

The New York Forest Owner

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

For people caring about New York's trees and forests

May/June 2014



Member Profile: Gary Goff

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**THE NEW YORK
FOREST OWNERS
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**The New York
Forest Owner**

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 52, NUMBER 3

The New York Forest Owner is a bi-monthly publication of The New York Forest Owners Association, PO Box 541, Lima, NY 14485. Materials submitted for publication should be sent to: Mary Beth Malmshheimer, Editor, The New York Forest Owner, 134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, New York 13035. Materials may also be e-mailed to mmalmsh@syr.edu. Articles, artwork and photos are invited and if requested, are returned after use. The deadline for submission for the July/August issue is June 1, 2014.

Please address all membership fees and change of address requests to PO Box 541, Lima, NY 14485. 1-800-836-3566. Cost of family membership/subscription is \$35.

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www.nyfoa.org

COVER: Bob O'Brian (Cotton-Hanlon forester on right) and Gary Goff reveling in a stand of successfully regenerated sugar maple at Cornell's Arnot Forest. For member profile see page 21. Photo courtesy of Peter Smallidge.

From The President

Of the many articles that Gary Goff has written for this magazine over the years, one of the earliest was "New York's Master Forest Owner COVERTS Program" in our September/October 1991 issue. In it he lays out the concepts of the nascent MFO program and invites interested parties to attend the first class in November of 1991 at Cornell's Arnot forest. In the ensuing years the expanding program has complemented and enhanced



NYFOA's mission by providing "boots on the ground" for educating woodlot owners and Gary has documented progress in the program over the years on these pages. With Gary's

recent retirement the program will enter its next phase and as it does so we'd like to thank Gary for his many years of service. Please read more about Gary on page 21.

As of this writing we've held our Annual Meeting this past March and have an updated list of board members, listed on the inside front cover. We thank our long-standing volunteers and welcome our newest members, **Sid Harring**, **Stacey Kazacos**, and **Charles Stackhouse**. If you get a chance to see any of them you might want to extend a big Thank You for their commitment to leading our organization. Also, we'd like to further recognize here **Bruce Robinson**, this year's winner of the Heiberg Award and **Gary Goff**, winner of our 2014 Service Award. Read more about these award winners beginning on page 12.

Our Restore New York Woodlands (RNYW) initiative continues to move forward as described by **Jerry Michael**

on page 5. Another activity undertaken by your board over the course of the past year-plus, is the development of Core Values for NYFOA which can now be found on our web site, www.nyfoa.org. **Marilyn Wyman** was the leader in developing these

Please share this magazine with a neighbor and urge them to join NYFOA. By gaining more members, NYFOA's voice will become stronger!

and this is her "swan song" as she recently reached her board tenure limit of two 3-year terms. We thank her for her many years of service, sharing her perspectives and her sundry gifts with us.

In conjunction with our partners in the Council of Forest Resource Organizations we've also completed the 2014 Forestry Awareness Day in Albany where we focused on 1) Forest Property Taxation, 2) Wood Energy Biomass Energy, 3) Improving and Protecting Forest Health, 4) Urban Forestry, and 5) Promoting Sustainable Woodland Management and Conservation. Our thanks to the team led by **Frank Winkler** and **Carl Wiedemann** for the many hours they spent on the CFRO committee and presenting these issues to our NYS elected representatives.

All three of the aforementioned topics are now documented on our web site (www.NYFOA.org): The collection of web pages under RNYW can be found by clicking on the RNYW banner on our home page or the yellow menu bar at the top of every page; the Core Values description

continued on page 5

Join! NYFOA is a not-for-profit group promoting stewardship of private forests for the benefit of current and future generations. Through local chapters and statewide activities, NYFOA helps woodland owners to become responsible stewards and helps the interested public to appreciate the importance of New York's forests.

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The mission of the New York Forest Owners Association (NYFOA) is to promote sustainable forestry practices and improved stewardship on privately owned woodlands in New York State. NYFOA is a not-for-profit group of people who care about NYS's trees and forests and are interested in the thoughtful management of private forests for the benefit of current and future generations.

2013 Chapter Service Awards

The 2013 NYFOA Chapter Services Awards were presented at the annual meeting on March 22, 2014. To the right is a listing of the award winners from their respective Chapters. NYFOA's Chapter Service Award thanks a volunteer individual or couple from each chapter for helping the Chapter to operate, reach members and/or provide outreach to private forest owners in their area. Below are the award winners that were present.

- Allegheny Foothills Chapter
- Capital District Chapter
- Central New York Chapter
- Northern Adirondack Chapter
- Southeastern Adirondack Chapter
- Southern Finger Lakes Chapter
- Southern Tier Chapter
- Western Finger Lakes Chapter

- Otis Barber
- Tom Wolfe
- Bruce & Charlene Revette
- Paul Schork
- Barbara Hennig
- Gary Goff
- Stephen Kutney
- Jim Minor



L to R: Ron Pedersen presents to CNY chapter award winners Charlene and Bruce Revette.



L to R: Ron Pedersen presents to SOT chapter award winner Stephen Kutney.



L to R: Ron Pedersen and Marilyn Wyman present to SFL chapter award winner Gary Goff.





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Update on RNYW 2014

JERRY MICHAEL

NYFOA's "Restore New York Woodlands" initiative was launched last year in conjunction with our Association's 50th anniversary, and it will be a major focus for us for many years to come. Several projects supporting RNYW were announced in the November/December issue of this magazine, and we wanted to bring members up to date on our progress.



First, thanks to the efforts of our President (and volunteer webmaster) Jim Minor, the RNYW content on our website has been updated and presented in a more accessible format. Since external outreach is an important element of our RNYW strategy, a professional-looking website is an absolute necessity. Go to www.NYFOA.org, click on the RNYW panel on the home page, and check out the content.

Also in support of our public outreach objective, a Power Point presentation "New York Forests - An Endangered Species" was developed last year and recently updated. The presentation has been delivered to numerous Cooperative Extension workshops and various environmental organizations in recent months and has been very well-received. In an effort to bring this message to more local audiences, an electronic file of the Power Point slides and accompanying script have been provided to Chapters, with encouragement to "go on the road" with it locally.

As a service to forest owners who are concerned about the future of their own woodlots, we invited consulting foresters who advertise knowledge and experience

in managing for regeneration to post their resumes on our website. Several have responded to date and we expect to receive more. Again, thanks to Jim for designing and placing this Directory of

Consulting Foresters on the website. The link is on the RNYW homepage and there is a "Find" utility that allows you to quickly identify foresters that serve your county.

