in making the announcement.

UMaine will use the money to establish the George L. Houston Scholarship Fund, an endowment that will support scholarships for undergraduate and graduate students in UMaine's highly-regarded School of Forest Resources.

Houston died earlier this year at the age of 91. He made the bequest to the University of Maine Foundation.

"Imagine the lives this gift will change, and imagine the long-term impact on our state and on the world around us," Kennedy said.

Born in Bangor and raised in Brewer, Houston was a UMaine football player and a member of Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity and the Xi Sigma Pi honor society. He worked for many years as an executive with the New York State Electric and Gas Company, and he developed an engineering and surveying consulting business after retiring from that company. In 1995, he donated his 217-acre family farm in Hudson to UMaine through the university's Green Endowment Program.

Kennedy pointed out that the bequest represents a "significant milestone" in Campaign Maine, UMaine's current six-year, \$150 million private fundraising campaign. The creation of scholarship endowments is a campaign priority.

"Mr. Houston's bequest is remarkable," said Edward Ashworth, dean of UMaine's College of Natural Sciences, Forestry and Agriculture. "It is remarkable not only for the level of generosity, but also for the investment in future generations of foresters and remarkable demonstration of confidence that he has in the School of Forest Resources at the University of Maine."



Speakers at the Houston gift ceremony (L to R), Spencer Perry, senior and Dwight B. Demeritt Award winner; Nicole Mercier, senior and Robert Ashman Award Winner; and Steve Reiling, interim director of the School of Forest Resources.

Robert Seymour

(Continued on page 6)

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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

Forest Sustainability Assessment Available - USDA Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry recently released the *Forest Sustainability Assessment for the Northern United States* (NA-TP-01-05CD). This report is a comprehensive analysis of the forest resource situation, drawing on data from a wide range of sources and developed with input from multiple natural resource specialists. It uses the national sustainability criteria and indicators as a framework for identifying forest sustainability trends in the 20 Northeastern and Midwestern States.

The use of criteria and indicators of sustainability is a means to identify important land use and management trends that may have an effect on sustainability. *Criteria* are goals or categories that reflect broad public values and recognized scientific principles. They provide the big picture of what people want to see in forests and as objectives of forest management. *Indicators* are the measures used to track forest conditions and the environmental, social, and economic changes that affect society's ability to meet its goals. The sustainability criteria address biological diversity, the productive capacity of the forest, ecosystem health, soil and water resources, global carbon cycles, socioeconomic benefits from forests, and the legal, institutional, and economic systems that can impede or enable progress in sustainability.

Concerns over forest sustainability are not only the purview of the resource professional. Most citizens expect the Nation's natural resources to be used wisely and expect an accounting of those uses, resulting conditions, and possible future effects. Public agencies have long reported on the time and money used in natural resource management; the question is how to determine whether forest land and resource uses are sustainable. The information presented in this assessment provides a regional perspective that State and local governments can link to for their own forest assessment and planning activities. It is also a useful tool for

encouraging discussion among forest stakeholders, forest managers, and policymakers.

The Forest Sustainability Assessment is part of the Northeastern Area's efforts to monitor forest sustainability. The baseline information it contains is a complement to the online indicators information system that will soon be available. This online resource will provide trend information on 18 base indicators of forest sustainability and associated metrics. Users of the Forest Sustainability Indicators Information System will be able to:

- Retrieve data compiled from over 30 sources and additional resources
- Dynamically graph data at regional, State, multi-state and other scales
- Create a report that displays the data for all the indicators in a single document
- Read technical documentation about the data (the technical notes)

The assessment, as well as other sustainability-related publications and resources, is available on the Northeastern Area's Forest Sustainability and Planning Web page at <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/sustainability/>.

Limited copies of the assessment are available on CD. To request a copy, please contact Jane McComb at (603) 868-7693 or jamccomb@fs.fed.us. If you have any questions regarding the assessment or the online indicators information system, please contact Sherri Wormstead at (603) 868-7737 or swormstead@fs.fed.us.



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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.

Grants: Why waste my time applying? -
Paul Dolan RI Representative to NESAF

I write this article feeling like the guy who just told the world about his favorite fishing spot. The New England Society has grant monies available each year to Chapters and Division for worthwhile projects that will enhance and promote the Society of American Foresters. The Rhode Island Chapter has applied for these grants over the last couple of years, with great success. We had submitted a grant proposal for data collection for a Champion Tree program. This proposal was discussed for many years in state, and until the grant was awarded from New England SAF did it ever become a reality. With the grant from NESAF we were able to solicit other funding.. What does the seed money of a thousand dollars from NESAF means to the project today? The seed money made it possible for other donors to recognize our chapter as a viable entity there by receiving another 5 grants. We have been able to hire 3 interns to conduct field work throughout the state and buy a state of art computer on which to input all old and current data. One of the grants run three years, so we will be able to have new information collected for the next two years.

Another grant, we applied for was to help fund the celebration of 100 years of Forestry in the state of Rhode Island. This grant allowed us to distribute seedlings and coffee mugs to legislators and state executive officers. We were co-sponsors of the state kick off ceremony for the 100th year anniversary, their arbor day ceremonies, and the FFA woodsmen's competition. The grant allowed the Chapter to help the state in purchases of certain items, rentals and other miscellaneous items which would have been bogged down in the state's purchasing/payment system.

NESAF offers grants, make them work for your chapter, please contact your state representative for more information and applications.



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Willard is a half hour from the convention. A 50-person bus is \$12 per person (\$30 package). If enough people are interested, a bus will be provided.

Go to the meeting registration form to indicate your interest.

30 Years Ago in the News Quarterly

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

Temp Bowen and I attended the National SAF Convention in Albuquerque as your delegates.

...we attended the House of Section Delegates meeting. The highlight, ... in my opinion, occurred when Chairman David Molinaro called for an executive session. At that time, I brought out the fact that some N.E., Section members had complained o me about the service, or lack thereof, from the National Office. Essentially, no other complaints about the Washington Office surfaced, In fact, I would have to say that the majority were very supportive of the SAF Nation Office and its staff. Frankly, I was pleased to hear such praise.

Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, Nobel Prize recipient and internationally know geneticist gave a challenging address. One of his major points was that we have come a long way in professional forestry and if we are going to continue to meet the challenges of the future, the professional forester is going to have to take a strong leadership position.

Norm Hudson, Chairman

Third Call for Editor—Brad Wyman

In April we posted the "First Call for Editor." June, 2008, will open an opportunity for a new editor to enjoy the fulfillment that this assignment brings.

To date, there has been just one inquiry and that person decided not to pursue the editorship.

Every volunteer organization needs a cadre of members who care enough to keep it vibrant and meaningful. Many have cited the Winter Meeting and the News Quarterly as their most valued membership benefits.

The News Quarterly editorship is well supported by the Executive Committee and numerous correspondents. The membership is lavish with its praise and appreciation.

If you think you might be interested in this position, please contact me. If you might like the job but are skeptical about the commitment, contact me anyway. I may be able to assuage your reticence...or not. Ultimately, it is the prerogative of the Executive Committee to make the appointment. I will work hard to ease the transition to the successful candidate.

Or perhaps you know someone who would be really good at this?...

