

# Minnesota MFA Woodlands

Minnesota Forestry Association

[www.MinnesotaForestry.org](http://www.MinnesotaForestry.org)

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

Minnesota Forestry Association (MFA)

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MFA Board Meetings  
DNR Cambridge Office  
10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

- October 12, 2021  
*Subject to change due to COVID-19*

Conference Calls  
8 – 9 a.m.

- November 9, 2021
- December 14, 2021
- January 11, 2022
- February 8, 2022

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## SFIA Update – Monitoring

By Andy McGuire

When the Sustainable Forestry Incentives Act (SFIA) law was revamped in 2017, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was tasked with monitoring a subset of claimants enrolled in the SFIA program. The Minnesota Department of Revenue (DOR) refers to woodland owners enrolled in SFIA as claimants, which is how I will refer to them in this article.

This requirement, along with a few others, created a huge workload on the DNR's side of the program. This, in turn, created a need for a few positions within the DNR, including my position as the DNR Forestry Incentives Program Coordinator. I started with the DNR in 2014 as a field forester in Wannaska and then Little Falls before becoming a Cooperative Forest Management (CFM) forester in the metro area. In 2019, I took on this coordinator position, which coordinates any DNR incentives for private forest landowners. This includes SFIA, 2c Managed Forest Land, cost-share and farm bill programs, along with a few other responsibilities.

*Continued on page 3*

## Join the MNWWN Women's Woodland Walk

During the week of Oct. 16-24, join Minnesota Women's Woodland Network (MNWWN) members, family and friends in getting outside to enjoy nature in a woodland near you.

Take a walk in your woods or visit a local park, forest, nature center, etc. Try your hand at fall bird identification during the migration. Look for flowers and fungi you haven't seen before.

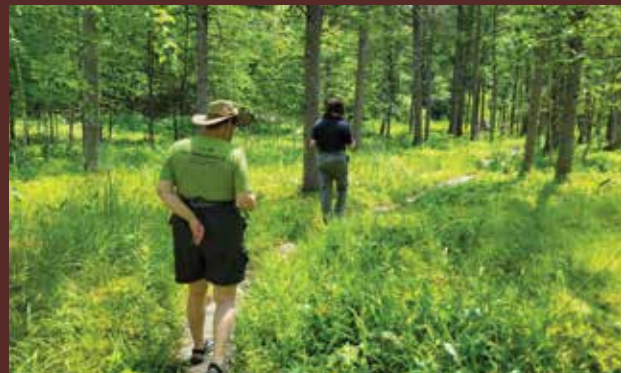
Then, share your experience with other MNWWN members by emailing [info@mnwwn.org](mailto:info@mnwwn.org) and telling them what you did, what you saw, who joined you and anything else you'd like to share about your "Women's Woodland Walk." You can also share pictures on Facebook and Instagram. Tag @MNWWN to share on Facebook and @MNWWN\_ to share on Instagram.

If you would like to host a woodland walk on your property or at a nearby park and invite others, email [info@mnwwn.org](mailto:info@mnwwn.org) and they can help you make arrangements.

**Date:** Week of Oct. 16-24, 2021

**Location:** Outside

**Cost:** Free



Quaking Bog, Minneapolis, July 2021. Photo by Barb Spears.

Minnesota Forestry Association

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**Away from home for a time?** Please contact the MFA office if you'll be away from home for an extended time and let us know when you'll be back. We'll hold onto the newsletter until you return so you won't miss a single issue!  
Email [info@minnesotaforestry.org](mailto:info@minnesotaforestry.org) or call 218-879-5100.

# From the President

Greetings,

We are finally beginning to get a bit of relief from this summer's long drought. Parts of the state have been getting average or above normal rainfall for the past few weeks. However, we have a long way to go to catch up with the prolonged deficit of moisture. Here's hoping the weather patterns will continue to provide the relief we desperately need.

