



CFA NEWS

Summer 2026

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CFA NEWS

Summer 2026



Vision Statement: To improve the overall health of the Catskill forests through the expansion of educational offerings and innovative services in forest health, wildlife, timber, arboriculture, and recreation, and by establishing the Catskill Forest Association (CFA) as the primary educational and service-based resource for private forest stewards in the Catskill Region.

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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.



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Mission Statement: To connect people to woodlands by providing conservation-based forestry education and services to privately-owned forest ecosystems.



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Age of Aquarius

By: Ryan Trapani, *Director of Forest Services*

“This is the dawning of the Age of Aquarius,” as the 5th Dimension recites in their iconic 1960s hit song. I didn’t experience the 60s directly, but instead, by growing up in New Paltz, Ulster County vicariously from my parent’s generation. The Age of Aquarius apparently represents the “current or forthcoming astrological age associated with humanitarianism, harmony, peace, and love.” For me, this song is extremely symbolic of the “hippy” generation. Reading more into the “Age of Aquarius” are symbols of “water” or the “water bearer” referencing imagery of healing. Beatles songs like “Let it Be” seem to reinforce the idea of “finding peace among turmoil” and the need for healing. Obviously, these definitions, symbols, or perceptions are extremely subjective. As one looking back at the 1960s as an outsider, it seemed the “Age of Aquarius” was about “leaving things alone.” Letting Nature take its course, regrowth, healing, etc. Who can blame them? The 20th Century was full of large-scale wars, economic collapse like the Great Depression, mass forest clearing, wildlife collapse, and more. It was time to put the axe down, pour water on the fires that had been metaphorically (and literally) blazing, and watch the wheels go round.

Growing up in New Paltz was always interesting as a kid. Each week there was a game to see what people were protesting (against) on the corner of Main Street. As you left town, lawn signs were common, rallying support on banning something, anything, really. After a while, you kind of got used to it and lost track of what people were for. Where I played in the woods fits into this story. It was slated to be a housing development but didn’t work out for whatever number of reasons; protests, rules and regulations, etc. And so, the land—that was once farmland—began growing back. Lots of shrubs, red raspberries and blackcaps, strawberries, mulberry, plum, apple, multiflora rose and pioneer trees like gray birch, eastern red cedar, and aspen. We had a ball in there, picking fruit, and seeking cover from the supervision of our parents. Wildlife that desperately needed young forests began to make their way back after a century-hiatus caused by massive agricultural

clearing for livestock. Maybe this “Letting things Be” thing was working out. I seemed to be the beneficiary for sure, along with all the flora and fauna. I remember being one of the first kids in my neck of the woods to see a wild turkey. Something 10 years before was unheard of.

The Age of Aquarius is supposed to last approximately 2,160 years. But a forest moves much faster than that. The young woods where I grew up have since matured and are deep and dark, shading out most of the undergrowth for young plants. The once rare and welcomed deer are now scorned by homeowners and Foresters alike due to overeating or browsing of young plants; It’s hard to grow stuff as many of you know. The Age of Aquarius didn’t stop in my neck of the woods but spread its culture far and wide. In the name of halting resorts and housing developments and spreading biodiversity, “letting things be” spread to the neighboring Shawangunk Ridge, Catskills and beyond in both mini and mega “forest preserves.” Healing and regrowth would be uninflected. And as private landowners increasingly struggle to pay their property taxes, their land became more attractive for tax-free preserves to accumulate more “management-free” zones or “open space.” Local zoning fills the void where land isn’t owned outright by preserves by encouraging “hands-off” in the landscape. And so, the Age of Aquarius has been a cultural wave since the 1960s reversing the once “improved land” seen on old USGS maps representing farm or quarry land, where the land can “heal”, “let be” and grow.