Another project announced for 2014 was the provision of a \$250 grant to Chapters to offset the cost of erecting small demonstration deer enclosure fences in wooded areas of public parks. The object is to increase public awareness of the impact deer browsing has on the regeneration of desirable tree species. Guidelines for the construction of these enclosure fences have been provided to the Chapters, and several are developing plans for construction.

Our major RNYW activity in 2013 was "Woodswalk Weekend," which was mainly concentrated in the month of May, but actually continued through the fall. Some Chapters conducted as many as four woodswalks with a RNYW theme, and more than 600 people participated overall. For 2014, Chapters were requested to host at least one public woodswalk with a primary RNYW theme, and to include some RNYW content in every woodswalk they hosted. Many recent Chapter Newsletters have announced RNYW woodswalk plans for 2014, and we are working to get the woodswalks posted on the RNYW website map so that non-members who access our site will be able to participate.

From the President (continued)

has its own web page accessed through the "About NYFOA" pull-down menu (menu bar under the photos at the top of the page); and the Forestry Awareness Day material and other legislative issues in the new "Policy" section accessed through the same menu bar.

In addition, we continue to expand the archives of The New York Forest Owner with the addition of issues now going back to January of 1999. Issues going back even further are expected to be added in the coming months.

-Jim Minor
NYFOA President

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Ask A Professional

PETER SMALLIDGE



Peter Smallidge

Landowner questions are addressed by foresters and other natural resources professionals. Landowners should be careful when interpreting answers and applying this general advice to their property because landowner objectives and property conditions will affect specific management options. When in doubt, check with your regional DEC office or other service providers. Landowners are also encouraged to be active participants in Cornell Cooperative Extension and NYFOA programs to gain additional, often site-specific, answers to questions. To submit a question, email to Peter Smallidge at pjs23@cornell.edu with an explicit mention of "Ask a Professional." Additional reading on various topics is available at www.forestconnect.info

Successful Woodlot Harvesting

Question: I'm planning to harvest trees from my woodlot, but I want to be successful. What do I need to think about to ensure success? (Gary G., Northern Adirondacks)

Answer:

Harvesting trees from a woodlot is a common activity. Surveys of woodlot owners in New York report that harvesting for firewood or timber are two of the most commonly planned manipulations desired by owners. Defining success depends a bit on the desired outcome, but there are several attributes that are common to most successful harvests.

The effort required to attain success will vary depending on two factors. One factor is whether you or someone you hire will cut and move the trees. The second factor is whether the harvest is commercial and generates revenue or is pre- or non-commercial and doesn't generate revenue. Logistically, though not physically, the easiest combination is for you to fell trees as part of a non-commercial harvest. Increased detail to planning is warranted as more people and more potential revenue are included in your goal.

Safety – Harvesting inherently has the potential for injury. Whether you or someone else is cutting, those involved with felling and bucking trees should

have training through a recognized safety and productivity course such as Game of Logging. Game of Logging teaches a felling process that minimizes the likelihood of being injured, reduces the potential for damage to residual trees (those you want to retain in the woods), and optimizes production. If you are personally felling the trees, find the course and take Levels I and II. If a

logger is felling, make sure the contract stipulates that everyone working in the woods has completed Game of Logging. If bigger timber is being cut among desirable residual trees, your contract may want to stipulate competency with GOL Level III that teaches the felling of large trees with awkward lean. Moving wood is another potential activity where injury occurs. Farm tractors and ATVs are often used, but lack the low center of gravity on a skidder. Owners, who move logs or trailers of firewood, need to be attentive to the risk of rolling or flipping on side slopes. Success in safety is measured by the absence of injury to people.

Supporting owner's objectives – Ownership objectives should guide all decision-making in the woodlot. The harvest has potential for significant changes that will either advance or detract from the vision the owners have. If a written management plan doesn't exist or is not current, take the time to work with a forester to develop a plan before arranging the harvest. Communicate with family members or co-owners to make sure all objectives are articulated, evaluated and prioritized. Talk with your forester to make sure the



Figure 1: Foresters have training to inventory woodlots and describe the condition and abundance of trees. That information can be used to develop a silvicultural prescription and tree marking guide to aid in the selection of trees to cut and trees to retain.



Figure 2: *Bumper trees can be left along skid trails to protect valued trees that might otherwise be damaged by skidding. In this example, a beech tree was marked for harvest but the logger removed only the upper section to retain the high stump as a bumper that protected the maple. Logging during solid ground conditions (winter or late summer) reduces impact on root systems.*

harvesting activity is directly connected to and supports one or more ownership objectives, and doesn't impair other high priority objectives. A successful harvest will move a priority objective closer to the desired future condition.

Silvicultural prescription – In a technical sense, harvesting trees is a silvicultural manipulation to influence the establishment, growth, composition and quality of the woodlot. This manipulation has consequences that relate to the ownership objectives and the continued ability of the woodlot to reproduce and grow trees of desired species and quality. Harvesting should target trees based upon a silvicultural prescription, where that prescription is informed by the owner's objectives and attributes of the woodlot. A forester is trained, and should apply, knowledge on how to measure the variety and abundance of trees (Figure 1). The information of the pre-harvest condition of the woodlot will allow the forester to visualize the variety and size of trees retained during the harvest, and thus what trees to cut. That information allows the forester to develop a marking guide of which trees to cut and which trees to

leave. Selecting trees to cut without the aid of a marking guide may result in irregular patterns of residual tree type and quality that will complicate rather than support ownership objectives. A successful harvest uses a thoughtfully developed silvicultural marking guide.

Damage to residual – The activity of the harvest emphasizes the trees being cut, but the rationale of the harvest should emphasize the residual trees, those remaining after the harvest. Depending on the circumstances of the owner and the woods, valid silvicultural prescriptions might dictate leaving only a few large high quality trees (e.g., seed trees in a mature forest), many moderately sized trees (e.g., thinning from below the main canopy of an immature forest), or only seedlings and saplings (e.g., an overstory removal/regeneration harvest). In all cases, there are residual trees that are expected to provide some future function in support of the owner's objectives, and those trees need to be healthy and productive. A combination of felling skills developed through the Game of Logging, a good marking guide, and conscientious woods-workers will reduce or eliminate damage

to residual stems (Figure 2). A successful harvest ensures that an adequate number of residual stems per acre lack damage to roots, stems and crowns to ensure they can provide the functions sought by the owner.

Value retained – Value, in this case, considers economic, ecological and non-tangible elements. The amount and type of these values to be retained should be described through the systematic planning conducted by the forester and owner. A woodlot has a fixed amount of economic potential at a given point in time; as more is removed less is retained. Economic value can, but doesn't always, recover after a harvest. Ecological values can increase or decrease through harvesting, but thoughtfully planned harvests should generally increase ecological values, although ecological conditions such as habitat for specific wildlife will change. Non-tangible values, such as aesthetics and recreational access will change as a result of the harvest. Your forester can describe the extent of the change, whether positive or negative, how long that change will exist, and how the forest will look as it responds to the effects of the harvest. In this case, note that there is often little correlation between ecological and aesthetic values. A successful harvest will have considered the type and nature of values to be retained and planned to avoid mutually exclusive desired outcomes.

Value extracted – Value, in this case, is typically monetary. At some point in their life, many owners want to generate revenue from their woods. This is a legitimate objective. Value can be extracted, sometimes a significant amount, through a harvest if sufficient planning and management over time have allowed for an accumulation of growth and accounted for the future needs of the forest. Simply cutting the accumulated growth, without consideration of the future forest, is exploitive and non-sustainable. Most land in the Northeast can produce a mature forest every 80 to 100+ years. Therefore, only the owner in possession of a given acre on that time interval will extract significant value, and the value will reflect the actions of the previous owners. Thus, buyers and

continued on page 19

New York State Tree Farm News

ERIN O'NEILL



I usually take this time around Earth Day to reflect on its origins and what it's meant to accomplish. To think introspectively about what have I done lately? I'm inspired this year by a quote from the famous Scottish-American naturalist and preservationist John Muir; "When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world."

Mr. Muir was a preservationist, and that's putting it lightly as he is nearly single handedly responsible for the environmental consciousness of today's society. While I so often find

myself a conservationist drawing inspiration from the likes of Gifford Pinchot (who by the way said "Forestry is Tree Farming") I am often still awed, especially when Earth Day rolls around, by the ecological thinking of preservationists like Muir.

As tree farmers and forest managers, we do tend toward the conservation angle, if not the "cut it all it'll grow back" mentality. This draws from the belief that management is healthy and that it promotes biodiversity. When used as a tool, harvesting renewable

natural resources does not destroy the long-term viability of the forests as long as we're careful and deliberate. For a moment this year, however, I stopped to think about those debates that Muir and Pinchot had all those years ago, the philosophical divide that continues today. I thought about the merits of experiencing nature for spiritual nourishment and the transcendental qualities Muir wrote about.

As I thought, I decided that as with anything, there are times and places where each is appropriate. That like most things in life, moderation is key. Forest management is healthy and good for biodiversity. It creates and maintains timber viability, wildlife habitat and water quality and we should continue practicing good forestry on more acres. However, there are places where preservation is called for; where the microclimate of a forest area is so unique and valuable that human intervention is a hindrance to the natural order of things; where a tract of land is so beautiful as it stands, that no machinery should make its mark.

So as I brought my Earth Day musings to a close this year, I'll share with you how I'm reminded that both men and their respective groups of followers encouraged city dwellers to experience nature. That both camps opposed reckless exploitation of our natural resources and that while Muir advocated against clear-cuts, he also acknowledged the need for utilization of our timber resources. And even as Pinchot debated, he viewed wilderness as wild and something to be respected. I encourage you to do the same, ponder a little one day as you're wandering your wood lot. Do you have a special area or any acres of high conservation you want to add to your management plan? There's a section of the Tree Farm management plan template just for adding them.

If you'd like to learn more about High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) or find out how to become a Tree Farmer a great place to start is always by contacting a Tree Farmer or an inspector. Just remember, a Tree Farm representative is only a phone call (1-800-836-3566) or e-mail (nytreefarm@hotmail.com) 

Erin O'Neill is the Chair of the NYS Tree Farm Committee.

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Kid's Corner

DEREK J. CONANT



This could be your photo here!

Do you have a photo of you and your kids or grandkids in your forest? If so, *The New York Forest Owner* would like to see it! Send an electronic or hard copy to *Forest Owner* editor, MaryBeth Malmsheimer, and it may end up on this page!

Riparian Buffers

Many of you know how important trees are to humans and the natural world. You probably know that trees are important because they provide us with food in the form of fruits and nuts, oxygen from photosynthesis, building materials from the wood, and temperature control by providing shade. What you may not have known is that trees are also extremely important for clean rivers, lakes and streams.

Trees are great for protecting drinking water and reducing pollution that enters our streams, rivers, and lakes. They accomplish this in several ways but mainly by their abilities as a riparian buffer. We call corridors of trees that grow along the banks of water a riparian

buffer. "Riparian" meaning the area along the river bank. See an example of a riparian buffer protecting a stream from pollution in the photo below.

Before a raindrop even lands on the ground a tree's canopy catches it. The tree canopy slows down raindrops and drops them to the ground at a controlled rate. Rainwater that hits the ground directly may not be absorbed into the soil quickly and becomes surface water runoff. Surface water runoff can contain many water pollutants and flow at very fast and destructive rates if trees aren't around. Surface water runoff can contain chemical pollution in the form of pesticides, petroleum waste, plant fertilizers, salts, and sediment. Trees

help regulate the rate and amount of surface water runoff that enters a stream, river, or lake. As water flows over the ground and through trees, they slow the water down. The water then can be absorbed into the ground where pollution in the water can be filtered by the soil and plant roots before it becomes ground water or a fresh water spring. Tree roots also help to hold soil in place so that when it rains it doesn't get washed into a local water body, making it dirty and destroying sensitive ecosystems.



Example of soil erosion.

The term for this process is called soil erosion. Without trees to stabilize soil, soil can become unattached in large chunks and form dangerous landslide, slump, or flow. The photo above shows stream bank erosion.

The next time you're playing in a stream or walking next to water, look to see if there are trees along the bank. If not, does the water look murky or can you find spots along the bank that the soil has washed away? 🌲

Derek J. Conant is a Program Educator at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County.



Riparian buffer

Wild Things in Your Woodlands

KRISTI SULLIVAN

SCARLET Tanager (*PIRANGA OLIVACEA*)



The scarlet tanager is a medium-sized songbird, about 7 inches in size. Strikingly beautiful, the male tanager is a brilliant scarlet red with solid black wings and tail. In contrast, the female tanager is olive green on the back, with a yellow underside and dark brown or black wings.

As warmer weather arrives and the trees begin to leaf out, many songbirds make their annual trek to the northeast to nest and raise their young. Having spent the winter in montane evergreen forests from Panama to northwestern South America, the tanager seeks out mature deciduous and mixed forests upon its return. The male tanager arrives first to set up territory.

This beautiful bird can be seen throughout New York State, especially in large forested areas. However, because tanagers spend most of their time high in the forest canopy, they can be difficult to pick out, despite the male's vividly colored plumage. A telltale sign of the tanager's presence is its hoarse, robin-like song and a characteristic call of "chip-bang", emanating from high in the treetops.

Tanagers usually nest in deciduous trees, building a shallow cup of twigs, grass, bark, and rootlets about 20 to 30 feet above ground. They construct the nest on a horizontal limb, about halfway out from the trunk of the tree, and usually at the junction of two or more smaller branches. The tanager lays 1-6 eggs (usually 4) that are greenish blue in color with fine reddish specks. Eggs are incubated for 13-14 days prior to hatching. After hatching, the male helps to feed the young. To find enough

food and successfully raise a brood of young, a pair of tanagers needs at least four wooded acres, with eight being optimum.

The tanager forages mostly by gleaning or hawking flying insects. When a bird is gleaning, it catches insects and other invertebrates by plucking them from within foliage, or sometimes from the ground. In contrast, a bird that is hawking will watch for prey from a suitable perch. When it spies potential prey, the bird will chase it and catch it in its beak, then return to the perch. In addition to invertebrates, the tanager also eats buds and fruits.

Hawks and owls prey upon adult tanagers. Squirrels, crows, and blue jays will raid tanager nests, feeding on the eggs and young. Brown-headed cowbirds parasitize more than half of all tanager nests in some areas, particularly where the forest has been fragmented by development. Cowbirds are brood parasites that lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. When parasitism occurs, the adult host birds often raise the larger, more demanding cowbird young at the expense of their own.

The best way to provide habitat for the scarlet tanager is to maintain large, contiguous areas of forest habitat, and encourage wooded connections between

smaller patches of forest. Encourage a healthy forest canopy with small gaps, allowing the sun to reach the forest floor, and promoting understory growth. This will create a forest with many layers of vegetation at different heights, which in turn provides feeding and nesting sites and abundant food. Retain a variety of tree species and encourage individual tree health to help create a healthy, resilient forest and benefit the scarlet tanager as well as other wildlife.

To hear the call of the scarlet tanager, visit http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/scarlet_tanager/id 

Kristi Sullivan works in the Department of Natural Resources at Cornell University. She is Co-Director of the Conservation Education and Research Program, and Director of the New York Master Naturalist Program.

Would you like to receive an electronic version of future editions of *The Forest Owner*? If so, please send Liana an email (lgoing@nyfoa.org).

You will receive an email every two months that includes a PDF file of the publication. While being convenient for you – read *The Forest Owner* anytime, any place; this will also help to save the Association money as the cost of printing and postage continues to rise with each edition.

EQIP Cost-Sharing Available for Forest Stewardship

JERRY MICHAEL

Good news for forest owners! Now that Congress has finally passed the Farm Bill, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) once again has funds available for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). We will summarize the process for applying for funding later in this article, but first some background.

Late in 2012 the NRCS State Forester organized an advisory committee to help establish funding priorities for forestry stewardship practices. NYFOA was represented on this committee, along with the DEC, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and SUNY ESF. During several meetings with the state NRCS staff in 2013, we emphasized the need for cost-sharing for practices necessary to address the forest regeneration crisis, specifically herbicidal treatment of invasive and interfering vegetation, and the construction of deer exclosure fencing. We also sought to ensure that these practices would receive an appropriately high priority during the ranking procedure for the allocation of funding.

In August 2013, NRCS-NY held seventeen regional meetings around the state where the available EQIP funding was allocated among the water quality, grazing, wildlife habitat and forestry categories. NYFOA Chapters were represented at some of these meetings, and helped obtain local shares of up to 35% for forest stewardship.

Detailed information about applying for EQIP funding from NRCS can be found by exploring the NRCS website at www.NRCS.USDA.GOV/getstarted, but here is a summary of the several steps required.

1. Visit your county USDA Service Center (often sharing office space with your county Soil & Water Conservation District). Register your property and establish eligibility for programs with the Farm Service Agency.

2. Meet with the NRCS District Conservationist to discuss your stewardship objectives. A visit to your woodlot may be scheduled and any existing management plans for your property may be reviewed.

3. Apply for a Conservation Activity Plan (CAP), the preparation of which is eligible for payment assistance. The CAP must be prepared by a forester who is a certified Technical Service Provider (TSP). Many

consulting foresters are TSP's, and an existing 480a Management Plan may qualify as a CAP, allowing you to skip this step. Applications for a CAP or any EQIP practice can be submitted year round, but the earlier the better if you want funding in the next fiscal year. All applications for EQIP funding are prioritized for available funding by NRCS during scheduled ranking periods which vary year to year. Successful applicants are informed by the NRCS Field Staff that their application was approved for funding and a contract is developed prior to the end of the Fiscal Year (September 30).

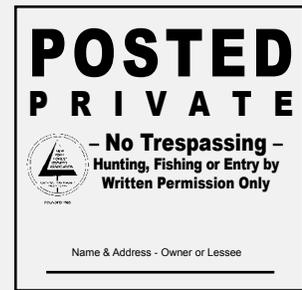
4. After your CAP has been completed by the TSP and you have received your EQIP payment for the CAP, you can apply for EQIP funding for the specific practices outlined in your CAP. There are dozens of forest stewardship practices eligible for EQIP funding, many of them directly related to establishing regeneration of the forest. For instance, you could receive \$142.79 per acre for herbicidal site preparation, and \$.67 per linear foot for deer exclosure fencing. Your application for specific practices will go through the same process of prioritization as your CAP did.

When a CAP will be required as a first step, the process can take up to three years from the time you first apply to the time you get reimbursed for the actual practices implemented on your woodlot. It is an involved process, but your NRCS District Conservationist is ready and willing to advise and guide you through every step. Remember, applications can be submitted year round but in order for the application to get into the next batching period, you should submit your application as soon as possible. You should also ask to be placed on the distribution list for invitations to the regional EQIP funding allocation meetings held in August. Show up with a contingent of Chapter members and make the case for a fair share of available EQIP funding for forest stewardship. The squeaky wheel usually gets the grease.

One last thought: Our federal taxes are paying for these programs, so let's not hesitate to utilize them to further NYFOA's "Restore New York Woodlands" initiative.

Jerry Michael is a member of the NYFOA Board of Directors.

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NYFOA AWARDS

Bruce Robinson Honored with Heiberg Award



Dale Schaefer presents the 2014 Heiberg Memorial Award to Bruce Robinson

The Heiberg Memorial Award, memorializing Svend O. Heiberg, a world-renowned professor at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, recognizes outstanding contributions to forestry and conservation in New York. Heiberg was one of the original founders of the New York Forest Owners Association in 1962. The award was presented to Bruce Robinson at the Association's annual meeting held Saturday, March 22nd.

Bruce developed an interest in all things outdoors at an early age, and by the time he was in high school he had decided he wanted to be a forester without even knowing exactly what that meant. He attended Paul Smith's and then SUNY ESF, where he majored in Forest Zoology and minored in Forest Mycology. After graduation he worked as a DEC service forester from 1970 - 1984, and hung out his shingle as a private consulting forester in 1985.

Bruce and his staff have helped to manage many private woodlots, and forests surrounding the municipal water supplies of Rochester and other cities, and the urban forests of Jamestown and a dozen other communities. In all, they have managed some 3000 parcels totaling more than 200,000 acres.

In addition to his consulting work, Bruce has led countless woodswalks and given many talks for NYFOA and other organizations. Attendees invariably come away impressed by his extensive knowledge of ecology - not just forestry, but the interaction of forests, open space, wetlands, animal communities, soils and other factors. He conveys this information with the infectious enthusiasm of somebody who obviously loves what he is doing. His varied knowledge and experience allow him to help landowners manage their property for multiple goals - not timber production

continued on page 16

Heiberg Award Recipients

1966	Hardy L. Shirley
1967	David B. Cook
1968	Floyd Carlson
1969	Mike Demeree
1970	No Award
1971	Fred Winch, Jr.
1972	John Stock
1973	Robert M. Ford
1974	C. Eugene Farnsworth
1975	Alex Dickson
1976	Edward W. Littlefield
1977	Maurine Postley
1978	Ralph Nyland
1979	Fred C. Simmons
1980	Dr. William Harlow
1981	Curtis H. Bauer
1982	Neil B. Gutches
1983	David W. Taber
1984	John W. Kelley
1985	Robert G. Potter
1986	Karen B. Richards
1987	Henry G. Williams
1988	Robert M. Sand
1989	Willard G. Ives
1990	Ross S. Whaley
1991	Robert S. Stegemann
1992	Bonnie & Don Colton
1993	Michael C. Greason
1994	Douglas C. Allen
1995	John C. Marchant
1996	Harriet & John Hamilton
1997	Vernon C. Hudson
1998	Peter S. Levatic
1999	James E. Coufal
2000	James P. Lassoie
2001	John T. Hastings
2002	Albert W. Brown
2003	David J. Colligan
2004	Jack McShane
2005	Peter Smallidge
2006	Cotton-Hanlon
2007	Jim Beil
2008	Gary Goff
2009	John Sullivan
2010	Carl Wiedemann
2011	Mike Birmingham
2012	Charlie Mowatt
2013	Ron Pedersen
2014	Bruce Robinson

Outstanding Service Award Presented to Gary Goff



Rich Taber presents Gary Goff with the Outstanding Service Award for 2014.

The 2014 recipient of the NYFOA Outstanding Service award is a fitting awardee. The Oxford English Dictionary defines “outstanding” (as an adjective) as *noteworthy, remarkable, or exceptional*. All three definitions fit as we look at this person and his accomplishments.

For 35 years, Gary Goff has supported the sustainable management and careful stewardship of NY and northeastern private forests and forest owners. A defining attribute of Gary’s contribution has been his willingness to enthusiastically and thoughtfully tackle any new or emerging issue that impacts private woodlands. Over the course of his career he has worked in many program areas, including:

- Firewood management and woodstove safety
- Development and administration of the Cornell woodlot home study course
- Writing bulletins, articles and fact sheets on small woodlot management for sawtimber, for wildlife, and for firewood
- Arnot Forest Associate Director for Extension/Outreach, Director of the Arnot ‘Earn-a-Buck’ Program
- Behaviors and attitudes of foresters, forest owners, and hunters
- Biosurveillance of the Emerald Ash borer via *Cerceris* wasps 4-H project

- In-service training for CCE educators
- Writing better forest stewardship plans
- Grassland management for songbirds
- Agricultural wetlands management
- Invasive plant awareness 4-H project
- Urban-area workshops for absentee woodland owners
- The role of slash in protecting tree seedlings
- Private forest land stewardship in the NYC watershed
- Logger training silviculture and ecology curriculum development
- Effective communication for private land legacy planning
- National and NY State Committee of the 4-H Forestry Invitational
- Hunter safety ethics training, **and**
- NYS Master Forest Owner (Coverts) Volunteers

It is likely this last mentioned program, the MFO volunteers, that most commonly identifies and effectively defines Gary’s career. The MFO program started in 1991, and was modeled partially on similar programs in New England. However, Gary used his breadth of talents and vision to build a more substantive program that would serve as a model for other peer counseling programs in the

continued on page 17

Outstanding Service Award Recipients

- | | |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1978 | Emiel Palmer |
| 1979 | Ken Eberly |
| 1980 | Helen Varian |
| 1981 | J. Lewis Dumond |
| 1982 | Lloyd Strombeck |
| 1983 | Evelyn Stock |
| 1984 | Dorothy Wertheimer |
| 1985 | David H. Hanaburgh |
| 1986 | A. W. Roberts, Jr. |
| 1987 | Howard O. Ward |
| 1988 | Mary & Stuart McCarty |
| 1989 | Alan R. Knight |
| 1990 | Earl Pfarner |
| 1991 | Helen & John Marchant |
| 1992 | Richard J. Fox |
| 1993 | Wesley E. Suhr |
| 1994 | Alfred B. Signor |
| 1995 | Betty & Don Wagner |
| 1996 | Betty Densmore |
| 1997 | Norman Richards |
| 1998 | Charles P. Mowatt |
| 1999 | Eileen and Dale Schaefer |
| 2000 | Erwin and Polly Fullerton |
| 2001 | Billy Morris |
| 2002 | Donald G. Brown |
| 2003 | Henry S. Kernan |
| 2004 | Hugh & Janet Canham |
| 2005 | Jerry Michael |
| 2006 | John Druke |
| 2007 | Ron Pedersen |
| 2009 | Alan White |
| 2010 | Dick Patton |
| 2011 | Jamie Christensen |
| 2012 | Joan and Hans Kappel |
| 2013 | Dick Starr |
| 2014 | Gary Goff |

Woodland Health

A column focusing on topics that might limit the health, vigor and productivity of our private or public woodlands

COORDINATED BY MARK WHITMORE

SCORPIONFLIES: UNUSUAL FOREST INSECTS

BY MELISSA FIERKE AND CHRISTOPHER FOELKER

As you are walking in your woods or hiking in some of our beautiful Northeastern mesic woodlands, you may notice some rather unusual-looking six legged friends. Some of the most intriguing are Mecopterans, a rather unique order of Hexapods (aka insects). These unlikely looking “bugs” with their long, horse-like “faces” and chewing mouthparts are called Scorpionflies, and though it is hard to imagine, we actually know very little about some of these large captivating insects.

Their common name is thanks to the males of the common Scorpionfly, which have a modified reproductive structure that folds up and over their back, very much resembling a scorpion’s stinger. But, fear not, this charismatic little fellow does not sting. Oh, and it is not a fly, either, despite the “fly” in its common name, as it clearly has four wings (and real flies, in the insect order Diptera, have only two obvious wings and their hind wings are modified into tiny structures, called halteres, which act as balancers – these are why those pesky house flies are so adept at avoiding your flyswatter!). Of course, females do not have the “stinger” and so their abdomen is gently tapered and both males and females are generally yellowish brown with banded or spotted wings.

If you are profoundly lucky you may encounter an earwig scorpionfly. Admittedly, I(MF) am a late blooming entomologist (I started my PhD in entomology when I was 32 – without ever having had an entomology class), still I felt pretty confident in my entomological skills, until I found one of these lovelies in my longhorned beetle flight intercept trap

at ESF’s Lafayette field station a couple of years ago. At first, I had no idea what it was, but upon closer examination, I knew it was an insect (6 legs you know) but the four wings in combination with the forceps like structure on the end of its abdomen completely threw me until I got a good look at the head, whereupon the elongate rostrum gave it away as potentially being a Mecopteran. Literature on the life history and habits of this particular insect is sparse and there is still much to learn, including, incredibly, the fact that the larval life stage remains undescribed. In fact, the Cornell Entomology club has named this creature its mascot and has made it their objective to find and describe the elusive larvae. This past summer an undergraduate and myself deployed and monitored pitfall traps under the stately walnut and hemlocks at

Lafayette, where I had caught specimens the year before, in an effort to obtain larvae, to no avail. Other scientists have live trapped specimens, but were unable to provide the necessary mating and oviposition habitat for females to lay eggs from which to hatch the elusive larvae.

If you are a true observer of small creatures, you may also spot a Hangingfly, a close relative of Scorpionflies. Hangingflies can easily be mistaken for crane flies - but again the number of wings (and lack of halteres) will give them away. The legs of Hangingflies are so delicate that they can not even support the fragile body in a standing position and so you will only see them hanging from a leaf or a twig. A rather unique aspect of their life history is that males capture prey, usually other insects (often real flies, such as midges and mosquitoes), and offer them as nuptial gifts to the seriously attractive hangingfly



Earwig scorpionfly

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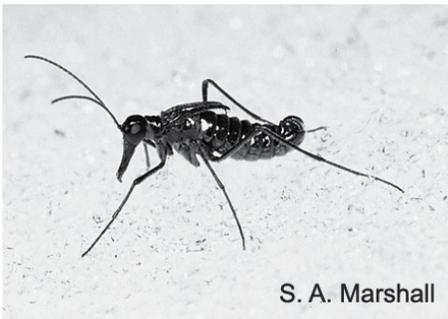
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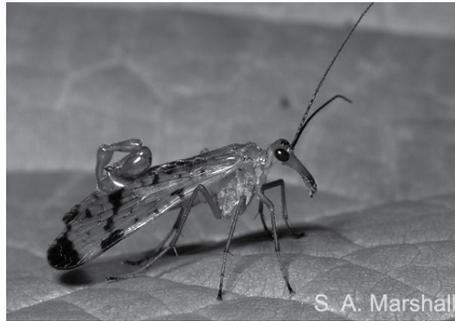


S. A. Marshall

Snow scorpionfly

females. Larvae of both Hangingflies and common Scorpionflies resemble caterpillars (similar to moth/butterfly larvae), but are unique in that they have compound eyes which is unknown in larvae of all the other insect orders that undergo complete metamorphosis (for example flies and beetles). Larvae are thought to be scavengers and are found in wet habitats, including moist soils and some in the edges of ponds/lakes and slow moving streams.

These creatures have been around on earth a very long time (much much longer than humans) with the oldest known fossils dating back to about 270 million years ago. Other specimens have been beautifully preserved in 35 million year old Baltic amber that are virtually identical to our current day Scorpionflies. A recent development in our understanding of Scorpionflies has been revealed using new technologies to examine and compare their genetic material to other insects. Surprisingly, researchers have determined that fleas, one of the greatest pests of our beloved pets (and vectors of the dreaded bubonic plague of humans via rodent hosts), are closely related to Mecopterans, and may be a sister group to Boreids (or Snow Scorpionflies). Boreids are tiny



S. A. Marshall

Common scorpionfly

flea-like Mecopterans that can be found hopping around in the snow at the base of trees in late winter, feeding on mosses, scavenging organic matter, and looking for love.

Truth be told, Mecopteran diversity is only a small sampling of the incredible diversity insects exhibit, not just in New York State, but around the world. With approximately 2 million species currently described and approximately 18,000 new ones identified every year, some experts think this is only a small proportion of the estimated 10-60 million species yet to be discovered on the planet, particularly in remote tropical regions such as the jungles of the Amazon or the Congo.

Not surprisingly, insects represent the majority of both the described and estimated undescribed organisms. Their amazing variety of body shapes, lifestyles, and food sources have allowed them to colonize almost every corner of the world. The new president of ESF, Dr. Quinten Wheeler, is an expert on insect taxonomy and has written multiple books on the great diversity and novelty that exists and which is yet to be discovered. As the founder of the International Institute for Species Exploration, he has promoted the acceleration of species discovery

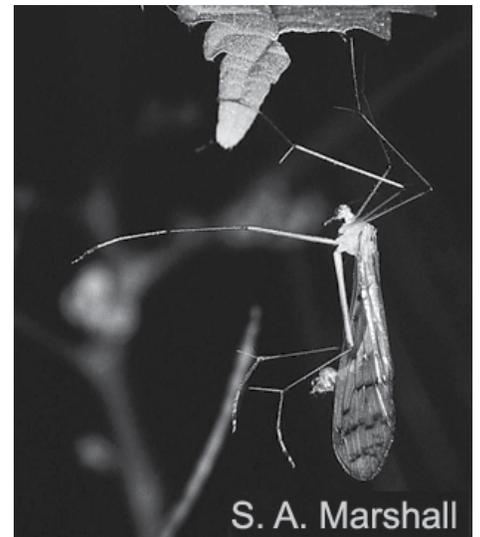
and the use of technology, international collaborations, and social media to widely broadcast these amazing new organisms.

There are considerable opportunities associated with finding and learning more about unknown species as they may provide insights into other organisms (including humans) and there can be novel technologies stemming from their morphology, physiology, or biology that can tremendously benefit the fields of medicine, chemistry and engineering. With this, it is critically important to protect regions of high diversity so as to provide future generations with the opportunity to explore, understand and utilize these unknown wonders for the advancement of science and human society.

Observing insects is a pathway to experience wonder, to engender curiosity and to engage with our natural world. There is still so much to learn - and to realize that an hour spent quietly watching a single one meter patch of ground in our very own backyard or woodlot may reveal an insect or arthropod not known to science is truly amazing. 🌲

Melissa Fierke is a Forest Entomologist & Associate Professor at SUNY-ESF and Christopher Foelker is a PhD Candidate in Entomology at SUNY-ESF.

Mark Whitmore is a forest entomologist in the Cornell University Department of Natural Resources and the chair of the NY Forest Health Advisory Council.



S. A. Marshall

Hanging fly

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Heiberg Award (continued)

alone, but various types of wildlife habitat and overall ecosystem health.

Birds hold a special place in Bruce's heart, as anybody who walks through the woods with him knows. Although Bruce travels the world to see new bird species, he has not lost his wonder at some of the most common local species; I have heard him talk about chickadees with a tone approaching rapture, and he finds great value – because birds find great value – in trees that have no commercial value and that many of us view as junk.

All of these attributes have made Bruce one of the most-sought after foresters in Western New York, and we are proud to recognize his more than 40 years of work on behalf of New York's forests with the 2014 Heiberg Award.

The following is an excerpt from a narrative written by Bruce Robinson upon learning of his honor:

I love the concept of dynamics of life within the forest, especially how trees

grow. My career, to date, of 44 years makes me realize how little I know. It could be said that my life's work is as a phloem cell seeking a xylem (a bit of unavoidable forestry humor).

In 1951, at the age of five, I and my mother were out for a walk. A small tree was discovered, which I observed to be different from anything I had ever seen. Mother dug it up and we carried it home for transplanting. The tree grew vigorously in its new home and forestry lessons began, almost serendipitously, and continued for several years. My goats ate the cedar. It sprouted multiple stems. I built a crude fence around the tree to deter goats. Multiple stems were splayed and split by the weight of wet snow. We staked the most upright and removed the weaker stems. Six years after planting we moved to a home several miles away. We dug the cedar, now a tree much larger than I, and took it with us.

During my teen years, interests in the natural world grew. I was frequently consulted about a 'tree problem', and began to read and research in order to know more about something should I ever be asked again. The librarian at school was disposing of many old copies of Nature magazines and, knowing of my growing reputation as a naturalist, offered them to me. Although I knew no one who was a forester, and had little concept of what such a career might entail, by my junior year in high school I had concluded that I should do that.

Reality set in that such a career required training and education. I applied to the

SUNY College of Forestry at Syracuse. I was not accepted because my financial plans were incomplete. I think that meant they recognized me as a poor kid in a single-parent family with three teens still at home. Mom provided our meager income by taking in sewing. I was happily working in construction at the time, along with part-time gardening and landscaping. I easily concluded my career path was to be a continuation.

My guidance counselor, Mr. Ward, seemed more disappointed than I with the rejection. As a key player in my life, he intervened to help find an alternative career path. Through his telephoning, pinch-hitting and personal encouragement, I entered Paul Smiths College of Arts and Sciences in January of 1964. Then a two-year college, I received an AAS degree in Forestry in 1966.

Although still in financial limbo, transfer negotiations into the College of Forestry were successful. Graduation in 1969 provided a BS degree in Forest Zoology with a minor in Forest Mycology. One of the Robin Hood Oak Awards was received by me, not for academic contributions, but for being president of the Forest Zoology Club during a time of phenomenal growth from meetings with few members to community efforts regularly involving hundreds of students and guests.

My first opportunity to work as a forester came with an employment interview with NYSDEC. I began work in 1970 as a service forester. My area of responsibility was with private land ownerships in Cattaraugus County. With



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Cornell University
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help from dozens, or more likely hundreds, of inquisitive, enthusiastic and dedicated forest owners, my learning curve has not leveled off in over 40 years.

Highlights of those early years came through leadership opportunities in the development of the Nannen Arboretum in Ellicottville and a nature education center at the Jamestown Audubon Center.

I have participated in numerous NYFOA sponsored woods walks and outdoor education events.

In 1984 I left NYDEC to take a short term part-time position as director of Church Growth for the First Covenant Church in Jamestown. Part-time forestry continued to fill the calendar. A career change evolved only as a fork in the road, and forestry demands soon led to incorporation in 1985. Work load has required at least four full-time forester positions since.

It is impossible to identify the greatest accomplishments from the perspective of satisfaction with a career choice. It is exciting that I may have positively impacted nearly 200,000 forested acres under 3,000 owners. It is humbling to realize that I have been given shared responsibilities with other managers in the care of street trees in the cities of Jamestown and Warren and twelve smaller communities. I have been allowed to be an active participant in the protection of watersheds in Rochester and several other forested water supplies.

The greatest reward comes from the connection that happens when a like-minded forest owner understands from a new perspective and is motivated, through his or her own observations, to do more. Countless NYFOA woods walks bear witness!

In my opinion, the greatest long term threat to forestry in New York lies in the refusal by elected officials to legally recognize timber as a crop. We are already at the point in many forests where the dream of sustainability can never be realized. When taxation exceeds growth value, forest managers become unnecessary.

Thanks for patiently being a significant part of my career. 🌲

—Bruce Robinson

Outstanding Service Award (continued)

country. Over these last 23 years under Gary's direction, the MFO program has documented approximately 550 trained volunteers who have visited more than 7000 woodland owners on more than 420,000 acres and invested more than 28,000 hours of volunteer service. In addition, these volunteers have contributed countless thousands of additional activities in support of private woodland stewardship through support in NYFOA chapters and directly to owners in their towns and communities. Based on a 2008 survey of woodland owners visited by a MFO volunteer, owners are more likely to contact a private consulting forester, develop a management plan, use best practices if they harvest timber, increase the sustainable value of a timber harvest, improve wildlife habitat and save or earn more money. The value associated with these outcomes, as compared to private, state and federal financial support

shows approximately a 7:1 return on investment. The Department of Natural Resources at Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension System has benefited from Gary's leadership. Gary Goff is outstanding, and has spent his career in service to the sustainability and stewardship values sought by NY private woodland owners. 🌲

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Ask a Professional (continued)



Figure 3: It is important to talk with your forester, as illustrated, and all people involved in the harvest. The chance for success is greatly increased if landowners, their forester and their logger talk about expectations and likely outcomes associated with the planned harvest. Communication during the harvest will help resolve misunderstandings or unexpected events.

sellers of woodlands should know the current condition and past treatment of a forest to be able to forecast the potential for revenue.

A variation of value in a non-commercial harvest is whether the owner removes cut stems to utilize as firewood. Caution is warranted here because

the value of the cut stems is typically significantly less than the value of the residual stems. Without proper skill, training, and equipment the removal of a few dollars of firewood can irreparably damage what would have been high value future timber. Success in extracted value will depend on prior planning and

management, silvicultural prescriptions, safety and what is retained in the woods.

Communication – Central to all aspects of a successful harvest is full communication. Think about the harvest as an intersection of three parties: owner, forester, and logger. (Figure 3). In some cases the owner is felling the trees, so communication may be simplified. In some cases the owner is a collection of family members, so communication may be more involved. In all cases, a successful harvest requires the owner(s) to know what they want as a desired outcome, be able to describe that desired outcome to the forester and logger, and communicate satisfaction about the harvest while it is in process. The adage “you get what you inspect not what you expect”, if applied, helps ensure a successful harvest. ▲

Response by: Peter J Smallidge, NY Extension Forester, Cornell University Cooperative Extension, Department of Natural Resources, Ithaca, NY. Pjs23@cornell.edu, 607/592-3640

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Welcome New Members

We welcome the following new members (who joined since the publishing of the last issue) to NYFOA and thank them for their interest in, and support of, the organization:

Name	Chapter
Dale Baronich	AFC
Dani Baker & David Belding	NAC
Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy	AFC
Patrick Cosentino	NFC
Jim Currier	CNY
Virgil Dutra	SFL
James Fitzgerald	AFC
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MAGAZINE DEADLINE

Materials submitted for the July/August Issue should be sent to Mary Beth Malmsheimer, Editor, *The New York Forest Owner*, 134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, NY 13035, (315) 655-4110 or via e-mail at mmalmshe@syr.edu Articles, artwork and photos are invited and if requested, are returned after use.

Deadline for material is June 1, 2014



Member Profile:

Gary Goff

MAUREEN MULLEN

Gary Goff is likely a very familiar name to the NYFOA membership. Gary has been with Cornell University's Department of Natural Resources and Cooperative Extension since 1979. He is most well-known for having developed and directed the NY State Master Forest Owner (MFO) Volunteer Program, an endeavor that has trained approximately 550 volunteers throughout NY State since 1991. He has been a member of NYFOA since early in his career. Until about ten years ago, Gary served on the Planning Board of the Southern Finger Lakes Chapter (SFL) of NYFOA; he recently was honored with a plaque of appreciation for his active roles within the SFL and the Allegany Foothill Chapters of NYFOA. Also, he was honored with the 2014 Outstanding Service Award at the annual spring meeting of NYFOA in Syracuse. He has also been a regular contributor to this magazine, writing about Forestry Best Management Practices and, more recently, about forest regeneration.

Gary has had a professional interest in forest regeneration "as an ecological phenomenon and scientific endeavor... and have long been intrigued by it." However, the longer he's observed it, been involved in the issues, and listened to people involved in forestry, the more he realized regeneration is in dire shape in New York State and something ought to be done. Gary says he was very pleased to see the importance the issue was achieving among forest owners as first highlighted in an article written Jerry Michael in a 1997 issue of the *Forest Owner* magazine entitled, "Will private forest owners have any cherry, ash or oak to cut in 100 years? Does anybody care?" (Gary has included a copy of this article in every MFO volunteer training binder since it was first published.) For the last couple decades, the regeneration issue has very slowly gained a following. And now, "Finally, it seems many organizations and agencies are recognizing what is



They don't all get away; Gary with "Earn-a-Buck" deer at Cornell's Arnot Forest

at stake and momentum is growing within academic, research, extension, management and non-governmental organizations to get the word out and work toward management and policy changes...which is good because now we are getting the collaboration, teamwork, and focus that is necessary to make a difference on the land. It's all great!"

Since 2012, when NYFOA launched its forest regeneration campaign, *Restore New York Woodlands* (RNYW), Gary has taken an active role in spreading the word. He has contributed to NYFOA's magazine and website by writing RNYW-specific articles and technical reports. He has co-developed RNYW educational materials and "walk guides" for NYFOA members and MFO volunteers. And the MFO volunteer trainings always conclude with a presentation on regeneration. "It's meant to be a synopsis of the overall MFO training. This is why the new volunteers are here: all they've just learned about tree identification, pests, and deer, all boils down to what it takes to regenerate the next forest. It is so rewarding to have the volunteers report on the training workshop evaluations, 'Now I get it. I see what's going on, or I see what isn't going on', in so many words." The MFO volunteers are



A picture is worth a thousand words: deer enclosure at Cornell's Arnot Forest.

continued on page 22



Gary and Fumika Takahashi (student intern) conducting seedling browse counts on research plots on Cornell lands.



Browsed red maple sapling on Cornell research plot.

encouraged to guide or participate in woods walks with a focus on RNYW and regeneration. Gary is also heartened to see other organizations in New York — The Nature Conservancy, Audubon, regional land trusts — initiate their own campaigns on forest regeneration.

Gary has also been involved with several regeneration research projects over the years: monitoring regeneration response to fencing and understory removal; deer management studies in

rural and suburban counties; mail surveys of foresters to gauge their perception of the status of regeneration in harvested stands; a study of the impact of slash on regeneration; and the Earn-a-Buck deer hunting program at Cornell's Arnot Forest.

After working for Cornell University for the last 35 years, Gary will be retiring in May. His plans include moving to Lake Placid, fixing up the house he has there, and doing lots of hiking,

fishing and hunting. He will continue to stay active in the many programs he's committed to. According to Gary's "Year One Plan," he'll continue volunteering as a Master Forest Owner, join the Northern Adirondack Chapter of NYFOA, continue his 4-H Forestry volunteer work, and perhaps do some volunteering for Mike Farrell at Cornell's Uihlein Sugar Maple Research and Extension Field Station. His "Year Two Plan" is still up in the air... 🌲

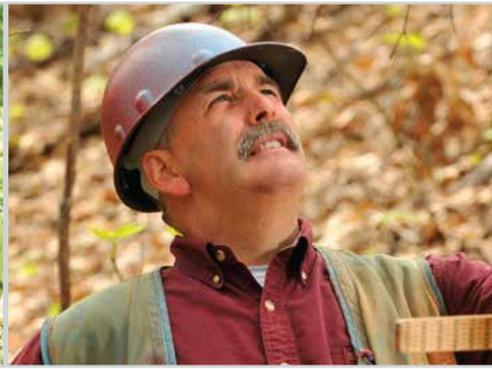
Maureen Mullen is an Extension Aide at Cornell Cooperative Extension, Human Dimensions Research Unit, Cornell University. Dr. Shorna Allred is the faculty advisor for the NYFOA Member Profile Series.

Are you interested in a particular topic and would like to see an article about it.

Please send your suggestions to:
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Please share this magazine with a neighbor and urge them to join NYFOA. By gaining more members, NYFOA's voice will become stronger!





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