



# The Ohio Hetuch



Summer 2011

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## Chair Comments—Tom Shuman, OSAF Chair

I hope you are all surviving the rains we’ve experienced this spring. It sure has made it difficult to get much work done with one storm after another.

I’d first like to thank everyone who helped to make the Winter Meeting a success! There are too many people to list and I hate to leave anyone off, but you know who you are and I think the membership does too. These meetings could not happen without all the help the volunteers provide. I’d also like to thank the presenters for all the great presentations. I think there was some very good information presented. By the time you read this you should have already received an e-mail that has links to the presentations in case you want to review them again. I hope you find this useful.

You’ll find more details later in the newsletter, but I want to make sure that we recruit as many people as we can to go to the Heartland Leadership Conference. I plan to attend and I hope others will too. This should be a good training. Roger Weaver is helping with this event and he said it should be a really informative and fun time. Please let me know as soon as possible if you are interested to go.

It sounds like there are several big issues going on with SAF National right now. Please take the time to look at the District IX Council rep’s report. Let me know if you have any questions or if there are any thoughts I should pass along to National.

Another item along that line is that I keep reading editorials and articles in the Forestry Source asking if SAF is effective, etc. Does SAF need to diversify and pull in professionals from other fields? Does SAF need to be more accommodating? Personally, SAF is a strong and proud organization. Our roots go back over 100 years. Much has changed over the course of 100 years in Forestry though. Just take view of fire suppression versus prescribed fire as one example. Who would have thought? The point I want to make is that we as Foresters need to take the lead, identify the issues before we get over run by them, and do the things we need to do to make everything work. If we don’t identify who we are now and what we want to be down the road, we may have already been run over. I think we have a strong foundation to build from, but we need to make sure we can continue on in the future without diluting our core mission and values. Maybe we don’t need to do anything, but we sure need to talk about it and ensure that we are on the right path. I would like to hear if anyone has ideas or comments on those types of issues so that I can pass the word along.



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## Upcoming Event

### Iron Furnace Chapter 2011 Events

Iron Furnace Chapter Summer Meeting: cancelled due to timing of summer meeting  
Iron Furnace Annual Cookout: Saturday, October 15, 2011 at the Lashbrook Tree Farm, \$10 per person

## Forest Science: Sounds Phony???

- Dan Yaussy, USDA Forest Service

Bryan Pijanowski, an associate professor of forestry and natural resources at Purdue University is creating a new scientific field, Soundscape Ecology, that will focus on what sounds can tell people about the ecological characteristics of a landscape and help re-connect people with the importance of natural sounds. Pijanowski thinks sound can be used to detect early changes in climate, weather patterns, or the presence of pollution or other alterations to a landscape. The dawn and dusk choruses of birds are very characteristic of a location. If the intensity or patterns of these choruses change, there is likely something causing that change.

Part of his research will be to capture sounds that are being lost and attempting to restore their value to people. Natural sounds such as birds chirping, wind rustling through leaves, and even the absence of noise not only have aesthetic significance, but can also give people valuable information about what's happening around them.

Pijanowski has utilized more than 35,000 recordings to characterize the rhythms of natural and human-dominated landscapes around Tippecanoe County, Indiana and evaluated how varying degrees of human development affected those rhythms. One of the most significant findings was that as human impact in the landscape increases the natural rhythms of sound created by the diverse wildlife population are replaced by low, constant human-produced noise. Animals create sounds for a reason: to convey information. Noise carries no information with it generally. The sound of a car passing by is important, but it is simply noise from the engine and tires on the road. It is not an intentional signal produced by a sentient being.

Society has become more visual and Pijanowski wants to restore the importance of sound to our experiences. Psychologists call the broader disconnect Nature Deficient Disorder, and Pijanowski believes that reconnecting with sounds will open doors to re-connecting with nature.

There are challenges associated with starting a new scientific discipline. There is no established vocabulary for the field, but the terms "biophony" (the sounds created by organisms) and "geophony" (the sounds of non-biological entities such as wind and thunder) from Acoustic Ecology are possibilities. Soundscape Ecology is dependent on sensor technology and custom software which are both becoming quite reliable and cost-effective. Pijanowski is making software tools and sound file examples available to help researchers interested in the field. Researchers in spatial ecology, land-use planning, conversation biology, bioacoustics, cognitive psychology, informatics, and acoustic engineering may be interested in Soundscape Ecology.

