The Ohio Woodland Journal

Volume 22 • Number 2 • SPRING 2015

Tractor Hazards • Honeybees • Pileated Woodpecker • Camp Time
INSIDE THIS ISSUE

4  Perspective by Paul Mechling
6  Calendar
6  Remembering Frank Newell by Dave Schatz
8  Perspective by Robert Boyles
11  Consider the Honeybee by Andy Sabula
13  Should it Stay or Should it Go? by Brad Wireman
15  Hazards of Logging with Farm Tractors by Ed Faris & John Largent
18  Leafing Out: Blackgum by Dave Apsley
22  Do you know what this is?
23  Connecting Kids to Nature by Sue Wintering
24  The Skunk Tree of Wayne County by Martin Michel
28  OFA Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Camp by John Dorka
29  Ohio Forestry Camp 1967 by Greg Smith
33  Fawn and Plantation by Jim Ludwick

DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS IS?
HINT: It is used for cutting trees!
See page 22 to learn more!

Contact us today for complete seedling list!
3737 65th St. • Holland, MI 49423
269-857-7804 • Fax 269-857-8162 • Email: info@alphanurseries.com
www.alphanurseries.com

Native Trees
www.woodywarehouse.com

We produce native trees using our exclusive Root Force™ production system. It’s your assurance of quality plants, known genotypes, strong roots, and knowledgeable service.

Ideal for liners & conservation plantings
• Native trees & shrubs our specialty
• Over 60 different species available
• 1, 3, 5, 10, & 15 gallon sizes
• Fall planting option
• Greater survivability
• Container-grown
• Air-root pruned
• Dense, developed root structure

Species | Size | Type | Price per 1000
--- | --- | --- | ---
Spicebush | 12-18” | Seedlings | $580.00
American Arborvitae | 8-15” | Seedlings | $260.00
Silver Maple | 18-24” | Seedlings | $590.00
Black Walnut | 18-24” | Seedlings | $640.00
Silky Dogwood | 12-18” | Seedlings | $430.00
River Birch | 18-24” | Seedlings | $650.00
Swamp White Oak | 12-18” | Seedlings | $560.00
Speckled Alder | 12-18” | Seedlings | $900.00
White Pine | 7-10” | Seedlings | $230.00
Norway Spruce | 16-24” | Transplants | $795.00

Species Size Type Price per 1000
Spicebush 12-18” Seedlings $580.00
American Arborvitae 8-15” Seedlings $260.00
Silver Maple 18-24” Seedlings $590.00
Black Walnut 18-24” Seedlings $640.00
Silky Dogwood 12-18” Seedlings $430.00
River Birch 18-24” Seedlings $650.00
Swamp White Oak 12-18” Seedlings $560.00
Speckled Alder 12-18” Seedlings $900.00
White Pine 7-10” Seedlings $230.00
Norway Spruce 16-24” Transplants $795.00

Ont the Cover:
“Walnut trees we planted early 1991 on the family farm in southern Crawford County. They have done very well in the bottom land along the Little Scioto River. My father, son, and I (cover photo insert (L-R) Jim, his son Jay, and his father Harold Ludwick) planted 1,000 walnut trees the week before Easter. Periodically, I have gone back to trim the lower branches. We have now begun to thin out some of the trees that are not of good form.”
Jim Ludwick, photographer and Crawford County Certified Tree Farmer
From the Woods

One special date to mark on your calendar is the Ohio Tree Farm of the Year tour September 19 at Alan Walter's Sycamore Hill Tree Farm in Harrison County. This will be an interesting tour because Alan has recently completed horizontal oil well drilling pad on his tree farm. The pad and roadway encompass nearly 15 acres of his property. Alan is busy preparing for the tour, and I anticipate this will be a very educational event.

The OTFC completed our 2014 annual program health and financial report to the American Forest Foundation. A special thanks to Cassie Ridenour, Joe Puperi, Dean Berry, and Gayla Fleming for preparing and submitting this report. The annual report is required to receive funding and grants from the American Forest Foundation, our national parent organization.

Real estate taxes continue to be a hot topic among tree farmers. CAUV taxes and Ohio Forest Tax Law are hopefully going to be adjusted. ODNR Deputy Director and State Forester Bob Boyles is progressing in his effort to revise Ohio Forest Tax Law. Make sure to contact your Ohio state representatives and state senators and tell them how important woodlands are to Ohio's air and water quality, economy, aesthetics, and wildlife.

This spring season, make sure to plant some trees, identify and control invasive species, review your management plan, develop wildlife habitats such as wet lands or warm season grasses and forbs, and harvest that long beard gobbling in your woods.

Continue to develop your personal land ethic and read Aldo Leopold's Sand County Almanac. Cultivate your relationship with the land. As Leopold stated, “There are two spiritual dangers in not owning a farm. One is the danger of supposing that breakfast comes from the grocery, and the other is that heat comes from the furnace.”

Thoughts from the Woods

W
winter still lingers as we approach the Ides of March. Snowfall at Snowy Oak Tree Farm exceeded 125 inches for the season and nearly 100 inches has fallen since January 5. Twenty-two days below 0 degrees Fahrenheit and a snow pack of more than 20 inches for the past 6 weeks has dealt wildlife a severe blow. Since we started tapping maple trees on March 1, we have found dead turkeys in the woods. The sap is flowing slowly.

The Ohio Forestry Association’s annual meeting was well attended and very successful. At the Thursday luncheon, the Ohio Tree Farm Committee (OTFC) recognized Jeremy Scherf as Ohio Tree Farm Inspector of the year, and Alan Walter’s Sycamore Hill Tree Farm as Ohio’s 2015 Tree Farm of the Year. A first time Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Walt and Donna Lange for all their contributions to the OTFC. The OTFC silent auction and card raffles raised approximately $3,800 for committee projects. We extend our thanks to those who donated items to the silent auction, and Abby and Alex Kindler for organizing the events.

An American Forest Foundation team visited 35 randomly selected tree farmers across Ohio during the last week of March. Their mission was to verify that tree farmers were implementing their forest management plans in order that the Ohio Tree Farm Program can be recertified. The assessment process is essential for our existence.

Other events included the OTFC meeting April 9 at ODNR headquarters in Columbus and the April 28-29 national Fly-In to Washington DC to lobby our representatives. An OTFC strategic planning meeting will be held in June. The membership database update is a work in progress.

Your Ohio Tree Farm Committee meets quarterly to facilitate the program in the Buckeye State. Please contact any committee member with concerns or to show your support.

