



CFA NEWS

Summer 2020

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A PUBLICATION OF THE CATSKILL FOREST ASSOCIATION, INC.



CFA NEWS

Summer 2020

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Summer 2020 Vol. 38 No. 2

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From the President's Desk Summer 2020

By Mike Porter

What did you do during your "social distancing" time? Did you get into your woods to do those things on your list for the last several years? Did you sit back, look over your land, and dream up things to do that you hadn't ever thought of before? Or did you simply walk through your woods and enjoy your time in isolation from the world. What a great, safe place to be away from people and protect yourself.

Becky and I are using our 17 acres as a refuge from the "social" life. We do not live at our land, but we do reside, a close, 10 miles from our cabin in the woods. It seems like all the second homeowners are here in the country escaping the "social life." The mixed reactions to these

“weekenders” essentially moving here have been mixed; ranging from “I would do the same thing if I was them.” to (and I do use this phrase sarcastically) “don’t breathe my air.” To finish this part of my message I have found our new “residents” to be just as interested in staying healthy as we are living here full-time.

Many of you may be working from home or are tied to childcare as schools are closed. Many others of you are retired so do not have jobs or kids to deal with through this pandemic time. No matter what we are doing with our days, we have longer daylight hours to spend time outdoors in our woods. The woods do need us to pay attention to them. They require us to recognize and plan what they need to be productive and live to their greatest potential.

In our woods we have very few target species to make our woods economically viable. Old pastures and fields abandoned about 60 years ago are still evolving with time. Valuable shade tolerant species are gradually coming in. Our short-term focus has been on next winter’s firewood. Between cutting some doomed Ash and some ugly Red Maple, we are

making progress towards some viable trees in an improving forest. We are also cutting up a neighbor’s logging leftovers. He has lots of his own wood and has gotten himself about 3 years ahead on firewood so giving up this small pile of logs was no big deal. It is a big deal to me. I will be able to keep warm this next winter.

We have spent some time bucking up some tops from our Scot’s Pine forest. Our Scot’s Pine trees are about 60 years old and soon to be “aging out.” We are harvesting the trees that are decent for some form of lumber. The trees that are inferior are being cut and left to rot and fertilize the woods. I call this, making the best of an aging forest. I would hate to lose all the nice pines to their death.

As I have mentioned in previous President’s messages, I own a small bandsaw mill. Many of my long-term plans involve cutting the pine into building materials to construct Adirondack-style lean-tos using live-edge siding instead of logs. In the process of cutting the lumber, I am learning to operate the mill and make quality serviceable lumber. I will not waste the good trees.

2020 Events

July 11th 10am - 12pm
Tree ID with Ryan Trapani

August 15th 10am - 1pm
Portable Sawmill Workshop

August 22nd 10am - 12pm
Chainsaw Sharpening & Maintenance

August 29th 10am - 12pm
Native Plants for Pollinators

September 12th 10am - 12pm
Ginseng Cultivation Workshop

Welcome, New Members!

Heidi Schambra
Karen Matthews
Matthew Deveau
Lucio Belzil
William Amann
Jenny Blonk
Daniel Esposito
Sonya Lauer
Newell Turner
Erika MacBride
Robert Young
Erik Hassert
Mary Waldner
Matthew Devin
Marla Rosenthal
Tracy Novicki
Anastassia Tsivy
William Dorvillier
Katherine Ronberg
Katherine Leccese
Antonio Gonzalez
Dennis Christoforatos
Gary Gissler
Emily Helck
Aurthur Rosenhein
Michael Cesari
Caralyn Farrell
Huy Bui
Caitlin Charlet
Andrea Ratimorsxky
Matthew Weisgerber
Richard Newsome
Aaron Mattocks
Chris Knipe
Elias Kirtz
Stefan Wisman

Becky is working on creating “safe” zones for desirable species to germinate and grow away from the ravages of White-tailed Deer. Her idea came from a visit to a large-scale deer enclosure near Ithaca. Though the enclosure in Ithaca is so large that we don’t have enough material to duplicate it, on a small scale, Becky has made a decent ‘Bird’s nest’ of brush and limbs to enclose a 25ft. circle in a clearing in the woods. Becky’s hope is that the deer will find enough to eat outside the “nest” and not jump the barrier. We will give it a few years to see if it is a success.

