It has been a great experience being the chair the past year. I enjoyed the opportunity to attend the SAF National Convention in Spokane, Washington and plan the past two Ohio SAF meetings. I look forward to the remainder of my term.

The winter meeting in March had an excellent turnout of members, and many Hocking College students were able to attend and meet current forestry professionals. We were able to hear the National president, Joann Meyer Cox, talk about the new SAF Brand Promise and the ethics of our organization. The brand promise identifies who we are as an organization and will hopefully attract new members to our group. We also had the privilege to tour the Ohio State Thompson Library. During the library renovation, which was completed in 2009, veneer white oak from Zaleski State Forest was used as paneling in multiple locations of the library. SAF members are working on an important project to locate funding and pledge donations to put an educational display at the library to inform patrons about the history of the wood paneling. Please view the OSAF website to learn more about the project.

The current chair-elect, Rich Cappell, is planning a great summer meeting. It is scheduled for July 30 and 31 at the Butler County Extension Office. This is a joint meeting with the neighboring state SAF groups and will include a Thousand Canker Disease workshop. This will be a good opportunity for the Ohio members to interact with Indiana and Kentucky SAF members. We will be able to make new friends and meet old acquaintances. I look forward to seeing many of you at the summer meeting.

**Chair Comments** – Stephen Rist, OSAF Chair

During the 2013 Winter Meeting, OSAF membership voted to support an application for a grant from the Forester’s Fund to help pay for an educational display and website highlighting the forest products used throughout Ohio State’s Thompson Library. The display will also emphasize the importance of forest management and explain how the planning and management of the State Forests helped produce the high quality logs used in the library.

In order to successfully complete the project, funding from multiple sources will be necessary. We are asking OSAF members to support this project as one of those funding sources. For more details about the project and information on how to contribute, please visit: [ohiosaf.org/osulibrary](http://ohiosaf.org/osulibrary). At this time, we are only asking for a commitment – not money to be sent in. Once we know whether the Forester’s Fund is awarded (mid-to-late summer), pledges will be collected from OSAF members. The webpage has a contact form which will go to OSAF Treasurer Abby Kindler. You can also simply e-mail her a pledge amount ([aa_aud@yahoo.com](mailto:aa_aud@yahoo.com)).

If you have questions about the project or opportunities to participate, please contact OSAF members John Dorka ([john@ohioforest.org](mailto:john@ohioforest.org)), Joe Puperi ([joe.puperi@dnr.state.oh.us](mailto:joe.puperi@dnr.state.oh.us)), or Tim Wilson ([tim.wilson@dnr.state.oh.us](mailto:tim.wilson@dnr.state.oh.us)) as they are coordinating the Forester’s Fund application.

Thank you for being an essential part of forestry in Ohio!
OruxMaps - Dan Yaussy, Science Chair

As some of you may know, I have retired from the US Forest Service. So, I immediately started teaching Forest Biometrics at THE Ohio State University. I felt there was a need to introduce the students to the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) since these are widely available and more accurate than a hand compass and pacing when conducting forest measurements. My supply of GPS units was limited to two Magellans, two Garmins, and an old Trimble (I have found another stash of units the class may use). The January edition of the Forestry Source presented an article by David Hughell concerning a free Android application called OruxMaps (not Oreck, that is a vacuum cleaner). OruxMaps is a GPS application which includes some Geographical Information System (GIS) functions. There is no version for iPhones or iPads.

OruxMaps downloads and installs quite easily and is free (it would be appropriate for users to donate to the developers to support the product and upgrades). The learning curve for any intensive program is pretty steep; however, OruxMaps is fairly intuitive compared to many GPS or GIS programs. Students that had Android devices had no problem becoming proficient.

There are more than 75 different maps (such as Google maps) that can be loaded as backgrounds to your GPS. Tracks, routes, and waypoints can be collected or set. If the track or route completes a polygon, an area can be calculated (this can be done on Google Earth, but only after you pay for an upgrade). Unfortunately, the areas are presented as metric, regardless of the units setting. OruxMaps provides no printing capabilities. Map files are saved in KML or KMZ format which can be uploaded to Google Earth for printing.

So, for all you cheapskate foresters, here is a high quality program for little or no cost

Extension Factsheet Series Highlights Forestry in Ohio

–Eric McConnell, Ph.D., Forest Products Extension Specialist, Ohio State University Extension

Ohio is a forest-rich state with 8.0 million forested acres, 30% of the state’s land. As such, the state’s forest industry has long been recognized for its contributions to the local economy through employment, wages and benefits, products produced, and value-added monies. Other effects, though, go largely unnoticed. Its impacts on allied industries, resulting from the purchasing of goods and services necessary to maintain production, reach far beyond the forest landowner’s fence or the producing mill’s gate and into allied industries, neighboring towns, and counties. An additional effect is the economic activity generated through the purchasing of goods and services by those working in the forest industry and its allied employees in their local communities.