Last    First    Affiliation        Office

Apsley Dave    OSU Extension
Beichler Adam    Wilderness Center    Area 2 Chair
Berry Dean    Consulting Forester    Inspector Chair
Besonen Mike    Glatfelter    By-Laws Chair
Castellucci Dan    MWCD    Education Chair
Coldwell Dave    Tree Farmer
Crockett Lee    Wild Turkey Fed.
Hoholick Marcus    Tree Farmer    Mentor Chair
Jolliff John    Div. of Forestry    Area 1 Chair
Kindler Abby    Consulting Forester    Silent Auction
Kindler Alex    Consulting Forester    Silent Auction
Lanave Mike    Tree Farmer
Malska Skip    Tree Farmer    Web Chair
Maxwell Gailen    Tree Farmer    Puplicity Co-Chair
McGinnis Steve    Div. of Forestry    Area 4 Chair
Mechling Noah    Yoder Lumber    Industry Rep.
Mechling Paul    Tree Farmer    OTFC Chair
Mills Tom    Tree Farmer    OJW Adv Manager
Pry Jim    Tree Farmer    Treasurer
Pupperi Joe    Div. of Forestry    Vice Chair & Program
Randall Cotton    Div. of Forestry
Rawn Don    Rock Tenn    Industry Rep.
Rico Clayton    MWCD    Area 3 Chair
Ridenour Cassie    Tree Farmer    Secretary
Rist Stephen    Div. of Forestry
Rudy Richard    Tree Farmer    Puplicity Co-Chair
Schatz Dave    Tree Farmer    Nominations Chair
Scherf Jeremy    Div. of Forestry    Nominating Inspector
Schmidt John    Tree Farmer
Sipos Gene    Tree Farmer
Sipos Teresa    Tree Farmer
Thompson Dewey    Tree Farmer
Walter Alan    TFOTY

Ad Hoc Members

Bailer Dan    ODNR Forestry    Assistant Chief
Boyles Bob    ODNR Forestry    Chief
Dorka John    Ohio Forestry Assn    Executive Director
Mulligan Bob    ODNR Soil & Water
Smith Greg    ODNR Forestry    OJW Editor
Wintering Sue    ODNR Forestry    Project Learning Tree
Remembering Frank Newell

Ohio Tree Farm member and professional forester Frank Newell passed away in September 2014. Frank was among the last of the “old guard” of professional foresters who served Ohio forestry from back in the 1940s. He received his forestry degree from Utah State University. Frank began his forestry career as an ODNR Division of Forestry farm forester (service forester), working out of the Athens ODNR headquarters. He later transferred to Marietta where he became superintendent of Marietta State Tree Nursery for the Division of Forestry. From there he changed direction and was employed by Container Corporation of America, at Circleville, as a wood procurement and land management forester. He wound up his professional employment with Container.

Retirement, however, did not stop Frank from continuing to practice forestry on his tree farm or from educating other forest land owners about sound forest land management practices. He and his wife, Avis, actively participated in the management of their Roundabout Lodge Tree Farm in Vinton County. They were eager to share their knowledge about growing trees and multiple tree and shrub species, the tree farm is a bit of an arboretum.

The Newell’s began their tree farm by purchasing nearly 200 acres of abandoned un-reclaimed strip mined land, abandoned farm fields, and some native woods to create Roundabout Lodge Tree Farm. Between 1957 and 1976, they planted more than 100,000 trees with the help of their son Tim and daughter Jan. Frank’s work at the Marietta Nursery found him sources of a wide variety of trees and shrubs that were planted on these abandoned soils. However, most of the trees planted were white pine. With the mix of tree and shrub species, the tree farm is a bit of an arboretum. Frank built a small sawmill which he used to mill many pine and hardwood logs from plantation thinnings for use in buildings on the farm. Planting of trees on the spoil banks allowed numerous ponds left after strip mining to sweeten up to support healthy fish and beaver populations.

In 1983, the Newell’s were selected as Ohio’s as well as the North Central U.S. Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year. The couple was so honored at a tree farm tour of their farm and at the Ohio Forestry Association annual meeting and Tree Farm Awards Luncheon.

Frank left a legacy for many foresters and forest landowners. He learned a lot by doing, and eagerly shared what he knew with others.

---

**HONORS & GREAT WORKSHOPS**

**Donna and Walt Lange receiving their Lifetime Achievement Award from the Ohio Tree Farm Committee and Chair Paul Mechling.**

Photo by OFA

**ODNR forester Jason Van Houten, center, leading tree identification at a landowner workshop held in Logan, Ohio last fall. Woodland owners can learn from forestry and wildlife experts at numerous workshops held throughout the year. Check the events highlighted on the calendar on page 6, and get out in the woods!**

Photo by ODNR
Welcoming the 2015 Spring Season!

As we welcome the 2015 spring season, I’m pleased to let you know that John Kehn has rejoined the ODNR Division of Forestry. John was selected as the service forestry coordinator for the northern Ohio region. In addition to serving as the northern region service forestry coordinator, John will also work with landowners as service forester for Area 4, a three-county area in northeast Ohio that includes Cuyahoga, Summit, and Geauga counties. As many of you know, John worked nine years for the division as a service forester in east-central Ohio.

Most recently, he has been working for the ODNR Division of Mineral Resources Management in their Salem, Ohio office, as a reclamation inspector. He is a graduate of Ohio State University School of Natural Resources, and attended the University of Montana and the National Hardwood Lumber Grading School. Previous employment included stints with the U.S. Forest Service, Coshocton County SWCD, and fifteen years at the former Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation in the Wood Procurement Department and then in chemical recovery in the mill.

To round out the northern region’s service forestry team, Aaron Kash joined the division in March as the service forester for Area 5, the four-county area in northeast Ohio that includes Lake, Ashtabula, Trumbull, and Portage counties. Prior to joining the ODNR, he worked in the horticultural industry for organizations such as The Holden Arboretum in Kentland, Ohio, and Spring Grove Cemetery and Arboretum in Cincinnati, Ohio. Before entering the horticultural field, Aaron’s career path included working in private forestry in Indiana, working as a district forestier’s aide at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry, and serving as a presales forester for the Spokane Indian Tribe in Spokane, Washington. Aaron earned his Bachelor’s Degree and Master’s Degree in Forestry from the University of Montana in Missoula, Montana.

John’s and Aaron’s service forestry offices are located at the Punderson State Park headquarters in Newbury, Ohio, along with Office Assistant June Gore and Urban Forester Alan Siewert.

I am also happy to share with you a few recent service forestry-related awards and recognitions.

Retired Ohio Forest Tax Law Program Coordinator and Northeast/Eastern Ohio Service Forestry Coordinator Mark Wilthew received the Ohio Forestry Association’s Outstanding Individual in Government Service Award.

The Ohio Tree Farm Committee recognized Service Forester Jeremy Scherf as Ohio Tree Farm Inspector of the year.

Southern Region Service Forestry Coordinator Stephen Rist was awarded the Ohio Society of American Foresters Outstanding Member Award by his peers. Stephen volunteers in this professional society in many capacities, and was recently chair of the Ohio chapter in 2013. Congratulations to Mark, Jeremy, and Stephen, and welcome to John and Aaron!
Text of the page:}

"It’s a Tough World Out There!"

STOP Wildlife, Wind and Weeds from Killing your Seedlings

Choose Plantra to make sure they Survive, Thrive, Succeed!™

Tree Tubes • Bark Protectors • Weed Mats
Fertilizer Packets • Deer Repellent

www.plantra.com 800-951-3806

Consider the honeybee

W

e have all heard about the demise of the honey bee lately, with chilling descriptions of entire colonies of bees going missing. Ohio may have lost up to 80 percent of its bees last winter. The stress that ultimately overtakes the colonies may be caused by any number of things, including the loss of the flowering habitat it so desperately needs. The jury is still out as to the cause of this unfortunate phenomenon, but in the meantime, there is something that we can all do to help the little critters along—practice good forestry.