Again, all of my information has been copied from another's writing (Brian Wallheimer, 765-496-2050, [bwallhei@purdue.edu](mailto:bwallhei@purdue.edu)): <http://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/research/2011/110301PijanowskiSoundscap.html>



Photo credit: Purdue Agricultural Communications photo/ Tom Campbell

## Dutch Elm Disease Research -Kathleen Knight, USDA Forest Service

I am working on a project to identify surviving American elms to test for tolerance to Dutch elm disease (DED). At our lab in Delaware, Ohio we already have several DED-tolerant elm genotypes, and crosses among these elms have generated progeny that are also DED-tolerant. We are studying the potential for planting seedlings from these crosses in restoration or reforestation plantings, particularly in areas impacted by Emerald Ash Borer. ***We need more genotypes of DED-tolerant American elm for our seed orchard to give us enough genetic diversity.*** We are looking for American elm trees at least 24" DBH in areas that have had DED and that have not been treated with fungicides. We are asking foresters to watch for these elm trees. If you see one, please enter its GPS location and DBH on our website: [http://nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive\\_species/ded/survivor\\_elms/](http://nrs.fs.fed.us/disturbance/invasive_species/ded/survivor_elms/)

We will compile the elms in a database, prioritize them for sampling, collect a few small branches, graft them at our lab, and test them for DED-tolerance. Hopefully large, stately American elm trees will someday be common in our forests once again. Thank you for your help with this effort!



Photo credit: [www.ohiodnr.com/forestry](http://www.ohiodnr.com/forestry)

## District IX Report - Dave Walters, District 9 Council Representative

### Greeting District IX SAF,

Springtime greetings! Some folks are celebrating the Year of the Rabbit, some are celebrating the Year of the Forests...I hope you are celebrating the beginning of a new and productive year where we invite hundreds of foresters to join our SAF. Please ask your colleagues again!

**Proposed 2012 Dues Increase:** After careful consideration and strong input from HSD, Council chose not to act on the dues increase without further consideration. In June, Council will consider a proposal to offer members membership options, some of which may actually decrease dues. I expect that we'll spend much time discussing SAF revenues (especially from alternative sources) and finances this year. I promise to post you on decisions as quickly as possible. The budget Council adopted for this year projects a \$250,000 deficit and staff are working hard to cut costs everywhere possible.

**Forester rings** will be presented to all student members of SAF who are graduating this spring. SAF staff is currently working with faculty advisors and society chairs to make this process of recognizing forestry students' transition into the professional ranks memorable. I hope the leadership of each Chapter and SAF society will participate in their forestry schools ring award ceremony. All district IX schools have been in contact with SAF HQ except U of A at Monticello & Ohio State.

**Districts IX and V are hosting a leadership academy** for incoming society chairs, chapter chairs and student leaders on July 15- 17, 2011 near Carbondale, Ill (a lovely 8 hour drive from Idabel, OK). State Society leaders have received a letter from Joe Friend, our Communications chair, soliciting nominees to participate. Our **Heartland Leadership Academy** team is hustling to provide our members an excellent program. My job in the operation is soliciting sponsorships so the participants just invest their brainpower, time and commitment to SAF. If you have leads for me to pursue, please send a note or call.

We need a **District Student Representative** to participate in the national student congress at convention, initiate communication between schools within our district, and communicate with the National Student Representative who is a non-voting member of Council. To apply submit a paragraph describing the student's current activity in SAF and why the student wants to take on the leadership role. The application and a letter of recommendation from the Faculty Advisor should be submitted to me ASAP. Remember the convention is in Hawaii!

The **National Convention** was a big success with some 1,500 folks attending. Our 2011 convention will be an opportunity of a lifetime. Join us in Honolulu on November 2-6. You'll save money by not taking many clothes!

