The NEOFA will hold its monthly meeting November 21, at 7pm. This month’s guest speaker is Jeremy Byers. Jeremy is the Area Manager for the Berlin Wildlife Area. The topic for this meeting will be wildlife food plot planting. Establishing food plots for wildlife is not a difficult process and can be done with minimal investment. A basic understanding of the soil, the wildlife species you wish to attract, and wildlife food preferences will help make your food plots successful. Before investing time, labor, and money, ask yourself why you want to establish food plots. Do you hope to increase the health and quality of the animals on your property? Do you simply want to increase your chances of viewing more wildlife? Is there a particular species of wildlife you want to attract? Find out how you can get started or improve on current practices at this meeting.

Jeremy was born and raised in the Youngstown Ohio area and is a graduate of Austintown Fitch. He earned a Bachelor’s degree in Biology /Ecology at the University of Mount Union 1999. He completed his Graduate work at Eastern Kentucky University from 1999-2001 studying Wildlife Management and Ecology.
Jeremy started his career with the Division of Wildlife in 2002 as a seasonal at Mosquito Creek Wildlife Area and from there became a Natural Resource Worker out of the district 3 office in Akron. He then became a Wildlife Research Technician dealing almost exclusively with human-wildlife conflicts and in 2005 became the area manager of Berlin Wildlife Area. He spends his time outside of work hunting, fishing, trapping and as much time as possible with his two daughters and wife.

The meeting will be held as usual in McMahon Hall at the Mill Creek MetroParks Farm on SR 46, across from the Canfield Fairgrounds. A short business meeting and refreshments will follow the presentation.

LEVEL 1 CHAINSAW TRAINING – SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 2013

We have scheduled a Level 1 chainsaw safety and basic tree felling training clinic for Saturday, December 14th. If you would like to participate, call Joe Malmisur (330) 770-3643 for more information.

We plan to schedule Level 2 and Level 3 training clinics after the busy holidays, during January. Following is a description of the different levels of training.

The program consists of a series of 3 separate hands-on, day-long clinics known as Levels 1, 2 and 3. Level 1 consists of in-the-woods learning the basics of directional felling of smaller trees. Level 2 consists of getting to know your chainsaw and its maintenance requirements. Level 3 consists of applying the directional felling techniques you learned in Level 1 to felling a little larger and more difficult trees with the aid of plastic wedges. Currently the cost to attend is $95.00 for Level 1 and $75.00 each for Levels 2 & 3.

TEAM NEOFA REPORT

Team NEOFA was back at work on October 12th. Frank and Christine Castle were one of the two winning bids for the work crew at this year’s banquet auction. On hand that day were Melvin Pugh, Mitch Cattrell, Gordon Schmucker, Annett Woodrum and son Paul, Don Thayer, Joe DeFuria, Joe Malmisur, Jim Elze and Mike Lanave.

The work crew we auction off is much bigger than it may first appear. The money paid on auction day not only sends high school students to camp, it provides the bidder with a work crew for a day – this is a real bargain if you do the math. It also provides the work crew an opportunity to spend time together getting to know one another better and, as is usually the case, a great lunch. As Jim Elze says "These are feel good days" Everyone is a winner in this deal.

Let me share part of the email from the Castles……

I wanted to thank all of the NEOFA members that came to the work day on Saturday. It was a fantastic day. Frank and I both learned a lot. I was not expecting that to happen on such a busy day. But the workers were so willing to teach and show us how to do things.

There were 19 trees taken down. The place looks so different. I cannot believe how much light is coming into the house after getting that row of pines down.

Again, thank you! That seems like such a small thing for as much as we gained from the experience.

Christine and Frank
If you have ever considered bidding on the work crew, please remember just how much good will come from it. Many of the auction items we buy will sit on the shelf or be eaten quickly. The work that can be completed by Team NEOFA might be the work to help complete an EQIP deadline or some other job around the home or woodlot you've wanted to complete. But the biggest benefit of all is the long term one we all get by sending a young person to Forestry Camp and the possible life changing experience they receive. This alone could set them on a long term forestry career path that will benefit us all again.

Thanks to those who volunteered to work this day and a great big thanks again to Frank and Christine for their generosity with their winning bid and for their great hospitality!!

