CFA NEWS

The Newsletter of the Catskill Forest Association, Inc.
Volume 30, Number 3 - Summer 2012

WHAT DOESN'T BE-LONG HERE?

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

CFA News
Volume 30, Number 3
Summer 2012
Editor: Jim Waters
Published Quarterly

Catskill Forest Association, Inc.
43469 State Highway 28
PO Box 336
Arkville, NY 12406-0336
(845) 586-3054
(845) 586-4071 (Fax)
www.catskillforest.org
cfa@catskill.net

Subscriptions: *CFA News* is mailed quarterly to members of the Catskill Forest Association. If you are interested in joining CFA, give us a call, visit our office or fill out and mail in the form on the back cover of this publication. Contact information is located above. Please submit address changes to Michele at the address above.

For a CURRENT listing of CFA's EVENTS you must visit CFA's Website!

www.catskillforest.org

Cover Photo:
There are many answers but We'd like you to think that everything belongs here including humans! (Photos by Ryan Trapani & Jim Waters)

Table of Contents:

Community Radio WROX 91.3 FM

Listen to "From the Forest", Wednesday evenings from 6 to 7 pm (EST) with Jim & Ryan. Streaming on the Internet — go to: wioxradio.org.

Welcome New Members!!!

April
Scott Devendorf
Falcon Gun & Rod Club, Inc. - Long Eddy

May
Michael Finn – Greenwood Lake

June
Terry Cohen – Margaretville
Walter Crump –
Gary Feazell – Andes
Mesa Bio Energy, LLC – Auburn

July
Dr. Eileen C. Treacy – Margaretville
Stuart & Laurel Okorofsky – Rosendale
William McGuinn – Pine Hill
Susan Mehr – Delhi
Seth Phillips - Andes

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Hello everyone! I hope you're having a great summer! We're getting ready for the 3rd annual Catskill Forest Festival and it will probably be over by the time you receive this. If you can or could not make it you are missing out on a great event.

This year has been pretty good in that we have seen many of our members take advantage of on-site-visits, tree-marking and as a result....make good management decisions. Members have performed thinning and regeneration cuts. (Heavy harvesting in order to let the sun in and provide new growth so that our next few generations can enjoy the large trees that we do...including the many critters that enjoy the newly created habitat to live and flourish in.)

On the legislative front, not an awful lot has changed. Emerald Ash Borer continues to be an issue. The State does not want to extend the boundaries to areas outside of where they have found the beetle. The purple traps are up everywhere and the reports won't be available until early fall.

The DEC is finally reviewing it's policies on the forest tax program 480-a. A group of us met with them recently to listen to their progress thus far and give them input.

In 2008 the real property tax law was amended to enable the DEC to include third party certified lands such as FSC, SFI and the Tree Farm to be eligible for the 480a forest management program. It seemed as though the department was hesitant to give a cart-blanch approval to any program that did not meet their guidelines...especially the Tree Farm Program which many of you are involved with. The other two require quite a bit of work and money to get into—leaving out most people that own less than 250 acres and are not serious about the business. Guess they don't want to or can't give up their control over the state's tax deferral program. (Remember there is a 6% severance tax paid at each harvest time that those not in the program do not have to pay.) The DEC is contemplating eliminating the work schedule and moving the commitment from a 10 year update to a fifteen year update. This would be better. You will still have to apply every year and be committed to a commercial harvest within 30 years enrollment of any stand. (We live in a region that has a forest that does not mature for at least 50 to 100 years!)

A very dry year for us in 2012. If you have planted any trees, I hope you are watering them as I have....every 3 to 5 days. If you want any advice on your property/woodlot please do not hesitate to call us. Some questions can simply be answered over the phone and via internet....others require an on-site-visit. I have never heard a bad word about our visits. They are "totally worth it"! 2 to 3 hours of our undivided attention...make a morning or afternoon of it....invite family, friends and neighbors. It could be your next party's entertainment....nothing that I think is done elsewhere.

Don't forget to get connected to the environment around you.....it will help you physically and mentally. If you don't believe it just try it. I promise you that you will feel better even if it is just sitting on a stone wall, stump or stream bank.

