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July/August National Edition



Across the Landscape
a bi-monthly newsletter
of the Forest Guild
Marcia Summers, editor

Comments, suggestions, and questions are welcome. We also accept guest op-eds and letters relating to articles published in *Forest Wisdom* and *Across the Landscape*.

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FOREST GUILD WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS!

Professional Members

Markus Bradley, Corinth, VT
Peter Greeno, Washington, DC
Michael McDowall, Arcata, CA
Greg Nolan, Browerville, MN

Student Members

Bengi Akbulut, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Caitlin Burke, North Carolina State University
Grace Chang, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Connor Coleman, Duke University
Nina Eichacker, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Kylan Frye, Duke University
Ian Kenney, Northern Illinois University
Marcos Roybal, Colorado State University
Joshua Schneck, Duke University
Nikolaos Ziogiannis, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Supporting Members

Brian Cartwright, Santa Fe, NM
Kristen Sharpless, Hinesburg, VT
Catherine Steinke, Santa Barbara, CA
Chris Thompson, Floyd, VA
Scott Zimmerman, Portland, OR

Sustaining Members

Stephen Aiguier, Portland, OR

2008 FOREST GUILD AND LONGLEAF ALLIANCE JOINT MEETING



October 28-November 1

REGISTER NOW!

Global climate change is affecting our ecosystems. Regulation and market forces are changing the sources used to meet our energy needs. Industrial divestiture, intergenerational estate transfers, and the land trust movement are changing the face of forest ownership. An increasing awareness

that forests provide a multitude of ecosystem values beyond their extractive values is changing forest management practices.

New markets are poised to expand goods and services from the forest and fund new management options. For the first time in a generation, restoration efforts have increased longleaf pine acreage across its range, and strategies to continue this trend and restore ecosystem function are still being developed.

Join us October 28 through November 1 in Sandestin, Florida, as we discuss the state of the science and policy on the role of forests in general, and longleaf in particular, in adapting to and impacting these shifts. We are thrilled to have two distinguished keynote speakers: ecologist **E.O. Wilson** on Wednesday, October 28 and conservation biologist **Reed Noss** on Friday, October 30. Highlights include special sessions regarding the first public draft of the Longleaf Regional Restoration Plan, longleaf pine restoration field tours at Nokuse Plantation and Eglin Air Force Base, poster sessions, socials including a Florida luau with live music, special student events, and more.

The Forest Guild meeting will run from the evening of October 29 through the evening of November 1, while the Longleaf Alliance meeting will run from the evening of October 28 through noon on October 31. The two meetings will overlap with a shared program all day October 30 and the morning of October 31. A discounted rate is available for attending both conferences (from October 28 through November 1).

For more information, visit www.forestguild.org/meeting.html or www.longleafalliance.org. There, you will find a preliminary meeting agenda and information for registration, lodging, travel, and other logistics. Register before September 13 for early discounted fees.

Andrew Jackman, Ph.D, Damascus, OR

CA. CARBON MARKET WORKSHOP

by Greg Blomstrom

Recently in Eureka, California, the Forest Guild co-sponsored a workshop on the emerging issues associated with the California carbon market and California's forest protocols for assessing carbon on forested properties. The Guild cosponsored the event with the University of California (UC) Cooperative Extension, The Pacific Forest Trust, and Baldwin, Blomstrom, Wilkinson & Associates, Inc. The workshop, held on June 24, attracted a diverse crowd of about 60 people comprising local, small- and large-forestland owners, foresters, consultants, and representatives of local government agencies and non-governmental organizations. As always, Guild members, being on the cutting edge of progressive forestry, comprised the main body of speakers at the workshop. Guild members Greg Blomstrom, Kenneth Baldwin, Dr. Bill Stewart, and Dr. Robert Hrubes each made presentations about the California forest protocols during the day-long event. Guild member Yana Valachovic from UC Cooperative Extension organized the event with significant input from the Guild members and John Bernstein and Jessica Neff of The Pacific Forest Trust.

