

130 Austine Drive, Suite 300 Brattleboro, VT 05301 802-257-7967 windhamwoodlands.org windhamwoodlands@gmail.com

WOODLOT TIPS



SPRING 2019

Programs

Wednesday, July 17th at 5:00 p.m. — Tour of Allard lumber in Brattleboro.

We will meet at the main office at 74 Glen Orne Drive. Dress appropriately including covered toe shoes or boots. We will be inside, outside, and on uneven ground.

The company was started in 1974 and is now owned by Clifford Allard. Allard buys standing timber and logs from four states. They then saw, dry, and ship lumber around the world through brokers and wholesalers. Allard also manufactures railroad ties, pallet cants, bridge mats and grade stakes.

Byproducts from the mill including bark are marketed to a secondary processor. Sawdust is burned to heat the wood kilns plus co-generation of electricity through a turbine and steam engine. Wood chip biomass is sold to schools, private and municipal facilities for heat.

The sawmill is on Old Ferry Road with concentration log yards in Chestertown, N.Y., North Haverhill, N.H., and Pawlet, Vt. They have licensed foresters on staff that can handle all phases of landowner needs, from planning advice to harvesting strategies. Allard lumber employs 45 people in all aspects of day-to-day business operations including manufacturing, administration and marketing.

In 2016 Allard received the prestigious Sawmill of the Year Award for the northeastern United States from the Northeastern Loggers Association.

Their website is allardlumber.com and main phone is 802-254-4939.

Directions: From exit 3 off I-91 go around the round-about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way and head north on Vermont route 5. Continue for about a quarter of a mile. At the stoplight (before going over the interstate) take a **RIGHT** onto Old Ferry Rd. Past Gordon's Auto Repair, take a **RIGHT** onto Glen Orne Dr. We will meet at the main office on the **LEFT**, 74 Glen Orne Dr.

Thursday, July 25th at 6 p.m. — Fern Identification Walk — *Maximum of 15 people.*

Lynn Levine, consulting forester and a past board member of WRWA, has just written a new book called "Identifying Ferns the Easy Way: A Pocket Guide to Common Ferns in the Northeast." (See review by Arthur Westing in this issue.) We will meet at Dummerston Center where we will carpool to Lynn's house. Lynn will give a short talk about ferns and then lead us on a walk on the Partridge Road property. ***This will be followed by a potluck dessert.*** Lynn's fern book will be available at a discounted price of \$10.

Maximum of 15 people. ***Please register in advance*** by emailing marli@sover.net, subject line Fern Walk, or by calling 254-8325 to leave a message.

Directions to Dummerston Center/Dummerston Town Office Parking Lot

From the East: Route 9 West into Vermont. Go around the rotary to the first turnoff and go North on Route 5. After about 1.3 miles heading north, **Middle Road** will be the left fork. Take that **LEFT** onto Middle Road for about 3 miles to Dummerston Center (after about 6/10 of a mile, there is a strong curve left – stay on Middle Road). When you get to Dummerston Center, the Town Office parking lot is on the left just before the Congregational Church.

From the West: Route 30 to the Dummerston Covered Bridge. Cross the bridge and make a right, which then curves up to the left. Follow the East-West Road up over the hill. At Dummerston Center, at the 4-way stop sign, take a **RIGHT** and we will be on the right in the Dummerston Town Office parking lot, just after the Dummerston Congregational Church.

From the North: I-91 to Exit 4. Turn left onto Route 5 South and drive about 2.5 miles. Make a **RIGHT** onto Schoolhouse Road. Continue straight until you are in Dummerston Center. Make a **LEFT** at the 4-way stop sign and we will be on the right in the Dummerston Town Office parking lot, just after the Dummerston Congregational Church.

From the South: Take I-91 to Exit 3 in Vermont. Go around the Rotary to the third turnoff and go North on Route 5. After about 1.3 miles heading north, **Middle Road** will be the left fork. Take that **LEFT** onto Middle Road for about 3 miles to Dummerston Center (after about 6/10 of a mile, there is a strong curve left – stay on Middle Road). When you get to Dummerston Center, the Town Office parking lot is on the left just before the Congregational Church.

