



CFA NEWS

SPRING 2019

VOL 37, No. 1



A PUBLICATION OF THE CATSKILL FOREST ASSOCIATION, INC.



2019 EVENTS

View all events & register online at catskillforest.org

Game of Logging Level I

May 11th, 7:30AM-5PM
541 Cemetery Road
Margaretville, NY 12455



Forested Stream Buffer Walk

May 18th, 10AM-12PM
Margaretville Pavilion
Margaretville, NY 12455



Greene Lumber Co. Sawmill Tour

May 23rd, 10AM-12PM
16991 NY-23
Davenport, NY 13750



Forest Management For Small Acreages

June 1st, 1PM-4PM
120 Segar Rosenburg Rd
Swan Lake, NY 12783



Mushroom Log Inoculation Workshop

June 8th, 10AM-1PM
344 Oliverea Road
Big Indian, NY 12410



Backyard Edibles & Medicinals

June 15th, 10AM-12PM
355 Hill Road
Margaretville, NY 12455



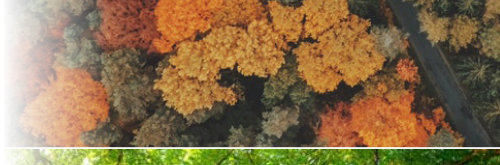
Game of Logging Level I

June 29th, 7:30AM-5PM
3917 Dry Brook Road
Arkville, NY 12406



Tree ID with Ryan Trapani

July 13th, 10AM-12PM
541 Cemetery Road
Margaretville, NY 12455



2019 CATSKILL FOREST FESTIVAL

July 27th, 10AM-4PM
Margaretville Pavilion
Margaretville, NY 12455





CFA NEWS

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From the Director of Forest Services

RYAN TRAPANI

I like to sneak a walk in whenever I can. Maybe during lunch, or after work or even late at night. I remember when I used to live in Margaretville, a portion of my circuit-walk included state route 28, between Arkville and Margaretville. Walking not only allows me time to think about certain things, but also to objectively perceive the community I'm in. Sometimes you're barely noticed by anyone, and sometimes people want to offer you a ride, thinking you're in dire straits. Other times people stop to tell you to be careful, wear some sort of reflective gear or something. The Margaretville/Arkville area seems to have an abundance of good Samaritans more than willing to offer a ride. On some walks, I had to turn down 3 rides in less than a half-hour; People are mostly friendly. There was one good Samaritan that sticks out in my mind. He was a CFA member, but so much more than that. He was a long-time Board Member and a friend to many in Margaretville. He was extremely generous and certainly not afraid to tell you his opinion. His name was Bob Greenhall.

Bob saw me walking one day on 28 and pulled beside me. He was always yelling; That was Bob. He didn't really have an "indoor voice." "You need a ride," he yelled. "No, I'm okay Bob, just going for a walk." Bob didn't understand this. He understood many things I

Welcome, New Members!

Mark & Lara Fisher
Morgan Gebhardt
Brandon Hicks
Joseph Ambrogio
Al Lawrence
Nancy Bittner
Charlene Smullyan
Patrick Murphy
Claudia & Rob Hahn
Jesse Jaycox
Scott Lane
St. Francis De Sales
Ryan Jones
Zach Kalas
Allan Aujero
Kristin Swanson
Miles Pittman
Laurie Merwin
Marc Wolf
Maureen Regan
William Thompson
Don Weinreich
Irene Hussey
Travis Hermance
Wolfgang Schlemmer
Linda Sakacs
Thomas Nappi
Linda Price

COVER: White Dutch Crocus



didn't, such as the NY Stock Exchange, investing, and even how to run an overseas leather-making enterprise, but walking for fun? I could tell that didn't make sense to Bob. "Get in," he insisted in his low, baritone voice. "I'm good Bob. Just walking." He demanded again, and I denied again the kind gesture. Bob finally gave up and began to drive away while slowly rolling up the window. But before he vacated the premises, he yelled, "Stuuuubuuuuuurn!" That was Bob. I had to laugh at this. It cracks me up to this day.

