

Minnesota Woodlands

MFA: an organization of, by and for Minnesota's private woodland owners and friends.

www.MinnesotaForestry.org

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MFA Board Meetings

Cambridge DNR
Office, 10 am – 3 pm
•October 13

Conference Calls

8 – 9 am
•August 18
•September 15
•November 17
•December 15

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From Seeds to Trees

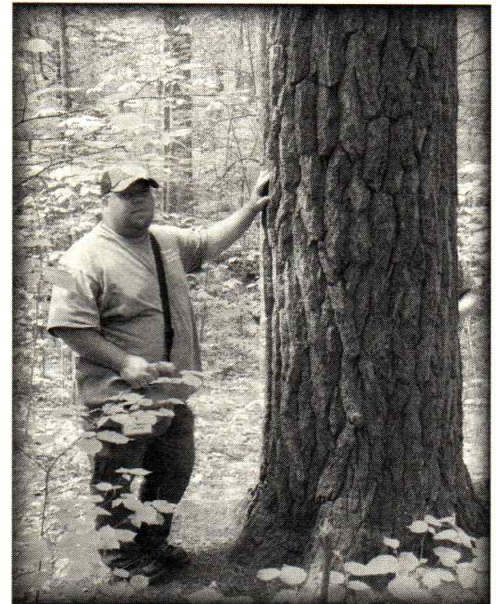
By Dennis Thompson

When I am in the woods glancing up at a large tree of any species, I cannot help but wonder how something so big once started off as a seed the size of BB gun ammo or smaller. Of course, many of our native trees we see in the forest may not have started from a seed. Species like aspen, birch, and basswood will regenerate from other means, either sprouting from an existing stump, or sprouting from its root system. However, all trees produce seed and will grow from that seed. Production times, quantity, quality, germination rates, and methods of dispersal will vary among species, but here is a general overview of how the process starts.

It is really quite simple. Flowers are produced and pollinated in the spring of the year. Seeds start to develop and, once mature, drop to the ground. This is usually in the fall. The following spring, seeds germinate and start to grow. Presto – a tree has started! So if it is that easy, then why don't we see millions of little seedlings growing in our forests, you might ask? To be honest, the process is very simple but the steps along the way can prove to be difficult when you factor in things like rodents and other animals eating the seed. There are also fungi and other damaging agents that may throw a wrench in the system. Factor in competition for water, nutrients, and sunlight, and now we have an uphill battle. The chances of a little seed growing into that stately, 120-foot tall white pine at Itasca State Park are slim. Remember though – it does happen!

The time of year trees produce seed will vary by species. Some seeds may also need to be stratified and/or scarified. Stratification is simply a freeze cycle that seed needs to undergo in order to break dormancy. In nature, this is accomplished over the winter. Seed that drops in the fall will sit dormant over the winter. Then in the spring, the seed germinates and starts to grow. Scarification is nicking the seed coat to allow moisture in to break dormancy. The only notable trees that need this are basswood, locust, and Kentucky coffee tree.

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Dennis Thompson with old white pine.



MFA says, "Welcome to John Carlson, the DNR Forestry Division's new Private Forest Management Coordinator!"

John graduated in 2000 from the University of Minnesota with a B.S. in Forest Resources. After a short time working in Maine, John started with our DNR in 2001. He has been based in Warroad, McGregor, Mankato and Caledonia. In his new position, he'll be based at DNR headquarters in St. Paul.

We look forward to working with John!

Minnesota Forestry Association

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If one were interested in collecting and growing seed, it is important to know when seeds are ripe. Keep in mind for conifers, the seed is inside the cones. Normally, two seeds lie at the base of each cone scale. When the seed matures, the cone scales open and the seed falls out. The trick is to collect cones before the seeds are released but after they have matured. Mature seeds will be white and milky, plump and solid. Watch the squirrels! When they start collecting cones, it is usually a sign that the seed inside is ripe. Fir, spruce, and tamarack will ripen from late August to early September; pines during September and October. Most cones open with a little bit of sunlight; others need more intense heat. Jack pine, for example, needs a light surface fire before its cones will open.

Seeds from hardwoods can be a bit more difficult to collect. A handful of species will seed in the spring with the rest seeding in the fall. Some need to be stratified; others germinate within weeks. And, as mentioned before, a select few will also need to be scarified. Most hardwood seed is 'covered' to some extent, either partially or completely. In the case of apple, walnut, butternut, hickory, and buckeye, the seed is covered with a fleshy fruit. Other seed, like oak, may only be partially covered.

