



CFA NEWS

Summer 2022

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CFA NEWS

Summer 2022

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Welcome, New Members!

CFA Welcomed 88 new members this quarter! Thank you for your new and continued support!

As a member you can see upcoming events and learn more about programs at; www.catskillforest.org.
Refer a friend or neighbor to the Catskill Forest Association and receive gift from us.

From the President's Desk- Summer 2022

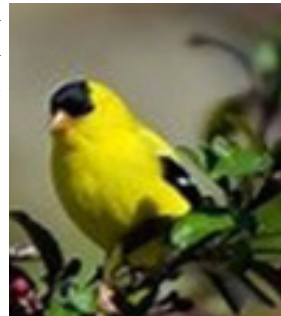
By: Mike Porter - Board President



Hello again to all of you. I had a idea for a good article but things happened and I am not able to compile all the data that I need. I will use a past COVID letter for this season's entry on the newsletter. My wife and I visited friends in Halcott Center to help identify some of the Spring migrants passing through their property. Mike D. and I go way back as he taught with me at Margaretville some 20 years ago. We have worked together on a Golden

Eagle project in conjunction with the University of West Virginia for several years so it is only fitting that I go and help him with Spring Migrant identification. This letter is as current as information can be for something like this.

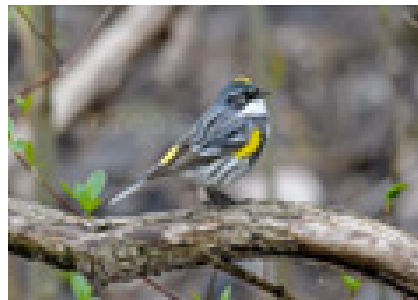
Mike and Peg live in a house tucked in the woods in Halcott. They still have bird feeders out during the day and take them in at night. We arrived to Orioles feeding on orange slices, Rose-Breasted Grosbeaks and Goldfinches feeding on sunflower seeds. Common Grackles, Mourning Doves, Cowbirds and an



occasional Red-Winged Blackbird were feeding on corn and millet on the ground. As we stood there and got the feel of the surroundings, we saw an Indigo Bunting and a Yellow-Rumped Warbler cruising the trees. As we got out chairs to sit and watch what was going

around, a Scarlet Tanager appeared in a tree just down the hill. In the same tree were 2 Indigo Buntings.

Mike commented that, as colorful as these birds are he hadn't seen an Indigo Bunting and Scarlet Tanager in his woods ever. They





don't come to feeders very often so someone might not see them. As we continued our Big Sit, things got more interesting as we found less obvious birds way up in the treetops. Though not quiet, these birds are so small and far away that an unobservant person might just think there were lots of "LBJ's" (Little Brown Jobs) in the trees. Upon further investigation we found Chestnut-sided Warblers, Red-eyed Vireos and a very colorful Blackburnian Warbler flitting around the trees.

These are just some of the birds we saw in just over an hour and a half simply sitting there in the sun looking around. The colors were incredible, as you can see. My wife's personal favorites of the day were the Black-throated Green Warbler and the American Redstart.



Add in some of the birds that are more common in that area, Common Grackle, Blue Jay, Hairy Woodpecker, Mourning Doves, Purple Finches, Dark-eyed Juncos and Crows and you have a huge color range represented by all these species seen from a chair on a lawn on May 17, 2020.

This is the most time sensitive letter I have written. In a few days the leaves will be out, the migrants will be moving north and the ones



residing here will settle in to nest and raise their young. Next week they might not be as visible as they are over the next few days. Realize that there are more species around that I have not mentioned. Your Big Sit might yield several other species that add variety and color to your observations.

Get out there sit with the sun at your back and your binoculars and bird book in hand and enjoy.

This day was incredible, even to a seasoned birder like me. Go for it. Enjoy and be patient with observations. You will succeed in getting good views to identify the species easily enough to not frustrate you.

I hope you enjoy this as much as I did when it happened. Any of us can experience this type of day simply by learning about spring migrants and finding a great place to sit and watch.