I guess Bob and I shared something despite him being old enough to be my grandfather; We're both kind of stubborn when we're set on something. Besides that, Bob was extremely generous with his property to CFA and others. CFA has used Bob and Myrna's (his wife) property in countless CFA events: Game of Logging classes, mushroom walks, apple tree pruning demonstrations, and more. When CFA began experimenting with tree marking, Bob quickly offered his property as a guinea pig. Bob was always game for new ideas. I witnessed countless mornings between Bob and former Executive Director – Jim Waters. The ideas mill was constantly churning from Bob. He was always brainstorming new ways to invigorate forestry and the local economy. He really did care. He put many people to work on his property who needed a couple of bucks; He had a default of trust and I think people appreciated that.

PRESERVING A SPECIAL TREE FROM A
SPECIAL GUY

When I began maple sugaring

back in 2007, Bob offered his trees for tapping; They were too far for me to tap, but I did take advantage of his apple tree. One in particular I used for making apple cider; That one tree would yield over 30 gallons of great-tasting cider. I love that tree. Unfortunately, Bob has since passed away, but the tree remains. Before Bob passed on, I asked Bob and Myrna if I could experiment with their tree in apple tree grafting. I was just getting into the practice back then and wanted to use my favorite tree's young growth as "scionwood", or cuttings, to graft onto other trees, or "rootstock." Bob said in his low baritone voice, "Go ahead." So, I took the top out of an ornamental apple tree in front of CFA's office in Arkville (pictured on the following pages) and stuck my favorite tree's cutting onto it. That was more than 5 years ago.

The experiment lead to CFA's Apple Tree Grafting Program. The pencil-sized graft is now the size of a small tree and is already capable of bearing fruit. Since we don't know the variety of Bob and Myrna's tree, we simply call it the 'Bob Greenhall' tree; It has a metal tag attached to it with Bob's name. In fact, 'Bob Greenhall' has made its way around the Catskills onto many CFA members' properties. Even if Bob's apple tree dies, these grafted trees ensure that the 'Bob Greenhall' lives on; That's the beauty of grafting.

For the past two winters, CFA has pruned Woodchuck Lodge's apple trees. Woodchuck Lodge is about raising awareness of the Catskills' most famous Naturalist – John Burroughs. The apple trees we pruned were supposedly



planted by John Burroughs.

Woodchuck Lodge has allowed CFA to gather some scionwood, from these trees (pictured above) and they are simply known as 'John Burroughs.' John Burroughs is long gone, but his trees live on. Woodchuck Lodge has agreed to the scionwood gathering since the more people that use these cuttings, the better chances are that John's trees will be preserved. Of course I'm biased, but I can't think of a better way to preserve someone's memory than the perpetuation of one of their special trees, especially apple. Hopefully, the 'Bob Greenhall' and 'John Burroughs' will graft well and sprout fruit throughout these mountains that both men seemed to love so much.

If you're interested in a 'John Burroughs', a 'Bob Greenhall', or any of our varieties listed in this issue, please contact CFA and sign up for the Apple Tree Grafting Program that occurs April through May.

May The Forest Be With You,
Ryan Trapani
Director of Forest Services

SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS ANNOUNCED

Since 2017, CFA has partnered with the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry to provide an annual scholarship to four individual SUNY ESF students pursuing a career in forestry-related areas. We are delighted to both announce and congratulate the deserved winners of the CFA Scholarship for the 2018-2019 academic year.

Aree Bray

Freshman, Environmental/
Natural Resources Conservation,
Stamford, NY.

Sean Donnelly

Freshman, Forest Technology,
Glen Spey, NY.

Zaia Ivan

Freshman, Forest Resources
Management, Hannacroix, NY.

Dylan Pettit

Freshman, Forest Resources
Management, Oneonta, NY.

MAKE A DONATION:

To make a donation to the CFA Scholarship Fund, please visit catskillforest.org/donate or contact us at 845 586-3054.

Thank you for your support.

