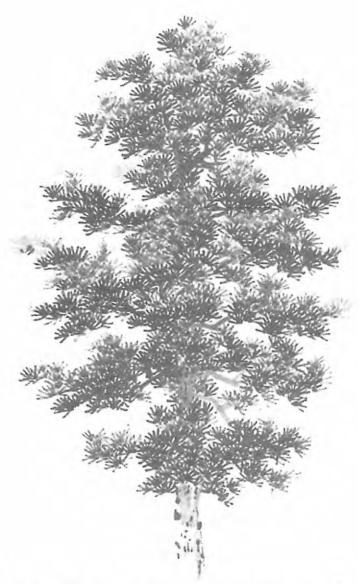
***Allegheny News



Allegheny Society of American Foresters

Fall 2002



(to be continued...)

hen we talk to members of the community, one of the things we hear is that people are worried we're running out of trees. That's not surprising when you consider all the things wood is used for. It provides paper for books, and packaging to ship the food we eat. It's strong enough to frame a house, and beautiful enough to frame a picture. It's also a natural resource that is endlessly renewable. At Weyerhaeuser, we've spent nearly a century developing ways to make sure we'll never run out of wood. In fact, last year, like every year, we planted over 100 million seedlings. We know that people rely on us to keep the forests healthy and beautiful, as well as productive. And when you think about it, if the forests don't continue, neither do we.



The Allegheny News

Volume 11, No.3

The official publication of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters. Published four times annually. Deadline for articles is December 15, March 15, June 15 and September 15. Subscription rate included in the annual Allegheny Society dues.

The mission of the SAF is to advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

P.O. Box 699 • Dillsburg, PA 17019-0699 Editor: Jack Winieski Layout: Catherine Winieski Carter

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Cover Photo

Kerry Harrison (and others) poses with some of the over 8,600 Norway Maples pulled from Brandywine Park (see the article on page 6).



Chairman's Corner

By Ken Kane Allegheny SAF Chair

Fall is in the Air! As many of us who work in the field welcome the cooler temperatures, we prepare for what awaits us around the corner ... old man winter. We also reflect on the tragedies of last September and the canceling of our national convention, as we anticipate and prepare for this year's convention in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

We, as foresters, realize the importance of preparation and planning in our profession. Every aspect of our professional activities, from laying out cruise lines, to the rotation lengths of the stands we manage, or research plots involve preparation and planning.

All of us members of the Allegheny Society have an opportunity and an obligation to prepare and plan for the future of our five-state society. In my last two issues of The Allegheny News, I wrote of the financial challenges that we face. In the past two years we have lacked funds to balance our budget, and have not published that fourth quarter copy of our newsletter. Our Executive Director has not received a stipend increase for over a decade - Jack Winieski's effort and quality of work is worth more than we could ever pay him. He has established a central clearing house and an office that has given ANSAF continuity and recognition with the public and other resource organizations. An increase in the position's stipend would certainly be in order - if we could afford it. We cannot always count on individual members to step up, as Ron Sheay did in May. We also need to better support our student members and assist them in making SAF a lifelong experience.

We are fortunate at this time to have members recognize our need to plan and prepare (that planning and preparation theme again) for our financial future. As I mentioned in the Summer issue of *The Allegheny News*, Bob and Helen LaBar have stepped forward with a \$5,000 challenge grant to establish a trust fund

(Continued on page 2)

to offset the cost of keeping the Executive Director position active for the long-term. The challenge will match, dollar for dollar up to \$5,000, any amount of contribution. We already have \$500 pledged – just from among the Executive Committee members in attendance at Bob's proposal. I hope we can take advantage of this opportunity to start such a fund. The Executive Committee has already committed us to accept Bob's challenge.

Recently, I received a letter from Ron Sheay, offering to head a committee of: Jim Nelson, Wilbur Wolf, Charles Newlon, Alex Day, Mark Webb, Susan Stout, Roy Siefert, George Pierson, Tim Kaden, Jim Mallow, Steve Resh, Roger Sherman, and DaveMcGill to begin a campaign to raise our educational endowment. The current educational endowment generates insufficient interest to meet the educational needs of our Society. We will formally organize the committee at our winter meeting, however Ron will acknowledge contributions sent anytime (see Ron's article on page 14 in this issue).

In determining how and how much to contribute, please consider the importance of SAF in your professional career. We are a grass roots organization of volunteer members. We support a professional national staff. We have a voice on issues emanating from the Allegheny chapter right up to the national – which I sometimes feel we often neglect to use. But if we do not properly plan and prepare to protect this voice through educational endeavors, and a central clearing house, our voice may not be as informed and timely.

I hope to see you all at the Allegheny Winter Meeting in Williamsport, PA. Please approach me, or any member of the Committee, with your ideas.

PA ANSAF at National 4-H

By Dave F. Miller, PA Division Chair-Elect

The National 4-H Forestry Invitational was held from July 28 to August 1, 2002 at Jackson's Mill State 4-H Conference Center near Weston, West Virginia. A team of four 4-H'ers who had qualified earlier



in May at the
Pennsylvania 4-H
Forestry Competition
represented the
Keystone State and
competed against 15
other states. Team
members included Chad
Atwood from Warren,
Emily Dunkerton from
Smethport and Candy
Eggler and Rick
Hecker, both from
Loganton. The team

finished in 6th place, the highest that PA has reached since joining the competition.

At the Invitational, students compete for overall team and individual awards in tree identification, tree measurement, forest insect and disease identification, compass traverse, topographic map use, forest evaluation and the Forestry Bowl, a fast-paced event fashioned after popular TV quiz shows. Participants also test their knowledge of forestry facts in a written examination.

Dave Miller and Bob Domville of Warren, (Plateau Chapter), coached the Pennsylvania team. Penn State Extension agent Dave Jackson, (Rothrock Chapter), accompanied the team and assisted Bob Hansen, (Northern Hardwood Chapter), with setting up and scoring the tree measurement and forest evaluation parts of the contest. Bob Hansen will become the incoming Co-Chairman of the National Forestry Invitational Committee next year.

International Paper Company has been the national donor-sponsor of the event since the Invitational's inception in 1980.

In Memoriam

John F. (Jack) Tillinghast, 89, of Ripley, West Virginia, died August 27, 2002, following a sudden illness. He was born June 3, 1913, in Douglas, Michigan, son of the late Clark and Marguerite Fox Tillinghast. He was a consulting forester and a 50-year Golden Member and Fellow in the Society of American Foresters. In addition, Tillinghast was a member of the West Virginia Forestry Association, Association of Consulting Foresters, a life member of the American Forest Council, and a member of the Agriculture and Forestry Hall of Fame. He attended Epworth United Methodist Church and was a member of over 50 years with the Lions International.

WVSAF Summer Meeting

By Dave McGill, WV SAF Division

The West Virginia Division of the Society of American Foresters (WVSAF) Summer Meeting was held at Mineral Wells, WV on July 31-August 2, 2002. Several professional topics of interest were covered for the fifty foresters in attendance.

MeadWestvaco Corporation hosted the field tour to various company operations and research sites. Dennis Dunham (Area Superintendent) covered company history in the Parkersburg Area, beginning with the 1950's when planners realized that at some future date, procurement of pine pulpwood for its Luke, Maryland and Covington, VA mills could be limited and face stiff competition from other companies. The company now has about 30,000 acres of planted pine, and continues to plant about 1500 acres each year.

Dr. Vic Ford (MeadWestvaco Research Center Leader) and Dave French (MeadWestvaco Project Assistant) reviewed herbicide operations on the Parkersburg Area properties – standard operational herbicide applications to control herbaceous and woody competition for the average 680 pine seedlings/ acre planted (1500 A/yr) as the intended crop.

Free-to-grow (FTG) ratings developed by the Virginia Division of Forestry, are used to determine the need for hardwood release. The FTG ratings are: 1. No side competition; 2. One side covered half way up; 3. Two or more sides covered half way up; and 4. Overtopped. In a sample, the average of individual tree FTG values is used as a guide. Research has shown that it pays to release plantations with FTG values of more than 1.3. Spring site preparation following harvest and late summer woody release treatments have been shown to give an additive growth response in the pine plantations.

Tim Bridge, (Project Assistant) presented a study assessing soil movement in areas planted to pine under various site preparation treatments. By far, most soil movement was on raked plots, but even there the conclusions were that the amount of soil moving off these plots was within or below the range of acceptable agricultural erosion.

Bruce Brenneman (MeadWestvaco Research Center Leader, Retired), Cindy Harris (Senior Administrative Assistant), and Eric Dasher (Project Assistant) presented growth and yield data on a set of progeny tests that have been carried out and monitored over two decades in the Parkersburg Area.

Paul Thomas (Summit Helicopters) highlighted important points concerning the high production, operability, cost, safety, and effective benefits of aerial herbicide applications. Aerial spraying technology has significantly improved in the past decade with development of nozzles designed to minimize drift and more accurately hit the vegetation along the helicopter's fight path.

Peggy Powell (WV Department of Agriculture) covered pesticide applicator certification and recertification credits. The WVDA has a WV Core Manual that can be used in training programs, but still recommends the herbicide training manuals published by Cornell University for supplemental training.

Cindy Huebner (USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station), in her presentation, revealed that between \$3.6 to \$5.4 billion per year is spent in controlling the 1,400 introduced exotic invasive species listed, and that are found in most forest ecosystems in the United States.



It's time again for the annual "Log-A-Load for Kids" event! The Third Annual Charity Pheasant Hunt will be held Saturday, October 19, 2002 at the Springflow Lodge and Hunting Preserve in Scenery Hill, Pennsylvania. The morning hunt begins at 9:00 a.m., and following a break for lunch, an afternoon hunt commences at 1:30 p.m.

The event is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and the Mountain Loggers Cooperative Association, and benefits Children's Miracle Network hospitals in Pittsburgh, PA and Morgantown, WV.

Contact Roxane Palone at 724-324-5183 or roxane@greenepa.net for information and a registration form. Come help Log-A-Load for Kids!

Forester Licensing in Maryland

By Robert C. Webster, Jr., Immediate Past Chair, Maryland Board of Forester Licensing

Forester licensing is intended to give the public increased assurance of a forester's technical and professional expertise in forestry. In Maryland, licensing identifies individuals who have met specific standards of professional education and experience. These standards are; a Bachelor of Science degree in forestry from a school offering a curriculum accredited by the Society of American Foresters, or a degree approved by the Board of Licensing; two years of acceptable experience after receiving the degree and a continuing forestry education requirement.