Painting the Line Between Public & Private Stewardship

By: Ryan Trapani, Director of Forest Services

The year was 2001. I had my first job with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) as a “trail crew” worker. However, the job title was mis-leading since we didn’t work near or on trails at all. Instead, we – the other guy and I – carried a bucket of yellow tree-paint, paint-brush, and one survey map. Our job was to paint the boundary line of lands owned by the State of New York or DEC. Most of these lands included State Forest Preserve parcels in Ulster and Sullivan Counties. We also painted “State Forests” and “Unique Areas.” If you want to geek out some more on State land classifications, “State Forests” differ from “Forest Preserve” in that multiple-use – including timber management – is allowed on the former, while trees are not allowed to leave the land on the latter. Although hunting and fishing are allowed, camping, swimming, and keeping fish are not in the “Unique Area.” For instance, we spent a lot of our time painting the entire boundary of the Neversink Unique Area in Sullivan County.

Follow the Yellow Painted Tree

Besides the intricacies of State land classification, I also

learned about how and where State land is painted. For instance, the yellow paint doesn’t just follow the exact line. If the actual line goes through a tree, the surveyors will have us paint axe blazes on both sides of it; This would be a “through tree.” Any tree that is within 3 feet left or right would be painted too; This would be a “side tree.” The bad thing about painting a boundary line is that you go wherever it goes. So, if the line goes through a mile of thick mountain laurel, in you go. This becomes more difficult when you’re carrying a bucket of paint over uneven terrain. It becomes less pleasurable and more “pressureful” as distance increases from the truck which must be revisited if you’re the one who spills paint. Up ravines and back down them we went. Some went through swamps and up steep rocky terrain. Sometimes they even went through someone’s house! Don’t worry, I called (or radioed) my supervisor before painting it. And sometimes, we walked through areas with some of the tallest and most beautiful stands of maple, ash, and oak I’d ever seen. Or they went through areas with interesting rock outcrops wearing low-bush blueberry and open-grown chestnut oak trees. My favorite spots were secluded waterfalls and pools we’d

encounter along a remote section of stream. Also interesting were the cultural artifacts. Although we were in seemingly “mature” forests, the boundary lines we followed were sometimes old, barbed wire fences. If you looked closely, you could make out an ancient cedar or locust fencepost, or a line of old trees with open-grown, dead/dying branches that once grew in a field long gone. Sometimes, we’d lose the line and dig around for the old fence-wire hidden beneath the forest floor. We’d give it a tug to show us the next through tree. Sometimes we’d see an old foundation or water-well. I’d look at the neatly stacked rocks that once held these 19th century families. I’d wonder about who they were, what they did, played, and what not, now covered over and hidden by leaves. It was bitter-sweet to say the least. It still bothers me.

We were pulled out once after being stuck on a “seasonal maintenance” road near Grahamsville. The truck they gave us neither had “positraction” or 4-wheel drive; Just a Ford Ranger “Danger” with bald tires. The Farmer there was good enough to lend the State a hand, and a cable with a tractor. Those happiest to see us were the DEC Forest Rangers. They rarely had “trail crew” members in the budget, but when they did, it meant less line they had to paint. I was 20 and my partner 19 and on a good

day we could paint 5 miles of line, which was pretty good before driving back to the office in New Paltz. Painted line can last 10 to 15 years before it needs a touch-up. But not everyone was happy to see us.

Working vs. Playing in the Woods

I remember it was on a side-road to Woodland Valley that we were preparing to paint some line. We were looking over the map and terrain on a dead-end road when a truck drove in slowly around the cul-de-sac with the driver’s head on a swivel. He drove around once more and pulled up along-side to lean out the window, “It’s a damn shame to let those trees rot in there like that.” This was before I entered forestry school. My knowledge of forests was limited. I just knew that I liked trees, forests, and to hike beneath them. In other words, I was downright romantic about the forest at best, but never “worked” in the forest very much. This old man looked like he spent his entire life in the woods, perhaps cutting firewood, sawlogs, etc. He was probably in his late 70s or early 80s and his tone wasn’t arrogant, but sick of it all. He couldn’t understand why trees would be “wasted” like that. He noticed the DEC’s “coca-cola” insignia on the truck and saw an opportunity to vent on two young pups. Hey, this was before social media. I mean, we communicated

to our supervisors only through radio. The repeater tower was located on Sam's Point above Ellenville, which would then relay to New Paltz. I wasn't sure what to think, but I thought about what he said afterwards. It never occurred to me to question the "forest preserve." What are we preserving? A good question. To someone who lives locally and rurally from the forest, what we were painting may have symbolized some sort of perverted museum or wasteful negligence. To me at the time, the forest was mostly a place to get away from others, to recreate, and not much more.