Becky also has several smaller projects that, in the long-term, will help her realize some of her dreams and ideas. She is planning on planting some white spruce to adorn a short stone wall and eventually become Christmas trees for family members. She is, also, working on a small orchard of apple trees and blueberries. We have learned pruning from CFA staff and planted blueberries to supplement the bushes growing there “naturally.” With our almost daily trips to our “camp” she is getting closer to realizing her goals of eating what grows at

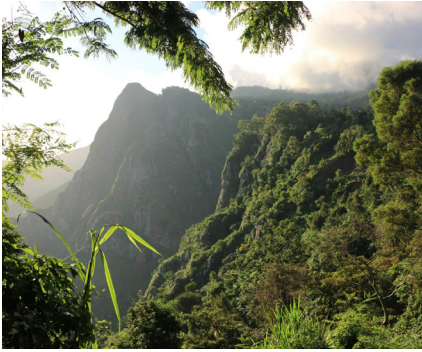


the camp. In 1988 when we bought our land, we gave our son, Jed, a small area with lots of sapling Sugar Maples to manage as his. He spent time chopping down inferior trees while girdling others. He ended up with a nice Maple grove of 1-2-inch saplings. Today those trees are large enough that they need another thinning. The trees are too small yet to be tapped for Maple Syrup or harvested for saw timber. We marked several trees to be cut for firewood to make room of their expanding crowns. Since Sugar Maple is such dense wood, it will be a couple of years until it is seasoned enough for firewood, so my plans for this time of separation are to finish this year's firewood and cut, split, stack and cover this Maple for the '21- '22 burning season. The result will

be an improved Maple grove for the future and a start of firewood for a couple years from now.

As you read this, you might be thinking that owning land is a ton of work and leaves no time for enjoyment. On the contrary, the work is part of the enjoyment because we are improving our woods. Also, there is time for relaxing, it is just now too cold to sit on the porch and rock and watch the world go by. Until the weather warms up, I guess we will keep plugging on projects.

In conclusion, each of us with our own property has the opportunities to make improvements to our woods. It does not matter what our plans are, we can make strides to achieve our goals. If you are not sure of what you can do, contact CFA, and schedule a consultation with one of our Foresters. They will be able to point out our forest's strengths and weaknesses. Now will be a good time to deal with the aspects of your woods that you are able to do yourself. We can use the next few months to spend time in our woods like we, maybe, never have before. Keep healthy and safe in the woods. Remember it is "all good in the woods."



We'll Come to You & Get things Started From the Director of Forest Services

Ryan Trapani

Last year, an extremely large ash tree was taken down by the power company after it had succumbed to the emerald ash borer and posed a hazard to nearby lines. I've been eying this downed log for a while since it's less than a quarter mile from my house. However, it's over 35" in diameter and splitting it wouldn't be easy. After April, I needed just a little bit more wood, and this nearby tree was just too close to pass up. After cutting the log into rounds, I was able to roll them up into my trailer that thankfully has a ramp, and roll them out the same way before splitting.

Ash can be easy to split, but I think it can be more difficult than sometimes expected, especially if hand-splitting. Any knot or "gnarliness" where the grain shifts or turns behaves like a mass of rock; When it does begin to split, it holds on to the bitter end or is "stringy." On rounds this large, it became even more critical to make accurate strikes with the maul. I had to pay special attention where there might be a weak spot or crack to make my entry-way. In other words, "going against the grain" wasn't an option in this case. I had to go with what the wood left me. If I tried to force splitting a larger piece off where it didn't make sense, both the wood and my elbow/back would tell me I was making a mistake. Once I got the block of wood started and split, it only got easier.