Most of the surplus nectar producers are trees. Black locust makes a fine honey that is very light colored and has a mild flavor. Tulip poplar nectar is reddish brown in color, producing a honey that has a very pleasant flowery taste. Basswood also makes a wonderful pale premium honey. Sumac is an unsung species that produces a dearth of nectar in late July. Ever wonder what we lost in honey terms when we lost the glorious bloom of the American chestnut? Several trees like the maples, oaks, willows, elms, hickories, and black cherry are valuable to the bee even though they don’t produce nectar, but rather pollen that is converted by the bees into a protein-rich staple called bee bread. Shade-loving understory woody-stemmed plants like spicebush, witch hazel, dogwood, and others produce pollen as well.

Honeybees use trees as a source of another material for the hive called propolis. Propolis is a kind of sticky, gummy, and extremely tough glue used to cement the hive together. Bees gather resins from the buds of trees and mix it with a waxy material that they excrete from their bodies to produce the material. Hundreds of chemical compounds have been identified in propolis which are thought to fend off disease causing organisms and parasites from the hive. Propolis has long been revered for its medicinal properties and has most recently become the center of studies that are looking at its uncanny ability to combat HIV.

Other plants that may not be considered welcomed guests are also beneficial to the honey bee. These include multiflora rose, blackberry, raspberry, goldenrod, purple loosestrife, Japanese knotweed, and yes, even Ailanthus, autumn olive, and honeysuckle. All these species produce pollen and nectar that sustain the honey bee and many other pollinators. The much bemoaned dandelion is the savior of many a winter weary bee as it is one of the first blooms to appear in the spring offering a flow, albeit meager, of life sustaining nectar.

The success of the honey bee certainly can be used to support the notion that the application of sound forestry really is a matter of having your cake and eating it too. Recently, an award-winning study was conducted in Mississippi by a partnership between the large timber company Soterra and the Pollinator Partnership, a public organization that promotes practices that benefit pollinators. The study produced quantitative results that document the great ecological asset of a commercial colony of honey bees. Bee colonies were shown to be healthier; their colonies gaining weight more quickly because of the abundance of nectar and pollen producing plants in managed, botanically productive forests.

The bees use key wildlife plants for food, thereby pollinating them and creating more and bigger fruit for wildlife. The study found that the live weight of both buck and doe deer was considerably higher in these abundant food areas. It was also shown that doe lactation rates were higher in the managed forests with a bee population that was utilizing the plants deer were

(continued on page 12)
grazing. The number of acres it took to produce a deer for harvest was dramatically reduced as well. The hunters holding the hunting lease on these acres reaped an added benefit.

The activity of the honey bee should remind us that it is not so much what you do, but how you do it, that matters the most. The benefits they provide go far beyond their own colony. I am sure that the mental map we have of forestry does not always include these kinds of things, but it should. The application of sound forestry practices benefits everything, even the honey bee, but then again, the bees help the forest too. Pretty cool stuff.

Andy Sabula is an avid beekeeper and a service forester in central Ohio.

To find out more interesting information about me, “The Bee,” Check . . .

For some interesting information about honey bees, check the OSU Extension web site at http://u.osu.edu/beelab/. Other good sources of information are the Ohio State Beekeepers Association web site at www.ohiostatebeekeepers.org and the Pollinator Partnership at http://pollinators.org/.

A cooperative multi-year study in Mississippi was recently conducted to promote pollinator-friendly habitat for improved plant reproduction and food production. Photo courtesy of Soterra and the Pollinator Partnership.

Should it STAY or Should it GO?

Brad Wireman, ODNR Division of Forestry Service Forester

An approach to determining the feasibility of a timber harvest

“Should I harvest and sell my timber?” is a question that many woodland owners often ponder. Although this may seem like a simple question, many complexities arise as a result of this timeless predicament, such as the following:

- What kind of trees (species) do I have in the woodland? How much volume do I have in each of those tree species? What condition are the trees in?
- Will a timber harvest be beneficial to my needs and desires for the woodland? If so, what are those benefits?
- Are there enough harvestable acres? If so, is there enough merchantable volume of timber in the woodland to perform a harvest?
- If I decide to harvest, what will the woods look like when the logging operation is complete? Will a harvest improve my access to the woodland or make it more difficult?

If you can thoroughly answer these complexities to your simple question, you may be ready to determine if a timber harvest is the right thing for you to do at this time. However, if you are having trouble answering these questions, you may refer to the information below for guidance.

- What kind of trees (species) do I have in the woodland? How much volume do I have in each of those tree species? What condition are the trees in?
- What kind of trees (species) do I have in the woodland? How much volume do I have in each of those tree species? What condition are the trees in?
- What kind of trees (species) do I have in the woodland? How much volume do I have in each of those tree species? What condition are the trees in?
- What kind of trees (species) do I have in the woodland? How much volume do I have in each of those tree species? What condition are the trees in?

The answers to these questions are absolutely fundamental in determining if a harvest is appropriate for you. Before considering a harvest, an inventory can be performed by a professional forester to provide the answers. Depending on various factors such as tree form, quality, and species that support your woodland management goals, the trees in your woodland can be classified as Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS) or Undesirable Growing Stock (UGS).

- Will a timber harvest be beneficial to my needs and desires for the woodland? If so, what are those benefits?
- Will a timber harvest be beneficial to my needs and desires for the woodland? If so, what are those benefits?
- Will a timber harvest be beneficial to my needs and desires for the woodland? If so, what are those benefits?
- Will a timber harvest be beneficial to my needs and desires for the woodland? If so, what are those benefits?

The answers to these questions depend on the results of the inventory. If the inventory results deem it feasible, a timber harvest can be collaboratively beneficial, in terms of economic gain and attainment of your goals.

For more information and assistance, you may contact a Regional Woodland Association in your area. The contact information for each Regional Woodland Association is listed below.

GUIDELINES

Regional Woodland Associations in Ohio

OPPORTUNITIES:

Interests Forestry Programs • Knowledgeable Speakers Monthly Newsletters • Training Sessions • Field Days

East Central Ohio Forestry Association
Jeremy Scherf
ODNR Division of Forestry 2000 East Wheeling Ave. Cambridge, Ohio 43725-2159 (740) 439-9079 jeremy.scherf@dnr.state.oh.us

Kittcbell Valley Woodland Interest Group
Bob Romig 3511 Clearcreek P. Wozles, Ohio 44691 (330) 545-5077

Muskingum River Woodland Interest Group
Dave Bonifant 3594 Evans Rd. Naugyport, Ohio 43830 (740) 814-2474 nita.david@windstream.net www.mrwig.org

Northeastern Ohio Forestry Association
James Lise 2145 Melfe Road Salem, Ohio 44460 (330) 337-8974

Northwest Ohio Woodland Association
John Mueller Joe Pupperi ODNR Division of Forestry 952 B Lima Ave. Findlay, Ohio 45840 (419) 424-5004 john.muller@dnr.state.oh.us joe.pupper@dnr.state.oh.us

Southeast Ohio Woodland Interest Group
Perry Brannan ODNR Division of Forestry 360 E. State St. Athens, Ohio 45701 (740) 589-9915 perry.brannan@dnr.state.oh.us

Southern Ohio Forestland Association
P.J. Gordy 3813 Potts Hill Road Bainbridge, Ohio 45612 (740) 634-2470

Southwest Ohio Woodland Owners Association
Pat Migliozzi ODNR Division of Forestry 777 Columbus Avenue S-A Lebanon, Ohio 45036 (513) 932-6836 pat.migliozzi@dnr.state.oh.us

Spring 2015 | 12
Should it **STAY** or Should it **GO**?

