



The Ohio Hetuch



Vol.27, No.2

The Official Newsletter of the Ohio Society of American Foresters

Spring, 2003

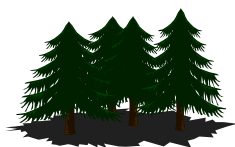
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**ICE
DAMAGE**



**BROWSE
DAMAGE**

Our Mission is to advance forest science, technology, practice, education and a conservation ethic to benefit

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The Ohio Hetuch is published quarterly by the Ohio Society of American Foresters. Deadlines for submission of advertisements articles and other information are January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1.

CHAIR'S COMMENTS

First off I would like to thank everyone who attended our winter meeting this year. It was wonderful to see 70 OSAF members come together. This was nearly double our attendance at previous years meetings. I'd like to also thank the membership at large for "hanging in there" through tough times. Professional societies as a whole, including SAF, have seen significant decreases in membership as a result of the sluggish economy. I'm proud to say that the Ohio SAF has fared much better through this downturn and has actually seen a slight increase over the period. Our goal from the national office is to increase our membership total by at least 1 member at the end of 2003. Our total membership stands at 255 as of April 1, and if we can maintain or increase this number we will have met that goal. Thank you so much for being a part of this organization, your membership is integral to the advancement of professional forestry in Ohio.

I'd also like to extend my appreciation to those individuals that have stepped forward to assume leadership roles within OSAF this year. We are an organization that relies almost entirely on volunteers and therefore it essential that we work efficiently. My hope is that at the end of this year when Roger takes over as Chair that he will have an efficient team already in place. I am blessed to have been able to find so many wonderful people to volunteer to lead this organization. However, there are still a few opportunities and needs for which volunteers are needed. Our new communications chair, Stephanie Miller, could use another person on her committee to help with revitalizing our communication program and getting the forestry message out to the public. Our new policy committee chair, Roger Williams, and the rest of the policy committee will need your input regarding the many policy issues we face this year. We will need volunteers to work on the nominating committee with Dan Yaussy this summer to help find candidates for our fall election. If you haven't gotten the chance please look at the new OSAF structure listed on the web page.

As a society we also simply need your ideas and your input. We will be mailing a detailed survey to the membership some time this summer. I ask that all of you take the time to complete it and return it. The survey will focus on three important features critical to meeting the needs of our membership: continuing education opportunities, communications, and meetings.

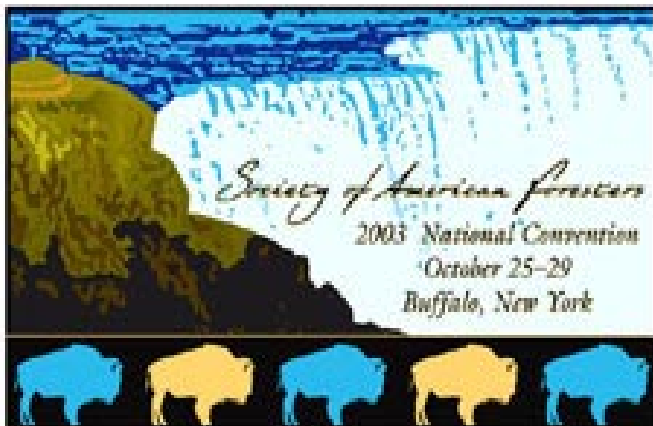
The forestry community as a whole will face a number of challenges over the following year. A sluggish economy has put added strain on

the entire forestry community. Industry has faced a period of general downsizing and government services continue to be cut. These factors strain the profession and hamper the ability of foresters to get out and work directly with many of the critical resource needs. As many of you are aware, a severe ice storm hit a portion of southern Ohio this year. This disaster has created a number of challenges that face state, federal, and private forestland. There is a critical need for professional foresters in this area to ensure that the resource is salvaged where appropriate and that the forest resource is protected. The management decisions that will be made over this next year hold the key to the future health, productivity, and economic vitality of the region.