**Member get a Member** can net you \$10 per member you sign up. If you get 14 folks, you're membership is free. Also check out the opportunity to pay your dues monthly or quarterly! Contact SAF offices to make it easy on you.

**National Awards nominees** are needed! Word is that folks are not being nominated for the awards that SAF presents. We know there are tons of excellent foresters making the world a better place. Please nominate someone next year. Also there is still time to get nominations for Field Forester award to me.

**SAF national successes** include installing a back-up generator for national HQ and the new data base should be running soon. Thanks to SAF's excellent work, EPA will not regulate biomass energy for three years. This is quite a victory for SAF and forestry in the US. Thanks are due to Erica Rhoad and to you for your continued support. Erica has taken another job. Kelsey is working with an intern to cover Capitol Hill.

USDA announced its strategy to promote use of wood as a green building material, an issue SAF has been hustling. The Forest Service will preferentially select wood in new building construction while maintaining its commitment to certified green building standards. Secretary Vilsack called for increased use of locally milled timber in all new agency buildings and facilities and is also encouraging the use of current renewable energy advances, such as wood-to-energy power systems, low-impact environmental site designs, green purchasing and operation and maintenance practices.

**Quiz Bowl questions needed.** Bill Sweeny, SAF Student Representative on Council needs good questions for the national quiz bowl. Send suggestions plus answers to [William.P.Sweeney@gmail.com](mailto:William.P.Sweeney@gmail.com)

### Council actions from March 4-6 meeting:

- tasked HSD with identifying and designing alternative models for Convention to reduce costs
- tasked Task Force on Educational Programs in Terrestrial Ecosystem Management to proceed with the development of a separate set of accreditation standards for a more broadly-based land-management curriculum
- tasked the Committee on Professional Recognition to look at developing a national award for faculty advising, and to create criteria and the process for the award if it were to occur
- spent a ton of energy on strategic planning and dues

*Invite a colleague to join SAF today!*

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## Winter Meeting Award Winners

### Cowen-Embree Scholarship Winners



Tom Shuman presenting to  
Curtis Middaugh- Hocking College

Alina Neel received the scholarship for Ohio State but was unable to attend the meeting.

### Ohio SAF Member of the Year



Ron Abraham receiving award from  
Tom Shuman

### Ohio SAF Communicator of the Year



John Dorka receiving award from  
Tom Shuman

## Special Recognition - Dan Kincaid

This is a photo of six Ohio SAF Members who are graduates of the West Virginia University Division of Forestry program, as well as three students who will enroll at WVU next Fall. The photo was taken at the Winter Ohio SAF Meeting held at Ohio State University in Columbus on March 9, 2011.

### Back Row – (L-R) –

**Bob Boyles** ('79) – Recently appointed as State Forester in Ohio

**Dan Kincaid** ('71) – Retired USFS 2006 and currently Assistant State Forester in WV

**Gary Kaster** ('69) – Retired from American Electric Power - Land Management Forester

**Steve McGinnis** ('03) – Service Forester – Ohio Division of Forestry

**Jim Bishop** ('81) – Forester – Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District

**Jim Brown** ('53) – Retired from Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. Jim was selected as the Outstanding Alumnus of the WVU Forestry School for 2011.

Also, at this meeting SAF Membership pins were awarded as follows:

Brown – 50 years

Kincaid – 40 years

Kaster – 30 years

Bishop – 20 years

### Front Row – (L-R) –

**Bryan Feicht, Karli McNutt, and Custis Middaugh.** Feicht and Middaugh will graduate from Hocking College in 2011 and transfer into bachelor's degree forestry programs at WVU this Fall. McNutt will transfer from the Ohio State University School of Natural Resources and enroll at WVU, also in the Fall.



## The Wayne National Forest and the Weeks Act - Philip Perry, OSAF Historian

It is the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Wayne National Forest. But without the passage 100 years ago of the Weeks Act, there would be no Wayne N.F. In fact, there would be very few national forests in the eastern United States. The original national forests were created from the public domain, which were lands already in federal ownership. The Forest Reserve (or Creative) Act was passed by Congress in 1891. This law authorized the President to reserve land from the public domain to be maintained as forests in federal government ownership.