Save the Date!

Saturday, August 24th — WRWA 2019 Annual Meeting — West Townshend, Vermont

This year's WRWA annual meeting will be hosted in the high remote valley of Cobb Brook at the base of Glebe Mountain on the border of Jamaica and Windham, Vermont. We will hear a conservation story about large tracts of land conserved by private individuals, families, land trusts, The Nature Conservancy, and the State of Vermont.

We will gather on land owned by the Newton family for four generations. They are working to keep their 400-plus acre forest in the family and pass it down, intact, to the younger generation. We will have a walking tour of a portion of the forest, highlighting current small scale sustainable harvesting and the single tree selection process.

The agenda will include forestry updates from Sam Schneski, the annual WRWA business meeting, our usual and wonderful grilled hamburgers, hotdogs and veggie burgers, member potluck sides, and more.

Hamilton Falls is nearby for those who want to stop and see it afterwards. Full details and directions will be posted on our website, www.windhamwoodlands.org

September Game of Logging — Watch for details in *Summer Woodlot Tips* and on the WRWA website — www.windhamwoodlands.org

President's Message

By Marli Rabinowitz

This Mother's Day my present was a drawing from my grandson. Amid the swirling lines, his mother had helpfully written: "This is a map," "This is a trail," "These dots are tracks," "This is a moth," and more along that line. My little grandson has the privilege of growing up where his backyard has crickets, salamanders, owls, trails, and parents and a grandma who point out to him oak leaves, stars, and so much more. I feel good knowing that new generations carry the spark of love for the ponds and forests and other species. I hope that will translate into protective management when I am gone.

The day before that, I hosted an "Invasive Pull Up Day" at my house. There were several people there, who own and manage between one and several hundred acres. They had the "spark" and willingly dug some pretty large roots and absorbed a lot of information. None of them knew a single invasive species when they got there. I didn't know that such Vermonters existed! I guess I live in a little bubble; since my property is so infested, I spend time with others who have similar problems. I'm glad these people want to learn.

Backing up another few days, I was at a two-day "Land Ethics" training with several dozen state

employees from different departments as well as staff of nonprofits. At first, the conversation centered on conservation, preservation of species, biodiversity, connectivity, and wide-open spaces. Climate change resilience crept into the conversation fairly quickly. Managing for good soil and water and creating refuges where a variety of species thrive is something we were all familiar with and actively working on.

At one point the topic of human climate refugees came up and this slowly became the deeper message I came away with. Someone asked, "are there climate refugees in Vermont already?" Yes, hurricane Irene and its consequences are still felt. One person in our group recently moved to Vermont from Utah, after two summers of constant smoke from wildfires. Her little child was not permitted outside and they had to wear respirators if they went anywhere in the car. Serious and recurrent floods and fires are happening nationwide, and worldwide. We agreed that most of the apparent wars and refugee crises are ultimately results of climate change and crop failures.

We hear that people from New York and Boston and — gasp — New Jersey are buying land and houses in Vermont, intending to move here after

some unspecified future disaster. The very wealthy are building large walled compounds in places like Oregon, while the less wealthy are digging “bugout shelters” in “the woods,” stockpiling dried food and ammo and planning to live off deer and turkey. The internet is fueling some of this; the culture of fear is something most of us avoid but is more widespread than we want to imagine. Moving to Maine, as one person in our group is planning, is just making ourselves climate refugees too, right?

Climate change is manifesting more quickly and less predictably than we ever expected. Current Vermonters will lose homes and farms to floods and storms. Some will be able to buy new homes, some of which will come with large forests. Will they hear our management advice? How can we transmit our conservation values and practices to new and displaced Vermonters? Do we have systems set up to even contact them? Does good forestry matter to people who have just lost their homes and possibly family members, possibly their livelihood as well? Can we create land use policies that are adaptable to demographic shifts? Our current land use policies encourage 10-plus acre developments with dispersed housing, new

roads, forest fragmentation and disrupted wildlife corridors..