Please mark your calendars for some of the up-coming OSAF events. An OSAF sponsored direct seeding workshop has been scheduled for June 25-26th in Lima, Ohio, contact Kathy Smith for details. Our summer meeting will be held in conjunction with Indiana SAF in Richmond, Indiana on August 4-5. Topics to be covered will be invasive species, hickory mortality, emerald ash borer, and a communications workshop. More details will be on the website soon. Also for those in the southeastern part of the state we are encouraging attendance at the WV meeting to be held in August in the Huntington area. I am certain that the tri-state ice storm damage will be a focus of this meeting.

I hope to see many of you this summer!

Scott Costello, OSAF Chair



**Remember
to visit the
Ohio Society of
American Foresters
Web Page
at
www.ohiosaf.org/**

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ODNR Foresters Offer Suggestions for Managing Ice-damaged Forests

February ice storms in southern Ohio damaged millions of trees, presenting landowners with both short and long term challenges in managing their woodlots. Damaged trees are now found in a band extending through Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Gallia and Meigs counties. ODNR foresters are continuing to assess the full extent of the damage in the state and are working with OSU Extension to provide management tips to woodlot owners.

The heaviest damage in southern Ohio is centered near Shawnee State Forest in Adams and Scioto counties. There, trees and branches litter the forest floor and continue to block miles of roads. While the immediate forest impact has been dramatic, ODNR foresters are concerned about the long term impact on forests throughout southern Ohio. Forest owners should carefully review all options in dealing with forest damage. While downed trees can soon decay, owners need not rush into quick decisions.

A historical perspective

In the aftermath of such storms landowners should ask, “what can we do for our damaged forests?” The answer varies depending on the amount of damage sustained, the forest type, the forest’s successional stage, and ownership objectives. A historical look back at previous ice storms is a good place to start when determining your alternatives.

Notable ice storms have occurred in the eastern United States offering insight in long term forest impacts. The glaze storm of March, 1936 damaged more than 4 million forested acres in Pennsylvania and New York. Another ice storm battered 17 million acres of forest land in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine in January, 1998. Forest managers have learned a great deal from each of these storms.

Assessing possible long term damage

The long-range effect of ice storms on stands of timber include reductions in both volume and quality. Volume is removed immediately when trees are toppled. In addition, volume is lost because growth is slowed for many years and over time volume is lost to decay. Broken tops reduce timber quality by causing forks and crooks in the main bole of the tree. These wounds to the trunk and branches also allow decay fungi to enter the tree and reduce tree quality.

If the main trunk is damaged and heartwood is exposed, decay can move downward in the tree over time, eventually affecting the high value butt log. The diameter of this decay column, however, is usually limited to the diameter of the broken stem. If branches are broken, decay cannot easily move into the bole of the tree since the growth rings of the branch are separate from those of the main trunk. In time decay can move into the main bole, but it is usually compartmentalized and does not move downward in the tree. This concept is important when determining which trees should be left as part of the future stand.

When assessing damage and considering options, it is particularly helpful to be able to look at previously damaged trees and evaluate their condition through time. Forest researchers identified black cherry trees damaged during the 1936 glaze storm and inspected them 40 months after the storm and again 46 years after the storm. After 40 months, decay had moved downward in damaged trees an average of 2 feet. After 46 years, downward movement of decay averaged 11 feet. However, only 45% of damaged trees had any decay in the main bole. In the other 55% of damaged trees, decay was confined to branches. Also, during the first 31 years, decay advanced downward about 6 inches per year. In the next 42 years, decay movement slowed to about 2 inches per year.

The results of this study indicate that trees with broken branches and broken tops less than 3 inches in diameter are

good candidates to be left as the future stand trees. Trees with broken tops greater than 3 inches in diameter are prone to heart-rot fungi and subsequent volume and quality reductions. These trees should be removed from the stand during salvage operations or the next harvest.

Insect concerns

Wood borers will infest downed and badly damaged hardwood trees, but they do not normally impact remaining vigorous trees. The exception might be if insects already exist in large numbers because of a previous stress event. Since Ohio experienced a drought last summer, this is something to watch for in some areas of the state, especially if drought conditions return. Two-lined chestnut borer would be one insect that might take advantage of this situation.

Conifers are another story. Bark beetles and other secondary insects are attracted to damaged conifers. Insects like *Ips pini* and southern pine beetle can build up in damaged trees and debris and begin to attack remaining trees in the stand. Sanitation is important in conifer stands. Removal of as much damaged material as possible will minimize chances for insect outbreaks. Again, another drought would create an environment favorable to increasing insect populations.