I find this true with other tree and forest-related things as well. For instance, I've tried forcing my favorite raspberries to grow – black raspberries or blackcaps. However, my site is just too sunny for them. For most berries, the more sun the better. But for blackcaps, they need to be on "the edge" of a patch or road-side where they can feel

some reprieve from some of the day's sunshine; Otherwise their berries dry up. Instead, I find my site easier for red raspberries; They seem to care less about all-day sunshine. Since I'm not a commercial orchardist, I simply go with what works easiest. I look for those "splits in the wood."

The analogy of "going with the grain" can also be used in the forest-setting too. For instance, the creation of "food plots" or even a pond can be great for deer, turkey, fish and birds, but the cost and effort required needs to be considered. First, see if you already have a potential "food plot" hidden in the forested portion of your property. Maybe there are pole-sized red maple trees that can be felled for hungry deer to browse upon. Or maybe by felling trees, you can add "structure" or coarse woody debris onto the forest floor for ground nesting songbirds, rabbits, small mammals, woodpeckers, or even wild bees. Before planting fruit or nut trees, maybe there are already ones growing in the woods that simply need to be "freed up" by encroaching trees; Chances are you have some red oak or wild apple or cherry trees

in there waiting to be liberated. It is said that a single red oak can produce 10,000 acorns in a single year; That's a lot of servings for deer, turkey, chipmunks, squirrels, bear and more. Beyond wild apple trees are possibly a variety of fruit trees and shrubs waiting to reach their potential too if given more access to sunlight. A short-list includes: choke cherry, pin cherry, black cherry, wild apple, viburnum species (i.e. nannyberry), wild pear, elderberry, serviceberry, blueberry, blackberry/raspberry, mulberry, hackberry, wintergreen, and more. If you know what and where to cut, forest quality and wildlife habitat



can be drastically improved without the digging of holes, weeding, fencing or much maintenance. In other words, look for those metaphorical “cracks in the wood” that are easiest to access first and make a big difference, before trying to take on more than can be handled.

The best way to get things started or “cracking” is to schedule a FOREST CONSULTATION PROGRAM with one of CFA’s field staff. You can use your Consultation in any way you’d like. Sometimes members have general forest management questions, but for some, perhaps the best way to learn about their forest is to initially identify trees. Since many EVENTS are being canceled these days in public spaces or gatherings, you can tailor a Consultation to meet your own interests or needs to take place in your comfort zone – your property. For instance, instead of learning how to identify trees in a group-setting, CFA can come to you and teach Tree ID on a one-on-one basis (from a safe distance). Consultations can range from tree identification, to a personal tutorial on chainsaw sharpening,

wildlife habitat management, selecting trees for firewood, forest health, tree pruning, invasive species management, hazard tree assessment, identification of edible and medicinal plants, timber quality, and more. Before reading tons of books on identifying trees, or the manual on wildlife or timber management, first look for what is closest and available to you as a resource – Your membership with CFA. We’re here to serve you and “connect people to woodlands.” CFA serves members owning one single tree to hundreds of acres.

CFA will be more available to serve you this summer in this capacity since we’ll be hiring a new field staff member for aiding in Forest Consultations and more. Zane Lawyer will be CFA’s new Forest Program Technician starting June 1st. He has a B.S. in Forest Health from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science & Forestry. Zane previously worked for a tree care company near Syracuse, NY where he specialized in plant health care. Keep in touch. www.catskillforest.org





INDEX TO ARTICLES ON FOREST ECOLOGY AND HISTORY

by Michael Kudish

In the Spring 2020 issue of CFA News, I wrote an index to articles on individual tree species; that index was to CFA News and Kaatskill Life articles written by Ryan Trapani and myself.

This Summer 2020 index includes articles of a more general nature, on forest ecology and history, each article often involving many species. Because of space limitations, the articles indexed here are limited to my own. I have chosen, however, to include one particularly outstanding of Ryan Trapani's numerous articles on these topics: KL 32,1: spring 2017, 42-45; "Unintentional Benefits from the Civil War" is on southern hardwoods – oaks and hickories.

ABBREVIATIONS: CFA = CFA News. KL = Kaatskill Life. The first two numbers are the volume and issue numbers, followed by the season and year, and the page numbers.

