



The Ohio Hetuch



Fall 2010

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Chair Comments-Bob Boyles, OSAF Chair

Congratulations are in order for a couple of people within OSAF. First is Roger Weaver for being selected as yet another Ohio Fellow. Roger has contributed immensely to our profession and is more than deserving of this award/title. He has served as Ohio's Chair-elect, has represented us on Council, and continues to be active in our Society. Thanks for all that you have done and continue to do. Also, congratulations to Tom Shuman and those that helped with the summer meeting. We had a good turnout for the event and Tom put together a nice, informative session concerning the "greening" of our profession. Thanks Tom!

We, as a group, need to extend our thanks to Dr. Roger Williams at OSU for all of his service to the Ohio Society over the past several years. Dr. Williams has enthusiastically served as our Policy Committee Chair and recently resigned due to OSU commitments and workloads. The majority of us have witnessed greater expectations from our employers and businesses and it becomes more difficult to find the time to donate to any group. I am always amazed with the dedication of our membership and Dr. Williams has been one of those faithful individuals. Thank you! As in the past, there is always someone ready to step up and help when needed and the Executive Committee has accepted and appointed Ron Abraham as our new Policy Committee Chair. Ron was currently working closely with the Policy Committee on legislative issues and the fit is perfect. We look forward to working with Ron as this has been one of Ohio's strongest and most challenging committees.

Despite the country's economic conditions, Jeremy Scherf (Membership Chair) reported at the summer meeting that our Ohio membership continues to hold with a few new members joining our ranks. This is great news during a time when many organizations are experiencing membership reductions. This attests to the strength and dedication of our members. Lastly, don't forget about the National Convention at the end of October in Albuquerque, New Mexico....



Remaining Counties Added to Ohio Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine -Ohio Department of Agriculture News Release

REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio (Sept. 8, 2010) – Following recent confirmations of emerald ash borer in Wayne National Forest, and taking into account the infestations in surrounding states, the Ohio Department of Agriculture today expanded the state's emerald ash borer quarantine to include all 88 counties.

The quarantine stipulates that ash materials and hardwood firewood cannot be taken from a quarantined area into a non-quarantined area. Despite the fact that quarantining the whole state will allow for ease of movement of ash materials and hardwood firewood, it is recommended that Ohioans continue to exercise caution when moving these materials.

"Limiting firewood movement helps the state protect against the artificial spread of many pests in addition to emerald ash borer, including gypsy moth and Asian longhorned beetle," said Ohio Agriculture Director Robert Boggs. "The department strongly urges Ohioans to continue buying firewood locally."

The federal quarantine, enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, remains in effect. This quarantine makes it illegal to transport ash trees, parts of ash trees and all hardwood firewood out of the state of Ohio.

Ash trees infested with emerald ash borer typically die within five years. The pest belongs to a group of metallic wood-boring beetles. Adults are dark green, one-half inch in length, one-eighth inch wide and fly from early May until September. Larvae spend the rest of the year beneath the bark of ash trees and leave D-shaped holes in the bark about one-eighth inch wide when they emerge as adults.

For information on the emerald ash borer, visit www.agri.ohio.gov.

Death By A Thousand Cuts

- Dan Yaussy, USDA Forest Service and OSAF Science Chair

This ancient Chinese form of execution was used as punishment for the most heinous crimes. Black walnut trees in western North America are experiencing a similar torture from the Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD). TCD is caused by a fungus carried amongst black walnuts by the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*). The beetle was first identified in New Mexico and its range closely followed that of the Arizona walnut (New Mexico, Arizona, and Chihuahua, Mexico). In the last 20 years the beetle has been found as far north as Oregon and Idaho. The first patches of black walnut mortality associated with the beetle were identified in 2001 in New Mexico, but these may have been preceded by deaths in Utah and Idaho in the early 1990s.

Enormous numbers (thousands) of small cankers, caused by an unnamed fungus in the genus *Geosmithia*, form around the walnut twig beetle's nuptial chambers (know what I mean, nudge, nudge, wink, wink) in small twigs, branches and the trunk. *Geosmithia* spp. are associates of bark beetles of hardwood and conifer trees; but this is the first time a *Geosmithia* has been associated with the walnut twig beetle, and the first *Geosmithia* identified as a pathogen for walnuts.

