



CFA NEWS

Summer 2025

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CFA NEWS

Summer 2025

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As a member you can view upcoming events
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Refer a friend or neighbor to the
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CFA



Ryan Trapani
Director of Forest Services

As Director, Ryan oversees the day-to-day activities at CFA. He is involved in the creation and administration of the Catskill Forest Association's programs and events. Ryan is a Forester and an ISA-Certified Arborist.

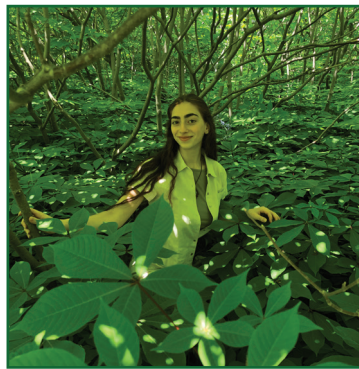
Zane Lawyer
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As Program Manager, Zane directs the development & implementation of CFA's programs, services, and events. Additionally, Zane oversees CFA's Forest Saver and is an ISA-Certified Arborist.



Giovanna D'Angelo
Education Forester

As Education Forester, Giovanna provides consultations, assists with field programs, and develops the forestry education services. Giovanna oversees CFA's Forest Farming program.



Staff



John Unverzagt
Education Arborist

As Education Arborist, John assists the development & implementation of CFA's programs and services. John oversees CFA's Portable Sawmill and Legacy Tree Planting programs.

Amy McCann
Office Manager

As Office Manager, Amy oversees all administrative duties for the Staff and Board of Directors at CFA. She also manages invoicing for programs and services. Cindy and Amy work together to ensure the day to day office tasks are taken care of.



Cindy Buerge
Administrative Assistant



As Administrative Assistant, Cindy handles all of our membership services which include onboarding, mailing out membership renewals and new membership packets, and answering members' questions.

From the President's Desk: Notes From The Road

By: *Mike Porter, Board President*

“Becky, we aren’t in the Catskills anymore!”



I am sitting in a campground in a small town in southern Alabama on a mid-April evening. There are some familiar sounds in the campground, like Cardinals singing, Mallards quacking, Tufted Titmice and Starlings calling as they fly by. There is grass on the ground and forest all around. That is where the familiarity ends. I am quite confident with knowing and understanding the flora of the Catskills, but I’m finding a total unfamiliarity with the plants here.

Today, driving through the Atchafalaya River complex of Louisiana, I was surrounded by water covering everything but with healthy trees emerging from the water. At highway speeds, you can’t easily pick out characteristics of the trees that can help with identification when you are not familiar with the resident trees. My best guess was cypress, but I couldn’t see leaves to really tell. I did see a cypress on dry land here where we were camping, thus my guess on the swamp trees we saw.

Along Interstate 10 there were what looked like evenly spaced Rhododendrons in bloom with white flowers. They were trees, not shrubs, so it seemed odd that they would be identified as Rhododendrons when they were more shrublike here. Tonight, talking to Becky about this article we decided those trees were Magnolia. As I realized, I had never seen a rhododendron with white flowers. Until I learn more, Magnolia it is.

Pulling into our campsite, we were in a pine forest composed of a long needle pine with huge cones. I began thinking back to past trips south and knew it was not Long-Leaf Pine because the needles were not long enough. I know I have brought some of these cones home from the

south in the past, but I am not sure what they are. Sugar Pine comes to mind because they have large cones. OOPS! They are a western Pine. When Becky came back from swimming at the campground pool, she announced they were Loblolly Pine. Now, I know. Go figure.

I have not ventured into the surrounding woods to see what I can identify, but my experience to date gives me the inkling that I would not have a clue of what is out there. I guess that there might be some Red Maple (Swamp) like ours because I have read that its range is this far south. I won't ever find out because, to be honest, I don't really want to know how little I do know. I've decided to leave learning until another time visiting the south.



This brings me, at long last, to the point of this message. I take for granted all the forest trees of the Catskills but am aware that a typical CFA consultation for a new landowner begins with the question “What are the trees on my land?” I will never question anyone asking this again after this time in the south. I hope that each new Catskill landowner will take learning their forest seriously. By studying one's trees and learning about their uses, habits and problems, a landowner will take the first steps to developing a nurturing sensibility. Realize that our forest requires as much nurturing as our agricultural lands. In a nutshell, if you simply love your forest as it is now, you will be disappointed in the coming years when it changes through succession to one that is no longer what you love.

The best thing I can offer is that you should develop a plan or vision of what you want from your forest and learn what you must do to achieve your goals. All of our forests are undergoing changes through a process called “succession.” It is a slow, plodding change in the make-up and character of your forest as it inches towards the “climax forest” in terms of the elevation, climate and weather and exposure of your land. Not everyone will see the same changes or rate of change as others.

Your desired goals will require some level of management depending on how you want your forest to end up. Realize that if you do nothing to your forest it will change on its own along its own path. Our NYS Forest Preserve is the best example of a forest being left to go through natural succession. As it reaches old age, not only are the trees aging but the wildlife community is being altered as food and shelter change. I tend to believe that preservation has been a success in restoring our forested landscapes from their depleted condition, but now it is time to begin to manage it to encourage a new “younger” order in the forest. The deer harvesting success of the ‘40’s to ‘80’s diminished (disappeared) as food and low-growing shelter are increasingly less available. On the other hand, our Black Bear population is growing rapidly as the older forest provides better food and shelter opportunities for its population growth.

It would take a NYS Constitutional amendment to allow the state to do any forest management on its Preserve lands but each of us, as Catskill’s landowners, should take succession seriously and learn all we can about the flora and fauna that we desire on our land, compare it to what we have and take the appropriate steps to achieve our goals.

If I ever decided to purchase forestland in the South, I would have to become like a new landowner in the Catskills. I would first have to develop a plan regarding what I want to do, learn about what I have and work to achieve the goals I set for my property.

In the Catskills, as CFA members, we have the unique opportunity to get first-hand, quality information and input from field staff here at CFA to aid us in achieving our goals and developing the skills needed to do so. It is a lot of work but well worth it in the end. My hope is that all our readers, at least, consider a plan for their land and work to develop the skills and knowledge to work towards their goals.

Until Fall,
From the President’s camper in Alabama
Mike Porter, President CFA Board of Directors

Forest Heritage

By: Ryan Trapani, Director of Forest Services

In today's world, something that seems to fall by the wayside is heritage. Heritage is being threatened by our transient nature; It needs well-established roots to anchor itself to the ground and spread to the next generation. After all, that is what heritage means—"Something that is passed down from preceding generations, a tradition." In the forest, there too are "traditional" activities that mark our "heritage." Some of these are still practiced today, and some have roots that have dwindled, but worth mentioning.

The Famous Tree Sugar

Making maple sugar or syrup certainly is a part of the Catskill Mountain's heritage. The New York State tree is the sugar maple. While other states like Vermont and West Virginia share the sugar maple as their State Tree, sugar maple is more abundant in New York State than anywhere else. And the County with the most is Delaware. Our calcium-rich, well-drained soil may have too many rocks for planting crops but is just perfect for growing sugar maple. Besides great site conditions, the sugar maple can only be tapped for its sap when the right temperatures or weather conditions prevail—warm days and freezing nights. The mountains normally have plenty of such days and the average season is 4 to 6 weeks long. When travelling through the Catskills, you might notice plenty of old dairy barns. But behind many of these is also an old sugarhouse; It can be deciphered from other out-buildings by its raised roof or "cupola" to allow excess steam or water vapor to escape during the boiling process. If you venture up the hill from these old farms, you might find old "wolfy" growing sugar maples spread throughout. They can be difficult to see through the young growth, but they are there; A relict of a 19th Century sugarbush or stand used for making maple sugar. Some older and cruder remnants of maple sugaring can be found as well in the mountains. I have found old arches or boiling equipment at the head of hollows or "cloves" where old sugar maples cast a cathedral-like canopy. Three short laid-up stone walls indicate where a large flat pan was laid over fire "under the stars." One can

visualize the glow of fire through steam throughout the night as maple sap concentrated to the point where the pan had to be carefully taken off by 2 or more pairs of hands. Something cool about maple sugaring is that when a tree is tapped, that hole will be there forever since trees seal off wounds instead of healing within. So, if you cut down an old sugar maple, you might be able to peer deeply into the past and see an old taphole from the 1800s. The Catskills still has plenty of people making sugar from trees between January and March today. Is it hard work to make? As one older maple producer said to me years ago, “Most things worth doing, are hard to do.”

Mom and Apple Pie

When we think of apples, many of us think of the Hudson Valley or western New York State. True enough, these regions are where apples are grown commercially the most. Being from the Hudson Valley—more specifically the Wallkill—I have come to learn just how at home the apple tree is in the mountains. For instance, both working and abandoned orchards abound in the Hudson Valley. But when it comes to sheer numbers of volunteers or wild apple trees growing from seed, the mountains seem to have the valley beat. Rarely are volunteers seen in the larger valley compared to the higher elevations. The old orchards of the late 19th Century and early 20th Century in the mountains have long disappeared, but their seed lives on as random rootstock invade abandoned fields. In addition, it seems that few of these volunteers suffer from the variety or abundance of diseases often encountered in the valley. While most hunters seem to realize the benefits of these volunteers, wild apple trees are highly underrated in their importance to overall wildlife. Some of the best tasting apple trees are just random seedlings on the side of the road or lost in an abandoned field. Also, some of the largest or tallest apple trees I’ve ever seen are in the Town of Bovina, Delaware County; the heart of the previously discussed tree, the sugar maple. It seems that both love the rocky, well-drained calcium-rich soil. One single large apple tree can give over 20 gallons of cider. And who doesn’t like Dutch apple crisp? Farm abandonment’s legacy of apple trees is being slowly washed away as today’s dense forest grows back and casts its deep shade.

Hunting Heritage

Hunting too belongs to the list of heritages from the forest. While people hunt all over the State of New York and beyond, the Catskills was one of the first places where hunting returned in the early 20th Century as deer numbers trickled back. Old hunting camps from the 1940s and 50s abound in the Catskills. The reason for this is probably that the mountain farm or “hill farms” were abandoned earlier than ones on better sites below. For example, super-stoney areas too poor to farm like the southern part of Sullivan County near Lumberland, Forestburgh, and Eldred shared some of the first huge hunting clubs in the State, that persist to this day. As fields filled in with forbs, herbs, shrubs, and trees, ample cover and browse were available for a growing deer herd. Perhaps some areas of the Catskills never totally lost all of its deer since the highest elevations were never farmed? A possibility as well. Whatever the case, there were probably more deer in the mountains than the greater valleys back in the day since the latter were farmed much later. Old kwanza huts made by World War 2 vets dot the Catskills who sought out the big mountain buck. Today, the mountain’s forests have matured and offer far less food and cover than the lower elevations which offer younger plants to browse. The valley now has far more deer. Chances are that your house and its neighborhood have more deer than all of Slide Mountain Wilderness Area. The experience of taking a mountain buck from the big woods remains attractive to hunters today. Great bucks are taken each year up there; Deer are just fewer and farther apart.

Tannery Towns

This heritage isn’t really practiced today. It is dimly seen in the forest as narrow grown over bark roads barely discernible. Bark roads were used in the mid-19th Century to haul hemlock bark out from the forest to be used in tanning cow hides into leather. The tanning industry was in some parts, the mountain’s first industry, paving the way for sawmills and farms. Many hamlets owe their existence to tanners: Samsonville, Cocheton, Tannersville,

Hunter, Prattsville, Palentown, Claryville, Debruce, are good examples. The largest leather tanning County in the Catskills was Sullivan; At one time they apparently had more oxen than any other County in the State since these animals were used to haul precious bark out from the woods. Men literally lived up in the woods, some at the head of hollows or streams where the hemlocks abounded. They would fell the hemlock and peel its bark from May into August. Bark was hauled out in winter on sleds to the tannery where it was ground up with hot water to make a tea or liquor for tanning hides into boot leather among other items. One tannery could employ 70 men or more, and from this great employment, it is easier to imagine how a small town would grow up to serve their demands. Today, many of the State Forest Preserve's hiking trails use these old bark roads without the notice of their travelers. Others have been improved into logging skid roads, or even roads for cars. Most sit silently in the woods; their barely discernible hand-made grades going unnoticed beneath hay-scented ferns. But the deer and other animals still use them to traverse the steep mountainsides.





Wood Too

Honorable mention goes to the wood products industry, certainly fitting into forest heritage. If you look at Dr. Michael Kudish’s book—“The Catskill Forest: A History”—he shows on his maps many of the forest industries dotting the Catskills back in the day. The Catskills—being the land of little rivers—had a huge advantage over other areas. Small streams offer running water for waterpower. This power could be used to turn wheels of sawmills, grist mills, excelsior mills, etc. Some were extremely specialized like the one that made ladles above Claryville in the Town of Denning, Ulster County. Old maps still show the hamlet’s name as Ladleton. The Tray Mill Brook is just above this area, and you can guess what they made.

I’m no woodworker, which is why I focused on the first four. I can make a pile of firewood, but that’s about it. However, those others mentioned is what keeps me in the Catskills. Once in awhile I get a notion that I should pull stakes and uproot to somewhere else, like so many other “Upstaters” have. Can’t stand that term “Upstate” anyway, since it’s never been “up” from anything I called home. In any case, this area is blessed to have abundant maple and apple. There are still plenty of deer, though not as healthy as they could be due to maturing forest offering less to eat. The hemlocks aren’t what they used to be due to a pest, hemlock woolly adelgid and elongate hemlock scale, but they still abound. Nothing is perfect, but more importantly, the Catskills and its forest are home, and that’s what heritage requires.

Experimenting with Oysters

By: *Giovanna D'Angelo, Education Forester*

Working with mushrooms has always held an unparalleled excitement for me. I remember attempting my first grow when I was 16 years old and being gripped by the surprising ease of the process. As soon as I had harvested my first flush of mushrooms, my imagination was already off and running with ideas of different techniques to try. That's when I pulled out an old notebook and designated it my growing journal. I took notes on various strains, spawns, and substrates. I delved into the science behind various mushrooms... how they act in the body, their medicinal qualities and their potential in the environment. I kept growing for a few more years and soon enough found myself guiding others on how to grow for themselves. Each grow became another anchor of my interest in mycology and another page in my growing journal. Something took hold in me. That passion led me to look into becoming a mycologist, which is how I found forestry and eventually wound up working for the Catskill Forest Association.

Years later, I find myself dusting off that same journal once again and starting a new chapter in it that coincides with my new life chapter at CFA. One of exploration, experimentation, of failing and learning and failing again. "There is no substitute for lived experience." Oh, how true that is. I've had a stack of mushroom-related books on my desk so high these past few months that Zane has jokingly asked me if they need to get me a bigger desk. I've dived into mushroom forums and specialized websites and perused plenty of growing videos. But there is no learning like doing. So, I type this with dirt and spawn caked hands – having just come in from finishing up day one of setting up my experiments for oyster mushrooms. To my surprise, I feel exactly the same way I did when I first started growing mushrooms. Experimenting with oysters has renewed my thirst for mycelial knowledge fiercely, and I'm excited to "flush" out what I'm trying in this article.

I took my time picking out two strains of oyster mushrooms that are both *Pleurotus ostreatus*. I landed on Grey Dove and Pohu. The

latter is said to be a good strain for experimenting so... sold. I got started by calling up a local café right here in Arkville, Mornings Café, and asking if they'd be willing to part with some "spent" coffee grounds. Of course, coffee grounds are truly far from being spent after making one cup of coffee from them with most of the nutrients still left in the grounds. They told me to just drop off a bucket whenever, and they'd have no problem filling it – they were enthused, actually, about having their grounds go to a second home. So, I cleaned a 5-gallon paint bucket with soap and then sterilized it with alcohol and dropped it off on my way to work. After picking it up at the Café's closing hour, I immediately got to work with the fresh coffee grounds. My hope is that by acting within a quick timeframe, I wouldn't need to sterilize the grounds as the act of passing boiling water through them to brew the coffee would have taken care of that. I sanitized a couple of glass jars, and with clean hands, I began to layer. A generous sprinkle of sawdust spawn went on the bottom, followed by a thick layer of coffee grounds and I repeated that to the almost top of the jar ending with a thin layer of the coffee grounds that will act as my casing layer (a layer to seal in the spawn to keep moisture in and serve as extra protection from contamination. I



popped on the lid and put them in a shaded location. After recently checking them, one of the jars shows no change, but the other two are sporting some healthy-looking white mycelial strands stretching outward from my spawn layers.

Following my previous experience of inoculating tree logs to grow shiitake mushrooms, I followed suit and sourced some logs to try the same exact method with oyster spawn. I cut some fresh aspen on a coworker's property that had fallen and gotten hung up in

some other trees. It was still living, so there was no reason to worry about other mycelium or bacteria having already gotten a foot on colonizing it. My coworker also took down a large branch from a sugar maple on the property that had cracked and was a hazard. We bucked up both trees and a week later I began working with them. Now, sugar maple is not a top species for oyster cultivation, but since they are notorious for being such strong producers, I thought I'd see what they'd do with sugar maple compared to the aspen. I followed my normal protocol for the drill and fill method with these bolts and waxed the filled holes over. I inoculated 4 logs total – 2 of them with the original spawn from each of the two species and two of them with the spawn I had created by expanding the original spawn onto the coffee grounds. I'm curious to see what the difference in size, strength, and frequency of the flushes may be between the original and expanded spawn.

I also tried totem inoculation for the first time and was shocked at how simple the method was. Extremely straightforward and with minimal equipment required, I followed simple directions and created two totems for each strain. I used mostly aspen along with one of the totems of the Pohu strain (our more experiment-friendly strain) being sugar maple. I did 3-piece totems for most of them and one 4-piece totem so I can observe any difference in a 3-tiered production vs a 2-tiered one. The inoculation was done with a chainsaw, a measuring tape, the spawn, and a garbage bag. I created a laying yard behind the CFA office under some evergreens, leveled the spots and secured my totems once they were built to ensure they didn't tip over.

Lastly, I unfortunately had to take down a beautiful aspen that was growing right next to my house back in October and had left quite a tall stump. Well, with my leftover Grey Dove spawn, I thought I'd attempt to give that stump second life by inoculating it. I've heard that Lion's Mane mushrooms do particularly well with stump inoculations and am excited to see what oysters do. I cut a fresh face on the stump, hit shuffle on some good tunes, and got going. I decided to drill the stump all around as well as on the sapwood portion of the cut face. I then waxed each hole just as I would with



Th

a regular log inoculation method and waxed the whole cut face before replacing the “cap” I had initially cut off, as is done in the totem method.

Now, I exercise my patience while I wait to see what happens. A few times a week, I go out to sit with the logs and check on their progress. I’ve already made a few adjustments to the totems to allow more airflow than I initially set them up with in order to discourage the growth of other “moldish” fungi. I’ll be sure to keep detailed notes with which to report back to all who are interested. Until then, I’ll keep experimenting and failing – something’s bound to go right eventually. And I’ll keep trying with the mushrooms too.

For any tips, curiosities, or reactions – email me: giovanna@catskillforest.org



The aspen logs on the day they were inoculated



The same aspen logs 3 weeks later



A CFA and Wildlife Success Story!



At the end of 2024, the Catskill Forest Association had the honor of showing up in a National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) publication. The CFA was mentioned for an intentional wildlife cutting done to help members achieve their goal of increased wildlife diversity. The work was carried out in three stages including: suppressing interfering vegetation through spraying, using chainsaws to cut and girdle selected trees (pictured on the next page), and then another spraying to curb interfering plants. The members report an increased presence in various bird and frog species, rabbits, deer, and last but not least - wild turkeys.

We appreciate the recognition from the NWTF and as always, our main satisfaction comes from doing good in the woods and doing right by our members.

Check out the full story at:

<https://www.nwtf.org/content-hub/a-new-york-success-story>



Landowner Toolbox

A New York Success Story

One couple's work to create wildlife habitat pays off.

Glen Sapir • December 10, 2024 3 min read





One Cut

By: Ryan Trapani, Director of Forest Services

Perhaps there's something you wish you knew back in the day. Something that could have saved a lot of time, money or heartache. For instance, I wish someone had told me not to pound wedges into a tree when felling it against its lean. Instead, "throw" the hammer or axe, so that your elbow isn't taking the pounding. Years of that will catch up and cause some fierce irritation. Or when I was a teenager and trying on hiking boots. The lady was fitting me and when she got to the tying part, I figured there shouldn't be anything new there. She made 2 or 3 wraps before making the bow in order to create a tighter cinch; So simple, but useful. Even something as simple as starting a fire in the woodstove can be novel. I always assumed burning wood begins with kindling. Nope. If you have dry firewood, just take newspaper, fold it end-to-end and make a granny knot; Do it 4 or 5 times and use that for kindling. I've never used anything else since. Amazing.

The above examples, though seemingly unimportant, have been extremely satisfying. Just some new knowledge put into practice, making something easier. Over time, it may add up to lots of time saved or perhaps an injury prevented. It's no different from trees. All too often, I see landowners going through the effort of planting them. As you may realize, trees are about patience. I find it fun to watch them grow, but for many, trees are planted to realize specific benefits. Perhaps it's to grow fruit or nuts, or provide a privacy screen, flowers, or fall foliage. Some just like the shape of a particular tree or perhaps to shade their house in summer. Most of these benefits take time, lots of time.

After 20, 30, 40 or more years, the tree has finally grown to meet some of these patiently awaited benefits. Unfortunately, just as the tree has reached maturity, a windstorm often comes along and knocks out a huge section of it. Most may see this as an "act of God" but really could have been easily prevented with a simple snip or pruning cut when it was young.

Structural Defects

Trees that are planted where they have access to plenty of sunlight will often grow fast and healthy. Sunlight is food for them since they use it along with water and carbon dioxide to make carbohydrates. Most trees will do far better in full sunlight compared to deep shade. The only aspect to watch out for is structural issues, especially with broadleaf trees. In the forest, trees normally have decent structure that includes a central leader, since they are competing with nearby trees for sunlight. A central leader includes one single trunk or leader. Codominant leaders are less likely to occur when sunlight is limited since branches that stray too far from the trunk are outcompeted for sunlight or simply don't pay their way by bringing in enough carbohydrates. In open grown conditions, there might be more than one leader competing for dominance. Trees may have a double-leader or perhaps multiple leaders. The problem arises when these double-leaders create "v-crotches." V-crotches are far more likely to fail or break apart over time during windstorms. They also are places where moisture gathers over time, leading to decay and rot. The demise of many old sugar maples, for instance, is not from dieback in the crown, but often from the tree tearing itself apart due to structural defects.

It is a shame to watch a 150-year-old tree break apart when it could have been easily fixed while a mere sapling with simple hand-pruners, or pole-saw. When planting a young tree, try to prune it to a central leader and maintain that central leader for at least 30 feet. You will greatly increase the life expectancy of that tree or forego expensive future tree work. Once a tree has matured, pruning is more expensive, since it will then have to be climbed using a rope, harness, and chainsaw. Corrective pruning on larger trees is not only more expensive but leads to larger wounding. Mature trees that have a double-leader might not be possible to prune back to a central-leader. Instead, the two leaders may have to be cabled to each other to reduce the chances of splitting. Cabling can be expensive too since tree climbers must install a cable about 2/3 above the v-crotch for better leverage. Again, something that could have been easily prevented with just one cut, when it was a sapling.

Tree Selection Matters

Some trees are just more prone to poor form when open grown than others. Trees that have opposite twig-pattern seem to be the worst—maple and ash are good examples. Silver maple is notorious for coming undone over time, dropping huge leaders or defective branches. Of course, maples can be planted, but just need a little bit more attention in the beginning. Most conifers are better than broadleaf trees since they normally exhibit a pyramidal shape with one central leader. Examples include spruce and fir. However, there are some broadleaf trees that do normally exhibit a naturally occurring central leader. Examples are yellow poplar, pin oak, black gum, and sycamore. Yellow poplar and sycamore are excellent trees that are usually good-to-go if you should forget to prune; They just need plenty of space to grow. Yellow poplar has large beautiful flowers and dark green tulip-shaped leaves, while sycamore has attractive camouflage, exfoliating bark. Yellow poplar isn't the poplar you might be thinking of either. It's in the Magnolia family, can grow 100 feet tall, and is cold hardy.