Seed dispersal is generally correlated to the size and weight of the seed. Light and fluffy seed like cottonwood can travel great distances in the wind. Heavier seed like walnuts are basically stuck beneath their parent tree unless carried off by critters. In fact, many of our trees' seed is disseminated by birds and animals. Unfortunately, many of our invasive species are also carried great distances this same way.

So there you have it, from seed to tree. The journey can be long and arduous, but the end result are spectacular!

| Species | Seed Drop | Stratification | Scarification |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Jack Pine | Fall | Yes | No |
| Red Pine | Fall | No | No |
| White Pine | Fall | Yes | No |
| White Spruce | Fall | No | No |
| Black Spruce | Fall | No | No |
| Balsam Fir | Fall | Yes | No |
| White Cedar | Fall | Yes | No |
| Red Maple | Spring | Yes | No |
| Silver Maple | Spring | No | No |
| Sugar Maple | Fall | Yes | No |
| Aspen | Fall | No | No |
| Paper Birch | Fall | No | No |
| Red Oak Family | Fall | Yes | No |
| White Oak Family | Fall | No | No |



A Colorado blue spruce grows from seed, managing to push past the competition.



Member Profile: Carl Wegner

Life has a funny way of taking you down paths you don't plan nor expect. "I grew up in south Minneapolis and, at the time, didn't like talking to people much," recalled Carl Wegner of Grand Rapids, Minnesota. "We owned a lake place in Wisconsin where my dad taught me to hunt and fish and just spend time in the woods. In high school I was pretty introverted, and I started thinking that a career in forestry was pretty appealing because I would be surrounded by trees, and you don't have to make conversation with a tree." Well...at least he got the career part right.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1964 with a degree in Forestry, Carl was hired by the University of Minnesota North Central Experiment Station in Grand Rapids to teach their six-month Forestry Tech program. "Here I was, a guy who didn't want to talk to people, standing in front of a classroom full of students teaching them to be Forestry Technicians. Needless to say, after 12 years of that, I became a lot more comfortable talking to people." By 1967, Carl was in a joint position, continuing to teach classes as well as becoming the Itasca County Extension Forester where he worked on Tree Farm management plans, held logging and maple syrup workshops, and supervised the Christmas Tree Growers educational programs.

"At some point, one of the Christmas tree growers asked me, 'How can you teach us about growing Christmas trees if you don't grow them yourself?' And that's how I got into growing Christmas trees."

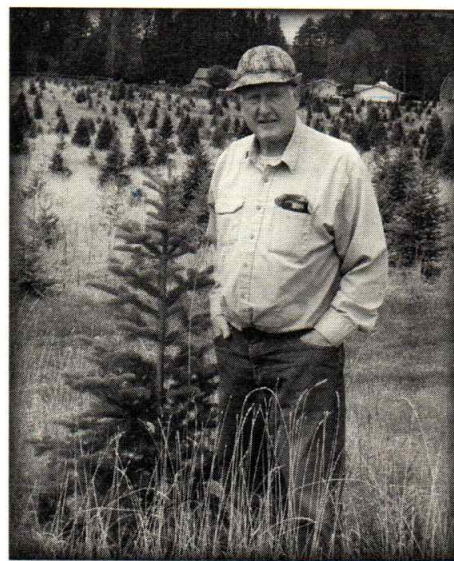
In 1970, Carl entered a Christmas tree partnership with high school and college friend, Ross Nelson, that lasted 30 years. In 1972, they purchased a working Christmas tree farm from Hugh Beaumont (yes, of *Leave it to Beaver* fame) and sold their first trees that year. By 1979, Carl and wife Jillaine purchased their current 140-acre farm and never looked back. "When we started, we followed the cultural Christmas Tree practices of that time. In the 1970s, that meant 6x6-foot spacing. Now we know that spacing is way too narrow, but once you plant an area with a certain spacing, you're pretty much stuck with it," said Carl.

