



CFA NEWS

SUMMER 2018

A PUBLICATION OF THE CATSKILL FOREST ASSOCIATION, INC.

2018 Events

Wild Mushroom Woods Walk w/ Catskill Fungi

August 26, 10AM-12PM
Rider Hollow Trailhead
Arkville, NY 12406

The Winter Life of the Monarch Butterfly

September 1, 10AM-12PM
Union Grove Distillery
Arkville, NY 12406

Game of Logging Level I

September 8, 7:30AM-5PM
541 Cemetery Road
Margaretville, NY 12406

Game of Logging Level II

September 15, 7:30AM-5PM
325 Maggie Hoag Road
Delancey, NY 13752

Tree ID

September 22, 3PM
Gardiner Library, 133 Farmer's Turnpike
Gardiner, NY 12525

2018 Annual Membership Meeting

October 13
Union Grove Distillery
Check Website For Details

The Art & Craft of Catskill Leather Making

October 14, 3PM-4:30PM
Gardiner Library, 133 Farmer's Turnpike
Gardiner, NY 12525

Wreath-Making w/ CFA President Mike Porter

December 1, 10AM-12PM
CFA Office, 43469 State Hwy 28
Arkville, NY 12406

Deer Processing Workshop

10AM-12PM
Check Website For Details





CFA NEWS

SUMMER 2018

EDITOR

Daria Chadwick

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Refer a friend or neighbor to the
CFA and get a free gift from us.

From the Director of Forest Services

Mid-summer has definitely settled in. Below 1,200 feet or so the katydids are “singing” their mating songs into the night. Fireflies are lighting things up too. However, days are noticeably getting shorter and before we know it, fall will be here. From August into January is a great time to think about or do some wildlife habitat management or cutting in general in preparation for the white stuff.

CFA's Forestry for Wildlife Program can serve this purpose, whether you have one oak tree or a few apple trees you'd like to preserve from being shaded out by other trees. Maybe you have a 10-acre stand you'd like to improve for songbirds, grouse, or deer. Chances are many of you have semi-mature stands with barren forest floors beneath, offering few food or cover sources for wildlife. This can be changed by appropriate placement of sunlight and downed trees. After August, most trees have already made new buds, which can be used for critically needed food (browse) via cutting as well.

In other words, please take advantage of CFA's Forestry for Wildlife Program, which is all about improving wildlife

habitat in your forest for years to come. Not sure how to begin? Take advantage of your Free Consultation (travel mileage not included). Concerned about cost? Funding is now available. Contact us to learn more.

I also wanted to thank everyone who supported this year's 9th Catskill Forest Festival. This type of event isn't possible without you. Also, CFA is 1 member away from its 660th member. We believe that our growth is not so much about finding new members, but retaining the ones we have. Thank you for joining our club of people totally obsessed with forest-related matters! Stay in touch and please attend an event or take advantage of one of our 13 Programs.

May the Forest Be With You,

Ryan Trapani

Director of Forest Services



Welcome, New Members!

Jill Goldring
Johanna Teeri
Robert Campagna
Don Kaminsky
Cinnamon Rinzler
Mirella deRose
Susan Kerner
Bill Inella
James Sanford
Allen Nichols
Alla Pavlova
Mark Rowley
Sean Mills
Lisa Robinson
Mark Kroeckel
Ian Douglas
Andrea Loeffke
Elizabeth Wright
John Weis
Pierre Brooks
Ann Talbot
Ann Jackowitz
Stephen Schliessman

Harvey Morgenstern
Maida Galvez
Alison Dundy
Father Paisios
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Sheryl Goldstein
Rodger Barchitta
Nils Morgan
Monica Adams
Richard Herbert
Robert Giambalvo
Audrey Marchand
Michelle Valiante
Eric Streiff
Bruce Arnold
Joan Forstner
Benjamin Canner
Matthew Overall
Gregory Farley
Vincent Comperatore
Ed Lawrence

Congratulations to our 2018 CFA Scholarship Recipients

In 2015, CFA established a scholarship fund through the generous donation of seed funds from Ernie & Lucy Muller. The fund provides a scholarship for up to four students who will be attending or who currently attend the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. CFA is honored to announce the four recipients of the 2018 CFA Scholarship:

•
John Paul Breu - New First Year, Forestry Resources Management. Mount Tremper, NY.

