

BRANCHING OUT

Maryland's Forest Stewardship Educator

University of Maryland Extension – Woodland Stewardship Education
www.extension.umd.edu/woodland

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New Look Website!

Along with the coming of spring to Maryland, there is a new name and a new website for a familiar program. The University of Maryland Extension's Forest Stewardship Education program is now the Woodland Stewardship Education (WSE) program. WSE's new presence on the Internet can be found at:

<http://extension.umd.edu/woodland>

One of the most valuable features of the new site is the "Articles" section. Here you can find not only articles related to woodland property management, but to a wide variety of AGNR programs and issues.

The website rebranding process gave WSE staff to take a look at the old site and to make important decisions about what should be

The new website is the result of an overall rebranding of Extension programs under the University's College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (AGNR). Our former website had been one of several websites that had been developed and maintained outside of the AGNR. The new site allows visitors to our site to more fully understand that WSE is an Extension program and part of the University of Maryland family. In addition, the new site features an automated Events calendar and a streamlined means of visiting other AGNR programs.

included in the new site. Over the course of three months, the staff developed and implemented new ideas about WSE's web presence. The result is a cleaner and, hopefully, more user-friendly site.

Of course, as with all websites, there is more work to be done; for example, not every back issue of the Branching

Out newsletter has been moved to the new server. If you find that there is some information from the old site that is not on the new one, and that you think is particularly valuable, please contact us.



Maryland 2012 Tree Farmer of the Year

The Maryland Tree Farm Program and the MD Dept. Natural Resources-Forest Service would like to announce that the 2012 Charles County Tree Farmer of the Year, William Bowie Jr. of Marbury, has been selected as the 2012 Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year for the State of Maryland. Five other County Tree Farm winners from across the State were nominated for the State title. The American Tree Farm System is a nationwide program that encourages private forest landowners to be the best stewards of the land while they do an effective job of growing trees as a crop, with the added benefits of improved wildlife habitat, watershed protection, clean air, outdoor recreation and aesthetic value. For more than 70 years the American Tree Farm System has been giving forest owners the tools they need to keep their forests healthy and productive. The first Tree Farm was established in 1941 in Washington State.

Mr. Bowie owns 254 acres and has been a certified tree farm for 15 years. Mr. Bowie is a former forest products operator and has been instrumental in managing his forest land for the multiple use concept, timber production, hunting, and recreation. A lot of the work completed on the property is done with the help of the hunt club that Mr. Bowie manages on the property. He not only manages his property but helps fellow Tree Farmers in implementing sustainable forest management practices. Mr. Bowie's Tree Farm has been used for educational tours in the past which included hosting the MD Envirothon training for high school students in Charles County and hosting a tour for the US Forest Service Cooperative Forest Management Program showing forest management practices implemented on the property. Mr.

Bowie was also the 1998 MD State Tree Farmer of Year.



Left to right: Mark Muir, Charles County Forester with MD DNR-Forest Service; William Bowie Jr.; and Hugh Gardiner Jr. of Hugh G. Gardiner Equipment, presenting Mr. Bowie with a \$250 gift certificate from Stihl Chainsaws. MD DNR photo.

St. Mary's County 2012 Tree Farmer of the Year

The Maryland Tree Farm Program and the MD Dept. Natural Resources-Forest Service would like to announce that The Self Revelation Church of Absolute Monism (Skyview Farm) has been selected as the St. Mary's County Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year for 2012. The American Tree Farm System is a nationwide program that encourages private forest landowners to be the best stewards of the land while they do an effective job of growing trees as a crop, with the added benefits of improved wildlife habitat, watershed protection, clean air, outdoor recreation and aesthetic value. For more than 70 years the American Tree Farm System has been giving forest owners the tools they need to keep their forests healthy and productive. The first Tree Farm was established in 1941 in Washington State.