- Are there enough acres/merchantable volume of timber in the woodland to perform a harvest?
  
  Of all the questions, the answer to this particular question is, perhaps, the most variable. Market demand, available supply, and distance to an appropriate mill (small timber goes to a paper mill and larger timber goes to sawmills for a variety of uses) are probably the biggest common denominators used in answering this question.

- If I decide to harvest, what will the woods look like when the logging operation is complete? Will a harvest improve my access to the woodland or make it more difficult?
  
  After a timber harvest, expect to see logging slash like treetops and unusable timber throughout the harvest area. The woodland will **NOT** look like a park where the vegetation in the understory or ground level is continuously maintained and controlled to keep areas cleared for picnic tables and gathering. Most people do not have the time or the resources to accomplish this daunting task. The logging slash can, however, serve as wildlife habitat (nesting, bedding, and cover) for a diversity of wildlife species.

A timber harvest has the potential to either improve access throughout the woodland or make access more difficult. The outcome depends on both the logger and the requests that you make through the means of a contract created in the planning phase of a timber harvest. A contract will ensure Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented in order to keep the logging roads in good condition long after the timber harvest is completed.

If you have an idea of what you want to do, but are unsure of how to go about doing it, it’s time to get a professional forester. A professional forester can assist you with the creation of your management plan. ♦

**Here are handy websites for additional information:**

- ODNR Division of Forestry -- http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/landownerassistance
- Society of American Foresters -- http://www.soforester.org/lp/landowners.cfm
- The Ohio Woodland Journal -- http://www.ohiowoodlandjournal.org/page/OhioTreeFarmWJ/

---

**HAZARDS of Logging with Farm Tractors**

A tree farmer, we all have to take extra time and care to be as safe as possible in daily activities around the farm and woodlot. Whether you are accustomed to working around farm implements or just a weekend tree farmer, there are limitations to be aware of concerning the operation of all sizes and forms of equipment. When working in the woods, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), chainsaw operation, proper tree felling techniques, and removal of limbs from the trees—all need to be done as safely as possible to ensure that you will continue to enjoy being a tree farmer.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are approximately 91 logging fatalities per 100,000 loggers per year, the highest number of any occupation in the U.S. Most result from being struck by trees, logs, and limbs, and in the operation of equipment. Private woodland owners and tree farmers risk injury if they do not understand the limitations of the tractors they use for skidding logs and firewood out of the woods.

The main safety issue with farm tractors is that their center of gravity is high and closer to the rear wheels than standard log skidding equipment, making them easier to roll over. Additionally, if a tractor was made in the early 1970s or earlier, it probably is not equipped with a roll-over protective structure (ROPS). Roll-over can occur by tipping over backwards or by tipping over sideways. According to the National Ag Safety Database (NASD), most two-wheel drive tractors need only to raise 75 degrees to roll over backwards, and it takes less than one second for this to happen at a speed of 5 mph, assuming the wheels do not slip. When skidding logs, a log can catch a root or limb stub and suddenly stop the tractor, causing the front end to rise. With the torque on the axle and momentum of forward motion, this can happen very quickly.

Four-wheel drive tractors have a larger percentage of their weight on the front wheels, making them less likely to roll over backwards. However, some four-wheel drive tractors have a higher center of gravity because of their larger front wheels, which may make them more likely for side roll-over. Most row crop tractors have a higher center of gravity than standard wide front end tractors.

According to the NASD, the center of gravity of most two-wheel drive tractors is about ten inches above and two feet ahead of the rear axle and centered side to side. When a plumb line from this point gets outside of the stability base line (an imaginary line around the perimeter of each of the four wheels at the point of ground contact), the tractor will roll over. Any time weight is added to the tractor, the center of gravity is changed in that direction.

Adding a front-end loader moves the center of gravity to the front, and may reduce the risk of rear roll-over. However, remember more weight overhanging the front wheels could reduce rear wheel traction and thus reduce down grade braking. It could also raise the center of gravity, depending on the design of the loader, and increase the possibility of side roll-over.

All of these factors need to be taken into consideration when using farm tractors in the woods, especially on hillsides. While it is not easy to change the center of gravity very much, there are many tractors that can have their rear wheels set out wider to change their stability baseline and help reduce the risk of side roll-over.

When using a 3-point drawbar, the operator may be tempted to raise the hitch to increase rear wheel traction by taking some of the weight of the log being dragged off of the ground. However, many 3-point drawbars are of the floating type, meaning they have no down pressure. So if the front of the tractor comes up, the hitch angle will not change like it does on a solid drawbar that will get closer to the ground when the front of the tractor rises up. This will reduce the chance of the front end coming up to the point of rear roll-over.

If the hitch is higher when working on a hillside with a heavy load, and the log rolls sideways to the direction of travel, it may roll the tractor over. Even with a heavy tractor of around 10,000 pounds, with wide rear wheels and low center of gravity, it is still wise to lower the hitch when logging on side slopes.

There are other factors that can add to roll-over dangers, such as centrifugal force while making a turn. For instance, according to the operating instructions for a 1951 Massey Harris 44, when the speed doubles, the centrifugal force increases by four times. When on a hillside and making a turn uphill, the high center of gravity plus the centrifugal force will increase the risk of side roll-over. The same is true when going downhill and turning across the hillside.

(Continued on page 16)
When skidding logs or firewood, it is important to watch for things along the skid trail. A dragged log hitting a dead tree may cause the top or even the whole tree to break and come down and strike the operator. ROPS can help with this hazard if the tractor is equipped with overhead protection. Some tractors have homemade limb risers, but these are not ROPS and most will not support the weight of a tractor in the event of a roll-over. They can help with hazards that could fall on the operator if overhead protection is provided on the risers.

Any tractor can roll over under the right conditions, or should it be said, under the wrong conditions. For example, a tractor with a mounted winch and mounted logging arch can experience rear roll-over because the front of the tractor is too light for the height of the arch and the weight of the log.

Sometimes a log or tree is too heavy for the equipment, like a tree that is hung up in another tree. A tractor can move a heavy load using a cable and rigging blocks. If a tractor has a drawbar of a thousand pounds dead load, the pull load can be increased with a cable connected to the tractor through a block attached to the hung tree, then the other end of the cable connected to another tree. This increases the pull load to 2,000 pounds pull on the hung tree. By adding blocks, the pull load can be increased on the drawbar. For example, a tractor with a drawbar pull of 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of pull load with good ground traction and four blocks with 200 feet of cable can produce 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of pull load. However, pulling power is traded for travel distance, with the travel distance being five times further.