NEWS QUARTERLY Publication Calendar

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

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2007 Capitol Christmas Tree from Green Mountain Forest

The Forest Service is commemorating the Green Mountain National Forest's 75th anniversary with a number of events and projects. Among these events is the selection of the Green Mountain National Forest to provide the 2007 U.S. Capitol Christmas Tree, known as the "people's tree." In collaboration with the Bennington Area Chamber of Commerce, the Vermont Department of Education, the Vermont Arts Council, and many other state-wide events are planned to celebrate a Capitol Christmas Tree to the nation. Activities will include the collection of over 4,500 ornaments from all ages, a cutting ceremony, and the production of a video record. The 2007 U.S. Capitol Christmas Tree will be third Capitol Christmas Tree provided by the GMNF and the fifth time a tree is provided by Vermont to the U.S. Capitol.



The Capital Christmas Tree is not to be confused with the National Christmas Tree, which is planned near the White House and is lit by the President and the First Lady. (Excerpted from: www.fs.fed.us/r9/gmfl/green_mountain/75th/capitoltree.html and www.capitolchristmastree2007.org/)

Gift (Continued from page 1)

Ashworth and Prof. Stephen Reiling, interim director of the School of Forest Resources, told the audience that the school and its faculty are beginning an ambitious national recruiting effort right away,

"The continued influx of top students will enhance this already nationally-recognized program," Ashworth said. "Excellent students 'raise the bar' and increase the expectations for everyone in the classroom. They push their professors with their curiosity and aspirations and thus enrich the learning environment for all."

UMaine School of Forest Resources students Nicole Mercier (Winthrop, Me.) and Spencer Perry (Ashland, Me.) shared their perspectives on this announcement, as did UMaine graduate Patrick Strauch, executive director of the Maine Forest Products Council. (Source: www.umaine.edu/news/)



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COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP AVAILABLE

The Yankee Division will award a \$250 scholarship to an undergraduate student (junior or senior) enrolled in a 4-year college for studies leading to a career in forestry.

CRITERIA

- Student must be a member of SAF.
- Student must be a resident of CT, MA, or RI.
- Student must submit an application package consisting of:
 1. Yankee Division SAF Scholarship form
 2. Transcript and resume
 3. One page essay explaining why the student wishes to pursue a career in forestry.

Application deadline is December 1.

All materials should be mailed to Tom Worthley, Yankee Division Secretary.

Complete information, including application forms, are available at www.nesaf.org. (click on Yankee Division).

NYSAF/NESAF Winter Meeting CALL FOR PAPERS

The New York and New England State Societies of SAF are announcing a call for papers for the jointly sponsored Winter Meeting. The papers will be presented during the Graduate Student Forum and Posters will be presented during the Poster Session. Papers can be submitted as Oral (with a poster) or as a stand-alone poster.

Oral presentations will run for 15 minutes with 5 minutes for questions. Students who give oral presentations will also prepare an accompanying poster to display during the poster session. Students may also choose to submit a stand-alone poster to be displayed during the poster session.

Submissions will be evaluated based on their scientific merit, relevance to the fields of forestry and natural resources, and the relationship to the Winter Meeting Theme: Finding Common Ground.

This call for papers is open to all graduate students in all disciplines related to forestry and natural resources.

Submission Guidelines

1. Send electronic copy of 200 word abstract in MS Word Format by January 15th 2007.
2. Use lead author's name as document file name (e.g., Smith.doc).
3. Put "NY/NESAF Abstract" in the Subject Line of the email message.
4. In the body of the message...
 - Include preference for 1) Oral + Poster or 2) Poster Presentation.
 - Write out Title of Presentation.
 - Give full contact information of Lead Author.
5. Send to Dr. Jim Harding at the following address: hardingj@greenmtn.edu or to Dr. Chris Nowak at canowak@esf.edu



SUNY RANGER SCHOOL ASISTANT PROFESSOR FOREST TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The State University of New York (SUNY), College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF), Ranger School in Wanakena, NY is inviting applications for an academic-year, tenure-track position as Assistant Professor in Forest Technology.

A Masters degree and at least one academic degree in forestry, forest ecology or forest biology are required. Two years of significant practical experience in forestry, forest ecology, or a closely related field is strongly preferred, as is a demonstrated ability to conduct outdoor field exercises. Teaching experience and experience with use of computers in forestry applications is preferred.

For optimal consideration, completed application materials must be received by December 31, 2007. Anticipated start date is Summer, 2008.

For further information go to www.nesaf.org, or contact Michael R. Bridgen, (bridgen@esf.edu, 315-848-2566).



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Old Growth in the Northeast

Introduction - *Dr. Jim Harding, Forest Science Coordinator, New England SAF*

As a term, "old growth" has received rich currency within and beyond the field of forestry. Referring to forests as old growth suggests a range of management prescriptions, ecological indices, as well as aesthetic, recreational, and moral values. The value and importance of old growth forests in New England is all the more critical due to their diminished presence. In this theme, two author teams explore different geographic dimensions of ancient forests found in this region and one set of authors explore the complexity of defining old growth in the first place. White and Hunter from the University of Maine revisit the potentials and pitfalls of trying to define old growth in any meaningful sense. The challenge, as they see it, is to identify those thresholds when forests 'officially' shift from late-successional to old growth. Further, geographic and climatic variations will likely yield differing criteria. And at the very least, developing any cohesive and practical definition of old growth requires further discussion. Simpson and Mosseler have begun inventories on old growth forests in the Acadian forest of southeastern Canada. They found that clear cases of old growth forests are considerably more rare than previously believed. They further, explore the importance of preserving old growth forests from a biological diversity perspective and argue for a significant increase in the percent of forested acres managed as late-successional and/or old growth through a combination of ecological reserves and forest management favoring older age classes of shade tolerant species and species associations. Finally, Orwig and D'Amato consider the structure, composition, and disturbance history on multiple old growth plots in Massachusetts. On their study sites, these researchers found regular small-scale disturbances to be the norm in addition to very infrequent large-scale disturbances. Also, the measure of coarse woody debris differed significantly between old growth second-growth stands. They, too, explore the ecological value of these remaining patches of forests that have escaped the fell of the axe or the turn of the plow.

Defining Old Growth - *Alan S. White and Malcolm L. Hunter Jr., The University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469*

Defining old growth has been an ongoing process since the Pacific Northwest effort by Franklin et al. (1981). Later, Hunter (1989) wrote a widely cited paper on the generic basis for developing definitions in any region. Ten years ago, after participating in an eastern old-growth meeting dedicated to defining the term, we wrote a paper recognizing the inherent arbitrariness of such an effort (Hunter and White 1997). Over the last 25+ years, there have been many other papers developing or using old-growth definitions in a variety of geographic locations and forest types, and for diverse management /research purposes. This apparently difficult process of coming up with definitions could be written off as just another consequence of our penchant for esoteric terms in the overlapping fields of ecology and forestry. However, defining old growth in concrete terms that can be measured has become increasingly important as the term is being used to categorize and map forest stands to serve as benchmarks for research and silvicultural prescriptions and to guide decisions on reserve design and management.

We value old growth in part simply because of its rarity, but that rarity also makes it hard to define

quantitatively. The problem is not with stands that most foresters would readily recognize/accept as old growth, such as stands that have not experienced stand-replacing disturbances for a long time and that include many old, shade-tolerant trees and considerable dead wood, standing and downed. The problem comes at the other end of the spectrum, where the trees are not so old and disturbances have occurred more recently. In other words, when does a stand attain old-growth status? Or what are the "minimum" values necessary to be included as old growth? What is an appropriate distinction between late successional stands and old growth?