Forest type and age influences impact

Different forests are affected in various ways during an ice storm. For instance, older trees appear to be damaged more severely. This is probably due to larger crowns collecting more ice, more decay already present in older trees, and less flexibility in trees with more heartwood. Trees with pre-existing butt rot or root rot are usually the first ones to topple in an ice storm. Also, over-story trees are usually damaged more severely than under-story trees.

Species also plays a strong role in the amount and severity of damage during a glaze storm. Basswood, aspen, willow, and black cherry are most severely damaged. Sugar maple, ash, oak, hickory, and sycamore are least severely damaged. Other trees such as red maple, beech, black locust, yellow poplar, elm, birch, and blackgum are moderately damaged. These species groups represent only trends, and do not always hold true due to other circumstances. Surprisingly, conifers (pines, hemlocks, cedars, firs, and spruces) suffer less damage as a group than hardwoods. This is due to their greater flexibility and more narrow, conical branching pattern.

Management issues

Salvage of damaged trees is recommended in some severely damaged stands. Salvage of hardwood trees should be accomplished within 2 years, since decay will destroy the value of down, uprooted, and badly broken trees. Conifers are attacked quickly by bark beetles and borers and they can begin to decay rapidly. They should be salvaged within the first year after the damage. Stand sanitation is very important during salvage operations. Trees and debris that become infested with borers should be removed, especially when working with conifers.

When assessing trees after an ice storm, the ones laying on the ground are obvious candidates for salvage. What about the ones left standing? Trees that are bent, will usually correct themselves over time. If the main bole is cracked, or there is evidence of uprooting, the tree should be removed during salvage. Standing damaged trees can be classified into 3 categories based on the percent of branches lost from the crown. Trees with greater than 75 % of their branches damaged have a low chance of survival, are prone to secondary insect attack, and are likely to develop severe decay. These trees should be removed during salvage if possible. Trees with less than 50 % of their branches damaged have a high chance of survival and will probably develop only minor decay. Their growth will slow because of branch loss, but they may grow more rapidly after they re-establish their crown because of extra light and growing space provided by the “natural thinning effect” of the storm.

Trees with 50-75 % branch damage are the most difficult to assess. If time permits, they can be re-evaluated 3-5 years later. Many of these trees will survive, but with varying amounts of decay developing. To decide on these trees, look at

the location of the damage and the size of damaged trunks. If damage is mainly to branches, the tree could probably be left. If the main trunk is broken at a point where it exceeds 3 inches in diameter, the tree should probably be removed during salvage.

Trees with large wounds to the butt log (lower portion of the bole) are also candidates for removal, provided their removal does not drop stocking below desired levels. In hardwoods, epicormic branches may form and persist if stocking levels are too low. Moderately damaged trees may need to be retained to maintain stocking at the desired level.

If poles are damaged, these should also be removed during salvage if possible. If damage is severe and salvaging trees results in stocking levels that are too low, it may be desirable to create small openings of 3-5 acres when harvesting. This is especially true if the site dictates that shade intolerant/intermediate species like yellow poplar or oaks are important components when regenerating the new stand. Sapling stands can be re-evaluated after 3-5 years. Many trees may be bent over during the storm, but most will straighten and recover.

Take time to weigh your options

It is not necessary to panic. You have time to assess the situation and then make some decisions. Many trees will survive if less than 75 % of the crown is damaged. As long as the stem is intact, even down trees will retain most of their value for at least a year. The damage may appear worse than it really is. Trees are very resilient and waiting to see how they respond to the damage is a good idea. Do not decide that salvage is needed by looking at the edges of the stand. Damage is always most severe along edges of openings and along roads. Use caution if entering a storm damaged woods. Hanging branches and debris on the ground can be hazardous.

Also, its important to consider that damage to residual trees and potential for epicormic branching can negatively impact forest stands after a salvage. This should be factored into the decision about how fast you need to salvage. Even if you move slowly and lose a little value before salvaging damaged trees, you might be better off in the long run by avoiding further unintended damage to remaining trees.

