Eight-five percent of forest landowners in Maryland own ten acres or less. This statistic indicates a need for small scale harvesting systems with low impact. Traditional logging equipment such as skidders and loaders require larger areas to operate efficiently. Although they are used on small woodlots, this large equipment can be challenging to maneuver in such a small area. A low impact, small scale logging activity can help you remove trees to improve forest health, wildlife habitat, or create access for recreational uses while minimizing damage to residual trees and soil.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Service researched small scale logging operations from 2006 to 2007 on five small woodlots in Allegany County ranging in size from 3.4 to 8.7 acres. The result is a harvest system that can work on many small woodlots, while providing the forest products operator a reasonable wage. The study looked at the biologic, social, and economic aspects of small scale harvesting.

The forest products operator working on the study used the following small equipment: Polaris ATV built for the Gulf War, ATV forwarding/skidding arch, Stihl chainsaw, a 26-ton wood splitter, and two older Dodge three-quarter ton pickup trucks. The products produced included firewood, locust poles, and sawtimber. On occasion, a log truck was contracted to pick up logs along existing roads. The job, therefore, did not require new roads or graded log landings; just a location along the road to set logs for loading.

Biologically, the study worked on all sites. There was little to no residual tree damage or soil erosion, and woodland health was improved by removing unhealthy trees. Reducing the stocking (density of trees) allows the remaining trees to grow faster with more vigor and lower mortality.

Socially, woodland owners involved in the study found the harvest acceptable and were pleased with the outcome. The ATV used for the harvest either created new trails or enhanced existing trails. Since outdoor recreation is a major objective for the landowners, the trails are an added benefit. Many forest products, such as firewood and locust posts were purchased by local buyers. Landowners and other observers (who had negative stigmas attached to traditional logging operations) were changed by the experience and any negative thinking subsided. In fact, the forest products operator found it hard to accomplish work on certain days because of the heightened interest resulting in frequent visits and questions by observers.

The study’s economic analysis included all direct and indirect costs, such as depreciation on equipment, travel, wages, etc. Harvests on two of the five sites generated a profit for the operator, which led to the development of guidelines to improve profitability. In general, this system works well for both the landowner and logger when a small woodlot has a good number of economically valuable trees to harvest and sell. On woodlots that have smaller diameter trees, it may not be possible for the landowner to make a profit. In this case, the landowner should consider paying the logger to do improvement cuttings that will bring more profit at the final harvest once the remaining high quality trees have had a chance to grow in size and value.

A few factors that improved profitability include the following: 1) harvest of 400 to 500 board feet of timber per day; 2) a minimum of 40% sawlogs with 40% of those high in quality and value; 3) a 10 inch diameter minimum for harvested trees; 4) 80% of the workday is spent harvesting higher value trees; and, 5) as travel distance increases, the size of the trees must increase or the landowner will receive less in return.

Landowners, land managers, and forest product operators are faced with the challenge of managing small parcels of land and need insight into the complex nature of these harvests. Based on the five sites in this study, the expected hourly income for the forest products operator ranged from $8.45 per hour (if all minimum targets for
profitability were met) to $16.85 per hour (if the tree size and productivity increased). Understanding how the various factors relate helps provide a more complete picture or understanding of the land management challenges faced by forest product operators and owners of small woodlots.

A 56-page guide based on the study is available for free online at: [www.dnr.state.md.us/Forests/programs/swi.asp](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/Forests/programs/swi.asp)

Use it in one of three ways. First, for a quick review of the facts, see the text boxes titled "Quick Facts at a Glance" associated with each section. Second, the body of the report provides the details and will help you understand the complexity of the challenge. Third, the appendices provide critical data and reports from each partner that were used and disseminated in this study. Also, under each section title, the target audience is indicated including landowners, land managers, and forest products operators.

The guide is intended to provide insight on how to successfully harvest forest products so that small acreage woodland owners can reach their objectives. The better the understanding of the complexity of the biologic, social, and economic aspects of small scale harvesting, the better different groups can work together to manage small woodlots for everyone's benefit. Start talking to landscape contractors and loggers about implementing your woodlot objectives. Have them contact the University of Maryland Extension forestry program or your local state forester with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Service for ideas and assistance with small woodlot management.

Links related to this article:


Forest Stewardship Education Website, University of Maryland Extension [http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/](http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/)

Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Service (County Directory) [http://www.dnr.state.md.us/forests/phonelist.html](http://www.dnr.state.md.us/forests/phonelist.html)

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**Forest Certification: A Brief Lesson**

by Kenneth Roberts, Certification Manager, NewPage Corporation

Over the past 10 years, forest certification combined with a chain-of-custody (CoC) certification program has emerged as the most popular method of proving or ensuring sustainability. The role of these certification programs is to assure customers that the environmental claims being made by wood products manufacturers are true, helping to build trust between producer and consumer.

**Forest Certification Addresses Management**

Forest certification is a “seal of approval” to ensure that the forest products come from forests managed according to strict environmental and social standards. Forest certification addresses the way the forest is being managed. There are three major certification systems: American Tree Farm System (ATFS), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Each of these programs has developed a set of standards they feel will ensure a sustainable forest. By enrolling their land in one or more of these programs, a landowner commits to manage their property according to the corresponding set of standards. The owner is audited by a third-party expert to verify compliance with the standards. This verification process can be completed on an individual basis or as part of a larger group.

**Chain of Custody Assures Source**

The chain-of-custody (CoC) certification is the next level of certification. This certification applies to the manufacturers, processors and distributors of certified products. A CoC certified system ensures end consumers that the products they buy can be traced back to a certified source. In the case of paper, the chain-of-custody starts with wood fiber from a certified property. The volume of certified fiber is tracked through the chipping process to pulping and papermaking. A ton of wood will make a specific amount of paper depending on the process. The chain of custody continues to the printer through shipping documents. The printer tracks the paper through the printing process where the certification logo is printed on the final product. A CoC can get long and very complicated depending on the product and the location of the final consumer. The major chain-of-custody programs in the United States are the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Both the SFI and PEFC CoC programs will accept certified fiber from SFI and Tree Farm certified land. The FSC CoC program will only accept fiber from an FSC certified forest.

**Green Building Standards**

These programs address the issue of environmental standards for buildings. The two major programs in this area are Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and Green Globes.

**Certification and Markets**

The demand for certified wood varies depending on the finished product. At this time, the demand for certified dimensional lumber is not very strong in the United States. As a result, few sawmills are using a CoC system and searching for certified sawlogs. This could change as green building standards such as LEED and Green Globes gain popularity. In contrast, the demand for certified paper
has been strong for some time. Some pulp and paper companies have been actively searching for certified fiber to use in their CoC systems.

As the green movement continues to develop in the United States, the demand for certified products will continue to increase. At this point in time, there are already some market areas showing a strong demand for certified wood. If a manufacturer is using an SFI CoC program, wood from certified tree farms will be desirable to the manufacturer. If you as a tree farmer are interested in trying to capitalize on this demand, the first thing you need to do is let the market place know that you are selling a certified product. The interest in your products will depend on what CoC programs are being used in your local market area.

This topic can become very complicated as you get into the details of some of the standards and the CoC requirements. If you are planning to get more involved, the list of websites below will be helpful. Joining the Maryland Tree Farm Program provides a good opportunity for Maryland forest stewards to access the benefits of providing certified fiber to the marketplace while enhancing the other benefits you enjoy from your property. Contact your state forester or a private forester about joining the Tree Farm Program at http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/YourWoodlandFindAForester.html

- Tree Farm: http://www.treefarmsystem.org/
- SFI: http://www.sfiprogram.org/
- FSC: http://www.fscus.org/
- PEFC: http://www.pefc.org/
- LEED: http://www.usgbc.org/
- Green Globes: http://www.greenglobes.com/
- Comparing the different programs: http://www.metafore.org/

What is Killing My Trees this Winter?
by Jonathan Kays, Extension Specialist Natural Resources, University of Maryland Extension

One consequence of the long winter snow cover this year is the protection of voles, also known as meadow mice, from predators and other types of winter mortality. Voles are small rodents that live in tall grass, loose dirt or mulch and kill trees and shrubs during the winter by eating the woody bark and roots. Voles have been responsible for high mortality in many forestry plantings around the state.

Pine voles and meadow voles are both found in this region, and knowing which species you have can determine how difficult they are to control. Meadow voles are the larger of the two with a longer tail and create the characteristic surface tunnels that are now appearing in grassy areas as the snow melts. Pine voles are smaller with a short tail but live most of their life underground, making them more difficult to catch.

During the winter, owls, hawks, foxes, and other predators eat a lot of voles as part of their diet. However, the deep and persistent snow throughout the state this year has given voles protection from predation. As the snow melts you may find small saplings and twigs severed by voles and pulled into tunnels under the snow to provide nutrition.

The result will likely be higher than normal populations of voles in early spring. Voles are capable of dramatic population changes during the growing season when habitat and green succulent vegetation is plentiful. Meadow voles produce five to ten litters per year with about five young per litter, while pine voles produce fewer litters with about three young per litter. Young voles are sexually active in one to two months, quickly increasing in abundance.

During the growing season, voles cause few problems because they eat green succulent vegetation. However, as the frost comes in the fall and the green vegetation dies, voles switch their diet to woody tissue. This is when they start eating roots of trees, shrubs and perennials. Unfortunately, most people do not notice the plants have died until spring when they fail to leaf out. A close inspection of the ground around the tree will show tunnels that extend around the roots that have been eaten by voles through winter.

Voles are a major problem in young tree plantations established on old fields and pastures around the state, as well as in residential landscapes. Plastic tree shelters may protect young seedlings from deer browsing, but voles just tunnel underneath. What can you do? First, you need to determine whether voles are the problem. If you find the characteristic tunnels and chewed bark around the base of the trees, you have voles. To find out which species, use a
mouse trap baited with peanut butter and place it along one of the tunnels and cover it with a shingle or board (voles do not like to come out in the open). Pine voles stay deeper underground and if they are present, they will be more difficult to remove by trapping or baiting.

Below are several management methods. The goal is to dramatically reduce the populations going into the fall and winter before they start to eat the roots of trees and shrubs.

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach for voles includes one or a combination of the following methods.

Cultural Methods
Reduce habitat by mowing the grass in the young tree plantation for the first 3-4 years and apply herbicide in strips to keep vegetation three feet away from trees. This eliminates cover and exposes voles to predators. If you use mulch, minimize mulch to only 2-3 inches in depth. Over mulching in residential areas is a common reason that voles remain, since the loose material provides perfect cover in which they can easily live and reproduce.

Biological Methods
Encourage predators such as owls, hawks and snakes: voles are a major part of their diet. Owls come out at night and in many areas perches are limited. So build perches 10-15 feet tall which can be as simple as a post with a horizontal perch on top. Black snakes are common around homes and eat a lot of voles. They are not poisonous and are unlikely to attack humans unless cornered or provoked.

Trapping Methods
In landscapes and small areas around homes, voles can be trapped using peanut butter, oatmeal, or apple slices as bait in snap traps placed perpendicular to the runways. Sticky strips scented with peanut butter are also available and work well. Cover your traps since voles do not like to be in the open. Trapping success really depends on timing. During the growing season, it will be hard to attract them because other foods are available. Ideally, you want to start trapping in September when the preferred food sources start dying from frost.

Chemical Methods
Commercial rodenticides require special pesticide licensing and training and are used mostly in forest plantations, orchards, nurseries and other locations where there is unlikely to be collateral damage to beneficial species. They can be used in other areas with lockable bait stations. Rodenticides can be essential if you have an acute population problem in a forest plantation. The most widely used rodenticide is zinc phosphide in pelletized form which is eaten by the vole, immediately killing the animal.

A study by the Maryland Forest Service and University of Maryland Extension was completed in 2003 to determine the effect of five treatments on vole damage in forest plantations. The treatments included mowing with broadcast baiting, mowing with hand baiting, hand baiting with no mowing, herbicide application only, and an untreated control. The study shows the practical importance of monitoring planting sites for vole populations in the fall prior to and after tree planting. The study also recommends immediate control of high and severe vole populations with rodenticide (with or without mowing) to minimize seedling mortality. Visit the following link for more information: http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/Publications/PDFs/Other/vole_damage.pdf

What Can You Do Now?
Monitor any tree planting areas for voles now and especially each fall. Options are limited now because the voles have had all winter to eat your woody plants. However, vole populations can be reduced this spring by trapping or baiting before the growing season starts. Monitor voles this fall and control them as the frost comes to minimize damage next winter. You will find more detailed resources on controlling voles in the following publications:

Reducing Vole Damage to Plants in Landscapes, Orchards and Nurseries (FS654) http://extension.umd.edu/publications/PDFs/FS654.pdf
Managing Vole Damage in Forest Plantations http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/Publications/PDFs/Other/Vole_fs.pdf

How to Keep Your Land in the Family
by Nevin Dawson, Forest Stewardship Educator, University of Maryland Extension (Previously printed in the Delmarva Farmer)

Joe had worked his 500 acres of farm and forest side by side with his son, Pete, for many years, passing on all of his knowledge about good stewardship. When Joe dies suddenly, the land is divided according to his will, with four equal portions distributed to his three daughters, who all live out of state, and Pete. The three sisters have no interest in farming, and although Pete has a strong desire to continue the family's farming heritage, he doesn't have the money to buy their shares. They are unable to find a compromise, and the entire property is sold for development. All of the timber, soil, and habitat improvement that Joe and Pete worked so hard for are spoiled. This is not what dad wanted.
Succession planning is the process of reaching the decisions and creating the documents that will define the future of your land. If your family and co-managers are not already on the same page, then the process is also about communicating your passion and vision for the land to foster joint goals that everyone is excited about.

Already have a will? Great! But you still have a lot of work to do. A will simply defines how your possessions will be distributed amongst your heirs. It does not pass along the future of your land. If your family and co-managers are not on the same page, then the process is also about deciding and creating the documents that will define the management objectives that stand between your current situation and your ideal 50-year horizon. Talk with your spouse and your entire family about your goals. Figure out what you can agree on, and what you can work on convincing them of. Organized recreational activities on your land like hikes, fishing, or paintball games can help the younger family members build the same bond with the land that you have.

As your family gets closer to consensus on what the future of your land should look like, begin to include law, tax, and forestry professionals in your discussions. Their expert advice will help you ensure that the inter-generational transition will happen with few hitches.

Although Joe had the best of intentions, his lack of succession planning meant that the process was fated to fail. Remember the age-old adage: failing to plan is planning to fail.

Visit [www.tiestotheland.org](http://www.tiestotheland.org) for more information, or contact Nevin Dawson, [ndawson@umd.edu](mailto:ndawson@umd.edu), for a free manual and worksheets.

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**Webinars are Worthwhile**

by Ellen Green, Forestry Extension Assistant

If you have ever attended a webinar, hopefully you had a good experience and you already know how worthwhile they can be. If you are wondering what a webinar is, or you are interested in knowing more about webinars, keep reading!

Webinars are live meetings that are transmitted over the internet. The word "webinar" was coined in recent years from the word "seminar." You might have also heard the terms web conference, online meeting, or webcast. The terminology can seem somewhat mysterious, to say the least. Simply explained, a webinar has all the benefits of a seminar except you don’t meet face-to-face. Instead, you use your computer and the internet to participate.

Webinars can be interactive, or non-interactive (webcast). If a webinar is interactive, it’s usually in real time (live) and you do more than just listen. You can communicate with other participants. This communication can be done using a headset connected to your...
computer. Or, communication is sometimes done using a phone line while the visual presentation is on your computer's monitor. And sometimes, communication is limited to a chat module where participants type in questions and comments which can be directed to an individual participant, speaker, or to the entire group.

The webinars provided by University of Maryland Extension (UME) are provided using web conferencing software called Adobe Acrobat Connect Pro. UME’s webinars do not require special software or downloads to participate. All you have to do is log into a virtual meeting room, sit back in the comfort of your own home or office, and learn! A webinar provided by UME may look something like this:

There are four pods on the screen image above. The main presentation is in the large pod to the right. The three smaller pods on the left contain the participant list (top), presenter's audio and video (middle), and interactive chat (bottom). The presenter is in complete control of the meeting and can even remove or add new pods during the presentation. For example, the presenter can take a moment to deliver a participant poll, another interactive feature of Adobe Acrobat Connect Pro, which displays instant results.

Finally, the webinars we provide are recorded. So if you are unable to attend the live webinar, you can watch the webinar in its recorded state at a time that is convenient for you.

Now that some of the mystery is removed, are you ready to give it a try? Below are some useful resources for you to explore.

New! UME Forest Stewardship Education Webinars

Webinars have allowed Extension educators and specialists to reach many people online. Having successfully completed two webinars in 2009, we have decided to begin a live webinar series of Forest Stewardship Education topics. Our plan is to host a webinar at least once per quarter. We will formally begin the webinar series on April 8th, 2010 and the topic will be Evaluating and Choosing a Natural Resource-Based Enterprise. We want to know what other topics are most important to you. To submit topics of interest to us, we invite you to take a quick online survey at https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/FSEWebinarTopics.

- April (day to be determined), 2010; 12:00 p.m. Live Webinar: Evaluating and Choosing a Natural Resource-Based Enterprise. Registration required. Contact Pam Thomas at 301-432-2767 x315 or pthomas@umd.edu.
- Watch for upcoming webinars at the Forest Stewardship Education Events page at http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/Events.html
- Contact Ellen Green at egreen13@umd.edu (301-432-2767 x307) to receive automatic email notification of upcoming webinars.
- Watch webinar recordings: http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu/ResourcesWebinars.html
- Submit webinar topics by taking an online survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/FSEWebinarTopics

Additional Resources:
- Pennsylvania Forests Web Seminar Center, Penn State Natural Resources Extension http://rnrext.cas.psu.edu/PAForestWeb/
- Forestry and Natural Resource Webinar Portal http://www.forestrywebinars.net/
- Cornell University Cooperative Extension ForestConnect http://www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/forestconnect

Attention Maryland Woodland Stewards
Your assistance is needed.

In recent months, we lost funding for the Maryland Woodland Stewards program and there will be no program in the fall of 2010. If you are a graduate of the Maryland Woodland Stewards (or Covert Cooper) program, your feedback is needed now more than ever. We have posted a survey that you can complete online. This survey is particularly important as it provides a foundation for our serious effort to reinvigorate the program. Our immediate plans include organizing refresher workshops for Maryland Woodland Stewards to be held this summer and/or fall. The deadline for the survey is March 22, 2010. You can access the survey at: http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/MWS2010

If you do not have internet access and would like to have a copy of the survey mailed to you, please contact Nevin Dawson at 410-827-8056 ext.125 or ndawson@umd.edu.

Thank you—your participation in this survey is vital, and very much appreciated!
2009 Forestry Summit Update
Report Now Available

The report, Mapping a Sustainable Forestry Strategy for Maryland: Report on the Public Engagement Process, is now available online at:


For further information, please visit the Harry R. Hughes Center for Agro-Ecology, Inc. at http://agroecol.umd.edu.

Future of Wood Product Markets Dim

A meeting of the Maryland/Delaware Society of American Foresters on November 4, 2009 addressed the topic of “Forest Industry Competitiveness in the Global Environment.” The picture and outlook is not good. The economic downturn has resulted in the loss of markets which translates into a lack of demand for forest products that landowners have to sell. Six PowerPoints from the meeting are available to view at:

www.alleghenysaf.org/mdesa.htm. They are very instructive and can help you understand the state of the forest products market.

News Releases

The following press release was written on December 1, 2009 for PA landowners. But, the information is certainly applicable here in Maryland and we wanted to share it:

Will My Forest Recover from Winter Weather Damage?
by Jim Finley, Professor of Forest Resources,
The Pennsylvania State University School of Forest Resources

The snowfall in mid-October did some major damage across central Pennsylvania. Fall snow and ice storms are especially damaging because the leaves on many trees have not yet fallen, and the remaining leaves provided additional surfaces that hold snow, freezing rain, and ice. Even when the leaves are gone, heavy, wet snows that accumulate on tree limbs can cause breakage and loss.

Faced with topped trees, split trunks, and damaged limbs, the urge is to do something—to salvage the damaged trees. Do not act too quickly. Safety is a principal concern. Obviously the storms have left behind many hazards, such as hanging limbs and severely damaged branches. Working in the forest under these conditions is dangerous. Mark dangerous trees and leave working around them to the experts.

Due to greater exposure to the weather, trees near roads or other open areas often suffer more damage than trees in the interior of the forest, so the actual damage may look worse from a trail or road than it actually is. A good way to judge whether a tree will survive storm damage is to look at the upper branches. If less than 50 percent of the crown is damaged, the tree has a good chance of survival; however, depending on the extent of the damage, the tree’s growth may slow down while it recovers. If between 50 percent and 75 percent of the crown is damaged, the tree may survive; however, its wounds may provide entryways for damaging insects and diseases, especially if large tops or large lower branches break or if extensive areas of bark tear. If more than 75 percent of the crown is damaged, the tree has a low chance of survival.