As Frelich and Reich (2003) noted, definitions depend on both process-oriented and structure-oriented parameters. Most field definitions include measurable criteria such as individual tree sizes and ages, time since last disturbance, and stand structure. These values can be compared with thresholds for each criterion. We must recognize at the outset, however, that thresholds are human constructs; ecological processes and structural development are most often continuous functions without sharp, abrupt changes that would simplify recognition of a stand attaining old-growth status. This means that somewhat arbitrary thresholds

(Continued on page 9)

Quarterly Theme

Old Growth Acadian Forest - *Jamie Simpson and Alex Mosseler, The Canadian Forest Service*

Research on Old Growth Acadian Forest

Given that the Acadian Forest has been shaped by several centuries of intensive and extensive agriculture and forestry land uses, understanding the natural extent, characteristics and ecological role of old growth within this region makes for challenging and interesting research. Despite the obvious difficulties, scientists have utilized a variety of information sources to create a reasonably comprehensive picture of old growth Acadian Forest, including an understanding of forest ecology, natural succession, population biology, and disturbance dynamics along with studies of preserved pollen records and remnant patches of old growth.

Research suggests that the common structural features of old growth such as standing and fallen dead and dying trees in various states of decay, and a layered, multi-age canopy structure, can be attained when the dominant and co-dominant trees of typical late-successional species are approximately 150 years old. However, following a major, stand-replacing disturbance such as fire, it may take 300- 400 years for a site to develop old trees of shade-adapted, late successional species and structural complexities associated with old growth Acadian Forest. Accepting that natural disturbance cycles for large-scale or stand-replacement types of disturbance for much of the Acadian Forest Region averaged about 800 years, before European settlement, it follows that 40-50% of the forest was occupied by late-successional old growth forest types over the 4000-5000 year-period before European settlement.

Present day forest-resource inventories suggest that as little as 1-5% of present forest-cover across the Maritimes is in forest older than 100 years. However, based on field surveys (using average stand ages of greater than 150 years for the dominant and co-dominant trees), the present extent of true old growth conifer forest in Nova Scotia is about 300 ha (750 acres) or 0.0008% of the province's forested land base. A similar survey for New Brunswick is underway but, based on preliminary surveys, it is suspected that there is even less old growth forest in New Brunswick. No old growth forest remains on Prince Edward Island.

Ecological Role and Conservation of Old Growth Acadian Forest

Recent work in tree genetics suggest that old-growth forests were likely a rich source of the genetic diversity required by these tree specie to

adapt to the environmental (climatic) changes that have characterized the North American continent over the past 2 million years. The 'strategy' for survival in large, natural forest tree populations appears to be aimed at maintaining genetic diversity and quality to allow for natural selection to maintain species fitness. This role of old growth forests in conserving genetic diversity may be particularly important from a climate change perspective. If old growth populations constitute a reservoir of high levels of genetic diversity, then they may be especially important for the survival of the late-successional species and forest types that are currently in decline across the Acadian Forest Region.

Given estimates of the extent of old growth in the pre-European settlement forest (40-50%), it seems reasonable to suggest that at least 20–25% of the Acadian Forest be maintained in these late-successional old growth forest types: perhaps 10–12% within protected areas and 10–12% within the working forest. These amounts are based largely on an understanding of what might be necessary to ensure a continuous dispersal of genetic information across a fragmented landscape in which the forest must adapt to anticipated rapid climatic changes.

Ensuring the existence of an appropriate amount of OG forest across forested landscapes will involve a combination of protected areas (areas of minimal human interference), ecologically sustainable and appropriate forest harvesting practices in late-successional, shade-adapted tree species associations, and attempts to restore late-successional forests.

Defining Old Growth *(Continued from page 8)*

must be defined, preferably by a consensus of scientists and managers melding their knowledge and information needs. There is also recognition that these criteria must be adjusted for different regions, stand/site types, etc. Finally, some of the decision-making process may involve qualitative components. Even with a consensus about thresholds to use for each variable measured in the field, several questions about old-growth definition may remain unanswered. For example, what do you do when a stand exceeds thresholds for some criteria but not others? Perhaps an index (e.g. Spies and Franklin 1988) could be developed whereby the values for each variable are combined in some fashion and the indices are used to rank stands relative to one another. What about variables that are inherently qualitative, like types of disturbance

(Continued on page 11)

Quarterly Theme

Southern New England Old Growth Forests: How much is left and can they help inform management decisions? - David A. Orwig and Anthony W. D'Amato, Harvard University

The remaining resource

Old-growth forests are widely recognized as valuable resources for investigating natural forest ecosystem structure, dynamics, and properties and serve as critical benchmarks for comparisons with forests influenced by human land-use. Despite their importance, these ecosystems have not been extensively studied in southern New England due in large part to their scarcity on the landscape. It is estimated that < 0.1 percent of the total forest area in Massachusetts is currently represented by old-growth forests (~ 450 ha). Recently completed studies investigated the disturbance dynamics and structural and compositional attributes of the 18 largest remaining old-growth properties in western Massachusetts. The vast majority of remaining old-growth forests are small in size (< 10 ha) and located on rugged, steep terrain (20 to 46° slope) within the Berkshire Hills and Taconic Mountains of western Massachusetts (Figure 1). Poor site characteristics and an unfavorable agricultural climate presumably protected these areas from extensive land use.

Composition, Age and Historical development

Compositionally, stands consisted of 50 to 92% hemlock basal area and minor components of red spruce (*Picea rubens*), birch (*Betula*) and maple (*Acer*) species. Two stands were composed primarily of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), birch and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*). By examining tree-ring patterns of all stems within several permanent plots per site (50 to 150 stems/site), we were able to examine the age structure and reconstruct past disturbance dynamics in these forests. Average stand age of overstory stems ranged from 180 to 246 years while the maximum age obtained in each stand ranged from 277 to >450 years old. Several tree species reached their known upper limits such as 414 years for red spruce, 488 years for eastern hemlock and 332 years for black birch.

Reconstructions of past stand history highlighted that forests commonly experienced relatively fre-

quent, low intensity disturbances, with an average yearly disturbance rate across sites of 0.5% of the canopy area. There were no stand-replacing disturbances detected at any old-growth area. However, when dendroecological patterns were compared with model simulations of past hurricane events and historical documents, broad-scale disturbances such as hurricanes and ice storms did impact forests across great spatial scales. For example, hurricanes in 1788 and 1821 and an ice storm in 1921 were associated with disturbance peaks observed in these decades across study areas in northwestern and southwestern Massachusetts. Interestingly, there was little synchronicity in disturbance patterns even in sites located in close proximity to each other during these events indicating the patchy, low intensity nature of these disturbances on the landscape.

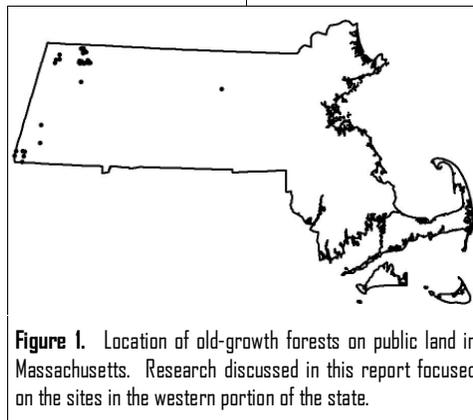


Figure 1. Location of old-growth forests on public land in Massachusetts. Research discussed in this report focused on the sites in the western portion of the state.