The Self Revelation Church of Absolute Monism owns 205 acres and has been a certified Tree Farm for 26 years. They received recognition for

thinning 72 acres of Loblolly pine for pulpwood, completing a selective thinning in a stand of hardwoods, harvesting a stand of mature pine and keeping their trail system and boundary lines maintained. The Skyview Tree Farm provides recreational opportunities such as trail riding with horses and fox hunting. Most of the work on the Tree Farm is completed by contractors and church members. The property has been used for tours in the past to educate the public about the importance of sound scientific forest management practices.

Skyview Farm was also named as St. Mary's County Tree Farmer of the Year in 1994.



Srimati Kamala of Self Revelation Church and her dog Harley (left) with Mark Muir, St. Mary's County Forester with the MD DNR-Forest Service, presenting the 2012 Outstanding Tree Farmer plaque. MD DNR photo.

Calvert County 2012 Tree Farm of the Year

The Maryland Tree Farm Committee and the Maryland DNR Forest Service would like to announce that Bruce & Patricia Bradley have been selected as the Calvert County Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year for 2013. The Bradleys own and actively manage a 44.6 acre Tree Farm in Huntingtown, MD and have been enrolled in the Tree Farm program since 1990. The American Tree Farm System is a national forestry program, educating forest landowners on the best ways to manage their forests and

recognizing them for their hard work and dedication in sustainably managing their forests. Managed forests not only benefit the landowner, but also benefit the general public, by providing clean air, clean water, wildlife habitat and enhancing the beauty of our landscapes. The Bradleys manage their forest for timber production, wildlife habitat and passive recreation activities. They do the majority of the field work themselves and utilize the services of a consulting forester and a logging company to harvest timber according to their forest management plan. Within the past few years the Bradleys have conducted a 34 acre selective harvest, removing a portion of the hardwood trees on the property, while leaving a sufficient number of trees to re-seed and re-grow the forest. Wildlife habitat has also been improved by opening up the canopy, allowing sunlight to reach the forest floor. This has encouraged new growth and has served as a source of food for several wildlife species.

In addition to managing their property, the Bradleys are strong supporters of forestry in Calvert County. Mr. Bradley served on the Calvert Co. Forestry Board for 16 years and has participated in several forestry tours.



Bruce & Patricia Bradley and their daughter Katie, 2012 Calvert County Tree Farmers of the Year. MD DNR photo.

Managing Your Forest Roadways

Woodland property owners who have changes in elevation and low-use dirt roads understand the challenges of dealing with water runoff. Unmanaged roads allow water to run down the roadways and ditches, leading to erosion and excess sediment delivery to area streams and bodies of water.

The Penn State University has a handy guide that offers a solution to the problem.

Creating broad-based dips that run diagonally across the roadway will help channel the water in a more environmentally fashion.

The main function of a broad-based dip is to collect flowing water from the road surface and ditches in order to direct it to a stable outlet. They can be used instead of crosspipes or culverts, and can also act as gradebreaks or water bars to prevent drainage from flowing down the ruts of the road.

The guide has several construction recommendations to consider, such as the angle and slope of the broad-based dip, and the maintenance of the dip and adjoining road surface. For more information, visit [http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/Resources/Documents/TB Broad based dips web.pdf](http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/Resources/Documents/TB%20Broad%20based%20dips%20web.pdf)

(Thanks to the National Woodland Owners Association's "The Woodland Word" newsletter for this tip.)

Natural Resource Careers Camp

The Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards is holding a career workshop for high school students interested in a career in

natural resources. The workshop is a week long program held July 21 – 27, 2013 in Garrett County, Maryland.

The Natural Resource Careers Camp is a co-educational program designed to acquaint high school students with careers in forestry and natural resource management. Students learn about careers through hands-on activities and first hand contact with professionals from a variety of conservation careers.

Students work in small groups of 6 or 8 with a group leader.



Natural resource professionals, such as wildlife biologists, park managers, and water resources biologists serve as guest instructors throughout the week. The program culminates with groups using what they have learned during the week to write and present a management plan on a small area of forest.

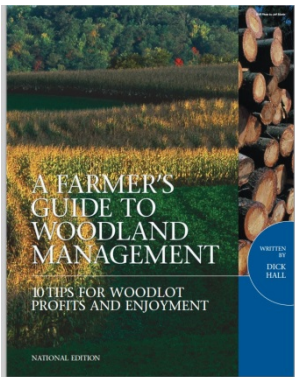
College Night is an exciting part of the program. Representatives from West Virginia University, Virginia Tech., University of Maryland, Frostburg University, Allegany College of Maryland and Garrett College talk about their programs. Professors and department heads bring information and material to share with students who are eager to talk to the different schools.

The program is co-sponsored by Allegany College of Maryland, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service,

and has been held annually for 40 years. This program is especially helpful for students who think they would like to work in a natural resources field but are not really sure.

Maryland students who will be entering grades 9-12 next year and are interested in a natural resources career are eligible to apply. Students from the surrounding states are also eligible to apply. Applications are available online at www.marylandforestryboards.org/nrcc.cfm. Local Forest Conservancy District Boards will be interviewing and making the final selection of students. Space is limited, so get your application in now.

New Woodland Management Guide



Woodworks (www.woodworks.coop) and Cooperative Development Services (www.cdsus.coop) have published a guide by Dick Hall, a retired teacher and outdoor writer who practices forestry on 160

acres in Wisconsin. The guide, entitled “A Farmer’s Guide to Woodland Management: 10 Tips for Woodland Profits and Enjoyment,” is a concise primer directed towards farmland owners, but has important information for woodland owners as well.

The tips include hints for inventorying woodland resources, managing for wildlife, and do-it-yourself logging. The information is concise and easy to follow, and includes a list of handy resources at the end.

The guide is available at http://woodworks.coop/woodland_mgmt_guide.pdf or from WoodWorks, c/o NCBA, 1401 New York Ave. NW, Suite 1100, Washington DC 20005 (phone 202-383-5474).

Flooded Forests Are No Fun

When a hurricane approaches, the long term health of your trees may be low on your list of priorities, but the flooding that hurricanes often bring to the Delmarva region can have serious consequences that add up to more than just a few lost limbs. Most trees can withstand a day or so of flooding, but repeated or prolonged time under water can cause major injury or death.

Most of the damage begins when oxygen is sealed out of the soil. Trees take in carbon dioxide through their leaves, but that’s only part of the story. Their roots also need oxygen to function properly. When soil is covered with water, oxygen can no longer move into the root zone. If the flood leaves behind three inches or more of sediment, the roots can still suffer from lack of oxygen even after the water recedes.

On the other hand, floods that wash away topsoil leave the underlying roots exposed. These roots dry up and lose productivity, and exposed roots are more likely to get damaged by lawn mowers and weed whackers. The tree will also be less physically stable without the stabilizing layer of topsoil.

Continued long-term flooding can eventually lead to rot of the root tissue and further loss of stability and productivity.

Symptoms of flooding include yellowing leaves, early fall color, dropped leaves, reduced leaf size and shoot growth, new sprouts on the trunk, and crown dieback. Affected trees may produce a

large seed crop in the year after flooding. These are common symptoms that can be caused by many other problems, so check your sick trees carefully for signs of pests and pathogens, and examine their site for other possible issues.

Most of these reactions and symptoms will vary with the circumstances and the tree. Trees are more sensitive to flooding during their growing season, and mature, healthy trees are more resilient than young, old or sick trees.

Flood tolerant species will withstand submersion better or regrow roots quicker. Some examples are bald cypress, eastern cottonwood, redbud, red maple, river birch, silver maple, swamp chestnut oak, and swamp white oak.

Much of the flood water in Delmarva has some level of salt in it, which comes with its own set of problems. Salt makes it difficult for a tree's roots to absorb water, meaning that a salt-damaged tree may have symptoms of drought, despite having just gone through a flood. One tell-tale symptom is yellow or brown scorching along the edges of leaves. Species tolerant to salt include hackberry, blackgum, white oak, swamp white oak, scarlet oak, shingle oak, pine oak, willow oak, red oak, bald cypress, sweetbay magnolia, and eastern red cedar.



Extensive red oak regeneration.

The tree will also have to contend with products of chemical reactions that happen in flooded soils. Alcohol, hydrogen sulfide, and manganese can all rise to toxic levels. The effects of manganese can last for many years. You can test for high manganese by sending leaves to a lab for foliar analysis. The best treatment is usually to add lime in order to bring up the pH to around 6.0.

Any tree that's already under stress from a problem like flooding also becomes vulnerable to attack by pests and pathogens that target sick trees.

Several fungus species thrive in wet conditions and may cause additional damage. Many symptoms are the same as flood symptoms, but may only appear in patches on the tree rather than across the whole crown uniformly. Some fungi cause cankers, or spreading wounds on the trunk or branches.

Boring insects also target weakened trees, and can further damage their ability to recover.

Flooded landscape trees should receive some extra attention in the three years following a major flood. Practice good sanitation by removing dead or dying limbs at their base. Aerating the soil may help, and evenly spreading 2 to 4 inches of mulch up to the edge of the canopy will help the tree retain a good balance of water and air in the soil. Water the tree during drought with a slow trickle at the dripline for 20-60 minutes, 2 or 3 times a month.

Don't give up on a damaged tree right away. Give it at least until the next Spring to recover before you make the decision to remove it.

Changes in climate and sea level as well as subsidence of land may increase the frequency of flood events in some areas. Plan ahead by

planting flood and salt tolerant trees in low areas.

West Virginia Woodland Owners Association's 2013 Educational Tours



Do you own a wooded property and wonder about projects you might do to make it more productive? Or do you just like hearing about what woodland owners do to improve the woods they love so much?

Then consider joining one or more of the forestry and wildlife management educational tours on six different woodland properties across West Virginia. Each will highlight the management practices conducted by the six host landowners.

For more information, visit the Association's website at <http://www.woaofwv.org> or contact Dan Magill at 304-293-9419 or by e-mail at <mailto:dmagill@wvu.edu>. As these events are free and include lunch, please RSVP with Dan Magill.

Each walking tour will cover generally flat ground with a few relatively steep sections, so sturdy walking shoes are recommended. Following the walking tour, a lunch will be provided.

The following tours are the closest to Maryland:

Berkeley County: Saturday, June 15, 2013 from 10:00 AM to 2:30 PM.

The host landowner, Pat Keller, will lead this tour and will share some key strategies in controlling invasive plants such as tree-of-heaven, multiflora rose, etc., tree thinnings including crop tree release, wild grapevine control, planting oak, persimmons, and other tree species, planting various berry species, and streamside land protection along a certified trout stream. We will also visit wildlife food and habitat areas on the property.

This "get together" is sponsored by the West Virginia Woodland Owners Association, WV Soil Conservation District & Trout Unlimited, WVU Appalachian Hardwood Center/ Extension Service, West Virginia Forestry Association, the WV Tree Farm, and the WV Stewardship Programs.

Tucker-Randolph County: Saturday, August 17, 2013 from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM.

The host landowners, Jim and Jeff Kochenderfer, will lead this tour and will highlight and demonstrate some of the various techniques used to improve, increase, and maintain the amount of desirable tree species in your woodlands including the use of herbicide and cutting to reduce and control both native tree (American beech for example) and other plant species that directly compete with the more desirable trees such as oak, yellow poplar, black cherry, hickory, etc. They will also demonstrate supplemental tree plantings and protection cages, proper access road development and construction, and wildlife habitat management sites. One site in particular is a research plot where black cherry and yellow poplar trees were released from competing vegetation after a timber harvest and the growth rates of the same

trees have been monitored over the last 10-plus years.

This “get together” is sponsored by the West Virginia Woodland Owners Association, WVU Appalachian Hardwood Center/ Extension Service, West Virginia Forestry Association, the WV Tree Farm, and the WV Stewardship Programs.

Preston County: Saturday, September 21, 2013 from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM.

Our host landowner, Bill Slagle will lead this tour and will share a tour of his Walnut Meadows farm near Bruceton Mills where he raises black walnuts, ginseng, shitake mushrooms and other products. Agroforestry practices such as these require intense management.

The Slagles were selected as West Virginia's 1998 Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year. Some of their numerous Tree Farm activities include selective timber harvests, forest stand improvement thinnings, pruning of veneer sawtimber trees, access road construction, a ten-acre walnut planting, a two-acre paulownia planting, cultivation of seven acres of ginseng, commercial shitake mushroom production, nature trail construction, and a collection of mosses and greenery for the floral industry.

Bill also has a collection of antique farm machinery and a large and active woodshop as well as a dry kiln and band sawmill operation. Native brook trout have recently returned to his stream and with the assistance of cost-share has done stream side improvement work of his waterway.

This “get together” is sponsored by the West Virginia Woodland Owners Association, WVU Appalachian Hardwood Center/ Extension Service, West Virginia Forestry Association, the

WV Tree Farm, and the WV Stewardship Programs.

Greedy Groundcover Grasses Crowd Out Natives

Majestic oaks tower over a dense carpet of lush green grass, their size and grandeur emphasized by the empty space between their massive trunks. The beauty of this park-like scene is undeniable. The forest appears orderly and well-manicured; friendly and inviting.

But there is something wrong here. The leaves rustle in a momentary breeze high above your head, and then, nothing. No “perlee perlee perlee” of the Kentucky warbler, no “cher, teacher, teacher” of an ovenbird, just silence.

While this scene does instill a sense of beauty in the people who see it, for many other species it lacks essential elements of good habitat—diversity, cover, and food.

The culprit in Delmarva is often Japanese stilt grass. This quickly-spreading groundcover often starts out in disturbed soil or along roadways, and quickly spreads into neighboring areas, even those in full shade.



Japanese stilt grass (USFS photo)

The leaves are flat blades 4 inches long and about a half inch wide with points on both ends. There's a silvery line down the leaf that's slightly off center, which separates it from the native grasses that can be found in the same areas. Its flower heads are thin spikes. Its seeds remain viable in the soil for up to five years.

The slender wiry stems are up to 3 feet long, but bend under their own weight, creating a thick mat that easily shades out most natives species. The plants also increase the pH of the soil, and are not palatable to deer. If allowed to thrive, the diversity of the forest understory will decline, along with the food and cover sources that many native birds and animals depend on.

It does have some weaknesses. It is very easy to pull by hand, especially when the soil is moist, although pulling may open the door to even more invasive plants. You may be able to cut it with a mower or string trimmer in some areas and goats will eat it. August is best for cutting—any earlier and it may have enough time to grow back and set seed.

It is also susceptible to herbicides. A solution of 0.5% to 2% glyphosate, which is broad spectrum and will kill or damage any plant, or a 0.28% solution of fluazifop, which only kills grasses, can be sprayed on the leaves. Add 0.5% surfactant and dye if it's not already included in the mix you use. Be sure to follow all instructions on the label—it's the law.

Japanese stiltgrass is an annual plant, which means that your goal is to deplete the seed bank by removing every plant that sprouts without allowing any new seeds back into the soil. You will need to stay vigilant over many years, but each year should get a little easier.

There is a new invasive grass species that is similar to Japanese stilt grass in many ways. There's one big difference—it's even worse.

Wavyleaf basketgrass was discovered in Baltimore County, Maryland in 1996 and has quickly spread through many other counties in Maryland and Virginia. In some areas it has even outcompeted Japanese stiltgrass.



Wavyleaf Basketgrass. University of Maryland Extension Home and Garden Information Center photo.

The leaves are roughly the same size and shape as Japanese stilt grass, but do not have the silvery line. The leaves do have distinctive ripples that make it easy to identify.