Will our ecosystems be able to absorb potentially thousands of uprooted people in a short time? Most importantly, we can’t let our minds drift into doom and gloom. We must see this as an opportunity to thrive together in a changed but still ecologically healthy world. Most people want to live in healthy ecosystems with thriving forests and wildlife. They may not know what that entails, so we have to broaden our vision and step up our outreach, create social infrastructure for sustainable stewardship for Vermont, for everyone’s grandchildren who will inherit the earth. Creative action is our best hope in a rapidly evolving future. Your thoughts are welcome and important here. I’m sure the conversation will continue.

Just to close this rant with some practical notes, we as always need new members and new Trustees, and now a new Clerk, and any other help you can offer. We also have a great place lined up for the annual meeting in August and hope you can make it. Enjoy your summer and your land as much as possible!

The WRWA is looking for a new Clerk

Members may recall that Cindy Levine recently resigned due to family and travel responsibilities, notably visiting her new granddaughter in South Carolina. She is still in the area, however, and will participate as a member.

The title of this position causes some confusion about the importance of this unique position. However, the Clerk is central in the legal and operational aspects of the WRWA. The Clerk is one of the four officers charged with running the organization, but unlike the other officers the Clerk doesn’t have to be a Trustee, but does have to be a member and is elected directly by the membership. Article 3.4 of our by-laws describes the duties as:

The Clerk will record all votes and proceedings of the WRWA Members and Board, have custody of corporate records, sign with the President such papers as he or she may be authorized to sign by law or by the Board, authenticate WRWA records, and

maintain a current list of names and addresses of all WRWA Members who are entitled to vote.

The by-laws charge the clerk with the recording of minutes, maintaining membership rolls and overseeing all corporate records. The Clerk is responsible for these legally assigned functions, but the position has evolved to be the central contact of the organization, for both internal and external communications. The Clerk responds to all postal and email correspondence as well as handling notification to members and publicity of the WRWA programs. The Clerk works with the President, Trustees and Committee Chairs to keep the WRWA operating. It is not surprising that as the hub of the Association’s activities, the Clerk becomes the one person knowledgeable about everything happening within the WRWA. The By-laws recognize the important role the Clerk provides in the continuity of the organization by not limiting the tenure in office like the other Officers.

The Clerk's activities on average require less than 20 hours per month, with much of the time commitment broken into small blocks with such activities like checking and responding to emails. In acknowledgment of the time commitment, the Clerk is only the WRWA officer that receives any compensation. However, at 20 hours per month it is far from a full time job and requires a person that supports the WRWA's mission to "support

and promote science and education relating to conservation, forestry and related fields" — A love of the woods.

If you are interested in getting more involved in the operational aspects of your association and want to learn more about the position, please send an email to windhamwoodlands@gmail.com.

Winter Tree Identification Program

By Marli Rabinowitz, WRWA president

Can you tell a red maple from a sugar maple by looking at bark and twigs? How about four or five species of birch?

On Saturday, March 9, close to 20 people gathered in Halifax for a winter tree identification walk at the land of Janet and Paul Taylor. The open fields at this ridgetop location are edged with a range of tree species. Bill Guenther led the group and shared his copious knowledge of trees and more. We carefully planned for a perfect sunny day; the snow was clean but not too deep and the gravel roads had not yet thawed into mud. After the walk we gathered in Paul and Janet's lovely farmhouse home for a potluck lunch with great food and great company too. There was much to catch up on with old friends, and new friends to be made.

Leaves are a quick way to identify many trees but the practiced eye can distinguish species in several other ways. There is the overall shape and branch type that can be characteristic from a distance. This is called its "habit": small and shrubby, or tall and vase shaped, or tall with heavy branches, etc. Identification of the whole tree is like recognizing a friend at a distance by their height or their way of walking. It can be a little hard to put into words as it is really familiarity that will help. White pine is an example of a tree that perhaps you can identify at a glance, or a paper birch by its white bark. Other trees may be harder to tell apart without looking more closely, but if you test yourself you might be surprised how many you can already guess from a distance.

