



# The Logger



VOLUME 23, ISSUE 1

SPRING 2023



Maryland / Delaware



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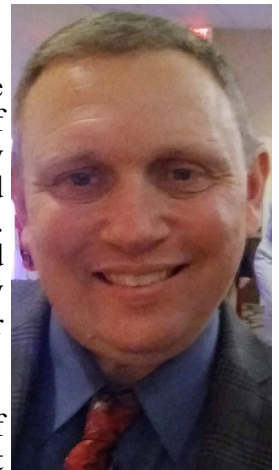
@MDDE  
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## Welcome John

Written by: John Hooven, MD/DE Master Logger Coordinator,  
University of Maryland Extension

Greetings loggers, associated colleagues and friends!

Some of you may already know me. And I hope I will meet more of you in my travels. But, in the interim, allow me a moment of your time to introduce myself. My name is John Hooven, the new Maryland and Delaware Master Logger Program Coordinator and Forest Stewardship Educator for University of Maryland Extension. My office is on the eastern shore at the Wye Research and Education Center in Queenstown, MD. However, you can say my office is wherever the forests extend to as my responsibilities cover the entire state of Maryland.



Though I am a recent graduate from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, with a degree in forest ecosystem science, I spent 21 years previously as a commercial facilities and project manager. I managed 15 properties for ownership in 3 states, over half a million square feet of retail, office and warehouse space. But I was also responsible for construction administration and oversight as well as landscape management responsibilities. I had also spent many years working in lumber yards, including one big box home improvement warehouse store part-time while working towards my forestry degree.

So how did I wind up here? I was born and raised in the pine barrens of southern New Jersey. I grew up in the woods and had my first chainsaw before I could drive. In 2015, I volunteered for the NJ Woodland Stewards Program where I learned that *I could actually make a living* working in the woods. I continued to absorb what free educational resources that I could. Meanwhile, I went back to school part-time, paid off my bills, and enrolled in a full-time SAF accredited program to become a forester.

Having graduated in December, 2021, I was first employed by Maryland Forest Service in May, 2022, as the Somerset County project forester. I loved cruising and writing forest stewardship plans for woodland owners. But I felt my skillset would be better utilized to serve you, the loggers, and the forest woodland owners in the region, by bringing you relevant and useful knowledge of the forestry field.

*I look forward to working with you!*

# Northern Long-eared Bat Listing a Concern to Loggers

## *The listing tops recent issues of concern to loggers operating in the region*

**Written by: John Hooven, MD/DE Master Logger Coordinator, University of Maryland Extension**

The northern long-eared bat, *Myotis septentrionalis*, a native bat species, has been reclassified as endangered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The species was previously listed as threatened. The reclassification to endangered status came on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, with a delayed effective date of March 31, 2023.

The northern long-eared bat is a native bat species that lives in the mid-Atlantic and eastern half of the U. S., except Florida. The bat has a relatively short migration pattern between its overwintering location (known as a hibernacula, typically a cave or mine) and its roosting/foraging habitat in forested areas. Like most bats, NLE bats tend to return to the same hibernacula from year to year. The bats will change roosting sites as frequently as every two days in the summer. NLE bats will only give birth to a single pup, or baby bat, per year. Their maximum life span is approximately 18 ½ years. The bats may take up to a year after birth before they are able to reproduce.

All bats in the region that overwinter in hibernacula have been devastated by white-nose syndrome (WNS), a fungal infection first observed in New York state in 2006. The infection has led to mortality rates as high as 97-100% to bats overwintering in hibernacula. Thus, other sources of mortality are now more significant to bats than before WNS. These include wind energy-related mortality, summer habitat loss, winter habitat loss/disturbance and climate change.

Harvesting in an area where NLE bats are located can be devastating to the species. The bats forage in woodlands from April through October. During this time, bats find suitable roosts during the day in tall trees and snags. Females may form colonies during the summer. Bats can rear their young pups from late May to late July. Young bats start flying 18-21 days after birth. In addition, bats will change their roosts every couple of days during their active season. In the winter, bats return to their hibernaculum to hibernate. It is during this time that the bats are most impacted by WNS. The fungus.....