In the late 1800's and early 1900's more and more people were realizing the importance of forests and were becoming concerned about the deforestation of the eastern United States. Flooding was a major concern because of the loss of lives, property damage, siltation of streams and rivers, and the disruption of river commerce. In 1907 many people died and much property damaged on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers in Pittsburgh and many other river communities. Flooding had always occurred in the spring with the snow melt and from heavy rainfalls. However the 1907 flood and many others during this period were more extreme because denuded land does not soak up the water like forests do. Tremendous amounts of forest land had been cleared of trees for farming, mining, destructive logging, repeated fires, and over grazing of farm animals. Conservationists and foresters believed that forested land was required to help prevent floods. The Corps of Engineers thought they could control flooding by just building dams. Reforestation and dam building were both required to reduce flooding.

Forest fires were another big concern. "The Big Burn" of 1910 brought this to the attention of the public. In Montana and Idaho over 3 million acres of national forest and private land burned with 74 firefighters killed. In the East during this time, uncontrolled logging greatly increased the amount of logging slash left behind. Uncontrolled wildfires in this slash burned extremely hot with significant damage. These fires burned repeatedly with very little effort to control them.

There were two important groups that campaigned for the establishment of national forests in the East. The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests wanted the White Mountains protected. The Appalachian National Park Association promoted the protection of the southern Appalachian Mountains in the Great Smokey Mountain area in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. People against the purchase of land by the federal government claimed that it was not permitted by the U.S. Constitution. The constitutionality of the law was justified by linking with the phrase "conserving the navigability of navigable rivers" to the "Commerce Clause" of the U.S. Constitution. The commerce clause grants the federal government the power to regulate interstate commerce and thus the power to maintain the navigability of rivers. The Weeks Act passed Congress and was signed into law by President William Taft on March 1, 1911. This was 12 years after the bill was first introduced by Rep. John Weeks of Massachusetts.

The Weeks Act provided for the following:

1. To enable the federal government and the states to cooperate on forest fire protection and to provide federal funding to the states for fire protection.
2. Permitted the federal government to purchase "forested, cut-over, or denuded land within the watersheds of navigable streams." A state was required to pass legislation approving the purchase of land for a national forest within that state.

The first national forests established under this law were the Pisgah in western North Carolina in 1916 and the White Mountain in New Hampshire and Maine in 1918. Up to passage of the Weeks Act almost all national forests were in the western U.S. because there were very little public domain land east of the Great Plains and none in the original 13 states. A few national forests in Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida were already established from public domain land, but the Weeks Act permitted these forests to greatly expand. In the 100 years since passage the Forest Service has purchase 20 million acres in the eastern U.S. for 52 national forests in 26 states. The total acreage of national forest land is 193 million acres.

These early forests were called "The Lands Nobody Wanted" because they were so abused and exploited. The type of land purchased for national forests were as follows:

- worn out farms
- land strip mined for coal, clay, and/or iron ore
- land abused by destructive logging (in Ohio repeated cut over to make charcoal for the iron furnaces)
- repeatedly burned over by fires (often in heavy slash left by logging)
- heavily eroded land that caused siltation of streams
- the droughts in the 1930's made the other impacts worse

The Forest Service investigated the best place in Ohio to establish a national forest. This meant to find that part of Ohio where the land had been most abused. This type of abuse was found in the hilly southeastern Ohio. Areas with steep slopes that are denuded are more likely to have severe erosion than flat ground. Ohio was once 95% forested. By the 1920's forested land was down to 12%. Because of the reduction of productivity many farmers could not survive and left the area. Often they could not find a buyer for their land. Therefore, a large amount of properties were tax delinquent. During the Great Depression the counties in Ohio where the purchase units were located the tax delinquency rate ranged from 35% to 40%. From 1900 to 1930 the population in the purchase unit counties decreased from 10% to as much as 40%.