How do old-growth forests compare to second-growth?

Old-growth forests exhibited a higher degree of structural complexity compared to second-growth forests. In particular, coarse woody debris (CWD) volume in old-growth forests was composed mainly of hemlock and spruce and was four times higher (135 m³/ha) compared to second growth CWD (33 m³/ha) that was primarily hardwood species.

In addition, average snag diameter and density of large snags (> 35 cm dbh) were significantly higher in old-growth forests. There was also a wide range of structural variation among old-growth areas. Rotated sigmoid and reverse J-shaped live tree size distributions were generally found in study areas experiencing moderate to high average levels of canopy disturbance over the past 130 years in contrast to the even-aged, bell-shaped size distribution of second-growth forests that originated following logging in the late 1800 (Figure 2).

Conservation and Management Implications

Old-growth forests have long been conservation priorities due to their unusual ecosystem characteristics and value for scientific study. Many of the old-growth areas utilized in this study were designated as core components of large, state-owned forest reserves providing permanent protection for these unique ecosystems. As a result, the functioning of these old-growth areas will be greatly en-

(Continued on page 11)

Quarterly Theme

Southern New England Old Growth Forests (Continued from page 10)

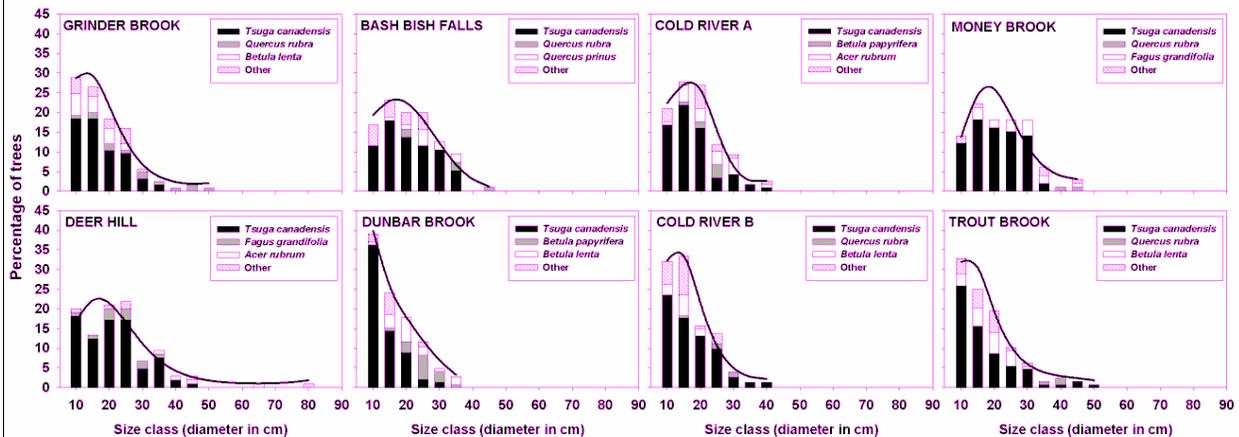


Figure 2. Size class distributions (based on relative frequency) for all tree species combined within a) old-growth and b) second-growth eastern hemlock stands. Stands are ordered by maximum age and regression curves are superimposed on the diameter distribution. Values in parentheses represent average decadal disturbance rate (percent canopy area disturbed) from 1870-1989.

hanced as the surrounding second-growth forest matrix matures, creating large, contiguous patches of late successional forest on the landscape.

Lessons from this work can help restore old-growth elements to managed second-growth forests and can aid disturbance-based silvicultural strategies for forests in this region. For example, strategies for restoring old-growth CWD levels to second-growth stands should focus on increasing tree sizes and allow for long-term accumulations of CWD. One such approach would be to combine crown thinnings to increase coarse wood input sizes with a dispersed retention of permanent reserve trees throughout the management area.

The reconstructed disturbance frequencies can also be used silviculturally to establish the area of canopy gaps created at each stand entry over a given rotation. For example, the average disturbance frequency across old-growth areas in this study was 0.5 % per year representing an average return interval of 200 years. If a given stand was managed by emulating this disturbance rate on a 20-year cutting cycle, harvest gaps would be created in 10% of the stand during each entry. If higher disturbance rates were common to certain sites, then they could be employed to regenerate intolerant species or create early successional patches.

[Results are from Anthony D'Amato's recently completed Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Massachusetts. David A. Orwig is a forest ecologist at Harvard Forest, and served as dissertation advisor.]

Defining Old Growth (Continued from page 9)

in a stand's history?

The bottom line is that old-growth stands are rare and are becoming increasingly so. And as their numbers go down, their value goes up. Because of their importance, we need to know what we have, what their characteristics are, what stands may be similar to old growth, etc. To do this, we need to have useful definitions at the outset. If we wait too long in hopes of defining perfect sets of criteria and associated thresholds, those criteria will only define what once was but is no more.

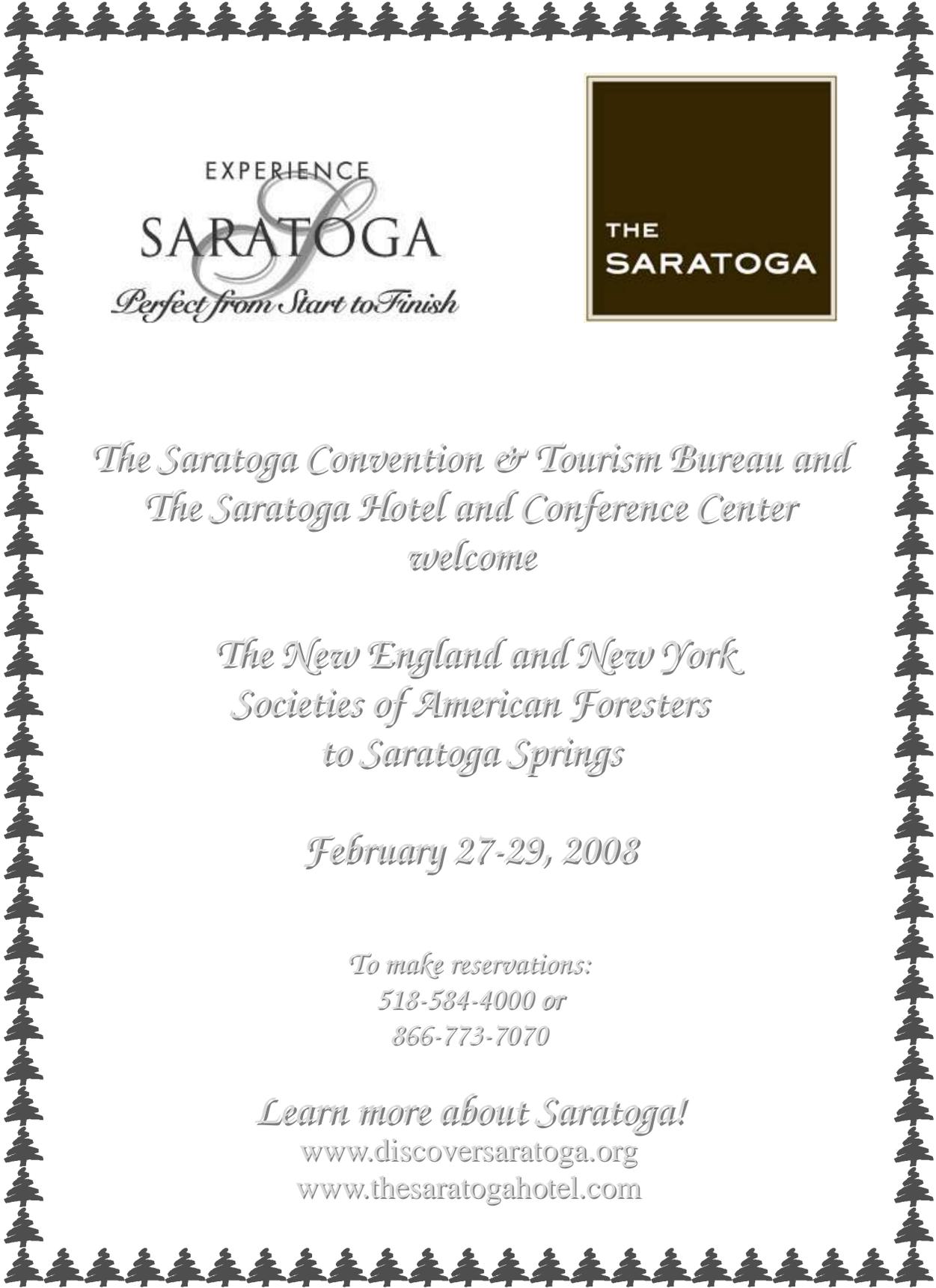
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DIVISION NEWS