While many practices have come and gone over the years, the love of tree farming is a constant along with an ever-present interest in improving his product by pursuing a better Christmas tree. "Bill Sayward at Itasca Greenhouse used to live on the east coast and was instrumental in creating a system of critiquing trees for the best Christmas tree characteristics," said Carl. "When he moved to Minnesota, he brought that expertise with him. In 1988, I attended the National Christmas Tree Growers convention in Maine where I first saw the New Hampshire blue balsam. I purchased 1,000 seedlings and brought them back here to plant. Working with Bill, we've saved the best trees from that planting for taking scions for grafting to other root stock and for seed collection."

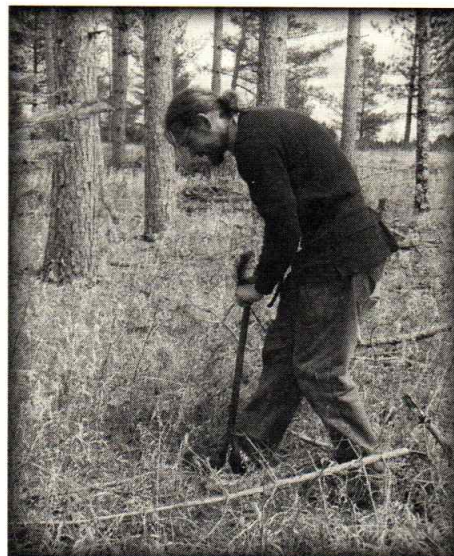
Every August 15th finds Carl at his New Hampshire Blues, testing their cones for harvest. "By squeezing the cones and listening, you can tell how close they are to being ready." When the sound is right, which Carl describes as a dry, squeaky sound, he picks the cones and places them on burlap in the shop where they continue the dry down process. Once they're ready, he places a screen over a five-gallon pail and rolls the cones, collecting the seeds in the pail.

"In mid-October, I broadcast the seed in a seed bed, and in spring we put a shade tunnel over them. They grow there for three years before I move them to a transplant bed with more space to grow for another two years," said Carl. After five years or more, the seedlings are ready for the field. "During planting season, I dig enough seedlings for planting the next day, trim the roots, and eliminate multiple tops. The next morning they're ready to be put in the ground," said Carl. Besides the blue balsam grown on site, Wegner also orders white pine, white spruce and Norway pine from the DNR. Son Eric also works in the operation along with one other employee, taking care of most of the planting, shearing, harvesting and marketing.

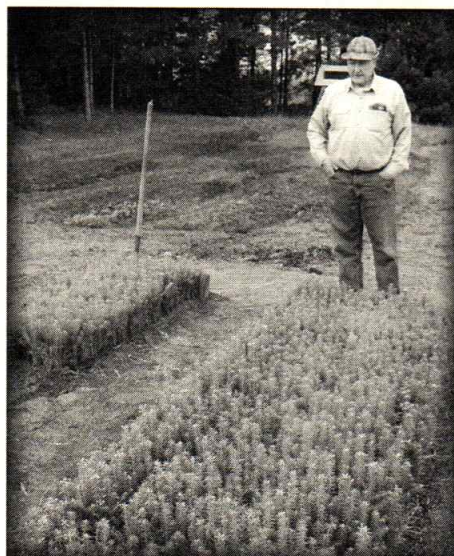
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Carl Wegner, Northern MN 2015 Tree Farmer of the Year.



Employee Gerry Irvin plants Norway pine in a recently logged area.



A bed of New Hampshire blue balsam ready to be transplanted.

North Central Reforestation

John Muir once said, "Between every two pines is a doorway to a new world." For Dave and Michelle Olsen, one might say that doorway occurred between a million pines and led them to the lake country and rolling hills near Evansville, Minnesota. For the whole story, though, you have to go back several million trees and 37 years to where most opportunities start: a meeting of education and passion.

While Dave grew up near Alexandria, Minnesota and Michelle hails from southeastern Wisconsin, they certainly shared a common interest in the outdoors. "I always loved the outdoors, camping, and hiking, and wanting to understand what was going on around me in the woods and how to keep it going," said Michelle. It was much the same for Dave as he hunted and fished the lakes and woods of central Minnesota. Michelle's interest led her to a Master's in Forestry from the University of Minnesota. For Dave, working at Lake Carlos State Park for a time eventually led him to Grand Rapids Technical College's Forestry program. After graduating, Dave worked at the Cloquet Forestry Research Center for 16 years as a research technician. As a master's student, Michelle spent time at the Center as a teaching assistant and doing research. Their common interests brought them to common ground, and the couple married in 1981.