The California Carbon Forest Protocols are a detailed set of instructions as to how to quantify the amount of carbon on a piece of forested property and how to calculate the amount of emission reductions that the owner can sell over time. The protocols can be found at: [Download the Protocols](#). During the workshop, Dr. Bill Stewart gave an overview of the carbon situation in California. Next, Guild member Greg Blomstrom presented an overview of the forest protocols themselves. Greg's presentation was followed by a review of conservation easements (selling carbon in California currently requires that the property be conserved with a perpetual conservation easement that locks in "natural" forestry). Kenneth Baldwin's presentation focused on the silvicultural and forest-management requirements in the protocols. Guild member Dr. Robert Hrubes wrapped up the session with an explanation of the verification requirements in the forestry protocols. California requires that all carbon calculations and emission reduction credits be third party verified.

PROFILES IN EXCELLENT FORESTRY

A Tribute to Fred Hunt

by Eytan Krasilovsky

For nearly 50 years, Fred Hunt has tended to the forests of New England. His peers overwhelmingly agree that his management style can be succinctly summarized as "Leave the best and take the worst... religiously," although there is a lot more to it than that!



Fred's career in forestry began upon graduation from the University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMass) in 1946. For the next 10 years he worked as a self-employed forester and with the New England Forestry Foundation. Fred then worked as manager for the [Quabbin Reservoir Watershed System](#) (a main drinking water source for the Boston area) from 1960-1965. In his tenure at the Quabbin, Fred accomplished a great deal. Fred immediately began writing the state's first forest management plan, an uncommon move at the time, and was also the first forester to install an extensive network of Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) plots (347 in total). [Bruce Spencer](#) stepped into Fred's shoes at the Quabbin in 1965 and got to know Fred and his forestry through implementing his management plan, which Bruce lauded as "excellent."

Bruce further described Fred's style this way, "Active forest management in watersheds, while maintaining excellent water quality, was ahead of its time. Fred also recognized exceptional stands and trees. He documented these exceptional areas and managed them to maintain or improve the 'museum piece' trees. Also, his work was so careful in these areas, most wouldn't recognize they were managed." Fred's initial management plan and the subsequent plans written and implemented by Bruce, paired with the extensive network of CFI plots, laid the groundwork for the successful, adaptive-management strategy at the Quabbin. While working there, Fred also found time to pursue advanced degrees in forestry from UMass, earning his MA in 1964 and PhD in 1968.

From 1968 – 1978, Fred taught forestry at Paul Smith's College in upstate New York to many future Guild members. A former student from Paul Smith's College, Ehrhard Frost, described Fred's teaching, "He was an excellent professor, especially in the field where he shined. Forestry is both a vocation and an avocation for Fred."

While Fred was initiating the science-based watershed

Copies of the PowerPoint presentations are available on the UC Cooperative Extension website, <http://groups.ucanr.org/forest/>.

LAKES STATES REGIONAL MEETING

Upper Peninsula Forestry Explored

Michigan Tech University's Ford Center in Michigan's Upper Peninsula provided the setting for the Forest Guild's Lake States Regional Meeting held on June 21-22. The meeting coincided with the summer solstice and extra long days above the 46th parallel. Nearly 20 Guild members and visiting students took part in the weekend's activities, which included an outdoor social, classroom presentations, and a tour of the Ford Research Forest.

The Ford Center is a 4,547-acre facility for research and education that is part of Michigan Tech's School of Forest Resources and Environmental Science. Two Guild professional members, Jim Schmierer, School Forester, and Jim Rivard, Forestry Associate, are responsible for the on-the-ground management of the Ford Research Forest. Stands of northern hardwoods, red pine, jack pine, and aspen are the home to several long-term studies as well as a variety of new research projects. A rich history of knowledge and publications has emanated from this forest.