MAINE - Anthony Filauro

Forester Licensing Task Force

In the spring of 2007, MESAF formed a Forester Licensing Task Force in response to a deficiency on Maine's Forester Licensing Board. During recent months the licensing board has lacked a quorum. The board had three vacancies. Business coming before the board, especially the licensing of professional foresters, was at a stalemate.

Since formation of the task force, the governor has selected candidates to fill vacancies on the board with the pending appointment of: **Dr. Robert Seymour** at the School of Forest Resources, University of Maine; **Thomas Rumpf** with The Nature Conservancy, and **Steve Pelletier** with Woodlot Alternatives.

In the coming months, the task force will help in development of a process to avoid vacancies on the board remaining unfilled for extended periods of time and to deal with other issues concerning forester licensing in Maine.

The Forester Licensing Task Force is comprised of **Jeremy Boron, Steve Coleman, Doug Denico, Greg Foster and Max McCormack** (chairman).

Forest Bio-Products Research Initiative

In 2006, the Forest Bio-Products Research Initiative was established at the University of Maine under the direction of Professor **Hemant Pendse**, chairman of the Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering.

The project capitalizes on previous research work by Professor **Adriaan R.P. van Heiningen** in the Chemical and Biological Engineering Department, to remove some of the hemicellulose from wood chips prior to the wood chips being used for pulp. The extraction process does not detract from the quality or quantity of the pulp that can be produced from the wood chips.

This research work has significant implications for the forest industry in Maine. Hemicellulose can be used for the production of ethanol and other bio-products. Lignin, another by-product of the pulping process, can also be extracted and used for the manufacture of similar bio-products.

The Forest Bio-Products Research Initiative is funded through a \$6.9 million grant from the National Science Federation, \$3.45 million in match-

ing funds from the State of Maine and \$2.9 million from the U.S. Department of Energy.

Forest Certification

Maine has 17.8 million acres of forestland, of which approximately 7 million acres are certified under programs administered by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative or the Forest Stewardship Council.

Forestland certification helps insure that paper suppliers in Maine can maintain contracts with publishing giants like Hearst Corp., Time Inc. and other organizations who are increasingly pressured by various groups to use paper manufactured from wood fiber harvested from certified forestlands.

Recently, L.L. Bean, which publishes 250 million catalogues annually, switched paper suppliers from Verso Paper of Maine to an undisclosed paper supplier in Wisconsin, for production of catalogues in 2008. The switch with suppliers was purported due, at least in part, to the threat of unfavorable publicity from environmental groups against L.L. Bean, for not obtaining more of its paper from certified sources. In 2006, Verso obtained 57% of its wood fiber from certified forestlands.

Wisconsin and other states have a higher percentage of their forestlands that are certified, than is currently found in Maine. Efforts are being made to increase the percentage of certified forestlands in Maine.

Off-Road Bridge

Funding from the U.S. Forest Service has been used to construct a three (3) section steel bridge for use with off-road timber harvesting equipment. Each section of the bridge measures 25 feet long by 4 feet wide and weighs 3,800 lbs. The steel sections can support 40K lbs.

The bridge is available on a first come first serve basis and is free of charge. Use of the bridge can be arranged through **Carl Sanborn** with Louisiana Pacific Corporation (207-694-8800) or **Ken Butler** with Robbins Lumber Co. (207-342-5221). Inquiries about the bridge can be addressed to **Chris Martin** with the Maine Forest Service (207-287-1073).

This is the second temporary bridge that is being made available for timber harvest operations in the greater mid-coast region of Maine.

Plum Creek Development Project

The Land Use Regulation Commission has scheduled public hearings on Plum Creek Timber Company's project to develop 975 house lots and two resorts in the Moosehead Lake area. Public hearings are scheduled for Saturday, November 3rd in Greenville; Sunday, November 4th in Augusta; Sat-

urday, November 17th in Portland and Sunday, November 18th in Greenville.

In addition, hearings are also scheduled in the Bangor/Orono area during the weeks of November 5th and 12th, with 32 groups who have sought intervenor status with LURC concerning this project.

Granite State - Jon Nute

John O'Brien—Presidential Field Forester

John O'Brien has been recognized by SAF with the Presidential Field Forester Award. His full write-up appeared in a recent Forestry Source.



Joe Smith

John is the owner and president of O'Brien Forestry Services, a forestry and wildlife consulting firm managing over 30,000 acres of land, primarily in the Upper Valley Region of New Hampshire and Vermont. He is widely recognized as an expert in forest engineering, erosion control, and timber sale layout and planning. Known as the "Inspector General" of the New Hampshire Tree Farm Program, his leadership has raised the profile, standards, and support for this model of sound stewardship.

Sumner Dole, Don Black Retiring

Two of NH County Extension Forest Resources Educators, **Sumner Dole** and **Don Black**, are retiring, Sumner on October 2, 2007, and Don in January, 2008.

Both Sumner and Don appreciate the support they've received over the years from their colleagues, county advisory councils, partners, and most importantly their clientele.

Sumner, with over 32 years with UNH Cooperative Extension, and Don, with over 36 years, take with them over six decades of Extension forestry experience.

GSD/SAF Op-Ed

The Executive Committee of the Granite State Division will be writing an op-ed for the NH media on the income lost to host towns of the White Mountain National Forest due to ongoing timber sale litigation.

Bartlett Forest Celebrating 75 Years

The Bartlett Experimental Forest is celebrating 75 years of forest resources research with a party on October 20. They are offering a full day of activities open to the public, including tree climbing; finding animals by telemetry; tree id, measurement & products; live raptor demo and numerous exhibits. The day's activities open at 9:00, at the Forest in Bartlett.

GREEN MOUNTAIN - Ray Toolan

Long time County Forester for the counties of Franklin and Grand Isle, James Tessmann, retired on June 30, 2007. A new county forester was announced just a few days ago. **Nancy Patch** is a resident of Enosburg in Franklin County and has been operating her own forestry consulting business for several years. Previously she had worked with and for other consulting firms. She is knowledgeable and articulate and is involved in a number of environmental and forestry issues. The forestry division has been in existence in Vermont for almost 100 years and Nancy is our first female county forester. Nancy will begin her official functions as of October 15, 2007 in St Albans.