THE CASE FOR GRAFTING VS. PLANTING

Planting a new apple tree that will grow successfully and bear fruit after several years is no easy task. There are a lot of elements that determine whether a young tree will reach this stage. If even one of those elements is slightly off, the tree's chances for survival can drop considerably. Some problematic elements with planting can include heavy clay soils, site conditions, planting depth, waterlogged roots, inadequate fencing, mulch & weed control, watering, and poor weather conditions. That's why CFA encourages our members to graft instead of plant, as grafting eliminates many risk factors and provides better chances to create healthy, producing apple trees.

Trees that CFA graft typically fruit in about 3-4 years. CFA only uses established fruit trees as they indicate favorable site conditions. Grafts are only done 6ft or higher to prevent deer browse. Costs for the tree itself, for deer fences, vole and rabbit fences, mulch, and weed control aren't applicable, and members also don't need to worry about watering. So if you have an apple tree on your property that you'd like returned to a more fruitful state, be sure to check out the varieties we're offering in 2019. Pick one (or several) and give us a call to schedule your appointment.

2019 VARIETIES

Ashmead's Kernel | Barnes St. Apple |
Bartlett (pear) | Bob Greenhall | Cortland
| Crimson Crisp | Empire | Fameuse
(snow apple) | Fuji | Gala | Gingergold
| Honeycrisp | John Burroughs (4) |
Jonafree | Jonamac | Justina Burton
Yellow | Macoun | Michelotti | Mutsu |
Northern Spy | Pioneer Mac | Rome |
Yellow Transparent

LEFT TO RIGHT:

THE FOLLOWING SET
OF IMAGES SHOWS
THE PROGRESS
OF CFA'S 'BOB
GREENHALL' APPLE
TREE FROM THE
TIME IT WAS FIRST
GRAFTED ON APRIL
8TH, 2014 TO ITS
CURRENT STATE IN
MARCH 2019.



04/08/2014



04/08/2014



05/04/2014



09/11/2014



03/09/2016



11/14/2016



05/06/2017



03/01/2019



EARLY 2016



10/21/2016



11/09/2017



03/11/2019

LEFT:

RYAN TRAPANI GRAFTS
SCIONWOOD ONTO THE
MULTIPLE ROOTSTOCKS OF
AN OLD APPLE TREE OVER
AT BROOKSIDE HARDWARE
IN MARGARETVILLE, NY.

RIGHT:

CFA RECENTLY PRUNED
THIS TREE ON A MEMBER
PROPERTY IN ULSTER
COUNTY. CAN YOU SEE THE
SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN
THE BEFORE AND
AFTER SHOTS?

*This tree was dense
and congested, causing
poor air circulation and
not allowing enough
light penetration. It was
thinned to allow for
these elements to come
through. Lower hanging
branches that often
encourage deer browse
were removed, along with
crossing branches that
would otherwise continue
to shade out the branches
below. All these removals
are done with the overall
structure of the tree in
mind - it is now more
capable of sustaining
weight from wildlife, like
bears, as well as potential
heavy winter snow loads.*





From the President's Desk

MIKE PORTER

As I listened to Ryan and John discuss the New England Cottontail on “From the Forest,” I came to the decision to revisit a topic I discussed several issues ago: the benefits of forest management through cutting of timber and cull trees. On that particular “From The Forest” episode, Ryan jokingly said deer would not be a part of this evening’s discussion. About 35 minutes into the discussion of the habitat requirements of the New England Cottontail, it became necessary to bring deer into the discussion despite his assurances to the contrary.

The New England Cottontail requires fairly dense young forest for its habitat. Discussion centered on the lack of natural regeneration due to forests “aging out” or destruction of new vegetation by browse. At this point, white-tail deer entered the conversation out of necessity, as deer are the primary culprit in excessive browse. I will diverge from the deer discussion

as it is not the major theme of this column. Though deer do enter into this discussion, they are not the major issue here.