Unintended Consequences—The Costs of Doing Nothing

As forests have entered the Age of Aquarius, they also have entered the Age of Densification. The lack of cutting, burning, and clearing have created some of the densest forests, perhaps in North America’s history. I would contend that the Age of Aquarius has accomplished its goal in “healing” many of the exploitations of the past, from over hunting, clearing, etc. But perhaps the “Dawning” of this Age has finally met its dusk. Arborists know

that when planting trees, water is needed to nourish and grow. But they also know that too much water will drown tender roots, deprive them of oxygen, retard their growth, and perhaps kill them. Foresters also know that too much shade leads to less healthy forests. While shady forests may be good for some things like mushrooms and ginseng, they can act as “petri dishes” for diseases, making forests even more susceptible to the ravishes of invasive insects or the next terrible disease. Trees deprived of sunlight grow slower and reach safer heights above deer browse more slowly if at all. Less sunlight also means that certain tree species like fruit and nut trees won’t dominate, if they grow at all.

Too Much of a Good Thing—Examples

Examples of letting too many things grow abound. All too often, landscapers and arborists find plantings by overzealous homeowners to be too many and too closely planted. As these small trees grow, they’re slowly deprived of needed sunlight. We see this with spruce hedges all the time. What was once a beautiful row of young Norway spruce, is now a densely growing row of trees riddled with Norway spruce shoot gall adelgid.

CFA’s radio show—***From the Forest***—recently interviewed the White Oak Initiative. The Initiative highlights the dire condition white oaks face in the younger age classes due to lack of burning and cutting. White oak isn’t alone. Trees like American chestnut, red oak, chestnut oak, hickory, pitch pine, lowbush blueberry and more require periodic (human) disturbance to proliferate. The Shawangunk Ridge—labeled as one of the “Last Great Places” by The Nature Conservancy—showcases what biodiversity can be. However, protecting the Ridge from housing developments isn’t enough to preserve its famed biodiversity. Taking humans off the landscape—from Native Americans to Mountain Americans—that used to provide fire to the landscape, has resulted in dense forests and fewer pitch pine and blueberry being choked out by red maple. Besides the flame, some wildlife species just need more cutting or younger forests. The American woodcock for instance, has been decreasing 1% annually since the 1960s. This little ground-nester—

like many ground nesting songbirds—requires brushy habitat for food and cover. You can add ruffed grouse, eastern and New England cottontail, to that list as well.

Another interesting example I've wondered about in the Northeastern forest is now being studied out West. One recent study there indicates that dense forests can even choke out streams. Since trees drink a lot of water, increasing forest density leads to less water flow in streams. In the Catskills, I've been surprised to hear how abundant both the native brook trout and German brown trout were in the late 19th Century, even as forest clearing reached its zenith. Although forest buffers surrounding streams can improve habitat for trout via cooler temperatures, cover, and less erosion/sedimentation, just how much buffer or forest is needed? If that same stream receives more stream flow from fewer trees in the watershed, will trout benefit? We have more forests now than 100 years ago. But by all accounts, the trout don't seem to be doing as well as they should, despite fishing pressure. Perhaps predators? Something to think about or research more.

The last example brings us back to fire. 100 years of “letting things be” through fire suppression has—as previously mentioned—negatively impacted plants that require fire to proliferate. The negative impacts of fire suppression in the northeastern forest will mainly be ecological. Unfortunately, the negative impacts in drier landscapes—such as out West—will, and already have, reach beyond ecological. They have destroyed people's homes and lives. Suppressing fires—that now will be far larger and more damaging from decades of suppression—apparently will reach into the billions of dollars. Suppressing fires has resulted in the build-up of fuels, which is far more deleterious than any changes in temperatures from climate change. This build-up was predicted far before climate change was a thing. Omer Stewart's book, “Forgotten Fires”, lays it out well; It is based on his manuscripts in 1954 and earlier. But before Omer were Native Americans that burned far more frequently than previously thought, as forest anthropologists have found out. Using lake sediments or measuring ancient tree rings with fire scars (forest dendrochronology) shows this fire frequency. More frequent fire means fires that burn less severely since fuels are kept low.

And what about deer? Doing nothing hasn't helped them. As much as humans have historically relied on deer to survive through meat consumption, clothing and tools, deer too relied on humans. Deer relied on humans to shake things up by using those thumbs to light things up, opening the forest canopy through fire and cutting, providing young plants to browse and seek cover in. It is ironic that doing nothing in the woods has harmed deer tremendously. For instance, deer numbers have surprisingly fallen in many Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) in the Catskills and Hudson Valley over the last 20 or so years. While numbers have fallen from does dropping fewer fawns, browse pressure or deer eating plants around our house have only worsened. This is a direct cause from a habitat that has matured outside the reach of hungry deer. The young plants are now only found where you drive your car, cut your grass, or hang a powerline. Personally, I believe this would be the case even if Mountain Lions were reintroduced. Humans have always been the number one predator and provider of sunlight. It's not only our special superpower, but responsibility.