**WHAT YOU MISSED AT THE OCTOBER 2013 MEETING**

Our October meeting topic was the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture’s Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Our problem was our speaker for the evening, Sandy Chanel, wasn’t a for sure guest due to the government shutdown. We had, as a backup plan, a panel of NEOFA members lined up to discuss their experiences and/or role with the EQIP program. As it turned out, we ended up with both. The evening started out with Sandy giving us a bit of her background. Sandy has worked for the USDA’s Natural Resource Conservation Service for 29 years. She has been a District Conservationist in three counties, most recently Stark County, and she has served as the Coordinator for Crossroads Resource Conservation and Development Council. She has an Associate degree in Recreation and Wildlife Management and a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from The Ohio State University. Sandy is a former board member of the Wilderness Center in Stark County and a founding board member of the Sunshine Children’s Foundation. She also noted her affiliation with the East Central Forestry Association and the possibility of the NEOFA and ECOFA conducting some joint activities in the future.

Sandy noted the importance of a land management plan and talked about the steps involved in obtaining one. If you do not have a management plan, contact your state forester or consulting forester. She talked about how the program helps by providing incentive money to landowners working to improve their woodlots and achieve their goals. Knowing what you want to accomplish is important when applying for EQIP. Grapevine removal, crop tree release, thinning cuts, tree planting, and invasive plant control are some of the practices covered by EQIP.

The EQIP money comes from the federal level and is covered under the Farm Bill. As with any government program, the money pool gets smaller and the pool of people gets larger. At this time 18 Ohio counties divide up $118,000. Competition is high and all requests are prioritized. It was apparent that not everyone understands how the scoring system works. A few in the audience questioned how this works and talked about their applications being denied. Having a well written plan will help moving up the priority list. More than one practice is one way of improving your chances. As in most things, getting professional help is important. How the plans are crafted is very important.

Once you have been approved, Sandy says, you are under contract to complete the approved work in a set amount of time. There are occasions where extensions are given due to health or other unforeseen problems. There is also a penalty for not completing the work on schedule. Remember, once you are paid, you will receive a 1099 form and taxes are due on this money.

The member panel joined Sandy to give some personal and professional insight to EQIP. This panel included Mitch Cattrell, Melvin Pugh, Dan Bartlett and Mike Lanave. The panel discussion was
moderated by Jim Elze. Mike talked about his experience and the several practices completed including grapevine removal, thinning and tree planting. Melvin talked about the 3 year period working on 14 acres conducting 3 practices, crop tree release, invasive plant control and thinning. Both Melvin and Mike noted outside help had to be brought in to help meet the deadlines. Mitch talked about his work during his professional career and now as a contractor helping landowners with this type of work. Mitch has seen all sides of this and is a great resource. Dan talked about his part as the technical arm of the program. Dan, as part of the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources - Forestry Division, is responsible for the contract set up and inspections. He can also write the Land Management plans. He works with the landowner at all phases of the process and will be the one signing off, once the work is complete.

During refreshments, Sandy talked with several folks answering their questions. There was definitely a lot of interest in this subject.

A big thank you goes out to everyone who worked hard to make this evening come together!

WIN THE HARVEST BASKET AT NOVEMBER MEETING

An attractive Fall Harvest gift basket will be offered for “auction” at the Nov. NEOFA meeting. Included in the basket are a bottle of Maize Valley Cranberry Table Wine, an embroidered table runner with colorful fall tree design, 4 cloth dinner napkins, 3 maple leaf shaped felt table protectors/placemats, a bronze finish pinecone candelabra, and colorful fall decorations, all in a large wicker basket. Tickets may be purchased at the meeting and a winner will be drawn at the end of the evening. The Harvest Basket was generously Donated by Melvin and Susanna Pugh. Proceeds will benefit the general treasury (or whatever project the Board wants to designate).

MEASUREMENT OF TREES
Standing trees are commonly measured for diameter, height, and age. Diameter and height measurements are used to estimate the volume (or weight) and value of individual trees: ages are used in assessing site quality and predicting growth.