There have been several severe storm events with associated wind damage. Although dramatic, I don't think a major impact was made anywhere in

the state. Urban trees in a number of locations were severely damaged.

The preparations for the celebration of the 100th year of Forestry in Vermont is coming up in 2009. It is also the 400th anniversary since Samuel D. Champlain "discovered" the lake named after him and noted the Vert Mont (Green Mountains) on the east side of this body of water.

Cost share monies are expected to made available for forest management activities through the WHIP program. This new Stewardship incentive will be managed by Vermont Forests, Parks and Recreation while the Natural Resource Conservation District will hold the checkbook. Details on what will be cost-shared and how much are still being worked out.

MASSACHUSETTS – Randy Stone

Pittsfield Awarded Forestry Grant

The city of Pittsfield has been awarded an Urban and Community Forestry Challenge grant in the amount of \$8,220 from the state Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), according to state Sen. Benjamin B. Downing, D-Pittsfield.

The funding will assist in providing arboricultural care for six trees identified by the city as "Heritage Trees": three elms along the city's main corridors and three sugar maples at Berkshire Community College.

The state Urban and Community Forestry Program helps communities and nonprofit organizations grow, manage, and protect community trees and forest ecosystems with the overarching mission of improving the environment and enhancing communities. The program offers 50/50 matching grants, technical assistance, training, recognition awards and guidance on state-level urban forestry policy issues to Massachusetts communities.

For more information on the program contact:
www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry

US/Russia Forest Working Group visits Western Massachusetts. Quabbin Reservoir, August 30, 2007 Massachusetts Chief Forester **Jim DiMaio** (DCR), Quabbin Head Forester Herm Eck, and Quabbin staff hosted five Russian forest certification experts responsible for developing and implementing forest certification standards within Russia. The visit was one stop on a weeklong tour led by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The tour also visited Pennsylvania and other locations in the northeastern US. The goal of the study tour is to assist participants in understanding how forest certification efforts can assist in sustainable forest management efforts on public lands in both Russia and the US.

The USFS is cooperating with Russia's Federal Forest Agency (FFA) on a number of forest management projects with mutual benefits. Both FFA and USFS are currently in the process of completing assessments on how forest certification would fit, if at all, with current federal forest management efforts. The USFS is currently completing a two year pilot assessment on six different U.S. forests on the feasibility of utilizing certification on USFS lands, while Russia is assessing what type of forest certification system should be authorized on their federal forest lands.

Russia passed major forest legislation in 2007, ti-

tled their "Forest Code", directing most federal forest management responsibilities to "State" entities and providing greater incentives to harvest and process timber within the Russian Federation.

New Quabbin Land Management Plan September 17, 2007- DCR Commissioner Sullivan signed to provide his official acceptance of the Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System: Land Management Plan 2007-2017. These broad ranging plans offer historical overview of the reservoir system and land management at Quabbin, including descriptions of terrestrial resources. They also describe forest policy guiding management for a resistant and resilient watershed protection forest. For more information contact <http://www.mass.gov/dcr/waterSupply/watershed/quablmp.htm>

UMASS News

Professor **Matt Kelty** has stepped aside after four years as the head of the Department of Natural Resources Conservation at UMass-Amherst and returned to the forestry faculty effective 1 September 2007. The new Head of the Department is Professor Paul Fiset from the building materials program.

This year a new professional (non-thesis) masters program is being offered in green building. This new, non-thesis degree in the UMass-Amherst Forest Resources graduate program will focus on professional training in environmentally responsible building practices. Students will master skills in energy conservation methods, LEED-certified building requirements, structural design with sustainable building materials, or in green initiatives on infrastructure, roads and bridges.

The degree will be of direct benefit to those currently studying or practicing Architecture, Engineering, Construction Technology, or Public Policy who will make important decisions in our future building industry. The degree will arm students with the latest knowledge in energy efficiency and environmental stewardship to help lead the way in sustainable building and construction.

See <http://www.umass.edu/greenbuilding> for more.

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>

RHODE ISLAND – Gregg Cassidy

Catherine A. Sparks Named Chief Of The Department's Division Of Forest Environment

Department of Environmental Management today announced the appointment of **Catherine A. Sparks** has been appointed as Chief of the department's Division of Forest Environment. She received her Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree in 1977 from the University of Maine at Orono and began her career with the Division of Forest Environment in 1978 as a service forester, responsible for providing technical forestry assistance to private landowners.

Cathy also has served as chair of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Society of American Foresters, is on the board of directors of the Southern New England Forest Consortium, Inc., and is a member of both the Rhode Island Forest Conservators Organization, where she was a past director, as well as

the Rhode Island Tree Farm Committee.

SAF Assists in RI's Envirothon

This year's competition was held at the Camp Yawgoog in South Kingstown, RI on May 17, 2007. Several RI SAF members served as advisors and judges for the competition. The Envirothon is part of an international program designed to develop young citizens who are prepared to work towards maintaining balance between the quality of life and the quality of the environment.

Teams of high-school-aged students are tested in the areas of Aquatics, Forestry, Soils and Wildlife. In addition, each team prepares an oral presentation on a special topic; this year's topic was Alternative and Renewable Energy. This year's overall Team Winner was the Wheeler School from Providence.

CONNECTICUT – Ian Branson

Forest Conservation and Forest Science Forum

On November 20, 2007, Connecticut SAF and the Goodwin Collaborative will co-sponsor a combined Forest Conservation and Forest Science Forum entitled *Connecticut Forests – How to Blend Science and Policy as We Move Forward*. This year's event will combine the third annual CT Forest Conservation Forum with the second annual Forest Research Forum, and will focus on the relationship between science and policy. Speakers at the morning session will include CT DEP Commissioner Gina McCarthy, the US Forest Service's Al Todd, an expert on the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and **Mary Tyrrell**, the Executive Director of Yale's Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry. The afternoon sessions will cover conservation policy, scientific forest management, and threats such as invasive species. The Forum will be held at the Rome Ballroom at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. For more information, contact **Bill Bentley** (billbentley@cox.net) or **Steve Broderick** (steve.broderick@uconn.edu).

Pinchot/Muir Play

Connecticut SAF will be a co-sponsor of a theatrical production based upon the relationship between two icons of the early American conservation movement – **Gifford Pinchot** and John Muir. The play, which was commissioned by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, will explore historic themes of stewardship, preservation, and conservation represented by the differing philoso-

phies of the two men. The play will be presented at the Belding Theater in the Bushnell Performance Center in Hartford on November 9, 2007. Connecticut Governor Jodi Rell will be declare November 9th "Gifford Pinchot Day" in Connecticut, and a proclamation will be presented to the Pinchot family at the evening's festivities. For more information contact Bill Bentley (billbentley@cox.net).

Plant Science Day

Connecticut SAF participated in Plant Science Day at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station's Lockwood Farm research facility in Hamden, CT on Wednesday, August 1, 2007. The event was filled with fascinating displays on a variety of plant-related subjects including agriculture, forestry, aquatic ecology, horticulture and landscaping, wildlife, invasive species, and many more. It was a beautiful day for a fun family event and a great opportunity to meet all kinds of interesting people and explore the farm.