A winter forest in Vermont presents a variety of brown trunks, and branches that may be bare, holding dead leaves, (beech and oak) or with green

needles. Trees with green needles in Windham county are almost always one of four: White pine (5 needles in a bunch); hemlock (short smooth needles with a silver stripe on the underside); spruce, with needles all around the twig, and balsam fir, with flat, wide, aromatic needles. Deciduous trees are grouped roughly by branching pattern — opposite or alternate — then distinguished by bud shape, bark, and other notable features such as catkins or the patterns of the scars left behind when the leaves fall off. While no species is the same as another, characteristics vary between individuals and can cause confusion. For example, beech trees now have a disfiguring disease that makes them almost unrecognizable to those familiar with the smooth, grey bark of healthy trees. Some species have bark that is different on a sapling, a mature tree, and a very old tree. Yellow birch is an example of this; the classic golden, shreddy bark is not apparent in a sapling, and at a certain age becomes cracked, grey bark that might remind you of black cherry. Checking a range map at this point can help, as some species are unlikely to be growing at certain elevation or latitude or very wet or dry locations.

Bill told us many clues to look for and stories of each species. Recounting these while not looking at the live trees is not too helpful, so I have only reported the general clues to look for. Going out with an experienced person is worth thousands of words! There are many great guidebooks and online sites that combine pictures with keys and descriptions and get you a pretty good idea of what you are looking at. A good approach to tree identification is to spend time with the trees, noting their bark, leaves, buds, scent, shape, type of location, and all else. Then when you are with a

knowledgeable person who can confirm their names and tell you related species, and species that look similar but are not related, it is easy to

affix these labels in your mind because you already know the trees themselves.

Sugarhouse Tour 2019: East Hill Farm

By Margaret MacDonald, Trustee

Ted Butterfield, Stuart Hunt, and Gordon Little hosted 17 WRWA members and other local residents at East Hill Farm Sugarhouse on March 23. After Windham County Forester Sam Schneski welcomed the group, Ted told us that East Hill's sugaring operation began about seven years ago, using standalone buckets and one skidder. Now all of East Hill's 1,400–1,500 taps are connected to tubing, with the main line about a mile long. The main line has four branches; together they account for 730–740 taps using 3/16" tubing and another 150 on 5/16" tubing; East Hill plans to convert to all 3/16" tubing. There is modest vacuum on the main line, but Ted said that it can cause problems; for example, the releaser was not working on the morning of our tour. Ted, Stuart, and Gordon replace all their spouts each year.

Ted said that they do not start boiling until they have collected 15 barrels of sap. A barrel is a traditional way of referring to sap volume. One barrel roughly equals 31 gallons. This year they first boiled on March 16, and by the day of our tour had made 40–50 gallons of syrup: all dark/robust. On average, they make a total of 200–300 gallons of syrup a year; they had had only one good run as of March 23.

Ted told us that the sugarhouse had been built in about eight days; it is currently being extended. Two large tanks, one on top of the other, hold the sap; the sap currently flows into the bottom tank and is then fed to the top one; as Ted, Stuart, and Gordon remodel the sugarhouse, they want to reverse that.

Ted also showed us the reverse osmosis (RO) system, which uses three membranes to remove a small percentage of water and impurities from the sap before it is boiled. They filter finished syrup using cone filters and gravity. The main filters are made from synthetic materials, but each is lined with paper pre-filters that are discarded when they get dirty (about every 2–3 buckets of finished syrup); this allows East Hill to extend the life of the main filters. Ted commented that the filters catch

niter (aka "sugar sand"), consisting of the minerals in the sap; formerly this byproduct could be sold as a fine abrasive, but there is no longer a market for it.

East Hill uses a Leader Revolution arch built in 2000; Stuart pointed out that the design allows sugarmakers to swap the side on which the syrup is drawn off. The flues are 10 inches deep; 75% of the boiling takes place in the back pan, the remaining 25% happens in the front pan, also known as the syrup pan. East Hill RO's the sap down to 4–5% sugar content to ensure good flavor and draws off the syrup when the thermometer on the arch indicates a temperature of 219 degrees. They use a hydrotherm to verify when syrup is finished. A hydrotherm shows the sugarmaker when the liquid is at the correct density of syrup and doesn't depend on the temperature of the liquid during the check. Many sugar makers use hydrometers that only accurately indicate syrup when it is measured at 211 degrees. Stuart also said that "Small operations make the best syrup." He told us that East Hill floods all the pans in the arch with unprocessed sap at the end of the sugaring season; the bacteria in the sap eat through the sugar sand and clean the pans for the next year.