The cankers caused by the *Fusarium solani* fungus may exceed two meters in length and may encompass more than half the circumference of the black walnut trunk in advanced stages of decline. This fungus has not been isolated from cankers surrounding walnut twig beetle galleries or directly from beetles.

No forms of management have been found for TCD.

All relevant information in this article was hacked, nailed, sawed, stapled, cut and pasted from a Colorado State University Pest Alert: Walnut Twig Beetle and Thousand Cankers Disease of Black Walnut (<http://www.ppd.purdue.edu/PPDL/pubs/walnutthousandcankersdisease.pdf>).

Also a webinar is available at (**This is a must see for all forestry professional!**):

<http://www.forestrywebinars.net/webinars/thousand-cankers-disease-of-black-walnut-what-resource-professionals-need-to-know>



Photo credit: Ned Tisserat, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Iron Furnace Chapter Minutes: July 28, 2010 - Roger Weaver

Attendees: Dave Apsley, Jim Chattin, Eric Roush, Mike Besonen, Gene Walters, Doug Fabrey, Bob Nelson, Jeff Jenkins, Walt Smith, Gary Vollrath, Phil Perry, Walt Saaranen, Lee Crocker, Jerry Grezlik, Chad Fitton, and Roger Weaver.

The Iron Furnace Chapter met on Wednesday, July 28, 2010 at the OSU Extension Office in Jackson, Ohio with 16 foresters present including the speaker. Chapter Vice-Chair Walt Smith opened the program at 6:45 PM, introducing our speaker, Gene Walters, General Manager of Rolling Ridge Woods.

The program was *The Globalization of an Appalachian Sawmill*. Gene's presentation about the exporting of lumber and logs by Yoder Lumber and the stories involved with the dealing of other cultures was quite educational and enlightening. The members enjoyed the presentation, but were also impressed with the pizza dinner generously supplied by Gene.

Following the hour long presentation and before dinner, Phil Perry, the Ohio Representative on the SAF District's Fellow Committee announced that Roger Weaver recently received confirmation as a Fellow in SAF.

Walt Smith called back the meeting back to order following a break for the pizza dinner.

Old Business: no old business was presented.

New Business: Three items were discussed and decisions made.

Fall Cookout date at Wayne Lashbrook's cabin: Saturday, October 9th was recommended by the members present, and as long as Wayne (and Benita) approve, this will be our next meeting. Look for more about this fun event. Put this tentative date on your calendar.

January Meeting date: Staying with our current scheduling, it was recommended to keep the last Wednesday of January available for our first meeting in 2011. This would be January 26, 2011 and more than likely back at the Ponderosa Restaurant.

Election of a new Vice-Chair for 2011: It seems the first one to speak was Mike Besonen, so Mike was elected by acclamation to be the new Vice-Chair of the Iron Furnace Chapter in 2011. Walt Smith will be the Chair that year and Mike will follow him in 2012 as the new Chair.

The next meeting will be the annual cookout for members and spouses, so watch for an email on how you can help. And for those who have yet to attend the Iron Furnace Chapter meeting, you are missing a great opportunity to network and socialize with your peers in the field. Also, you do not have to be a SAF member to attend this meeting. Invite your co-workers to join you at the cookout in October.

We look forward to seeing you at a future meeting.

With that, the meeting was adjourned at 8:30pm

Growing Trees From Seed: Part 1

- James Stafford, Consulting Forester, Muskingum Valley Woodland Services

With the closing of the state's bareroot nurseries, many landowners have identified a particular tree or groups of trees growing well and healthy on their property. Many of those same individuals are expert gardeners and would like to reproduce those trees for planting. However the process of getting a tree to grow out of a redbud pod can seem confusing at best. While many detailed publications such as the *AG Handbook 450, Seeds of Woody Plants in the U.S.* address each genus in great detail, this article will be devoted to a more general approach.

The key to increasing the odds of success is to mimic nature as closely as possible. That was one of the first lessons I learned as a nurseryman. The whole problem can be best approached by looking at how and when seed is dispersed in nature. Some trees release their seed in the spring, others in the fall. Some seeds move to their new home by wind, while many species depend on animals for a helping hand. In the animal dependant category we need to know whether the seed is gathered and buried prior to consumption or whether the seed is released after passing through an animal's digestive system. Watching nature can help you decide how to treat the seed you have in mind.