The Grand Rapids Area Chamber Forestry Affairs Committee and the Bemidji Area Forestry Affairs Council met at the Itasca County Fairgrounds in Grand Rapids on Sept. 17, in concert with the annual Timber Producers show, also held at the Fairgrounds on the 17th and 18th. Two points of interest stuck out for private landowners in the state of Minnesota, one being a Minnesota DNR report from Forrest Boe about an infusion of energy and upcoming incentives for private landowners to plant trees. Secondly, a report from John Goding, vice president of Huber Resources Corporation, talking about the Huber family business wanting to work with private landowners to procure wood for the new Oriented Strand Board mill coming to Itasca County. Stay tuned for more details about this upcoming good news.

Finally, it was decided at our September board meeting to have our annual business meeting for interested MFA members follow our regularly scheduled Tuesday, Dec. 14, online board meeting. The MFA board will meet as regularly scheduled at 8 a.m., then at 9 a.m. will open up the meeting for all interested members to either participate on Zoom or call in by phone for a "virtual" annual meeting.



Dave Roerick with a 24-inch, 40-year-old white pine in his backyard.

## To join the MFA Annual Business Meeting at 9 a.m. on Dec. 14, 2021:

### VIA ZOOM MEETING

Enter the following web address into a current, updated browser such as Google Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge or Apple Safari: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/94287067737>.

You will be placed into a virtual waiting room where the host will let you in with your computer microphone muted.

OR

### VIA PHONE CALL

Choose one of these numbers to call:

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington, D.C.)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

Then enter this Meeting ID#: 942 8706 7737

I anticipate the meeting to last about one hour. The business portion and update will take about 30 minutes, leaving 30 minutes for discussion and points of interest from the membership.

Remember, MFA is mostly an all-volunteer, non-profit association. In this digital age, we are always looking for people with skills to help support MFA functions. These functions include running an electronic newsletter (MFA does not have an electronic newsletter), member database management, chapters manager, grant writing, Zoom manager, online "Store," MFA email and website oversight, etc. This also includes new board members to eventually serve in leadership positions: President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc.

I hope you're spending some quality time in your woods as the fall colors are coming on strong. Looking forward to visiting and hearing your input at our upcoming online meeting.

Your President,  
Dave Roerick

## SFIA Update continued

When I started in this position, one of my first tasks was to develop how the DNR would annually monitor a subset of SFIA claimants, in accordance to *Minnesota Statutes*, chapter 209C.05(c). The intent of this statutory provision is to assure the public that the SFIA program is meeting its intended purpose of encouraging sustainable forest management on woodlands enrolled in the program. The exact language for our monitoring requirement from the statute is:

*209C.05(c) The commissioner of natural resources must conduct annual monitoring of a subset of claimants, excluding land also enrolled in a conservation easement program. Claimants will be selected for monitoring based on reported violations, annual certification, and random selections. Monitoring will be conducted on ten percent of claimants as of July 1 of each year. Monitoring may include, but is not limited to, a site visit by a Department of Natural Resources or contracted forester. The commissioner of natural resources must develop a monitoring form to record the monitoring data.*

From this mandated charge, DNR's GIS Specialist Jeff Reinhart and myself needed to figure out a process to achieve these requirements. Jeff has been with the program for a long time and really is the glue that keeps it together. Our first task was to develop a form for each monitoring event. This form includes a wide variety of information that we have on file for each claimant, which includes:

- Claimant's contact information
- Acres and parcel IDs enrolled in SFIA
- Active woodland stewardship plan information that covers enrolled acreage
- Pending adjustments
- Monitoring summary from staff
- Maps to assist with any adjustments

After this form was created, we began to develop the monitoring process. At this point in the annual monitoring process, claimants are selected at random or if a potential issue has been pointed out to the DNR. A large part of this process starts with Jeff, who combs through aerial photos, stewardship plan maps, and the recorded covenant (the legally binding document recorded at the county when a parcel is enrolled into SFIA). Jeff uses this information to fill out the monitoring form that is provided to the lead DNR monitor, who is a CFM forester in the region having the respective SFIA parcels or myself. The next step involves the claimant.