East Hill is burning mostly hemlock cut on its property during the previous year, as well as some hardwood; they would like to use more hardwood. Ted, Stuart, and Gordon had thinned a woodlot two years ago, harvesting mainly hemlock and pulp; Stuart said that "Now the maples are happier." East Hill normally burns a minimum of 15 cords per season, but Stuart estimated they might only use 13 cords this year.

Ted then demonstrated the portable Hot End System, which enables sugarmakers to make leak-proof connections for sap lines quickly while out in the sugarbush. East Hill Farm is the research center for the system. The Hot End System was Ted's idea; a tech-savvy friend then constructed the first model. The technology is patented by FlushTec.

The Hot End System is contained in a pouch with three compartments; the pouch has a strap that goes around the sugarmaker's waist. One compartment holds the heating chamber; another holds the battery, and a third holds a solution containing a 1:3 mixture of glycerin and water (Ted noted that one could use only water); this solution transfers the heat to the tubing. The batteries last for about 5 hours, so Ted may carry two when he expects to spend a long day in the sugarbush. The pouch also includes a refill bottle for the heating solution and a tool to cut the tubing. Ted inserted the cut end of a tube into a hole in the pouch that leads to the heating chamber, heated the tubing for a few seconds, pulled it out, and slipped the fitting to a t-joint inside the hot tubing, which contracted around the fitting, making a tight seal.

Ted also demonstrated how he uses Green Mountain Grabbers attached to his belt to hold the tubing and the t-joint so that he could keep his hands free for other tasks. He warned us that the Hot End

System doesn't work well in the field if there is vacuum running on one or both pieces of tubing; you just get an explosive "pop" and a spray of sap, rather than a seal.

See
<http://www.flushtec.com/products.html> for a detailed description of how the Hot End System and the Green Mountain Grabbers work.

Ted, who acts as a distributor of the Hot End System, builds the units in the evenings and on days when the weather is bad; it takes him about 2-1/2 hours to build one unit. He has sold 350-400 units; the units cost just over \$225 each.

At the end of the tour, our group happily stocked up on 2019 syrup that East Hill offered for sale. WRWA thanks Ted Butterfield, Stuart Hunt, and Gordon Little for their hospitality, and wishes East Hill continued success.

Game of Logging

By Marli Rabinowitz, WRWA president

This April, WRWA co-sponsored the Game of Logging, Levels I and II, with the Windham County Natural Resources Conservation District (NRCD) of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Thank you to WRWA member Steve Robertshaw for hosting on his land.

We will co-sponsor another session of Levels I and II in September, and this will now be offered regularly each fall. We recommend this course for all who use a chainsaw at home or professionally. Each level is one day, so both are done in one weekend. This class was developed by Soren Eriksson, in consultation with professionals across the country. (See the Spring 2018 issue of *Woodlot Tips* for a great article about him and the origins of Game of Logging.) His concern was for the safety and health of loggers. Even those who have cut professionally for years have benefitted from this class and adopted safer techniques.

Although Soren Eriksson passed away in 2017, he had trained some very devoted teachers who have spent years refining their methods and knowledge. All courses we organize are taught by the staff of Northeast Woodlands Training who are experts with both chainsaw use and teaching this method.

Last Fall I attended Levels I and II to see what it is all about, and I was really impressed by the detailed explanations and long experience of John Adler, who is a senior instructor and co-owner of the business. I learned a lot about trees, saws, and what can go wrong as well as how to make sure things go right. One life lesson I learned is that working in the woods requires complete focus and a clear vision of what is both in front of and behind you. What is going on in your mind must be clear and steady. Don't use a chainsaw if you are upset, rushed, tired, or otherwise distracted. John gave many subtle lessons that elevated body positioning, movement, and "situational awareness" into something like a martial art, requiring much practice and honest self-assessment to attain true expertise.

