



Association, Inc. 11 University Way, Suite 4, Brattleboro, VT 05301
802-257-7967 ext. 302

WOODLOT TIPS



FALL 2011

The Big Tree Tour on November 5 was terrific, as always, and the weather was perfect. The group, led by County Forester Bill Guenther, visited seven notable trees in Windham County. Margaret MacDonald, a WOA trustee, took these notes for *Woodlot Tips*.

Roydon American Elm

Greeted by Annette Roydon and new puppy Emma (13 weeks)

Only tree on the tour that still had its leaves!

Discussion of Dutch Elm disease and the research being done to try to protect the remaining Elms. The fungus seems to have been hyper-virulent.

This tree seems healthy; I believe Annette said that someone had come out and gathered samples so they could study the tree's genetics.

Bill measured the tree's circumference; his tools for judging height have to be recalibrated so he could only estimate height.

Discussion of root system extending much further than thought, out across the road

Seymour Sugar Maple

Some deadwood should be pruned out.

Lost a large limb, which reduced the crown and therefore its point count from 332 to 330 points.

Used to be the champion; then one in Bennington came in at 331 — a real bummer, until the Virkstis tree was measured and came in at 336 points!

Black Cherry

Bark like "burned potato chips" vs. hackberry — cement thrown at the tree.

Not in an ideal location; it's on a bank, and the well-traveled parking area below probably compresses the roots.

Tree wouldn't make beautiful lumber.

Virkstis Sugar Maple

Doesn't look all that impressive from a distance, and actually has a lower circumference than the runner-up tree in Guilford. But it's a lot taller.

Very close to the East-West Road, and therefore affected by the salt put down on the road in winter.

One suggestion for decreasing the damage: if there's a dry spell during the summer, water the tree heavily to leach the salt away from it

V-shaped crotch – could be a problem

Tree has some cabling; this required a lot of very high climbing!

Falk Butternut

Even though she had broken her arm on Tuesday and Bill asked her not to do any baking, Esther Falk served us butternut cake and warm cider. (Bess Richardson, wife of long time consulting forester Charlie Richardson, helped her with the baking). They also demonstrated the only effective butternut cracking tool.

Tree was cabled after 2009 tour; one of the people who participated in the cabling (Bob) and Alex (the wife of Josh, another participant in the cabling) took part in the tour.

Butternuts are being destroyed by canker, and this tree does have a few small cankers, but seems to be combating them. Bill hopes it will be included among the trees being studied to determine if they have genetic characteristics that protect them

The tree is growing on a finger of the Waits River geologic formation; normally you don't get such large butternuts.

Myrddin Paper Birch

River Myrddin informed us that the tree is known as "Grandma Birch."

River and a couple of her children were married under the tree!

The branches begin well below 4-1/2 feet, so measurement was taken at waist height.

Also growing on a finger of Waits River formation.

Warning not to peel the bark of a paper birch; however, if you're cutting birch, there are people who will strip the bark off and pay you for it.

Heller Black Birch

Clearly an open grown tree originally.

This tree doesn't need to be fertilized, or to have the trees around it thinned; it already overtops its competitors. However, the logging trail that runs by the tree has compressed the soil; several of the roots are at the surface and show scarring. The real way to help this tree is to move the path beyond the drip line of the tree (about 40 feet). Luckily the path is on the Hellers' land, so in theory this could be done if Laura and George Heller want to do it.

Discussion of how a tree uses food (gained from photosynthesis): (1) keep its systems going — equivalent to our BMR Basal Metabolic Rate, (2) grow up, or elongate-primary growth, (3) reproduce; (4) put on girth — secondary growth. In other words, the last thing a tree will do is add circumference. Most of the black birches in the nearby area are probably offspring of this tree.

President's Column

By George Weir

Recently my daughter informed me the average American disposes of 60 pounds of clothing a year. Since I never throw anything away, that figure seemed impossibly high; until I spoke with a well-turned-out neighbor who told me they had just discarded a closetful of clothing, weighing close to 120 pounds. Maybe that explains the average. These conversations got me thinking. Most people I know are pretty conservative. We hang on to clothes, tools, ideas, allegiances and so forth forever, and only change course when old ways don't work anymore. Unlike others who are always looking for something new.