AGES, ESTIMATING TREE – CFA 30,3: summer 2012,
8-10.

AGRICULTURE AND ABANDONED PASTURES –

KL 24,2: summer 2009, 68-71.

KL 33,2: summer 2018, 70-75.

BURNS – see fires

CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTS –

CFA 37,1: spring 2019, 16-18.

CFA 37,2: summer 2019, 15-18.

KL 27,4: winter 2012, 20-27.

FARMS – see agriculture

FERNS (see also Ground Cover Plants and Seeps &
Springs) –

KL 26,2: summer 2011, 74-80.

KL 30,2: summer 2015, 74-79.

FIRES, NATIVE AMERICANS, AND OAK-HICKORY-
CHESTNUT

FORESTS –

CFA 26,3&4: summer & fall 2008, 11.
 CFA 27,4: fall 2009, 4-7.
 CFA 32,3&4: summer & fall 2014, 5-9.
 CFA 34,2: spring 2016, 5-7.
 CFA 34,3: summer 2016, 5-7.
 CFA 35,3: summer 2017, 5-7.
 CFA 37,1: spring 2019, 16-18.
 KL 27,2: summer 2012, 52-63.
 KL 29,4: winter 2014, 52-58.
 KL 34,4: winter 2019, 66-71.

FIRST AND OLD GROWTH FORESTS –

KL 28,2: summer 2013, 92-100
 KL 23,4: winter 2008, 14-19.
 KL 28,2: summer 2013, 92-100.

FOREST HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL MOUNTAINS –

CFA 26,2: spring 2008, 11 (Shin Creek Mtn.).
 CFA 29,1: winter 2011, 10-12 (Graham Mtn.)
 CFA 33,3: summer 2015, 7-10 (Pakatakan Mtn.)
 KL 29,2: summer 2014, 60-67 (Hunter Mtn.)
 KL 30,4 & 31,2: winter 2015, 24-28 &
 summer 2016, 102-108 (Slide Mountain).
 KL 31,4: winter 2016, 48-55 (Plateau Mtn.)
 KL 33,4: winter 2018, 34-45 (Belleayre Mtn.)
 KL 34,2: summer 2019, 26-35 (West Kill Mtn.).

FORESTS, POST-GLACIAL, FOSSIL LAKES, AND BOGS –

CFA 27,1: winter 2009, 10.
 CFA 29,1: winter 2011, 10-12.
 CFA 30,4 & 31,1: fall 2012 & winter 2013,
 12-14.
 CFA 31,2: spring 2013, 12-14.
 CFA 33,4: fall 2015, 12.
 KL 24,4: winter 2009, 68-73.
 KL 27,4: winter 2012, 20-27.
 KL 32,2: summer 2017, 50-55.



GROUND COVER PLANTS (see also Ferns and Seeps & Springs)-

CFA 33,2: spring 2015, 9-10.

KL 25,2: summer 2010, 66-71

HARDWOOD KRUMMHOLZ (SCRUB FORESTS) –

CFA 29, 3&4: summer & fall 2011, 8-9.

CFA 30, 1&2: winter & spring 2012, 8-10.

INDUSTRIES – SAWMILLS, TANNERIES AND OTHER
HISTORIC FOREST PRODUCT INDUSTRIES

(see also under Forest History of Individual Mountains)

CFA 27,2: spring 2009, 8-9.

CFA 32,1: winter 2014, 11-13.

CFA 33,3: summer 2015, 7-10 (Pakatakan Mtn.).

KL 25,4: winter 2010, 56-60.

KL 26,4: winter 2011, 66-71.

KL 28,4: winter 2013, 10-18.

KL 29,2: summer 2014, 60-67 (Hunter Mtn.).

SEEPS AND SPRINGS – (see also Ground Cover Plants and Ferns)

CFA 28, 3&4: summer & all 2010, 11-12.

SHADE TOLERANCE SCALE – CFA 28,2: spring 2010, 11-12.

STUMPS, DETERMINING THE AGE OF –

CFA 32,2: spring 2014, 8-9.