Also, logging costs for storm-damaged areas are higher, which could mean lower prices for the seller in the months immediately following the storm. If your timber is severely damaged, the management plan may need to be altered to accommodate salvage or even regeneration. As with other timber harvest operations, avoid harvesting when soils are wet to minimize damage to root systems. Care should also be taken to avoid damaging butt logs of residual trees during the salvage operation.

Seeking the help of a professional forester to assess the damage and decide what can be done may save thousands in lost revenue and years of lost productivity. ODNR foresters recommend using certified Master Loggers and having sound contracts.

Additional information on managing ice-damaged trees, the considerable impact on Shawnee State Forest, and a list of ODNR service foresters can be found at ohiodnr.com



2003 SAF Membership Campaign

Status Report as of April 30

The Goal

To increase your state society's membership on December 31, 2003, by one more member compared to membership on December 31, 2002.

District 9

Great Plains	53	53	0	Made Goal
Missouri	236	230	6	Over Goal
Illinois	175	171	4	Over Goal
Ohio	255	255	0	Made Goal
Indiana	192	192	0	Made Goal
Kentucky-Tennessee	409	406	3	Over Goal
Ouachita	419	411	8	Over Goal
Total	1,739	1,718	21	



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Reforestation Utilizing Direct Seeding Techniques

Lima, Ohio June 25 - 26, 2003

Join us **June 25th and 26th** for a workshop on direct seeding for tree planting. The workshop will be held at **The Ohio State University - Lima campus, in Lima, Ohio.**

Scheduled Speakers:

Dr. Paul Wray, Iowa State Extension Forestry Specialist
John Olds & Bob Petrzelka - Forestry Consultants - Iowa
Mark DeBrock, Ohio NRCS

Topics to be covered include:



- what is direct seeding
- pros and cons of direct seeding
- good site characteristics
- species that work best
- collect your own or purchase seed
- site preparation needs
- planting techniques
- post planting care
- equipment needs

Costs:

Workshop fee is \$30 - and include lunch both days.
Checks should be made out to
The Ohio State University

Tentative Agenda

June 25

11:00 Registration & Lunch
12:15 Welcome & Introductions
12:30 Details of direct seeding
4:00 Adjourn

June 26

9:00 Field Demonstrations
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Ohio Specifications & Cost Sharing
1:45 Panel Discussion/Questions
3:00 Adjourn

This workshop is geared towards professional land managers such as consulting, industry and agency foresters, wildlife professionals, employees of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, NRCS and Extension agents and specialists.

TMDL's & Forest Management Practices

Foresters and land managers are under increasing pressure to play their part in maintaining and improving water quality. We've all heard about the TMDL or Total Maximum Daily Load which is the maximum amount of pollution that a water body can assimilate without violating state water quality standards. The setting of TMDLs was mandated by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act passed in 1972. Since then considerable effort has focused on restricting or eliminating point sources of pollution that affected TMDLs. As point sources were identified and limited, more diffuse or non-point sources such as run-off from fertilizers and livestock wastes, stream channel alteration, timber harvesting, and damage to riparian areas have increasingly become the focus of water quality regulators.

A major problem affecting water quality is excess nutrients. Forest management activities including harvesting, site preparation, and fertilization can increase nutrient loadings to streams and waterways. Individual states are required by the EPA to develop and adopt standards for managing water quality by using criteria developed by EPA or other scientifically valid methods. The preferred method for establishing standards is to use frequency distributions for nutrient conditions in the ecoregion. This means determining the upper 25th percentile for a reference population of streams. If reference streams are unavailable, then a second method is used that involves more complex calculations. One of the many difficulties in setting standards is accounting for seasonal variation. Frequently, variations between months but within years is greater than variations for longer time periods. Most sampling is not intensive enough to capture this variability and therefore data in the databases used to set standards may be inadequate. In a recent article in the *Journal of Forestry*, Ice and Binkley reported that even some undisturbed forest watersheds could not meet some of the EPA criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus loadings. A good example cited in the JOF article is Flynn Creek in Oregon. This is an undisturbed watershed designated by the U.S. Forest Service as part of a Research Natural Area. Nitrate concentrations were 50% higher than standards set for the Oregon Coast range. However, the reason for the high nitrate is the presence of nitrogen fixing alder in the watershed and is not related to any human activity. Problems like these have led many to question the methodology associated with deriving TMDL standards. In short, biological criteria need to be integrated with physical and chemical criteria to determine whether water quality meets acceptable standards.