I want to revisit the issue of our forests “aging out” of productivity as we have known it in the last 40 to 60 years. When our forests grow old, they reach a stage, ecologically speaking, called climax forest. At this point the succession of tree species comes to a halt because of shade tolerant (able to grow in the shade of others) species dominating the forest canopy. In the Catskills, our climax forest is a mixture of maple, birch, beech, and hemlock, as all of these species are shade tolerant and are able to sprout and grow up through earlier succession species. The earlier succession species ultimately disappear from the forest as they cannot survive and reproduce in the shade.

As forest landowners interested in wildlife or timber management income, we shouldn’t allow succession to climax to be the “end all.” Maybe in an ideal world we could continue to harvest maple, birch and hemlock (all viable “money” crops) as they continue to grow below the canopy but deer wreak havoc on the seedling supply of these species. If we do nothing to our forests except watch them grow, they will, ultimately, die out as species fail to reproduce themselves (due to deer browse).

Why can we not just let trees grow without interference or management? The basic answer is that for centuries our forests were managed by Native Americans with fire, burned by naturally-occurring fires, cut for firewood, or cut for some



CFA's Wildlife Habitat Management Program uses various cutting methods like crop tree releasing to encourage forest succession and help develop young forests. The program works to increase food & cover availability for wildlife, helping to establish better nesting habitat for multiple species within the



form of building material. There was a constant interruption of succession. The Native Americans ceased using fire when they were “contained” in reservations. The European settlers saw fire as a destructive force, and up until the last few decades did everything to halt fires, natural or manmade. Fewer trees died over time and no interruptions in succession occurred. It is this interruption in succession that gives forests a chance to rejuvenate. Today, all that occurs to carry out this interruption is storm damage, insect damage or disease destruction.

This series of facts should provide our directive as to how to handle our forest land. We have to become the agents who replace fire, disease, insects and wind. We do this by planned harvests to accomplish the goals we set for our forest land. No matter what we want from our forest, whether it is firewood, timber for profit, wildlife habitat, recreation, food or just plain relaxation, there are prescriptions for managing the forest to achieve our goals.

Take a look at what CFA has to offer in terms of achieving your goals. I assure you that you will find a program suitable for your plans and dreams.

By the way, CFA was hired to carry out the land management plan that would create habitat suitable for the New England Cottontail. As it turns out, in a matter of months an area that was void of these rabbits is now inhabited by New England Cottontails. Success? Yes! You too can experience the same type of success by using CFA to carry out your plan.

CFA's Annual Fundraising Tree Campaign



2018 marked the first year of the Catskill Forest Association's Annual Fundraising Tree Campaign, a drive initiated to primarily help CFA remain entirely impartial as a private, nonprofit organization.

At CFA, we believe the approach of confidentiality, impartiality, and objectiveness is the best way to serve our members. It allows us to freely direct our organizational goals solely toward the needs and wants of our membership base.

This means evaluating and strengthening existing services while also creating new ones, such as our recently established Timber Management Program, that provides underserved landowners with the opportunities and resources to have their woodlots managed for healthy, working forests.

We are delighted to announce that the first year round of donations exceeded expectations and we are incredibly grateful to all our members who so generously donated. The campaign amassed a total of \$9,125.

The CFA Board of Directors and CFA staff graciously thank you for your active and continued support of our organization.

Catskill Wood: From Trees to Tables

BY PAUL MISKO

PAUL MISKO IS THE FOUNDER OF THE CATSKILL 4000 CLUB - A CLUB FOR THOSE WHO HAVE CLIMBED HUNTER & SLIDE MOUNTAINS, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ABOVE 4000 FT. IN ELEVATION. PAUL ALSO REGULARLY GIVES TALKS ON CATSKILL HISTORY & IS A LONG-TIME FRIEND OF THE CATSKILL FOREST ASSOCIATION.

I've always enjoyed woodworking as a hobby, and still have the few simple items I made in high school woodshop. We only had pine and poplar to work with, and I always hoped that one day I could use the "good stuff".

Some years ago, while at a friend's cabin in Woodland Valley, I noticed some eye catching pieces of wood next to his wood stove, ready to be burned. He let me fish them out, and I beheld the best examples of curly maple I've ever seen, as they were highly 'figured' with extra tight curls. He took me out back and showed me the fallen tree from whence they came. Ryan Trapani



later identified this tree as Black Maple, and said it was an unusual find. Good to know.