In addition to proof of an acceptable degree, five people must attest to the applicant's character and professional ability. Three of the five must be foresters who are familiar with the candidate's work. In Maryland a licensed forester is also bound by a code of ethics, found in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), which very closely parallels the Society of American Foresters code of ethics.

Maryland law requires that to practice forestry one must be licensed. In the beginning the law referred to "registration". The requirement at that time was that one had to be a registered professional forester to practice forestry in Maryland. There was no substantive difference when the change to licensing occurred, only a change in terminology – licensing or registration was always mandatory.

There has been a Board of Licensing (formerly Registration) for Professional Foresters in Maryland since August 1, 1972. The law that created the Board was developed at the request and through the work of the Maryland-Delaware Society of

American Foresters. The State of Maryland has delegated authority for regulating the practice of forestry to the Board. Sunset reviews have occurred in 1982, 1992 and 2002. In all of these reviews the Society of American Foresters has been instrumental in defending and validating the need for forester licensing to the Board. Since the law was enacted and the Board of Foresters began operation in 1972 the Maryland Board of Forester Licensing has accomplished the intent of the framers of the law. That intent was, and is, to protect consumers from unethical behavior by individuals providing forestry services to the Maryland public. The law has been maintained because the legislature, at sunset hearings, has been convinced of the continued need for the public's protection. It guarantees that persons practicing forestry in the state meet minimum standards of education, experience, and are held to a code of ethics that has the force of law.

Forester members of the Board are suggested to the Governor by Maryland Society of American Foresters and serve five-year terms, which are staggered so that one expires each year. There is an attempt made by the Board and the SAF to have members represent different segments of the forestry profession and be as geographically balanced as possible. Current members represent an electric utility, a forest products company, a forestry consulting company, and the Maryland Forest Service.

Complaints have been relatively minimal and are primarily complaints against persons practicing forestry without a license or holding themselves out to be foresters and are not licensed – and

in almost all cases, were not qualified to be licensed. There have been very few complaints against licensed foresters. The Board's feeling is that this is because of the careful review of qualifications before granting licenses.

Forest industry in Maryland understands the advantages of the law to the extent that there has been, since the law's inception, a representative of forest industry serving on the Board of Licensing. Licensing or registration of individuals offers recognition for the profession, provides guarantees to the public, prevents unqualified individuals from practicing forestry and assures that foresters keep their knowledge current by requiring continuing forestry education courses. The forester licensing law has served the profession of forestry and the people of Maryland well since 1972 and by all accounts will continue indefinitely.

Licensing Bills in the Virginias

Virginia

A bill (SB301) that will prohibit any person from using the title of "Forester" without certification has passed in both the House and Senate, and is currently awaiting a signature by the Governor of Virginia. (SAF Forest Policy Update 3/18/02 –M.T. Goergen)

West Virginia

The Governor of West Virginia signed a bill on March 12, 2002 (SB431) that outlines when a person conducting a timber harvest requires a license. (SAF Forest Policy Update 3/18/02 –M.T. Goergen)

Councilman's Report

By Tim Kaden, SAF District VII Representative



Times they are a changing! Unfortunately, to date, it has taken the burning of six million acres of forestland to get the attention of the public and congressional decision-makers. This year's fires have focused attention on not just governing laws and policies that affect and give direction to federal land agencies, but also on the true agenda of environmental organizations that are bent on opposing any management of federal lands.

It is obvious that, any proposed solutions connected to the fire issue, the extreme environmental organizations are bent on stopping all cutting on federal lands. Confronted with what seems to be a common sense approach to short- and long-range fuel reduction, opposition surfaces – period.

Case in point. I recently watched CNN television coverage of a House Committee, taking testimony and considering a part of the western fire plan. A representative of one of these extreme groups was asked whether his organization could support some middle ground in regards to thinning forests for fuel reductions and for the over all health of

the forest. He looked right back at the congressman and said no, no common ground, no deviating from his organization's agenda against cutting trees. The congressman was hopeful that this individual organization would be part of the solution, but they chose not to. Actually this person did the profession of forestry some good with his answer. In my opinion, probably the individual's response was not the smartest when the congressman's backyard is on fire.

If any opportunity ever jumped up and said run with me, this was it! The representatives from our profession at the meeting presented science-based testimony based on practical experience and were helpful in forming solutions that not only addressed immediate fire concerns, but also provided a direction for forest policy, and administration procedures in particular for tackling the health of our national forests. No crystal ball here just plain good old forest science.

During that same exchange congressmen asked what resources were needed to bring our forest back from a forest of decline to a forest of health. The response was, experienced professional foresters on site are best suited to make decisions, until their hands and let them to their job. Congress and the public are looking for and want answers from the profession. Times, they are a changing.

Viewing that TV Committee hearing has reinforced my conviction that we foresters need to keep our face and voice in front of the media/public. So much so, that as your council representative, that at the next council meeting, I am going to recommend that National SAF earmark monies to quickly develop Public Service Announcements (PSA) for use by local SAF units to personalize and insert in media channels – for paid advertisements, depending on local treasurers. Nationally prepared PSA's and press releases would provide stock for local SAF op/ed bylines. If Council sees fit, perhaps the 2003 national budget could even support a few TV spots for distribution?

Divisions and Chapters need to also get on the band wagon and put on a "Walk in the Forest" this October – for the media where possible, civic organizations, garden clubs, K-12 school classes and any public. Get local people out and create opportunity for educational experiences and exchange of ideas. I also recommend that you write a letter to the editor, to city and town councils, and talk with your State Senator and Representatives at their local offices when they are not in session. Allegheny SAF student chapters of our seven colleges and universities should be writing forestry related articles for the university newspapers. Forestry school deans, professors and instructors should become more active in assisting any such student efforts. Forestry club field days are opportunities to engage the media and the public to the science and art of forestry. To those foresters that are state employees, like me, write an article for your state conservation magazine or your department newsletter. Talk to the editors of these publications and impress upon them that the timing for an article on fire and forest health is now – then be prepared to write it.

Now I know you have heard the cry to get involved with the media and public events before, but the difference this time is that national forest policy, fire, and forest health is news. When national TV news media, CNN broadcast committees hearings on forest health, news talk show are weighting the pro and cons, it is a public issue. My biggest fear is that as the fire season dies down, the focus of forest health will go with it. As we have all experienced this past year with the drought and consequential water restriction, the issue is on everyone's mind, but as soon as it rains, it will go away if past experience is any indicator of human nature. I don't want the forestry to go away, I want this to be a new beginning for the public to be informed that forestry and foresters are the solutions. And be sure to let Editor Jack and the national office know of your activities – might just inspire others to become involved.

One other brief but important item. VOTE, VOTE, and VOTE! We (you) have three candidates running for council representative, three for fellow, and two for SAF president elect. Do your part in electing your leadership for the next three years. Get the ballots in the mail today. The Allegheny voting record has never been very high in terms of participation. The least, but probably the most important, thing we can do is VOTE!

Over 8600 Norway Maples Pulled from Wilmington State

Park in Wilmington, DE

Over the past two years in an on-going program, 8,632 non-native, invasive, Norway maple (Acer platanoides) seedlings and saplings have been pulled, roots and all, from the 179 acre Brandywine Park, part of the Wilmington State Park system in Wilmington, DE. This historic park inside the city of Wilmington is largely a native oak-hickory forest. It is the largest native deciduous forest, surrounded by an urban area, between Rock Creek Park in Washington DC and Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, PA.

Valley Forge Chapter SAF members Charles J. Newlon, Duane L. Green, and Daniel R. Kucera of Pennsylvania, all retired US Forest Service foresters, and Environmental Educator Deloris Dula Donnelly of Dover, DE, oversee the



Kyle Wozniak with his pulled maples

pulling of the trees. Volunteers from DuPont, MBNA, Ferris Youth Detention School for Boys, YMCA, and a Friends Quaker School have all participated in the program. The Friends of Wilmington State Parks, directed by Kim Johnson, searches for the volunteers and provides the equipment for the program.

When Newlon and Green made a forest inventory of the park they found that 19% of the forest was infested with Norway maples 2" DBH and above, not to mention the huge seedling population they also observed.

Before each pull the volunteers are fully informed as to: why the maples are being pulled; the perils of poison ivy; and how to minimize tick encounters. "Weed Wrenches" are used to pull saplings up to 1 3/4 inches in diameter. These lever-like devices help assure that all the root systems are removed to prevent re-sprouting.

The original seed source is from cherished, effective, and thriving Norway maple street trees several blocks from the park. It is doubtful and not recommended that these trees be removed from the city streets. However, so far 272 seed bearing Norway maples in the park, and others too large to pull with the wrenches have been cut and removed from the park by commercial arborists. The stumps were treated with herbicide to prevent re-sprouting. The seed bearing Norway maples in the park have been as large as 18 inches DBH.

Hiking staffs have been made from some of the pulled trees. Many have been donated and subsequently sold at silent auction fund raisers for such organizations as the Delaware Center for Horticulture, The Allegheny Society of

American Foresters and the Kalmar Nyckel

Foundation that built the tall sailing ship, a replica of the ship that brought Swedish settlers to Delaware in 1683. One Norway maple, sanded, and hand wax rubbed hiking staff brought \$75 for the sailing ship. Most others brought an average of \$15. Newlon estimates that, so far, 30% of the infested forested acreage has been freed of Norway maple thus beginning to open the forest for native seedling oaks, hickories, maples, and others to sprout and thrive in the park and ultimately protecting the native biodiversity of the park. To assure the future integrity of the forest, the removal of non-native invasive trees and other plants must be a continuing program.

Leslie Jaffey uses a weed wrench



Duane Green and Charlie Newlon

The 2003 Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting Williamsport, PA February 19-21, 2003

The Northern Hardwood Chapter will be hosting the annual Allegheny SAF Winter meeting at historic Genetti's Hotel in Williamsport, PA on February 19-21, 2003. An exciting agenda is being planned around the theme of: North Central Pennsylvania: A Model of Multiple Use Management. This region of PA is truly a multiple use working landscape, with a mixture of landowners, objectives and resource management approaches - not unlike those in parts of the other four states in the Allegheny multi-state society. So plan now (mark that calendar) to be there to learn and contribute to the discussions and "show me" trips.

