

Minnesota MFA Woodlands

Minnesota Forestry Association

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

www.MinnesotaForestry.org

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MFA Newsletter
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MFA Board Meetings
DNR Cambridge Office
10 a.m. – 3 p.m.
• February 11, 2020
• April 14, 2020
• July 14, 2020
• October 13, 2020

Conference Calls
8: – 9 a.m.
• March 10, 2020
• May 12, 2020
• June 9, 2020

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Google Earth Pro View of Your Woodlands and Forests

By Brian Huberty

As many of you have discovered over the last decade, one can view land with high resolution aerial imagery and satellite imagery for anywhere in the world using tools like Google Earth, Google Maps and Microsoft Bing Maps. However, many of you have also discovered a feature only found on Google Earth Pro: that you can go back in time. If you do not have it, go to www.google.com/earth/versions/ and download the “Google Earth Pro on desktop.” It is free! Note: This is NOT the same as Google Maps or Google Earth for the Chrome browser. These do not have the time series aerial and satellite imagery.

Start the program once it is loaded and zoom into your favorite woodland. To go back in time for most of the state, click on the clock icon with the green arrow at the top of the icon bar.

To illustrate, I zoomed into Lake Riley near Eden Prairie and hit the clock icon where a time scale bar appears in the upper left window. I then slid the time bar to the left showing an April 1991 black and white scanned aerial photo.

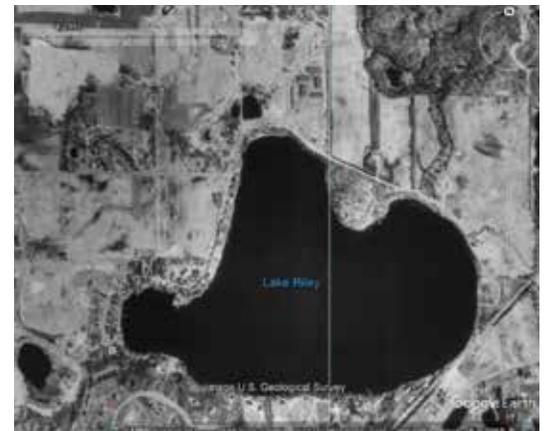
You can step through time and see change. For example, by April 2018, the farmland has been replaced by houses, a golf course community and a new freeway.

In future issues, I will be focusing on the woodland on the northeast side of the lake, which has not changed as much. It is an interesting woodland story. I will also be highlighting some other new digital mapping tools.

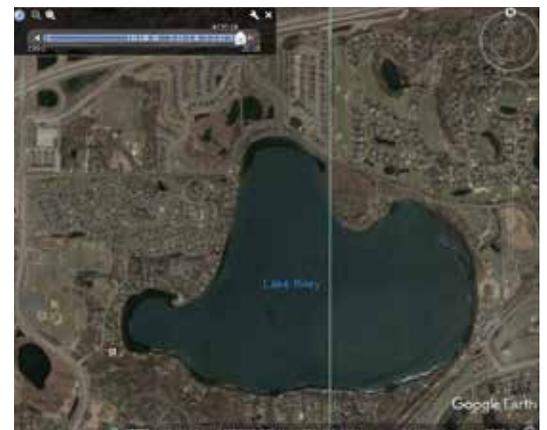
Enjoy stepping through time.



Google Earth Pro view of North America.



Lake Riley near Eden Prairie in 1991.



Lake Riley in 2018.

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!
Information@MinnesotaForestry.org
or call 218-879-5100.

MFA Board Update

The election ballots are in and tallied. All five candidates (Stan Grossman, Beth Kleinke, Dave Roerick, Ryan Rothstein and Greg Wuerflein) who were nominated were elected. This decision is not official until the board takes action at the next face-to-face board meeting. At that time, the annual election of officers will also take place.

Tax Tips for Forest Landowners for the 2019 Tax Year

by Linda Wang, *National Timber Tax Specialist, USDA Forest Service*

The Federal income tax laws contain forestry-specific provisions that are important for managing and conserving timber. This publication provides forest owners, foresters, loggers, and timber businesses a guide of the applicable Federal income tax laws, including the latest tax law changes, for filing their 2019 tax returns. The information is not intended to render legal or accounting advice and is current as of September 30, 2019.

Timber Property Classifications

Classifications of your timber property for tax purpose are important as the tax treatment and the associated tax reporting vary considerably for each property type. Depending on your ownership purpose, how you use the property, and your activities, there are three types of timber classifications: (1) an investment property (mainly used for producing income from growing timber or asset appreciation); (2) personal-use property (mainly used for personal enjoyment versus for profit); and (3) a business property (having regular, active, and continuous income-producing timber activities). If you do not materially participate in the business (i.e., "passive activity"), losses from such business are not deductible against income of nonpassive source (passive loss rules). Also, if the profit objective is not met, your timber activities may be considered a hobby rather than a business. Losses that are deductible for a business are not allowed for a hobby. Depending on the specific situation, woodland or tree farms are typically not considered as "farming" for tax purpose. You must make a determination of your timber property categorization each year.