During their time at Cloquet, one innovation that really caught their attention was a new method for starting trees pioneered by Scandinavians: containerized tree seedlings. "Up until that time, everyone involved in growing trees for reforestation in this country was focused on bare root stock," said Dave, "but there are some real limitations with this method. For one thing, the window for planting is so small, and for another, the survival rate isn't always the best. Containerized seedlings really were a big improvement."

Based on the research, it was obvious there was a place for containerized seedlings in the reforestation market, and Dave partnered with two brothers in 1978, starting a garden center and containerized seedling nursery on their parents' farm while continuing to work at CFC. With the business taking off and Michelle entering the picture, they left CFC to work full-time growing trees. In 1998, armed with a healthy share of ambition, vision, hard work and business savvy, Dave and Michelle set out on their own to begin North Central Reforestation near Evansville, with a focus on growing containerized tree seedlings.

With just two other full-time employees, the business is management intensive from seed to seedling, with over a million trees grown every year. NCR begins with seed from a variety of sources. "We'll do specialty growing for individuals where they collect their own seed, or use seed we collect ourselves; from as little as a handful of seeds to half a million. We custom grow for some, and also grow and market what we think will be in demand for the coming year."

The three dozen varieties of deciduous and conifer trees grown at NCR all begin with a germination test before planting in styroblocks takes place. Using peat as a growing



Dave with thousands of seedlings in a heated greenhouse.



A well-formed root plug provides a healthy start once seedlings are planted.

medium, seeds are placed in a small indentation and covered with crushed granite. "This allows the seed to push through easily, and inhibits the growth of moss," said Dave. From there, the blocks move to one of three heated, growing greenhouses. As the seedlings grow, they're moved to one of eight shade houses and carefully monitored for moisture and disease.

The trees may be sold at a year to three years old, depending on customer demand. Throughout the winter months, the NCR crew is kept busy putting orders together. While some of their seedlings are shipped in the styroblocks, most of them are extracted and the root plugs are bundled together, wrapped with shrink-wrap, and stored in a 40x40-foot freezer warehouse. In March, April and May, the crew is very busy shipping out orders, predominantly to northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. "We do our best to accommodate last-minute orders because often people don't think about ordering trees until spring gets here. Many orders of individually bagged seedlings are shipped in time for Arbor Day and Earth Day celebrations each spring. We also sell to walk-in customers, but it's better to call in your order for pickup. We're not set up as a retail outlet and, particularly in the spring, we're too busy for unexpected visitors," said Michelle. The cost of containerized seedlings has come down over the years, and now are nearly the same as bare root seedlings.

Once the buyers receive their seedlings, planting containerized trees is done in the same way as bare root stock. The Olsens believe that the survival rate is better with containerized trees because the roots aren't disturbed, and because of that, the tree also has better growth during the first year.

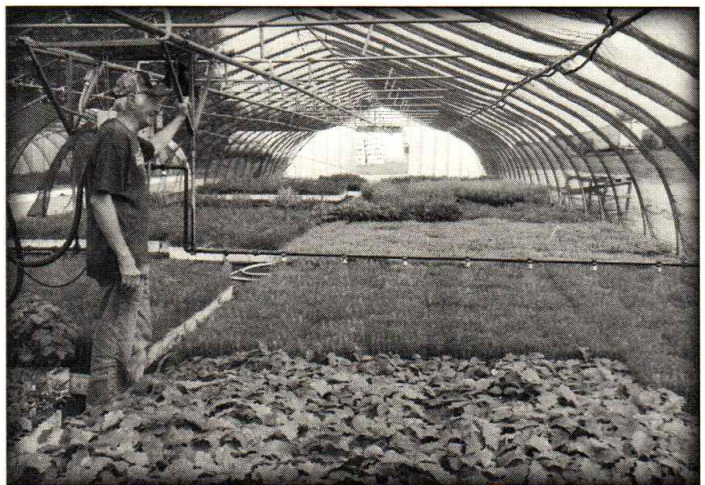
After 37 years of growing trees, Dave and Michelle are nearing retirement. While they continue to plant for the future, they are actively looking to sell the business and slow down a bit. With over 50 million trees to their credit, they're sure to find a place to relax under some shade of their own making!