Its seeds are coated with a sticky goo that makes it impossible for any human, animal, or vehicle to move through a patch in seed without picking up hitchhikers. It's best to stay out of infested areas from August through November to avoid aiding its spread.

Wavyleaf Basketgrass is a perennial, which means that you will be fighting both the seed bank and the plant itself. It can easily be pulled by hand, but herbicide spraying is often the better option in areas where no native plants remain. A 1-2% solution of glyphosate should do the trick. A selective herbicide like Clethodim will only kill grasses, and can be useful when

native sedges and wildflowers are mixed in with the grass.

As with any invasive species control effort, it is essential to have a plan for replacing the invasive plant with a native species suitable for the site. Without this important step, you may find yourself in an unwinnable war.

Take control of these grasses on your property now to keep your woods the messy noisy place that it should be.

For more information or to report a sighting, visit <http://bit.ly/stiltgrass> or <http://bit.ly/wavyleaf>.

Penn State Extension Releases New Forest Science Fact Sheet Series

Penn State Forest Resources Extension has just released the first publication in a new Forest Science Fact Sheet Series. The series will enable landowners to implement practices on their property to increase timber productivity, improve forest health, or provide beneficial wildlife habitat.

The first in the series is entitled *Using Basal Bark Herbicide Applications to Control Understory Tree Species*. The information provided is based upon applied research findings from a basal bark herbicide rate study from 2008-2010. The fact sheet is available online at <http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/PubTitle.asp?varTitle=Forest+Science&Submit=Go> or in hard copy by contacting the Penn State Extension Ag Publications Distribution Center by phone at 814-865-6713 or e-mail AgPubsDist@psu.edu.

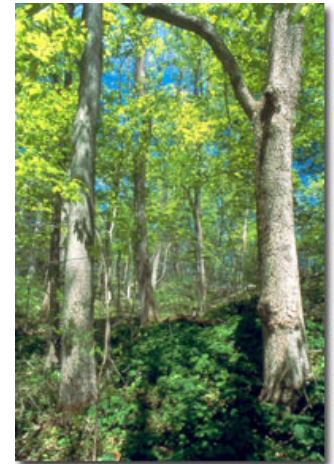
Maryland Passes Landmark Forest Legislation

Steven Koehn, Maryland DNR Forest Service

In early April, Maryland's General Assembly passed the Forest Preservation Act of 2013, which now awaits the Governor's signature.

As a result of former iterations of this bill, the Department of Natural Resources and Maryland's Sustainable Forestry Council recommended a "no net forest loss" definition of 40 percent state tree canopy land cover—a definition based on satellite imagery of existing tree canopy.

This exciting new legislation establishes new and expands existing incentives and reforestation tools to help private landowners, local governments, and the state maintain its current tree canopy, improve water quality, and support community sustainability through forests and trees.



Trees and forests are extremely important to the environmental, economic and societal well-being of Maryland. The benefits of forestland and urban tree canopy include raw material for natural resourced based industries, renewable energy, wildlife habitat, climate moderation, higher property values, aesthetics, and recreational opportunities.

Retaining and expanding forestland is an essential, cost-effective way to reduce nutrient and greenhouse gas pollution, and help restore local streams, rivers and the Chesapeake Bay.

Forests protect water quality by absorbing pollution from the air and capturing, filtering and retaining pollutants in runoff. Forest conservation is essential for meeting nutrient reduction and water quality goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreements, and will be critical for achieving no net loss of forest.

Maryland's forests and these benefits are threatened by relentless development pressure. Over the last 58 years, Maryland lost more than 450,000 acres of forestland, averaging 7,500 acres annually due to development.

As forestland is converted to non-forest use, the benefits those forests provided are lost and our progress in improving the Chesapeake Bay's water quality is compromised.

We all know that good forestry promotes positive benefits, including water quality improvement, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat enhancement and the restoration of biodiversity, and the creation of rural wealth through vibrant local natural resource based economies.