Public & Private Stewardship

I have heard the old man's notions through others over the years. "Well, if things get bad enough (economically speaking), they'll cut those trees." "Doesn't the State want to make any money?" "Forever wild means forever dead." "Don't they care about forest health?" What they don't understand, is that what we were painting was the dividing line between public and private stewardship. They are totally different.

Public stewardship was created during the late 19th and early 20th centuries by people of the Progressive Movement like Teddy Roosevelt (former US President), Gifford Pinchot (4th Chief of the US Division of Forestry), and Bernard

Fernow (Forester in the Division of Forestry). Bernard Fernow believed that public stewardship was necessary to "...exercise of the providential functions of the state to counter-act the destructive tendencies of private exploitation." To Fernow and his cohorts, they saw overexploitation from "laissez-faire" or free markets, and the government as its solution. Terms like "market failure" are often used to describe this environmental over-exploitation from market forces. Market failure is where social costs are higher than private output.

Public stewardship seems to work better beneath a "preservation" style of environmentalism. Preservation is more about taking a "hands-off" approach to solving environmental problems. Government regulations seem most effective at telling someone how not to do something. For instance, hunting regulations are effective at preserving animals or barring hunters from shooting this animal or that one. Land is barred from development or the cutting of timber by locking it away into a "forest preserve." Perhaps there is a time and place for this environmental ethic. However, public stewardship seems to fall short when it comes to "conservation" or "wise use." In other words, where preservation or public stewardship succeeds at barring the hunter from taking an animal, it fails at improving habitat for the

same animal. In example – and close to home – is the timber rattlesnake that lives above Ellenville on the Shawangunk Ridge. The snake is “protected” and cannot be legally killed; Although some locals do illegally for its meat – as I learned with the DEC – but another conversation. Rattlesnakes are “protected” or “preserved” by regulation, but it remains in decline due to lack of habitat management. The lack of forest fires that local blueberry pickers used to provide, unintentionally created better habitat for the snake to thrive. In the forest preserve, public stewardship succeeds at growing mature trees over time, but it fails on growing or incentivizing its quality, or “wise use.”

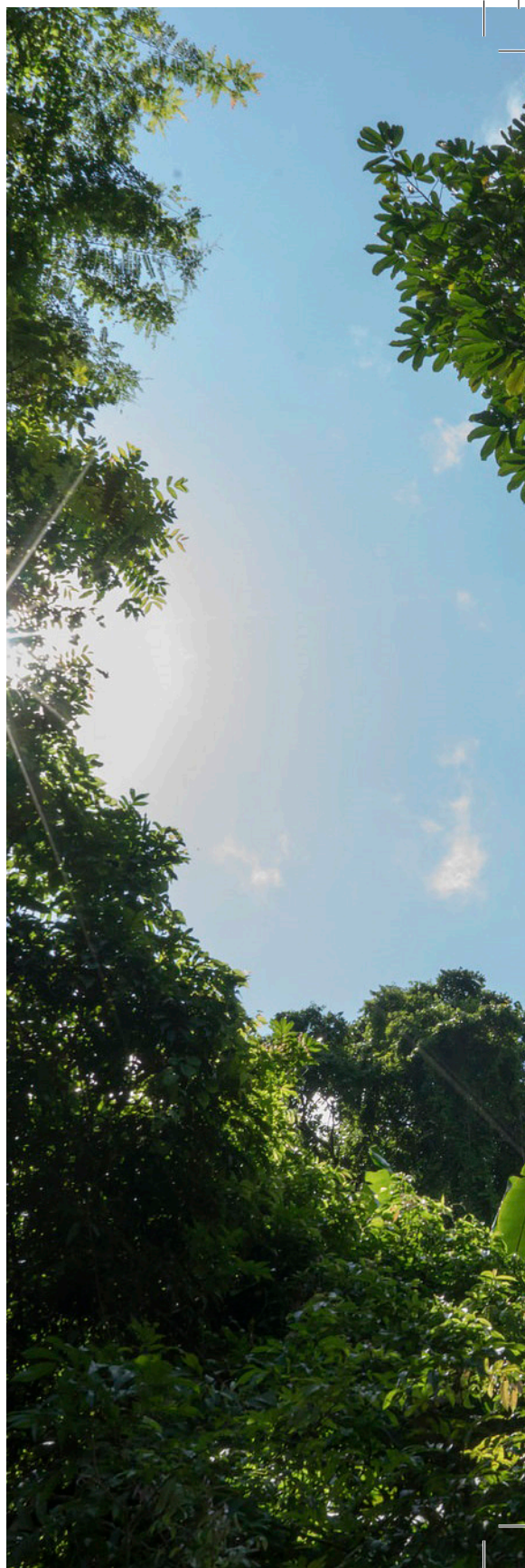
Until now, the Preservation ethic or public stewardship has succeeded in winning over culture within environmentalism. “Market failure” is well-known within natural resources management. However, there is another side too that centers around what Indiana University’s Dean Luecks calls “government failure.” Government failure is why that old man could not understand the “waste” he was seeing inside the forest preserve, or why State-owned lands were slow to counteract invasive species, lack of forest regeneration, or enhance wildlife habitat. According to Luecks, government failure is when “decision-makers are not held responsible for their actions. Because