The classroom sessions included an encyclopedic overview of sustainable biomass utilization in the Upper Peninsula for municipal buildings by Chris Burnett; a fascinating presentation by Greg Corace on the work he and his team are doing at Seney National Wildlife refuge, including Kirtland's warbler habitat success stories; and a report from Mark Jacobs on the participation process Aitkin County, Minnesota, has developed as it moves forward with a 70-mile OHV trail project.



Other presentations included Howard Gross's

management at the Quabbin, he was also tending to his personal woodlot, [Sylvan Acres Tree Farm](#) in Vermont. It is here on 800 acres that Fred has invested more than 50 years of thoughtful, intense, and passionate management into producing remarkable quality timber, specifically white pine. Ehrhard commented, "When people go there, their jaws drop at the quality pine stands." Sylvan Acres, a Forest Guild Model Forest, is regionally known for its exceptional quality white pine which leads some to suspect the site was blessed with optimal conditions for the species. However, Bill Hunt, Fred's son and master logger on Sylvan Acres explained, "You start with soil and growing stock, two things you generally can't control. From there it's all how it's managed." He added, "I was in the woods with my father since I was three. My sisters and I were always pulling a tape or writing down numbers he was calling out."



Furthermore, from the detailed site and management history documented by Fred, it is clear that the remarkable sized and quality white pines found at Sylvan Acres are a direct

result of management. This leads those who visit Sylvan Acres to ask how Fred grows such quality pine. Bruce calls Fred's approach, "classic good silviculture: it's light on the land, uses frequent improvement cuts, and Fred works to find markets for the poorer-quality trees." First, Fred begins to manage pine saplings at 6" dbh. From there he embarks on intensive culling to get rapid growth on the highest-quality trees. As the stand grows, he keeps the trees with the best form, growth potential, and branching habits even if it costs money upfront. Fred uses this intense approach in hardwoods as well. Finally, he only uses expert felling and skidding to maintain site integrity and to avoid leave-tree damage.

Bill remarked that when his father bought the property in 1956, and installed 150 CFI plots, a million board feet (mmbf) were measured on the property. They read all of these plots every 5 years, regardless of how busy timber operations were that particular season. By 2008 he estimates they have cut 7 mmbf and have 4.5 mmbf standing. Roughly, Fred has managed an impressive 10.5 mmbf of growth on Sylvan Acres in 52 years. Bill noted, "We've been giving tours of our Sylvan Acres for quite awhile now. It is always great to share with folks that our forests have great potential for large high-quality timber if only the care and investment is made."

Editor's note: Fred Hunt will be hosting a tour of his Forest Guild Model Forest, Sylvan Acres Tree Farm on August 10. For more information on this event, visit the Guild's website at <http://www.forestguild.org/comingevents.html#Sylvan>.

review of the new guidelines for the Guild's "Model Forest" program and a talk by Peter Bundy about the 2007 Ham Lake Fire in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as an example of a large scale "disturbance event" that we need to plan for, respond to, and learn from. Jerry Mohlman also presented his thoughts about the long-term impacts of fire exclusion on Upper Peninsula forests and using more fire on state lands to regenerate pine stands.

Finally, Jim Schmierer gave us a wonderfully detailed tour of the Ford Research Forest, complete with stops at sites for jack pine regeneration, long-rotation red pine management, bridge and infrastructure experimental projects, and canopy gap studies for yellow birch and other northern hardwood regeneration.

In addition to providing a great learning opportunity and time for camaraderie, the meeting also served to re-energize Guild activities in the region. At the meeting, two members volunteered to serve in new Guild state coordinator roles (Peter Bundy in Minnesota and Thomas Wyse in Wisconsin). Additionally, we designed a short survey that was sent to Guild Lake States members in July to give us a clearer picture of activities and topics highest on the regional membership's priorities.



The Guild wishes to thank Chris Burnett for organizing this meeting; Jim Schmierer and Jim Rivard for hosting us at the Ford Center; Peter Bundy and Thomas Wyse for stepping forward to serve as state coordinators; and everyone else who presented and traveled (some at a great distance) to take part in this inspiring weekend event.