The agenda includes a wide variety of speakers covering political perspectives, ecotourism and recreation, oil, gas and mineral resources, water quality issues, wildlife and timber management. The diverse group of speakers includes politicians, professors, planners, local activists, resource managers and researchers. They will share individual knowledge, experience and personal perspective on resource management in NC PA. Due to the diversity of the area. many unique partnerships have developed between landowners, managers, agencies, educational institutions, community organizations and citizens. Many of the speakers are involved in these partnerships and will provide advice on building relationships and working together. These relationships are an important part of maintaining a working landscape that can be called a "Model of Multiple Use Management".

Optional tours of a modern sawmill and a veneer mill are planned for Wednesday, February 19, with spouse's tours to the Woolrich Factory Outlet on Thursday, February 20. The annual banquet scheduled for Thursday evening will include the award presentations as well as some great music and comedy entertainment. The silent auction and the famous Reginald Forbes Art Contest will go on throughout the three days. Mark your calendars - more to come!

Next newsletter deadline is December 15, 2002

Send articles in the form of Microsoft Word documents and photos as 300 dpi JPEG files and e-mail to:

ansaf@paonline.com



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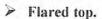


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ANREP: What is it? Who is it? And Why is it a Good Thing for the Allegheny SAF?

By Mark Vodak, Rutgers University

Natural resources are vital to our economy and quality of life, in the Allegheny area as well as throughout the country. Education is often touted as the key to effective, sustainable natural resource management. Achieving the latter, however, requires a variety of creative approaches to educating landowners, managers, decision-makers, and youth.

Many of you know and may work, from time to time, with the natural resource extension professionals in your local areas and states. This would include county and state personnel working in the areas of environmental education, fisheries, forestry, forest products, recreation soil, water, wildlife, and youth education to list a few. While agricultural extension agents, family and consumer science educators and 4-H/youth educators each have their own, respective professional associations, only recently has a professional association been formed specifically for natural resource extension professionals – The Association of Natural Resources Extension Professionals (ANREP).

From 1992 to 1995, I had the opportunity to chair the steering committee to form the association that eventually emerged as ANREP. What began with a handful of extension foresters meeting in Portland, Oregon prior to a national SAF meeting with the idea of finding a way to have a larger voice for natural resources extension at the national level, has emerged as a steadily growing organization with almost three hundred members. Among its objectives are to improve communication among extension professionals, promote cooperation among states, regions and organizations on education programs, develop and promote educational



programs that advance natural resource management, and provide continuing education opportunities for extension professionals. ANREP is also now a member of the Joint Council of Extension Professionals and has held three successful, well-attended national conferences.

Okay, you say ..., that may be 'what', and 'who' ANREP is, and even 'in a nutshell', what it does; but why is it necessarily good

for The Allegheny? ANREP is good for The Allegheny and region because it offers all natural resource professionals an enhanced opportunity to directly interact with other natural resource extension professionals, within and outside of the region; exchange ideas; and implement the latest, 'cutting edge' research results and educational programs for the other forestry professionals and forest landowners in the Allegheny region. As a result, sustainable natural resource management is further advanced.

Borrowing from New Jersey's old marketing phrase, "ANREP" and SAF – perfect together", extension foresters certainly stand to benefit from active membership in both organizations. As do, of course, other SAF members – and our forest resources too. So if you are already a member of ANREP, keep up the good work! If not, I would recommend joining, and adding its membership right beside that of your SAF membership.

Now, the next time you happen to be talking with an extension forestry colleague, ask him or her if they are an ANREP member. If they are, commend them for keeping current through their membership! If not, point them towards this article and suggest they investigate the website www.anrep.org - they and SAF will be glad they did!

WRCF Needs Your Help

Over the years, the Wild Resource Conservation Fund (WRCF) has provided funding for education and research to help people better understand and protect Pennsylvania's non-game flora and fauna. Now WRCF needs your help. Funding for WRCF has traditionally come from income tax check-offs (the famous "Do Something Wild" campaign) as well as sales of the popular PA owl and otter license plates. However, license plate sales have decreased and fewer people are designating all or part of their income tax refund to help WRCF. Whether you enjoy Pennsylvania's plants, birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians or clean water, WRCF has helped study and protect them. Remember to "Do Something Wild" and designate some of your tax refund to help. Otter license plates are still available, and contributions can be made directly to WRCF at: Wild Resource Conservation Fund, Rachel Carson State Office Building, P O Box 8764, Harrisburg, PA 17105, 717-783-1639.

PA Teens Honored in Cannon Envirothon

High School Youths Excel at International Environmental Science Competition

A five-member team of high school students from Delaware County, PA was announced among the winners of the 15th International Canon Envirothon, held August 3, 2002 in Amherst, Massachusetts. Coached by Chrissa Kuntz and Mark Samilenko, the Penncrest High School team of David Cohen, Christina Kleinberg, Elizabeth Pondo and Brad Potter placed third in the competition among 42 U.S. and 7 Canadian teams. Teams competed for scholarships and prizes exceeding \$30,000 in value; the 3rd place PA team went home with \$5,000 in Canon scholarships and photographic equipment.

Organized through the National Association of Conservation Districts, the Canon Envirothon is the final competition in a series of contests beginning each spring that involves more than 500,000 teenagers throughout North America (this is the sixth year the competition was sponsored by Canon U.S.A., Inc). The Canon Envirothon is North America's largest high school environmental competition. Each team's knowledge is tested under the supervision of foresters. soil scientists, and wildlife specialists in the areas of forestry, soils, wildlife, aquatics and a current issue: the current issue in the 2002 competition was, "Introduced Species and Their Effect on Biodiversity." Teamwork. problem solving and oral presentation skills are evaluated as each team offers a panel of judges an oral presentation containing recommendations for solving an



Penncrest High School Envirothon team from Media, PA: Brad Potter, Nicole Shapiro, David Cohen, Christina Kleinberg, Elizabeth Pondo and advisors Chrissa Kuntz and Mark Samilenko

environmental challenge.

The third place Pennsylvania team from Media, sponsored by the Delaware County Conservation District, scored a total of 592 points, after 2nd place North Carolina (602) and 1st place New Hampshire (628). Other teams in the Allegheny SAF State Society competing included New Jersey (573), Delaware (565.5), Maryland (543), and West Virginia (483.5). The 16th International Canon Envirothon Championship will be held July 26-31, 2003, in Frederick County, Maryland, with an event topic of "Agricultural Land Conservation and Preservation."

Of What Ethnic Classification Is This???

By Ron Sheay, ANSAF Historian

Back in the 1970's, the US Forest Service was determining the ethnic classification of clients receiving forestry assistance through State Cooperative Forest Management programs. To accurately classify a client, a service forester sent the following memo to the NJ State Forester.

A colleague recommended I contact Yuri Kima to assist with a forestry request. Yuri Kima turned out to be the daughter of Mr. Ryoa Kima, who is Japanese and could not speak English. As the day progressed, I realized that the father and daughter were speaking Spanish and I asked why they were speaking Spanish and not Japanese. The response I received from Yuri was, "I was born in the Dominican Republic. I cannot speak Japanese."

Now Mr. (fill-in-the-blanks) Supervisor, would you decide that Yuri Kima is oriental due to ancestry, or is she Spanish because of her place of birth? (and you think field people don't have heavy decisions to make).

Since the supervisor could not make a determination as to ethnic origin of the client receiving assistance, a memo was sent to the USFS in 1979 to get a ruling on this matter. We are still waiting for an answer!

Allegheny SAF 2002 Awards Nominations

The deadline for submitting nominations for the Allegheny SAF Forester of the Year and Outstanding Service to Forestry Awards is January 1, 2003. NOW is the time to submit a short, straightforward nomination with pertinent information for the Awards Committee to evaluate – long, "flowery" narratives are not necessary - a one-page "bullet list" nomination in the past has resulted in the selection of a winner - but don't sacrifice listing serious contributions for brevity. Think about it, take action, don't procrastinate!

Nominees for the Forester of the Year award will be ranked, based upon the importance of achievements to the science and/or profession of forestry in the year 2002. Service and leadership in SAF and local or regional community activities are not given any weight.

Nominees for the Outstanding Service to Forestry award will be ranked on all three weighted categories

addressed in the nominating petition:

- Professional achievement in the field of forestry or closely allied fields - defined as SAF Working Group subjects (60 points)
- Service and leadership in SAF, including work in Working Groups, Chapters/Divisions/ National office and special projects (30 points)
- Service to local or regional community activities including church and civic organizations (10 points)

Let's keep up the strong tradition we've developed in recognizing deserving colleagues through presenting these annual awards. Send your nominations to:
Kenneth Jolly, 1220 Young Farm Road, Annapolis, MD 21403, fax 301-464-0462, or e-mail kjolly@dnr.state.md.us

Ecoterrorism Moving East

Bombs Found Outside Michigan Tech Forestry Building

November 5, 2001 - The Michigan State police bomb squad dismantled two explosive devices - one outside of the U.J. Noblet Forestry Building and one outside of the adjacent Forest Service Laboratory. Work at the lab includes genetic engineering research. No one was injured and the Michigan State police crime lab and the FBI are analyzing the devices and the content of the bombs. (See page 7 of the January 2002, Vol 7, No. 1 of The Forestry Source for a related article)

Ecoterrorists Burn University of Minnesota Lab

January 30, 2002 - The Earth Liberation Front (ELF), an environmental group with a history of ecoterrorism, has claimed responsibility for a fire that damaged a University of Minnesota lab research facility. The ELF sent an e-mail message to the university saying its members set the blaze that destroyed a trailer and heavy equipment on the construction site of a new microbial and plant genomics research building. The arson also heavily damaged a faculty and student research and soil-testing laboratory in an adjacent crops research building.

The fire is the group's latest action in its six-year campaign of vandalism against those it says are threatening the environment. It is the ELF's second arson at the university's St. Paul campus. Two years ago, the ELF took credit for a fire that destroyed a greenhouse at the school. (From the E-Forester 2/15/02)

Arson, Tree-Spiking Under Investigation in Erie County PA

March 4, 2002 – FBI and Pennsylvania State Police are investigating a March 4th arson fire that destroyed an overhead crane being used in a highway-building project in Harborcreek Township, Erie County. At a news conference this week, police announced they received a fax in which the Earth Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the fire. The faxed statement also said that a number of trees in the proposed construction area had been "spiked" – the practice of driving metal or ceramic spikes into a tree with the possible consequence of injuring or killing the saw operator who tries to cut down the tree.