government decision-makers do not hold property rights to the resources they allocate, they do not face strong incentives to use resources efficiently.” In other words, we tend to take better care of things we own and disregard or pay less attention to those we do not. Examples of this are beyond the scope of this article.

You Be the Steward

On private land, there is so much more opportunity to try new and innovative forestry practices. The Forest Preserve may be stuck in the 1800s, but you can increase biodiversity on your own land by cutting the appropriate trees, while leaving others. Although private land may have more opportunities to adapt to changing forests and demand, it is not without its own challenges. Public stewardship may not be the ideal incentive program to apply good forestry, but private land is not immune to poor incentives too. High property taxes, burdensome town ordinances that inhibit forestry practices, lack of enforcement of trespassing, and lack of protection for “for-profit” businesses that partake in recreation/hunting activities are just some ways that private landowners are incentivized to either “do nothing” or allocate resources away from their forests. If environmentalism is to thrive in the 21st century, private forest owners must not

be divorced or disconnected from their land. Instead, State and local governments – that claim to care about forests, green areas, or open space – must ask themselves one question. Are they providing the positive incentives for forest owners to manage their land? In other words, as Dean Luecks writes, “How can government reduce the costs of protecting natural areas? This is a question for all of us, certainly for those involved in natural resources management today and tomorrow.









EASTERN WHITE PINE

By: Michael Kudish

In late fall 2021, I unexpectedly began to receive a barrage of telephone calls and emails about the tallest eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) in New York State. It had fallen in a storm. These calls and emails included requests for detail on the first growth grove that the pine was located in, and on first and old growth groves in general. Those folks who inquired knew that I had been studying this grove – in the Adirondacks about a mile east of Paul Smith's College where I had taught forestry courses. I call this the Easy Street Grove, near the community by that name. They also knew that I, since 1974 along with students and faculty colleagues, had taken periodic measurements. The pine that fell, #103 in our catalog of 51 pines, was 158.3 feet tall, 50.1 inches in diameter, and 329 years old in 2003.

IN THE CATSKILLS –

These inquiries reminded me that I had not yet written an article for the CFA News on eastern white pine. After fourteen years of articles, it's about time. Let me call eastern white pine simply white pine in the remaining paragraphs; our CFA members will understand that I am not writing about its cousin, western white pine (*Pinus monticola*).

In the Catskills, white pine largely follows disturbances of various kinds.

BURNS:

White pine is abundant in the Esopus Valley from the Ashokan Reservoir Basin all the way to the hamlet of Pine Hill. Yes, this hamlet is named after the tree. The Esopus Valley has had a history of Native American burning for several thousand years, maintaining the forest semi-open so that the pine, oaks, hickories, and American chestnut could be perpetuated (see CFA News issues spring 2016 on chestnut, summer 2017 on oaks, and second winter 2017 issue on hickories). In the 18th century, heavy industrialization (sawmills, tanneries, furniture factories, charcoal making), continued to maintain the semi-open nature of the forest. Only in recent decades has the Esopus Valley forest begun slowly returning to its original northern hardwoods (beech - sugar maple) – state of 7000 to 6000 years ago.

Pine Orchard is also named after white pine and its cousins red pine and pitch pine (*Pinus resinosa* & *rigida*, respectively). This famous

historic area was once home to the Catskill Mountain House and is now accommodates the North Lake Campground. Again, between 7000 to 6000 years ago, Native American burning created the pine, oak, and chestnut forests, followed by more fires set by Europeans in the 18th and 19th centuries.

AGRICULTURE:

White pine can also readily colonize abandoned farm fields and pastures. It is present today in abundance on many flood plains, roadsides, along fencerows, on lower and middle slopes, and around houses. On upper slopes and ridges, which had never been farmed - above 2500 to 3000 feet - it is rare to absent.

HIGH ELEVATION GROVES:

There are few rare eastern white pine groves and individual trees in the Catskills at remarkably high elevations. One particular grove is near the head of Turk Hollow in the Town of Halcott between 2770 and about 2900 feet. The grove is north of the old road which continues on over the ridge and descends the east side into Condon Hollow in the Town of Lexington. I first noticed this grove of evergreens from the Vly Creek Valley below; it stood out among the brown and gray hardwoods. I had assumed that it was hemlock (or, with my wildest imagination, balsam fir or red spruce). But when I climbed up there, to my surprise, it was pine. I have some measurements from that early May 1995 visit. The trees themselves are not impressive; it is the talus slope and high elevation of the site which make the grove unusual. The pines ranged from 16 to 25 inches in diameter, 60 to 80 feet tall, and about 150 years old. Some disturbance set them off about the year 1845.

PLANTATIONS:

White pine is frequently planted as a reforestation species along with its cousin red and Scots (*Pinus sylvestris*) pines, white and Norway spruces (*Picea glauca* & *abies*, respectively), and European larch (*Larix decidua*). These plantations, on mostly abandoned pastures, began about the year 1900 and continue today on both state and private lands. Some may also be on New York City land around the reservoirs. It is also frequently planted as an ornamental.

A white pine plantation that stands out in my memory is one on an

old pasture on the southeast shoulder of Balsam Mountain above McKenley Hollow. From the Oliveria Valley below, it looks like a hemlock grove because it's so high up on the slope. But when our exploratory party in May 2017 hiked to it and found it to be a pine plantation, we could hardly believe it – at an elevation of 2600 feet! (There are a few Norway spruce plantations which exceed 2600 feet, but I do not know of any other white pine plantation that high).

ECOLOGY AND THE CATSKILLS DISTRIBUTION:

White pine is moderately shade tolerant. However, it is the most shade tolerant of all the pines. I have seen it reproducing under semi-open hardwood stands of red maple, white ash, northern red oak, and paper and/or black birches. But it has nowhere near the tolerance of beech, sugar maple, eastern hemlock, red spruce, balsam fir, hop hornbeam, and basswood, and therefore cannot reproduce under these forest dominants. It prefers well-drained soils but occurs on occasion in some wetland fens that I have been studying.

ECOLOGY AND THE ADIRONDACKS DISTRIBUTION:

In the Catskills, white pine is almost always absent in first growth stands, but in the Adirondacks, it's a different story. Sure, the tree follows burns, agriculture, and heavily logged areas, and is present in plantations, but it can also occur in 1st growth stands such as those around Paul Smith's. I had noticed that this pine in 1st growth areas is most abundant around lakes where frequent windfalls (more frequent than the life span of the species) maintain the populations. The great windfall of 1675 had set off the Easy Street Grove, as well as other groves, up to a mile from the eastern shore of Lower Saint Regis Lake. Its cousin, red pine, most tolerant to wind exposure and dehydration, dominates peninsulas into lakes, islands, and windswept eastern shores, while eastern white pine is just behind it, a little farther inland from the lake it is sheltered somewhat by its red cousin.

FURTHER READING ON WHITE PINE:

I have two articles on this species by CFA staff members. For the fall 2001 issue of Kaatskill Life magazine, former CFA Education Director Becky Perry wrote an article on pages 64 & 65. Then, for the winter 2017 issue of the same magazine, Ryan Trapani wrote one on pages 87 through 89.