In summary, here are safety points to keep in mind when using a farm tractor to skid logs:

- Know the tractor’s capabilities
- Keep the center of gravity as low and to the center of the tractor as possible
- Hitch only to the drawbar
- Set the wheels out as wide as possible
- Be aware of centrifugal force when turning
- Always be mindful of what you and your tractor can safely do

Be safe, and enjoy the work of managing the trees and related resources on your tree farm.
Blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica)

When I began writing this article on blackgum, a number of seemingly random thoughts rapidly entered my mind: “you can’t see the trees for the forest,” plain vanilla ice cream, Rodney Dangerfield, an Army colonel, bewildered students of seemingly random thoughts rapidly entered my mind: pressed to identify it.

alike often appear bewildered when a colonel: “The trees in my yard are turning color

In Kentucky, our office received an urgent message from the connecting links between the water conducting vessels in twigs and leaves. The pith or core of the twig is white, spongy, and distinctly segmented (diaphragmed).

Blackgum sprouts are highly preferred by deer for browse and often show signs of damage after winter. In a southern Ohio browse study, where deer densities were relatively low, 43 percent of the blackgum stems were browsed, and stems were significantly taller when protected from deer (Apsey and McCarthy 2004). This was the highest level of damage to all tree and shrub species in the study.

Blackgum branches are alternately arranged and often appear to be nearly horizontal. They commonly attach to the trunk at nearly right angles, making it one of the few tree species that is relatively easy to identify from a distance. Instructors of tree identification classes often use arms held out horizontally to describe this characteristic.

The bark on young blackgum trees is difficult to describe or to distinguish from other species. According to most texts, it is gray or ash gray when young, and turns brown or black with age. On very large trees, blackgum can develop a blocky or checkered pattern with many of the scales having a nearly square shape (Braun 1988). It is often described as similar to an alligator hide and may be difficult to distinguish from persimmon bark, except it lacks the orange fissures that commonly occur with persimmon.

Blackgum produces small, greenish-white flowers that appear when the leaves begin to develop in early spring (Leopold 1998). Some trees are predominantly female with mostly imperfect female flowers and a few perfect bisexual flowers, while others are predominately male. This classifies them as polygamo–dioecious (McGee and Outcalt 1990). Blackgum flowers are pollinated by bees and produce excellent honey. Honey produced from flowers of its southern relative, Ogeechee or white tupelo, inspired the 1971 hit song by Van Morrison “Tupelo Honey.” Since older blackgum trees often have cavities, it is not uncommon for them to house bee hives.

Blackgum twig.

Blackgum fruit on scarlet leaf.

Blackgum fruit is most often born in pairs, but can be singular or in Singh, D., B. Sachdev, and D. Singh. 2005. "The efficacy of blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica) sprouts against the white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus)." Forest Ecology and Management 214:1–13.

The leaf edge or margin is usually entire, meaning it has no teeth or lobes. However, it occasionally has a few irregularly spaced teeth near the apex.

Blackgum twigs are gray with a few distinguishing characteristics. The buds are covered with many scales, multicolored (mainly green and purple), and often occur on short, spur-like twigs. The leaf scars consistently have three distinct dots, which are actually the vascular bundle scars—the connecting links between the water conducting vessels in twigs and leaves. The pith or core of the twig is white, spongy, and distinctly segmented (diaphragmed).

Blackgum sprouts are highly preferred by deer for browse and often show signs of damage after winter. In a southern Ohio browse study, where deer densities were relatively low, 43 percent of the blackgum stems were browsed, and stems were significantly taller when protected from deer (Apsey and McCarthy 2004). This was the highest level of damage to all tree and shrub species in the study.

Blackgum branches are alternately arranged and often appear to be nearly horizontal. They commonly attach to the trunk at nearly right angles, making it one of the few tree species that is relatively easy to identify from a distance. Instructors of tree identification classes often use arms held out horizontally to describe this characteristic.

The bark on young blackgum trees is difficult to describe or to distinguish from other species. According to most texts, it is gray or ash gray when young, and turns brown or black with age. On very large trees, blackgum can develop a blocky or checkered pattern with many of the scales having a nearly square shape (Braun 1988). It is often described as similar to an alligator hide and may be difficult to distinguish from persimmon bark, except it lacks the orange fissures that commonly occur with persimmon.

Blackgum produces small, greenish-white flowers that appear when the leaves begin to develop in early spring (Leopold 1998). Some trees are predominantly female with mostly imperfect female flowers and a few perfect bisexual flowers, while others are predominately male. This classifies them as polygamo–dioecious (McGee and Outcalt 1990). Blackgum flowers are pollinated by bees and produce excellent honey. Honey produced from flowers of its southern relative, Ogeechee or white tupelo, inspired the 1971 hit song by Van Morrison “Tupelo Honey.” Since older blackgum trees often have cavities, it is not uncommon for them to house bee hives.

Blackgum twig.

Blackgum fruit on scarlet leaf.

The leaf edge or margin is usually entire, meaning it has no teeth or lobes. However, it occasionally has a few irregularly spaced teeth near the apex.

Blackgum twigs are gray with a few distinguishing characteristics. The buds are covered with many scales, multicolored (mainly green and purple), and often occur on short, spur-like twigs. The leaf scars consistently have three distinct dots, which are actually the vascular bundle scars—the connecting links between the water conducting vessels in twigs and leaves. The pith or core of the twig is white, spongy, and distinctly segmented (diaphragmed).

Blackgum sprouts are highly preferred by deer for browse and often show signs of damage after winter. In a southern Ohio browse study, where deer densities were relatively low, 43 percent of the blackgum stems were browsed, and stems were significantly taller when protected from deer (Apsey and McCarthy 2004). This was the highest level of damage to all tree and shrub species in the study.

Blackgum branches are alternately arranged and often appear to be nearly horizontal. They commonly attach to the trunk at nearly right angles, making it one of the few tree species that is relatively easy to identify from a distance. Instructors of tree identification classes often use arms held out horizontally to describe this characteristic.

The bark on young blackgum trees is difficult to describe or to distinguish from other species. According to most texts, it is gray or ash gray when young, and turns brown or black with age. On very large trees, blackgum can develop a blocky or checkered pattern with many of the scales having a nearly square shape (Braun 1988). It is often described as similar to an alligator hide and may be difficult to distinguish from persimmon bark, except it lacks the orange fissures that commonly occur with persimmon.

Blackgum produces small, greenish-white flowers that appear when the leaves begin to develop in early spring (Leopold 1998). Some trees are predominantly female with mostly imperfect female flowers and a few perfect bisexual flowers, while others are predominately male. This classifies them as polygamo–dioecious (McGee and Outcalt 1990). Blackgum flowers are pollinated by bees and produce excellent honey. Honey produced from flowers of its southern relative, Ogeechee or white tupelo, inspired the 1971 hit song by Van Morrison “Tupelo Honey.” Since older blackgum trees often have cavities, it is not uncommon for them to house bee hives.

Blackgum twig.

Blackgum fruit on scarlet leaf.

Blackgum twig.

Blackgum fruit is most often born in pairs, but can be singular or in Singh, D., B. Sachdev, and D. Singh. 2005. "The efficacy of blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica) sprouts against the white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus)." Forest Ecology and Management 214:1–13.
Genetically Superior Hardwood Trees for your Timber Investments

Genetically Superior Curly Poplar
- Curly Poplar produces an attractive highly figured wood grain that makes it valuable as veneer
- Annual growth rates of 1 inch caliper or more per year are expected
- Grows in wet sites
- University tested and patented

Genetically Superior Black Walnut, White Oak and Black Cherry, Grafts and Seedlings
- Grafts and seedlings from original patented Black Walnut trees
- Improved selections of White Oak and Black Cherry seedlings and grafts
- Grafted White Oak for heavy/wet soil sites

Blackgum is the Rodney Dangerfield of Ohio trees. It just doesn’t get much respect.