Hope to see you all this weekend or at the annual meeting, Nov. 3rd or the "Ties to the Land" workshop on Dec. 1st.

Naturally, *Jim Waters*

A snowless winter...but lots of rain.

A normal summer last year.

A very dry summer this year.

A successful pear tree graph — one of Ryan's first attempts at grafting! Not bad at all!

A Forgotten Catskill Forest Product

By: Ryan Trapani (Education Forester, CFA)

Recently peeled hemlock. This scene was common in the Catskills' forest of the nineteenth century.

Today the Catskills are best known for their recreational opportunities available such as fly fishing, hiking, bicycling, and camping, among others. Some have known the Catskills as a place where water is procured for millions of thirsty New York City residents. The Catskills has meant different things to different people at different times. Fifty years ago, the springs and streams of these mountains were not only quenching the thirst of city residents, but also thousands of dairy cows – helping them to provide healthy, mountain milk to the rest of the state's residents. One-hundred fifty years ago, the Catskills were exporting another product during this time of year when the sap is running in the trees and leaves are beginning to leaf out. Although maple syrup is more familiar when sap is mentioned, bark-tanning in the Catskills was widely known back then. The season occurred later than the maple season – May through August.

Go for a hike on land that the State of New York now designates as ***Wild Forest*** and ***Wilderness*** areas and you can still see the remains of this industry. Narrow and shoddy roads found both inside and outside the Forest Preserve (on private land) are oftentimes old tan-bark roads. These roads were used in the mid 19th century for hauling peeled hemlock bark out of the woods.

The Catskill Mountains contained an abundance of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Hemlock contains tannins. Although almost every plant contains some tannin, some like hemlock have higher concentrations. Tannins are used in treating animal hides for making leather for some of the same reasons the parent plant uses them. Tannins are astringent. Substances that are astringent tighten the pores and draw liquids out. Tannins also function as a barrier against microorganisms such as fungi and bacteria. It then makes sense that trees contain some tannin in their bark in order to form a protective barrier from pathogens, fungi and harmful pests. It is this property that the leather-maker capitalizes on when turning animal hides into long-lasting, durable leathers.

There are two types of tannins – catechols and pyrogallols. Catechols tan hides quickly and make pink, red or dark brown leather. Hemlock contains this type of tannin. Pyrogallols make leather that is pale in color to creamy brown and is more resistant to water. Oaks contain both pyrogallols and catechols. Chestnut oak, which is mostly located near the Catskill escarpment area is said to make the finest leathers. Other sources of tannins include fir, certain willows, chestnut, sumac leaves, birch, alder, and bearberry (leaves). In ascertaining the tannin from

A Hemlock Forest in Delaware County.

these plant materials, a tea must first be made. Catskill bark peelers would haul out peeled hemlock bark by the wagon-full. Once at the tannery, the bark was soaked in vats and the tannins were extracted in a tea and later applied to animal hides for processing.

The tanning industry had generally ended in the Catskills by the early 20th century as synthetic chemical tanning agents became more available and cheaper to use. However, the impacts and signs can still be seen if you know what to look for. Many of the places where hemlock was previously abundant and harvested for its bark were reforested by other tree species that have lighter seeds and are faster growing in sunnier conditions. However, hemlock is a patient tree. It is extremely shade-tolerant and can grow under the shadiest canopies where others cannot. Hemlock can also tolerate fairly wet conditions as well. In Samsonville, Ulster County where Zadock Pratt's son (19th century tanner) set up shop more than 100 years ago, hemlock is now regenerating in the understory of oak, hickory, birch, ash, and maple. Many parts of this region are also poorly drained and contain swampy areas which are probably why hemlock was so abundant in the first place. Barring hemlock woolly adelgid and other disturbances, this area may once again come to be dominated by the eastern hemlock tree. www.catskillforest.org

Planning a Harvest?
CFA's "Got Your Back!"
Call us First!!!