One of the core teachings of Part I is a particular method to fell a tree safely: (don't try this unless you have taken the class!) first, by cutting the wedge in a slightly different way than you probably do now, and then instead of just cutting across the back, using the tip of the saw to cut out the center, leaving a connection at the back. This connection is called the trigger wood, and it is the last thing severed when you are ready for the tree to

fall, and you know exactly where you are going to step away as it goes. This assures that the tree does not fall unexpectedly or slide back on the stump and kick up towards you. Once you see and practice this technique, you will wonder why you have been doing it any other way.

There is a series of steps to plan before you start cutting. Some you may already know and do but this class codifies them. There is a specific sequence to assessing the tree, aligning with the fall line, designating a clear and correct escape route, etc. I am purposely being vague because you really need to take the class; there is no cheat sheet, but years after taking this class you will be using their methods and discussing them with others. (I have overheard these conversations quite a few times at WRWA events.) What makes this a “game” is that when you pick a tree and get ready to cut, the instructor records points for each step of the process especially for how close you drop your tree to a marker you set and then aim for. You compete for the best score and the winner is within inches of their goal.

Chainsaw maintenance and sharpening are a focus of Level II. Done well, this improves safety,

speeds your cutting, and extends the life of your saw. One member showed up to an earlier class with a saw he had been using for years. He was told he couldn't use it as it had none of the newer safety features!

After the Levels I and II this Fall, we would like to offer Level III, limbing and bucking, if there are enough people to fill it. If you, or anyone you know, has taken Levels I and II classes and has interest in Level III, let us know at windhamwoodlands@gmail.com.

If you have twenty or so trees with clear space to drop them and you want to have a class fell them for you, contact Windham County Forester Sam Schneski (Sam.Schneski@vermont.gov) as we are always looking for new sites around the county.

We will have registration information for the September Levels I and II weekend in the August issue of *Woodlot Tips* and on our website. Meanwhile you can check the NRCS website and/or the Northeast Woodland Training site that describes the courses in detail.

Book Review

Identifying Ferns the Easy Way: a Pocket Guide to Common Ferns of the Northeast.

By Lynn Levine

East Dummerston, VT: Heartwood Press, 74 pp. 2019. \$10.95

Professional botanists and ecologists needing help in identifying the 100 or so fern species growing wild in New England would probably turn to *A Field Guide to Ferns and their Related Families: Northeastern and Central North America* by Boughton Cobb *et al*, or else to Steve Chadde's *Northeast Ferns: a Field Guide to the Ferns and Fern Relatives of the Northeastern United States*. On the other hand, amateur naturalists seeking a more limited and user-friendly pocket guide until now had to make do with such booklets of rather marginal value as *Common Ferns of Vermont* edited by Ginger Anderson or Barbara Hallowell's *Fern Finder: a Guide to Native Ferns of Central and Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada*.

But now, with the publication of Levine's 4½ x 6½ inch volume, nature lovers finally have available exactly what they need to carry with them into the field. The author has wisely chosen the 28 fern species most likely to be encountered in our region, and has made their identification easy via black-and-white sketches and accompanying text. The written description for each fern includes hints on where it grows, tips for its identification, what it might be confused with, and further interesting notes. Among those further notes one can, for example, learn why gourmets favor Ostrich ferns, why foresters dislike Hay-scented ferns, and why wildlife find Rock polypody ferns useful. Moreover, the *Guide's* brief introductory sections provide an overview of the 400-million-year histo-

ry of ferns, a clearly understandable description of their structure and its nomenclatural oddities, as well as a G-rated description of their reproductive activities (both sexual and otherwise).

In closing it might be mentioned that if, while out fern hunting, you chance upon unknown pawprints

or fecal droppings, it would be wise for you to also have along the author's extraordinarily handy one-of-a-kind 4½ x 6½ inch *Mammal Tracks and Scat: Life-size Pocket Guide: Tracking through all Seasons*.

— Arthur H. Westing, WRWA Trustee
2000-2003 & 2015-2017

New System for Coordinating and Publicizing Conservation and Natural Resources Events

Over the last few years, the Dummerston Conservation Commission (DCC) has collected names of people who wanted to be on a list to be notified by e-mail of natural resources-related events. Many WRWA members joined the list and have enjoyed seeing the range of programs available locally.