1. Supplement #1 to the Spring 2022 issue of CFA News, page 22: Diane Galusha is not the Middletown Town Historian. She is the President of the Historical Society of Middletown.
2. Supplement #2: My photos on page 22 and 25 were not captioned. Shown is the stone foundation of the Clark Tannery in Dunraven, taken from the State Highway 28 roadside in 2003. The foundation came down a year or two later.
3. Supplement #3 to spring 2022 issue article on "Why Delaware County has Fewer Bark Roads: The extant bark piles are not in the woods around Seager, but in Tompkins Hollow, a tributary valley to Dry Brook. This detail is according to local Dry Brook Historian, Betty Baker."





CFA Welcomes a new addition to the staff!

Zahra has just joined the Catskill Forest Association team as Education Forester this May. She is originally from Rochester, NY but has spent the past several years living in the Catskill and Hudson Valley regions working in sustainable agriculture. Working with people of all backgrounds, she has witnessed first-hand the benefits of fostering positive human-plant relationships and is committed to guiding others in environmental education. She will be assisting in the implementation of CFA's programs and hopes to expand upon the forestry education services offered by CFA to members and the local community. She received her Associate of Applied Science in Forest Technology this past May from the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry's Ranger School. Zahra is happy to be back in the Catskills and is looking forward to supporting members in land stewardship.

When Trees Attack

By: Zane Lawyer, CFA Education Arborist



The branched thorns of hawthorn, a.k.a. thornapple

It was the last day in April, a Saturday. The temperature would reach up to the high 50's and the humidity around 35%. With no wind in the forecast, clouds passing by would help shield some of the direct sunlight. In the Delaware county uplands, many of the insects wouldn't break their diapause for another few weeks. Altogether an excellent day for working in the woods.

John and I were tasked with releasing apple trees for a member who wanted them grafted with new varieties. It began with a short walk to survey the site where we evaluated each tree according to its form, health, and condition for grafting. Does it have a solid trunk around six feet high

between 1- and four-inches diameter? How vigorous is it i.e., how much twig length did it put on the previous year? Had it been in the shade for too long or would it benefit from more sunlight?

After marking the best apples with blue flagging, we hatched a plan to clear the understory brush of honeysuckle, hawthorn, and white ash saplings first. Then we'd carefully fell the larger ash, red maple, and one Norway spruce in between. Finally, we'd graft the sunlit apples by topping them, slipping in our scion wood pieces between the bark and sapwood with a bark graft technique, sealing them with wax and biodegradable paint and labelling them for future reference.

We donned our chaps and felling helmets and split up, chainsaws in hand, to work from opposite ends of the field. Amid

the crash and boom of falling wood we relayed our positions and next moves through Bluetooth connected headsets. Before we had time to break a sweat the sun had peaked over our heads and the work was done. Besides taking all the necessary safety precautions for dropping trees to the ground it might come as a surprise that the only tree-related injury that day came from below rather than above.

What I initially had brushed off as a scratch was the business end of a hawthorn which had pierced the top of my hand and driven itself a centimeter deep at an angle below the skin. A minor but nonetheless annoying wound that needed immediate attention. Using the first aid kit from the medical bag I keep ready-at-hand in my truck I disinfected the area and attempted my own removal with tweezers but couldn't manage to get a grip on it. Before I knew it, it was out of site. What I needed now was



These thorns are up to 3 inches long and hard as nails

a specialist, but I knew I couldn't meet with one until Monday. I had the weekend to lick my wound and read up on some of the ways trees defend themselves.

Without a nervous system, trees evolved unique physical structures to keep herbivores from feeding on their energy-generating tissues. Trees such as buckthorn, autumn olive, honey locust, and American plum have evolved thorns along their twigs and trunk that can really get your attention if you're not careful. Even some wild apple trees growing in old pastureland seem to produce stiff thorn-like projections that deter predation and help to keep bucks from girdling their stems. All these species commonly make up hedgerows and edge habitats where browse pressure is at its

greatest.

If these structures are formed at a leaf margin or the base of a leaf stalk instead of a branch or twig, they are called spines. Black locust, holly, and barberry are common examples. If they are outgrowths from the stem tissue of a plant, say on the canes of blackberry, raspberry, or rose, they are called a prickle. Whatever you name it, these species when abundant in an area can make the difference between a short day in the

woods or a long one. Nonetheless, I think these species are worth cultivating and keeping around on your land for all they offer in fruit, flowers, and usefulness as wildlife buffers.