DEC Average Stumpage Prices—Winter 2012:
Catskill Region (Scribner Log Scale—per MBF)

Specie/Product	Avg. Price	Price Range
Ash, White	$175	$75—$500
Basswood	$90	$40—$140
Beech	$40	$30—$50
Birch, Yellow	$125	$50—$275
Cherry, Black	$525	$300—$700
Hickory	$60	$60
Oak, Chestnut	$245	$100—$300
Oak, Red	$338	$80—$500
Oak, White	$250	$100—$375
Hemlock	$40	$20—$70
Pine, White	$90	$70—$300
Firewood (per cord)	$7	$5—$8

Tune in to "From the Forest" on WIOX Community Radio 91.3 on the FM dial or www.wioxradio.org on the web.

This informative and entertaining show airs every Wed. evening from 6 to 7pm Eastern Standard Time. On the third Wed. of each month Gary Mead pictured here joins us to talk about working with various species of wood. He is owner and chief artist/woodworker at The Gary Mead Gallery at Fruitful Furnishings in Margaretville, NY. We consider his pieces functional artwork. He adds a whole different dimension to woodworking and you really owe it to yourself to listen in!

A Red Oak's Plea to Tree Huggers

By Ryan Trapani (photos by author)

My parents named me Red Oak. My full name is *Quercus rubra*, but you can call me "Red." I hail from the red oak family. We dress in bristle-tipped leaves and take two growing seasons to develop our acorns, unlike our relatives in the white oak family. They dress in rounded leaves and require only one season. I live in the Catskill Region, but my family can be found scattered throughout the state. I'm about 200 years old and began my life alone, in the middle of a sheep pasture near a stone wall. I have many relatives throughout the region: some high on the mountain, some below in the valley, and some, like me, who prefer somewhere in between. In my 200 years I have seen a lot of change. I am here today to make a plea to a few humans, those that are hugging us perhaps too tightly. Although humans only stand about 72 inches above the ground and we red oaks over 70 feet, we have always shared a history together, a common thread. Together, we have been through both difficult and prosperous times. Unfortunately, I fear difficult times lie ahead once again for my family.

I grew up in a tough time for trees. During my germination beside the stone wall in 1812, trees had become scarce. Back then the wall kept in sheep and goats. Humans kept sheep in those days for clothing, and goats for milk. Later on they would be swapped for cows after the railroad came in nearby and fresh milk and meat could be shipped to the big city miles away. I was rather alone then in the pasture, but had plenty of room to grow and sunlight to take into my bristle-tipped leaves. That explains my wide spreading branches before the maples started crowding me, causing some of my branches to drop over the years. The farmer kept me around as a shade tree for his cows during the warmer months. There were a few other trees here and there along the wall, but not many. Most had been cleared by the farmer for pasture on the good sites, while the stonier sites were left for us trees to occupy. Here, on these stonier sites, the logger and lumberman felled many of us for various wood products. Those were tough times for trees and humans alike, but much different from my grandfather's time.

My grandfather said that before humans had animals and metal tools they used fire to clear and manipulate the land. There were many red oaks in areas both accessible to humans and also well drained. Wet areas were difficult to burn, and also my roots find wet soil unpleasant. On those wetter sites, hemlock, swamp maple (red maple), and yellow birch were found. Higher up in the mountains (over some 2,000 feet) where fewer humans traveled were found maple, beech, hemlock, and spruce hiding from the human's fire. But oaks dominated the lower, well-drained sites. Humans would routinely burn the understory. Although they occasionally made mistakes, my thick bark, ability to root-sprout, and lay down a deep taproot gave me a competitive advantage over other tree families. Maple, beech, and birch were too shallow-rooted and could not tolerate the heat. Grandfather said our leaves also helped humans start their fires, by drying out fast in comparison to others that quickly became damp. Some families of trees and our shorter friends (shrubs) — like pitch pine, red cedar, blueberry, and mountain laurel — really depended on those fires.

Laurel was the biggest instigator to the human. After a human walked through it for a few hundred feet, the frustration of it all would drive him to blaze the mountain down afterwards! Pitch pine and red cedar weren't exactly innocent either. They both have flammable bark and foliage to ensure a human's ability to ignite his fire. If you wonder why some trees wanted humans to set fires it was to guarantee that favorable growing conditions were preserved so their future would be ensured. Some trees and shrubs just need more sun than others and don't take as kindly to sharing. For example, low-bush blueberry prefers the sun's rays exclusively, with only occasional visits from mammals which eat its fruit and help spread its seed far and wide.