SUBCLIMAX FORESTS – CFA 34,1: winter 2016, 6-9.

Native Strain

By Ryan Trapani, Director of Forest Services



I've written articles before about being open-minded to non-native plants into the Catskill landscape. You might disagree, but I still remain sympathetic to the exotic autumn olive that seems to offer more benefits than costs in the Catskill Mountains; The apple tree and honey bee are other examples that have made their home in these hills as well.

After all, I'm a "Conservationist" kind of guy who believes in "wise use" and improving the forest and landscape through trial and error instead of by a plant's "green-card" status. In other words, I shun "plant xenophobia." Don't misunderstand, there are some plant and insect immigrants that we could live better without:

The devastating emerald ash borer, elongate hemlock scale, hemlock woolly adelgid, and Japanese knotweed serve as examples. However, these are "super-villains" of the plant-insect immigrant world.

What I have not written about is reverence for one of the more purely "native" of species. This little guy's favorite ceiling or roof is a dark green canopy of mature hemlock and his bed an ice-cold plunge pool beneath a watery cascade. He may be found along the rocky and forested spine of the Appalachian Mountains, but apparently his nativity runs even deeper than that. I'm talking about the cold-water adapted mountain fish; The eastern brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

The Brook Trout's Reach
The brook trout or "brookie" makes its home in many of the upper stream reaches of the Catskill Mountains. When I mean a "mountain stream," I'm referring to one that can be crossed with 2 short paces. If you need a small boat or bridge

to cross it – instead of a downed tree or stepping stones – then it's more likely a "mixed-fish" stream including brown trout (a fish brought over from Germany in the 19th century) or the native small-mouth bass more habituated to warmer waters.

Anecdotally, I have found that streams holding brook trout seem to begin at elevations above 1,200 feet and peter out at about 2,500 feet or so. At 2,500 feet, there just doesn't seem to be enough water to shelter and feed this aquatic animal. Above 1,200 feet (or better 2,000), the water seems cold enough to support this cold-dependent fish, confining it to the mountainous areas.

Despite supporting a historically healthy population of brook trout, the Catskills have experienced plenty of fish stocking dating back to the 19th century. Stocking particularly followed peak land clearing for agriculture; Maximum land clearing in New York State was achieved by the late 1800s/early 1900s. Land clearing can drastically damage brook trout populations since water temperatures can be raised

by added sunlight from tree removal. When it comes to brook trout, the Catskill streams fared better since mountain streams are closer to a cold source or spring due to elevation, experienced less clearing for agriculture, and contain a higher amount of hemlock trees that help provide critical shading. However, even Catskill Mountain streams were impacted by agricultural clearing and stocking from non-native species to rebound fish populations for hungry sportsman.

A Unique Strain
Despite the high amount of land-use change and stocking, many mountain streams in the Catskills have retained purely native brook trout. In fact, one mountain drainage may even be completely distinct from an adjacent one. Recently, SUNY Albany Biologist – Spencer Bruce – teamed up with the Ashokan-Pepacton Watershed Chapter of Trout Unlimited for a Catskill Heritage Brook Trout Study. In this particular study they sampled the South Hollow Brook; a small stream inside the Town of Olive in Ulster County. Samples were taken from the fish and genetically studied for comparison to other native brook trout populations

inside the Catskill Mountains and New York State. In conclusion, they have found that

“the South Hollow Brook population is genetically unique compared to other native New York strains, although it is more closely related to nearby native strains rather than fish from other geographically distinct regions, and that South Hollow Brook exhibits no signs of mixing with stocked strains despite historical stocking in the wider region. This leads us to conclude that the South Hollow Brook population is composed of native fish likely uniquely suited to their regional habitat...”

To me, this proves how at home the brook trout is in the Catskill Mountains. It is remarkable to think about how these little trout have so finely adapted to each mountain hollow since the glaciers receded thousands of years ago unto the present. I know they continue to surprise me. Casting a lure on a stream high up in the mountain about 6 feet across seems silly. But then hidden underneath a rock at the bottom of a small pool emerges a shadow, that before resembled a leaf, stone or shadow

of a hemlock; It's a brook trout on my line. Its back resembles “chain mail” like that of a trout lily leaf; Its belly is a brown tannin color, resembling tea-like water that has percolated through miles of hemlock forest and this fish's uniquely blue halos say it's like no other.