A New Dawn?

In any case, the Dawning of the Age of Aquarius served its purpose. The 19th and early 20th Centuries represented the growing pains of a growing nation. The forest and its associated wildlife were collateral damage in the way of "improved" land for livestock, industry, and housing. To heal these growing pains, culture reacted by drawing lines around land in the name of "preserves." However, in doing so, these planners and managers forgot to preserve the culture required to maintain or improve habitat going forward into the future. In other words, they incentivized Preservation over Conservation; The former requires pen, paper, and the force of government. The latter requires knowledge of the environment, trial and error, experience, and ultimately, "wise use" as its goal. Perhaps the word I'm looking to bring back is husbandry. New York State led the nation with the Preservation Movement. Can we lead it in the 21st Century with the Conservation Movement? Or will we continue to tidy up our forests as museums?





PRIVATE INVITATION

Now You Can Help Restore the American Chestnut

For more than a century, the American chestnut has been largely absent from eastern forests. Today, after decades of research, blight-tolerant American chestnut trees are ready for select research and demonstration plantings.

Through SilvaBio's Founder's Circle, a select group of landowners has the opportunity to help return this iconic species to the landscape while enhancing wildlife habitat, strengthening forest resilience, and creating a lasting legacy on their land.

Our team designs, installs, and manages professionally established plantings of hundreds of carefully developed blight-tolerant trees, from site evaluation through ongoing stewardship.

Founder's Circle Members Receive

- Carefully selected blight-tolerant seedlings
- Site assessment and customized planting plans
- Professional planting and establishment services
- Ongoing monitoring and replacement support
- Participation in one of the most significant forest restoration efforts of our time

Property Requirements

- Minimum commitment of 3 acres suitable for restoration planting
- Long-term stewardship commitment
- Interest in conservation, wildlife habitat, and forest restoration

Participation

Founder's Circle plantings involve a significant land and financial commitment, reflecting the extensive planning, installation, and long-term stewardship required to establish these early restoration sites.

Limited Availability

Only 25 properties will be selected for 2027 plantings.

See If Your Property Qualifies



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SILVABIO

Our First Prescribed Burn: A Successful Start

By: Steve Reich, *CFA Member and Board Member*

The day finally arrived. My meadow was damp—but that didn't stop us. The Catskill Forest Association crew was on site for our first prescribed burn. As they staged near the house, equipment was checked and roles confirmed. There was even a brief moment of panic when someone asked if I had a lighter to start the fire—but Ryan quickly saved the day.

Ryan began with a thorough safety briefing, reviewing weather conditions, burn boundaries, secondary firebreaks, and equipment placement. We then headed down to the meadow, where he checked humidity and wind direction before dispatching the crew to clear overhanging brush. Once everything was in place, he lit the drip torch—and we were underway.

Why Prescribed Fire Matters

Prescribed burns are an important tool for maintaining healthy forests and fields in the Catskills. Many native ecosystems—such as oak, hickory, and pitch pine, along with meadow and pollinator habitats—evolved with periodic, low-intensity fires. These burns reduce accumulated leaf litter and woody debris, limit invasive species, and allow sunlight to reach the forest floor. The result is improved soil health, stronger regeneration of native plants, and better habitat for wildlife, including ground-nesting birds and pollinators. Used thoughtfully, fire helps keep our landscapes diverse, productive, and resilient.

Equally important, prescribed burns reduce wildfire risk. By lowering fuel loads under carefully controlled conditions, land managers can prevent larger, more destructive fires that threaten homes, forests, and air quality. In the Catskills' mix of rural communities, woodlots, and steep terrain, that proactive approach matters. A well-planned burn creates safer conditions, improves access for responders, and keeps future fires more manageable.



A Damp Meadow—and a Big Win

Did I mention the meadow was damp? As the photos show, some areas burned actively while others simply smoldered. But this burn was never about perfection—it was about practice. The goal was to test logistics, coordination, and execution, and by that measure it was an unqualified success.

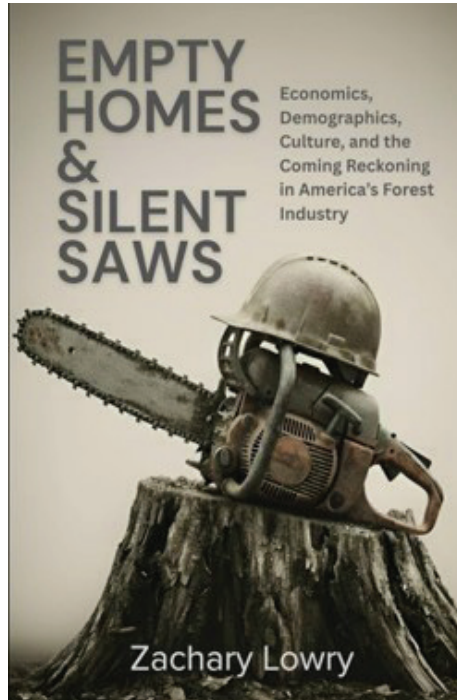
We have additional burns scheduled and are building the experience and confidence needed to offer this valuable service to our members.



Book Review: Empty Homes and Silent Saws by Zachary Lowry

By: Zane Lawyer, *Forest Program Manager*

If you've spent time watching forest management videos on YouTube, you might have come across one of Zachary Lowry's videos from his channel, *The Timberland Investor*, where he offers content on forest management, forests as investment properties, and the tenuous economics that make sustainably managing and harvesting timber actually work for private landowners and the larger economy.



He recently wrote a book on the housing and affordability crisis titled *Empty Homes and Silent Saws: Economics, Demographics, Culture, and the Coming Reckoning in America's Forest Industry*. Many commentators have covered this topic in recent years, but his book is unique in that he explains what the crisis spells for the forest products industry itself. The industry is composed of the loggers, landowners, land managers, mills, and builders that are needed to turn standing timber into logs, lumber and eventually the fixed, tangible, equity-building assets we call homes. Home building, the enterprise that has sustained the industry since before the nation's founding, has always been under threat of collapse in different areas for many reasons. This time, he argues, is different.

For reasons he lays out in the book, the demand for affordable housing is approaching destruction, or at least prolonged decline, due to the rising cost of construction, utilities,

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insurance, and basic repairs leading to deferred maintenance and improvements that would otherwise increase one's home value. These rising costs are causing an economic, demographic, and cultural turn away from homeownership as a good, stable investment. A trend that threatens the long-term sustainability of the forest industry in the United States.

Each chapter of the book focuses on a different link in the supply chain from producer to consumer of dimensional lumber. What determines whether a home is built, he explains, is a function of three basic economic facts.

The first is the fact that someone wants to *buy* a home, not as an investment but as an actual place to live. What is needed is a steady supply of people of household-forming age who need housing. What we have instead is a demographic collapse brought on by declining birth rates, delayed child-rearing, and a wave of retirements and aging in the U.S. population, termed the silver tsunami.

These changes in American living patterns leads to household consolidation whereby young adults of prime working age choose to live longer with their parents as they start their careers, pay down student loans, and take on the rising cost of owning a vehicle, health insurance, and food.

The second fact is that someone must be able to *afford* a home. As Lowry explains, it's not just the mortgage payment that needs to be affordable, it's all the carrying costs that come with home ownership—property taxes, home insurance, the price of electricity, natural gas, oil, and water. When these 'hidden' costs steadily rise, the normal repairs, renovations, and rebuilding needed to maintain homes are increasingly delayed, deferred, and ultimately denied to those expecting their real home value to exceed the cost of its maintenance.

“You can see this already playing out in neighborhoods across America, especially in declining rural areas and post-industrial urban areas...” he writes, “This is the underlying affordability problem that makes the housing crisis so pernicious...”

Homes build wealth only when they appreciate faster than the costs to maintain them.”

The third fact, and one that strikes at the heart of the industry, is that someone must be able to *build* a home. Loggers, mill operators, and workers in the construction trades are necessary to convert trees private landowners grow on their land into the materials needed to frame, finish, and furnish a new home. “These require real people with real skills willing to do real work.” he writes. Each link is dependent on the others. Everyone needs to get paid.

Speaking for those who make their living in or from the woods, Lowry points out the fact that each understands the fact that “trees grow, mature, die, and are replaced by new growth recruited from the understory. Forests succeed through disturbance and regeneration. Our job has never been to prevent change but to manage it, to guide the cycle towards the best possible outcomes rather than fighting the inevitable.”

The goal of sustained yield has always been to grow the highest quality timber, from the least amount of input, to harvest and sell that timber for a profit which, after paying the taxes, is reinvested back into one’s land. This reinvestment is then used to pay for the management of threats to forest health and function, such as pests, disease, and deer. Furthermore, a profitable timber harvest is used to enhance all the other ecosystem services—water, wildlife, and beauty—that make owning forest land a worthy multi-generational endeavor. The timber pays for everything else.

This is the real work of forestry that adds value at every step of the process, and it is the work that is most threatened by an aging workforce, high capital requirements, thin margins, and a lack of recruitment in the most dangerous occupation in America—logging.

For a taste of this, read the first few pages of the chapter titled ‘The Last Loggers’ for a staggering description of what a logger must consider in the span of a workday, the terrain and operating conditions they must navigate, managing high levels of

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risk in a constantly changing environment, expertly maneuvering million dollar machinery without breakdowns that cost them thousands, all while knowing which trees to cut first, which last, and how to limit impacts to everything else, especially themselves and their crew.

“The best loggers are foresters, mechanics, machine operators *and* businessmen. This bush craft cannot be taught in school or online. It must be absorbed from years of on-the-job experience.” What’s more, loggers and sawmills are generally smaller regional outfits held to lumber prices set by global markets and domestic competition—factors totally out of the control of those doing the real work in the woods. Is it any surprise that they have trouble recruiting from the younger ranks of recent college grads who are saddled with student debt and are challenged to find housing in rural areas?

In the last two chapters, Lowry weighs the industries’ chances in the long-term and takes aim at stopgap solutions. He points the finger at bailout culture within the lumber industry, NIMBYism among private landowners, restrictive zoning from local and state governments, and onerous state building codes that prevent landowners from using their own timber to build their homes. For reasons he articulates well, he does not expect carbon markets, mass timber, or conservation easements to come to the industry’s rescue, either.

Historically, managing your forest was rooted in a growing agricultural and manufacturing economy combined with a sustained demand for a diverse array of wood products. What happens to the forest product industry when its expected growth and demand slows or stalls, permanently? What happens to the health and function of forests when timber no longer foots the bill for regular tending and management? When the cost of doing business becomes too high? When the timber no longer pays for the cost of owning the forest? Where does the money come from, and where is the real value being created?

Time will tell one way or another and the clock is ticking.

Appalachian Forestry Retrospective

By: Erik Heidenfelder, *Forest Technician*

As the summer of 2026 begins, I'm reminded of the time I spent working in the Appalachian Mountains, now 4 years ago. During the summer of 2022, I had the opportunity to work on 300,000 acres of privately-owned industrial timberland in West Virginia.

My purpose was to survey tracts of industrial forestland, segmented into 30 to 100-acre square or rectangular blocks, which had been clear-cut of all stems over 4 inches in diameter in the previous 2-20 years. I would ensure adequate regeneration of high-quality hardwood trees, which were cut on an 80-to-100-year rotation. If insufficient numbers of crop trees were naturally regenerating on the site, the landowner would send a crew to the location with clearing saws and seedlings to plant.



A section of a 100-acre clearcut, completed weeks before this picture was taken. Note the trees left behind at the bottom of the slope, this is a riparian buffer, where no trees were removed.

During the 2-to-5-year post-harvest inventory, old logging trails and staging areas had grown in with grasses and other herbaceous material. The young forests were alive with pollinators, drawn to the abundant raspberry and blackberry (*rubus* species) brambles. Black bear and deer encounters were very common. Young tulip trees, cherry, aspen, and birch trees had seeded in from the surrounding mature forests and the oaks were resprouting from their cut stumps.