Sean Donnelly - Ranger School, Forest Resources Management, Forest Technician. Glen Spey, NY.

Zaia Ivan - New First Year, Forest Resources Management. Hannacroix, NY.

Dyan Pettit - New First Year, Eco Science, Forest Resources Management. Oneonta, NY.

•
Donations to this fund are always open and welcome. Make yours online by visiting catskillforest.org or by sending a check to the Catskill Forest Association, CFA Scholarship Fund. Thank you.



From the President's Desk

Mike Porter

When I entered adulthood, I was a dedicated athlete playing baseball, basketball and golf on a regular basis. In addition to these sports, I was an avid bird watcher. It was the times searching out various species that I began playing in the forest. In addition to the birds, I was also interested in the forest trees. Maple syrup was in my life also as neighbors made the wonderful product. When Becky and I got married, I entered into a new area of interest as my father-in-law burned wood and was a carpenter. He taught me to use a chainsaw, work with wood and appreciate it for the characteristics that vary with its type. As I aged out of athletics, I went deeper into the forest.

At one point a few years ago, I came to the realization that almost all of my avocation activities were related to trees and the forest. Becky and I bought our first, and only, forest land in 1987. We purchased 17 acres of recent second growth forest land in Andes. Our goal: to build a log cabin from trees on the property. A 5-acre lot on the property was planted to Scot's Pine in about 1965. The trees were just about right for cabin building. In the summer of 1988 our family constructed a 560 sq. ft. cabin. Again my father-in-law and brother were instrumental in our success as both had backgrounds in log home building. Much to my amazement as a novice cabin builder, the cabin is still standing and actually is in good shape.

I have since been involved in more formal woodworking and making items I

find interesting. One of my first items was a rocking chair that took me almost a year to complete. I learned a great deal about the wood and its characteristics again. Choosing the correct wood and using it properly were the keys to my learning. I have continued to build many household items from various woods and have developed a desire to use more local woods. I got quite a bit of local wood from my father-in-law and found it real satisfying to produce a piece from local wood, grown here in the Catskills.

All this time Becky and I have been working to manage our aging forest land to make it productive for the future. We supply our home's firewood and wood for our Maple Syrup enterprise. Becky has completed the Game of Logging and I am slated to take it this summer. With this course and the understanding of the behavior of trees as they are cut, we will make this forest harvest safer and more efficient. The Scot's Pine forest is aging out and some trees are dying each year. Foresters say we have some exceptional specimens that should not be overlooked for their value. In addition, Emerald Ash Borer is on our doorstep and we have some really nice Ash specimens that also should not be wasted. The goal here is to maximize the use of these trees.

Two summers ago, I borrowed a sawmill to use on our land and cut our own trees into lumber. Thanks to Bill Johnson I had two summers of practice in making the best of the trees that were ready to harvest. I am not real good with the mill yet but I plan on learning enough to make quality boards. This spring, after the snow melted, I took delivery of an entry level bandsaw mill. I have now got it assembled and ready to make lumber. My learning curve will be accelerated as I get into taking advantage of

my mature trees. I have made lumber from neighborhood trees and produced a floor of European Larch for my daughter and son-in-law that has came out wonderfully. I did the cutting, planing and prep for the floor, Gary Mead kiln dried it and my son-in-law installed the floor. It looks great.

I have plans to make a floor for our son, Jed, for his house in Victor, Idaho. The White Ash on our property will make a very special floor for his first home. He is excited and so am I. As with my beginnings in "playing in the Forest" this might be the impetus for Jed to become active in the forest in some way. If nothing else, he will have a small piece of the Catskills in his house to look at and live with for a long time. I am also making kits for "live-edge" sided Lean-Tos for family members.

In my retirement I have gone even deeper into the forest. My involvement in "playing" in the forest now includes in no particular order, cutting firewood for house and maple season, woodworking on a regular basis, bird watching, studying trees and their value to the forest and environment, and improving the quality of our forest. I am also Board President for the Catskill Forest Association, I continue to make maple syrup and am dabbling in making Birch Syrup (an up-and-coming product of the Spring). Becky and I are culturing apple trees and blueberries at our Camp, and now I am a "sawmill owner and operator in training." I am not sure what else is in my future but feel that my evolution is a good lesson for any of our landowner members. You should "play" in your forest at any opportunity you have. Learn its foibles, appreciate its uniqueness and take advantage of all the things it can provide for you.

Forestry For Wildlife

Spots are filling up fast for the Forestry for Wildlife Program. The program creates essential wildlife habitat while enhancing the health of the forest. Various techniques are implemented to help establish fruitful and thriving overstories and understories.

Techniques include crop tree releases, apple tree releases, patch clearcuts, releasing desired re-generating tree species from competition, increasing available sunlight to the forest floor, hinge cutting, creating brush piles, creating available nesting habitat, installing bird nesting boxes, and more.



Before



After



Call to schedule your consultation and figure out what will work best for you and your property, and help make your forests more fruitful for wildlife.

Funding sources are available for approved projects. Contact us to learn more and start your application.

(845) 586-3054

POISON IVY

by Mike Kudish

This liana is of course famous – or infamous – for its effect on human skin. Most CFA members know how to identify it; for those few who do not, there are plenty of identification guides around to help. It would be superfluous for this article to be a recognition guide. Nor is it intended to discuss the effects on human skin and solutions to reduce or eliminate the rash; there are plenty of articles that can do this well (see bibliography).

But how many CFA members have a good grasp of the geographic distribution of this plant in the greater Catskills region? The general public at large does not. The plant is not everywhere.

TAXONOMY

Poison ivy's scientific name is *Toxicodendron radicans*; it means rooting poison tree. I first learned the name as *Rhus radicans*; at that time it was placed in the same genus as the harmless sumacs. Now it's in the same genus, *Toxicodendron*, as poison sumac – a rare (fortunately) toxic shrub of swamps. Both poison ivy and poison sumac are in the Anacardiaceae, the family

that also contains the cashew, pistachio, and mango.

ECOLOGY

Poison ivy is a liana – a woody vine. It has above-ground buds that overwinter on twigs just as trees and shrubs do. This is in contrast to herbs which overwinter either by underground buds (perennials) or by seeds (annuals). But unlike shrubs and trees, lianas cannot support themselves; they must climb shrubs, trees, poles, walls, and other human structures.

Poison ivy is most common on flood plains and river banks, typical of most other native lianas, e.g. grape and Virginia creeper. Because the majority of roads and farms are on or near flood plains, it can be common along roadsides and in fence rows between fields – rarely straying too far above the flood plains. Occasionally, one sees it in swamps, bogs, and fens. Most populations are below an elevation of 1000 feet; rarely does it exceed 2000 feet. Poison ivy is only moderately shade-tolerant, rarely occurring in dark forests.

Poison ivy bears white, waxy fruits in clusters in the

fall. This is contrast to its cousins, the sumacs (except poison sumac), which bear red fruits. Apparently, some birds can eat the fruits without harm and distribute the seeds in their droppings; I wonder if most of these bird species prefer alluvial (i.e. flood plain) habitats. Any mammals, too?

GEOGRAPHY: THE HUDSON VALLEY

Poison ivy is most common not in the interior of the Catskills, but is often abundant in the surrounding Hudson, Basha Kill, and lower Schoharie Valleys. The accompanying map shows the several dozen places where I have observed it over a half-century of botanizing in southeastern New York.

Although it is not necessarily a species favored by repeated burning (such as oaks, hickories, American chestnut, pitch pine, mountain laurel, and huckleberry), poison ivy is most common with these old burn species. It appears to have migrated north with them into what is now New York State when the Native American human population expanded ca. 7000 to 5000

years ago (see several issues of the CFA News since 2009 for articles on this topic). Beginning in what is now the metro New York City area, poison ivy traveled up the Hudson Valley past Albany, and into the Lake George and Champlain Valleys. A branch population turned west and followed the Esopus Valley abundantly as far upstream as around Phoenicia; the Ashokan Basin is well-supplied with this liana. Another branch population turned west and followed the Mohawk Valley upstream, with some plants turning south into and up the lower Schoharie Valley.

To list the dozens of places I have found poison ivy in the Hudson, Basha Kill, and Schoharie Valleys would require another full article for the CFA News and a whole series of larger-scale, more detailed maps. These places are, however, located on the accompanying map.

GEOGRAPHY: THE SCHOHARIE VALLEY

I have found that poison ivy occurs in a number of places in the lower Schoharie Valley, as far upstream as Mine Kill State Park. It looks as if it is also slowly invading the Catskills from the north.

Such a “U turn” in plant migrations (Hudson to Mohawk to Schoharie) is not unique: the Ausable Valley from the Champlain Valley in the Adirondacks is another.

GEOGRAPHY: THE CATSKILL INTERIOR

Above Phoenicia, poison ivy becomes uncommon, occurring in a few scattered places along the Esopus. It is also widely-scattered in the remainder of the interior of the Catskills. Here, the plants are typically small, tangling with other species and seldom in extensive, pure stands. Some populations occur in wetlands and some do not. It is absent in the High Peaks.

Of the well over 125 bogs and fens I've studied, it occurs in only five of them in and around the Catskills. They are located on the accompanying map by their bog numbers.

There are a few other locations where I have found it in the Catskills interior, but not in bogs or fens. On the map, they are noted as A, B, C and D.

A. There is a population at the base of the Shavertown Trail Head on Perch Lake Mountain, Town of Andes.

B. There is a small population near the base of Hiram's

Knob, Rider Hollow, Town of Hardenbergh.

C. Oddly, there is poison ivy at Kaaterskill Falls!

D. It is found along the East Branch Delaware River just north of Kelly Corners.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publications on poison ivy abound. I have five in my library that CFA members may find useful:

Crooks, Donald M. and Leonard W. Kephart. “Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, and Poison Sumac”. U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1972. Issued 1945, slightly revised 1951. 30-page booklet.

Ketchledge, Edwin H. “Beware Poison Ivy”. The Conservationist. Published by New York State Conservation Department. August-September 1962, pp.31 and 32.

Kingsbury, John M. “Poison Ivy, Poison Sumac, and other Rash-Producing Plants”. NY State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Extension Bulletin 1154. 16-page booklet.

Smith, Elizabeth Grace. “Leaves of Three”. Kaatskill Life, summer 2003, pp. 36 to 39.

Welch, Tom. “Toxicodendron Dermatitis”. Adirondack July-August 2015, page 6.

POISON IVY DISTRIBUTION IN THE GREATER CATSKILL REGION

Michael Kudish for CFA News

Summer 2018

7/2/18

NORTH
↑

SCALE 1:684000
1 inch = 10.8 miles

Each dot ● represents a
Poison Ivy Population





2018 CATSKILL FOREST FESTIVAL

The 2018 Catskill Forest Festival hit record numbers of attendees this year as thousands of people filled the Margaretville Village Park grounds to celebrate the Catskill forests on July 28. Over 65 vendors filled the booth spaces lining the festival and were busy from opening to close.

The crowd was drawn in part by the truck parade held in memory of Jake Rosa, long-standing board member of the Catskill Forest Association, along with various other performances, activities, and demonstrations mixed into the lineup, including "The Great Catskill Lumberjack Show", firewood processing, the Tent of Knowledge, Game of Logging, and more.

Thank you to our volunteers, vendors, sponsors, speakers, performers, demonstrators, and to the Forest Festival Planning Committee for putting on the most successful festival to date. The festival is always held on the last Saturday in July, from 10AM-4PM at the Margaretville Pavilion.



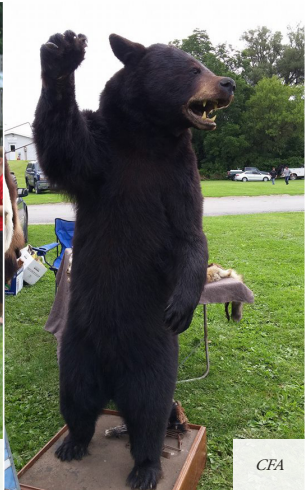
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CFA



Tami Elise



Tami Elise



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Catskill Mountain News



Tenttr



Lightning Strikes

I've slept hundreds of times in the backwoods; Not because I always necessarily wanted to, but because it used to be my job. In the summers of 2004 and 2005 I worked as an Assistant Forest Ranger (AFR) for the New York State DEC. My patrol area mostly occurred in the Slide Mountain Wilderness Area, which is roughly 50,000 acres of state classified "Wilderness Area."