Look at trees that release their seed in the spring. Elm and red maple are two good examples. No pre-treatment is necessary because the elm and maple flower in the spring and the seeds are wind dispersed. In nature once the seeds fall and rain comes, they begin to grow. Thus, the landowner can gather the selected seed, soak them in cold water for 24-48 hours, and plant them with minimal mulch or cover with a warm growing medium. A note here on the water soak: to ensure that germination of a seedlot occurs all at once and is not spread out over an extended period, you can fully infuse the embryo with moisture in a cold water bath. You just want to bring it to 100% moisture content to kick off chemical reactions. Remember, because an embryo is a living plant, it respire just like we do. A soak of longer than 48 hours greatly increases the chances that you will actually drown it!



Sugar maple and ash are also wind disseminated, but they flower in autumn. That means they need a chilling period (stratification) to simulate winter before they grow next spring. There are many various ways to stratify seed. My favorite is called naked stratification and entails putting soaked seed in 4 mil polyurethane bags and storing below 40° F for 30 to 90 days. This method works best if you can persuade the family to give up a shelf in the refrigerator all winter (and that they don't mind the milk with some ice in it.) It's very important to use the right type or thickness of plastic and warming temperatures to retard mold...which are draw backs to this method. Another method commonly used is to mix soaked seed with wet sand in a clay pot in an unheated garage for the winter. Check for mice, temperatures below the teens, and drying out to increase your odds of success with this method. Of course, you can plant the seeds in the fall in a garden outdoors and hope the rodents don't find them!



Large seeded species like oak, walnut, and hickory also need a chilling period. They take up more room in the refrigerator, so the sand mix method is most often used. Substitute any moisture-holding medium for sand if not available. The least preferred growing medium is soil, because it harbors the greatest number of insects and diseases that attack seed during this time.

The most difficult group of seed to successfully germinate are those that rely on the gastronomic action of birds. This action works to pre-treat the hard seed coat to allow water to get to the embryo. Nature's method is basically an acid treatment which is difficult to mimic while insuring the safety of the embryo and the landowner!! Alternative methods include physically breaking the seed coat by abrasion (filing, sandpaper, or a light tap with a hammer.) My favorite with Kentucky coffeetree is to squeeze the seed in a vise until the seed coat first separates then dropping it into a cold water bath. (Talk about labor intensive!) Another of my favorite methods is the boiling water treatment. Bring water to a rolling boil, remove from the heat source, and monitor the temperature with a candy thermometer waiting for it to cool to 200° F. Quickly drop seed such as redbud or dogwood into the water and let it cool overnight. This will usually soften the hard seed coat enough to let water in. For the faint of heart, these same seed coats will eventually break down if planted in the garden and kept weed-free for two growing seasons. Note: none of these methods are fool-proof. I have had success and failure with all of them, even the acid dip.



Another important thing to remember is how you handle the seed prior to treatment. Many people I have talked to religiously follow the above instructions with no success. Follow-up questions often reveal that they put the freshly picked seed in a glass jar and left it on the dashboard of the old pickup truck all week. **Remember, plant seed is not an inert object, but a live embryo** in a reduced state of respiration. Treat it like you would a house plant. Don't leave it in the hot sun. Don't put it into a black plastic garage bag. Never let it dry completely out.

If all of your best efforts fail, keep in mind that there are nurseries staffed with folks who can grow trees from seed, and they are more than happy to sell you their seedlings! Check with your local Service Forester or Extension Educator for a list of government and private nurseries to purchase seedlings from. Remember to ask about the seed source before buying. Poorly adapted sources stand a slim chance of the trees reaching maturity, if they survive at all. Good luck and have fun helping nature perpetuate the Central Hardwood Forest!

Forester Spotlight: Roger Weaver -Phil Perry, OSAF Historian

Roger Weaver is Ohio SAF's newest Fellow. He is the 36th Ohio SAF member to be so honored. Roger was one of two members nominated from District 9. Both were approved by the SAF Council in June. The first criteria for nomination for Fellow is a strong, continuing commitment through direct SAF volunteer activities. The second requirement is exemplary action, sustained leadership, and advancement of the forestry profession.

Roger has been an SAF member since 1979 and an Ohio SAF member since 1998. He has worked for South Carolina Industries, Stone Container Corporation in South Carolina and Georgia, and Mead Paper and Glatfelter in Ohio. Roger received his forestry degree from Virginia Tech in 1979 and a MBA from Georgia Southern University in 1994.