UPM Blandin

UPM Blandin started conducting operational trials with containerized seedlings in the early 1980's and has been using containerized seedlings exclusively since 1995 at which time we also closed our own bare root nursery. Our seedlings are fall lifted, extracted, jelly rolled and freezer stored until the spring when they are thawed and planted. UPM Blandin has planted as many as 1.8 million containerized seedlings in a year. In the last seven years, we have averaged 650,000 containerized seedlings per year. We plant white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, white pine, red pine and jack pine. Our contractors utilize specially designed tree planting shovels developed for planting containerized seedlings.



Daughter Candice Trenne plants pre-sprouted plum seeds



Owner Dave Olsen checks automatic sprinklers in one of eight shade houses.

Containerized seedlings are not as sensitive to handling issues with the roots in soil. They have better survival and early growth because of the roots remaining intact and no transplant shock. Since the root system is self-contained, the planting season window is greater, offering more flexibility. This also makes it easier in planting to get the roots straight in the hole. We also get better utilization of our seed which we produce from our seed orchards. This seed is more costly to produce and the cavities of the containers the seedlings are grown in can be sowed with one seed to maximize utilization.

WANTED: Active Private Forest Management

By Kent A. Jacobson, MNDNR – Division of Forestry, Utilization and Marketing Program

How is your woodlot looking these days? Does it represent the quality you want to achieve long term? Would new markets for your timber increase your management activity?

Private Forest Management Activity Declines: It's obvious that the level of forest management activity on Minnesota's timberlands owned by the family forest landowner has declined drastically since the economic recession forced the closing of several wood-using manufacturing facilities, reducing the demand for timber. When the supply/demand balance shifted to the extent that it did, the market price for stumpage dropped and many private landowners had less incentive to harvest timber. While those high prices appeared attractive, they weren't sustainable. Competition in the global marketplace would not support such high prices for Minnesota's timber. Today, it's back to reality as we witness economic pressures on markets for timber, oil, and iron ore.

Aging of Forests Continues: Yet despite the ups and downs of the marketplace, the aging of Minnesota's forest continues. The statewide Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) annual survey data confirms our forests' slowing rates of growth and increasing mortality. The loss of markets impacts opportunities and incentives to manage forests. Without markets, the quality of Minnesota's wood for valuable forest products could suffer. Markets also create the opportunity to achieve and maintain healthy future forest conditions that benefit wildlife. Timber harvest activity is the primary means to economically and efficiently manage forests at a large scale.

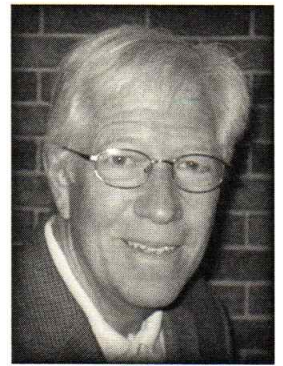
Minnesota's family-owned woodlands are the largest sector of timberland ownership in the state. Their contributions to water quality, forest diversity, wildlife habitat, recreation, timber and other qualities have great potential. The value that young forests provide as a long-term component of this diversity is well recognized. If you have postponed some needed forest management activity, or if your woodlot has aged to a condition where its ability to provide long-term benefits are questionable, there are many natural resource professionals available to provide you with assistance to change that around.

Member Profile continued from page 3

Currently, they have 50 acres in Christmas trees, selling around 2,500 trees per year in northwestern Minnesota, Duluth, the Twin Cities, and eastern North Dakota.

Wegner continues to use his forestry and educational background in various ways, including field days at their farm featuring sawmill clinics and Christmas tree workshops, and in 2005, hosting the National Exotic Conifer Conference.

Though retired from Extension work in 1997, Carl has yet to slow down. In May of this year, he was recognized as the northern region Tree Farmer of the Year. He laments the fact that few young people are going into the Christmas tree



Kent Jacobson

Timber Markets Improving:

Today's timber markets have improved. This is a result of increased regional demand and some constraints on supply from factors such as the hard winter of two years ago. Also, there is a very high interest in economic development opportunities to use Minnesota's surplus timber to attract new investments. Such investments, either by existing or new industries, could provide more diverse timber market opportunities for public and private timberland managers. However, it is the private family forest landowners who have the greatest potential for increased forest management activities.