The Slide Mountain Wilderness Area encompasses the entire stretch of the Burroughs Range (Wittenberg, Cornell, and Slide Mountains), the entire Trail-less Range (Friday, Rocky, Balsam Cap, and Lone Mountains), as well as Peekamoose and Table Mountains, VanWyck Mountain, Giant Ledge, Terrace and Panther Mountains.

WELL BEHAVED HIKERS

For many, it's a dream job. You literally get paid to hike around. However, you must also be a "people" person and enjoy talking to the many hikers that frequent the area. Most of the encounters I had with hikers were about directions or basic information about DEC land. Once-in-a-blue-moon I actually had to enforce some of the regulations surrounding camping in the wilderness area. Most of the time, the mere presence of the "tree fuzz" (as one hiker referred to me as) was enough to

inhibit littering, camping within 150 feet of a trail, road, or spring, tree cutting, or camping above 3,500 feet in elevation; Overall, hikers were good. Compared to my cohorts' stories in the White Mountains of New Hampshire or the Adirondacks of NYS, hikers in the Catskills were on top of things. Most knew about bears and hanging their food at night. Most were respectful of others, and didn't leave a mess, except the occasional pesky tin-foil found in fire-rings.

I always thought that the Catskills attracted a different type of hiker since they didn't afford the massive above-tree-line views of other mountain ranges. Hiking the Burroughs Range is difficult with a pack on, and the views are good but few and far between. Instead, these mountains mostly left the hiker to stare inward into the forest interior. For most, that just isn't enough.

POORLY BEHAVED BEARS

Besides hikers was another animal I often saw while camping out all those nights and hiking all those days; It was the black bear. Black bears were fun to see, or "feel." One day while bush-whacking up the east branch Neversink towards the Trail-less Range, I literally felt a bear near me. My feet felt a surprising vibration coming from the ground. Ahead of me was a giant black bear running away. Most sightings ended this way; As a forested Tasmanian devil romping around – and more importantly – away from my location. Sure, sometimes a black bear would get close unknowingly, but on

positive identification of my humanity, off he went.

In other words, I had no reason to think twice about bears. When I saw them, they ran away. Since 2000 to 2016, I have had only one bear look at me wrong, before ambling away upstream. The other two included "false-charges" from mother bears. Sows (female bears) will charge you if you get too close to their cubs. In both situations, I had no clue there were bears nearby; The cubs were feeding in trees. False-charges seem pretty real when they occur, but conclude into a reassuring runaway bear.

Then in the summer of 2016, everything changed. Coincidentally, I had just finished a book called *Bear Attacks* by Stephen Herrero which a CFA member had recommended. Before giving me the book, I warned him that I wasn't concerned about bears, especially black bears. He wouldn't accept my refusal and so I took (and read) the book. Mr. Herrero documents the causes leading up to bear attacks and their aftermath. Most of these incidences are well documented and occurred on National Park Service lands. Most – as you might imagine – occurred at the claws of grizzly bears. Grizzly bears are entirely different animals than black bears. In fact, one chapter is devoted to "The Tolerant Black Bear." Black bears – for the most part – are extremely tolerant of humans. Even when harassed, most will not cause damage.

Curiously, the next chapter, is "The Predacious Black Bear." I found the title



“curious” since I’ve never experienced black bears as “predacious.” According to Herrero, a black bear can attack, in extremely rare instances. If it’s near a campground or area “where bear have habituated to finding food, then “victims” are normally tossed garbage cans. However, a more dangerous situation can occur – surprisingly – with black bears in the backcountry. Young, male black bears during years of drought or where food is limited are probably out-competed by larger black bears and forced to scrounge even more; This is my guess. In any case, Mr. Herrero describes the rare circumstances surrounding a “predacious black bear.” Normally, it’s a lone black bear in the back-country. In these cases, victims usually claimed they saw the bear earlier and that the bear did not seem threatening, but kind of like a distant and shy stalker, before making contact. This scenario seems to mirror what happened in West Milford, New Jersey in 2014 when a 22-year-old was mauled to death by a black bear while

hiking with 4 of his friends. Before the mauling, the 5 hikers passed 2 hikers that claimed to have seen the bear following them. The group pressed on, and encountered the bear. The victim’s phone shows a bear from 100 feet away hiding behind a log; This bear eventually made contact, ending in fatality.