*Continued on page 8*

## Forestry at the Biltmore Estate - Jaye Hayes, OSAF Past Chair

Nearly three years ago after visiting the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, North Carolina where forestry was first practiced in America, it occurred to me that there should be a forester recognition plaque on the estate. Over one million people visit the estate annually and it would be a fitting tribute to both the Vanderbilt family for recognizing the need for professional forestry and to the profession as a whole. The Biltmore agreed to the project with the guidance of Bill Alexander, Landscape and Forestry Historian at the Biltmore. With funding from the SAF Forester's Fund, a beautiful bronze plaque was installed at a ceremony on April 7, 2011 on the Terrace outside the library room of the Biltmore home, a prominent position on the estate overlooking the Pisgah National Forest land donated to the USFS by the Vanderbilt family. The foresters plaque joins a dedication to Fredrick Law Olmsted who designed the gardens and landscape which overlooks the formal gardens. Olmstead also suggested to George Washington Vanderbilt that he apply new scientific forestry techniques that were practice in Europe.

The plaque states:

### ***Birthplace of American Forestry***

*George Washington Vanderbilt, following the recommendation of landscape architect Fredrick Law Olmsted, was the first American landowner to implement scientific forestry, the management and conservation of forest lands, on a large scale. He hired Gifford Pinchot, founder of The Society of American Foresters, to develop a management plan for the surrounding forest. Biltmore's forest management plan improved the health of the forest while producing sustainable wood resources.*

*The Baltimore Forest School (1898- 1913), located nearby, was the country's first to provide professional training for foresters. Today, many American colleges and universities offer curricula in forestry and natural resource management.*

Bill Cecil, President and CEO of the Biltmore Estate (great grandson of George Washington Vanderbilt) and Bill Alexander, Biltmore Landscape and Forest Historian, hosted the ceremony. Individuals from the Biltmore Estate, the forestry community, and elected officials attended the dedication ceremony. Representatives from U.S. Senator Richard M. Burr, U.S. Senator Kay R. Hagan, and U.S. Representative Heath Shuler brought well wishes.

Participants from the forestry community included Roger Dziengeleski, SAF President, Wilhelmina Bratton, National SAF Communications Chair; Jaye Hayes, Plaque Project Manager and Ohio SAF; Kier Klepzig Assistant Director US Forest Service Southern Research Station; Jerome Thomas, Deputy Regional Forester US Forest Service; Stephanie Miller, Ohio SAF Communications Chair; Bill Sweeney SAF Student Congress Chair & Haywood Community College; and Blair Bishop & Shane Baker, Haywood Community College.

Of course I was especially honored to have my beautiful wife, Melody, at my side as well.

Plan to join the millions of visitors who will be reading the Foresters Plaque at the beautiful and prestigious Biltmore Estate.



Pictured in photo to the left: (l-r) Wilhelmina Bratton, Bill Alexander, Bill Cecil, Jaye Hayes, Jerome Thomas, and Roger Dziengeleski.

Photo on right: (l-r) Roger Dziengeleski and Jaye Hayes.



## Asian Longhorned Beetle

### **KASICH SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO HELP PREVENT SPREAD OF ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE**

*Prevention Activities Target Clermont County Township*

COLUMBUS,— Today, June 20, 2011, Gov. John R. Kasich signed an Executive Order restricting the movement of hardwood logs, firewood, stumps, roots and branches out of Tate Township in Clermont County to help prevent the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB).

The executive order is effective immediately and also restricts the sale of nursery stock, green lumber, and logs of the following trees: maples, horse chestnut, buckeye, mimosa, birch, hackberry, ash, golden raintree, katsura, sycamore, poplar, willow, mountain ash, and elms.

Working with the Ohio Department of Agriculture, the US Department of Agriculture APHIS confirmed on Friday, June 17 the presence of ALB in Tate Township in Clermont County, which is located about 30 miles southeast of Cincinnati.

Executive Order 2011-11K can be viewed here: [http://governor.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=t\\_kiJ0piYM0%3d&tabid=69](http://governor.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=t_kiJ0piYM0%3d&tabid=69)

## Stephanie Miller Honored as Fellow -Philip Perry, SAF District 9 Fellow Committee

The National SAF Council has approved the selection of Stephanie Miller as a Fellow. Stephanie is the first urban forester from Ohio to achieve this honor. The criteria for nomination for Fellow is first strong continuing commitment through direct SAF volunteer activities, and second exemplary action, sustained leadership, and advancement of the forestry profession. Stephanie strongly met both criteria.