The concept of "sustainability" really came into vogue in the latter years of the 20th century. People finally woke up to the fact that the world and its resources are finite, and that to ensure we have a viable future, we can't continue to use up; we have to find ways to renew and replenish. So now we have fields of sustainable economics, sustainable development, communities, agriculture, energy use and policy; the list goes on. Sustainability has become a subject for college study. Locally the Marlboro Graduate School offers an MBA degree in sustainability. We seem to have come a long way in a hurry.

For those of us who own and manage forest land, the recent decades may not seem so revolutionary. Sustaining the forest is at the heart of the science of silviculture and forest management. The basic silvicultural systems we employ — shelterwood, groups selection and so forth — were first described over 150 years ago in Germany. And in fact, informal practices to sustain forests and allow a continuous flow of products go back to the 16th century in Europe, though not developed into what we would consider scientific systems, based on documented soil and site capabilities and species characteristics. As with our recent turn to sustainability across so many fields of endeavor, European silviculture was born of necessity; forest resources were overused and running out.

Forestry in our country began as a reaction to practices of the time and overuse. In the late 1880s, two Yale graduates, Gifford Pinchot and Henry Graves travelled to France to study forestry and in 1890 founded the first American forestry school at Yale. In later years each served as Chief of the United States Forest Service. Pinchot wrote of his return from studying in Europe:

“When I came home not a single acre of Government, state, or private timberland was under systematic forest management anywhere on the most richly timbered of all continents.... When the Gay Nineties began, the common word for our forests was ‘inexhaustible.’ To waste timber was a virtue and not a crime. There would always be plenty of timber.... The lumbermen ... regarded forest devastation as normal and second growth as a delusion of fools....

And as for sustained yield, no such idea had ever entered their heads.”

Gifford’s efforts were central to creation of federal forest reserves in the 1890s that eventually led to establishment of the national forest system and the United States Forest Service. He founded the Society of American Foresters. He is rightly considered the founder of American forestry.

Forest science came to Windham County in the 1940s in the person of Halsey Hicks. After starting out as a private forester — to my knowledge the first Vermont consulting forester — Halsey served as the first County Forester in Vermont, before returning to private forestry. Forestry in Vermont began here in Windham County. Halsey and others founded WOA in 1950. From our beginning and through the last 60 years we have advocated for forest improvement and sustainable management.

So getting back to where I began, clothing and closets and their tenuous relation to forestry and forest land ownership. In the same way we may hang on to clothes we haven’t worn for over a decade, forestland owners don’t discard the old and rush to the new. I don’t know if we are naturally patient or we learn patience by owning and managing forest land. My membership in WOA gives me great pleasure and comfort. Our shared sense of tradition and purpose, and our respect for and appreciation of forests, create personal stability that extends well beyond the often troubling present. Walking in the woods, meeting with woodland owners, always makes the day easier.

Annual Meeting Notes — Cersosimo Home Farm Woodland Tour

By Margaret MacDonald and Bill Guenther

The woodland we visited at the Cersosimo home farm is used recreationally, not only as a woodlot. John Caveney, of the Cersosimo Lumber Company, and George Weir noted ruefully that the woodlot had been managed according to the best principles for releasing trees (in this case, black birch). An improvement cut performed two years ago removed primarily white pine and hemlock. However, the severe windstorm of 2010 snapped and toppled many trees, negating many of the planned benefits and making parts of the woodlot look like a disaster area.

As we walked toward the woodlot, John pointed out that the gravel for the landing at the foot of the log-

ging road came from construction of the VELCO Southern Loop; this landing became a major staging area. The gravel absorbs a great deal of water and thus created a dry area for piling all logs brought out over the ¾-mile-long logging trail.

This led to a discussion of the benefits that result from installing infrastructure such as wider skid trails and graveled landings. Even though the landowner would have to pay for the gravel and for a bulldozer to create the landing and establish the skid trails properly, the investment will pay off significantly in the longer run. Established trails make it possible to bring larger equipment into the woods; the bigger the

equipment, the larger the market, and this creates a far larger profit for the landowner. Logging companies should provide the landowner with an estimate of infrastructure costs, and contracts should state explicitly which expenses the landowner and the logging company must cover.