It's that native little brookie that so many fishermen have fallen for and continue to visit remote forested areas to find. I remember when mountain peaks were all that I wanted, until I found the brook trout. Then, the mountains became obstacles or steppingstones on my way to the next unique strain of Catskill Mountain brook trout.



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT FLASHBACK

by Michael Porter

Welcome to a reissue of one of President Mike Porter's weekly letters done during the Coronavirus pandemic. If you have missed any of the past letters you can find them at catskillforest.org under the _____ heading. Thanks for enjoying these letters during this time. It is the hope of CFA that you enjoyed reading, learned something and DID something as a result of the subject matter.

March 31, 2020

CFA President's Weekly Letter to CFA's Membership-

Rainy Days in the Country for Further Study:

For this week's installment of my weekly letter, which is designed to help members whom are "stuck" at home during this social distancing time, I am going to share several websites that will aid you and your kids to better enjoy your time in the woods. Rather than spend lots of money on identification books, there are free websites available that are very effective for learning about your woods. Each website has its strengths and weaknesses and I will try to shed light on those things today.

In order to identify a bird or a wildflower there are certain observations that must be made to in order to have a chance of succeeding. For example, when someone asks me about the identification of a bird, I always ask a few questions before I give them an answer. It has taken me years of practice to be able to do this. With that in mind, please keep the faith while you study, and with time you will succeed. One website with a question-and-answer type of identification is the following; <http://www.realtimerendering.com/flowers/flowers>. This website has links to identify several different types of life: trees; birds; and wildflowers. This website uses simple questions to help you to determine the proper identification.

Once you have identified a species, it is easy to learn about
Summer 2020 Vol. 38 No. 2

its life history and living range. My favorite websites for this task are; <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/search> and <https://www.whatbird.com>. Both websites contain very good information including bird the calls and songs. If you have an interest in a bird identification book, try National Geographic Birds of North America or Peterson's Field Guide to the Birds, since both books are easy to use and contain wonderful paintings of birds.

There are also several live bird cams available for you and your kids to do some bird watching. Sometimes I turn one on when there is nothing else going on outdoors at my bird feeders, or in my yard. They are either bird feeding websites or bird nesting websites, and the cameras are active during the feeding and nesting seasons. Here are links to two websites that I truly enjoy; <https://worldcams.tv/united-states/decorah/eagles> and https://www.allaboutbirds.org/cams/cornell-lab-feederwatch/?utm_source=Cornell%20Lab%20eNews&utm_campaign=bfbea62c4e-PFW%20eNews:%20Season%20starting&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_47588b5758-bfbea62c4e-277976469 This website has links to several other websites, with varying species that are nesting and feeding. Watch and enjoy!

If you or your kids have shown an interest in wildflowers, you can use this website to help with identification of plant species; <https://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?guide=Wildflowers> If you or your kids are interested in identifying the trees on your property, you can use the following website to aid in tree identification; <https://www.treemusketeers.net/tree-identification>. This website offers easy-to-read instructions on the components of tree identification. Spend a little time with this website, then go to; <https://www.arborday.org/trees/whattree> to identify your trees.

Another nice activity for you and your kids is to make a list of the living things on your property, and categorize them as birds, flowers, or trees, Then, you will have a simple accounting of what is present at this point in time. Keep in mind that mammals are easier to identify, so they can also be listed. One of the things that my listing practice has done for me is to provide me with a baseline to identify changes that occur over time on my property. It can do the same thing for you and your kids in your woods and will give your



family an appreciation of the changes that occur over time on your property.