I prefer a moderate fire: not too much or too little, just enough to keep maple and beech away. Grandfather said humans were much better at creating a moderate fire back in his day. Humans created burns to facilitate easy travel conditions, harvest our acorns

when they hit the ground, and hunt any animals for food, clothing, and tools.

Today, burning is rare. There are a few humans in the field of helping trees that mimic burned over conditions through cutting practices. They call it by a fancy term: *shelter-wood cut*. However, I've never seen one around here. Instead, many humans have become weary of most cutting! As a result, I have become crowded by these transplants from the mountain: maple and beech. I don't get along with them as they always end up hogging all the sunlight for food, leaving me with nothing over time. That's where I'd like the humans to intervene, to preserve a place for me and the oaks, hickory, and chestnut, too, before they became sick with the blight. I can't count on lightning for fire since rain usually tags along with it and prevents fire from occurring. Humans had always helped us and in return we provided them with acorns, and with fine wood to build and heat their homes. We only ask for one thing: sunlight.

Here is my plea. My kind is once again becoming rare. Although there are many more today than when I grew up on a big pasture, there are few young oaks that can survive and carry on our acorns. I hear about global warming and acid rain which also concern me. I am fully aware of those humans who only take the best of us for cabinetry and other wood products. Development for roads and parking lots has not helped either. But I'm more concerned about what is happening on areas already forested. Mostly I fear those humans who fear any cutting or burning of trees forever, whatsoever! In so doing they preserve some trees but they may also be casting my kind away forever!

I spoke to one traveling gray squirrel that rested in my crown to feast on a few acorns. He said he'd been lost in a place where no cutting or burning would ever occur, a place where few humans went, and few young oaks could make a living. He said they called it the Forest Preserve, but he wondered what it was they were preserving — surely not a home for him, or his friend the woodcock, rabbit, or grouse. I asked, "Well, then what are they preserving?" He replied, "Starvation for us gray squirrels since oak and hickory cannot be. So, we must move to where there are nut trees, but each year there are fewer nuts to go around."

What if humans no longer cut or burn, but instead only fence in the forest and pave around it? I fear the shade that the lack of cutting and burning will bring. I fear for the young oaks that cannot reach the sunlight and will starve under maple, beech and birch. I fear that my own acorns will no longer have a place in the sun to survive and make a living — to carry on the family of red oak. I fear that humans will remain afraid of casting sunlight upon the forest, only to preserve a less fruitful one for creatures like the whippoorwill and snowshoe hare. What of fire cherry, black cherry tree, serviceberry, and red cedar? What about blueberry who likes to be alone in the sunlight, or about blackberry, black walnut, butternut or even red mulberry? Where will the grouse or rabbit go?

You may ask, "Shouldn't nature just take its course even if that means less oak?" I know the answer: "If humans wish for the forest, then the forest wishes for them, too, as much as any creature it holds." A forest with only shade-tolerant trees and shrubs is not the same as one with me. We sun-worshipping plants and animals evolved with humans and their practices. Where will you get your food, when we cannot get ours from the sun?

A simple plea to the tree-hugger: nothing is black and white. Some of us do like the light. Sometimes doing nothing is not always the answer. Sometimes hugging a tree is not good enough. Sometimes, in order to preserve an oak tree, a tree or two or many must be cut out so that others can grow in. Sometimes our impacts are greater when no action is taken. I hope that humans embrace the entire forest: young and old, oak and maple, shade-tolerant and intolerant. I wish you come to the forest not as a visitor or a tourist but as a resident. Please take more than photographs and leave more than footprints! Take something with you, too. So, I plea and beg that if you do take something with you, please don't forget to give back, too, like all of us do — and share your light.