John also mentioned that during one logging operation the Roaring Brook WMA (Wildlife Management Area) was discovered to be a habitat of the black racer snake. Cersosimo accommodated this by moving a road so that the habitat would stay undisturbed.

Once we arrived at the black birch stand, George noted that scarifying the soil after a cut fosters regeneration, but ideally regeneration attempts should be delayed until the deer population is better controlled. The forest litter left by the windstorm retains heat; when litter is removed the heat goes into the ground and trees grow better. On this parcel, the hemlock understory is acceptable. The next harvest will take place in 15 years.

John reported that originally the stand was intended for oak regeneration, but over-browsing by deer made this impossible. The stand lies between two lots with large, mature oaks that the Fish and Wildlife Department had designated deer wintering areas. However, deer prefer the small saplings to the mast that falls from the big trees, so rather than simply crossing the parcel to reach the mature oaks, they devastated the regenerating oak saplings. Attempts to obtain the state's permission for protective measures, including larger hunting quotas, failed. In the subsequent discussion, various members contributed similar stories, and noted that all surrounding states have better deer management than Vermont does. Woodlots — and landowners — suffer as a result.

Black birch has several advantages. It grows well in partial shade, outstripping the growth of the surrounding pines, and deer don't like it. The trees rarely reach 20" in diameter and usually live no longer than 110–120 years. If a landowner remains alert and can spot and correct problems early, black birch can

grow with a 110-year rotation; if not, the rotation is normally about 90 years. Black birch also makes good firewood: like maple and yellow birch, the wood has high BTU.

Bill Guenther recommended thinning black birch at 4" diameter; this leads to twice the increase in growth vs. waiting to thin the trees when they reach 10" diameter. The one drawback is that the trees can develop epicormics — water sprouts — when the sun hits them. Dominant black birches, like oaks, rarely sprout low, but landowners may want to prune the epicormics, because pith from the epicormics goes into the center of the tree and the resulting mark, something like a pencil dot, changes the color of the wood and lowers its value. Black birch also may have small crowns that suffer in ice and snow. Furthermore, black birch is susceptible to nectria canker, and landowners should remove those trees early. Affected trees are easy to recognize because they look folded in on themselves where the nectria attacked.

The group then looked at a handsome 85-year old white pine, which was estimated to contain 1,000 board feet, and discussed the best time to harvest such a tree. Only one percent of buyers specifically ask for such large logs, but none complain if they get them. The pine market is blended: mills specializing in sawing local pine want logs of greater than 6" diameter; thicker pine goes into shop products such as furniture. Tree trunks should ideally have 28–30" between joints/branches. All mills want long (14–16') logs. When growing hardwoods, one should look for a 12-foot butt log; 8-foot ones are not worth it.

The decision about how long to keep a tree depends on wood quality. Sawmills can obtain a two- to three-percent yield of clear wood from white pine. Higher up the tree comes an area with black knots, which makes the wood less desirable, but still higher one reaches a region of red knots, and the wood is better again.

The woodlot did show some residual stand damage, including bumper trees. Keeping the excavator and bulldozer apart can minimize this.

Update on Invasive Insects

After the business meeting, Bill provided an update on invasive insects. The previous issue of *Woodlot Tips* reported on the latest finds of Hemlock Woolly

Adelgid (HWA): one on Western Avenue in Brattleboro and one on East-West Road in Dummerston.

Bill noted that HWA doesn't kill the tree, but weakens it.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) has been seen at edge of quarantine area in Worcester. It is worrying that a new outbreak has been spotted in southwest Ohio, and that it now has a slight outlier. ALB can be stopped if they are found early. EAB infestation in Quebec hasn't moved.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) will reach Vermont eventually; estimates are that they will have gone through the state in 15 years and will kill all the ash trees. So far, fortunately, none of the purple traps placed in Vermont has caught EAB. Michigan has instituted a program named Slow Ash Mortality (SLAM), based on the idea that states can slow the spread of the EAB by leaving trees with lots of phloem, which means smaller ones (10–12" diameter). A square me-

ter of phloem can host 100 EAB. One approach is to girdle a small stand of ash so that they serve as trap trees; EAB likes weak trees.