Segetis: A New Economic Development: One such new investment with promising potential is the manufacture of biochemical products by a company named Segetis. Segetis' levulinic ketal products are new-to-the-world chemicals that are unique and can be sourced from trees. The company is looking to be based in Hoyt Lakes and will initially utilize corn sugar as its primary feedstock with the conversion to sugars derived from trees soon after operations are up and running. All tree species have sugars and it is hoped that this new manufacturer could provide a much needed market for forest management activities. See their web site at: www.segetis.com

Stakeholder's Group Forming: A local stakeholder group is being organized in northern St. Louis county to engage family forest landowners to stimulate more active management of their woodlands. MFA member Eric Hofstad will be serving on this stakeholder group as MFA's representative. An increase in the amount and quality of timber is one of the project's outcomes. For more information, contact: kent.jacobson@state.mn.us

growing business. "The market is good and there are a lot of opportunities for Christmas tree growers, but there isn't a lot of new blood getting into it. For one thing, you have to have the land, and it's just too expensive if you don't already have it in the family. For another, it's pretty labor intensive. You have to be willing to work hard and want to be around trees, just like I did as a kid."

Since retirement, Carl has come full circle and now spends much more time surrounded by trees than by people. He certainly seems to be comfortable in both environments, but you won't hear him complain that he's finally living out the job description he planned on over 50 years ago.

Creature Feature

By Jodie Provost, DNR Private Land Habitat Coordinator

Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) - Nature's Tenacious Habitat Engineer

Our largest North American rodent, the beaver, can be hailed as one of our greatest engineers of habitat or a tenacious rascal, depending on where he does his handiwork and how it affects landowners. Is that wetland created by a dam the perfect place to store spring runoff, raise waterfowl, observe wildlife and hunt, or was it created from trees you planted and tended, or backing water up on your road?

History Shaper: North American history was shaped by this immense rodent. Beaver were critical to European expansion westward as explorers and trappers depended on their luxurious hides and castor for revenue and bartering. By the mid-1800's, over trapping had seriously depleted their numbers in Minnesota. However, with the advent of hunting regulations, the increase of deciduous forests as pine forests were logged, and the ditching done for roads and agriculture, we've created a fruitful environment for beaver.

Perfect Scuba Gear: Beaver are perfectly adapted to their aquatic life, and dam and lodge building. Their scuba gear includes webbed hind feet, nose and ear valves that shut as they submerge, and nictitating membranes that protect their eyes like built-in goggles. Their lips close behind their teeth so they can carry a branch in their mouth without drowning, and they can remain submerged up to 20 minutes. Their flat, paddle-shaped, scaled tail acts as a rudder when swimming and sturdy prop when on land. With their strong jaws and teeth that never quit growing, beaver can chew through a six-inch tree in 15 minutes and down hundreds of trees a year.

Endlessly Growing Vegans: Beaver typically reach 35-40 inches in length and 40-45 pounds, but because they grow their entire lives, can reach five feet and 90 pounds! They are primarily nocturnal and true vegans, eating aquatic plants, the inner growing layer of bark, twigs and leaves of woody vegetation such as aspen, birch, alder, cottonwoods, and willow, and even crops such as corn and soybeans.

Family Life: Bank dens or lodges of sticks and mud are built by beaver to house their families. They enter them below water level, but inside are high and dry. The whole family works to construct a dam to back up water and enhance their wetland home. Mating occurs at two years old, with three to four kits born each May or June. A colony generally consists of two parents, two or three juveniles and the kits.

Habitat Engineer: Impacts from this dogged engineer's work are far reaching in an ecosystem and essential to ecosystem health. Their ponds and associated meadows are magnets for waterfowl, shorebirds, rails, songbirds, mink, muskrats, otter, fish, frogs, toads, and salamanders.



Their dams slow and store water runoff, providing watering holes during drought. Dead, flooded trees provide perches, cavities, dens, and foraging and nest sites. Tree loss allows sunlight to stimulate aquatic plant growth and production of organisms in the food chain. Finally, aspen and willow cut by beaver regenerate to provide browse for themselves, deer, moose, and snowshoe hare.

Renewable Resource: Beaver also have social and economic worth as part of our cultural heritage and for the fur, meat and recreation they provide. They offer a valuable, renewable resource. For example, in contrast to beaver fur, synthetic furs are made primarily from petroleum. Beaver trapping season in Minnesota runs from late October/early November through April. During the 2013-14 trapping season, an estimated 3,860 trappers harvested 33,330 beaver.