Stephanie has been a SAF and OSAF member since 1992. She is an Urban Forester with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, in Findlay. Prior to this position she was a Service Forester stationed at Findlay. Stephanie graduated from Purdue University in 1992 with a BS in Forestry with an Urban Option.

Leadership positions Stephanie has held with OSAF are Chair, Chair-Elect, and Past Chair (2007-09), Communications Chair (2003 to present), and Urban Forestry Chair (2000-05). National SAF activities include member of the Communications Committee (2005-07) and the Urban Forestry Working Group (1992 to present). She has attended four National Conventions including OSAF representative at the House of Society Delegates in 2008. Stephanie is also an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist.

Highlights of Stephanie's forestry career are as following:

- Providing urban forestry technical, organizational, and best management assistance to communities in Northwest Ohio.
- Coordinating two successful Tree Autopsies with the City of Toledo, OSU Extension, Michigan State U., and U.S. Forest Service.
- Served on the Lucas County Gypsy Moth Advisory Committee.
- Instrumental in educating community leaders, tree commissions, green industry, and electric companies about the emerald ash borer (EAB) outbreak. This included coordinating 15 EAB workshops throughout NW Ohio with the Ohio Department of Agriculture.
- Coordinated the development of Ohio's Tree Commission Academy to help citizens obtain the skills to manage community trees.
- Developed the first OSAF Communication Plan in 2004.
- While Chair resurrected a Policy Committee to assist the Policy Chair in 2008.



Awards include the Arbor Day Foundation Innovation Award (team award for Tree Commission Academy) 2010, OSAF Outstanding Member 2008, OFA Outstanding Individual in Government Service 2007, Ohio ISA Award of Achievement 2007, and OSAF Communicator of the Year 2004.

Stephanie and her husband Greg live in Findlay. They have two boys, Alex 11 and Wyatt 9. Community activities include Cub Scout Co-Leader, Open Arms Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Center, and member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

### **FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE TREE SURVEY EFFORTS IN OHIO DUE TO THE DISCOVERY OF ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE**

*Area Residents Are Encouraged To Report Any Signs of ALB And To Avoid Moving Firewood*

WASHINGTON, June 17, 2011 – The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) announce that surveys are under way in Bethel, Ohio, after the detection and identification of the Asian longhorned beetle. Bethel is located 30 miles southeast of Cincinnati.

First discovered in the U.S. in 1996, Asian longhorned beetles attack several species of trees including maple, willow, horsechestnut, buckeye, and American elm. While in its larvae stage, the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) kills trees by tunneling into large branches and the trunk.

Ohio is the fifth state to detect ALB, which APHIS confirmed in Bethel after a citizen reported finding unusual damage in three maple trees to an Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry service forester. Previous infestations sites, where the beetles are being successfully contained, include Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. APHIS and ODA inspection crews are surveying the southern portion of Bethel and the surrounding area to determine the extent of the ALB infestation. Crews will inspect host tree species susceptible to ALB for signs of the wood-boring beetle using ground surveyors and specially trained tree climbers.

APHIS and the ODA are working cooperatively with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio State University Extension, the USDA Agricultural Research Service, the USDA Forest Service, and the town of Bethel to evaluate the scope of the infestation and to inform the public about the exotic, invasive pest.

Citizens can help by reporting sightings of an unusual beetle and any signs of infestation to a designated, toll free hotline 855-252-6450.

Adult ALB are usually large, distinctive-looking insects measuring 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, not including antennae. Their white-banded antennae can be as long as the body itself in females and almost twice the body length in males.

Signs of infestation include perfectly round exit holes (about 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter) made by adult beetles when they emerge from trees; the pockmarks on tree trunks and branches where female beetles deposit eggs; frass (wood shavings and saw dust) produced by larvae feeding and tunneling; early fall coloration of leaves or dead branches, and running sap produced by the tree at the egg laying sites, or in response to larval tunneling.