The implication of the inevitable EAB infestation is that the larger, better trees should be harvested (a more benign form of what would otherwise be called high-grading). George said that he follows this practice in his advice to landowners. When EAB reaches Vermont, it will be forbidden to ship logs out of the quarantine area.

Bill reported sadly that most of the Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation's entomology collection had been lost when Tropical Storm Irene destroyed the Department's Waterbury office. On the positive side, he is proud — as all of us should be — that Windham County is the timber capital of Vermont.

MINUTES

Woodland Owners Association Annual Meeting September 24, 2011

The meeting was brought to order at 1:15 pm. by President George Weir

Secretary's Report — The Secretary's Report was approved as written.

Treasurer's Report — Treasurer Phyllis Wertz presented the WOA Fiscal Year 2011-2012 budget and explained the bank accounts held by Woodland Owners Association: Money Market, Scholarship Fund accounts and Halsey Hicks Fund accounts. George reminded the group that there is a greater need for scholarship funds than for Halsey Hicks. The treasurer's report and budget were approved as presented.

Nominating Committee — Bill Guenther explained that the WOA bylaws require that trustees serve no more than two consecutive terms. For this reason, trustees Andy Sheere and Jack Bell will not be serving as trustees during the upcoming year. The Association tries to keep a balanced mix of landowner, forester, and timber industry trustees. Trustee nominees for the upcoming term are Horticulture and Urban Forestry teacher Sam Rowley, forester and logger Willem van Loon, and US Fish and Wildlife employee and Halifax landowner Linda Lyon. Each

of these members has made valuable contributions of time and energy to WOA. Sam was a volunteer at the Vermont Wildlife Festival, Willem brought the forestry expo to Strolling of the Heifers, and Linda has been instrumental in the 'greening' of WOA's Annual Meeting. All nominees were accepted by unanimous vote.

Scholarship Committee — Committee Chair Jeremy Schrauf explained that WOA offers scholarships to support students in Windham County pursuing undergraduate degrees in forestry-related fields. WOA awards up to four scholarships per year of \$750.00 per semester to applicants who meet these criteria. This year, WOA is awarding two scholarships. The first is to Windham County Regional Career Center senior Conner Hamilton, who will be attending Greenfield Community College with a major in Forestry. As part of his senior year education, Conner shadowed County Foresters Bill Guenther and Sam Schneski during their workdays, and learned a lot from each. The second scholarship is awarded to Nick Haskell, who has completed his second year of the UNH Forestry degree and is now beginning the third year of a four-year degree. As part of his degree program, Nick works in the UNH sawmill work-study program, and is assisting a grad-

uate student in research on the red backed salamander. Last year, Nick was chosen by the New Hampshire Forestry Association as forestry student of the year. In recognition of this honor, WOA awarded Nick a bonus scholarship amount.

Jeremy reminded members that college costs continue to rise, and asked members to consider donating to the Scholarship Fund to enable WOA to award larger scholarships to worthy students.

Program Committee — George reviewed programs presented by WOA over the past year. An apple tree release, co-sponsored by Coverts, was presented by Sam Schneski. Game of Logging was co-sponsored by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. There was a tour of the Cersosimo state-of-the-art wood chip facility, which produces top quality wood chips for heating systems. Bill Guenther led a hike

up Black Mountain, which was co-sponsored with The Nature Conservancy. He also presented a tour of the Richard Bissell furniture factory. The annual sugarhouse tour in Whitingham the first week in April featured a contrast between Roy Corse's high-tech sugaring system and Morse Farm's old style operation.

Bill will present the Big Tree Tour on Saturday, November 5th.