LIGHTNING STRIKES

“One in a million” is often the statistic surrounding bear attacks in North America. Although this might be true, bears have only begun to rebound in the northeast since the 1960s. Also, how many people are in situations to encounter bears in the backcountry? In any case, after reading the book and hearing of the New Jersey case, I still wasn’t concerned. Back to the summer of 2016. Sprawled out at my camp-site in a remote location, I smoked a cigar and read a book. I like this spot. It sits beside a small clear trout-stream. The water is clear and trout seem to “float in air.” Across it, is a

view into a hill-side clothed with mature hemlocks above and carpeted beneath with moss, fern, and protruding stones. I thought to myself, “You know, I still haven’t seen a bear cross in front of me all these years.” I have seen others. The year before I saw a mink swimming and skirting the shore; Plenty of birds and plenty of bear sign too. I found a bear cub skull, over-turned rocks, and plenty of scat. But, in 11 years, no bear.

Then he appeared. He was on that hemlock-ed hillside across the brook about 20 to 30 yards away. He didn’t hear me with the muffle of the stream’s water and was busy looking underneath rocks. I stood up and shouted, “Hey bear, go away bear.” Nothing. I yelled it again. He just looked at me and went back to doing his thing. He was a small, lanky male black bear, but big enough. I yelled so much, that now he just stood there looking at me. He then ambled slowly up the hill out of sight. I crossed the stream to make sure he “ran” away. 10 yards up-hill I discovered he hadn’t gone anywhere. His head poked out from one of those hemlock trees and his jaws chomped. Seeing that, I faced him, and slowly walked backwards to the stream, then re-crossed the stream to my encampment. And all the while, he pursued me, slowly. Now I’m on one side, and he the other. And all I can think about is Herrero’s words:

“The most dangerous black bear appears to be one that attacks a person who has been hiking, walking, berry picking, fishing, or playing during the day in a rural or remote area. The bear’s motivation in this unlikely event most often appears to be predation.”

THE STREAM, THE BEAR, AND ME

“Unlikely?” Yes. “One in a million?” Yep. I do believe those statistics. So, the bear and I are having a literal stand-off. He’s equipped with his latest model of long black claws and a full head of chompers. He stands above 6 feet and weighs in at about 160 pounds, but can climb a black cherry tree without a harness or rope in 10 seconds. I’m about 5’8, 143 pounds and equipped with a Silky hand-saw. Silky hand-saws are awesome for cutting wood, but now I think I’m about to find out about its defensive skills. The bear is contemplating crossing the stream, which is freaking me out. He’s looking one-way and then the other like it’s a street in Kingston. I guess he isn’t happy about having wet paws; Also, he isn’t sure – from what I can read in his eyes – in how to deal with me.

This went on long enough so that I went to my pack, and got a whistle and head-lamp. While, blowing on the emergency whistle profusely, I placed the head-lamp on flash-mode; It’s now getting dark. This makes the bear a little confused, but still not scared, which is really freaking me out. Every bear runs away or at least ambles away. This one thinks he’s Clint Eastwood; I think he’s “The Bad” myself and I’m Clint Eastwood (except I have neither Clint’s cool hat or cool pistol). I would give anything for a pistol, bear pepper-spray or at least some of Ennio Morricone’s awesome theme song for a background. Instead, there is no music, but just an indecisive young black bear and I having a show-down across a majestic Catskill trout-stream.