ARCATA, CA CELEBRATES NEW MODEL FOREST

GOULD FARM MODEL FOREST A Working Example of "Forest Mindedness"

by Robert Rausch

Gould Farm, the oldest psychiatric rehabilitation center in the country, was established in 1913 by Will and Agnes Gould. Located in Monterey, Massachusetts, the farm presently consists of about 630 acres, of which over 500 is forested. Old photos from the turn of the century depict an open landscape of pasture, hayfield and tillage. The steep-sided hills were wooded coppice cuts that provided firewood and fence posts. As the many charcoal "pits" remaining today attest, the owners once leased out these woods for the production of charcoal to feed hungry local iron-making furnaces.



Much of the cultural and natural history of the Gould Farm woodlands is revealed in the stone walls, spreading pasture trees, chestnut stumps and old homestead foundations. Also reminiscent are the wells, old roads,

ancient sugar bushes concealing arches where sap was once boiled, test diggings for iron deposits, and old barbed wire and chestnut fence posts.

Benton MacKaye, forester, regional planner, author of *The New Exploration*, and founding father of the Appalachian Trail, was a friend of Gould Farm. In a letter to Mrs. Gould dated May 29, 1945, MacKaye gave the following advice to her regarding the Gould Farm forest:

"Two quite definite and opposing policies may be set up. Between these a definite choice should be made and held to, unless there is to be incessant confusion and misunderstanding between proprietor and woods' boss. Such has been my own observation covering forty years of forestry experience. The policies aforesaid seek the following objectives:

1) Maximum yield of lumber. This requires letting the best trees grow to financial maturity (when annual growth begins to lag) and then cutting them all down. This means (usually but not always) cutting an area absolutely clean and preparing for a second crop. It means cutting holes in the forest rather than keeping it intact.

2) Optimum psychological influence. This may sound like a fancy term, but it has in forestry a definite technical meaning. There are two opposing outward influences at work on the human mind. One is that of the city street?of subway, electric sign, and radio. The other is that of the forest path?or of unmolested nature. Each has its use. For purposes of psychological rehabilitation, the forest influence is uppermost. It is the environment of calm as against that of confusion. To obtain this fully on any given acreage of woodland requires keeping the forest canopy intact and letting the best trees grow

In recognition of the Forest Guild’s declaration of the combined Arcata Community Forest and the Jacoby Creek Forest as their newest Model Forest, the city of Arcata held a community celebration Wednesday, June 25. Mark Andre, forest manager and director of Arcata’s Environmental Services Department, explained that, “Arcata’s community-based forest management approach has provided multi-resource benefits for decades, including wildlife habitat, sustainable timber harvesting, recreation, and education. The Forest Guild is a highly regarded organization, so this recognition is something that the City, staff, and Arcata citizens can be proud of.”

When presenting the letter of recognition to Andre, Kenneth Baldwin, the Guild’s Pacific West Region Director congratulated the City of Arcata adding, “This new model forest exemplifies the guiding principles of the Forest Guild and provides an example of successful community forestry for other regions to emulate.”



ARTHUR CARHART, A WILDERNESS PROPHET

by Tom Wolf

I believe that Arthur Carhart (1892-1978) stands with Aldo Leopold as the fathers of wilderness. In 1919, Carhart, the premier landscape architect for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), was the first to stand up for managed wilderness at Trappers Lake, Colorado. He was also the first to map what would become Minnesota’s Boundary Waters Canoe Area. In both cases, he was a wilderness prophet: he understood that active management for forest restoration was the best way to preserve and protect wilderness recreational and biodiversity values. For example, at Boundary Waters, Carhart saw the cut- and burnt-over area and realized that simply setting it aside without active restoration management would leave the

to their climax in old age.