Of course the next thing I did was make up a guide for my chainsaw and proceeded to mill up that tree into several thick slabs. My little Stihl 024 was refitted with a longer bar and a ripping chain. My 20 year old saw managed to do the job on that tree, and many others; though at times I feared it would disintegrate under the strain, and blow away in a cloud of dust. Happy to report it still runs like a caffeinated weasel.

Next, I tackled a couple of ancient apple trees in the valley. Both trees were large for their size, as they were planted somewhere in the 1880's. One was located at the very birthplace of "Woodland", and out of this tree I milled out several large planks with a 'birdseye' figuring. The other tree was located at the head of the valley, on an old road, which was the very road John Burroughs hiked past in the early 1900's, on his way to his campsite at the foot of Slide Mountain. No doubt he snagged a few apples for himself as he perambulated by. This tree was mostly rotted inside, but the outer layer, the tan colored sapwood, had a very deep and tight curl to it. Perfect for knife handles, draw pulls, and inlays. When I make things out of 'historic' wood like this, I mark the furniture bottom to make note of that for future generations.

Later on I was able to harvest a couple of black cherry trees, *Prunus serotina*, one of my favorites. It's a favorite for two reasons; the beautiful reddish wood contained inside, and the delicious black cherries which ripen in

the early fall. On my property I have several of these and have harvested gallons of cherries which I cook into syrup, which is then made into tasty *Prunus serotina* Soda. 5 out of 5 bears love it!

The first black cherry was blown down in a wind storm, and being of medium size, it was small enough to handle with my little Stihl. The second cherry was very large, about 28" diameter, and though it looked like a healthy tree, one dead leader high up in the crown told a different story; that the tree was already beginning to die. That signaled it was time for it to be harvested. The fact that it was also up against the power and phone lines told me it was time to get an experienced professional to cut it down.



Ryan Trapani took the job, and after some careful cable tugging and cutting, the huge tree fell to the ground with a booming crash that echoed down the valley. Sure enough, the tree had a substantial amount of rot in the stump, which confirmed my suspicions.

Now to the milling process. The first step was to cut the downed tree into boles (log sections) of various lengths, and then seal the cuts with a latex caulk compound. This helps reduce the amount of moisture escaping from the ends of the boles, which will greatly help reduce checking (splitting).



To mill a big tree like this with my little saw would be ridiculous and wasteful, so I was happy when two friends brought a bandsaw mill, and we got the whole tree milled in one long day.





The rough boards were later moved to a barn for stacking and drying. These boards were mostly 1 1/2" thick, and to further prevent checking, I loosely wrapped each end with plastic. This has the effect of slowing the drying rate of the ends, to match the drying rate of the middle, so the whole board dries at the same rate. The boards were then neatly stacked straight and level, with stickers to provide a space in between to allow for even drying.

My stickers are narrow strips cut from artificial decking boards in order to avoid staining. This system usually works well, and within 2-4 years, it will become some nice lumber to plane up. I'll often give the boards some final drying time in my sunroom before construction of a piece of furniture.



Private lands within the Catskills contain some top grade furniture wood, and I'd like to see us use the best of it for furniture. If you cut down a nice tree with beautiful wood; don't burn it, don't eat it, and don't let it rot! Build something nice!

Questions for Paul? Contact him at catskill4000@gmail.com.



Refuting A Catskills Myth: “Northern Hardwoods Will Be Replaced By Oak-Hickory”

BY MIKE KUDISH

Often one reads or hears “The Catskills were created by the glaciers”. Nonsense! Only the final touches were. Then comes “The Catskills were once all hemlock”. Again nonsense! And then “All the hemlocks were cut down by tanners”. More nonsense! Another pair of myths has recently surfaced. CFA’s Ryan Trapani and I were attending a Catskills Environmental Research and Monitoring Conference several years ago and were listening to the keynote speaker, an experienced professional ecologist. Ryan and I could not believe our ears. We looked at each other in amazement and winced. The northern hardwoods forest will be replaced by oak-hickory because of a warming climate? Ouch! The spruce-fir caps on the summits will disappear because of a warming climate? Another ouch!