Diameters: The tree measurement made most frequently is diameter at breast height (dbh) defined by the United States as the stem diameter outside the bark at 4.5 feet above the average ground line on the uphill side of a tree. (for metric system dbh is measured at 1.3 m or 1.4 m above ground). The instruments used to measure tree diameters are called dendrometers.

Heights: Height-measuring devices called hypsometers, usually embody trigonometry principles. The observer stands at a fixed horizontal distance from the tree. Tangents of angles to the top and base of
the tree are multiplied by the predetermined horizontal distance to give the height of each measured section of the tree. For smaller trees, direct linear measurement of tree height may be made using height poles which consist of sections of lightweight material that can be extended to form a measuring stick of length equal to the height of the tree being measured.

Either total tree height or merchantable height are generally measured although in some instances both are measured. Total tree height is the linear distance from ground level to the upper tip of the tree crown. Merchantable tree height refers to the useable portion of the tree stem and is defined for single-stem trees as the length from an assumed stump height to an arbitrary upper stem-diameter. If the main trunk does not extend as a single stem to the tree tip, the upper limit of merchantability is generally dictated by the branching characteristics.

**Age:** Many tree species found in the northern temperate zone grow in diameter by adding each year a single, distinctive layer of wood called an annual ring. Each ring consists of a band of early or spring wood and a band of denser, darker late summer wood. These layers appear in a cross section of the stem as a series of concentric rings that can be counted to give the age of the tree. Ages of standing trees are often determined by extracting a radial core of wood with an instrument called an increment borer. The reliability of annual ring counts depends on the species and the growth conditions.

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**FOREST FACTS**

Every day we use or eat something that has come from a tree. Think about the paper we write on, the pencils we use and the furniture we sit on – they all came from trees. The uses of wood are virtually endless. In addition to being processed into products, trees are also cut down so their wood can be used as fuel to cook food and heat homes.

But we don’t always have to cut down a tree to be able to make something from it. The rubber that you find on soles of your shoes is made from sap that comes from a type of tree found in Brazil, India, China and Southeast Asia. Cork is the bark of the evergreen cork oak found in the Mediterranean region. Cork has the ability to contract when squeezed and then expand back out again. The evergreen cork oak is one of the few trees that does not die when its bark is removed.

What about the things we eat? How many different fruits or nuts can you think of that come from trees? What about the maple syrup we like to eat on our pancakes? Sap is tapped from the sugar maple to make maple syrup. And did you know that cinnamon comes from the bark of a tree that grows in India?

There are also many plants that have life-saving properties. There are prescription and non-prescription drugs that contain active ingredients that come from forests. Illnesses such as malaria, hypertension, heart disease and cancer are all treated with medicines made in part from plants.

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**FOREST FACTS**

A tree with structural defects that are likely to cause failure is considered a “high risk or hazardous tree” if it can strike a target. A target can be a vehicle, building, people or a place where people gather. To ensure you have a safe environment in your woods you should learn to recognize hazardous defects in trees and take corrective actions.
Insect and disease organisms affect almost every tree species. Every tree has its particular pest problems and the severity varies geographically. These pests may or may not be life threatening to the tree. You should select trees resistant to pest problems in your area.

**TREE LEAVES**
The leaf of a tree contains the biological engine that makes life possible for the tree. The leaf receives the raw materials that Nature provides, and it makes food for the tree. Although leaves function in similar fashion, the leaves of most trees are distinctive. And each kind of tree makes its own kind of leaf.

**There are two major kinds of leaves on the common trees of Ohio:**
NEEDLES and SCALES are familiar on "evergreen" trees. Most of the trees with these leaves hold them throughout the winter season.

BROAD, FLAT leaves are what we see on trees that typically change color and drop their leaves after the summer’s growing season is over.

Needles are of varying lengths. They are narrow and often pointed, and they may be more or less ROUND in cross section, or FLATTENED. They grow either singly or in bundles.

SCALES are short, flat and lie close to their stems.

**There are two major kinds of broad leaves: SIMPLE and COMPOUND:**
A SIMPLE leaf has a single leaf blade on its stalk. The stalk in turn is attached to a woody twig. When the stalk is removed from the twig a distinct scar is left on the twig.