Some of his leadership positions are Chair-elect and Chair of the Georgia Division (1995-96), Chair-elect of the Southeastern SAF (1998), Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio SAF (2001-02), Chair-elect and Chair of the Ohio SAF (2003-04), Secretary of the Iron Furnace Chapter (2009-10), and the District 9 Council Representative (2007-09). Roger has also attended 12 National SAF Conventions.

Highlights of Roger's forestry career include the following:

- Involved with the planting of approximately 40 million seedlings in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio
- Involved with the writing of over 770 landowner management plans
- One of four foresters who began the Stone Container Landowner Assistance Program
- Started and was editor of the Stone Container Landowner Assistance Program's newsletter
- Currently supervises over \$50 million of delivered wood purchases annually and the inventory of 75,000 tons of wood fiber on a daily basis

Awards include Outstanding Member of OSAF in 2007, Outstanding Southern Tree Farm Chairman in 1990, Stone Container's Area Manager of the Year in 1987, and Tree Farm's Silver Hat award in 1987. Community activities include leading Medical Mission Teams to India and Nepal; teaching leadership skills in Calcutta, India, with Dr. John Maxwell's Million Leader Mandate Associate Trainer; United Methodist Volunteer in Mission Team Leader to Cuba, Zimbabwe, Mexico, El Salvador, Florida, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Congratulations Roger on this well-deserved honor!



District IX Report - Dave Walters, District 9 Council Representative

Greeting District IX SAF,

I appreciate the e-mails and newsletters I've received from units across the District. Thanks to the Chairs and other officers that keep SAF active.

Date to remember:

October 27-30 Convention in Albuquerque

Council met June 12-13 and has been conference calling this summer. Issues on the Council's radar are:

Council voted to present a dues increase of 15% to HSD this fall that will take effect in 2012. HSD does not have to approve, but bylaws require Council to present it. More importantly, we instituted a standing dues increase every 5 years that mirrors CPI or some other unspecified inflation estimator. Rationale to support the dues increase included the current SAF deficit and the fact that there has only been a \$3 dues increase since 1997. Most of the discussion surrounding the increase was deciding if student fees and the young professional discount should also be increased. Dues rates in 2012 will be Member \$153, Retired \$121, Young Professionals (1-5 years in Forestry) \$98 and Student \$40.

Council created a new task force-Climate Change Offsets and the Use of Biomass for Energy. This task force will evaluate and assess the implications of global climate change on forests and the role of forestry in addressing climate change and the potential impacts of energy policy on forests, wood harvesting, and timber industries.

Council approved Fellows that were nominated, initiated a SWOT analysis for strategic planning, heard several presentations and voted to recommend Charleston, SC for the 2013 convention site. (Albuquerque 2010, Hawaii 2011, Spokane 2012)

SAF hired Kelsey Delaney to assist in state society support, working group support, and other responsibilities. Carol Redelheimer was hired as Director of Science and Education vacated by Terry Clark.

President Obama kicked off his America's Great Outdoors Initiative this spring. The goal is to develop a policy agenda to protect and restore our lands and waters and to reconnect Americans with our great outdoors. As part of the Initiative, the President wants to hear from people at the local level and is collecting input through its website (<http://www.doi.gov/americasgreatoutdoors/>) and through a series of listening sessions across the country. Log on or keep informed.

Please give me your input via phone 615-837-5470, or e-mail at dave.walters@tn.gov

Invite a colleague to join SAF today!

Including Overhead and Underground Wires in Your Landscape Design

-David S. Bienemann, City Forester for the City of Bowling Green, Ohio

When you begin designing your home landscape you need to consider where the overhead and underground wires are located on your property. Overhead wires include electric, fiber optic, communication, and cable lines. Those utilities may also be found underground in addition to natural gas, sewer, and water lines. This article will focus on overhead and underground the electric lines.

The City of Bowling Green Electric Division maintains all the overhead and underground power lines in public and private property utility easements. Unfortunately, large trees are often planted by residents under or adjacent to overhead power lines to hide the wires and poles, so trees are one of the major causes of power outages during weather events. In order to prevent outages, our crews must prune the trees every 3 to 5 years to provide safe and reliable electric service. The internal or external crews that perform line clearance on overhead and underground power lines are trained and certified in Utility Line Clearance Arborist Training.