We must clear up these unsubstantiated predictions. The likelihood of such changes occurring is near zero, at least in this century. For this issue of the CFA News, let me discuss northern hardwoods. For the

summer issue, I will tackle the spruce-fir.

I am not certain where these myths originated; perhaps they came from a U.S. Forest Service report. They have been passed along among ecologists, foresters, and biologists, many of whom accept them as fact.

The reasoning for the myth goes like this: Oak-hickory forests dominate the southeastern United States where the climate is warmer. Northern hardwoods dominate the Catskills interior where the climate is cooler. Therefore, if the Catskills warm up, the forests will change from northern hardwoods to oak-hickory. This may happen in portions of southern New York State (e.g. Hudson Valley, Hudson Highlands, Shawangunks), southern New England, New Jersey and much of Pennsylvania where oak and hickory already dominate. This may happen also in those few portions of the Catskills already dominated by oak and hickory, e.g. the Ashokan Basin and the Escarpment. The primary reason for oak-hickory-dominated forests is not so much warmer climate but to 7000 to 5000 years of repeated burning by Native American peoples.

The forest ecologist who invented this myth forgot that the interior of the Catskills is different. If oaks and hickories (and formerly American chestnut) try to march north into the Catskills interior, they will be met by a formidable barrier: northern hardwoods. Northern hardwoods are dominated by sugar maple and beech, with red maple, black cherry, and yellow birch also in great abundance. Northern hardwoods are more shade tolerant and



will not permit entry to the less shade tolerant oaks and hickories.

For oaks and hickories to invade the unburned interior portion of the Catskills, especially between elevations of about 1000 to 3900 feet, the northern hardwoods would have to disappear first, opening the landscape to additional sunlight. This could happen if we, as people, remove the northern hardwoods by massive clear-cutting on both private lands and forest preserve. Or, it could happen if unimaginable tree defoliators and diseases wipe them out.

A warming climate alone cannot. I just looked at distribution maps for the five northern hardwood dominants. Red maple ranges south to southern Florida. Black cherry to northern Florida. Beech to southern South Carolina and the Gulf of Mexico. Sugar maple to the head of Chesapeake Bay. Yellow birch to metropolitan New York City. In other words, many northern hardwood individuals are already growing in climates much warmer than that of the Catskills interior and surviving well

there.

Another fact, in addition to the lack of repeated burning, that the myth creators ignored is the long history of northern hardwoods existence in the Catskills interior. Yellow birch has been here for almost 14000 years. Beech for at least 8000. Black cherry for at least 6000, and the maples probably for almost as long the cherry. We know this from tree parts (leaves, twigs, wood, bark, roots, fruits, seeds, etc.) preserved in radiocarbon-dated peat as fossils in over 100 Catskills bogs. During these thousands of years, these species have survived periods of warmth, cold, wet, and drought. Paleoclimatologists tell us that the climate has changed many times since deglaciation in the northeastern United States. For example, during the Hypsithermal Period from roughly 8500 to 5000 years ago, the climate was supposedly much warmer than it is today. The northern hardwoods survived in the Catskills interior. They did not yield to oaks and hickories; no oaks and hickories exist in the fossil record.

Each of the species of northern hardwoods today grows over a wide range of elevations indicating great tolerance to a wide range of summer temperatures, winter temperatures, and growing seasons. All five occur at elevations well below 1000 feet, for example around the Ashokan Basin at 600 feet, and at the Catskill Interpretive Center in Mount Tremper at elevation 670. All five climb to elevations of between 3800 and 3950 feet. Such an elevation range creates a difference in mean annual temperature of ten degrees Fahrenheit.

Average temperature for the whole year does not tell us everything about what northern hardwoods are subjected to. We need to also know mean winter and summer temperatures, plus extremes – record lows and record highs – that could kill trees and their seedlings.