A block of clearcut timber 3 years after cutting. Note the American chestnut in the center of the picture. Shade- intolerant species such as chestnut, oak, tulip tree and aspen are dominant with abundant access to sunlight.

In contrast, almost every clearcut block was in a closed-canopy state at the 15-to-20-year post-harvest inventory. Many of the sites were cool and moist under the shade of the 6 to 8-inch diameter tulip poplars and oak. Sun-loving plants such as the *rubus* briars and sumac trees that were present in abundance in the younger regenerating forests were sparse. The understories were beginning to populate with shade-tolerant seedlings of sugar maple, holly, pawpaw and sourwood.



A block of forest, approximately 20 years after a clearcut.

I also had the task of surveying several mine land reclamation sites for forest regeneration. These areas were vastly different from the clearcut blocks. All the vegetation and soil had been removed as per the practice of “mountaintop removal” mining. When the mining contractor had extracted all the valuable minerals from the site, seeds of early successional grasses, perennial herbaceous plants, and trees were broadcast to build the soil back from bare stone. Black locust trees were employed in the rehabilitation of the mines, building soil by converting nitrogen from the atmosphere and depositing it on the ground with leaf drops each fall. During the early summer months, the reclamation sites were alive with low-growing flowers and creeping herbaceous material.



A grassy mineland reclamation site with an incredible view.



The view from a road dissecting an artificial meadow, created after mineral extraction operations.

Upon reflection, I was granted a unique opportunity to see what an industrial-scale, working forest could look like. Each day, the long, unpaved roads of this tract were busy with log and coal trucks, foresters and wind turbine technicians. The mountains were a lively patchwork of forests of all ages and stony meadows of flowers.

Verdant Greens

By: Jen Betz, *Forest Process Efficiency Coordinator*

Summers, I find I am more strategic about woods time. I focus on the edges of the woods and small pockets of nature, a myriad of greens present. Little bites of nature. Summers are for enjoying the trees in their prime growth and seeing what effects forest growth has on the understory plants, what is getting shaded out, what is taking over, what trees need release. You can hear the forest growing if you are quiet enough. Listening to understand the peace of the forest and disconnecting from humanity.

Take an early morning, go for a walk, when the dew is heavy on the fern fronds, the air is so heavy with humidity you swear you are in a rain forest and just be silent and observe. You can see the sun cutting through the mist, everything takes on an ethereal quality. Open your ears to the mosses, the forbs, fungi, even the rocks, the sound of water, of the small and large creatures that make the woods home, or just a passing-through trip. Little microclimates abound in the Catskills. Mike Kudish has written about these and Ryan Trapani, our director of Forest Services, speaks about these.

As far as outside work, CFA and my personal work are similar in ways; doing trail maintenance, and garden and tree work, planning for the seasons ahead. I have a crab apple that loves where it lives, and it grows aggressively. Summer pruning happens to this guy. I am monitoring my apples, checking for any pests and spending time in my gardens and new trees I planted at the farm: American Larch, Beach Plum and American Sycamore. Watching my blueberry plants at the CFA office and the farm. Blueberry Cultivation 101 work and follow up. Planning for fall bulb planting at both locations. More daffs and alliums. Tulips are a no-go around here. Too many critters like eating them. Getting ready for fall planting of our Legacy Trees that members selected, we have some great selections this year. Planning out what a greenhouse might look like at the CFA offices, where and how big. What to grow. We want to offer our own stock to plant and sell down the road. This year we did an air prune bed – Erik Heidenfelder – our Forest Tech’s expertise. We now have a community mulch bin



at the office, which is a good thing; free hardwood mulch, with donations being appreciated. Looking ahead to new programs. Thinking ahead to hunting season, fall woods time, and even to winter whites.

Take some time and enjoy the growing season, and the peace of the woods, of the green, verdant pastoral views that are all around us. I know I will and hope you do too.