Small trees, such as redbud, serviceberry, and tree lilac, grow less than 25 feet tall. Only small trees are permitted to plant in public rights-of-way under or adjacent to utility lines per our city tree ordinance. Small trees can grow to maturity without needing clearance pruning for the overhead electric lines, so this allows us to have a tree-lined street without the safety concerns of trees in electric wires.

Landscaping should be planted a minimum of 8 feet away from the front of an underground electric box and a minimum of 3 feet away from the sides and rear. This allows room for utility crews to work safely during routine inspections, maintenance, and emergencies by providing access to the equipment and doors. All landscaping material should be planted *at least* 5 feet from undergrounds lines to allow space for the utility crews during emergency repairs. Avoid building or placing a structure such as a fence, wishing well, or landscape bed over an underground line. These items may have to be removed in order for routine maintenance or emergency repairs to the lines.

When you hire a landscape designer for your yard make sure they understand overhead and underground lines. This will save you time and money so you do not plant the wrong tree in the wrong place. You can call 1-800-362-2764 or 8-1-1 to contact the Ohio Utilities Protection Service (OUPS.) OUPS will contact the local utilities to mark the underground lines in yard before you begin planting your landscape material.



Photo Credit: www.bgoohio.org

Private Pesticide Applicators To See Changes on Ohio License

-Ohio State University Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program News Release

This fall, Ohio private pesticide applicators will receive a new license showing a change in categories. A pesticide license is required for farmers who use restricted-use pesticides in their farming operation.

“The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) has simplified the categories for private applicators,” says Joanne Kick-Raack, state director for the Pesticide Safety Education Program, Ohio State University. “The change will mean fewer exams for new applicators and many current license holders will have fewer categories for recertification.”

The simplification undertaken by ODA has reduced the number of licensing categories from 13 to only seven. This consolidation reflects the changing needs of Ohio farming operations. Several smaller-use categories have been combined for applicators. For example, growers who produce a variety of food crops will now only need one category for fruit and vegetable crops. The new categories for a private license are:

Category 1: Grain and Cereal Crops

Category 2: Forage Crops & Livestock

Category 3: Fruit & Vegetable Crops

Category 4: Nursery & Forestry Crops

Category 5: Greenhouse Crops

Category 6: Fumigation

Category 7: Specialty Uses

Some applicators will have fewer categories on their license, but will still be able to purchase and use the same pesticide products. The specialty categories of seed treatment, non-cropland, aquatics, tobacco and wood preservation were consolidated into the first six categories. This means an applicator would be able to purchase materials for these applications with at least one category on their license. For example, an applicator with Category 1 (Grain and Cereal Crops) on their license will still be able to purchase products for grain crops but also be able to buy products to treat seed and manage their stored grain, non-crop areas and ponds on their farm. Tobacco and wood preservation also were consolidated.

Category 7 represents specialty uses. This category is only for applicators that do not have the first six categories on their license. An example would be someone who only does wood preservation on lumber and does not need any other crop categories. Their license would reflect this by only having Category 7. If an applicator has any other category on their license, they do not need Category 7.

Kick-Raack says the Core category which covers safety and stewardship for pesticide use remains unchanged and is required for all applicators. If applicators have questions, they can contact their local OSU Extension Educator. More detailed information about the new categories is also available at the Pesticide Safety Education Program website: <http://pesticide.osu.edu/private.html> or the ODA website at: <http://ohioagriculture.gov>

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Announcements

Why Trees Matter Forum

Wednesday, October 20, 2010, 8:30 am– 4:30 pm
OARDC Campus, Fisher Auditorium, Wooster, OH
5.5 hours of Category 1 CF

Information and registration brochure available at <http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu> under workshops

Northeast Ohio Landowner Conference

Saturday, November 6, 2010
Mahoning County Career & Tech Center, Canfield, OH
Registration is \$40, Deadline to register is October 29, 2010
Registration information available at <http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu>

Woodland Vendor Training

November 8-10, 2010
Wooster, OH
SAF CF's will be available
Registration information available at <http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu>

Commercial Pesticide Recertification Sessions for 2011

General Conference including Turf, Ornamental, Industrial Vegetation, Pest Control
Sandusky– January 11 Dayton– February 16
Akron– March 2 Columbus– March 9
For more information about these events or to get registration visit <http://pested.osu.edu>

2011 Ohio Woodland, Water, & Wildlife Conference

Tuesday, March 1, 2010 8:45 AM to 3:30 PM
Mid-Ohio Conference Center, Mansfield Ohio
For more information and for online registration visit <http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu>