

The Western Finger Lakes Forest Owner



Spring 2016

Volume 30 Number 1

In Our Woodlot

by Ed and Wanda Piestrak

We have written about the bears on our Lindley property in the past and they continue to be of interest on an ongoing basis.

Last year we sent out for some different sized bear patterns to see if any would be of interest to us. We picked out a large bear and a couple of cub bear patterns that son, Jeffrey utilized to cut out silhouettes. They were constructed of exterior 3/4" plywood.

After cutting them out he painted them black. We went around the property and found three sites that would be appropriate for observation and to entice our resident bears. The silhouettes were mounted on steel rebar secured with screws. In all we put out three sets of bears, mother and two cubs each set.

After approximately one week in the field one mother bear was knocked sideways with multiple paw prints on her. The two cubs were twisted sideways. It appears the resident bears did not approve of the strangers.

Note: We have been checking the five bear winter houses during December, January and February, but thus far they are unoccupied.

(See accompanying photo on outside cover.)



Photo credit - Dick Starr

My Home Made Wooden Spiles

Rustic Furniture

by John Holtz

On the first crappy winter driving night of the season, a group of about 20 people gathered in Lima at the Genesee Community College's satellite campus to hear a talk from furniture artist Chara Dow and her father David. Ms. Dow, who is only 28 years old, has been the recent subject of much media attention in the Rochester area, including being selected as an "emerging artist" of 2015 by City Newspaper. She describes her work as similar to Adirondack furniture and rustic furniture.



Chara and David Dow

David Dow, a self described "blue collar" worker and furniture builder in his own right, was the mentor for Chara when she was a teen working alongside her Dad. David grew up with a love of the woods and the trees that he found there. He passed this love along to all his children but it was Chara who decided to make working with wood her life's passion.

("Rustic" - continued on page 2)

Fall Syrup

by Dick Starr

I freely confess to being a maple syrupaholic and I passed the genetic defect to one of our children. I add syrup to cereal, pancakes and most anything if I'm the cook. I have been known to take a swig straight from the dispenser, sometimes daily. Despite my addiction I can't distinguish any real difference in the taste between light and dark amber.

In *Stalking the Wild Asparagus* ©1962, Euell Gibbons states syrup can be made from any species of maple tree including its cousin the box elder. However, sugar maple usually has the highest sugar content which means it takes less sap from the sugar maple to make a gallon of syrup. But there is variety within and between maple species



Photo credit - Dick Starr

Gallon Jug Hanging on a Tree Waiting for Sap to Flow

"Syrup" - continued on page 5

Rustic- continued from page 1

The two-part presentation was started by Chara who talked of the process she goes through to select the pieces of wood she uses as her creative vision unfolds. The hunt for the wood is as time consuming as the building of a piece, with a scavenger's eye that she says harkens back to the origins of rustic furniture. "They built with what they had, or found nearby." Ms. Dow then showed us an impressive slide show of pieces that she has made and sold in the recent past.



Chara Dow with one of her creations.
See more at <http://www.charadownrusticworks.com>

David Dow took over and said that he wanted to talk about a European forestry technique know as "coppicing" that he has been working with for some years. It's a way to grow material for his own furniture making business. David said that coppicing is a way to train and sustain trees over hundreds of years, depending on conditions and tree species.

They occasionally still collaborate but David is quick to say, proudly, "She passed me long ago".

Welcome New Members

Tom Battley	Rochester
Chara Dow	E Rochester
Jeff Fitts	Rochester
John & Eleonore Herman	Naples
David Kunsch	Rochester
Stenley Orford II	Fairport
Phil Race	Nunda
Clinton Smith	Addison
Matthew Taylor	Pittsford

About Us

NYFOA Western Finger Lakes 2016 Board of Directors

Richard Starr, Director and Chairman
231 Farm View Dr.
Macedon, NY 14502
(585) 377-4849
pockaa@aol.com

Dale Schaefer, Director and Vice Chairman
6017 County Road #37
Springwater, NY 14560
(585) 367-2849

Cathy Gardner, Director and Secretary
7400 Corby Road
Honeoye Falls, NY 14472
585-624-7636
cathygardner10@yahoo.com

Ron Reitz, Director and Treasurer
6086 Canadice Hill Rd.
Springwater, NY 14560
(585) 367-2847
rrlpr@aol.com

Ray Cavallaro, Director
245 Hurstbourne Road
Rochester, NY 14609-5503
(585) 288-3411

Dick Dennison, Director
137 Wood Creek Drive
Pittsford, NY 14534
(585) 586-9098
Kibbycamp@rochester.rr.com

John Holtz, Director and Program Coordinator
5938 CR #33
Canandaigua, NY 14424
585-229-4833
berbyacres@msn.com

**Jim Minor, Director
WFL Newsletter Publisher**
22 Bryn Mawr Road
Rochester, NY 14624
(585) 247-7069
jeminor@rochester.rr.com

**Colette Morabito, Director
& Chapter-Designated State Board Member**
1100 Main St
East Rochester, NY 14445
(585)248-0654
cmorabi2@rochester.rr.com

Peter Muench, Director & Outdoor Activities Coordinator
P.O. Box 473
Naples, NY 14512
(585) 412-3447
munchme.444@gmail.com

Mike Seager, Director & At-Large State Board Member
P.O. Box 1281
Pittsford, NY 14534
(585) 414-6511
seager_michael@yahoo.com

The Western Finger Lakes Forest Owner is published for members of the Western Finger Lakes Chapter of the New York Forest Owners Association (NYFOA) and is published 4 times per year. NYFOA was founded in 1963 and is organized to encourage the wise management of private woodland resources in New York State by promoting, protecting, representing and serving the interests of woodland owners. The Western Finger Lakes Chapter was founded in 1988 and encompasses Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates Counties.

Membership is open to anyone interested in understanding how to manage a woodlot. NYFOA membership can bring returns in the satisfaction of growing quality timber, stabilizing forest industries and markets, providing permanent jobs, increasing the value of your woods, enlarging areas of natural beauty across the state, and leaving behind a monument in living trees to bless the tomorrows for the youngsters of today. For information on becoming an NYFOA member, contact Liana Gooding, NYFOA Secretary, NYFOA, P.O. Box 541, Lima, NY, 14485 or at 1-800-836-3566. Annual membership is \$45 and includes: subscriptions to this newsletter; to the bimonthly NYFOA statewide publication, *The New York Forest Owner*; attendance at chapter meetings; and to statewide meetings. Membership at the Contributing level \$50-\$99; Sponsor level \$100-\$249; Benefactor \$250-\$499; and Steward \$500 or more are also offered. For more information visit www.nyfoa.org.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles for publication in this newsletter. Articles should be mailed or e-mailed to: Richard Starr at the address to the left. Electronic submissions are preferred. Any letters should be sent to the Chair for consideration.

For event reminders and late-breaking news, **subscribe to our email list** by sending a blank email to nyfoa-wfl-news-subscribe@npogroups.org

Note: The deadline for our Summer 2016 issue is June 1st.

Old Testament Trees 2

by Dick Starr

The cedars of Lebanon are probably the most celebrated trees from antiquity. In fact, the cedar is the symbol of Lebanon and centered on their flag. These honored trees are mentioned at least 75 times in the Old Testament. Over the centuries Lebanon's cedars have been exploited by Phoenicians,



The Lebanese Flag

(green tree on white background, red horizontal bands)

Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Romans, Israelis and Turks. It is a mountain dwelling tree and is found today in Lebanon, Southern Turkey with a few in Cyprus and Syria. In ancient times wood was a reason for military action. If group A doesn't have trees and group B does, group A invades group B and takes what it wants, probably without regard to good forestry practices.

Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar (605 BC – 562 BC) supposedly inscribed the following in stone: "I cut through steep mountains, I split rocks, opened passages and thus I constructed a straight road for the transport of cedars. I made the Arahtu to float down and carry to Marduk, my lord, mighty cedars, high and strong, of precious beauty and of excellent dark quality, the abundant yield of Lebanon, as if they be reed stalks carried by the river." Clearly a whole lot of effort to transport some highly valued logs and the effort to do so results in the logs being carried like they are "reed stalks." A description, I think, of an impressive man made river. If the logs were long a "straight road" would be necessary to prevent log jams.



photo credit - Lebanon Untravelled

Cedrus libani (Lebanon Cedar or Cedar of Lebanon)

When Jewish kings David (1011 BC – 971 BC) and Solomon, (971 BC – 931 BC) began their building projects in Jerusalem, cedar was provided by the Phoenician King, Hiram of Tyre. In addition, Hiram sent craftsmen skilled in working the cedar. I Chronicles 22:4 says, "The men of Tyre and Sidon brought great rafts of cedar logs to David." Ezra 3:7 tells about rebuilding the Jewish temple around 530 BC and states, "Then they hired masons and carpenters, and bought cedar logs from the people of Tyre and Sidon, paying for them with food, wine, and olive oil. The logs were brought down from the Lebanon mountains and floated along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea to Joppa, for King Cyrus of Persia had included this provision in his grant."

In AD 118 the Roman Emperor Hadrian claimed the cedar forests as "imperial domain" temporarily halting the forest destruction. In 1876 Queen Victoria had a 250 acre grove protected from foraging goats by building a stone wall around it. Then British troops used cedar to construct a railroad during WWI. Concern for the shrinking cedar forests has prompted modern day conservation efforts. An extensive reforestation program around the Mediterranean plants millions of cedar seedlings each year.



photo credit - Lebanon Untravelled

"For as far back as history can remember, the Cedar has been cherished for its beauty, majesty, mystical and healing powers."

So what's special about the cedars? First they're big. A few modern specimen have achieved 115 feet in height and a circumference in excess of 45 feet. Ezekial 31 describes cedars as having great height with tops in the clouds and towering above other trees of the forest. Egyptians used the cedar's resin in the mummification process. It's a remarkably rot resistant wood and was prized by boat builders. Cedar has a beautiful eye appealing color making it good for paneling and exquisite fragrance which repels insects (think cedar chests). To the ancients cedar represented qualities of eternity, strength and endurance.

Imagine 3000 years ago standing before a tree 100 feet tall, 15 feet diameter with only an axe in your hand. The intent is to put it on the ground and this tree is famous for dropping 2 and 3 ton limbs without warning. How does one even dream of moving such a specimen once it's on the ground? We have to remember that our ancestors were clever, intelligent, skilled people. They built the pyramids and Stonehenge so perhaps a big tree is no big deal.

Big Trees

by Mike Seager

George Perkins Marsh was a lawyer, scholar, politician and diplomat who was born in Woodstock, Vermont in 1801. He had a varied career and many aspects of it are worth studying, but the one that concerns me here is his interest in ecology and conservation.

Marsh served as the US ambassador to Italy for more than 20 years, and he traveled extensively throughout Europe and the Mediterranean area. One result of his travels and his interest in the natural world was his book *Man and Nature*, first published in 1864 and revised several times over the next 20 years. The main questions explored in the book are how humans have affected the natural world, whether they have had an impact on earth that was of a scale comparable to geologic forces, and how natural resources can be managed sustainably. *Man and Nature* is considered one of the first American books on conservation.

The book is not easy to read. It is written in the style of its time, with long, complicated sentences and paragraphs that run for pages. It also has extensive footnotes, some of them consuming more space on a page than the main text, which makes it difficult to follow the flow of the narrative. But the recent articles in this newsletter about large trees inspired me to dust off my copy and review what Marsh had to say about trees and forest management.

In the section entitled “American Forest Trees” we find this paragraph:

The remaining forests of the Northern States and of Canada no longer boast the mighty pines which almost rivalled the gigantic Sequoia of California; and the growth of the larger forest trees is so slow, after they have attained to a certain size, that if every pine and oak were spared for two centuries, the largest now standing would not reach the stature of hundreds recorded to have been cut within two or three generations. Dr. Williams, who wrote about 60 years ago, states the following as the dimensions of “such trees as are esteemed large ones of their kind, in this part of America [Vermont],” qualifying his account with the remark that his measurements “do not denote the greatest, which nature has produced of their particular species, but the greatest which are to be found in most of our towns.”

Below is a chart showing the dimensions of large trees of various species. I have augmented that chart with data from the New York State Big Tree Register. Bear in mind that the data from *Man and Nature* is showing large but not unique trees as surveyed around 1800, while the data from 2015 is showing the largest known trees in New York.

I find a couple aspects of this data interesting. First is the diameters – for all except maple, oak and ash the current champion’s diameter today is less than the “large but not unique” diameters of 200 years ago. And all of the diameters given in *Man and Nature* are remarkable in my experience – by my standards, a maple in excess of 5 feet in diameter, or an ash that is 4 feet across, is a truly exceptional tree.

The other aspect of this data that leaped out at me is that all of the heights of champion trees are at the low end of the range for large trees in *Man and Nature*. As time has gone by, apparently trees have gotten shorter. Marsh noted the same trend in the trees he saw around him in the 1860s:

For this change in the growth of the forest trees there are two reasons: the one is, that the great commercial value of the pine and the oak have caused the destruction of all the best – that is, the tallest and straightest – specimens of both; the other, that the thinning of the woods by the axe of the lumberman has allowed the access of light and heat and air to trees of humbler worth and lower stature, which have survived their more towering brethren. These, consequently, have been able to expand their crowns and swell their stems to a degree not possible so long as they were overshadowed and stifled by the lordly oak and pine.

Marsh did not use the term ‘high-grading’, but that is what he is describing. In 1864, he recognized that the practice of cutting the best trees and leaving the rest was degrading the quality of the residual timber stand and changing its species composition. Furthermore, he understood that the damage resulting from 60-80 years of high-grading would take two centuries or more to reverse. We have not heeded Marsh’s warning: in the 150 years since he wrote *Man and Nature*, high-grading has continued and the size and quality of the trees in our forests has continued to decline.

Species	Diameter (inches)		Height (feet)	
	<i>Man and Nature</i>	NYS Champion	<i>Man and Nature</i>	NYS Champion
Pine	72	54	247	152
Maple	69	76	100-200	99
Elm	66	48	100-200	108
Hemlock	57	47	100-200	112
Oak	48	80	100-200	114
Basswood	48	34	100-200	77
Ash	48	75	100-200	100
Birch	48	39	100-200	102

Firewood 5

by Dick Starr

Creosote deposits result from unburned organic (wood) gases cooling and condensing inside the chimney. This deposit can be a black ooze sometimes visibly escaping joints and cracks in the chimney system. With further cooling as the fire dies the ooze can solidify and start to build up in the chimney system. When a future fire is started the creosote in the chimney can ignite resulting in a chimney fire. The chimney becomes its own firebox with creosote as the fuel. It sounds like a locomotive is charging up the chimney with jet engines attached for extra boost. At least ours did. This is frightening and when the house can burn down as things get very hot very quickly. Immediately close all air vents on the stove and starve the fire for lack of oxygen. Keep stove gaskets and seals in good repair so a closed vent is truly air tight.

Preventing a chimney fire starts with preventing the formation of creosote. This starts with using seasoned wood and giving ample oxygen to wood gases escaping the fuel load. This not only helps prevent creosote formation it also releases the heat contained in these gases. If the stove has been given a large refuel, preparation for overnight perhaps, one cannot leave air vents open without the potential for the stove overheating. In this case let the fire smolder in oxygen starvation mode knowing some creosote will likely form overnight. Next morning make the first fire a small hot one. This procedure tends to burn off creosote that has formed overnight. Some stoves automatically open and close air vents as needed.

My morning routine during the wood burning season is to first open the air vent(s) on the stove and vacate gases that may be in the firebox. Open the stove door and stir any live coals. Place a small load of dry kindling sized pieces in the firebox and let it burn hot. Not only does this give a jump start of heat to a cool house but hopefully burns away any creosote deposits from the previous night. I always stay nearby at this time, usually reading the morning paper, making sure all is well with the stove and chimney. This morning ritual has prevented another chimney fire for 30+ years. I often let the stove burn hot with a small fuel load during midday as well to do a creosote burn off. One chimney fire was enough to last a life time so I strive to prevent another.

Creosote formation causes dirty chimney smoke and suggests the fuel load is not getting enough oxygen. Chunks of charcoal in the ashes of a dead fire are another indication that insufficient oxygen was available. Wood turns into charcoal when there is too little oxygen present for complete combustion. Ample oxygen would consume the charcoal leaving only ash behind.

Speaking of charcoal, the 3rd and final stage of combustion occurs when the water has been evaporated (stage 1), all the volatile wood gases are gone (stage 2) and only carbon (charcoal) remains to be burned (stage 3). Charcoal begins to burn around 1100 F. and generates a satisfying essentially smoke free heat. In a large chunk of fire wood all 3 stages of combustion can be occurring at the same time.



"Syrup" - continued from page 1

with a good flowing silver maple producing more syrup than a poor flowing sugar maple. Cornell University makes syrup from birch trees and I've been told it resembles molasses and is not a very good pancake additive. Probably not a swigger either.

After reading Euell's book many years ago I tapped some silver maples in March not having access to sugar maples at the time. As I recall the silver maples made very adequate syrup good for cereal, pancakes and swigging.

On a pleasant day in late fall 2014 I was doing some timber stand improvement, a fancy way to say gathering firewood. Every time my saw touched a maple tree the sap flowed freely. Producers sometimes tap during the January thaw we frequently experience and this got me wondering if syrup could be made in late fall after leaf drop. Must it be done only in spring?

I did some on line reading and asked a few producers about fall syrup. I contacted Dr. Peter Smallidge, Cornell's NY Extension Forester with the question. Peter put me in contact with Steve Childs, Cornell's maple specialist. The general opinion seemed to be it would work and there would need to be the cold nights and warm days like spring producing. Steve commented that attempts at fall production usually have poor yields and lower sugar content than in spring. However, like spring, fall production will have good seasons and poor ones.

Armed with enthusiasm and ignorance, on November 23, 2015 I selected four different silver maples in our yard to each receive one tap. Being in the yard made for easy monitoring. This endeavor was an experiment, not for massive production. I even made my spiles, essentially wooden straws, from staghorn sumac twigs like the pioneers and prepared a small arch for boiling. Three weeks later after many frosty nights followed by warmish days in which a March tap would have flowed profusely, I had collected a total of 2 quarts of sap, all from the same tree. I pulled the spiles and pronounced the whole enterprise a grand failure.



Classifieds

Tree Tubes for Sale - Member/(Non-Member) price: 4' (\$5.00/\$5.50); 4' w/ stake (\$6.00/\$6.50); 5' (\$5.50/\$6.00); 5' w/ stake (7.00/\$7.50). Proceeds benefit WFL chapter. (585) 367-2847.

Woodchuck chipper. 1980's vintage. Ford 6-cylinder gas engine. \$2000- obo David Deuel 585-226-2952

Wanted: up to 50 acres of recreational land including woodlot. Prefer eastern Wayne, Ontario, Steuben and Yates counties. Rick Lee 585-406-6676

PLEASE NOTE: SPACE PERMITTING, THE WFL STEERING COMMITTEE ALLOWS MEMBERS TO PLACE FREE CLASSIFIED ADS IN THIS NEWSLETTER PERTAINING TO GOOD STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES. HOWEVER, ADS PRESENTED HERE ARE NOT AN ENDORSEMENT BY WFL.

Upcoming Events

Mother's Day Wildflower Walk

May 8, 2016, 10 AM – 12 PM

Genesee County Park and Forest

by Peter Muench

The Genesee County Parks Department and the Western Finger Lakes Chapter of the New York Forest Owners Association are hosting a Wildflower Walk on Mother's Day, May 8th. Sheila Hess, an ecologist, wildlife biologist, and wildflower enthusiast, will lead an adventure through forest and field at the Genesee County Park and Forest in the Town of Bethany.

Join us as we hunt for trout lilies, trilliums, toothwort, mayflowers, jack-in-the-pulpits, and more. We will share identification tips, ecology, and folklore surrounding these delicate and ephemeral blooms. What better way to enjoy Mother's Day than by exploring the elegance and beauty of spring wildflowers?

The Genesee County Park is located at 11095 Bethany Center Road, East Bethany New York. The walk will begin at the Visitor Center parking area and cover approximately 1 mile over easy to moderate terrain. Boots are recommended as trail conditions could be muddy.

General Meeting

"The Tourism Boom in the FingerLakes, Are We Part of It"

7 - 9 PM, May 18

United Church of Christ , Honeoye, NY

by John Holtz

There is a boom in tourism occurring in our Finger Lakes region. You see out-of-state license plates at the gas station, you read articles in the newspapers and magazines. The government puts money into the "I love New York" advertising campaign to bring people to the area, or to get people to consider a "stay-cation", instead of going somewhere else.

Where do we forest owners fit in? Is there a possibility of our land itself being a value added product? Do we, maybe, have what people are looking for, and if so, how do we get on board the tourism train? Do we have a cabin on our woodlot that has potential to bring in some additional monies, or what would it take to start up a "glamping" experience, road side stands, agri-tourism, what does it all mean to us?

A panel of experts will present their ideas on the tourism boom that is occurring and how we just might become part of it.

Dennis Money of the Seneca White Deer is attempting to develop a world class tourism "anchor" in our region.

Eric Moon is the originator of the Quiet Place cabin rental franchise in the Finger Lakes area.

The Finger Lakes Visitor Connection will talk of the regional strategy they are employing.

A yet-to-be-named politician will give the governments view of what they are doing and how they support tourism with tax dollars.

Game of Logging Levels 1 and 2

Genesee County Park & Forest

June 4, 5 and 6, 2016

The Game of Logging focuses on chainsaw safety and productivity where instructors' combine demonstration with participation to teach

safety, productivity and cutting techniques. The trainer is Bill Lindloff of Soren Eriksson's Game of Logging, a nationwide logging safety-training program. Levels 1 and 2 will be offered this coming June on Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5 respectively. A Level 1 course will be offered on Monday, June 6th however there are a limited number of openings for that day, and those openings may not be subsidized.

The Game of Logging will be hosted by the Genesee County Department of Parks, Recreation & Forestry and the Western Finger Lakes Chapter of the New York Forest Owners Association. The New York State Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health is subsidizing the cost of the program. To register, call 1-800-343-7527, x2204 and once registered, NYCAMH will send the information for the day, the location, and requirements for the training.

For further information, visit their websites at www.gameoflogging.com or NYCAMH at www.nycamh.org and for more information about the Genesee County Park & Forest at <http://www.co.genesee.ny.us/departments/parks/index.html>.

Piestrak's Forestlands Woodswalk

Lindley, NY

Saturday June 18, 2016. 9am - 3pm.

With forester Bruce Robinson narrating, topics to be covered will include: Hardwood release in a 15 year old clear cut; Invasive species - identify & removal; Negotiations with a gas line pipeline company; Pond maintenance.

Lunch Provided.

People traveling from the north (Corning) will have to get off at the Presho exit and take old route 15 south to the town of Lindley. (Approx 5 miles). In Lindley, after passing the Green Shingles Restaurant on the left, see Watson Creek Road on the right. A sign will be posted at Watson Creek Road with an arrow. The house is about 300 yards on the right.

Please RSVP 607-205-0349.

Morabito Woodswalk

Belfast, NY

On Saturday, July 9 at 9 a.m., please join the Morabitos at their woodlot at 6067 White Creek Road/County Road 17 in Belfast, NY, 14711. A light breakfast will be provided. Our woods walk will be directed by Bruce Robinson. As always, he will professionally guide us through a presentation that will focus on the unlimited uses of any woodlot, considering for example, improving poor access into a woodlot, restructuring compromised quality of high-graded forest stands and understanding biological limitations as well as potentials of forest stands. We will explore practical methods to deflate the overwhelming task of making it all work together. The walk will provide insight into road building, water management and erosion mitigation using vernal pools, tree cutting for long-term residual forest vigor. Minimal distractions to observe wildlife will be tolerated.

The woods walk will be tailored for both walkers and those welcoming assistance. Cars can easily traverse the roadway in order to enjoy the conversation and to look closely at the areas of interest that Mr. Robinson will be addressing. Speed limits will be strictly enforced! Dress for the weather. Good walking shoes will keep memories pleasant.

Please plan on staying at the conclusion of the woods walk to join us for conversation and lunch cooked over an open fire: cold drinks, hot dogs, and s'mores!

An informative day is guaranteed for all (no refunds).

Dodging The Bullet

by Rick Lee

A tree I was cutting a few weeks back barber-chaired on me, consequently presenting a very dangerous situation. Fortunately, I did not have to do anything with it. Luckily, the wind brought it down without danger to anyone. God took care of it, but it could have been a dangerous situation had I somehow got caught between this large 20" leader and the rest of the tree seen in the first series of photos. It did prove to be a learning opportunity, from which other members might also learn. (All photos by the author.)



Join and/or Give

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. Join NYFOA today and begin to receive its many benefits including: six issues of *The New York Forest Owner*, woodswalks, chapter meetings, and statewide meetings.

Note: For Gift Memberships, list the recipient's information (must not have been a NYFOA member for 3 years) directly below.

- I/We own _____ acres of woodland.
- I/We do not own woodland but support the Association's objectives.

Name: _____
Address: _____
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Optional:

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Regular Annual Dues:

- Student \$15 (Please provide copy of student ID)
- Individual/Family \$45
- 1 Year Gift Membership \$25
Gifor's (NYFOA member) name _____

Multi-Year Dues:

- 2-yr \$80
- 3-yr \$120

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- Steward \$500 or more
- Subscription to Northern Woodlands \$15 (4 issues)

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The Western Finger Lakes Forest Owner



Spring 2016

Volume 30, Number 1



Jeff Piestrak Poses With Some Very Tame Bears

See column, "In Our Woodlot", page 1.

Mark Your Calendar

- Saturday, April 16 – NYFOA 54th Annual Spring Meeting at SUNY ESF
- Sunday, May 8th - Mother's Day Flower Walk in Genesee County Park*
- Wednesday, May 18 - Panel Discussion: "The Tourism Boom in The FingerLakes, Are We Part of It!"*
- June 4-6 - Game of Logging*
- Saturday, June 18th - Woodswalk at Piestrak's in Lindley*
- Saturday, July 9th - Woodswalk at Morabito's in Belfast*
- Saturday, August 13th - Woodswalk at Ayers property**
- Wednesday, October 19th - Annual dinner meeting**

* See inside for details.

**See Summer issue for more information

Note: For event reminders and late-breaking news, subscribe to our email list by sending a blank email to-
nyfoa-wfl-news-subscribe@npogroups.org