Forestry practices, particularly logging, can have an impact on water quality. The forestry community has been proactive in limiting the impact of non-point source pollution on water quality by developing best management practices (BMPs). Today, most states have BMPs and 30 states now monitor compliance with BMPs. Results of a national survey were recently published in the *Northern Journal of Applied Forestry* and indicated that overall compliance with BMPs is about 86% nationally and 82% in the Northeast. In Ohio, an evaluation of BMP application on private land showed about 80% of timber sales complied with BMPs. The important question concerning BMPs is whether application of BMPs will be sufficient to meet the requirements for water quality established by the TMDLs. The Ohio EPA is gradually establishing TMDLs for major and minor waters in Ohio. State budgetary constraints have limited progress on establishing TMDL standards for Ohio's waterways. As recently as March 2003, the US EPA withdrew a proposed TMDL rule issued in July 2000 because public comments indicated it was unworkable. The US EPA concluded that existing rules are achieving progress on improving water quality. The bottom line is that we don't yet know whether applying BMPs will assure compliance with TMDLs. More research and monitoring will likely be required with a potential for future regulatory changes so be sure to stay aware of this issue.

There is a wealth of information about this topic and some highly informed individuals working on this issue. Listed below is a bibliography and some web sites to check out if you want more information about TMDLs, water quality, and BMPs.

Literature Cited

- Ice, G. and Binkley, D. 2003. Forest streamwater concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus, *J. of Forestry*, 101(1): 21-28.
Edwards, P. J. and Stuart, G. W. 2002. State survey of silviculture nonpoint source programs: a comparison of 2002 Northeastern and national results. *Northern Journal of Applied Forestry* 19(3): 122-127.

Check out these web sites by going to each site and doing a "search" on TMDL or BMP. There is great information at both sites.

ODNR Division of Forestry - www.dnr.state.oh.us/forestry/ There is a link from the OSAF web page
Ohio EPA - www.epa.state.oh.us

Robert P. Long, OSAF Forest Sciences Coordinator

New Annual Forest Inventory for Ohio

Background

In the spring of 2001, the Northeast Forest Inventory and Analysis (NE-FIA) program began its inventory of the forests of Ohio. The NE-FIA program is part of the Northeastern Research Station of the USDA Forest Service. It is one of five FIA units nationwide that provide information on the quantity and quality of timber and other forest resources in the United States.

This inventory is different from previous forest inventories. Until 1999, FIA collected and summarized forest-inventory data on a periodic basis—every 10 to 12 years. FIA now conducts “annual” inventories by which data are collected nearly continuously on a state’s land use, forest types, and conditions, and on tree size, condition, and quality. The advantage of the annual system is that we now can monitor a state’s forest resources continually. However, until the first 7-year collection cycle is completed, interim results from the annual system are less precise than those from a periodic inventory.

To conduct the inventory, NE-FIA establishes a network of plots across a state. The plots are distributed evenly on all land uses at a density of about one plot for every 6,000 acres. In Ohio, there are about 4,500 plots, nearly one-third of which will have a forested land use. This network of plots is divided into five equal subsets (panels) that are distributed evenly throughout the state. In Ohio, data collection from the plots in a panel will be completed every 18 months or less. The data collected from a panel are summarized within 6 months. For the Buckeye State, data collection from the first panel was completed in June 2002 (results from this panel are highlighted in this article). The second panel is expected to be completed by the end of 2003. The remaining three panels will be completed by the end of 2007. At that point, the 7-year cycle will begin again with the first panel.

Once the annual inventory has begun in a state, a comprehensive report on the status and changes of the forests will be produced every 5 years. In Ohio, the first comprehensive report will be released early in 2006.

Results

The results from the first panel of data indicate that Ohio is nearly 30 percent forested, with more than

7.7 million acres of forest land. More than 96 percent (7,428,300 acres) is timberland, that is, forest land that is productive and not withdrawn from timber production.

Oak/hickory forest types dominate Ohio's forests, covering 54 percent of the timberland area (Fig. 1). Northern hardwood forest types covered another 31 percent of the timberland. Elm/ash/red maple forest types are the third most common, covering 6 percent. These same forest-type groups also were the most common groups in the 1991 inventory.