## What can a claimant expect when being monitored?

First, we contact the claimant to let them know they are being monitored. We talk to them about the program and their property. We do this in case they have any questions about the program or forest management so we can connect them with the right resource.

We then discuss any potential changes to their enrollment or clarify information that could not be determined from aerial photos. In most cases, no changes or adjustments are needed, resulting in a quick monitor event and conversation. In some situations, we do find adjustments are needed. This can be as simple as acres being added or subtracted due to a Right-of-Way or a water body that was re-measured with improved technology compared to when the property was originally enrolled.

Occasionally, potential violations or non-compliance acreage with SFIA requirements are found. When this occurs, the findings are discussed with the claimant in an attempt to resolve the issues with them. If the situation is still unclear to the DNR or the claimant, a site visit is arranged. Site visits include both a DNR forester and the claimant. Most of these situations revolve around agricultural practices and structures found on the enrolled acres.

If it is still believed there is a potential violation or non-compliance with SFIA requirements, the details are summarized on the monitoring form. The form is then sent to the Department of Revenue (DOR), which is the lead administrator of the program. DOR is responsible for making a final determination of the situation and any further communication to the claimant will come from DOR via a mailed letter.

Overall, every monitoring event is unique and every claimant may have a different experience with it.

With every monitoring event, we learn something new that aids in re-evaluating how to effectively monitor the million plus acres enrolled in the SFIA. As we administer the SFIA monitoring process, we will strive to assure Minnesotans that the SFIA program is fulfilling its intended purpose.

If you have any questions regarding SFIA, feel free to reach out to me at [SFIA.DNR@STATE.MN.US](mailto:SFIA.DNR@STATE.MN.US) or 651-259-5160.

## Watch the Minnesota Woodland Owner Workshop Series

Rewatch past Minnesota Woodland Owner Workshop webinar recordings for only \$8 each (a portion of the proceeds go to MNWWN). Learn about woodland planning, how to grow your dream forest, or how to improve your woods and shoreline. Learn more at: <https://northerngardener.org/webinar-shop/>.

# Creature Feature

By *Kassandra Tuten, Editor*

## Ring-Necked Pheasant

The ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) is one of Minnesota's most popular upland game birds, though it is not a native of the Americas. It was introduced to the United States from China in 1881 and first successfully introduced to Minnesota in 1916.

The pheasant is a chicken-like bird with a long, pointed tail. It is 20-36 inches long and weighs 2-3 pounds. It has fairly long legs, a small head, long neck and plump body.

Males, called cocks or roosters, have mostly reddish-orange body feathers, greenish black heads with a red eye patch and white neck rings. The male's very long tail is coppery with thin, black bars. Males also have a sharp spur on each leg which can be used to differentiate first-year males from older males. Females are brown with paler scaling on the upperparts; buff or cinnamon underparts with black spotting on the sides; and thin, black bars on their tails.

The ring-necked pheasant is a grassland-dependent species most commonly seen in rural areas near grassy fields and grain crops, such as corn. They breed in grasslands but spend other parts of the year in both grasslands and cattail marshes near grain fields. Pheasants are typically found in Central and Southern Minnesota. They do not migrate, but they do move seasonally from breeding areas to wintering areas depending on food availability and weather conditions.

Pheasants eat insects, weed seeds, corn, soybeans and other crops and can survive a relatively wide range of temperature conditions. Insects are the primary food for young chicks as the protein helps them grow very quickly during the first few weeks of life. By five weeks, chicks can weigh almost 0.5 pounds.

Fox, coyotes, owls and hawks are the primary predators of pheasants, though raccoons and skunks eat pheasant eggs.

Pheasants do more than provide recreational opportunities for hunters and birdwatchers. (Learn more about this year's pheasant season at <https://www.pheasantsforever.org/BlogLanding/Blogs/Pheasants-Forever/Minnesota-Pheasant-Hunting-Forecast-2021.aspx>.) The habitat pheasants need supports many other species and provides floodwater storage, groundwater recharge, carbon storage and sediment filtration that improve the quality of life of all Minnesotans.

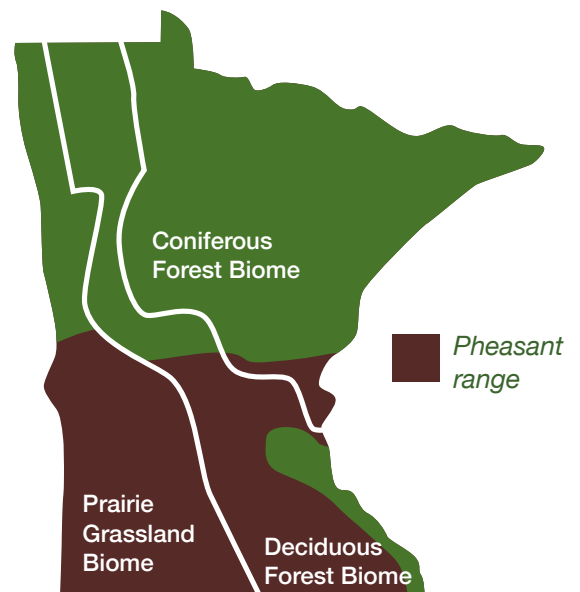
Pheasants can be very prolific if given the right conditions, but keeping a stable pheasant population is difficult in Minnesota without permanent protection of grasslands and wetlands. According to the DNR's annual roadside wildlife survey (you can read more on this on page 5), pheasant numbers have declined by 25% from 2020, but numbers remained on par with the 10-year average in all regions of the state. Learn more about pheasant management at [www.dnr.state.mn.us/wildlife/pheasant/index.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/wildlife/pheasant/index.html).

**Did you know?** During extreme winter weather, pheasants can go up to two weeks without feeding by reducing their metabolism and energy requirements.



Top: Male pheasant.

Bottom: Female hen pheasant.



# Drought Conditions Prove Challenging for Pheasants, Observers

## Statewide Pheasant Index Declines, But Prime Pheasant Areas Exceed Statewide Average

*From Minnesota DNR*

Pheasant numbers have declined by 25% from 2020, but numbers remained on par with the 10-year average, according to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' annual roadside wildlife survey.

“While the decline from last year sounds significant, pheasant numbers are actually fairly good and hunters will likely still see plenty of birds when the season opens Oct. 16,” said Tim Lyons, DNR upland game research scientist. “This year, smoke from wildfires and drier-than-average conditions during the survey may have made birds less detectable, possibly skewing the index lower.”

While down from last year, this year's pheasant indices are on par with or exceed 10-year averages in all regions of the state. Weather and habitat are the main influences on Minnesota's pheasant population. Weather causes annual fluctuations in pheasant numbers, while habitat drives long-term population trends.

This year's statewide pheasant index was 41 birds per 100 miles of roads driven. All regions except the southeast saw a decline from last year in the pheasant index. Still, the southwest (63.2), south central (49.8) and west central (43.3) regions all exceeded the statewide average and remain the prime pheasant hunting areas of the state.

### Habitat Factors

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres in particular play a large role in providing habitat for pheasants in Minnesota. The program, authorized under the federal Farm Bill, pays farmers to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and restore vegetation that will reduce soil erosion, improve water quality and provide habitat for wildlife and pollinators.

Although expiring contracts led to a decline in CRP acres in 2021, there was a net increase in conservation on private lands as more than 10,000 acres were protected through other federal and state set-aside programs. An additional 24,000 acres of habitat were permanently protected through U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquisitions and by the DNR as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).

Many publicly owned lands are open to hunting, as are private lands enrolled in the state's Walk-In Access program. Hunters can use the DNR's online mapping tools to find WMAs at [mndnr.gov/wmas](https://mndnr.gov/wmas) and the DNR Recreation Compass (<https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/maps/compass/index.html>) to help locate state hunting grounds and private lands enrolled in the Walk-In Access program, including updates on the condition of specific properties.

### How the DNR Conducts the Roadside Wildlife Survey

Monitoring pheasant population trends is part of the DNR's annual August roadside wildlife survey, which began in 1955. Wildlife managers and conservation officers in the farmland regions conduct the survey during the first half of August. This year's survey consisted of 163 25-mile-long routes, with 148 routes located in the pheasant range.

Observers drive each route in early morning and record the number of farmland wildlife game species they see. The data provide an index of species abundance and are used to monitor annual fluctuations and long-term population trends of pheasants, gray (Hungarian) partridge, eastern cottontail rabbits, white-tailed jackrabbits, mourning doves, Sandhill cranes and white-tailed deer.

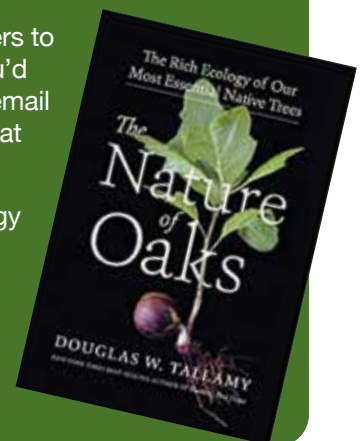


### Our Shared Bookshelf

Each issue, we'll be selecting a favorite book to share with our readers to help build community and encourage the sharing of resources. If you'd like to submit a recommendation for Our Shared Bookshelf, please email [Editor@MinnesotaForestry.org](mailto:Editor@MinnesotaForestry.org). We look forward to hearing about what everyone is reading and enjoying!

This edition, we're highlighting “The Nature of Oaks: The Rich Ecology of Our Most Essential Native Trees” by Douglas W. Tallamy.

Oaks sustain a complex and fascinating web of wildlife. “The Nature of Oaks” reveals what occurs in oak trees month by month, highlighting the seasonal cycles of life, death and renewal. Tallamy also shares practical advice about how to plant and care for an oak, along with information about the best oak species for your area.



## Member Bio: Gina Hugo

I was raised in Central Minnesota and had the luxury of living on a natural environment of lakes surrounded by oak woodland. My bedroom window faced the lake at the ground level and I have vivid memories of loons dancing across the water under moonlit, star-filled skies and hearing their unmistakable call combined with the slap/splash of water passing under their wings and feet.

Other early memories are filled with endless summer days exploring the small woodlot on either side of our home, where I would find delight in wild strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. The early spring blossoms of wild geranium, columbine and blue flag iris are indelible.

In short, the oak forest is home to me.

I was the youngest of three by a wide margin of age and spent much time outside reflecting on nature. I had a tendency to collect pieces and accumulate them in my bedroom. Acorns, agates, colorful fall leaves and interesting twigs were typically around. In fact, my desk still holds a piece of birch bark, several agates, an Ohio buckeye seed and a shagbark hickory seed.

My family spent many hours fishing for sunfish, cross country skiing and hauling wood for the fireplace. I still love to haul firewood and cross country ski, but I must admit I have become a fair weather fisher person and could take it or leave it.

I joined MFA around 2013 and soon after became involved in the Government Relations Committee. As Ex-Officio Member Bruce Zumbahlen began spending more time with his wonderful family, my role on the committee evolved to chair of the committee. This role has been a huge privilege for me, to advocate at the legislature for policies that have a positive impact on woodland owners in Minnesota.