In any case, creating a central leader isn't for all trees. Some might want to have multi-leaders like dogwoods, magnolia, or serviceberry trees. But, for many long-lived “legacy” trees, a central leader is often more desirable and will hold up over the decades to Nature's elements. If you're unsure, ask a local Arborist, watch a short tutorial online on creating a central leader, or contact Catskill Forest Association. This is something simple that can easily be implemented, leaving you wondering why it doesn't happen more, saving thousands of dollars potentially in the future, or even a large old tree from coming apart. ◇◇

A big morel find this past Spring
by two CFA members in the
New Kingston Valley!



Do you have a perspective, experience or picture you want to share with the Catskill Forest Association community? Email us at cfa@catskillforest.org to possibly be included in our next newsletter!

Upcoming Events

**Saturday,
June 21**

Alaskan Sawmill Demonstration

This event will be a demonstration of an Alaskan sawmill on a large white pine trunk taken down behind CFA's new office. Participants will observe how the guide rails for the mill are set and how slab thickness is determined.

**Thursday,
June 26**

Greene Lumber Sawmill Tour

The Greene Lumber sawmill is a quality production facility located amidst some of the finest hardwood timber in Upstate New York and capable of producing thousands of board feet per day.

**Saturday,
July 12**

Tree Identification Walk

Take a walk with CFA's Ryan Trapani to identify local Catskill Mountain trees using features like buds, bark, leaves, twigs, needles, and cones! In addition to identification, we'll also figure out why that tree might be growing there using a little 'forest forensics'.

**Saturday,
July 19**

Pulling Trees for Homeowners

CFA will demonstrate the basics of how to set a line, knot-tying, rope tensioning, and making the final cut for felling. This course will not use traditional block and tackle, but instead a simple mechanical device or rope-along.

**Saturday,
August 09**

Orienteering and Bushwhack Hike

We'll teach you the basics of reading a map, using a compass properly, and how to navigate with both. We will test your skills on a 3-4 mile bushwhack hike, off-trail and over rugged terrain. Follow a map and compass to a beautiful waterwall site where a campfire lunch awaits, if you can find it!

Programs & Services

Learn more at catskillforest.org/programs

<u>Program</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time</u>
Consultations	One-hour property visits by field staff to help you learn about what your property holds	All Year
Apple Tree Pruning	Pruning helps keep apple trees healthy and improves quality and quantity of yields	Jan - March
Apple Tree Grafting	A horticultural technique to help bring old, neglected trees back to fruition	April - May
Forest Bird Program	High-Nesting Bird Boxes for ducks, owls, etc. and/or Canopy Bird Feeders that protect against squirrels & bears	All Year
Forest Farming Program	Use agroforestry to manage your property affordably & sustainably by learning to cultivate non-timber forest products	Spring - Fall
Invasive Species Management	Care for trees against invasive insects, and care for forests against invasive plants	May - Sept.
Portable Sawmill Program	A state-of-the-art portable sawmill brought directly to your property to mill your logs to lumber, on the spot	Spring - Fall
Tree Care: Cabling	Preserving large-sized individual trees with structural defects	Spring - Fall
Tree Care: Structural Pruning	Improve tree structure by establishing a dominant leader	Spring - Fall
Legacy Tree Program	Prime placement for up to 2 trees on your property and education about proper planting and installation	Spring - Fall
Wildlife Habitat Management	Forestry practices to help improve your woodlot for wildlife	All Year

Business Mem



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CATSKILL FOREST
ASSOCIATION, INC.

PO BOX 336
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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.

NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PROPERTY ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

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

CATEGORIES (PLEASE CIRCLE)

BASIC (\$75)	CONTRIBUTING (\$175)
Events free or discounted; CFA News Subscription; CFA Member Property Sign; Access to CFA Programs	SAME AS BASIC + 10% Discount on Services;
BUSINESS (\$200)	SUSTAINING (\$500)
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;

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS

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

Total Amount: \$_____