State Police say the fax does not confirm the involvement of ELF, although the arson, "spiking" and news release are methods the group has used in the past (ELF is suspected in the 1998 arson attacks at a Vail, Colorado ski resort).

The Erie County arson and "spiking" occurred in Wintergreen Gorge, a popular hiking spot. As part of a \$31 million Penn DOT project, a highway bridge is to be built over the gorge. State highway officials say the vandalism will not delay bridge construction, which is expected to start mid-month. The FBI has joined State Police in the investigation.

(From page7, April 15, 2002 <u>Update</u>, newsletter of the PA Dept. of Environmental Protection)

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Warren Lab Rebuilds After Arson

By Barbara J. McGuinness

An arson fire severely damaged the roof of the Warren Forestry Sciences Laboratory early Sunday, August 11, 2002. While the lab sustained heavy damage to the conference room and lobby, most of the offices received only smoke and water damage.

The Northeastern Research Station committed resources on August 11 to rebuild the Lab. Support from the Station, the Washington Office, the Allegheny National Forest, and others have been overwhelming. Trusses for the new roof were erected on August 30.

The work of the Lab continues. "Our commitment to conducting high quality research on the ecology and sustainable management of Allegheny and northern hardwood and mixed oak forests is and remains strong," according to Dr. Susan L. Stout, Research Project Leader at the Lab. Data collection that was ongoing at the time of the fire continued as early as August 12th. Although the Lab was forced to limit its annual SILVAH training to one session this year, a second SILVAH



session and a new Oak-SILVAH workshop were held in September.

In an anonymous e-mail to the Warren Times Observer on September 1, Pacific Earth Liberation Front (ELF) claimed responsibility for the fire. According to the message, the action was a "natural, necessary response to the threats posed to life in the Allegheny Forest by proposed timber sales, oil drilling, and greed driven manipulation of Nature." ELF claims that the Warren Lab was "strategically targeted, and if rebuilt, will be targeted again for complete destruction. In addition, all other U.S. Forest Service administration and research facilities, as well as all DCNR buildings nationwide should now be considered likely targets."

According to congressional testimony by James F. Jarboe, Domestic Terrorism Section Chief of the Counterterrorism Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ELF was founded in Brighton, England in 1993 by members of Earth First! who "refused to abandon criminal acts as tactics." ELF first claimed responsibility for crimes in the United States in November 1997. The FBI estimates that ELF. in cooperation with the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) has conducted more than 600 crimes since 1986, causing more than 43 million dollars in damages.

Daniel Boeh, of the Pittsburgh field office of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), leads the investigation.

Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigations, Forest Service Law Enforcement, and Pennsylvania State Police are also involved. The ATF has announced a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the fire. Persons with information concerning the arson may contact the ATF at 1-888-ATF-FIRE.

Certified Forester/Auditor Exam Component Begins January 1, 2003

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) examination component for the Certified Forester (CF) and the Certified Forest Auditor (CFA) will be instituted January 1, 2003. Completed applications submitting to the national SAF office by December 31, 2002 will not require the exam component for certification consideration. Core requirements include a professional degree from an SAF-accredited or SAF-candidate curriculum or equivalent and five years of professional forestry experience, and completion of 60 hours of continuing forestry education credits over the next three years.

SAF is ideally suited to offer a forester certification program to both members and non-members; it fits the SAF mission of, "advancing the science, education, technology, and practice of forestry." Forester certification enhances the credibility of the forest practitioner, benefiting the public, employers, clients and the resource base. Given the increased public interest in the forests and the people who care for them, the SAF voluntary CF program fills a void in states where there is inconsistent or nonexistent licensing and registration criteria for foresters.

To obtain a CF application or for additional information, please visit the SAF website at www.safnet.org/certified/cfprogram.htm or contact Pat Cillay, cillayp@safnet.org, or 301-897-8720 ext. 122. Remember the deadline, December 31, 2002!

Joint Meeting of PA Chapters of SAF, TWS, AFS and SWCS to be Held in State College, Pennsylvania

By Robert Bauer, Pennsylvania SAF Division

A joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Chapters of the PA Society of American Foresters, The Wildlife Society, American Fisheries Society, and the Soil and Water Conservation Society has been scheduled for April 10-11, 2003 at Toftrees Resort and Conference Center at State College PA. The theme of this meeting will be: "Pennsylvania's Changing Landscape: What Does the Future Hold for Pennsylvania's Natural Resources." The goal of this meeting is to bring all four professional societies together for a couple of days for a dialogue on what is happening in Penn's Woods and what is likely to happen in the future. We are hoping that as much will be learned from the one-on-one discussions, as will be learned in the formal sessions (this meeting is a follow-up to the joint meeting held with The Wildlife Society in 2000 at Titusville, PA).

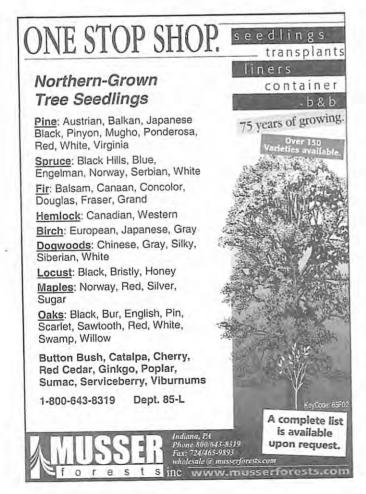
Thursday, April 10th (8:00 am – 5:00 pm) will be a workshop focusing on the theme of Private Lands Natural Resource Planning. Consulting foresters and Service foresters, who are developing plans for private

properties, should find this session especially interesting as we will be spending about 5 hours on a private property in northern Huntingdon County (part of Evergreen Farms along Spruce Creek). This farm has a wide variety of timber types and habitats, with intensively farmed cropland and a world-class trout stream.

The workshop attendees will be divided into teams, with members of each profession represented on each team. These teams will perform on site field reviews and gather the basics for preparation of management plans an opportunity to look at a property through the eyes of other professionals, with dialogue on site. Maps, soils information, owner objectives and other necessary information will be provided. Each team will also have an owner representative familiar with the property. We all work on the same landscape and management for one resource often affects another! At the end of the day, the attendees will meet as a group to review the recommendations of each team. Thursday's workshop will be restricted to a set number of registrants and is expected to fill up fast. No cars will be allowed and each attendee will be committed to the full day.

Friday, April 11, (8:00 am - Noon) will be a plenary session. Speakers will address water quality, forest inventory, invasive species, farming and forestry practices, habitat changes, and how all these affect flora and fauna -at the landscape and stand levels. The afternoon session will be devoted to approximately 30 papers, papers on current research - divided up into three 10-paper concurrent sessions. Attendees will have some flexibility in choosing what topics to sit in on. Cash prizes will be awarded for the best papers as an incentive to contribute papers. (See the call for papers at right, and please respond).

A separate poster session will also be held both evenings, also with cash prizes for the best posters. Authors can contribute both a poster and a paper. A combined banquet, complete with a featured speaker will immediately follow the poster session. This combined meeting is an excellent opportunity to mingle with other professionals and establish resource-planning contacts in related disciplines. Continuing education credits will be offered for each session, but the true value of this meeting may be the chance to increase one's knowledge of resource planning and considering management techniques that may have been previously overlooked or unknown. Hope to see you there!



Call for Papers/Posters and Invitation

2003 Joint Meeting of the Pennsylvania Chapters of

The American Fisheries Society The Society of American Foresters **Soil and Water Conservation Society** The Wildlife Society

April 10-12, 2003 Toftrees Resort and Conference Center State College, PA

Theme

Pennsylvania's Changing Landscape: What Does the Future Hold for Pennsylvania's Natural Resources

Schedule

Workshop: Private Lands Natural Thursday, April 10 8:00 am-5:00 pm Resource Planning

(box lunch provided) 3:00 pm-8:00 pm Registration 5:00 pm-6:30 pm **Technical Committee Meetings** 6:30 pm-8:00 pm

Business Meetings 8:00 pm-Midnight Informal Social and Poster Session

7:00 am-8:00 am Registration (coffee and donuts) Friday, April 11

8:00 am-Noon Plenary Session Noon-1:00 pm Lunch (Buffet) 1:00 pm-5:00 pm **Contributed Papers** 5:00 pm-6:00 pm Informal Social and Poster Session 7:30 pm-Midnight Banquet and Raffle

Banquet Speaker Jack Hubley

Abstracts on any environmental/ecological subject may be submitted for review and consideration. Submit abstracts (150 words or less) in Microsoft Word or Wordperfect format either as e-mail attachments or on floppy disk.

Please indicate if you want to be considered for a presented paper, poster, or either. For papers or posters, give names of all authors plus presenter's name and contact address. Presented papers will use either MS Powerpoint or 35mm slides.

Abstracts must be received no later than March 1, 2003.

Submit abstracts to one of the following people based on research subject:

Wildlife: Michelle Cohen, bamscohen@worldnet.att.net Fisheries: Richard Soderberg, rsoderbe@mnsfld.edu

Forestry: Kim Steiner, Forest Resources Lab

Penn State University

University Park, PA 16802, (814) 865-9351

Soil and Water Conservation: Bill Clouser, wclouser@state.pa.us RD 1, Box 110, Westover, PA 16692

If you are not sure what area your subject falls under, submit your abstract in the area you feel it fits best or, if you belong to one of the societies, to the reviewer from your society. Abstracts submitted in one area that may fit better under another will be forwarded to the appropriate reviewer.

Allegheny SAF Educational Endowment Fund Project

By Ron Sheay, Non-Ad Hoc Committee Leader*

A Little History

In 1984, the Allegheny SAF established a task force to raise money for an Educational Endowment Fund (EEF) to promote and support educational efforts within the SAF five-state society. Tim Kaden, our present Council Representative and past ANSAF chair was the sparkplug on that project, and by 1988 efforts by all had raised the \$10,000 goal. A Charter was adopted by the then Executive Committee outlining the procedures and use of only the accumulated interest from the Fund - the principal to remain intact (or grow).