Much of our work has been focused on protecting the integrity of the SFIA and keeping Emerald Ash Borer out of the black ash wetlands of Northern Minnesota. By working closely with the staff at the Department of Revenue and the Department of Natural Resources, we have been effective at communicating the broader goals and benefits of these programs for woodland owners but also the legacy of our great state – clean water!

The modest MFA membership fee provides a huge hidden benefit! The important lobbying at the legislative level is funded through membership fees. Maintaining our membership ensures a sustainable voice lobbying for the interest of woodland owners in Minnesota. That, in turn, benefits all residents and visitors to the state through the protection of ecosystem



*Gina Hugo*

services provided by the forests our members own and steward. Every acre of forest contributes to clean water and habitat quality. These acres also pull thousands of tons of carbon from the atmosphere and sequester it back into the soil and into the wood fibers – playing a major role in mitigating accelerated climate change.

As if that isn't enough, our members have every opportunity to become engaged with the efforts of the board in coordinating education and outreach, helping to advocate for sound forest policy and providing additional member services. We welcome new ideas and energy!

To submit a Member Bio or to nominate a fellow member to highlight, please send your information to [Editor@MinnesotaForestry.org](mailto:Editor@MinnesotaForestry.org).

### Apply for L2L Funding by Feb. 15

For 2021-22, Minnesota residents are eligible to apply for Lawns to Legumes (L2L) cost-share funding of up to \$300 to create pollinator habitat in their yards. The application period is open until Tuesday, Feb. 15, and applicants will be selected in March through a randomized drawing, though priority will be given to projects within higher priority areas and to equitable geographic distribution.

If you already applied to L2L in a previous funding round and did not receive a grant, you do not need to reapply. Your application will be added to the current application pool.

Learn more and apply at <https://bluethumb.org/lawns-to-legumes/apply-for-lawns-to-legumes-assistance/>.





# Meet a Tree

## Northern Red Oak

By *Kassandra Tuten, Editor, and Ryan Heiderman*

Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is a Midwest native and one of the faster growing oaks for the home landscape. It is the most common species of oak in the northeastern United States after the pin oak (*Q. palustris*).

A deciduous tree, northern red oak grows straight and tall, up to 80 feet, with a trunk of up to 20-39 inches in diameter. It has stout branches growing at right angles to the stem, forming a narrow round-topped crown. It grows rapidly and is tolerant of many soils and varied situations, although it prefers the glacial drift and well-drained borders of streams.

The bark on young stems is smooth, dark gray to dark brown. On older trees, it is thick and brown, broken by shallow fissures into regular, flat, smooth-surfaced vertical plates. The leaves are simple, 5-9 inches and alternate on the stem. They are divided into seven to nine lobes, each extending halfway to the midrib. Each lobe is somewhat coarsely toothed, bristle-tipped, firm, with dull green above and paler below, often turning a brilliant red in fall. The pointy lobes of the red oak leaf are easily distinguishable from the rounded lobes of white oaks. Buds are thick and pointed at the top.

Northern red oak grows throughout the state, but is most common and of best quality in the rich soil of Southern, Central and Southeastern Minnesota. It is moderately shade tolerant.

Over the last few decades, several environmental factors have affected the northern red oak, including disease, predation by insects and limited opportunities for dispersal. Canker pathogen (*Diplodia corticola*) has become a major pathogen to the species over the last decade, causing leaf browning, bark cracking and bleeding, and high rates of tree mortality across the northeastern United States. The northern red oak is also one of the most susceptible species to plant fungi *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and *Phytophthora ramorum*, which have caused severe, red-black cankers in the trunk region of the species. It is also very susceptible to oak wilt fungus.

Northern red oak attracts game birds, game mammals, migrant birds and small mammals, though the tree's kernels have highly

concentrated amounts of tannin, which produces a bitter taste and has limited appeal for consumption among animal species.

The wood of northern red oak is used for construction and in the finish of houses, furniture and for fuel. Red oak has historically been a valuable sawtimber species fetching high stumpage prices. This variety of tree grows more rapidly than most oaks, so production is widely encouraged in the southern parts of the state for both timber and shade.