Stands in the sawtimber-size class cover 63 percent of the timberland area. Poletimber stands accounted for nearly one-quarter of the timberland, while seedling and sapling stands occurred on another 11 percent.

On the basis of estimates from the first panel, there are more than 3.8 billion live trees that are 1 inch or larger in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) in Ohio. Of these, more than 972 million trees are 5.0 inches or larger in d.b.h. Hardwood species accounted for 97 percent of the trees at least 1 inch in d.b.h. and about 94 percent of the trees 5 inches in larger in d.b.h.

By definition, growing-stock trees are all live trees of commercial species except for rough and rotten trees. Based on the first panel, Ohio has 836 million growing-stock trees that are 5.0 inches or larger in d.b.h. These growing-stock trees have a total net volume of about 12.5 billion cubic feet. Trees in the 13.0- to 14.9-inch diameter class accounted for nearly 15 percent of the total volume. Trees in the 9.0- to 18.9-inch classes accounted for 61 percent of the total net volume of growing stock.

Sawtimber trees have a total net volume of more than 41 billion board feet. Trees in the 13.0- to 14.9-inch diameter class accounted for nearly 20 percent of the total volume. Trees in the 11.0- to 18.9-inch classes accounted for 63 percent of the total net volume of sawtimber.

Initial estimates from the first panel of the annual inventory of Ohio indicate that the amount of forest land is about the same as at the last inventory in 1991. The composition of the state's forests is stable, with oak/hickory forests still dominant. And like most of the other northeastern states, Ohio's forest trees are growing larger with greater volume. However, because the annual inventory in Ohio is only 2 years old, it will be several more years before it is known whether these changes are significant.

OSAF Business Meeting

Embassy Suites, Dublin
February 20, 2003

Called to order by: Scott Costello at 1:00 pm by Scott Costello with approximately 70 members present.

Minutes: Dave Apsley distributed Copies of the Minutes. Motion to accept minutes by Kristen Hodgson, 2nd Mark Ervin. Minutes were approved.

Joe Puperi, Website Coordinator mentioned that Minutes will be posted on the web, but he will remove balances from minutes before posting on the web.

Financial Report

Checking Account Closed and money transferred in to Platinum or interest bearing Checking account.

Increased interest rate if over \$10,000 no penalty if under \$10,000.

Motion to accept Kathy Smith, 2nd Roger Williams. Motion was approved.

Checking	\$0.00
MBNA CD	\$21,188.15
Savings	\$11,942.89
Total	\$33,131.04

Tim French Council Representative

Voting district 10 states. Congratulations on an excellent website and brochure for Legislators were both outstanding. Financial Health for National 2002 improved. Insurance claim from 2001 convention 90% received. Non-dues revenues Convention and SAF Merchandise (\$70 k annual) are on the increase. Began 2001 with about 1000 Certified Foresters. Now we have about 3000 CF's.

We are in the process of selecting a new executive Vice President by mid-June (Bill B.) replacement. We have identified some core values during strategic planning. Mr. French encouraged members to include them on letters, e-mails business cards etc. Encouraged members to contact him anytime with issues or concerns.

Committee Reports

Membership: Jeremy Sherf update on membership. Total regular 194 members. OSU and Hocking both up substantially in numbers. Currently 254 total members.

Continuing Education: Kathy Smith encouraged members to pick up documentation for this meetings CFE Credits. . Direct Seeding Opportunity. GEO SPACIAL forestry wildlife tract.

Forest Soils: Elmer Hershberger, reported that there were approximately 130 in attendance for the Forest Soils workshop in Toledo last fall. This is well above average attendance. The 23rd annual Meeting will be on 14–16 October near Scottsburg, Indiana. Registration material will be sent out in July. Article in erosion control magazine about managing abandoned logging.

Science: Bob Long reported that he plans to do an article on Water quality and forestry effects in next

Other

OSU Forestry Forum: Tom Shuman OSU Membership increased. Had a number of speakers into to talk to the forum. Hope to attend National Convention in Buffalo this fall.

Statehouse Seedling Distribution: Scott Costello reported that the tree seedling distribution to all Ohio State

Senators and Representatives. Brochure forestry facts in Ohio handed out along with OFA forestry History Books and a reminder of the evening reception. Thanks to all that helped with this event.