Now our Maryland administration and legislators publicly recognize this, too. I hope other states will take the lead in passing forestry legislation to support sustainable management of our trees and forests.

Events

For more events and information, go to <http://extension.umd.edu/woodland/events>

May 2-4, 2013

22nd Annual American Paulownia Association Conference: The Farming and Marketing of Paulownia
Tennessee Division of Forestry
Newport TN

This three-day conference will cover a wide variety of topics, including seed certification, selling and marketing paulownia plywood and veneer, and agro-forestry and diversification using paulownia. For more information, visit <http://www.paulowniatrees.org> or call 301-790-3075.

May 5, 2013

Planning for the Invasion: Control Measures for Emerald Ash Borer

Robinson Nature Center
Columbia MD

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) has been confirmed in nine Maryland counties, and continues to expand its range, killing ash trees wherever it goes. Each dead ash tree on public property represents a liability for its managers and a loss of services to its community.

Ash trees are a valuable component of the urban and rural landscape that provide services like pollution removal, carbon storage and sequestration, and energy savings. The US Forest Service estimates that the value of the ash resource within Baltimore County's Urban-Rural Demarcation Line is \$353 million.

Effective control options are available, but are most effective when used together with a management plan.

This workshop follows up on the August meeting, "*Why and How to Plan for Emerald Ash Borer Before it Reaches Your Community*," and will show municipal and county officials why they need to begin the EAB planning process as the invasion continues to spread throughout the state. The workshop features a hands-on demonstration of control techniques.

Registration fee: \$30.00. For more information, go to <http://eabcontrol.eventbrite.com/>.

May 9, 2013

Woodland Wildland Webinar series: Ecology & Management of Young Forest Wildlife

Join us for a webinar presented by the University of Maryland Extension Woodland Stewardship Education program. This webinar features Tom Mathews, Habitat Biologist, The Wildlife Management Institute. He will demonstrate that the decline in young forests and early successional environments has led to a decline in several important species, such as the American Woodcock. The webinar will present important woodland management tips to help these vital species.

This webinar is free of charge and will be recorded for later viewing. To access the webinar, go to connect.moo.umd.edu/umeforestry.

May 10-11, 2013

Private Forest Landowner Conference: The Future of Penn's Woods

Blair Convention Center
Altoona PA

Join us for a conference dedicated to all who love and live in Pennsylvania's private forests! The Private Forest Landowner Conference is the first-ever comprehensive conference for private landowners in Pennsylvania. Whether you own five or 500 acres, you are one of nearly 740,000 Pennsylvania woodland owners who make decisions about the health and well-being of nearly 12 million acres of private forests. The Conference will focus on the conservation and management of healthy forests with the intent of bringing together people who want to demonstrate a commitment to forest sustainability. Conference presentation tracks, offered by regionally- and nationally-recognized experts, include: conservation options, invasive species, taxes, tending your woods, water quality, wildlife, woods in your backyard, and on and on. Exhibitors with informational and resource displays and demonstrations will be on hand to show case tools and services.

Visit <http://ecosystems.psu.edu/private-forest-conference> to register and learn more about the program.

May 18, 2013

Neighborhood Green Program
Frederick County, MD

On Saturday, May 18th, Frederick County and the Monocacy & Catoctin Watershed Alliance will host a half-day workshop from 8:30 AM to noon at Linganore High School. Topics covered in the workshop include reforestation & invasive species control, creating wildlife habitat, nutrient management, and a presentation by past participants of the Neighborhood Green program. We will also provide participants with helpful literature and websites, seedlings to take home, a soil test, and the option to schedule a site visit by a natural resource professional. Registration fee: \$10.

The Neighborhood Green program is a pilot program funded through spring 2014. Interested individuals should visit www.frederickcountymd.gov/NGreen for an online form. For additional information or questions, contact

Heather Montgomery at 301-600-1741 or HEMontgomery@FrederickCountyMD.gov.



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