Blackgum produces moderate to large quantities of seed. It thrives in a variety of habitats, from dry to very wet. It has attractive glossy leaves that produce outstanding scarlet foliage in fall, and its horizontal branching pattern gives it an interesting pyramidal shape. However, since it produces a taproot, it is difficult to transplant large stock and subsequent growth is often slow (Missouri Botanical Garden 2015). Because of its stature in the forest, its low economic value, and its lack of eye-catching identification characteristics, blackgum is the Rodney Dangerfield of Ohio trees. It just doesn’t get much respect.

References
Apsey, D.K. and B.C. McCarthy. 2004. White-tailed deer herbivory on forest regeneration following prescribed fire and thinning treatments in southern Ohio mixed oak forests. Proceedings 14th Central Hardwoods Forest Conference. USDA Forest Service GTR NE-316. Newtown Square, PA
Photos by the author.
Activity 40: Then and Now

If your community is like most others, it is much different than it was 100, 50, 25, or even five years ago. By viewing pictures and interviewing elders, children can begin to understand how people affect the environment in which they live.

Background

It has been said that change is really the only constant in the universe. Some changes happen quickly, such as a tree falling in a storm. Others happen very slowly, like the washing of mountains into the sea. History is a record of changes, be it the history of a tree, forest, society, or nation.

To begin investigating changes in your community, ask children if they have noticed any new developments—are there new stores, houses, parks, or schools nearby? If so, how do these changes make them feel? Discuss the pros and cons of how new developments affect people and communities. Talk about how such changes might affect animals and plants in the area.

Have children learn more about the history of their community by interviewing an older person who has lived there many years. This person could be a parent, grandparent, or neighbor. Children can begin with the questions below, and then ask their own:

**Interview: Ask the Elders**

1. How long have you lived in the community?
2. How has the landscape changed during that time?
3. Have the changes helped you in any way? If so, how?
4. Have the changes hurt you in any way? If so, how?
5. Have the changes helped or hurt the community? If so, how?

PLT improves children’s environmental awareness, critical thinking skills, and academic performance.

- Attend a workshop near you to receive PreK-12 PLT activities, ideas, and materials.
- Encourage your child’s school to incorporate outdoor learning and PLT.
- Contact your Ohio PLT State Coordinator:
  Sue Wintering, plt@dnr.state.oh.us or 614-265-6657.
March is an unpredictable month in the woods. One night may be cold, while the next day brings 45 degrees and six inches of slippery snow. It was on just such a day that my friend Stan and I journeyed to the ravines of northern Wayne County to mark trees for sale and harvest.

For Stan, every issue is black or it is white. Like a Cossack, he is in all-out-attack or galloping retreat. There is very little compromise within him. Stan raised THREE teenage daughters (isn’t there some medal for that?) the only way he knew how—like a drill sergeant. For that reason, I honored him with the nickname Sergeant Stan, or “The Sergeant for short.”

With genuine concern for me, my wife Kris assigned Stan the mission of getting injured foresters out of the woods. He grinned, saluted, and swore that if I went down, he would be happy to drag me out by both feet, with my head bumping over every log or rock he could find along the way.

That March day, the snowy ravines had sapped my legs and stretched my patience. As usual, I positioned myself at the top of the slope, leaned against a sapling, and began to estimate the height of the trees. Sergeant Stan tape-measured the diameter of each tree, thumped it with a hammer to guarantee its soundness, and painted each tree with two blue stripes and a butt mark. From the slope, I hollered to Stan to mark one of a group of half a dozen tulip poplar trees. He trudged down to the tree, thumped it, and announced, “Hollow!” I hollered, “Dry again!” He repeated the process and again announced, “Hollow.”

From my perspective, the tree looked tall and solid, so I impatiently stomped and slid down the hill to give an “expert” opinion. I thumped the tree, only to hear and feel that perplexing “punk” of a hammer hitting a hollow tree. Stan and I circled the tree to investigate. Most often, holes in trees occur at the ground or high up where a branch has broken off. This tree, however, had a softball-sized hole about waist high. Like two gentlemen from a Norman Rockwell print, Stan and I naively bent at the waist to peer into the hole. Without warning, The Sergeant thrust the handle of the hammer into the hole. Inside the tree, the skunk that had been annoyed was now PISSED-OFF and sprayed everything within range.

Stan and I were lucky enough to evade the skunk spray. We sprinted away from that tree faster than a forester on his way to a buffet. About an hour later, Sergeant Stan (was) volunteered to mark that tulip poplar tree. As I recall, he may have gotten some blue paint on it while logging past. The timber in those woods was cut the next summer. I forgot to warn the cutter, so I hoped the skunk had relocated before the tree was cut. I never checked that cut stump or got bawled out by an angry timber cutter. I still wish for a Rockwell-like print of Sergeant Stan and me naively peering into that hole. When cold February nights turn into warm March days, I carefully approach holes in trees and remember the skunk tree of Wayne County with a fond chuckle.

P.S. Stan married a wonderful woman named Pam, they raised two more teenage daughters, and currently have about a dozen grandkids. ♦

Marty Michel’s consulting forestry business is Selective Forestry Service. Marty’s adventure originally appeared in the Ashland Times-Gazette where he is a regular contributor to the farm page.
Superior Hardwoods of Ohio, Inc.
Manufacturers of fine Appalachian hardwood lumber. Professional forestland management and consulting.

Corporate Office/Wellston Division
P.O. Box 606
Wellston, OH 43725
Phone: 740.384.5677
Fax: 740.384.2985

Barlow Division
P.O. Box 75
Vincent, OH 45784
Phone: 740.445.5046
Fax: 740.445.5049

McArthur Division
P.O. Box 120
McArthur, OH 45651
Phone: 740.439.2727
Fax: 740.439.3083

Cambridge Division
P.O. Box 154
Cambridge, OH 43725
Phone: 740.439.2727
Fax: 740.439.3083

Parkersburg Division
1724 Mill Run Road
Parkersburg, WV 26104
Phone: 304.485.8110
Fax: 304.485.0691

JOHN DOE
123 MAIN STREET
ANYTOWN, PA 45678

Moisture Protection for Bareroot and Seedlings

Lumber Sales/Owner
Marvin Yoder
2931 S. Carr Road
Apple Creek, Ohio 44606
Phone: 330-698-5333
Fax: 330-698-1333
Email: greenlumber@embarqmail.com

Buyers of Standing Timber

Dolmar Power Products
3700 Paragon Drive, Columbus, OH 43228 • 800-527-4007 • www.powerdistributors.com

Soil Moist Polymer Finishes

MRM Chemical, Inc.
Cleveland, OH 44128 • 888.952.4010 • 216.475.8488
www.soilmist.com • E-mail: jrm@oa.com

OIL, GAS AND MINERAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Royalty Manager™

We speak the gas company's language. Let us help protect your interests.