One example from my property is when I bought my 17-acre property, there was a 5-acre plot of Scotch Pine that was growing old that provided a good habitat for the Black-Throated Green Warbler (BTGW). During each Spring, the woods were alive with these Warblers singing and moving throughout the trees. As time passed and the Scotch Pine began to be replaced with hardwoods, the frequency and number of BTGW sightings decreased to near zero. The decrease in numbers was not necessarily due to the loss of the species but had more to do with the changes that were occurring in their natural habitat that eventually made the species disappear. I can now appreciate what I had, and I realize that I would have had to do major forest work for them to return to my woods.

One of the coolest birds that I've seen in our area that is currently active late in the evening, in open areas, with some wet ground, is the American Woodcock (Timberdoodle). They are currently actively mating, and their ritual is well documented and is easy to observe by spending some time outdoors at dusk, and perhaps a little later in the evening. You can find more information at; https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/American_Woodcock. You may be able to observe it in your neighborhood, as well.

Since I'm getting long-winded, I will sign off. Please keep practicing social distancing, stay healthy, and enjoy the woods!

Until next week,

Mike Porter, President
CFA Board of Directors

Dear Sponsors, Vendors and Volunteers,

It is with deep regret that CFA feels obliged to cancel this year's annual Catskill Forest Festival. It is a shame to have to interrupt a string of 10 successful Festivals with a cancellation but, given the current situation of COVID-19 response it seems to be the appropriate decision this year. This decision did not come lightly by the Forest Festival Committee, but there is just too much uncertainty to continue planning, preparing, and spending budgeted money for supplies and advertising with uncertainty for the future restrictions that could be in place on July 25th and the general response to gatherings by the public at that time.

CFA is dedicated to the education of the people of the Catskill Mountains and surrounding area so there will be another Festival the last Saturday in July, 2021. We don't want to lose your support, so please accept our apology for canceling. CFA will be back with its 11th annual Forest Festival next year and will keep you informed about the progress of plans.

Thank you for your past, present and future support. Without you and your support we couldn't offer such an exceptional Festival.

Sincerely, CFA Forest Festival Committee.

Programs & Services

Learn more at catskillforest.org/programs

Program	Description	Time
Consultations	<i>One-hour property visits by staff to help you learn about what your property holds</i>	All Year
Apple Tree Pruning	<i>Pruning helps keep apple trees healthy and improves quality and quantity of yields</i>	Jan. - March
Apple Tree Grafting	<i>A horticultural technique to help bring old, neglected trees back to fruition</i>	April - May
Forest Bird Program	<i>High-Nesting Bird Boxes for ducks, owls, etc. and/or Canopy Bird Feeders that protect against squirrels & bears</i>	All Year
Invasive Species Management	<i>Care for trees against invasive insects, and care for forests against invasive plants</i>	May - Sept.
Portable Sawmill Program	<i>We bring a state-of-the-art portable sawmill directly to your property and mill your logs to lumber on the spot.</i>	Spring - Fall
Property Mapping	<i>Custom property maps highlighting the property features you want to see</i>	All Year
Trail Camera	<i>Ever wonder what wildlife is around when you're not?</i>	All Year
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>Forestry practices to help improve your woodlot for wildlife</i>	All Year



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Become a member at www.catskillforest.org/membership or send a check/cash with this application to: Catskill Forest Association, Inc. PO Box 336, Arkville, NY 12406. Dues & Donations are fully tax deductible.

NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PROPERTY ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

TOTAL ACRES: _____ FORESTED ACRES: _____ POND [] STREAM [] RIVER []

CATEGORIES (PLEASE CIRCLE)

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS

BASIC (\$65)	CONTRIBUTING (\$150)	GENERAL OPERATING FUND	\$
Consultation; Events free or discounted; CFA News Subscription; CFA Member Property Sign; Access to CFA Programs	SAME AS BASIC + 20% Discount on Services; CFA Totebag	ENDOWMENT TRUST FUND	\$
BUSINESS (\$200)	SUSTAINING (\$500)	SCHOLARSHIP FUND	\$
SAME AS BASIC + 10% Discount on Services; CFA Website Listing; Email Referral Advertisements; Free Booth at Forest Festival	SAME AS BASIC + 30% Discount on Services; CFA Backpack	Total Amount: \$_____	