Earned interest over the years has funded the publishing of the 75-year history of the Allegheny Society, contributed to partial funding of a wetlands management workshop in Maryland, and in one exceptional instance, partially defrayed student expenses for the ANSAF Student Quiz Bowl winners at the national competition. What seemed like an adequate fund in 1984 does not provide interest income enough to be used in educational endeavors in 2002.

A group of fifteen concerned ANSAF members have loosely banded together, as a non-ad hoc group, to raise additional monies to add to the existing fund - all with the blessing of the Executive Committee. Alex, Day, Tim Kaden, Jim Mallow, Dave McGill, Jim Nelson, Charles Newlon, George Pierson, Steve Resh, Roger Sherman, Ron Sheav, Roy Siefert, Susan Stout, Mark Webb, Jack Winieski, and Wilbur Wolf have stepped forward to raise \$40,000 to \$50,000 in the next two years! Spontaneous pledges from only a few of this volunteer group stood at the \$1,500 by the end of the initial

discussion session. This is an ambitious endeavor and will need the support of our members and the forest community within the five-state region.

Why Increase the Endowment?

The ANSAF is struggling financially to meet expenses. In the past three years, we've had two financial crises, both of which were resolved by eliminating an issue of The Allegheny News. I think we might agree that foresters, as a group, are conservative and credit must be given to past Executive Committee members in preparing budgets and resolving emergency fiscal situations. We could discuss - for hours - our shrinking membership, increased costs of existing and new program initiatives, HSD assessment, rising costs in general, etc., as causes for fiscal situations. But in the end, we need more money, in 2002 and out years, just to support a status quo, no less expand and grow in member services - educationally and otherwise.

Chair Ken Kane has appointed a task force to explore ways of overcoming our recurring fiscal problems. One suggestion that rose to the surface in the 2002 Winter EC meeting was to increase the existing EEF to generate interest income, and with a slightly revised fund charter, allow fund interest to be used to supplement our excellent educational newsletter. This would free existing operational funds for other expenses as they arise. This was only one possibility that would become available with a larger EEF interest income.

How Can You Help?

Although we (the non-ad hoc group) are not asking for contributions at this time, any tax deductible contributions in advance

of the organized campaign, payable to the ANSAF Education Endowment Fund, will be warmly accepted! Where we will need great help and advice is in contacting the rest of the forestry community. We need to know who are the movers and shakers in forest and forest products companies and our members who might have a connection with these potential donors. Got any ideas? Contact any of the non-ad hoc group with whom you feel comfortable. Finally, when approached to contribute, please think of what the profession has given to you, the importance of this project to the future of your profession, and give generously.

*Ron Sheay, 12 Glenwood Lane, Stockton, NJ 08559, 609-397-7886, revdrvirginias@aol.com

Taking a Closer Look:

Sustainable
Agriculture — Urban and
Community Forestry
Symposium

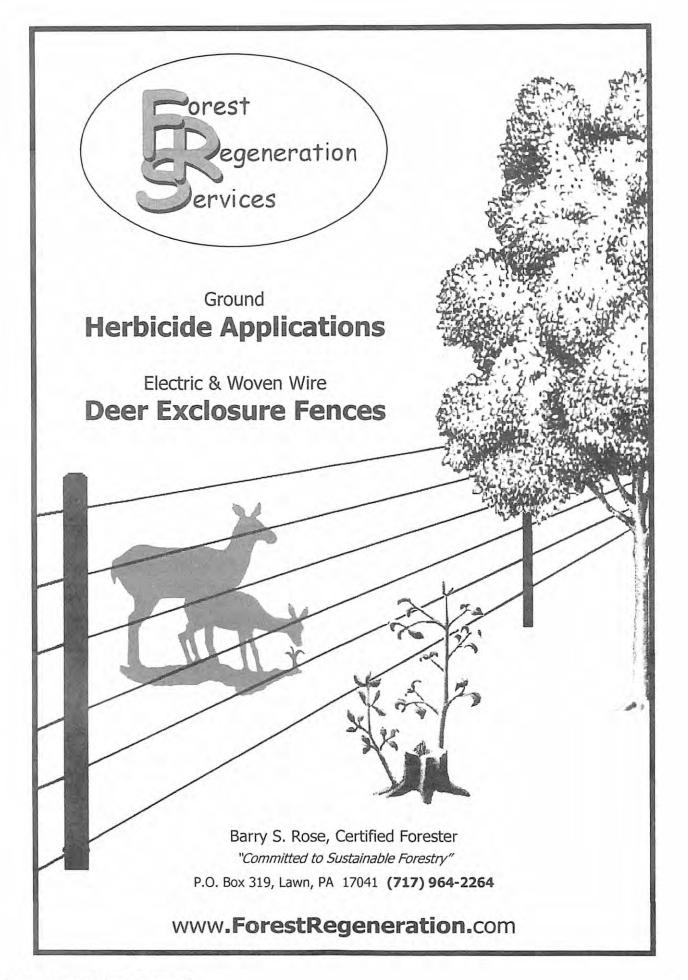
Thursday, November 14, 2002 9:00 am—4:00 pm

Carpenter Auditorium in the Soda House at the Hagley Museum and Library Campus Wilmington, Delaware

\$30 Advance Registration (before November 1) \$35 Registration at the Door (includes lunch and refreshment breaks)

Contact Charlie Newlon at cbnewlon@comcast.net or 610-872-6019

Co-sponsored by Valley Forge Chapter of the Society of American Foresters



55 Years of NJ Tree Farming

By Ron Sheay, ANSAF Historian

When the late State Forester C. P. Wilbur of the Department of Conservation (DS) signed his name to a Tree Farm certificate on August 12, 1946, the Washington Water Company became New Jersey's first certified Tree Farm. At the time, the State Forester administered the program and from 1946 until 1950, a total of 17 Tree Farms were certified. The Tree Farm program lay dormant for the next eight years. Then in 1958, State Forester, the late George Moorhead, reorganized the program under the NJ Forest Industries Committee in cooperation with the Department of Conservation & Economic Development (now Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service. Once again the Tree Farm program became active with the certification of eight Tree farms in 1959. In the late 60's, the NJ Forest Industries Committee became the NJ Tree Farm Committee (NJTFC) with DEP as a cosponsor. Much later, the NJ Forestry Association (NJFA) became a partner. In 2001, the NITFC adopted bylaws and became incorporated as the NJ Tree Farm Program, Inc. (NJTFP). In 2002, the NJTFP applied for non-profit status under 501c (3) of the internal revenue code.

Presently, the NJTFP sets the policies for the NJ program in accordance with the standards, guidelines and performance measures for member certification as provided by the American Forest Foundation, the national sponsor of the American Tree Farm system. Certification and decertification of Tree Farms and Pioneer Tree Farms, the Outstanding Tree Farm contest, Tree Farm Day and the training of inspecting foresters are all under the auspices of the NJTFP.

DEP's Forestry Services, under State Forester Jim Barresi, provides secretarial and record maintenance for the NJTFP; every Tree Farm certified since the inception of the program is on record.

Outstanding Tree Farmer Started in 1971

The late Sam MacGregor of Chatham was named NJ's First Outstanding Tree Farmer (OTF) in 1971 for the management of his Chester, NJ woodlot. In 2002, Barbara and Tracey Cate's Sugarbarb Farms became NJ's 29th OTF award recipient. Professor John Kuser, Rutgers University, has been chosen NJ's OTF in 1977 and 1994.

First Tree Farm Day - 1975

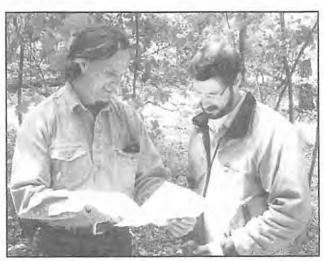
Andy Chamberlain was NJTFP Chair when Tree Farm Day 1975 was instituted at the Washington Crossing State Tree Nursery, with approximately 50 Tree Farmers, foresters and friends gathered to review the nursery operation. Part of the day was spent on the late Mike Kuser's Tree Farm inspecting a recent clearcut regeneration harvest. It is interesting to note that Tree Farm Day was held here 15 years later with the opportunity to see the excellent young forest crop of mostly yellow poplar that had regenerated the site.

Pioneer Tree Farm Established in 1979

The Pioneer Tree farm program was initiated nationally to encourage owners to manage their woodlands in a sustainable manner with the idea of being recognized as a Tree Farm at a latter date. The program was enthusiastically accepted and initiated in 1979 in New Jersey. Pioneers receive the Tree Farm magazine free for one year and are invited to Tree Farm Day, woodland conferences and field trips.

Inspecting Foresters

The backbone of NJTFP is the cadre of professional foresters that volunteer their time as inspecting foresters. They make the field inspections, re-inspections and annual OTF nominations. Up until 1983, NJ Service Foresters performed these services; since 1984, however, volunteer consulting foresters have performed these services. Consultants must attend a six-hour inspectors' training workshop by the end of 2002 to maintain inspector status, and are receiving current program updates at NJTFP workshops held at North and South Jersey locations.



2002 OTF Award Winner, Tracey Cate (I), with Doug Travella

Historical Highlights

As of 2001, the MacGregor Estate and Donald & Margaret Neil Tree Farms are the "oldest" NJ Tree Farms, both having been certified on February 13, 1962 (40 years in the NJTFP)! The City of Newark's watershed lands in Passaic and Sussex Counties is our largest Tree

Farm, consisting of 30.000 acres, being certified in 1981. The only publicly-owned Tree Farms within the program are located in Newark and Chester Townships. The 37 Tree Farms certified in 2000 hold the record for the most Tree Farms certified in any one year. Movie and screen actress Celeste Holme is a Tree Farmer, as is former Governor Christine and husband John Whitman. There is one sawmill owner that has a 250-acre Tree Farm in the program. Records as of the end of 2000, list 305 certified NJ Tree Farms that include 93,197 acres of managed woodlands and an additional 3.445 woodland acres on 41 Pioneer Tree Farms committed to forest management.

Foresters' Fund Grant Program

The National SAF Foresters' Fund Grant Program provides grants to SAF Chapters, Divisions and State Societies in order to: promote education to enhance public understanding of professional foresters' role in forest resource management, conduct forest policy activities, and to assist and strengthen unit efforts in achieving SAF's mission.