Wayne National Forest: Phil Perry gave a Wayne National Forest update. Two timber sales in the Ironton District are slated to be reopened this year. Revising the forest plan revision will take a couple of years. An update and newsletter available in the exhibit area. A Valentines Day Demonstration was held at the HQ in Nelsonville. Dan Kinkade will be returning as acting District Ranger in Ironton for a temporary appointment.

Association of Consulting Foresters: Dan Hueston pointed out that a number of Association of Consulting Foresters (ACF) foresters are present at the meeting. Don't hesitate to contact one of them for more information on ACF.

ODNR, Division of Forestry: Mark Ervin ODNR Forestry reported that a major ice storm has done substantial damage to the Shawnee State Forest. The full impact has yet to be determined. Also mentioned that Division will be having a liquidation sale to dispose of seedlings at the Zanesville Nursery. Contact Mark for more information or see the ODNR Division of Forestry Web site for more information.

Hocking: Valerie Fox reported for the Hocking College Forestry Club (SAF Student Chapter). She indicated that they are gearing up for spring tree planting. They will be leaving on Sunday for a Silviculture Field trip to South Carolina. She reported that membership is up to 40 people.

Awards

Scholarships: Dan Yaussy presented a \$500 Scholarship Check and Certificate to the following students who were chosen by instructors at their respective institutions:

Ohio State University - Tom Shuman, Major Forestry, from Canal Fulton expects to graduate in autumn of 2003. Current president of OSU Forestry Forum, worked for Mead Westvaco. Would like to stay in Ohio.

Hocking College- Mike Krohl from Hocking College. Deans list 3.7 GPA. President of the Hocking College Forestry club (Student chapter of SAF). Has helped with OSAF tree planting and attended the National Student SAF convention.

Membership Pins: Kathy Smith, Scott Costello passed out membership service pins to members with 10, 20, 30 and 50 years of service. Jack Vimmerstedt was presented with a pin for 50 years of service.

Fellows: Scott reported that OSAF has two new fellows: Mark Jukach and Dan Hueston. Nominations for fellows need 30 signatures. Currently we have 17 Fellows in OSAF.

Elmer Hershberger, Nominated Phil Perry as Fellow. The nominee form was passed around for signatures.

New Business

Regional Meetings: Scott Costello reported that Roger Weaver recommends that we try to develop some more regional meetings. See if there is an interest locally.

Summer Business meeting. Question whether or not to have a summer meeting. There has been limited participation in past years. We have been invited to join the Indiana SAF for an August meeting in the Richmond, IN area.

Elmer Hershberger motioned that we continue to have summer business meeting. 2nd by Jim Stafford. Elmer amended the motion to have summer business meeting in conjunction with the Indiana SAF's summer meeting. Each Chapter would have separate business meetings. The topic for the Indiana Meeting is to have a National SAF Communications program and a field tour of local sites in Indiana. No date has been set, but it will be in early to mid-august. Motion passed to have summer meeting with Indiana SAF.

Policy Issue: Roger is the new policy Chair for OSAF. Comments or suggestions are welcomed.

Sustainable Forestry Fee: John Dorka from ODNR passed out a synopsis of a proposed sustainable forestry fee. He indicated that nothing is certain at this time, but it is included in the proposed State budget for this year. What is the timeline how long to provide input (Bob Long)? It will be debated over next few months. To be part of this budget must be in by July 1 2003 to be implemented by July 2004. How will this affect the sale of timber in Ohio (Stan Sweirz)? I.e. Could it prevent landowners from selling timber? John indicates that the intent is not to prevent management or timber sales. Similar taxes have been implemented in other states. Each system is different, but in most cases the money generated helps to fund educational activities and the Forestry program in that state. In no case does it fully fund the forestry program, but it has been shown to be an effective way to supplement budgets.

Scott Costello recommends that we direct questions to John Dorka and also let policy committee know how SAF should respond to this.

SAF will again be awarding a Presidential Field Forester Award this year. See Jeremy Sherf or Scott Costello know if you have a nominee.