These contributions led to Ohio’s forest industry generating a total of $15.1 billion in economic activity in 2005, but much has happened in the short period since that time. This new competitive environment requires a heightened awareness of the industry’s many functions in local communities throughout Ohio. Reevaluating the impacts of Ohio’s forest economy will assist industry participants, landowners, loggers, and wood-using mills, as well as the communities in which they reside when promoting forest stewardship activities.

Ohio State University Extension’s Forest Products Extension program began an initiative in 2012 to document the impacts of forest industries in Ohio’s counties. A series of fact sheets, available at www.ohiowood.osu.edu under the Forest Facts tab, have been developed in collaboration with local Agriculture and Natural Resources Educators to provide associations, organizations, and citizens the needed information to make informed environmental, economic, and social decisions. We hope they will also serve as a benchmark for policymakers who may not have fully recognized the impacts of the forest industry in their local areas.

Forestry is now a $22.0 billion industry in our state. We are fortunate in Ohio, as other states with significant forest industries have seen flat or declining trends in recent years. That does not mean we have not seen our struggles, though. Rising costs, cheaper imports, and the Great Recession have unfortunately caused production cuts and plant closures in various sectors. Thankfully, we appear to be in a recovery stage as production levels and woods activities have been increasing of late.

If you are interested in Ohio’s forest economy or would like to see a fact sheet developed for your county, please contact your local OSU Extension County Educator or Eric McConnell at mcconnell.213@osu.edu.
2013 Ohio and Indiana SAF Summer Meeting

Wildlife Management and Thousand Cankers Disease

Tuesday & Wednesday July 30-31, 2013
(Please Register by Wednesday, July 24, 2013)

SAF Meeting- Wildlife Management
Tuesday, July 30
12:30-1:00pm Registration
1:00pm OSAF business meeting
2:00pm Turkey Management- Lee Crocker NWTF
3:00pm Break- refreshments provided
3:15pm Quail Management- Bob Gates OSU
4:00pm Woodcock/Ruffed Grouse Mgt.- Bruce Terrill Division of Wildlife
5:00-5:45pm Summery/Wrap up

OSU Meeting- Thousand Cankers Disease
Wednesday, July 31
9:00-9:30am Registration
9:30am TCD Introduction- Dr. Dan Herms/ Jim Chatfield
10:15am Tennessee’s Experience- Dr. Mark Windham
11:15am Collecting & Submitting Samples- Nancy Taylor/Phil Marshall
11:45-12:45 Lunch Provided
1:15pm Asian Longhorned Beetle Update- Joe Boggs
2:15pm Break & Travel to field site
2:45pm TCD in the field: Signs & Symptoms- Dan Kenny & Nancy Taylor
3:45pm Safe Travels!

Registration Fee  Attending both meetings: $40 per person-SAF member, $60 per person- Non-SAF member
Attending just SAF meeting: $20 per person-SAF member, $40 per person- Non-SAF member

Questions  Contact Rich Cappell (937) 408-5715 or witbros@columbus.rr.com
SAF CFE’s will be available

REGISTRATION
Ohio and Indiana SAF Summer Meeting

Name______________________________________OSAF Member (SAF only-$20, Both- $40)$________
Address:____________________________________Non Member (SAF only-$40, Both-$60) $________
Phone:_____________________________________Thompson Library $________
E-mail____________________________________Cowen/Embree Scholarship $________
                                       Forester’s Fund $________

Total Enclosed $________

Please Return Registration Form by July 24th to
Abby Kindler Phone: 740-214-4642
195 Sletzer Drive  email: aa_aud@yahoo.com
Zanesville, OH 43701

Make Checks Payable to
Ohio Society of American Foresters
Lodging  A special room rate has been secured at two local hotels. The Hampton Inn Cincinnati NW/ Fairfield; $99/ night 513-942-3440 and Holiday Inn Express Fairfield; $90.99/ night 513-860-2900. Reservations need to be in placed by June 30 to get the special rate, tell the hotels you are an OSAF/SAF member.
Join us in North Charleston, South Carolina, October 23 - 27, 2013, for the Society of American Foresters National Convention!

Centrally located within the Charleston area, the convention center campus makes visiting forests, plantations and gardens, and the downtown historic district a short, easy commute. All convention hotels offer free shuttle service anywhere within a 3- to 5-mile radius, including the Charleston International Airport and North Charleston’s Old Village, known as Park Circle, with its quaint cluster of pubs, restaurants, and shops. For those driving to the convention, the complex is close to Interstate 26, South Carolina’s main thoroughfare from west to east.