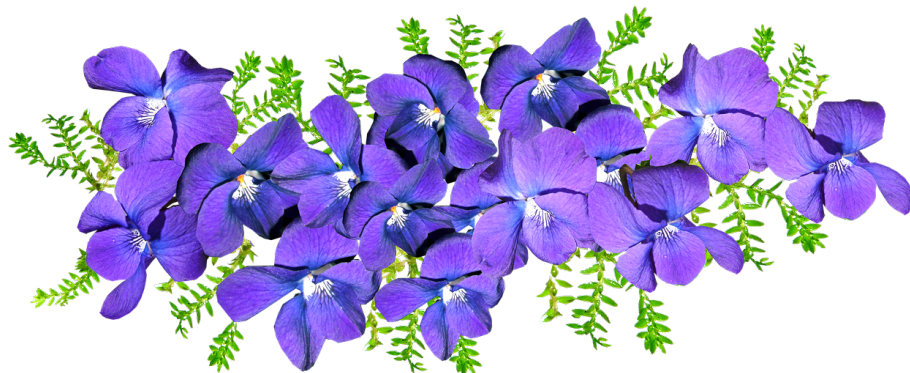
WRWA and other organizations have been sending their program announcements to be included in the DCC e-mail newsletter which goes out to the list several times each month. This task has become overwhelming. The DCC needs to return to its other activities, and for the last year has been searching for a way to continue this service with ease. And there is a solution!

The Windham County Natural Resources and Conservation District will take over sending out a newsletter listing upcoming events twice a month to everyone who wants to be notified. WRWA will submit our program announcements, as will other organizations with programs of interest.

If you want to be on the list and receive e-mails of Windham County Area Natural Resources and Conservation Events, sign up at [Natural Resources Events List Sign Up](#) . A link is also in the May Dummerston Conservation Commission Events email.

The Dummerston Conservation Commission has really set the bar for an active website and great community outreach. WRWA thanks Mary Ellen Copeland in particular. She has spent the hours to transpose our program announcements and this has been a real service to the community for the years she has undertaken this task. Here's hoping she can get some rest now. Thank you to Mary Ellen, and to all who helped her!

In the future, the Dummerston Conservation Commission emails *will only list Dummerston events*. If you currently receive their posts and would like to be removed from their list, click Unsubscribe at the bottom of their E-newsletter.



Windham Regional Woodlands Association
130 Austine Drive, Suite 300
Brattleboro, VT 05301-7040

NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE PAID
BRATTLEBORO VT
PERMIT NO. 78

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

Upcoming Programs

(See inside for details)

Wednesday, July 17th at 5:00 p.m. — Tour of Allard lumber in Brattleboro.

Thursday, July 25th at 6 p.m. — Fern Identification Walk — *Maximum of 15 people.*

Lynn Levine, consulting forester and a past board member of WRWA, has just written a new book called “Identifying Ferns the Easy Way: A Pocket Guide to Common Ferns in the Northeast.” She will give a talk and lead a fern walk.

Saturday, August 24th — WRWA 2019 Annual Meeting — West Townshend, Vermont

The WRWA Annual Meeting will be hosted in the high remote valley of Cobb Brook at the base of Glebe Mountain on the border of Jamaica and Windham, Vermont. We will hear a conservation story about large tracts of land conserved by private individuals, families, land trusts, The Nature Conservancy, and the State of Vermont.

September — Game of Logging I & II — Watch for details in *Summer Woodlot Tips* and on the WRWA website — www.windhamwoodlands.org

Mission of Windham Regional Woodlands Association

WRWA is a non-profit association of woodland owners and managers, members of the wood products industry, and other interested parties in the Windham County Region who advocate both sustainable management practices and the enjoyment of forests and their ecosystems. In support of these ends, WRWA offers educational opportunities for all age groups. Areas of interest include: biodiversity; clean air and water; cultural and historic resources; fair and equitable taxation of woodland; forest products; recreation; scenic beauty; and wildlife habitat. We recognize that these concepts are continually evolving and therefore will strive to consider the most current thinking and values regarding them.