Huckleberry Brook



2026 Events

- Jun 13** *Foraging for Beginners Walk*
- Jun 20** *Blueberry Cultivation 101*
- Jun 25** *Excelsior Wood Products Tour*
- Jul 18** *Pulling Trees for Homeowners*
- Jul 25** *Tree Identification Walk*
- Aug 8** *Orienteering + Bushwhack Hike*
- Aug 22** *Biodiversity Walk*
- Sep 19** *Fruit Tree Planting Demo + Plant Sale
w/ Barkaboom Native + The Forest Exchange*
- Oct 3** *CFA Annual Membership Meeting*

Visit catskillforest.org/events for more information.

Programs & Services

Learn more at catskillforest.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 - April
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
Forest Farming Program	<i>Use agroforestry to manage your property affordably & sustainably by learning to cultivate non-timber forest products</i>	Spring + Fall
Invasive Species Management	<i>Care for trees against invasive insects, and care for forests against invasive plants</i>	May - Sept.
Portable Sawmill Program	<i>A state-of-the-art portable sawmill brought directly to your property to mill your logs to lumber, on the spot</i>	Spring - Fall
Tree Care: Cabling	<i>Preserving large-sized individual trees with structural defects</i>	Spring - Fall
Tree Care: Structural Pruning	<i>Improve tree structure by establishing a dominant leader</i>	Spring - Fall
Legacy Tree Program	<i>Prime placement for up to 2 trees on your property and education about proper planting and installation</i>	Spring - Fall
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>Forestry practices to help improve your woodlot for wildlife</i>	All Year

CFA Business



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(845) 985-2291
www.frostvalley.org



DFF Enterprises, LLC
Bovina, NY
(607) 832-4877
farleyassoc714@gmail.com



Freshtown Supermarket
Margaretville, NY
(845)586-4384



Gardens by Trista, Inc.
Gilboa, NY
www.gardensbytrista.com

American Chestnut Restoration
(607) 263-5105
fajknichols.75@gmail.com



Highland Property Inspections LLC
Otsego County, NY
highlandinspect@outlook.com

Teachers College, Columbia University.
New York, NY
susanbodnarphd@gmail.com

PGK Logging, Inc.
Roxbury, NY
(607) 326-6923
pklogger242@hotmail.com



Sharp Bear Mulcher LLC
Livingston Manor, NY
(914) 860-4877
information@sharpbearforestry.com

Doolittle's
Fleischmanns, NY
(845)254-4273
doolittlecatskills@gmail.com



Margaretville Telephone Company
Margaretville, NY
845-586-3311
email:mtc@catskill.net

Ashokan Center
Olivebridge, NY
845-657-8333
www.ashokancenter.org

Member Spotlight

Mohonk Preserve Inc.
Gardiner, NY
(845)255-0919
rennis@mohonkpreserve.org



Saint James Church Lake Delaware
Delhi, NY
jessica.moore@saintjameslakedelaware.org

Trees and Nails Woodwork Inc
Boiceville, NY
chris@treesandnails.com



Steady Slope Fields and Forest
Delhi, NY
(607) 746-2799
host@steadyslope.com



THE UPLANDS
Sunlit Uplands Center LLC
Walton, NY
(440)867-4581
renee@uplandscenter.org

Mt. Tremper Arts, LLC
Mount Tremper, NY
ethanknechel@gmail.com
(845)688-9893

Stonehaven on the Delaware
Narrowsburg, NY
<https://redcottage.com/property/stonehaven-catskills/>



Upstate Property Maintenance & Excavation LLC
Oneonta, NY
(607)304-7695
upstatepme@gmail.com



Sundial Studios Architecture & Design, PLLC
Brooklyn, NY
kyle@sundial-studios.com

Tomato Tomahto
Margaretville, NY
(551) 220-8485

Wild and Balanced High Performance Building
Narrowsburg, NY
(973)424-7204
passivehb@gmail.com



Sluiter Agency, Inc.
Margaretville, NY
(845) 586-2641
www.sluitaragency.com



Zone4 Landscapes Ltd.
917-613-3688
zone4landscapes.com
mel@zone4landscapes.com

The Wright Law Firm, LLC
Stafford Township, NJ
(609) 759-2500
info@njlegaladvice.com

100 Miles North
Saugerties, NY
(310)968-8889
brigidwalsh@100milesnorth.com





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	\$
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Total Amount: \$ _____