Living with the Rascals: Where beaver are a nuisance, long-term solutions are needed. In some cases, water levels can be controlled by installing special devices such as Clemson beaver pond levelers (Minncor Industries, 1-800-646-6267). Protect valued, individual trees with hardware cloth cylinders at least 30" tall around their base, and larger areas of trees with energized fence. Habitat can be made less attractive to beaver by not growing trees, growing trees less preferred by them (native conifers such as pines and juniper), or encouraging riparian buffer strips of locally native vegetation (see the DNR Lakescaping web page).

When short term solutions must be employed, beaver can be removed during the open trapping season by experienced trappers. Landowners can shoot or trap beaver causing damage on their land without a permit or license, provided local ordinances that may prohibit trapping or the discharge of firearms are followed and a Conservation Officer or Area

Wildlife staff is contacted within 24 hours. For more detail on managing beaver, see the DNR Living with Wildlife web page. Realize that if habitat is attractive to beaver, more will likely move into the area after the current mischief makers are removed.



A tree downed by the industrious beaver.

Membership Application

For New and Renewing Members

Name _____

Name _____

(second person for Family membership)

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Please make any address changes above

Membership Categories

Renewing members, your membership will be extended by 12 or 36 months as you choose.

| Category | One Year | 3 years |
|--------------|--|--|
| Individual | <input type="checkbox"/> \$40 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$120 |
| Family | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 |
| Contributing | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 |
| Supporting | <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 - \$1,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,500 - \$3,000 |
| Life | <input type="checkbox"/> One-time payment of \$1,000** | |
| Perpetual* | <input type="checkbox"/> One-time payment of \$3,000** | |

*Perpetual Membership is for any estate, corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or similarly structured entity. A Perpetual Membership is entitled to one vote. Call MFA for more information.

**80% of dues from Life and Perpetual Memberships go into MFA's Endowment Fund.

Mail this application with your check to:

Minnesota Forestry Association
P.O. Box 496, Grand Rapids MN 55744

1-2014

Upcoming Events

Find more events, and more information on these events, at the MFA website, www.MinnesotaForestry.org or by calling MFA at 218-326-6486.

Tuesday, September 15 (Online)

Hydrology of Black Ash Wetlands

- Noon - 1 pm. For more information and to register for this webinar, go to <http://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2015-webinars/>

Friday, October 2, Andover

Intergenerational Land Transfer Family Workshop. Very popular 6-hour workshop will help you begin developing a succession plan for your woodland.

- 9:30 am - 4 pm. Fee is \$150 for you and as many members of your family as you'd care to bring. For more information contact Mike Reichenbach at 218-726-6470.

Saturday, October 10, Princeton

Intergenerational Land Transfer Family Workshop. The biggest local field day held in Minnesota this year! There will be many displays and demonstrations including a solar kiln, portable sawmill, draft horse log skidding, oak wilt management, wildlife monitoring and inventorying, pollinator habitat and light on the land equipment. In addition, there will be youth-oriented activities. The event is produced through a partnership of the MFA Metro Chapter and the Sherburne County SWCD and a host of others.

- 9 am - 3 pm. 30045 136th Street, Princeton. For more information contact Neal Chapman at 612-998-7901.

Tuesday, October 20 (Online)

How Can Minnesota's Urban Forests Be More Functional?

- Noon - 1 pm. For more information and to register for this webinar, go to <http://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2015-webinars/>

Tuesday, November 17 (Online)

Forest Management for Moose

- Noon - 1 pm. For more information and to register for this webinar, go to <http://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2015-webinars/>

Away from home for a time? Please contact the MFA office if you'll be away from home for a time and when you'll be back. We'll hold on to the newsletter and its contents until you return so you won't miss a single issue! Information@MinnesotaForestry.org or call 218-326-6486.

For MFA members, the two best online sources of woodland information are the MFA website, www.MinnesotaForestry.org and www.MyMinnesotaWoods.UMN.edu.

MyMinnesotaWoods.org
Your source for woodland stewardship advice

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
EXTENSION

Thinking of harvesting timber from your land?

Call Before You Cut

You will be sent a packet of information with no cost or obligation to you.

218-326-6486

MFA's *Forester Phone Line*

A free service for MFA members only!

Call for an appointment with the forester:

218-326-6486