✓ Production and Royalty Verification
✓ Tax Information Reporting
✓ Automated Royalty Payment Processing

JRM Chemical, Inc.
Cleveland, OH 44128 • 888.952.4010 • 216.475.8488
www.soilmist.com • E-mail: jrm@oa.com

Beneficial Fact: There are 1300 Ohio Tree Farms enhancing wood, water, wildlife, and recreation.

Watch for Tree Farm Tour details in the summer issue of the Ohio Woodland Journal.

Furniture Finishes • Foams • Adhesives • Industrial Coatings

Power Distributors is an Exclusive Distributor

Sold Exclusively through Independent Dealers

www.dolmarpowerproducts.com

The World’s Original Manufacturer of Gasoline Chainsaws

Great Products, Great Warranty

Choose from a complete line of hand held equipment

www.dolmarpowerproducts.com

Producing the Finest in Appalachian Hardwoods

DOLMAR

DEALER TERRITORIES AVAILABLE!

Producing the Finest in Appalachian Hardwoods

MORHAWK LUMBER

Lumber Sales/Owner
Marvin Yoder
2931 S. Carr Road
Apple Creek, Ohio 44606
Phone: 330-698-5333
Fax: 330-698-1333
Email: greenlumber@embarqmail.com

Beneficial Fact: There are 1300 Ohio Tree Farms enhancing wood, water, wildlife, and recreation.

Power Distributors 3700 Paragon Drive, Columbus, OH 43228 • 800-527-4007 • www.powerdistributors.com

Soil Moist™ Polymer Finishes:

- Increases Survivability Rate
- Retains Moisture on Root System
- Reduces Shrink
- For Shipping and Planting
- Used by Nurseries, Government Agencies & Contractors

NEW: Mirconitral Products With and Without Polymer

JRM Chemical, Inc.
Cleveland, OH 44128 • 888.952.4010 • 216.475.8488
www.soilmist.com • E-mail: jrm@oa.com

Beneficial Fact: There are 1300 Ohio Tree Farms enhancing wood, water, wildlife, and recreation.
OFA Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Camp

Still a Great Learning Experience!

The OFA Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Camp is almost here again. For 65 years, the camp has provided forestry and natural resource education opportunities to high school students in an outdoor setting, the most appropriate classroom of all.

The camp will be held June 7-12, 2015 at its home for many years, FFA Camp Muskingum on Leesville Lake in Carroll County, a beautiful eastern Ohio location. The camp is for high school students, with any student completing eighth grade eligible to attend.

Students take a variety of classes during the week-long camp, among them tree identification, forest ecology, forest measurements, and wildlife management. Class instructors are natural resource professionals, all of whom have careers in some segment of natural resource management.

Campers also have ample opportunity to enjoy their camp experience through various recreational and fun activities, either individually or in groups.

I had the chance to teach at camp for 10 years, and now as Executive Director, to oversee the camp. I never cease to be amazed at how much the students truly enjoy camp.

Graduation ceremonies at the end of the week are fun-filled events that demonstrate how much campers bond with one another and become friends, and sometimes life-long friendships begin here.

Camp is truly a unique opportunity that far too few high school students experience. If you know of someone who might be interested, please have them contact the Ohio Forestry Association at 614-497-7580 or Info@ohioforest.org. We guarantee that students will forever remember the experience!

Learn more about camp online at www.ohioforest.org

NOW...  THEN...

A magnifying glass may come in handy for this assignment, especially if your eyes are of the same vintage as this photo. This is from the collection of Dave Schatz (standing, second from right in white T-shirt). Dave, with the help from keen eyes of other former instructors or students, has identified a few of the folks who were present during the 1967 camp. The setting was Camp Tippecanoe on Glendening Lake of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District in Harrison County.

The late Frank Newell, honored by Dave on page 6-7 of this issue, was a faithful Forestry Camp instructor and is here, standing fourth from left.

OHIO FORESTRY CAMP 1967

We will let you ponder this over until the next issue, when the photo will be shown again. We will reveal the other 9 names that we know of so far, but your help will be appreciated to further identify participants. If you can spot yourself and identify anyone else (besides OWJ's current Advertising Manager who was a student), please send the names and their location my way.

Thanks!

Greg Smith, Editor
greg.smith@dnr.state.oh.us
Pileated Woodpecker

I remember the first time I saw a pileated woodpecker. It’s one of the moments in my nature-centric life that stands out. I was working in Michigan for the summer as a wildlife technician for the U.S. Forest Service.

I was in the woods with two other technicians on a snake survey. While that meant I should have been looking down instead of up into the trees, I just couldn’t help myself. During one of my snake survey lapses, I became startled when a large bird swooped onto the trunk of a maple a few feet in front of me. I quickly noticed its flaming red crest and realized it was the first pileated woodpecker I’d ever seen.

The life of a pileated woodpecker

Woodpeckers: nature’s power tools

Woodpeckers are incredibly impressive birds that spend their lives defying gravity, chiseling into one of nature’s most durable substances, and avoiding extreme brain damage on a daily basis. When we watch a woodpecker shuffling up and down the trunk of a tree, pausing to peck here and there, it may seem like no great feat. In reality, it is just the opposite. A woodpecker’s bill can strike wood 18-22 times per second, at speeds of 3-15 mph, and with a g-force of 1200 g. Fighter pilots undergo extensive training to withstand 10 g, and humans can suffer a serious concussion from 80-100 g. So how are woodpeckers able to avoid brain damage?

There are many adaptations that combine to prevent a woodpecker from injury while excavating. For starters, the upper bill of a bird is moveable, allowing it to move independently of the skull. This free movement could be a major liability each time a woodpecker crashes its bill into a tree; it could force the bill back into the skull causing a fatal injury. Thankfully, woodpeckers have a bone, called the frontal bone, which projects above the base of the upper bill acting as a block, or stop, to prevent injury from the moveable upper bill.

Secondly, to help absorb the shock of impact, woodpeckers have cartilage between the bill and skull for cushion and a muscle called the protractor muscle which contracts before each impact. Thirdly, the woodpecker’s bill strikes the tree at a perpendicular angle, delivering the shock wave in a straight line through the cartilage and protractor muscle, and below the brain, saving it from vibration. Finally, the brain of a woodpecker is tiny and tightly packed within the brain cavity. This means it lacks the mass to develop enough inertia to cause damage. With their many adaptations, woodpeckers are the world’s best shock absorbers.

Yet woodpeckers do just that – defying gravity – but with several key adaptations to aid them. Their feet are equipped with sharp clawed toes, two of which are pointed backwards for extra gripping strength. A woodpecker’s tail is also very important in helping to remain vertically attached to a tree. It acts as a third leg, much like that of a tripod, with reinforced feathers with interlocking bars for added strength and support.

These are only several of the amazing adaptations of woodpeckers. Believe it or not, there are many more that we simply don’t have time to explore.

Wrapping it up

The pileated woodpecker is the largest woodpecker in the U.S., unless you are of the camp that believes the ivory-billed woodpecker still exists somewhere in the sultry, swampy bottomland forests of Alabama. In that case, the pileated would be the second largest woodpecker in the U.S. The pileated is roughly the size of a crow, and while they share a black body, the pileated boasts brilliant white stripes that streak across its face, neck, and chest. The pileated also has bright white underwings and crescent moon-shaped patches on both upper wings. However, the most striking feature of the pileated is the flaming red crest found on both males and females. Males are distinguished from females by a red, mustache-like streak on their cheeks.