Regular proposals for up to \$1,500 (up to \$5,000 for special grants) by any ANSAF Division/Chapter are reviewed by Allegheny SAF Executive Committee and approved proposals are forwarded to the national office under one of three deadlines: February 15, June 15, and September 15 for Regular Grants – to be completed in one year, and June 15 for Special Grants – to be completed in two years. More specific grant criteria and procedures are available from Louise Murgia at the national office, 301-897-8720, ext 118 or murgial@safnet.org

Warren Lab Welcomes Scientist

Research wildlife biologist Scott Stoleson, joined the staff at the Warren Forestry Sciences Lab on August 26, 2002. Scott joins us from the Rocky Mountain Research Station in Albuquerque, NM, where he was studying the ecology, population dynamics, and habitat use of southwestern willow flycatchers and other riparian birds. He earned his PhD in Wildlife Ecology at the Yale University's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

Scott's research interests include wildlife-habitat relationships, conservation and management of species of concern, and assessing management impacts on species populations and viability. He is particularly interested in neotropical migrant birds, and analysis and write-up of long term data sets on the responses of birds, small mammals and amphibians to silvicultural treatments. His new colleagues at the Lab express enthusiasm for a growing program in wildlife biology.





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Letter Regarding Hazardous Fuels Treatments in the National Forest

If you socialize at all and people know you are a forester, it's inevitable that the topic of the western fires and proposed solutions from the administration will be part of the conversation. Someone in the gathering may have even heard of the National Fire Plan. Releases from the national SAF office have covered the professional position well in my opinion, but media coverage does not always reach the average public.

The following summary of our position, in Dave Smith's letter to Senator Robert Byrd, is among the best and so appropriately worded to the intended audience in this case. I have used it effectively in the past month where more than a casual interest in the issue was obvious — happened to have a copy on the seat of the pickup. Perhaps you may find it or it's contents useful in a social situation or, as Tim Kaden suggests in this issue's "Councilman's Corner," extract parts for a local SAF opinion editorial. It's easily accessible on the SAF website. Take a copy along in your pickup or pass on the SAF website:

www.safnet.org/policy/psst/merge_fuels.htm

Ed

August 28, 2002

The Honorable Robert Byrd Committee on Appropriations United States Senate 311 Hart SOB Washington, DC 20510 Fax: (202) 228-4467

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The 2002 wildfire season is one of the worst on record. As of August 27, 2002, about 6.3 million acres have burned this fire season, destroying nearly 2,500 homes and other structures and costing taxpayers more than \$1 billion. In fact, this year's fires have consumed one million more acres than the fires of 2000, which led to the unprecedented cooperation and support for the National Fire Plan and its implementation strategy. As a result of 80 years of fuels accumulation and several years of drought, the potential for wildfire is at an all time high in many regions of the United States. Recent Forest Service estimates indicate that 73 million acres of the national forests are at risk from catastrophic wildfire. Additional acres are at risk from pest epidemics. Though weather conditions are beyond anyone's control, and are an important factor in fire and other forest health issues, we can reduce past accumulations of fuel and reduce fuels accumulation in future forest stands based on science and experience.

The fires currently burning in our forests are well outside historic fire regimes; they destroy wildlife habitat, damage soils and water resources, destroy homes and property, and threaten human safety. Restoration activities to reduce fuel loads in many of these overly dense areas have been curtailed due to a number of factors including "analysis paralysis" or "process gridlock." According to the USDA Forest Service's own budget documentation, it can take up to eight years to plan and execute a relatively routine management project. This is totally unacceptable and simply too long when considering the severity and urgency of the problem.

There is general agreement that hazardous fuel conditions in our Nation's forests are abnormally high, that many fire dependent ecosystems are not functioning properly, and there is a genuine sense of urgency to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires. In fact, this sense of urgency is so high, that Congress has supported unprecedented budget increases for hazardous fuel reduction projects over the last several years. Many in Congress now recognize that providing only money will not solve the problem. While some have suggested that Congress should suspended environmental laws, we, as professional forest managers, cannot support that approach. Congress and the Administration ought to address the problems with existing laws. We ask for reform, not repeal, clarification, not suspension.

The Society of American Forester's comprehensive report Forest of Discord (1999) offers a variety of suggestions to improve the management of the National Forest System. We offer a few for your consideration:

- Using the national forests and the public lands for a variety of purposes is not an unreasonable goal, but some
 uses are incompatible with others and cannot be achieved simultaneously or equally across a landscape.
 Multiple-use has thus become an engine of conflict that pits one interest group against another and denies
 land managers a clear mandate. Congress must clarify that mandate.
- Congress has never adequately defined the roles of local communities in implementing its broad legislative statements. Is this a bottom-up process in which each community selects its priorities? Or is it a top-down arrangement, in which Congress sets the goals and the community has only a limited say?
- The federal land management agencies should be given broad authority and responsibility to meet all applicable environmental and legal requirements. Consultation is appropriate, but other federal and state agencies should not have the authority for approving land management activities.
- Forest or area plans and resource management plans should identify necessary monitoring as well as the type, location, and intensity of measurements needed. Monitoring should be cost effective and should concentrate on key outcomes. The monitoring plan should be part of the decision document.
- Forest or area plans should explain how the goals and outcomes would be affected by differing budgets.

 Annual reporting on agency performance can then compare and contrast the goals and outcomes of the plan with the requested budgets and actual appropriations.
- Both Forest Service and BLM forest planning regulations should identify the analyses and decisions that must be made at each planning level.

We recognize that comprehensive reform of statutes will take time. In recognition of the urgency of the forest health crisis on our national forests, we would support interim efforts to direct how these environmental laws are applied and how and when the public is involved on projects that rightfully are emergency in nature. Presently, there is little incentive for any party to participate in the development of forest health treatments on the national forests. The incentive is for a person to ignore the planning process, ignore the public comment periods the Agency provides, and simply file an administrative appeal, often with little or no scientific validity, without ever being involved in the project or viewing the proposal on the ground. Congress should require those who would stop the Agency's well thought out plans to raise substantive objections at the earliest possible opportunity-during the planning and objective-setting stage, rather than during the implementation stage, and allow appeals and litigious action only on those substantive concerns.

The Courts have a difficult decision to make when asked to issue injunctive relief. They often have to balance the short-term consequences of a management action with the environmental harm of not proceeding. Due to the urgent need to aggressively reduce hazardous fuels and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, we would support Congress directing the judiciary to more heavily weigh the harm of not implementing a hazardous fuels reduction project, versus the short-term consequences of moving forward.

Finally, we firmly believe that Congress should fully fund the National Fire Plan. Both the Administration's request, and the Senate's current bill come \$200 million short of implementation for this year. This is unacceptable. Congress must fully fund the National Fire Plan, and the Administration must spend those funds wisely. Particularly, Congress should ensure adequate funding for forest health improvements including fire prevention, restoration, and emerging pest management activities. We suggest Congress consider minimizing funds for land acquisition and instead use the money to fund the National Fire Plan. While land acquisition from willing sellers is an important conservation tool, we want to ensure the federal government has the resources to manage land already under its stewardship. Additionally, "borrowing" from Forest Service accounts to fight fire is problematic if Congress and the Administration are not willing to replenish those borrowed funds with an emergency appropriation. Too many worthwhile efforts, including projects designed to reduce hazardous fuels, are being suspended to fight these unprecedented fires.

Thank you for considering our positions on these issues. While we recognize the need to move quickly, we hope that the sense of urgency we all feel will result in solutions that meet the intention of our environmental laws.

Sincerely,
David Wm. Smith
President
Society of American Foresters

Women in Forestry

Susan L. Stout, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Irvine, PA

The text that follows is based on remarks that I prepared for the Summer 2002 Society of American Foresters Allegheny Society Meeting. I have modified them a bit to reflect additions and suggestions that were made by audience members after that talk, and I'd be interested to hear from others who have additions to this history to share. E-mail me at sstout@fs.fed.us

The program of the Gettysburg Summer Meeting 2002 of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters was a wonderful reminder of how important it is to celebrate our history. A great deal of what I love about forestry is its intrinsic connection with both past and future-we walk in woods influenced profoundly by those who came before us and our signature on these forests will influence the opportunities and choices of our grandchildren and great grandchildren. Our profession almost demands that we resist the frantic pace of the 21st Century and honor the statelier pace of the forest.

Gettysburg was a wonderful place to pause and reflect on the privileges and responsibilities of our stewardship of the forests, and I congratulate the Keystone Chapter for planning a meeting that helped us do that. In May of 2002, about 80 members of this same wonderful community of foresters joined together at the Kane Experimental Forest to celebrate its 70th Anniversary. The Kane was dedicated to research on March 23, 1932. Seventy years seems like a very long time, but even though we continue today to measure studies that Ashbel Hough installed 70 years ago, and studies that Dave Marquis. Ben Roach and John Bjorkbom installed now 25 and 30 years ago. we haven't even carried any of those

studies through a single full rotation! So I have been in the spirit of this meeting for quite some time—a spirit of appreciation for our past and obligation to honor those who precede us.

But readers may be wondering if the topic of "Women in Forestry" was a twenty-first century politically correct intrusion on an otherwise technical and historical meeting, and I frankly struggled with that question myself. What I tried to do at the meeting, and hope to further achieve through publishing this paper is to address the topic in the spirit of the meeting-appreciating a specific dimension of our past and honoring it with a specific vision for the future—a vision that will influence the opportunities for our children and grandchildren as certainly as our vision for the forest does.

My intent is to do that by sharing short vignettes that fit into three categories—the pioneers, the unintended foresters, and our colleagues.

The Pioneers

Mira Lloyd Dock was raised in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and spent 20 years after high school graduation in her own home, with full responsibility for vounger brothers and sisters in the wake of her mother's death. Only then did she attend the University of Michigan to study botany, chemistry and geology at age 43. When she returned to Harrisburg, she became a leader of the City Beautiful movement, as well as a primary champion of forestry. In 1901, Governor Sharpe appointed Ms. Dock to the State Forest Reservation Commission, "the first woman to be appointed to a government post in the Commonwealth," according to

Norm LaCasse's biography. She inspected many of the parcels proposed for purchase, lectured at the Mont Alto Forestry School, and inspected the work of the early foresters, as well.