Housatonic Valley High Wins Envirothon

On August 3rd a five member team of high school students from Housatonic Valley Regional High School in Falls Village, CT were declared the winners of the 2007 Envirothon, sponsored by Canon U.S.A., Inc. This week-long environmental education competition was held at Hobart and William Smith College in Geneva, N.Y. and was attended by more than 260 teenagers from all over the U.S. and Canada. Students were tested on their knowl-

edge of environmental subjects including soils, land use, aquatic ecology, forestry, and wildlife. The winning team from Housatonic was awarded a total of \$25,000 in Canon scholarships along with Canon photographic equipment for use in science education.

CT Chapter Seeks Nominations

Connecticut SAF is seeking nominations for the Vice Chair position and the Secretary/Treasurer

position for 2008. This is a rewarding opportunity to work with some outstanding SAF colleagues while supporting your local SAF Chapter. Please consider filling one of these positions. Nominations are being accepted through the month of October and may be submitted to **Joan Nichols**, CT Chairman at nicholsforestry@charter.net or by calling 860 642-4292.

CANADA - Don Floyd

From Beyond the Unorganized Townships

New England SAF has 32 members in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We don't have an organization per se, so we appear to have something in common with some of the neighbouring townships south and east of the St. John River.

The Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle (*Tetropium fuscum*) is expanding its range from its initial discovery point near Halifax. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency enlarged its containment area in May and is regulating the movement of spruce logs, bark and unprocessed chips. Our more familiar pest, the Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) remains near its cyclical nadir.

The Canadian and U.S. dollars nearly reached parity this week, which was more bad news for the sawmills in eastern Canada. There are some recent examples of log exports to Scandinavia and lumber exports to Britain, but not nearly enough to offset rapidly declining sales to the U.S.

In New Brunswick, only about 30 of the 60 sawmills are running at capacity. The recent announcement of the closure of the UPM Kymmene pulp and paper mill in Miramichi for at least 9-10 months (perhaps much longer) was a blow to northern New Brunswick's economy. Some of the pulp and paper companies have been running their sawmills at a loss to furnish the mills, but this strategy can't last too long. On the upside, AV Nackawic is reconfiguring its hardwood pulp mill to produce dissolving pulp for rayon manufacture by its parent firm in India.

Weak prices and poor demand are squeezing the region's many private woodlot owners. There are proposals to create at least two new wood pellet manufacturing facilities as a way to create markets for low-grade wood with an eye toward export to central and western Europe.

The forest products industry in eastern Canada has

shed more than 10,000 jobs since 2000. The implied bargain between governments and the industry (Crown forest resources for rural economic development) is eroding. We know that forests are more important to society now than they have been at any time in the past century, but we have yet to develop the mechanisms that will translate provision of ecosystem services into resilient rural communities.

As in the U.S., forestry centennials are becoming regular events. The University of Toronto forestry programme celebrated its 100th anniversary this year and the University of New Brunswick will do the same in 2008. Our profession has been changing rapidly for more than 100 years. We're confident that our new foresters will develop the professional expertise to manage forests for carbon, renewable energy and a rich array of bio-products as well as lumber, panels and paper.

Nominate Your Colleague!

Awards Nominations must be in by November 17 this year.

Go to www.nesaf.org for details

or

Randy Stone, Awards Chair
(randall.stone@state.ma.us)

NE SAF AFFAIRS

Chair's Column — *George Frame*

As the final step of the Future of Forestry in New England workshop process, NESAF, through the voluntary efforts of Merv Stevens and Ken Laustsen, has published a white paper called "*Future Challenges for Foresters - Outcomes and Actions.*" The paper is not only an action plan for local SAF units to guide their efforts of forestry promotion and involvement, it is also a call to action for all members of the forestry profession. (See Ken's accompanying article on page 19.)

Foresters (and that means you) are being bludgeoned from all sides by an unconcerned and increasing populace, a dwindling land base upon which to apply their skills, and a suffering forest industry. Applying our science in an increasingly difficult public and natural environment will require us to change. Nearly everyone agrees that we can't continue as we have, but what can or should we do?

There are some answers to that question in the white paper which is organized by challenges faced by forestry professionals in New England. The challenges and the list of actions to overcome them were developed by participating New England and New York foresters. With the writing completed and the distribution in process, the only thing left to do is to begin effecting some positive change in and around our profession by applying the solutions as outlined in the paper.

Even our most progressive and enlightened members sometimes feel a twinge of nostalgia when we talk about changing. We like what we do, how we do it and, for the most part, we get by. But we also realize that to survive, to insure that we remain effective, we have to move off the old comfortable trail. Remember when we moved from chains, to pacing, to string boxes, to GPS? It wasn't always easy. We resisted putting our reliance on new technology, but we knew we needed to move forward and we did. It's time to move forward again. But now the need is one of do or become irrelevant.

In the late 1800's, as Gifford Pinchot was considering his next steps in bringing forest management to the united States, he feared that his efforts would be for naught because they would "be lost in the

(Continued on page 19)

Councilor Report — *Roger Dziengeleski*

Since there has not been a Council meeting since my last column, I thought it was an opportune time to editorialize a bit on what might be our best chance ever to serve the broader society through forest management.

Throughout my career there has been a battle going on. I've watched foresters practicing forestry propagandized as greedy people that cared not about the forest. Maybe the greed part was true on some plane, but it has been my observation that whatever indiscretions or oversights foresters might have made, they have been broadly exaggerated. Those doing the exaggerating benefited greatly as society contributed their \$20 and \$50 bills at swat team speed so as to save the forests from harvest. We've never had an answer to these public assaults because the arguments for managing a forest seemed weak in comparison to the arguments made so violently in favor of locking the forests away. This public army was pre-disposed to hate the cutting of trees for any purpose. To me it wasn't so much an urban/rural disconnect as it was a generational Disneyesque moral code that just hated the idea of cutting down a tree; a spoiled society that tried to make reality to be as perfect as life in a cartoon.

But the forest wars paradigm is near its end. The signs are everywhere. The acceptance of sustainable forestry standards by moderate as well as moderately extreme advocacy groups is something that would not have happened twenty years ago. It is a concession that cutting trees is "OK" under certain circumstances. Governments are now more cautious about adding additional acres to wilderness zones. More often than not easements are used to protect the "working forests". These signs have occurred so gradually that they are easy for us to overlook. But why this change when the winds of war were so in favor of not cutting trees?

Because as the forests were being saved, other problems began to appear. Forest fires and other forest health issues came to light. Just setting forest lands aside was not solving all the ecological issues of a burgeoning population. As we continue to look at ecosystems we are seeing global problems that make forest management part of the solution as opposed to being part of the problem.

(Continued on page 19)

Your Challenge – Kenneth M. Laustsen

On July 30th, NESAF released the report “*Future Challenges for Foresters – Outcomes and Actions.*” **Your challenge? - Contact your NESAF or Division Officers with your thoughts on how NESAF Chapters and Divisions can address the issues, challenges and ideas presented in the report; and apply some of the action items!**

The report concludes a fourteen-month discussion that began with a facilitated retreat attended by twenty members of the New England and New York State Societies in June 2006. The entire process was underwritten by a SAF Foresters Fund grant, the NESAF budget, and the donation of in-kind services by various members.

The retreat produced a series of challenges facing foresters. A brainstorm session generated a list of potential actions that could address those challenges. Over the course of the next several months, discussions at various division and chapter meetings and individual feedback helped to bring a better focus to the report which has been consolidated into a narrative that considers just 2 or 3 action items for each of the challenges.

The report is available as a PDF document, readable and downloadable from <http://www.nesaf.org>. I will gladly mail a copy to any interested member who does not have internet access. Just ask.

The report should not become another bookend on a shelf somewhere, a continued lack of action will further marginalize the forestry profession, and as one retreat attendee so eloquently stated, “Other professionals will be eating our lunch.”

Chair’s Column (Continued from page 18)

murk of American indifference.” Pinchot realized that to try to force the public to see what he and very few others saw would be just so much wasted effort, and in fact a hard push could color public opinion in the opposite direction. Gifford’s solution was to wait for an awakening in the American populace of the need for change in the way forests were being used. Fifteen years later Pinchot was finally able to implement his previously determined actions.

We know that our science and skills can be a part of the solution to many of today’s public issues and problems which on their surface may seem outside the domain of forest management. Global climate change and foreign energy dependency are two that quickly come to mind. How do we show people that foresters can help without having our ac-

tions lost in this same murk? We don’t have fifteen years to wait before we send our message to the American public. We need to start as soon as we can.

I hope you will read the white paper; not because many foresters have spent the last fifteen months working on it, but because your livelihood may depend on it. Think on it a spell. I’m sure you will find a resonating chord within it that you can respond to. Talk it up with other foresters you meet and take the responsibility to provide some energy to carrying the forester message forward. The NESAF White paper is on line at www.nesaf.org. If you can’t get to it give me a call and I’ll get a paper copy out to you in the next mail.

Councilor Report (Continued from page 18)

Global climate change is one such problem and we, the SAF, need to commit to making forest management a part of the solution. I mentioned in my last column that SAF had twice testified in front of congress. These testimonies state that managed forests “sequester carbon in significant amounts”, that “though wood products do not provide permanent sequestration, they do store carbon for long periods of time”. These testimonies clearly make managed forests a part of the solution to global climate change.

Global climate change is **the** forestry issue of the century and the one our profession has been looking for. We need to be advocates for managing forests in a way that sequesters carbon. Everything we do has to be focused on solving this one pressing problem. No other profession or advocacy group is better suited to deal with this issue than professional foresters.

We must advocate for more forest cover and against the loss of forests to development and sprawl (locally and globally). We must advocate for the immediate planting of trees after wildfires and for the quickest possible regeneration of the forest after harvest; for the use of woody biomass to offset fossil fuels either directly or through the manufacture cellulosic ethanol. We have to continue support for healthy forests and utilization while still providing clean water, biodiversity, clean air, wildlife habitat, aesthetics as well as forest products. We have to do this by using longer rotations (not the current trend for quick returns) and please, without highgrading. This is our issue, the issue of the century. With this issue we are the environmental advocate and the solution, not the problem, trying to make the world perfect through forest management.

CFE Update

Activity/Date/Location

Hours/Category

Land Summit – Preserving Rural Character – 10/27/07, N. Sutton, NH	4.0/I
Maine SAF Fall Meeting – 10/9/07, Orono, ME	4.0/I
Green City Forum – 10/5/07, Springfield, MA	4.0/II
Managing Invasive Plants in Working Forests – 10/5/07, Littleton, MA	3.0/I
Bartlett (NH) Experimental Forest – 75 Years of Applied Research – 10/4/07, Bartlett, NH	2.0/I
Green Mountain SAF Summer Meeting – 9/28/07, Bloomfield, VT	3.5/I
Upland Invasive Plants – Identification & Control – 9/26/07, Wells, ME	3.5/I
Storms Over the Urban Forest – 9/19/07, Montpelier, VT	4.5/I
Forest Guild Regional Meeting: Carbon & Forestry in the Northeast – 9/10-11/07, Fairlee, VT	7.0/I
Upland Invasive Plants – Identification & Control – 8/30/07, Falmouth, ME	3.5/I
Mass. Nursery & Landscaping Assoc. Summer Meeting – 7/18/07, Boylston, MA	5.0/I
NH-VT Christmas Tree Association Summer Meeting – 6/23/07, Worcester, VT	3.0/I
Forest Understory Management (herbicide control) – 6/5/07, Greenville, ME	2.0/I

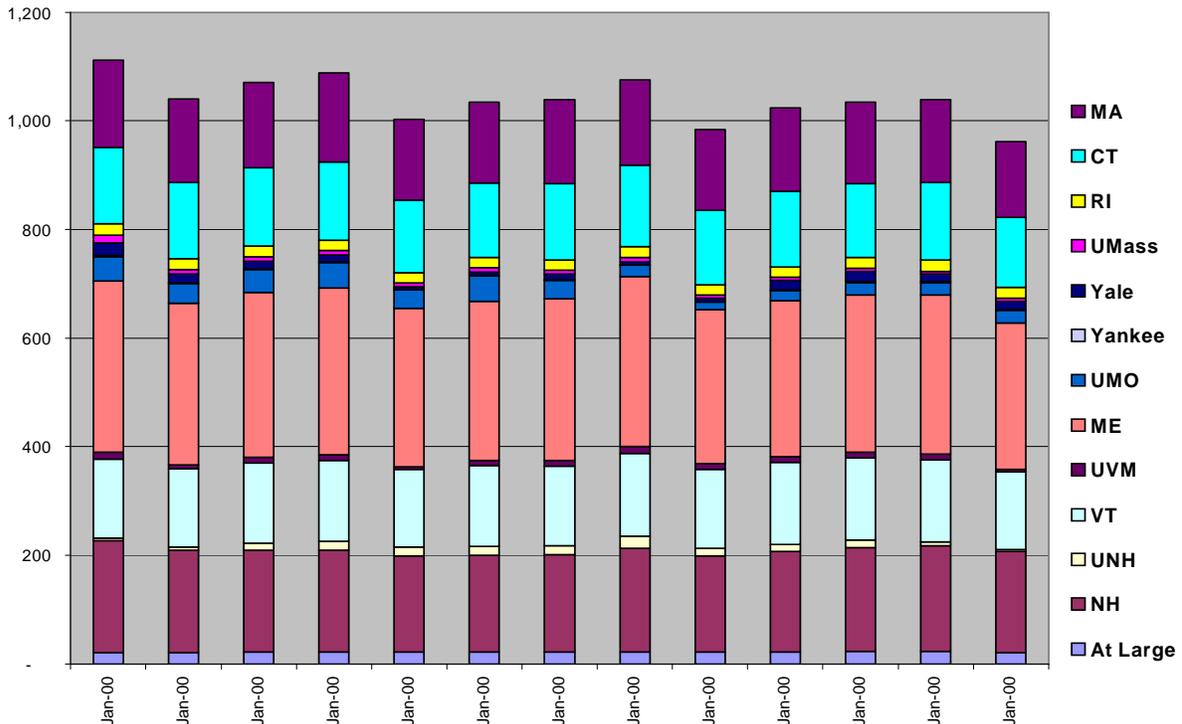
SAF Continuing Sessions Assigned—For listing of CFEs check www.safnet.org
 For other, upcoming NH Forestry workshops/meetings, check www.extension.unh.edu



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NE SAF Membership Trend



REGISTER TODAY!

for the

2008 NESAF/NYSAF Joint Annual Meeting

February 27-29, 2008

Saratoga Hotel

Saratoga Springs, NY

Complete information about the meeting, including hotel reservations, program, and registration, will be available at the National SAF website
(www.safnet.org/meetings/othermeetings.cfm)

Questions? Contact Jerry Milne at milne1@juno.com



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