OFA: Roy Palmer welcomed OSAF to the OFA Meeting. He extended an invitation to come back next year for the 2004 meeting. 2003 year of 100th anniversary for OFA. Motion to have joint meeting with OFA for next year by Davis Sydnor. 2nd Koral Clum. Motion to consider a joint meeting with OFA passed.

Motion to adjourn by Mark Ervin. 2nd by Kathy Smith. Meeting adjourned at approximately 2:15.

Respectfully submitted:

David K. Apsley, OSAF Secretary/Treasurer

Cris Janney 1941-2003



Noel T. "Cris" Janney, 61, passed away on Tuesday, April 29, 2003 following a short illness at his home in Piketon, Ohio.

Cris began his membership in SAF in January, 1965. He was active in the Ohio Chapter and served as Membership Chair for several years; then Vice-chair in 1999 and Chair in 2000. He held a B.S. in Forest Management from West Virginia University, 1965. He also served in the United State Coast Guard.

Cris began his career in the Woodlands Department at MeadWestvaco, Chillicothe, Ohio, in September 1, 1973 and served in various forestry and wood procurement capacities throughout his 30 years, most recently as Wood Procurement Manager. He played a key role in many MeadWestvaco forestry and wood procurement activities including Soren Eriksson's Game of Logging chainsaw safety training and the "Log A Load for Kids" program. Cris was a charter member of the Ohio Logging Standards Council and also served on the committee that developed the first Ohio BMP Handbook for Loggers. He was

a member of the Ohio Forestry Association.

He leaves his wife Nicki, daughter Shannon, sons Noel and Eric and the members of their families.

Cris will be remembered as being a kind and thoughtful individual, and as an outdoorsman who enjoyed music and playing his banjo. A true gentleman, he will be sadly missed by his friends and co-workers, as well as by the members of the logging and forestry community.

Sunshine and Smiles Grace MeadWestvaco's 2003 Tree Farm Tour



Timbco Forwarder picking up load

vice hosted a wagon ride for an on the ground study examining the effect of fire on mixed oak and hardwood stands. Ohio Woodlands Don Rawn, Jeff Jenkins and Steve Mathey hosted a silvicultural trifecta: a wagon ride tour of multiple thinning techniques for low quality hardwood stands, a demonstration of the Game of Logging, and a review of a mechanized harvesting system respectively.

Wildlife presentations were conducted in the REMA building, a facility established for teaching and training different



Wagon Tour of Hardwood Thinning

is used for a capture and release program designed to better understand turkey populations and biology.

Overall, the tour was a resounding success. Sharing our corporation's commitment to good forest stewardship with the public is a key component to promoting a positive corporate image.

On Saturday, April 12th, MeadWestvaco's Ohio Woodlands Department hosted a 2003 Tree Farm Tour to compliment their acceptance of the 2003 Tree Farmer of the Year award presented by the American Tree Farm System and the Ohio Forestry Association. The tour was hosted at the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest located in Vinton County Ohio.

Sunshine and smiles were in abundance for the day as the tour was well attended by a variety of private forest landowners and wonderful spring weather. Most of the 70 plus attendees are Ohio Tree Farmer's and private landowners with a keen interest in good forest management.

The tour comprised a variety of events. Fast becoming a tradition at the forest are the wagon rides that tour active harvesting and management sites. Dan Yaussy with the U.S. Forest Ser-

vice hosted a wagon ride for an on the ground study examining the effect of fire on mixed oak and hardwood stands. Ohio Woodlands Don Rawn, Jeff Jenkins and Steve Mathey hosted a silvicultural trifecta: a wagon ride tour of multiple thinning techniques for low quality hardwood stands, a demonstration of the Game of Logging, and a review of a mechanized harvesting system respectively.

Wildlife presentations were conducted in the REMA building, a facility established for teaching and training different aspects of best management practices (BMP's) and sustainable forestry. Dave Swanson from the Ohio Division of Wildlife gave an interesting talk about Ohio bats and Doug Wynn brought the crowd to their feet after introducing his friend; a 4-foot Timber Rattlesnake. Chris Smith, also form the Ohio Division of Wildlife, ignited interest as well by launching the Turkey Cannon. This is a device that uses explosives to launch a 40-ft by 40-ft net. The Turkey Cannon



Getting a chance to pet a Rattlesnake



OSAF *HETUCH* EDITOR

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