Photo: Center for Biological Diversity

The listing of the northern long-eared bat by USFWS will certainly have some impact on logging and harvest operations. Join us May 4<sup>th</sup> (East) or May 18<sup>th</sup> (West) as we have our first in-person continuing education credit sessions for 2023! In addition to more information on the NLE bat listing, we will hear about invasive species affecting harvest operations including quarantine information covering spotted lanternfly. Training will also include the benefits of harvests to wildlife and the importance of slash for wildlife habitat. More information can be found in this newsletter *and will be forthcoming via email.*

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife**  
<http://bit.ly/43lJoYu>



**Wisconsin DNR Publication**  
<http://bit.ly/3KsEXm2>





# WILDLIFE

## WEDNESDAYS

Join us at noon on the  
Third Wednesday  
of each month

Earn 1 MD-DE Master Logger CEC!  
To Register: [go.umd.edu/wildlifew](http://go.umd.edu/wildlifew)



### Using QR Codes

QR codes are digital direction finders for your smartphone!

We will be utilizing QR codes in this and future newsletters to bring you more relevant and useful information on the news and events that affect you. Simply turn on the camera to your smartphone and focus on the black and white square with the mottled print. The link should pop up in your app if you are not automatically directed to the website with additional content. We hope that you enjoy this new feature!

MD/DE Master Logger Program  
[extension.umd.edu/masterlogger](http://extension.umd.edu/masterlogger)



# FORESTRY TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT & PREVENTIVE MEASURES

BY: TEAM SAFE TRUCKING 2022

## 3. SEATBELT ACCIDENT-FATALITY

A subcontract hauler was heading to the mill, fully loaded. Still traveling on a forest road, the driver came to a single-lane bridge at the bottom of a long incline. The driver apparently had control issues just as he was about to engage the bridge; his right front tire hit the approach guardrail. The driver reacted by pulling sharply to the left. The truck veered over top of the bridge and came to rest down the embankment.

**FATAL ACCIDENTS 2021: 48.1% WERE NOT WEARING A SEATBELT**

### DRIVER AND CONDITIONS:

Log truck driver did not have insurance. He asked to have his insurance coverage suspended due to the lack of work at the time. He did not re-activate coverage even though he was taking on "small" jobs. There were several mechanical issues including steering hardware. The tractor and trailer had suspension issues. Excessive speed, coupled with slippery road conditions, were also likely factors to the crash. The logger did not request current proof of insurance beforehand. Adding to the dilemma, no contract was in place. The logger said he only needed the extra truck for two or three days while one of his rigs was in for repair. The logger was held liable.



### PREVENTION 1



Loggers need to understand the risks when hiring contract haulers. Complete Team Safe Trucking's Multi-contractor & Liability course. When working on a job that involves multiple contractors, it is important that all parties working supply a certificate of insurance.

### PREVENTION 2



Ensure Subcontractors have safety and training programs/policies, review these and based on this review have them comply with your companies or approve theirs. All contractors should be pre-qualified, trained and commit to complying with multi-contractor safety policies and procedures. Observe and enforce contractors and employees working for compliance with safety policies and procedures. Post Signs where they can be easily viewed.

### PREVENTION 3



Provide training on hazards and preventive measures. Then hold contractors accountable. Enforce rules! Plan for and use disciplinary action for contractors that break rules. Disqualify contractors that do not meet minimum safety requirements.

## 4. LOADING FATALITY

A 49-year-old male truck driver (the victim) was preparing to secure a load of logs-approximately 40 feet long and averaging 18 inches in diameter-on his truck with a binder (chain). The last logs to be loaded lay above the top of the 4-foot-high stakes located at each corner of the trailer. As the shovel-loader placed the last log on the trailer, the top log on the right side, measuring 40 feet long by 20 inches in diameter at the base and 14 inches in diameter at the top, shifted and rolled off the trailer. The shovel-loader was unable to see the victim who was at the trailer's right front corner. When the log fell it struck the victim, fatally crushing his head and chest.

**LOG TRUCK MAINTENANCE ACCIDENTS IN 2021:**



### LESSONS LEARNED:

- Ensure that log truck drivers and other workers stay clear of log loading operations until loads are stabilized.
- Ensure that: all logging employees receive adequate training in safe work procedures.
- Conduct periodic inspections to ensure that workers follow company safety

## PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

### PREVENTION 1



Logging trucks shall be loaded in such a manner that the logs rest securely and the load is stable and well balanced before any binder is placed... Employees shall not walk alongside or be underneath any truck being loaded.

### PREVENTION 2



Before using the loader, the operator must be able to see or know the whereabouts of log truck drivers as well as the landing workers. He must be sure that they are out of the danger area.

### PREVENTION 3



Every employer must have an established safety training program and must ensure that workers are adequately trained. An effective training program includes a written job description containing step-by-step procedures, a list of the hazards within each step of the procedures, and an explanation of ways to overcome these hazards.

# Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine in Effect!

## Abridged excerpt from Maryland Dept. of Agriculture

Amended by: John Hooven, MD/DE Master Logger Coordinator, University of Maryland Extension

The invasive planthopper, spotted lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula*, has been identified across Maryland. The Maryland Secretary of Agriculture has issued a quarantine order for [18 Maryland counties](#). All counties in Delaware are also under quarantine. Businesses and institutions are required to be permitted if they move regulated articles from or within the quarantined area. The regulated articles include forest products such as logs, mulch, stumps, chips, among others, but also applies to equipment and trailers. For more information, go to <https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/pages/spotted-lantern-fly.aspx> or click the QR code on this page. *This quarantine order applies to all loggers operating, harvesting and/or traveling in or through quarantine areas in Maryland and Delaware.*



Left to right: Abbreviated lifecycle of SLF, from eggs, first and second instars, to adult. MDA

Permitting is free and only needs to be undertaken by a single company representative. That person can then train others on the identification and proper management of spotted lanternfly. Permits from other states are entirely reciprocal within Maryland. Be prepared to present your permit if questioned by an MDA inspector. Persons found to be in violation of the Secretary's quarantine order are liable for a civil penalty per each violation.

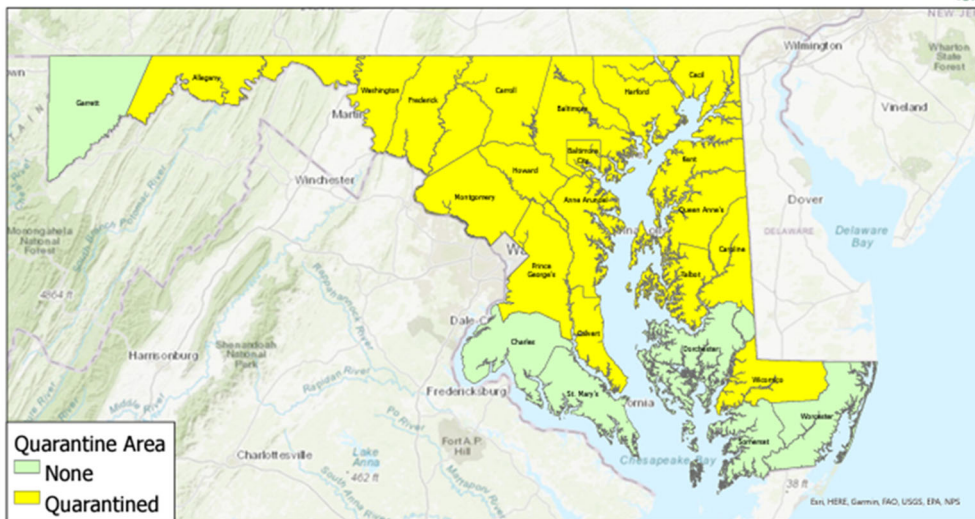
The list of regulated articles, the definition of persons required to obtain permits, as well as the parameters of the civil penalty can be found in the text of the Secretary of Agriculture's quarantine order found online. A link can be found in the webpage referenced above. Residents should utilize the checklist for homeowners found on the webpage listed above. Thoroughly inspect all items presented on this list for any type of spotted lanternfly life stage. Destroy all lanternfly that you discover. This will

help slow the spread of the insects to new areas.



### Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine

MD Dept. of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Weed Management



Designed by: Kenton Sumpter -MDA- Created 2/23/2023

MDA: Spotted Lanternfly  
<http://bit.ly/3zPGn1F>





# MD/DE Master Logger Program to offer Game of Logging!

Location: Doncaster Demonstration Forest

Date: June 23 Time: TBA

Cost: \$150

Participation is limited to 10

Future events will feature higher levels

Earn CECs!

More information to come

Contact: John Hooven at [jhooven@umd.edu](mailto:jhooven@umd.edu) or 410-310-8445

The Game of Logging (GOL) is widely acknowledged as the premier chainsaw safety and productivity training program in the country, offering hands on chainsaw safety training in a competitive environment. Top instructors across the country combine demonstration with participation to teach chainsaw safety, productivity, conservation and cutting techniques.

There are currently seven training organizations that cover 30 states. Regional competitions are held annually by each training organization followed by a national competition for professional loggers as well as landowner participants.

At this time GOL offers four levels of chainsaw safety training, as well as skidder, forwarder, clearing saw, gentle logging and storm damage training. The training is offered to professional loggers, foresters, college students, forest landowners, casual users, city-parks and utility workers, firemen, and anyone interested in learning any of the chainsaw safety techniques.

**Level 1** focuses on introducing the participant to open face felling and the development of techniques to safely use it. Topics covered include personal protective equipment, chainsaw safety features, chainsaw reactive forces, bore cutting, pre-planning the fell, and understanding hinge wood strength.



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## MARBIDCO Loan Programs

### Forestry Equipment and Working Capital Loan Fund

Enhancing the Viability of Maryland's Forestry Industry

A major aim of this program is to help forest products-related businesses innovate and take advantage of emerging market opportunities, or to make investments to help make business operations more sustainable.

[bit.ly/forestryloans](https://bit.ly/forestryloans)



# On Rot

Written by: John Hooven, MD/DE Master Logger Coordinator, University of Maryland Extension

Fungi are the leading cause of wood deterioration. As a society, we spend countless dollars to protect and preserve wood and prevent fungi from finding another food source.



*Wind brought down this living pitch pine infected with a brown rot fungus in the heartwood. Note the blocky red characteristic.*

As a logger, why should you be concerned about fungi? It is critically important to take care during the harvest to protect the trees left standing. The living trees that you leave behind become the next forest. Not only do the scars from equipment brushing up against a tree physically hurt the tree and reduce its worth, any break in the bark can become a port, or an entry point, for fungi and insects.

There are three types of rot in the forest – brown rot, white rot and soft rot. Brown rot and white rot are of main concern to loggers since they affect living trees. Soft rot only affects dead trees and therefore is of less concern. The wood in the tree is primarily composed of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin that give the tree structure. The difference between the different types of rot is what the fungi are capable of digesting as they eat the wood.

Brown rot types of fungi digest cellulose and the hemicellulose compounds in the wood leaving the lignin behind. You have likely seen brown rot in the forest; characteristically, the remaining wood looks brown or reddish, is blocky, loose and generally falling apart when disturbed. White rot, on the other hand, digests all the components of wood and tends to look fibrous as some of the cellulose remains intact until the end.



No doubt, you have seen the work of fungi on a harvest. Here are a couple of examples. The hollowed deadwood of many hardwood trees, known as heart rot, was caused by a fungus. If you have ever been in a forest where trees have fallen from windthrow, but it appears the roots were severed before the tree fell, this is an example of root rot. Top rot can exist from trees that are top killed or from breakage, a good symptom of a widow maker. Knowing the signs of these types of rots can assist you in running a safer harvest operation. If you know these conditions exist in advance, you can take extra precautions to prevent accidents during the harvest.

*Conks (top outside of tree) affect a dead oak tree. The white fuzz in the wood is the fungal "roots" called mycelia that eat the tree.*

Tree damage can occur naturally as the trees grow and mature in the forest or unnaturally as a result of damage during a harvest or other human activities. It is important for you as a logger to ensure that your equipment does not unintentionally damage trees that will be left standing to grow in the harvest area. Trees



*Armillaria commonly known as black shoestring fungus severed the roots of this tree that fell down from the wind. The fungus then eats the dead tree. Mushroom fruiting bodies spread spores to infect other trees.*

are excellent at hiding damage. However, that damage may come back to haunt you or another harvester on a future harvest. For more useful information on keeping trees safe during a harvest, go to <https://bit.ly/maineforesthealthdiseases> or scan the QR code.





### MD/DE Master Logger Program

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**THE LOGGER** is the official publication of the MD-DE Master Logger Program, Master Logger Steering Committee (MLSC), and the Maryland SFISIC.

Mark your calendar!

# MD/DE Master Logger Spring CECs

May 4th  
4PM - 8PM Salisbury, MD

May 18th  
4PM - 8PM Keedysville, MD

### Topics include:

- Northern Long-eared Bat
- Invasive Species Lookout
- Spotted Lanternfly quarantine
- Slash for habitat
- Harvesting wildlife benefits

Earn 4 CECs!

For more information and to register: [bit.ly/23springcec](http://bit.ly/23springcec)  
Contact: John Hooven at [jhooven@umd.edu](mailto:jhooven@umd.edu) or 410-310-8445