The business meeting was adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol R. Morrison

WOODLAND OWNERS ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES 2011-2012

Term Expires	Name	Town
2012	Bob Twitchell	So. Londonderry
	Pete Wimmelman	Wilmington
	Tom Johnson	Dummerston
	Stuart J. Thurber	W. Brattleboro
2013	George Weir, President	Williamsville
	Jeremy Schrauf	W. Wardsboro
	John Caveney	Brattleboro
2014	Barbara Cole	Wilmington
	Linda Lyon	Brattleboro
	Margaret MacDonald	S. Newfane
	Sam Rowley	W. Brattleboro
	Diana Todd	Halifax
	Willem van Loon	Guilford
	Phyllis Wertz, Treasurer	Bellows Falls
	Carol Morrison, Clerk	Dummerston
Ex Officio		
	Bill Guenther, County Forester	Brattleboro
	Sam Schneski, County Forester	Springfield

George Weir : A Clarification

Sometimes my mouth starts working before my brain does. In last winter's newsletter, complaining that the legislature had failed to pass H.13, the "Deer Doing Damage Bill," I stated that the Department of Forest, Parks and Recreation opposed the bill. On a policy issues and in testimony before the legislature Commissioner Michael Snyder is the spokesperson for FPR. I have known Michael for a number of years and always known he strongly supports limiting deer population numbers where deer damage forest regeneration and compromise the health and ecological integrity of the forest.

In fairness to Commissioner Snyder and to accurately describe his position, I should have said he strongly

supported the intent of H.13, but did not believe the mechanisms in the bill were the most effective way to accomplish the bill's purpose. In his testimony before the legislature, he made it clear that deer damage is a very real problem the state needs to address.

Although he did not support H.13 in its entirety, he did support the provision in H.13 that a working group would make deer management recommendations to the legislature early in the 2012 session to address damage issues. That element of H.13 was incorporated into wildlife bill H.91 and the group will work through the fall.

Use Value Appraisal (UVA) Tips: Forest Management Plan Amendments

By Sam Schneski, County Forester

Some important things to keep in mind when amending UVA management plans are: receiving your county forester's written approval **before** conducting any on-the-ground activity, clearly stating the purpose of the amendment, including all of the information that you would normally include in a plan for the affected acreage (stand prescription, treatment date, etc.), providing an updated data entry form and making sure the landowner(s) original signature and date are on the amendment.

If a scheduled harvest will not be completed within the 3-year window before and after the scheduled date, an amendment is required. Otherwise, amendments can be submitted any time.

Below are excerpts from the current UVA manual that address this (available online at www.vtfpr.org/resource/for_forres_useapp.cfm): "All changes or additional activities must be submitted in writing, with the landowner signature(s) and must receive prior approval from the County Forester." (Pg. 24)

"If the landowner fails to make a prescribed cutting according to the management schedule, an

appropriate management plan amendment must be submitted for approval by the County Forester or the landowner may be given one year to complete the prescribed cutting. If the cutting is not completed within the one year, the parcel will be discontinued from the program for at least one year and until the land comes back into conformance. The lien remains on the land, but no Land Use Change Tax is due." (Pg. 26)

"A silvicultural treatment, if needed, shall be prescribed for each stand within the 10-year forest management plan period and shall be consistent with stated objectives. A specific year shall be given for each prescribed treatment. If the prescribed treatment is not implemented within the three-year window before or after the year specified, an amendment is required." (Pg. 38)

"*Treatment Year* – Enter the year the activity is planned. There is a three-year window on either side of this date (i.e., 2010 allows you to complete the activity between 2007 and 2013). If you cannot complete the activity within that time period, an amendment is necessary." (Pg. 41)

Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation The Emerald Ash Borer, State Policy and Timelines

Compiled by: Sam Schneski, County Forester

Emerald ash borer (EAB) poses a significant threat to Vermont's ash trees. When it becomes established in the state, it is expected to kill ash trees, resulting in economic losses and detrimental, lasting impacts on forest ecosystems and urban and community treescapes. EAB has not been detected in Vermont to date.

The Forestry Division has formed an EAB committee to create documents that address current state policy regarding EAB on properties enrolled in the Use Value Appraisal Program (UVA), a frequently asked questions pamphlet for landowners, and EAB management information for forest managers. These documents are being developed using the most current scientific information and are subject to change as new information emerges if or when EAB is discovered in Vermont.

The Policy on Forest Management Plans and Amendments for Land Enrolled in Vermont's Use Value Appraisal Program (UVA) Related to Emerald Ash Borer addresses new plans and plan amendments related to EAB, acceptable silvicultural prescriptions and activities, and salvage cutting of ash

on UVA properties. The policy in its entirety can be found on the Forestry Division website at www.vtfpr.org/resource/for_forres_useapp.cfm under the "Latest News" heading.