To report signs or symptoms of ALB, please call the Ohio Survey Program toll free at 855-252-6450. For more information, please visit [www.aphis.usda.gov](http://www.aphis.usda.gov) and [www.agri.ohio.gov](http://www.agri.ohio.gov).

## Memory Snippets: Tuliptree - Walt Smith

Tuliptree (yellow-poplar) is my favorite forest tree species. It is part of an ancient lineage tree with only two genera remaining – one in China and one in North America, mostly in the United States. As you well know, it is not a true “poplar.” I cannot go into a forest where tuliptree is growing and not be impressed with its “height.” Its clean bole is devoid of branches except for the top one-quarter of its height and seems to expand and lengthen the “height” factor. The “height” factor becomes even more impressive if the trees are sixteen to twenty plus inches in diameter. On well-drained cove sites, the tuliptree will dominate the area with other species being forced to grow on the perimeter. You already know these tuliptree characteristics.

My introduction to the tuliptree was at Boy Scout camp, more specifically Camp Zane. The camp was located around the county line of Muskingum and Coshocton Counties at the intersection of the Muskingum River and Wills Creek. The camping experience where I (around 12-13 years old) got rid of homesickness the hard way: everyone ignored me, or so I thought. A place where I learned to take group showers. Early on in life I had taken baths mostly in private in an actual galvanized washtub and later in a bathtub with running, hot water. Laughable experiences later in my life, but quite frankly small, life altering experiences for the good of one’s character. The tuliptree literally hit me in the face or at least, its leaf did. As I recall, it was either on a hike or some woody outing at Camp Zane that I walked into the leaf. Upon looking at it I said “Wow! This leaf looks like a tulip.” So much for that educational event! I started noticing ever-increasing sizes of tuliptrees during my forest wanderings, initially at the camp but later in other forest areas. At that same age, I developed a certain level of squirrel hunting ability which put me in the woods a great deal through hunting season. I have often been amazed at how the world changes when you just look up. I probably would not have walked into the tuliptree leaf if I had been looking up, but then again I might have walked off a cliff.

My second memorable experience with the tuliptree species was when I began my career in strip mine reclamation, especially tree planting with Ohio Power Company down in Morgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, and Noble Counties. Ohio Power Company planted trees on the strip-mined land as well as established extensive pine and hardwood plantations on old field land. Their early old field plantations of tuliptree just south of Cumberland, Ohio were a beauty to behold to this tuliptree lover. I began to monitor the plantations by stopping and walking into them, looking up as I walked. As the plantations aged to 15-20 years, I noticed that the top portion of the bole, primarily the branch-covered portion, would break out. This did not happen on every tree, but over time this damage occurred on many of the plantation trees. Much later in a plantation on an upland old field with alternating rows of white pine and tuliptree, the same top breakage occurred on the tuliptrees. An article by Don Hilt in the Northern Journal some years later indicated in a Field Note that tuliptrees on ridges and upland sites, although naturally reproduced, would disappear from the inventory after 20 years. My silviculture education always said that site was important for tuliptree, so lesson learned and confirmed.



One of my best memories of tuliptree was a stunning autumn aerial photograph of a mostly tuliptree stand on an ungraded strip mine site in AEP’s Avondale Wildlife Area near Roseville. I flew along with a photographer on a very windy, late October day taking many pictures from every light source angle. The pilot was sweating from holding the helicopter positioned in the wind. The fall, aerial scene appeared on the front cover of the 1972 AEP annual report. John Reiser and Rod Krause would have been proud of it. I was. And so went my education and admiration of the tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.). P.S. I have lately heard that tuliptree has no environmental or ecological value. Is that true?

Hilt, Donald E. Field Note: Where have all my Yellow Poplar gone? Northern Journal of Applied Forestry, Volume 2, Number 3, 1 September 1985, p. 67-69(3)

## The Wayne National Forest and the Weeks Act (Continued)

A reconnaissance by the Forest Service in 1923 recommended purchase of land in Scioto and Adams Counties. Since the State of Ohio had already started purchasing land for Shawnee State Forest in this area in 1922, the Forest Service did not receive approval from Ohio to acquire land. Several years later in 1934 the Ohio legislature and Governor did approve the Forest Service acquiring land. The area proposed was called a purchase unit. A proclamation boundary was designated for each purchase unit within which the Forest Service was permitted to purchase land. Originally there were five purchase units located in 14 southeastern Ohio counties. When a sufficient amount of land had been purchased the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest was proclaimed in 1951. The Hoosier Purchase Unit in Indiana had been administratively combined with the Wayne in 1949.