The pileated woodpecker can be found in a variety of mature forest types (conifer, deciduous, and mixed) as long as some large trees are present. These large trees are preferred for nesting. Pileated woodpeckers may also be present in second growth and fragmented forests, or in parks and woodlots in and around urban areas. Pileated woodpeckers will pick into trees of all sizes when foraging for food, leaving large rectangular shaped holes. In smaller trees, these large holes can cause the tree to break in half. Their diet includes mostly insects, especially ants, but also mast (fruit and nuts from trees).

Land owners interested in providing woodland habitat for woodpeckers should aim to promote the growth of large trees, as well as retaining dead trees, or snags, of all sizes. Remember, woodpeckers are primary cavity nesters, meaning they create cavities in trees for many other birds, small rodents, and reptiles that also use cavities.

For Outstanding Endeavors

Marne Titchenell was recognized as the 2014 Ohio Forestry Association Outstanding Individual in Conservation Education. Among her many education endeavors, Marne is co-director of the OFA Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Camp. Shown presenting the award is Dave Bergman. Photo by OFA.

Photo by Phil Myers, The Animal Diversity Web (online)

Photo by Roger Myers, The Animal Diversity Web (online)
In 2004, we planted 8,000 trees on 11 acres of an old pasture field on our farm along a tributary stream of the Little Scioto River. Two years ago as I was walking through the newly planted trees along the stream, I came across this fawn. I must have taken forty pictures of it. It never moved. Its mother ran by after a while, which startled me, and drew my attention away from the fawn. Of course, that was exactly what she wanted.

Cute, but destructive!

The deer have been very destructive to this planting of trees. While they are near the 1,000 walnut trees planted 25 years ago (see cover photo), those trees did not have as much damage. There seems to be more extensive rubbing damage now, as there is probably a greater population of deer than in the early 1990s.
Be A Proud Sponsor of OWJ!
The editorial board of The Ohio Woodland Journal is looking for businesses or individuals who are willing to sponsor annual subscriptions of the Journal for all of their county public and private high school libraries. Partial sponsorships are certainly welcomed from those who reside in urban counties with numerous school districts.

Individual subscription rates are $15.00 per year for four issues. Each high school principal will receive a letter prior to their first issue of The Ohio Woodland Journal announcing that you or your business is generously supporting the county’s schools by supplying four free issues to their library. You will also be listed in the Journal as a sponsor.

If you would like to assist in placing the Journal in your county schools or need additional information, please contact:
Pam Edwards, OFA, 1100-H Brandywine Blvd., Zanesville, Ohio 43701 • 888-388-7337 • pedwards@offinger.com

Thanks to the following businesses, organizations, and individuals who sponsor the OWJ for these counties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsor Name</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamman Noble Boyce Farms, LLC</td>
<td>Ashland &amp; Huron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed M. Adner</td>
<td>Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita James</td>
<td>Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadowview Farm</td>
<td>Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont County SWCD</td>
<td>Belmont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County SWCD</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn &amp; Tim Wilson</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sommer</td>
<td>Carroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan Carnes</td>
<td>Champaign &amp; Logan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiverton Timber Tree Farm</td>
<td>Conhocton &amp; Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defiance County SWCD</td>
<td>Defiance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Orndorff</td>
<td>Delaware, Franklin, Marion &amp; Morrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Haven Ltd. Tree Farm</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve McGinnis</td>
<td>Franklin County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dorka</td>
<td>Franklin, Stark &amp; Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton County SWCD</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Hess</td>
<td>Geauga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene County SWCD</td>
<td>Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock County SWCD</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Reese &amp; Mark Shick</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis &amp; Jan Bishop</td>
<td>Hancock, Henry, Marion &amp; Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth Farms</td>
<td>Highland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard &amp; Merry Peterson</td>
<td>Hocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Puhl</td>
<td>Hocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Farm</td>
<td>Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County SWCD</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Chase</td>
<td>Knox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Ohio Forestland Assn.</td>
<td>Lawrence, Pike &amp; Ross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Hodge</td>
<td>Licking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas County SWCD</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Melick</td>
<td>Meigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David &amp; Pamela Schatz</td>
<td>Meigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami County SWCD</td>
<td>Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annette Chavez &amp; Greg Davis</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike &amp; Vickie Kilroy</td>
<td>Montgomery &amp; Preble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Thomas</td>
<td>Morgan &amp; Noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Colby</td>
<td>Morrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hook</td>
<td>Morrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum County SWCD</td>
<td>Muskingum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandusky County SWCD</td>
<td>Ottawa, Sandusky &amp; Seneca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody Hacker</td>
<td>Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gailen Maxwell</td>
<td>Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Besonen</td>
<td>Pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Sedlak</td>
<td>Portage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schalte’s Logging</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Emberli</td>
<td>Ross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOFA</td>
<td>Tuscarawas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County SWCD</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne &amp; Lynn Oney</td>
<td>Vinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinton County SWCD</td>
<td>Vinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren County SWCD</td>
<td>Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne County SWCD</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter &amp; Donna Lange</td>
<td>Williams</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subscription Form
The Ohio Woodland Journal
You may subscribe to The Ohio Woodland Journal for $15.00 per year. Four issues per year are printed: February, May, August, November.

Send a check for $15.00 made out to:
The Ohio Woodland Journal c/o Ohio Forestry Association
1100-H Brandywine Boulevard, Zanesville, Ohio 43701
phone 888-388-7337

Name _____________________________
Address ___________________________

Ohio Woodland Journal
AD RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Single Insertion</th>
<th>Four Insertions</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/8 pg.</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
<td>$220</td>
<td>Tom Mills Advertising Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 pg.</td>
<td>$ 90</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>The Ohio Woodland Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 pg.</td>
<td>$155</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Ohio Tree Farm Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pg.</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$990</td>
<td>Phone: 419-423-3422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>email: <a href="mailto:trmills67@att.net">trmills67@att.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(inside front cover, inside back cover, outside back cover, and center pages)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Single Insertion</th>
<th>Four Insertions</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/8 pg.</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>Tom Mills Advertising Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 pg.</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$700</td>
<td>The Ohio Woodland Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 pg.</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Ohio Tree Farm Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pg.</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
<td>Phone: 419-423-3422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protecting the Environment
AEP is committed to balancing the growing demand for electricity with our responsibility to protect the environment. As one of the largest electric utilities in the U.S., we are proud of maintaining an impressive record of environmental stewardship while delivering electricity to more than 5 million customers in 11 states.

Through our woodland management programs, we have planted more than 60 million trees on company land, enhanced wildlife habitats and maintained clean waterways. Our 42,000-acre ReCreation Land in southeastern Ohio features more than 350 lakes and ponds and offers 380 no-cost campsites for public use.

Our long-standing partnerships with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife and other groups help AEP fulfill its mission of caring for our customers, supporting business and commerce, building strong communities and protecting the environment.

To learn more, visit www.AEP.com/environmental

Spring 2015 | 34
If you can't see the forest for the trees, work with a Glatfelter forester to get a clearer picture.

Glatfelter's Landowner Assistance program. Working with private landowners to provide good forestry practices.

888-609-TREE