Late in his life my grandfather once said, "There were many more oaks in my day because the humans took and ate the acorns then. After leaching the acorn's tannins out, the humans liked them very much. In return, they thanked the oak tree by sharing fire which ensured oak would continue to be. They did this with others, too, like chestnut and blueberry. As long as the humans take and return, there will always be plenty of oak trees. But if one is left out, oak will also be left out." **www.catskillforest.org**

ESTIMATING TREE AGES

By: Dr. Michael Kudish

How old is that tree? This is a frequent question asked by landowners, friends, and students alike. One would think that determining a tree's age would be a simple easy matter, but it is not always.

First, each species matures within its own range of growth rates. Second, for trees of the same species, these growth rates may be very variable: fast-growing trees expand in diameter and height two to five times or more as rapidly as slow-growing trees.

Genetics plays an important role, but non-biological environmental factors, such as light, water, and mineral nutrients, play equally important, or even more important, roles.

Biological environmental factors can slow a tree down: disease, defoliation, competition from adjacent trees, and allelopathy (plants poisoning other plants).

Pioneer trees (e.g. aspens, paper birch, eastern white pine, red cherry) tend to grow fast out in the open. In contrast, climax dominants (e.g. sugar maple, beech, hemlock, red spruce) tend to grow more slowly deep in the forest.

Also, diameter and height growth may not be constant for the life of the tree. A tree may start out fast but, as it ages, it may slow down because of increased competition and/or threatening environmental factors. Or, a tree suppressed in its youth may suddenly be released (i.e. "speed up") when a competing, overshadowing tree dies or is removed. Often a tree can experience several periods of speed-up and slow-down over a lifespan of 100 to 200 years.

The **table found on page 10** presents AVERAGE ages for each of six d.b.h. (diameter at breast height – four feet, six inches above ground level) classes. These diameter classes have been chosen in six-inch increments up to three feet, in other words at 6", 12", 18", 24", 30", and 36". Some of the species included in the table can exceed 36 inches in diameter, but I have not yet done ring counts from these giants.

Note that that there are three growth rate classes shown in the table: fast, moderate, and slow. When trying to estimate the age of a tree, assume the moderate growth rate first if you have no clue of the health of the tree. Most trees in the forest grow at a moderate rate.

Then, if possible, estimate the health of the tree. If the tree is growing out in the open and receives plenty of light – such as on a lawn, along a roadside, in a fencerow, or at the edge of the woods - it may be growing fast. If the tree looks healthy, it may be growing fast; be aware that branches at the *base* of the crown of healthy fast-growing trees die and eventually break off; this is normal.

If the tree is up on a ridge over 3,000 feet in elevation, on shallow, stony soils, and suffering from wind, ice, and snow damage, it will be growing slowly. If the tree is growing at a lower elevation and

looks unhealthy (lots of dead branches in the middle and top of the crown, partially defoliated, diseased, etc.), also use the slow rate on the table.

Annual tree height and branch length (the latter creating crown width) increments also depend on the species and on many growth factors. The average for forest trees in the Catskills is about eight inches per year. In contrast, pioneer species may grow as much as two feet in height in a single year. Suppressed, unhealthy trees may grow only a few inches.

Pines, such as eastern white, red, and Scots, produce a false whorl (anatomically a dense spiral, not a true whorl) of branches each year. So, to determine the age of a pine, look up the trunk and count the number of false whorls.

Eleven of the most common Catskills species have been selected for inclusion in the following diameter table. Additional trees species may be presented in a future issue of *CFA News*.

Source of the data:

CFA News readers may wonder where all the data, on which this table is based, came from. This writer, over a period of over forty years of mapping Catskills forest history, has taken advantage of numerous cut stumps, natural trunk breaks, and fallen limbs. Each of these presents an opportunity to do a ring count. For some species, I have amassed over a hundred counts, and for other species only a few. For most of the species presented in the table, I have a few dozens of counts, so that the data should be quite reliable. Some of the ring counts were made in the Adirondacks where growth rates are similar.

If I am determining an age from a break a considerable distance up the trunk, say ten or more feet, or a limb has come down from a height, I must take into account the number of years required for the tree to have attained that height. Then I add that number to the ring count. Again, the average annual height increment for a forest-grown tree is about eight inches.