What to do first? Start by doing a careful evaluation of the extent of damage. Consider paying a trusted resource professional to visit the site. Salvage might be one option; however, when working with hardwood or broadleaf trees it is often advisable to wait and see how they respond the next summer. Trees have an amazing ability to respond to this type of injury.

Homeowners can consult trained arborists who can evaluate damage, remove dangerous trees and branches, and correctly prune trees to help them survive. Private forest landowners can consult natural resource professionals to assess damage to their woodland, mitigate dangerous conditions, and recommend appropriate management practices.

Many of our hardwood forests have experienced ice and heavy snows before. Often times this is evidenced by forks in trees across the stand that are all at about the same height in the canopy. Sometimes the forked trunk will split again somewhat higher. This is especially evident on the Allegheny Plateau where cherry stands exhibit ice damage from more than 50 years ago.

The point is that hardwood trees have mechanisms for responding to ice injury. Dormant buds beneath the bark will typically sprout, forming new branches and leaves. So, if you have a hardwood forests with ice- or snow-damaged crowns, wait and watch. If we have a good growing summer like last year, your trees may respond well.

Standing trees with only partial ice- or snow-damaged crowns will retain their value long enough to more carefully plan your response. The biggest loss could be the stain that eventually will enter the wounds. When trees are more severely damaged, having lost their crowns or have broken or split trunks, or were uprooted, a salvage operation may be the right response. Don’t rush in though. Hasty decisions, without proper road planning, can lead to site damage as well as residual tree damage. Wait and plan the harvest when conditions are better for logging in late summer.

Softwoods, like pine and hemlock, unfortunately do not have the same adaptations as hardwoods. Severely damaged softwoods may show signs of insect damage and staining in the wood shortly after this winter’s ice. They
can withstand some injury and have mechanisms for containing some of the negative impacts. However, if the damage is heavy, seek professional input and consider recovering some of these trees this summer.

Most importantly, use caution when entering and working in ice-damaged stands, even into the summer months. Take advantage of the expertise of natural resources professionals especially when thinking about helping your stands recover from natural disaster. The forests are an important resource to Pennsylvanians; however their wise care and use is dependent on you. Take care.

For further information about winter weather damage to trees in Maryland, contact:

- Jonathan Kays, Extension Specialist Natural Resources, University of Maryland Extension, at 301-432-2767 ext. 323 or jkays@umd.edu, or
- Nevin Dawson, Forest Stewardship Educator, University of Maryland Extension, at 410-827-8056 ext.125 or ndawson@umd.edu

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Events

March 20 and 21, 2010, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Endless Mountains Maple Weekend
Please see online brochure at:
http://bradford.extension.psu.edu/NResources/mapleweekend10.pdf

March 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, 2010
Pennsylvania Maple Festival
For more information, please visit the Pennsylvania Maple Festival Website at http://www.pamaplefestival.com/index.htm

March and April, 2010
Maryland Master Naturalist Volunteer Training
Location: Woodstock, Maryland
Cost: $200.00
Dates: March 2, 9 and 16; April 6, 13, 20, 24, and 27.
Contact Tabby Fique: 410-465-8877 or tabby.fique@hcconservancy.org

April (day to be determined), 2010; 12:00 p.m.
Live Webinar: Evaluating and Choosing a Natural Resource-Based Enterprise
Registration required. Contact Pam Thomas at 301-432-2767 x315 or pthomas@umd.edu

April 24, 2010, 8:45 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Take Charge of Your Legacy—A Workshop for Maryland Woodland Owners
Location: Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC); 647 Contees Wharf Road;

Edgewater, MD 21037
Cost: $10.00 (includes lunch)
Contact: Craig Highfield, Forestry for the Bay, at 410-267-5723 or chighfield@chesapeakebay.net

May 8, 2010
Delmarva Forestry Seminar: Woodland Management in a Changing Landscape
Location: Toll Science Building, West Campus Ave., Washington College, Chestertown, MD
8:30 am - 3:30 pm
Price TBA, will include lunch and field trip.
Register by 4/30/10.
Contact: Carol Taylor at 410-827-8056, ext. 135, or carolt@umd.edu

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Branching Out
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Send news items to Nevin Dawson at ndawson@umd.edu or 410-827-8056 x125.