**Did you know?** The red oak group as a whole is more abundant today than when European settlement of North America began as forest clearing and exploitation for lumber reduced the population of the formerly dominant white oaks.



Above: Bark on older trees is thick and brown, broken by shallow fissures into regular, flat, smooth-surfaced vertical plates.

Top left: Large, bitter acorn, maturing the second year; length 3/4 to nearly 2 inches; blunt topped, flat at base with base enclosed in a very shallow, dark brown cup. Acorns are an important winter food source for squirrels, deer, wild turkeys and several songbirds.

Note the pointy lobes of the red oak leaf, compared to the rounded lobes of white oak.

## Upcoming Events

Find more events, and more information on these events, at the MFA website, [www.MinnesotaForestry.org](http://www.MinnesotaForestry.org), or by calling MFA at 218-879-5100.

### **Minnesota Forest Carbon Series: Silviculture and Carbon – Relationships Between Forest Management, Carbon Storage and Carbon Sequestration**

**Thursday, Oct. 14**

**Cutfoot Experimental Forest (40 miles northwest of Grand Rapids, MN)**

This one-day, field-based event will focus on relationships between silvicultural treatments and carbon sequestration and storage. Learn more and register at <https://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/silviculture-carbon>.

### **Webinar: Chronic Wasting Disease Research and Outreach: Potential Implications for Natural Resource Management**

**9-10 a.m. Tuesday, Oct. 19**

The Minnesota Center for Prion Research and Outreach (MNPRO) is actively discovering innovations that advance Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) detection and help comprehend CWD's ecological significance, while also reaching a variety of audiences who are impacted by this complex neurological disease. Learn more and register at <https://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2021-webinar-october>.

### **Webinar: MN Woodland Owner Workshop: Timber Harvesting, Trail Construction and Reptile/Amphibian Habitat**

**6:30-7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 19**

Ask natural resources professionals questions. Learn more and register at <https://www.minnesotaforestry.org/events/mn-webinars-n9z8z>.

### **Webinar: Managing Woodland for Resiliency**

**6-7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 20**

Learn about managing invasive species, how to support birds and wildlife in your woods, how to deal with changing climate patterns and how to protect your woods from development. Learn more and register at <http://www.mnwcd.org/events/2021/10/20/managing-woodlands-for-resiliency>.

### **Volunteer Stewardship Day**

**10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 23**

**Lost Valley Prairie SNA (22 miles southeast of Saint Paul, MN)**

Come help out at Lost Valley Prairie SNA, a beautiful bedrock bluff prairie featuring a series of limestone ridges and dry swales. Join the site's stewards in collecting and sowing native prairie seed. Learn more and register at <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/events/event.html?id=66821>.



Minnesota Forestry Association

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*Change Service Requested*

### **Webinar: Symposium on Lake States Lowland and Wet Forests**

**Oct. 26-28**

Hear from researchers and practitioners about wet, lowland and riparian forests in the Lake States. Learn more and register at <https://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/wet-forests-2021>.

### **Webinar: Technology and Forest Carbon Webinar Series**

**9-10 a.m. Monday, Nov. 8; Wednesday, Nov. 10; and Friday, Nov. 12**

A series of three online presentations addressing emerging technologies in forest carbon estimation with an emphasis on lidar, FIA, satellite imagery and related tools. Learn more and register at <https://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/mfcs-technology-carbon>.

### **2021 Webinar: Minnesota Mixedwoods: Restoring Long-Lived Conifers in Aspen-Dominated Forests**

**9-10 a.m. Tuesday, Nov. 16**

UPM Blandin has invested considerable effort over the past 20+ years to develop cost effective and operational methods for restoring diverse mixedwood conditions across its forest landholdings. This video tour will explore these methods as well as the resulting conditions. Learn more and register at <https://sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2021-webinar-november>.