Ring counts can also be made with a tool called an increment borer, but I seldom use these. A slender core is removed from the tree to make a count; such a core provides only a small sample – a mere glimpse of the tree's life history recorded in its rings. In contrast, looking at a whole stump, or a major trunk or limb break, gives me a much broader sample of the life history.

Then, for each species I make a graph, plotting diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground) across one axis and age across the other axis. Each tree measured is represented by a dot. If there are many dots (several dozen at least), I can group the dots into the three growth rate classes: slow, moderate, and fast.

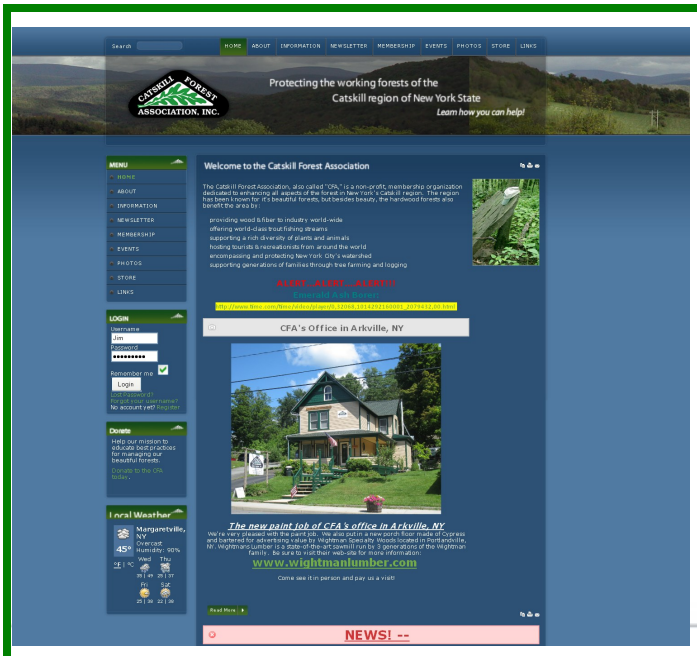
It is possible that *CFA News* readers may encounter trees with phenomenally fast or slow growth rates – rates beyond the scope of the table. Readers are encouraged to report such extraordinary trees to this writer.

The numbers in the body of the table are ages in years.

It may not be necessary to cut down a tree to determine approximately how old it is!

NUMBERS ON TABLE ARE YEARS OF AGE

Species avg. diameter at 4&1/2 ft. above the ground: (Not Circumference!)	6"	12"	18"	24"	30"	36"
Balsam fir (maximum ring count 120 years)						
fast growing	25	50				
moderate growing	50	100				
Red spruce (maximum ring count 300 years)						
fast growing	20	45	65	90		
moderate growing	50	100	150	200		
slow growing	95	190				
Eastern hemlock (maximum ring count 270 years)						
fast growing	20	40	55	75	95	110
moderate growing	40	75	115	150	185	225
slow growing	75	150	220			
Eastern white pine (maximum ring count 335 years)						
fast growing	15	30	45	60	75	90
moderate growing	35	70	105	140	175	210
slow growing	70	130	200	270		
Sugar maple (maximum ring count 255 years)						
fast growing	30	55	90	115	145	175
moderate growing	40	80	120	160	200	235
slow growing	70	135	195			
Red maple (maximum ring count 160 years)						
fast growing	20	40	60			
moderate growing	35	75	110	150	185	
slow growing	50	100	150	200		
American beech (maximum ring count 200 years)						
fast growing	30	60	90	120		
moderate growing	45	85	125	170		
slow growing	65	130	195			
Black cherry (maximum ring count 170 years)						
fast growing	20	40	55	75	95	
moderate growing	40	65	115	155	195	
slow growing	60	120	180			
Yellow birch (maximum ring count 240 years)						
fast growing	35	75	115	155	195	235
moderate growing	50	100	145	195	240	
slow growing	70	130	190	245		
Northern red oak (maximum ring count 170 years)						
fast growing	20	35	50	65	90	110
moderate growing	30	60	90	115	145	170
slow growing	60	120	180			
White ash (maximum ring count 180 years)						
fast growing	20	40	60	80	100	
moderate growing	35	70	110	145	185	
slow growing	65	130	195			



CFA's WEBSITE:
www.catskillforest.org
CHECK IT OUT!