A short drive from the convention center will allow you to stroll along the streets and experience Charleston’s 300+ years of history, explore celebrated Low country gardens and plantations, and enjoy the warm sand and water at area beaches. The Embassy Suites offers shuttle service to the downtown historic district for a small fee.

If you need more reasons to come to Charleston:

1. Earn nearly 30 CFES;
2. Learn new information at 300 world-class continuing education and training opportunities;
3. Visit with colleagues and alumni;
4. Test tools in the Exhibit Hall;
5. Make new business contacts;
6. Attend interesting and informative field tours throughout South Carolina’s Low country.

Whether or not you can attend in person, you still can attend in spirit by donating an item (or two) to the Silent Auction. We are looking for artwork, forestry tools, toys, handcrafted items, historic books, etc., to support the outreach efforts of the Foresters’ Fund and the Science Fund (http://www.safnet.org/workinggroups/SciFundApp09-Revised-April132009.pdf).

Items for the Silent Auction can be mailed to Dave Gerhardt, 180 Westvaco Road, Summerville, SC 29483. Please indicate SAF SILENT AUCTION on the package, and please designate whether you want the proceeds from your item to go to the Foresters’ Fund or the Science Fund.

We hope that you will bring your items for the Silent Auction in person and join other forestry professionals at SAF’s National Convention at the North Charleston Convention Center, October 23 -27! Please go to the following link for more information: www.safconvention.org.

Winter Meeting Award Winners
Cowen-Emshee Scholarship Winners


Ohio SAF Member of the Year
Ohio SAF Communicator of the Year

Stephen Rist and Phil Perry
Casey Burdick and Stephen Rist
White pine has been a part of my forestry career since day one. I started my forestry career tree planting, in part, white pine and finished up my career tree planting, in part, white pine. White pine was machine planted on old fields not affected by coal strip-mining. The spring of my first employment with Ohio Power Company found me sitting on a machine, planting white pine and some other pine species.

My earliest introduction to white pine was a job my Dad found via our school bus driver for us boys in trimming/pruning/shaping white pine and Scotch pine trees into Christmas trees. The boys included my brother Clyde and the neighbor boys, Mickey and Bill. The job was in my high school sophomore and junior summers. The first summer at this job, I also learned that chewing tobacco in the hot summer sun and swallowing some of the tobacco juice would and could alter one’s metabolism. Although I tried a few more “chew” times that first summer, I never did truly learn how to chew tobacco and the experience effectively stopped my use of all tobacco. Half a casual cigar was the best I could do in later years.

Like black locust for the first one-third of career, white pine came to play an integral part of my remaining two-thirds employment time. And here is how it happened. I had completed my Master of Science degree at the University of Kentucky in 1982. In the degree review process, one of the graduate committee members asked me if I would like to give a slide talk on my experience with strip-mine reclamation at the 1982 Society of American Foresters annual convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. Why not, I said, not realizing just how I would get to Cincinnati. My old Audi sedan was on its last legs and I did not have employment. I thought I could round up enough money for the convention fees. The above stuff all happened in the first half of 1982. One day, I was talking to Gary Kaster. In the course of our conversation, I mentioned my speaking engagement. He indicated that he was going to the SAF Convention and where would I be staying, etc. The short story is that he had a room there all week but would not be there the night I would require a room and I could stay in his room. Room solved. I borrowed my brother Clyde’s Chevy van. Transportation solved. And so I was off to Cincinnati. After getting the room keys that Gary had left at the desk, I went down into the Convention proper. In the course of wandering around, I happened onto a bulletin board that, among other items, displayed a notice that West Virginia University was having an open house for all graduates in room so and so. Not having anything better to do right then, I went up to the open house. It had been more than nineteen years since I had last seen several of the professors along with a fellow classmate named Ron Woessner. Lo and behold. It had been more than nineteen years since I had last seen several of the professors along with a fellow classmate named Ron Woessner. Lo and behold. It is always good to see classmates at any reunion and we were quickly into conversation updating one other on our what, when, and whereabouts. Ron indicated that he had some other folks to talk to but he wanted to take me to dinner. Sustenance solved. Over dinner, Ron presented me with a “tree planting job opportunity” from the “Mead Corp” and a timetable. By and by, on January 1, 1984, I had become a full time Mead forester. Networking is very important in the job world and this was a classic case. And so is “who you know” or who you run into at the right time. Timing is everything. Some twenty plus years and several million, primarily white pine, seedlings later, the plantations are being harvested exactly for what they were intended. I, in my thinking, always referred to the Ohio white pine plantations as an “island” of pine somewhat protected from any insect or disease nemesis. Boy was the job enjoyable and fulfilling.

It is probably well and good that the white pine plantations are presently being harvested for pulpwood. The adelgid has presented increased problems in the white pine plantations. Also the arrival of the white pine weevil does not now make for a prosperous white pine future. As I travel around, I find myself looking to see if a definitive terminal stem exists on the white pine trees or have multiple weevil attacks made the tree multi-stemmed and rounded. White pine trees near and around my farm in Muskingum County are all becoming rounded off in appearance. I have also noticed that the pervasive “bagworm” will do damage in white pine plantations. Early on in my career, I listened to some New England foresters discuss their white pine weevil management strategies. I was always glad I did not have to deal with that issue. I guess I got lucky. The white pine species paid a lot of bills for me. Grateful is a word I acknowledge to Pinus strobus L.

Photo credit: ODNR Division of Forestry website
Rubbed the Wrong Way? - Steve Cothrel, Superintendent of Parks and Forestry, Upper Arlington, Ohio

Have you ever had one of those days when you feel like the coyote in pursuit of the roadrunner? More and more city foresters are getting that feeling as they match wits with the wily white tail deer.

As beautiful as deer are for many folks, they are also destructive. Although predators such as Cougars, Vipers, and Jaguars (that’s Mercury, Dodge, and Jaguar, respectively) struggle to keep deer populations in check, autos are simply no match for the white tail’s fecundity. However, deer-vehicle collisions are but one common, deadly, and expensive example of the damage deer can cause.

In addition, deer look at our diverse urban landscapes as giant smorgasbords. When deer populations outgrow the habitat’s carrying capacity, a distinct browse line results. Fortunately, there are many references available that offer tips on selecting deer resistant plants to reduce feeding damage in the landscape.

Perhaps most destructive from the city forester’s perspective is the buck’s habit of rubbing on sapling trees during autumn rut. As bucks grow their annual antlers, the new antler tissue is covered with velvet. Once the rack is grown, bucks have an irresistible urge to rub the velvet off in preparation for mating season. One-two inch caliper trees are perfect for this!

One frisky buck can lay waste to a young tree with breathtaking speed. The City of Upper Arlington loses about a dozen young street trees this way each year. I once had a seven foot tall arborvitae reduced to a seven inch tall arborvitae overnight. The fact that it occurred just 15 feet outside the open bedroom window made the sight all the more painful the next morning. The experience also led me to thoughts of revenge. However, I quickly realized that staying up all night to ambush the stealthy perpetrator was impractical for a person who needs his beauty rest.

Rubbing is all about plant size and texture, not taste. Some repellants and fencing may discourage rubbing, but I’m not interested in hanging bags of human hair or bars of soap on trees. Rotten egg sprays and other smelly repellants sound, well … repellant in the landscape. Ditto for aluminum pie tins, bells, and other unsightly hardware. Dogs may help, but my dog sleeps even more than I do.

Finally, a potential solution appeared in my own yard, in the form of the lowly sumac. I planted a few starts of staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina) to bring some bright red fall color into a corner of the landscape. As they grew, their pithy, pubescent stems quickly reached heights of six to ten feet, and then slowed as new suckers and sprouts popped up nearby. My few root cuttings became a patch, and then a thicket of colorful sumac.

Then lo and behold, the thicket also became the focal point of the neighborhood bucks’ destructive hobby. There is clearly something about the light-wooded, fuzzy staghorn sumac stems (so named for their resemblance to a velvet covered antler) that attracted the bucks’ attention and drew them away from other saplings. This selective rubbing on sumac has continued for years. Because the sumac continuously sends up new sprouts from its roots, there are always stems available in the ideal rubbing size range of one-two inches in diameter, and the loss of a few stems each autumn is irrelevant.

I’ve also noticed colonies of staghorn sumac along a bike path I frequent. These patches draw regular rubbing as well. Thus, if you are plagued by rubbing bucks, consider establishing some sumac to draw deer away from other species of trees.

Despite its fantastic red fall color and interesting terminal fruit, staghorn sumac and its relatives are not good choices for the refined landscape, as they are a bit coarse, messy, and very happy to spread. Of course, there is nothing refined about the alternatives—fencing, pie tins, bags of hair, or debarked trees either.

Even with its flaws, sumac grows fast, tolerates poor soils, and isn’t bothered by periodic visits from the biggest of bucks. In fact, I’m now introducing it into some City parks where I hope it will serve the same role, soothing the amorous stag’s horn.
Upcoming Events

2013 Ohio and Indiana Summer SAF Meeting
Tuesday, July 30, 2013 12:30 PM to 5:45 PM
Butler Co. Extension Office
For more information turn to Pages 3&4 of this newsletter

Thousand Cankers Disease
Wednesday, July 31, 2013 9:00 AM to 3:45 PM
Butler Co. Extension Office
For more information and for online registration visit http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu

Jeremy Scherf
ODNR - Division of Forestry
2050 E. Wheeling Ave.
Cambridge, OH 45601-0480