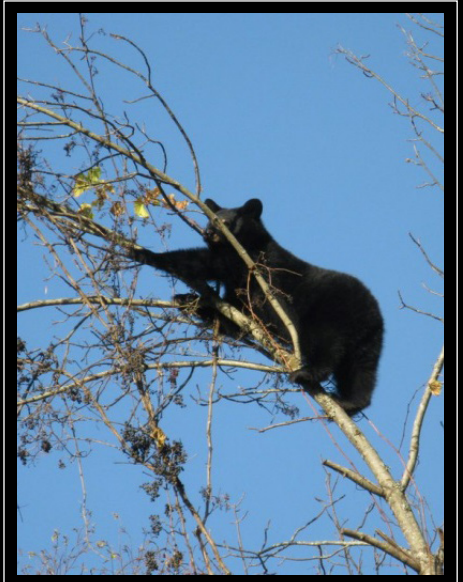
The bear remains for 3 to 5 long minutes. He then walks up-hill and I still don’t think he went anywhere, but Herrero’s

words echo in my mind. “...*black bears stick around for a while before making contact...*” or something like that. I packed up faster than any Marine Recruit could on Parris Island and relocated my position.

Again, I think these scenarios are extremely rare, but when it happens to you, statistics seem to evaporate. Herrero seems to disagree, but I think hunting plays a factor. In his book, attacks mostly occurred on National Park Service land where hunting is prohibited. In the Catskills, hunting is permitted, which I think helps keep bears timid of humans. Still, there seems to be less hunters these days in the mountains, especially in pursuit of a dwindling deer herd at higher elevations. Bears – in these locations – may reflect behavior exhibited in National Park lands where humans and hunting are rare.

Or it could be that this bear is more familiar with humans than I think and visits many of the neighborhoods in the nearby hamlets in the evening. I’m not sure. Bears have only been rebounding in the last half-century. Information about their behavior may be more unknown in the northeast than we think. While bears have general behaviors, they are still individuals with their own peculiarities. We’ll just have to see how the next half-century goes. I do know now, that I think differently about black bears, forever.

www.catskillforest.org



Programs & Services

Learn more at catskillforest.org/programs

Program	Description	Time
Free Consultations	One hour property visits for all private Catskill landowners with membership registration, and now with membership renewal. Get impartial and confidential advice about what your property holds, understand your management options, identify trees, and get an overall evaluation of forest health. Call today.	All Year
Boundary Check	We'll discover your boundary lines - and flag them, too.	All Year
Forest Drone Flight	Get aerial images and videos of your property with our Forest Drone Flight option.	All Year
Apple Tree Pruning	Pruning is key to establishing healthy fruit trees. Healthier trees yield more - and tastier - produce.	Beginning: Winter
Apple Tree Grafting	Bring an old apple tree back to life, and even get multiple types of apple to grow on the same tree.	Spring
Mapping	Custom, personalized maps of your property that highlight areas of interest such as log roads, water features, hiking trails, and more. Styles in physical or topographic. Great for gifts!	All Year
Forestry For Wildlife	Create fruitful forests for the wildlife on your property.	All Year
Tree Saver	Works to save trees from invasive insects such as the Emerald Ash Borer (ash trees) Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (hemlock trees) and more, through the use of cheap chemical treatments. Use your consultation to figure out your options and receive an on-site quote.	Spring-Fall
Forest Saver	Works to save forests from invasive plants such as honeysuckle, multiflora rose, and japanese barberry that can overwhelm forest floors, creating less-than-ideal understories.	Spring-Fall
High Nesting Bird Box	We'll make a home and hang a box up high for owls, thestrals, ducks and more.	All Year
Canopy Bird Feeders	Squirrel-resistant and bear-resistant bird feeders. Hung way out on the tree canopy, installed 1/16" steel wire. The simple pully-system makes refills easy!	All Year
Trail Cameras	2 for \$25 trail cameras. Ever wonder what kind of wildlife is around when you're not?	All Year
Tree Marking	Determine which trees to cut - or not cut - for timber harvests, firewood, and more.	All Year



CATSKILL FOREST
ASSOCIATION, INC.
PO BOX 336
43469 State Highway 28
Arkville, NY 12406
catskillforest.org
845-586-3054

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)

BASIC (\$65)	CONTRIBUTING (\$150)
Free 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
BUSINESS (\$200)	SUSTAINING (\$500)
SAME AS BASIC + 10% Discount on Services; CFA Website Listing; Email Referral Advertisements; Free Booth at Forest Festival	SAME AS BASIC + Free On-Site Visit; 30% Discount on Services; CFA Backpack

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS

GENERAL OPERATING FUND	\$
ENDOWMENT TRUST FUND	\$
SCHOLARSHIP FUND	\$

Total Amount: \$_____