A COMPOUND leaf has more than one leaf blade on a stalk. These multiple leaf blades are called leaflets. The leaflets that make up a single leaf are attached to a single stalk. As with the simple leaf, when that stalk is pulled away from its woody twig it leaves a scar.

In some trees, leaves occur ALTERNATELY along the stem.

In other trees, leaves are arranged in OPPOSITE pairs along the stem.

To use this characteristic you will need to know how the leaf stalks are attached to their stems. Be certain to look at its tree and note the arrangement of those leaves.

Since both of these arrangements can be found with both simple and compound leaves, there are four possible combinations: simple and alternate, simple and opposite, compound and alternate, and compound and opposite.

**THE FIRST AID BOX**
Electric shocks can result in:
- Slight shocking sensations
- Muscle spasms
- Seizures
• Interrupted breathing
• Irregular heart beats
• Third degree burns (at the spots electricity enters and exists the body)
• Unconsciousness

People can be electrocuted when they touch high-tension wires that fall during a storm or accident or when struck by lightning. A bolt of lightning carries as many as 30 million volts, more than 250,000 times the voltage of ordinary household current.

Take care when rescuing someone who has been electrocuted so you do not become a victim as well.

**FOREST TERMS**
Please match the word with the correct definition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Veins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heartwood</td>
<td>Bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pith</td>
<td>Whorl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma</td>
<td>Capsule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>Naturalized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ___________ an arrangement of 3 or more leaves in a circle.
2. ___________ the soft innermost stem tissue.
3. ___________ the strands of fibro vascular tissue in a leaf.
4. ___________ a point on a shoot where a leaf, flower, bud, etc is attached.
5. ___________ a dry, thin-walled dehiscent fruit with 2 or more seeds.
6. ___________ the dead interior wood of the trunks and large branches of trees.
7. ___________ tip of the pistil which receives pollen.
8. ___________ a plant with mixed parentage (2 species)
9. ___________ successfully established by man and reproducing naturally where not native.
10. ___________ outer covering of the trunk and branches of a tree.
2013 CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, November 21st @ 7:00 pm – NEOFA November Meeting
- Wildlife Food Plots.
- Presenter – Jeremy Byers, Berlin Lake Wildlife Department
- @ Mill Creek MetroParks Farm – McMahon Hall, across from the Canfield Fairgrounds

Saturday, November 23rd @ 8:30 am – Team NEOFA Work Day
- Gordon & Dawn Schmucker’s Farm – Columbiana County – south of Leetonia, Ohio
- The Schmucker’s purchased our labor services at our spring banquet & auction.
- Details to be sent in an email to team members during the week prior.

Saturday, December 14th – Level 1 – Chainsaw Safety/Basic Tree Felling
- Registration for this Level 1 training class is in progress. Site to be determined.
- 8:30 am to mid to late afternoon – lunch provided
- Call Joe Malmisur if interested – (330) 770-3643 cell.

Thursday, January 16, 2014 @ 7:00 pm – NEOFA January Meeting
- Topic to be determined and announced in January newsletter.
- @ Mill Creek MetroParks Farm – McMahon Hall, across from the Canfield Fairgrounds

No Meeting Scheduled For December. Enjoy The Holidays!!!!

NEOFA
C/o ODNR – Forestry Division
3601 New Garden Road
Salem, OH 44460
Note due to the time change to Eastern Standard Time we are meeting a half hour earlier than in the summer.

The ECOFA board meeting for 11-6-13 began at 6 pm with Derra and Dick Scharver, Alan Walter, Brian Werner, Mike Schmuki and Tom Cushing present.

Next month is the annual election of officers and trustees. One trustee will end their three year term. Also discussed possible speakers and topics for future meetings.

The regular meeting was called to order at 7:30 with the pledge to the flag. Brian gave the Treasurer's report. ECOFA ended Oct. with a balance of $6503.71. Mike Schmuki commented on his visit to the State Tree Farm of the year tour in Athens county. He was most impressed with the new building for making maple syrup, which could not be referred to as a shack. ECOFA received a donation for a Forestry Camp scholarship from Jim and Bonnie Jones, members who reside in Illinois. Our elections are next month. We need to elect a trustee. Anyone wishing to run or nominate for that position or any of the board positions should come to the December meeting.

Alan introduced our speaker, Dr. Scott Pendleton DVM, his topic was Turkey Vultures. He started learning about them after picking up an injured bird. They can have a wing span of 6 feet but only weigh a few pounds. It's hard to determine gender and they don't call or have a song because they don't have vocal cords. They will hiss at intruders and a main defense and also use regurgitation, which apparently is really foul. If you see a Turkey Vulture enter a mature woods there may be a nesting site. Pre nesting flight behavior can be observed with a pair following each other precisely and swooping. Also they will assume a wing spreading position that is different than the wing span seen when they are warming up in the morning.

They may use a variety of places to nest, but do not build nests. Upright trees with openings above or at ground level, under fallen trees or thickets can serve as nesting sites. Although nests closer to the ground will have higher predation rates. Preferred sites are caves, talus slopes or cliff shelves. In any case it is surprising how little room a bird that size needs.

Turkey Vultures do not like to nest near human activity, but abandoned structures may also serve as nest sites. These are usually on an upper level, a closet being a good place to look.

Egg laying begins around May 1 with 1 or 2 eggs per nest. Sometimes there are 3 eggs, but this usually indicates two mothers. Incubation lasts 31 to 42 days and while they sit tight on the nest, if they are disturbed early the nest may be abandoned. During incubation the parents change places every 24 hrs, usually 8-10 am. Eggs have about a 60% survival rate. Once hatched, the chicks have an 89% survival rate. They are thermally independent at 5 days and parents only visit the nest to feed after the young are 14 days old. They fledge at 56-70 days but remain dependent for 5 months. Turkey Vultures can range over an area up to 100,000 acres and use scent to locate food.

Black vultures do not have as good a sense of smell and will use the Turkey vultures to help locate food. Also Black Vultures are more aggressive and will kill calves and lambs.
If you need a forester, use the following info

**Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties**
Jeremy Scherf  
2050 East Wheeling Ave.  
Cambridge, OH 43725-2159  
Phone 740-439-9079  
Toll free 1-866-274-0102  
Fax 740-432-7711  
Office day is Wednesday

**Richland, Wayne, Holmes, Ashland, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie**
John Jolliff  
950 ODNR Mohican Rd. 60  
Perrysville, OH  44864  
419-938-6222

**Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark and Tuscarawas Counties**
Dan Bartlett  
3601 New Garden Road  
Salem, OH  44460-9571  
330-222-1486  
Office day is Wednesday

**Coshocton, Muskingum, and Perry Counties**
Adam Komar  
6665 Cutler Lake Rd.  
Blue Rock, OH 43720-9740  
740-674-4035  
Office day Wednesday

**Knox, Franklin, Licking, Fairfield Counties**
Andy Sabula  
8995 E. Main St  
- Plant Industry Building  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068  
614-425-7767

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**More Pipeline issues to consider**

Many of you have attended meetings or maybe read about pipeline easement contracts. An article on the The Ohio State Extension service website brings another issue to consider with pipeline work being done at this time of year.

After the pipeline has been installed and the establishment of a pasture is being constructed the landowner should take issue with the process to insure that the land can be sufficiently restored. Some pipeline companies might not be considering the timing of the restoration and the correct seed mixtures for cool weather restoring. The article suggests that the seed should include some seed that can cover quickly so that the pasture grasses can establish the next spring. You would want to make sure that fertilizing and soil testing is also being done.

The article was written by Tracy Turner and credits Clif Little for technical information.

**Forest Landowners have much to be Thankful For**

Since Thanksgiving is days away I thought it would be fitting to reflect on what great benefits are bestowed on forest landowners.

We should be thankful for our state leaders in the early 1900’s whose foresight established laws that enable us to receive tax breaks for our investment and toil. For the establishment of the ODNR forestry department and the system of support they give. For the support from our families through work days, and camp-outs or whatever activities we all enjoy. Having a tree farm is a blessing in itself as we all know.

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**Informal Field Day announcement**

Due to an incredibly large number of competing events including the Paul Bunyan Show, an SWCD field day and various other meetings, the informal field day held at Galloway’s Burnt Ridge Tree Farm was attended only by Jeff Benton. Jeff considered the day to have been quite worthwhile, though, since he got a personalized tour from Scott and learned about the Japanese stilt grass invasion, ailanthus and creation of a meadow/prairie. ECOFA is grateful to Scott and Krista for once again opening up their farm for visitation.
The ODNR website has a link to a state nursery in West Va. Where you can order seedlings now for your spring plantings.

Clements State Tree Nursery sells seedlings to landowners and businesses in West Virginia and its surrounding states for the purposes of reforestation, coal mine reclamation, wildlife cover and Christmas tree production. Most of the seedling species are native to West Virginia and all are genetically suitable for success not only in West Virginia, but also in the neighboring states.

Orders are taken each year from Sept. 3 through April 30th. Shipping begins Thanksgiving week and runs through April (weather permitting). Seedling orders can be paid over the phone with a credit card, or by mail with a check or money order. (Online ordering coming soon.)

Quantities as small as 25 may be purchased, so whether you need to plant one acre or 50, they have the product to meet every landowner’s needs. Please call the nursery at 304-675-1820.

**Feral Cats Avoid Urban Coyotes, Are Surprisingly Healthy**
Copied from the OSU extension website This story was previously released by Ohio State University’s Office of Research and Innovation Communications, http://go.osu.edu/X87.

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Cats that live outdoors in the city do their darnedest to steer clear of urban coyotes, a new study says. The cats cause less damage to wildlife in urban green spaces, such as city parks and nature preserves, because of that dodging, the study suggests. And they live longer and are healthier than previously thought.

“Free-roaming cats are basically partitioning their use of the urban landscape. They’re not using the natural areas in cities very much because of the coyote presence there,” said the study’s lead author, Stan Gehrt, a wildlife ecologist in the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University.

“It reduces the cats’ vulnerability to coyotes, but at the same time, it means the coyotes are essentially protecting these natural areas from cat predation,” he said. The study, which was published recently in the online journal *PLOS ONE*, is the first to show how coyotes and free-roaming cats share space and interact with each other in urban areas Gehrt and his colleagues monitored the health, home ranges, habitat selections and other characteristics of 39 feral and stray cats near six parks and nature preserves in greater Chicago. The Chicago area has some of the densest populations of coyotes ever recorded.

The scientists found that most of the cats shunned the urban coyotes’ “core activity areas” – fragments of natural habitat within the city, as represented by the study’s parks and nature preserves. Instead, the cats restricted their own core activities to developed parts of the city, such as near homes and shops. Core activity areas are the areas within an animal’s home range where the animal spends most of its time and concentrates most of its activities, including hunting.

“Coyotes essentially exclude cats from natural habitat fragments in cities either directly through predation or indirectly through the threat of predation,” said Gehrt, an associate professor in the college’s School of Environment and Natural Resources. “The cats avoid these areas.” Coyotes are known to prey on free-roaming cats, whether ferals, strays or pets, while free-roaming cats, on the whole, have been shown to kill great numbers of birds, small rodents and reptiles.

**Membership dues for 2014** are being accepted now. It is time to renew your membership. Dues are $20 per family.

| Name: ____________________________ |
| Address: __________________________ |
| City________________ State____ Zip____ |
| Email____________________________ |

Make Check to ECOFA and mail to PO Box 486, Carrollton, OH 44615
The ECOFA meets the first Wednesday of the month. Our new location is the Lewis Center in New Philadelphia. Be there at 7:00 PM for the half-hour social and the meeting begins at 7:30 PM.

December 4 Diane Miller - Midwest Apple Improvement Association apple breeding program & taste test
Jan. 8, 2014 will be Sara Brink, Foxfield Preserve, A Nature Preserve Cemetery.

Our current meeting location is the Lewis Center, 143 McDonald Drive in New Philadelphia.

From Points north and west take I-77 south to the Rt. 39 New Philadelphia exit and go east ½ mile just past the McDonalds to McDonald drive on the right. If you are coming from the east on Rt.39 turn left on McDonald Drive, which is just past the Advance Auto Parts store. The meeting center is across the street from the Shoenbrunn Inn.