By the time Monday rolled around I had minor swelling in my hand and the area of the embedded thorn was sore to the touch. At the care facility I was seen by three staff, given an x-ray (inconclusive), and an MIR scan which showed a grainy photo of the foreign body. Though not poisonous or toxic, I had read of potential bacterial infections resulting from a puncture wound from hawthorn. I was given a tetanus shot in case and was met later by a nurse practitioner. Using a surgical headlight, splinter forceps, and a scalpel he was able to finally find and extract the damn thing. All said and done, this could have been avoided with more care paid to my surroundings. When cutting in brushy areas I recommend wearing comfortable gloves and a long-sleeved shirt. I've added splinter forceps to my first aid kit now and I recommend you do too. If you can't provide the proper medical attention in the field, go see a professional as soon as possible.

The saying goes that every rose has its thorn. When that



Prickles on a blackberry cane

'rose' is a tastier apple or more diverse and complex habitat I think the fruit is worth the labor in the end. Aggression is a trait that didn't only evolve in the animal kingdom only. It evolved in the plant kingdom too.





59°F



08/15/2017



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Business Member Spotlight!



Amex Bois Franc—Hardwood Inc.
CP 186 succ Bureau-Chef
Plessisville, Québec, Canada
(819) 998-0520

Arkville Caboose LLC
(845) 586-1122

Ashokan Turf and Timber
Chainsaws - Logging Supplies -
Maple Sugaring Eq.
(845) 657-6395

Catskill Mountain Forestry Services
607-330-5701
catskillmntnforestry@yahoo.com

Coldwell Banker Associate
Broker Sue Doig
845.706.4311



COLDWELL BANKER
TIMBERLAND
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info@timberlandproperties.net
845-586-3321



DELAWARE BULLDOZING CORP.
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klafever@delawarebulldozing.net

Dudley Street Entertainment, LLC
sweetsciencecinema@yahoo.com
28

Field & Stone
607.832.4488



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floweringsunecology@gmail.com
(802) 303 3745



Freshtown Supermarket
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Frost Valley YMCA
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(607) 588-6762

LEFT BANK CIDERS

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www.leftbankciders.org

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High Meadow Catskills
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(607) 214-4324



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mtc@catskill.net

NYS Chapter American Chest-
nut Foundation
<https://www.acf.org/ny/>



Part 2 Events
(845) 244-0353

PGK Logging, Inc.
(607) 326-6923
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Rose Mountain Cottages
(718) 208-3399

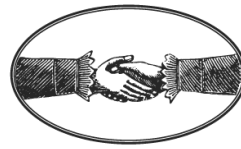
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The Hunter Foundation, Inc. /
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Upper Delaware
Welcome Center
(845) 252-3100



White Feather Farm
dallas@whitefeatherfarm.org



Wolf Hollow Camp
(917) 497-7670
mail@gfeazell.com



Programs & Services

[Learn more at catskillforestry.org/programs](#)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time</u>
Consultations	<i>One-hour property visits by field 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
Tree Care: Cabling	<i>Preserving large-sized individual trees with structural defects.</i>	Spring - Fall
Tree Care: Structural Pruning	<i>Establish dominate leader for tree structure.</i>	Spring - Fall
Tree Planting	<i>CFA will find prime placements for up to 3 trees</i>	Spring - Fall
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.

NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PROPERTY ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

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

CATEGORIES (PLEASE CIRCLE)

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS

BASIC (\$75)	CONTRIBUTING (\$175)	GENERAL OPERATING FUND	\$
Events free or discounted; CFA News Subscription; CFA Member Property Sign; Access to CFA Programs	SAME AS BASIC + 10% Discount on Services;	ENDOWMENT TRUST FUND	\$
BUSINESS (\$200)	SUSTAINING (\$500)	SCHOLARSHIP FUND	\$
SAME AS BASIC + 5% Discount on Services; CFA Website Listing; Email Referral Advertisements; Free Booth at Forest Festival	SAME AS BASIC + 15% Discount on Services;	Total Amount: \$_____	