The informational document is being developed to help land managers manage ash trees with EAB in mind. This document will not be policy, but instead is meant to provide forestland managers with recommendations specific to EAB. We are compiling existing information on ash and EAB, drawing on current research and the experience of resource managers in infested states, to help address potential impacts on both economic and ecological goals.

We have solicited input from forest managers to help make sure this document will be useful. To that end, we asked that consulting foresters let us know what kind of information they'd like to have included, and how it could be formatted to be most helpful and easily understood. The due date for feedback was 11/04/11. Once we compile all suggestions, we will include additional information as necessary, and expect to have a final document by the first of the year.

Woodland Secret No. 4: Light, Shade, And Dark

By Arthur H. Westing, Former WOA Trustee

Light intensity: Our woodland trees differ considerably in how they can cope with the intensity of the sunlight reaching them. At one extreme are the seedlings and saplings of those species that require exposure to essentially full sunlight for them to survive and flourish in the field; and at the other are the seedlings and saplings of those species that require shady conditions to do likewise. Foresters refer to the former group as being "intolerant" or "shade-intolerant" species, and the latter group as being "tolerant" or "shade-tolerant" species.

Some common local examples along the light-intensity continuum follow: (1) *Very intolerant:* Trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and Big-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*). (2) *Intoler-*

ant: Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) and Paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*). (3) *Intermediate tolerance:* Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), Yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), Black (Sweet) birch (*Betula lenta*), Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and American ash (*Fraxinus americana*). (4) *Tolerant:* Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and Basswood (*Tilia americana*). (5) *Very tolerant:* Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

The species at the intolerant end of the light-intensity continuum cannot reproduce themselves in their own shade, making them early successional species, whereas those at the other end can, making them late successional species. The very tolerant ones, espe-

cially hemlock, can remain subordinate in the understory for many years, and once released grow well.

Dark periodicity: Our local trees recognize the shortening of the night period in spring, which at some point signals them to emerge from their dormancy as soon thereafter as temperature conditions have become sufficiently favorable. And the reverse is true at the end of the growing season. An interesting exception to that signal for the trees to go dormant and harden off as fall approaches is that it also signals a small group of dormant cells in a tiny region at or near the base of the leaf petioles (the so-called abscission layer) to wake up and divide into a

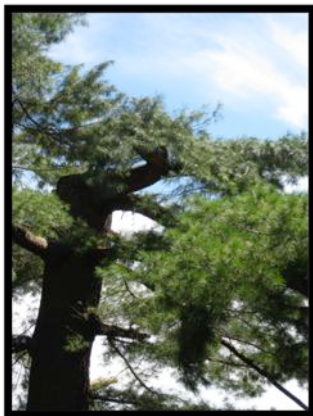
group of weak (non-lignified) cells that permits the leaf to break off. This latter activity works less well in juvenile (sexually immature) trees, especially so in the case of oak and beech.

It is necessary to mention here that owing to an original misconception, this ability for most plants to sense night length continues to be referred to as a photoperiodic phenomenon (rather than as a skotoperiodic one).

Finally, the influence of light on the spatial direction of tree growth I leave for another time.



Farewell to a pretty big tree



Somehow it seems appropriate to bookend this issue of *Woodlot Tips*, which opens with the Big Tree Tour, with a nod to a venerable White Pine that didn't quite make it to champion age on the property of the editor.

After being damaged in the ice storm of the late '90s, the tree steadily lost branches, innocuously at first. Then in a big snowstorm two winters ago, it dropped a huge branch — gently kissing the front of the house. Finally, after more fallen branches, and the forecast of Irene and other storms, we had it taken down. It took more than five hours with a big crane, a four-man crew, and a 20-inch chipper. The dense upper branches (top right) were trunk size, as the photo at left of two of nearly a dozen logs, too big for the chipper, shows.

We are happy that the two younger trees remain standing.

— Barbara S. Evans

WOODLAND OWNERS ASSOCIATION

11 University Way, Suite 4
Brattleboro, VT 05301-3669

NONPROFIT ORG

US POSTAGE PAID
BRATTLEBORO VT
PERMIT NO. 78

CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

Happy Holidays!

Mission of Woodland Owners Association

WOA 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, WOA 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.