Theodora Cope was raised in the early years of the 20th Century on an estate in Susquehanna County where she developed a passion for natural history and the environment. Her father, Francis R. Cope, was a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. While there may have been many women of her generation with a passion for natural history, she was unusual in that she pursued this passion through to a Ph.D. degree in Ecology from Cornell. Her dissertation documents the fauna and flora of several old-growth areas in Pennsylvania, including the 4000 acres that are today the Allegheny National Forest's Tionesta Scenic and Research Natural Area, and the work that she did for her dissertation was no doubt useful in the PFA/SAF campaign to ensure federal acquisition of this area. Equally important, her dissertation provides a baseline that we can use through time to document changes in the fauna and flora. In addition to her dissertation work in Pennsylvania, she traveled extensively in the arctic or subarctic and in the Pacific, and published books recording both her travel adventures and the natural history she observed on these trips. Some Lab scientists became interested in Ms. Cope because of our current work at Tionesta, and they tracked down her daughter via the Internet just a few days before Theodora's death about two years ago. We were very glad that her daughter could assure her that people were still using and valuing her work.

I know rather little about women in forestry between Theodora's era and the 1970s. It was only in 1933 that the Forest Service, for example, even began hiring women as secretaries. The little evidence I know suggests that though Rosie may have been a riveter during World War II, she was not often a forester. As late as 1967, for example, there were 28 women working for the Allegheny National Forest: two cooks, one nurse, one personnel assistant, and 24 clerktypists. Women who worked for the Allegheny in the 60s remember that opportunities for education and advancement were offered preferentially to men. Change came to the Forest Service through litigation about just such preferences, and when it came, it came rapidly. Nationally, between 1977 and 1984, the proportion of women in the Forest Service workforce almost quadrupled, from 8 to 30 percent. In the Forest Service, this trend occurred at these times in Pennsylvania, too, and when I came to the Lab in 1981, I was part of a cadre of women in forestry and other natural resource management positions who formed a community that persists by e-mail through the present, even though we're now dispersed across the country from Asheville to Anchorage.

Ann Fege was an Assistant Director of the Northeastern Research Station for several year in the 1980s. This was the period when women were just entering the Forest Service in large numbers, and Ann was one of the first to rise to this level of leadership. Her tenure is remembered for several high-energy initiatives, including work to improve the ability of Northeastern Station scientists to compete successfully for outside research funding. She's currently a Forest Supervisor in southern California.

Change has come more slowly to the rest of the forestry community in Pennsylvania and our region and Society, in spite of what I believe to be evidence of important contributions by the women in the Forest Service. Every now and then I look around me at a training session or meeting and wonder what's gone wrong-we know that there are talented women among the students in our forestry schools, but they just didn't seem to be showing up in the same proportions in our profession here. In Pennsylvania, the forest industry remains a nearlyall-male domain, although it has been the source of some wonderful "unintended foresters" whom I'll mention in a minute. I'd be grateful if others could draw my attention to folks I've missed in this realm, but Mary Carol Koestler and Annie Blazewood were among the few industrial pioneers. Mary Carol worked for the industry in north central for a few years and then in Harrisburg, and later for the US Forest Service.

Amy Griffith's service as the PA DCNR Bureau of Forestry's first female district forester, and Ellen Rom's contributions to the Stewardship program were important pioneering roles for the Bureau, and recent years seem to be bringing more diversity there. Barbara Breshock was the first female forester hired by the Division of Forestry in West Virginia. That was in 1979, and she has gone on to leadership positions in both the West Virginia Devision of Forestry and the Society of American Foresters, where she served as Chair of the West Virginia Division.

Mary Ann Fajvan, professor of silviculture at West Virginia University, is another pioneer. Within the narrowly defined disciplines of forestry, academics is still a man's realm. As a silviculturist myself, I've never understood why

more women aren't drawn to what to me is a wonderful interface between human needs and forest systems, but both nationally and locally, women silviculturists remain a small group.

Nancy Pi-Sunyer, currently a science teacher in Montclair, NJ, and once again active in the Society of American Foresters, was the first woman extension forester on the faculty at Penn State.

Roxanne Palone is a contemporary pioneer, and one to whom our profession owes a great deal. It's pretty obvious that she's the first woman on the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Board of Commissioners, but it's at least as important that she is, to my knowledge, also its first natural resource professional. I'm told by several who attended her installation ceremony as a Commissioner that her remarks set a new tone, and her current article in Pennsylvania Forests reflects that tone of commitment to sustainable management of the wild resources of our Commonwealth that is sensitive to the needs of people.

The Unintended Foresters

Our profession has been served well by a large number of people whose commitment to forestry did not originate with natural resource training. Mary Wirth and Sue Swanson both entered the profession by marriage. I believe that Sandy Cochran may have "discovered" them both. I know that he worked hard with Mary in the early days of the Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group to encourage her to develop her considerable capabilities as a passionate spokesperson for the interests of the forest industry, and Mary went on to become a nationally important figure in the wise use movement. Her passion

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and commitment are once again at work in Pennsylvania, in her current position as an assistant to the Dean of Agriculture at Penn State. She serves on the SFI State Implementation Committee and helped organize last year's very successful joint SAF/SFI Sustainable Forestry Meeting. Sue Swanson, the current director of AHUG, has led that organization through the very troubled times of litigation impact on timber and wood supply from the Allegheny National Forest, helping AHUG find a role in the litigation, providing support that helps member companies become more productive through training, mechanization, and computerization, while educating both members and the public, promoting wood products, and participating in trade shows. Under her leadership, AHUG pioneered outreach through spots on WPSU.

Nancy Shuler and Kathe Frank of the Allegheny National Forest entered our community through their jobs—Nancy as a public relations person and Kathe, originally, as a budget specialist. Their careers brought them in close contact with forestry, and they became articulate spokespeople for its benefits, value, and commitment.

Marcia Bonta and Eleanor
Maass have become spokespeople for forestry through their ownership of forest land. Both are members of Penn State extension's VIP program, and both have gone well beyond the basics of that program to write and testify and participate on committees representing the interests of non-industrial private landowners in our forestry community.

Caren Glotfelty discovered forestry as the occupant of the Maurice Goddard Chair at Penn State, and used the good offices of that position to the benefit of the

entire community, for example in her service as facilitator of the DCNR Bureau of Forestry Ecosystem Management Advisory Committee. In her current position as the Director of Environment Programs at the Heinz Endowments, she continues to use what she learns through her association with our community to our collective benefit.

Our Colleagues

Have these women made contributions that couldn't or wouldn't have been made by men? I don't think so, but I think that women in our profession soften our public face at a time when our public image matters a lot. Have I offered evidence to support some radical quota system for increased gender equity in forestry? I don't think so. What I do think I've offered is evidence that women have contributed to our community and our profession in a variety of ways; that women, too, are part of the history we celebrate and the tradition we seek to continue. What I haven't talked about are two things-women who have wanted to enter the profession but either couldn't find their way in or didn't feel welcome when they started.

My personal experience in this profession has been a wonderful one, and I count so many of you in this professional community as more than colleagues—as friends. I'd like to share two stories with you to stimulate a shared vision of the future of women-and other newcomers-in our profession. I began at the Lab in 1981, and joined the full time staff in 1982. "Joining the full time staff" meant beginning as an instructor in the Allegheny Hardwood Silviculture Training Sessions, even though I hadn't yet completed my masters degree. I was assigned the lecture on uneven-aged management, written by Dave Marquis, as my first role. I practiced

and practiced at giving that lecture, but in the room full of men both older and more experienced than I. I know that I was stiff, awkward, and certainly unconvincing. Those of you who have taken the training sessions know how that must have stood out. Dave encouraged me. though, and the Training Sessions have become one of my favorite parts of the job. One of the rituals of the training session is that the instructors spend the afternoon after the participants leave for home reviewing, in detail, the evaluation sheets that participants have completed. During the review of the 1990 sessions, Dave Marquis revealed that he had hidden several reviews under the table during my first training session, in which participants demanded that Dave find someone more competent to give the uneven-age management lecture. Instead, Dave worked with me and for me, finding opportunities for me to speak about my own work and become both more comfortable and more skilled. In fact, my first talk at an SAF meeting was, I believe, in the very hotel in which the 2002 Summer Meeting was held at a winter meeting in 1984. With Dave's support, many of you gave me the benefit of the doubt, and that opened doors that helped me come to love this community and my job. So there are opportunities for you to be mentors when anyone who enters the profession, and doesn't quite fit from the start, joins up. Give us a chance, as Dave gave me a chance, to make a contribution, even if we're awkward at first.

My second story is one I heard from Ross Whaley. Ross was a very successful research economist the Forest Service, who ended his career with the Forest Service in research administration in the Washington Office in the late 80s. After his retirement from the Forest Service,

he accepted the position of President of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry and continued to speak frequently about what the future might look like. He told me the following story when we ended up sitting next to each other on a plane to a meeting in Montana.

Ross was invited to be one of the keynote speakers at a national conference planned by the Society of American Foresters in Dallas in the mid-1980s. The conference was specifically designed to be a networking opportunity for the group of women I call the first generation, the just-emerging group of women leaders in forestry. Ross traveled to the meeting with his talk all planned, and if I remember

correctly, he may even have planned to talk with this group about one of his pet peeves. It really irritated Ross, it seems, when he went to meetings and the few women there seemed to congregate together, sit next to each other, etc. How did they ever expect to get ahead unless they mixed with the men?

Then Ross walked into the meeting hall in Dallas. He registered, and looked around the hall, as one always does at the beginning of a meeting. There were women everywhere! When Ross finally spotted a group of two or three men whom he knew, he instinctively approached them and ended up sitting through the opening session with them—as it gradually dawned on him that he had done exactly

what he felt so critical of women for doing.

Women are part of the history of forestry in the Allegheny region. In our past and in our future, women and men have much to contribute. Hopefully, in future years, our profession will expand even further, as other groups that have not traditionally been interested in the forest find ways to share our love for the privilege of working with natural systems to meet human needs. We can all strengthen our profession by stretching our comfort zone to mentor those who don't intuitively fit in, and by recognizing that we can be a pretty intimidating bunch, and helping make comfortable spaces for new people in the woods.