... For the purpose of the Gould Farm, I should suppose that policy (2), not policy (1), would be most appropriate. Properly developed it could be made the basis of a therapy all its own. Methods of woodcraft and kindred pursuits, to fit the temperament of art or science, have been worked out and tested. For such activity of body and mind I am unacquainted with any better opportunity than the one afforded by the natural setup of Gould Farm...For psychological as well as practical ends the Farm might well promote an extended “Forest Mindedness.”

Today, Gould Farm’s woodlands are crisscrossed by a network of hiking trails and wood roads that are also used for collecting



maple sap and firewood. “Diane’s Trail,” named in memory of my wife Diane Rausch who died of cancer in 1992, is open to the broader public. Largely a wetland trail, it has allowed many individuals and groups to learn about this unique habitat. In fact, our Model Forest woodlands have nurtured the lives of many in need. Gould Farm is a community of about 100 individuals of all ages who hike, ski, explore, and find solace in these forests. In the last 30 years there have been three forest management plans and several linked commercial harvests. Moldering stumps reveal even earlier harvesting. The harvests have always been done with care and concern for this valuable resource and the community it serves. Consequently, we have protected our trails and saved specimen trees and majestic pines with a sensitivity that has fostered a respect for the forest. This has ultimately led to Gould Farm’s Model Forest designation. There have been several forestry-related events at the farm over the years, and we hope to have more in order to further the forest program and continue to develop MacKaye’s “Forest Mindedness.”

Gould Farm’s status as a Forest Guild Model Forest (<http://www.forestguild.org/mf-gouldfarm.html>) has, I believe, added social meaning – touching the lives of all that stay and pass through our family of helping friends. Benton MacKaye wrote years ago, “Gould Farm is no mere ‘charity’; it is a potent social force.” Joe Zorzin, author of Gould Farm’s 2006 Forest Stewardship Plan, agrees that “the primary land-management objective is for the property to be a healing environment for its guests.”

GREEN BUILDERS TOUR



On June 13, the 20-plus

area prey to inappropriate logging, roads, and summer home building. At Trappers Lake, Carhart foresaw the disaster lurking behind USFS plans to build a system of roads around the lake to service summer homes.

Although Carhart's choice not to support the 1964 Wilderness Act has earned him neglect, I don't believe his decision was out of character. After a lifetime of trying to work with self-serving federal bureaucracies, he felt that the Wilderness Act favored special interests such as grazing and mining and not the public interest. He believed that every special interest group strived to socialize costs and privatize benefits.

Carhart trusted people who lived around public lands and thought we should return the wolf to public lands. His 1929 book, *Last Stand of the Pack*, related the story of how federal bureaucracies exterminated the last wolves in Colorado. Devoted to the public interest, he was a twentieth-century Walt Whitman, a kindly curmudgeon of an uncle, appealing to the democratic best in all of us.

Editor's note: *Tom Wolf is the author of Arthur Carhart, Wilderness Prophet, a biography that examines Carhart's entire career as a major thinker, writer, and activist. The book was published by University Press, Boulder, CO. 2008. Tom Wolf can be reached at thms.wolf@earthlink.net.*

employees and friends of the Green Hammer Construction Co. in Portland, Oregon, drove 65 miles south to the 1500-acre Zena Forest, a Guild Model Forest that lies west of Salem in the Eola Hills. The forest is experiencing significant pressure from encroaching housing development as well as rising land prices due to the rapidly growing grape and wine industry in the area. As a result of collaboration over the last three years between the Trust for Public Land and the Bonneville Power Administration, the entire forest property is now under a perpetual conservation easement that mandates a combination of habitat conservation and commercial forestry under FSC guidelines. For more than 20 years, the Zena Forest has been managed with an FSC-compatible philosophy of management, the short version of which is "No Clearcuts, No Chemicals, and No Compaction" except on designated skid trails. This clearly differentiates it from standard industrial forest practices in the Northwest.