Following is a table that offers a broad range of Fahrenheit temperatures over which northern hardwoods now grow. The data for the Catskills (Shokan Brown Station at elevation 510 feet; and from Slide Mountain weather station at Winnisook Lodge at 2650

feet, projected upward to 3900 feet) are from Thaler’s *Catskills Weather* book (Purple Mountain Press, 1996). The data from New York City southward is from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Note that the means may be a little old so add a degree or two for any recent warming. The southern limits of the northern hardwoods are shown in The Atlas of United States Trees, Volume I by Elbert L. Little, Jr. as USDA Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication No. 1146 (March 1971).

LOCATION	MEAN TEMPERATURES (°F)			EXTREME TEMPERATURES (°F)	
	ANNUAL	WINTER	SUMMER		
CATSKILLS UPPER ELEVATION LIMITS FOR ALL FIVE N. HARDWOODS, 3800 TO 3950 FEET	39	13	58	-23	89
CATSKILLS LOWER ELEVATION LIMITS FOR ALL FIVE, CA. 500 FEET	49	24	72	-22	104

SOUTHERN LIMITS:

NEW YORK CITY FOR YELLOW BIRCH	54	33	77	-15	106
HEAD OF CHESAPEAKE BAY FOR SUGAR MAPLE	57	37	78	-7	107
SOUTHERN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR BEECH	67	51	82	7	104
NORTHERN FLORIDA FOR BLACK CHERRY	70	60	81	18	102

Programs & Services

LEARN MORE AT CATSKILLFOREST.ORG/PROGRAMS

Program	Description	Cost
CONSULTATIONS ALL YEAR	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.	\$25
APPLE TREE PRUNING BEGINNING: WINTER	Pruning is key to establishing healthy fruit trees. Healthier trees yield better quality & quantity produce.	\$100/HOUR
APPLE TREE GRAFTING SPRING	Bring an old apple tree back to life, and even get multiple types of apple to grow on the same tree.	\$50/STEM (2-7 GRAFTS PER STEM)
INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT SPRING-FALL	<p><u>TREE SAVER</u></p> <p>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 affordable chemical treatments. Use your consultation to figure out your options and receive an on-site quote.</p> <p><u>FOREST SAVER</u></p> <p>Works to save forests from invasive plants such as honeysuckle, multiflora rose, and japanese barberry that can overwhelm forest floors and replace native vegetation.</p>	ON-SITE QUOTES AVAILABLE
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ALL YEAR	Comprehensive timber management for a healthy and resilient forest that works for you.	\$40/HOUR
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT ALL YEAR	Create fruitful forests for the wildlife on your property through cutting.	\$150/HOUR
MAPPING ALL YEAR	Custom, personalized maps of your property highlighting areas of interest such as log roads, water features, hiking trails, and more. Styles in physical or topographic. <i>Drone flights optional.</i>	BY QUOTE
FOREST BIRD PROGRAM ALL YEAR	<p><u>HIGH NESTING BIRD BOXES</u></p> <p>We'll make a home and hang a box up high for owls, thestrals, ducks and more.</p> <p><u>CANOPY BIRD FEEDERS</u></p> <p>Squirrel-resistant and bear-resistant bird feeders. Hung way out on the tree canopy, installed on 1/16" steel wire. The simple pully-system makes refills easy.</p>	\$200.00 \$100.00
TRAIL CAMERAS ALL YEAR	2 for \$25 trail cameras. Ever wonder what kind of wildlife is around when you're not?	\$25.00

CATSKILL FOREST
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Arkville, NY 12406
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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)
Consultation; Access to CFA Services; Events free/discounted; CFA News Subscription; CFA Member Property Sign;	SAME AS BASIC + 20% Discount on Services; CFA Totebag
BUSINESS (\$200)	SUSTAINING (\$500)
SAME AS BASIC + 10% Discount on Services; CFA Website Listing; Referrals; Advertisements; Free Booth at Forest Festival	SAME AS BASIC + 30% Discount on Services; CFA Backpack

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS

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

Total Amount: \$ _____