Hertel Studies African Violet Habitat in Kenya

August 14, 2002 - SAF member Gerard "big bug" Hertel (West Chester University, Pennslyvania, USA) has just completed an African violet habitat project in Kenya that was funded by the African Violet Society of America, Inc. Hertel, along with Kamau Wakanene Mbuthia of the National Museums of Kenya (working on his PhD at the University of Miami-Ohio), worked in the Mbololo forest located in southeastern Kenya in June. Mbololo is the largest indigenous forest block left in the Taita Hills, the most northern part of the Eastern Arc Mountains. Looking east from Mbololo you can see Tsavo National Park and look out over the area where the famous Man-Eaters (lions) of Tsavo did their damage during the building of the Kenyan-Ugandan Railway. On a clear day looking northwest you can see Mount Kilimanjaro.

Mbololo is 162 hectares in size. This mountain cloud forest is the only mountain forest in Kenya that contains the African violet. One (Saintpaulia teitensis) of the 22 species of violet occurs here and nowhere else in the world. The terrain is very steep (often + 60 degrees). The ridge of Mbololo runs north and south with the forests on east (wet) and west (drier) facing slopes. Moist clouds hit this ridge as they move inland from the Indian Ocean. The violets grow on cliffs and large rocks free from any plant competition. The violets love the dense shade of the forests and the moisture that the forests capture from the clouds on their behalf.

The results of Mbuthia's and Hertel's work seem to speak well for the violets.

Prior surveys indicated only one population of violets in the forests. Eight have now been



located and we think more could be found with more intensive surveys. The forests growing around the violets are healthy and intact with little sign of natural (blow down by wind) or man caused (selective felling of preferred species) disturbances.

The indigenous people, the Taita's, who live around the forest, are very poor. Their daily income could be from \$0.00 to 0.50! They depend on trees/forests for many things. Fuel wood and water are the most important. Fuel wood can come from trees outside the indigenous forest. The indigenous forest serves as a catchment for water used by most people in the highlands, including the nearby town of Voi. So, people and the violets need the forest.

The west, with its interest in the African violet, must help the people protect the forest. Hertel's efforts will now concentrate on how to provide the necessary assistance to the people of Mbololo Forest.

Hertel can be contacted at dudukubwa@aol.com

Coming Events

October

25-26 2002 MD Forests Assn. Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Columbia, MD. Karin Miller phone or fax 301-895-5369 or mfa@hereintown.net

December

5-6 3rd Annual Goddard Forum, State College, PA - "Biodiversity: Addressing a Global Issue Locally" Graduate Forest Resources, Teacher Ed., CFE, & CLE credits. Robert McKinstry, Jr. 814-865-9390, evh2@psu.edu

Deadline for articles/photos for Winter 2002-03 issue of *The Allegheny News*

February 2003

19-21 Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting, "North Central PA: A Model for Multiple Use Management" Genetti's Hotel, Williamsport, PA (see page 7)

March

Deadline for articles and photos for Spring issue of *The Allegheny News*

April

10-11 Joint meeting: PASAF, The Wildlife Society, American Fisheries Society, and Soil and Water Conservation Society, "PA's Changing Landscape: What Does the Future Hold for Our Natural Resources," ToftTrees, St. College, PA (see page 12)

June

15 Deadline for articles and photos for Summer issue of *The Allegheny News*

September

15 Deadline for articles and photos for Fall issue of *The Allegheny News*

Future Allegheny SAF Meetings

2003 Summer - PA Rothrock Chapter in State College, Pennsylvania 2004 Winter Meeting - MD/DE Division 2004 Summer Meeting - WV Division

Future SAF National Conventions

October 22-25, 2003 - Buffalo, New York October 2-5, 2004 - Edmonton, Alberta Canada (in conjunction with the Canadian Institute of Forestry) 2005 - Houston, Texas

Allegheny SAF Committee Chairs

Auditing* Ronald J. Sheay 12 Glenwood Lane Stockton, NJ 08559 (h) 609-397-7886

Awards*

Kenneth W. Jolly 1220 Youngs Farm Road Annapolis, MD 21403 (o) 301-464-3065 (h) 410-263-1989 kjolly@dnr.state.md.us

Communications*
Charles J. Newlon
2 Irving Lane
Wallingford, PA 19086
(o) 302-739-5195, Tuesdays
(h) 610-872-6019
cbnewlon@comcast.net

Continuing Forestry
Education Coordinator*
Mark Vodak
PO Box 231 Cook College
Riutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
(o) 732-932-8243
(h) 609-758-9449
(f) 732-932-3222
vodak@aesop.rutgers.edu

Forest Health and Productivity (ad hoc) Kurt W. Gottschalk USDA Forest Service Lab 180 Canfield Street Morgantown, WV 26505 (o) 304-285-1598 (h) 412-627-4161

Forest History (ad hoc) Ronald J. Sheay 12 Glenwood Lane Stockton, NJ 08559 (h) 609-397-7886

Foresters Fund (ad hoc) Earl A. Higgins 210 E. Bennett Avenue Wildwood, NJ 08260 (h) 609-523-0208

Forest Science Coordinator*
Mary Ann Fajvan
Div. of Forestry WVU
PO Box 6125
Morgantown, WV 26506
(o) 304-293-3411, ext. 2423
(h) 304-892-4515
(f) 304-293-2441

Membership* Ken Kane 103 Tionesta Avenue Kane, PA 16735 (o) 814-837-9391 (h) 814-837-8357 (f) 814-837-9633

Nominations*
Mark Webb
11021 US Route 6
Union City, PA 16438
(o) 814-663-5393
(f) 814-663-4408
mrkrwebb@erie.net

Policy & Legislative (PLAN)* Timothy A. Kaden 724 Green Winged Trail Cainden, DE 19934 (o) 302-739-4811 (h) 302-697-7066

Program*
Douglas Ostergard
PO Box 284
South Main Street
Pleasantville, PA 16341
(o) 814-589-7143
(h) 814-589-7143
(f) 814-484-7563

Student Coordinating (ad hoc)
Kim C. Steiner
Forest Resources Lab
Penn State University
University Park, PA 16802
(o) 814-865-9351
(h) 814-234-8754

Student Quiz Bowl Elizabeth Brantley Penn State Mt. Alto I Campus Drive Mt. Alto, PA 17237 (o) 717-749-6200 (h) 717-337-1284 (f) 717-749-6069 eab8@psu.ed

Tellers*

Susan L. Stout US Forest Service PO Box 267 Irvine, PA 16329 (o) 814-563-1040 (h) 814-726-2023 (f) 814-563-1048 sstout/ne_wa@fs.fed.us

*Standing Committees

Allegheny Society of American Foresters

Officers

Chairman Kenneth C. Kane 103 Tionesta Avenue Kane, PA 16735-1236 (o) 814-837-9391 (h) 814-837-8357 gtmake@pennswoods.net Chairman-Elect Robert W. Bauer 13483 Old Route 8 N Titusville, PA 16354 (o) 814-432-3187 (h) 814-827-2321 (f) 814-437-5122 rwbauer@pgc.state.pa.us Secretary/Treasurer Kenneth W. Jolly 1220 Youngs Farm Road Annapolis, MD 21403 (o) 410-260-8502 (h) 410-263-1989 (f) 301-464-0462 kjolly@dnr.state.md.us

Past Chairman Michael B. Lester 244 Indian Creek Drive Mechanicsburg, PA 17050 (o) 717-787-2708 (h) 717-763-7072 (f) 717-783-5109 mlester@dcnr.state.pa.us

Executive Committee

Earl Higgins 210 E. Bennett Avenue Wildwood, NJ 08260 (h) 609-523-0208 higg210@bellatlantic.net Jack L. Perdue 5112 Main Street Grasonville, MD 21638 (o) 410-260-8505 (f) 410-260-8595 jperdue@dnr.state.md.us Karen J. Sykes PO Box 4015 Sc Morgantown, WV 26504 (o) 304-285-1532 (f) 304-285-1505 ksykes/na_mo@fs.fed.us Howard G. Wurzbacher 17374 N. Main Street Ext. Titusville, PA 16354 (o) 814-484-9954 (h) 814-589-7538 hwurzbache@state.pa.us

Executive Director

Jack Winieski
PO Box 699
Dillsburg, PA 17019-0699
(o) 717-432-3646
(f) 717-432-3646
ansaf@paonline.com

Council Representative

Timothy A. Kaden
724 Green Winged Trail
Camden, DE 19934
(o) 302-739-3423
(h) 302-697-7066
(f) 302-739-3817
Timothy.kaden@state.de.us

Division Chairs

Maryland/Delaware
Donald Van Hassent
517 Bay Hills Drive
Arnold, MD 21012
(o) 410-260-8504
(h) 410-757-5539
(f) 410-260-8595
dvanhassent@dnr.state.md.us

New Jersey Gregory S. McLaughlin 1312 Old York Road Robbinsville, NJ 08691 (o) 609-984-0062 (h) 609-259-8122 (f) 609-984-1427 gmclaugh@dep.state.nj.us Pennsylvania Ned R. Karger 305 Kinzua Avenue Kane, PA 16735 (o) 814-837-6941 (h) 814-837-6819 (f) 814-837-8401 nkarger@collinsco.com

West Virginia
Glen A. Juergens
PO Box 210
Marlinton, WV 24954
(o) 304-799-4334
(h) 304-799-6965
(f) 304-799-6820
gpjuergens@neumedia.net

Chapter Chairs

Keystone
Craig T. Houghton
Penn State Mt. Alto, Campus Dr.
Mont Alto, PA 17237
(o) 717-749-6239
(h) 717-532-3019
(f) 717-749-6069
cth2@psu.edu

Northern Hardwood Michael L. Hale 610 E. Main Street Westfield, PA 16950 (o) 814-367-5915 (h) 814-367-5542 (f) 814-367-5919 halefor@penn.com Pinchot Robert J. LaBar 3070 Hemlock Farms 802 Mustang Court Lords Valley, PA 18428 (o) 570-775-9741 (f) 570-775-9043 forestry@td.net Plateau Christopher J. Guth 296 Meadow Road Seneca, PA 16346 (o) 814-463-7701 (h) 814-676-5477 (f) 814-463-7311

Rothrock
Scott R. Cary
Road 2, Box 488A
Northumberland, PA 17857
(o) 570473-7237
scary@uplink.net

Valley Forge
Richard H. Widmann
333 Calvert Road
Merion Station, PA 19066
(o) 610-557-4051
(h) 610-664-2123
rwidmann@fs.fed.us

Western Gateway Robert E. Schweitzer 139 Highview Court Ebensburg, PA 15931 (o) 814-472-1872 (h) 814-472-5207 (f) 814-472-1876