Green Hammer Construction, a leading and particularly conscientious "green building" firm in Portland is committed to purchasing local FSC lumber for their projects. The trip to Zena was envisioned as a way to showcase to those folks hammering up the beams and boards on new houses in Portland the difference that exists between an FSC (Guild-style) forest and the large tracts of industrial forestland that dominate our northwest landscape. As forest manager, I led the tour for the Green Hammer group and was joined by several additional Forest Guild members.

The first stop was along a skid trail with a multi-generational, mixed-species forest on one side and a typical young Douglas-fir plantation on the other. The contrast was stark at every level: soil, duff, groundcover, shrub layer, and canopy. The Zena management team emphasizes the value of all native, site-appropriate trees for both ecological and economic health, while the industrial-forest-management philosophy calls for maximum Douglas-fir-fiber production on an ever-shorter rotation?down to 35 to 40 years in some cases.



The second stop demonstrated the progress made over the last 20 years in converting a (now) 45-year-old Douglas-fir plantation into a "forest" with a new generation of fir growing up in openings in the canopy along with healthy regeneration of all other site-appropriate trees. Further discussion centered around the role such a forest could play in meeting the rapidly growing demand in the Northwest for local and FSC-certified lumber. Infrastructure is still a barrier to adequate supply and inventory because larger mills will not cut FSC lumber. My family is currently developing a sawmill site in the forest to produce Zena wood for local markets – hopefully another small piece in the solution to a large problem.

The two photos in this article are courtesy of Annie C. Portlock, Green Hammer Construction Company.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

compiled by Zander Evans

Below are some recent publications that Guild members have recommended to us. If you have one to share, please send the title and URL to Guild research director Zander Evans:

1. "Hydrologic Effects of a Changing Forest Landscape"
http://dels.nas.edu/dels/reportDetail.php?link_id=5402.

2. "Trees in the Greenhouse: Why Climate Change is Transforming the Forest Products Business"
<http://www.wri.org/publication/trees-in-the-greenhouse>.

3. "Harvesting Fuel: Cutting Costs and Reducing Forest Fire Hazards Through Biomass Harvest"
<http://www.forestrycenter.org/library.cfm>

4. "A Closer Look at Forests on the Edge: Future Development on Private Forests in Three States"
<http://www.fs.fed.us/openspace/fote/closer.html>

5. "Growth and Infestation by Hemlock Woolly Adelgid of Two exotic hemlock species in a New England forest"
http://www.forestguild.org/publications/research/2008/evans_08_JoSF.pdf

This investigation into planting options in the face of extirpation of eastern hemlock by the Guild Research Director, Zander Evans, was published in the most recent issue of the *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*.

FOREST GUILD SUMMER INTERNS

Nina Eichacker and Marcos Roybal

Nina Eichacker is a second-year PhD student in economics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. She plans to specialize in environmental economic issues. She's excited to work at the Forest Guild this summer because of its dedication to sustainable community-level forestry, since she hopes to promote environmentally sustainable, rural economic policy in the U.S. Her project for the summer examines the relationship between changes in oil prices and wood pulp



prices as they relate to demand for biomass as an alternate energy source. The project will illustrate potential policy avenues that promote sustainable biomass harvesting across the country. In addition to working on the report, she's also occasionally out in the woods on different field trips, which is an exciting change of scenery and pace!



Marcos Roybal says for as far back as he can remember, the out-of-doors environment around Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been his first choice for work or play. Such an upbringing has strengthened his sense of connection to the land and the early Spanish settlers who helped establish the traditional land-based lifestyle so unique to northern New Mexico's small communities. Marcos is currently pursuing a degree in natural resource management/watershed science at Colorado State

University. He hopes to apply the skills and knowledge he gains to address resource management issues in the West, something he feels he is finally beginning to accomplish through his internship this summer with the Forest Guild. He is particularly excited to work with the Guild's community forestry program and believes, "Successful land management can only occur when the communities directly dependent on its natural resources employ sustainable practices and feel a sense of ownership of the land."

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