If you have not received an email with your user ID and password or if you have lost it please send an email to: cfa@catskill.net with the following information:

1. Name
2. e-mail address
3. Home Address
4. Telephone Number

Check out the Catskill Forest Festival Video on the Home Page!!!

Also—Podcasts from CFA's "From the Forest" Radio broadcasts!

CFA Tree Marking Program!

This is a great way to get an area marked that will provide you and others with firewood as well as improve the health of your forest. You are welcome to join us during the marking to learn how to do it yourself. This could save you money down the road as it will sharpen your understanding of forest management and you will be developing your own tree selection skills. Thinning out the forest will make it more resistant to insects and disease, a better water filter, better wildlife habitat and increase the value of the timber.

WE MARK ALL YEAR-ROUND!!!

DETAILS:

1 You must be a CFA member.

2 **AN "ON-SITE-VISIT" FEE OF $200 (INCLUDES MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FOR ONE YEAR) PLUS MILEAGE** will be charged for selecting, designating on the ground the area to be marked, and determining the acreage to be included.

3. After reviewing the forest management plan (if there is one) and taking into account the landowner(s)' objectives, a prescription for that stand will be recommended by the representative and the marking guidelines agreed upon by both the representative, the landowner(s)' forester (if there is one) and the landowner.

4. A maximum of 10 acres will be marked for each landowner in any one calendar year.

5. **A FEE OF $100 PER ACRE WILL BE CHARGED FOR THE MARKING.**

6. The trees marked will be the trees that are considered "crop" trees (These are the trees that are the "keepers".) They will be marked by tree-marking paint at or just below eye height, most of the way around the bole of the tree, and on the stump.

7. It will then be up to the landowner to remove or kill all of the trees without paint. In most cases these trees will not be useful for anything but firewood. There may be an occasional saw-log tree, but unless there are a sufficient number of them, it will not be worth-while to have them delivered to a mill. The goal with this program is to improve the forest by removing the "weed trees". In some cases the trees can be left as fertilizer and wildlife habitat.

8. In the case that the landowner does not want to do the work themselves, a list of professionals will be given to them by CFA to contact in order to have the work done.

9. There is a limited amount of this we can get to, so sign up soon! Fill out the application below and mail it in. We will call to schedule.

A thinning typically removes about 4 to 5 cords per acre. If you had 10 acres marked, that would be about 45 cords of firewood being made available to you! That means that for an on-site fee and somewhere around $10/cord you would get a rare and valuable educational experience along with the wood marked by a professional forester from CFA.

CFA is holding several special programs in chainsaw safety and use for landowners. (See the Calendar of Events on CFA's web site.)

CFA TREE MARKING APPLICATION

Name _____

Address of Property _____

Email address _____ Date _____

Phone Number and best time to call, where you can be reached during the weekday _____

_____

PO Box 336
Arkville, NY 12406

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I believe in enhancing the quality of the forest land in the Catskill Region through proper forest management. To that end, I am interested in joining the Catskill Forest Association and supporting its efforts.

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

_____

Phone #: _____ E-mail: _____

Membership Categories (Select the level & if you'd like, make an additional donation):

Membership	**$50 + $_____**
Contributing	**$75 + $_____**
Business / Supporting	**$100 + $_____**
Supporting	**$150 + $_____**
Sustaining	**$250 + $_____**
Benefactor	**$750 + $_____**

Do you own land in the Catskill Region? Yes _____ No_____

Property address: _____

_____

Telephone #: _____ County: _____

Total acres: _____Forested acres: _____ Pond Y / N Stream Y / N River Y / N

Would you like a CFA forester to come to your property to walk it with you forest, making suggestions and giving you impartial and confidential advice? (IT JUST COSTS $200 PLUS OUR MILEAGE AND THE $200 INCLUDES A FREE ONE YEAR MEMBERSHIP.) Y / N

(If so we will call you to schedule an appointment.)

Amount enclosed $_____

All membership dues and donations are fully tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. A copy of the most recent financial statement filed with the New York Department of State is available upon request.