The first land purchased for the Wayne N.F. was in Lawrence County in 1935. The policy was to buy land only from willing sellers and to offer reasonable prices. In the 1930’s the reasonable price the Forest Service paid was around \$4 to \$5.50 per acre. Most landowners were happy to sell their worthless land to the government. Other policies were to generally only acquire forestland and marginal farmland. Also the landowner was required to pay any back taxes that were due.

Now the lands nobody wanted are the lands that everybody wants!

## Environmental Benefits of Trees on the OSU Main Campus

-T. Davis Sydnor



Photo Credit: Josh Ahart,  
www.osu.edu

Let's reflect on our efforts to market trees and tree care using the environmental benefits analysis based on a ten year old inventory of the trees on the OSU Main Campus. Overall campus trees deliver \$901,731 in environmental benefits with a tree maintenance budget of \$250,000 for a 360% return on campus' budget for tree care. A statement like that gets attention since campus administrators at all levels both public and private are working hard to act accountably and responsibly. Today, it is unlikely that OSU will spend extra money to get red fall color or yellow flowers unless the overall effort can be justified in dollars and cents.

Campus contains 11,654 trees in the academic core. Plantings are more diverse on campus than most communities that I have worked with. Only 15 % of campus trees are maple and 7% are ash yet those 818 ash trees are estimated to cost \$400,000 to remove and another \$237,000 to replace with 2.5-inch trees if campus desires to retain the same number of trees although this will still reduce the campus canopy cover. What should be the goal? What should be the maximum number of trees of a single species, genus, or family?

Storm water runoff is a major cost for campus. Columbus, OH is embarking on a multi-billion dollar sewer and storm water upgrade for the community including the OSU main campus. Trees, alone, on the Columbus campus intercept more than 10 million gallons of storm water annually at a savings to the campus and community of 272,086 dollars per year.

Annual air quality savings (reduced ozone, nitrous and sulfur oxides as well as particulate matter) for the campus trees is more than \$39,000. This includes both direct savings (\$7,961) and avoided pollution which is much greater at \$36,662. Avoided pollution is pollution not generated at a power plant because energy was not required (avoided) by the community. The total annual air quality benefits are discounted by \$5,298 for the volatile emissions from the trees themselves.

More than 30 million pounds of carbon is stored in campus trees. Moreover the trees sequester or avoid 4,274,982 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub> yearly and would represent carbon credits worth \$32,000 per year if a carbon trading system were in place and if a system for accounting for them were available for campus.

Energy is saved by shading structures, evaporating water (evapotranspiration) and reducing wind speed around structures. Campus trees save Ohio State and the community \$93,242 in electricity and \$168,775 in natural gas for a total savings of \$262,017 annually.

Aesthetic and miscellaneous benefits from trees contribute \$296,241 annually to campus in the form of supporting student recruitment and an enhanced sense of place among other things. Note that we did not suggest enhanced property values which are of more concern to individual property owners. Would that be someone else's ticket?

Pick your poison; you do not have to believe in global climate change to effectively market the use of trees for other benefits. If you do not believe in carbon sequestration, market trees for energy conservation or air pollution control depending on whether or not your client wishes to conserve energy or has an asthmatic child. No matter what you choose, I suspect that you will be more effective than marketing fall color alone.

## National SAF Position Appointment -From the Ohio State University website

Roger Williams has been appointed for a 3-year term to the Society of American Foresters (SAF) World Forestry Committee by Roger A. Dziengeleski, SAF President.

The objectives of the committee are to advise and assist the SAF Council and members in developing and implementing effective programs and activities for SAF in an international context, as directed within the scope of the Society's stated policy on world forestry.



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