Example 1: In 2019, you had a timber sale from your 49-acre timber property. You own the timber mainly for profit and classify your timber as investment.

Timber Sales

Sale of standing timber held as investment or personal-use may qualify for the beneficial long-term capital gains, rather than as ordinary income, if you own it for more than 1 year before the sale (inherited timber is automatically considered long-term). Sale expenses and the timber depletion (see below) are deductible from the sale proceeds. Use Form 8949 and Form 1040 Schedule D to report the sale.

Example 2: In 2019, you sold your standing timber for \$20,000. Your selling expenses were \$2,500. You owned the timber as an investment for 10 years. The sale qualified for long-term capital gains that can be reported on Form 8949 and Form 1040 Schedule D. The \$2,500 selling expenses were deductible from the sale.

Under Section 631(b), business timber sale may be eligible for long-term capital gains (Section 1231 gains) if the timber is held for more than 1 year before the sale. Use Form 4797 and Form 1040 Schedule D. It is prudent to file Form T (Timber), Forest Activities Schedule (see below).

Example 3: Your forester administered a timber sale for you using the competitive bidding method. You accepted the highest bid. Because you owned the timber in your business for more than 1 year before the sale, the standing timber sale qualified for longterm capital gains.

Continued on page 5

New Master Woodland Owner Course on the North Shore Begins in March

White pine was once common in most of Minnesota's North Shore forests, but its numbers have fallen dramatically. Sugarloaf: The North Shore Stewardship Association, the North Shore Forest Collaborative and University of Minnesota Extension have worked with landowners along the North Shore of Lake Superior for more than a decade to restore white pine and other long-lived conifers.

This comprehensive education program, which begins in March, provides forest landowners with the resources they need to restore long-lived conifers to their property, protect their trees from deer browse and keep their woodlands healthy for future generations.

Education to Fit Your Schedule

Eleven self-paced e-learning modules are included in the course. Each module contains exercises and group discussions, and a new module is opened every two weeks.

The course includes four in-person field tours to be held at participants' properties. To answer questions and delve deeper into topics of interest, four phone/web conferences will be held. The first phone/web conference will be held on Tuesday, March 31.

The first e-learning module opens on Thursday, April 2, and the first in-person field tour will be at Sugarloaf: The North Shore Forest Stewardship Association Nature Center on Friday, June 12.

Comprehensive Learning

After completing the Master Woodland Owner program, participants will:

- Understand how to restore and protect long-lived conifers on their property,
- Have an action plan for completing one project,
- Know who to contact if they need assistance, and
- Understand what species are likely to thrive as Earth's climate changes.

Registration

Registration is now open online: <https://learning.umn.edu>. A rate of \$275 includes the first two family members. Additional members may register for \$50. The fee also includes a site visit to the participant's woodland property, if interested, by one of the instructors.

Contact Mike Reichenbach, reich027@umn.edu or 218-726-6470, with course content questions. Contact Emily Dombeck, edombeck@umn.edu or 612-624-6709, regarding registration.



Top: White pine seedling.

Bottom: Close up of white pine.

Photos by Eli Sagor.

This program is supported and co-sponsored by Sugarloaf: The North Shore Stewardship Association.

Learn more about the Master Woodland Owner: North Shore program online at mwop.umn.edu/join-class/march-2020-north-shore.

Announcing the 2020 SFEC and UMN Extension Forestry Webinar Series from University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota Extension and Sustainable Forests Education Cooperative have announced topics for the 2020 Forestry Webinar Series. Like previous webinars, each session will include a 45-minute presentation and a live question and answer period.

Upcoming 2020 dates, topics and speakers:

Site Matters! Quantifying Regeneration After Silvicultural Treatments in Black Ash Stands

Date: Tuesday, Feb. 18, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Marcella Windmuller-Campione, UMN Department of Forest Resources

Status of Elk Restoration in Northeast Minnesota

Date: Tuesday, March 17, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Mike Schrage, Fond du Lac Resource Management Division

Herbicide Use in Forestry

Date: Tuesday, April 21, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Dale Sutherland, Nutrient Solutions

Operationalizing Adaptive Silviculture for Climate Change in Minnesota

Date: Tuesday, May 19, 12-1 p.m.
Speakers: Linda Nagel, Colorado State University and Brian Palik, USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station

Restoring Fire-Dependent Woodlands Through the Sand Plains Partnership

Date: Tuesday, June 16, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Andrea Brandon, The Nature Conservancy

An Update on Northern Long-Eared Bat and Canada Lynx Management and Monitoring on the Superior National Forest

Date: Tuesday, July 21, 12-1 p.m.
Speakers: Ron Moen, University of Minnesota Duluth and Dan Ryan, Superior National Forest

The Future of the Forest Products Industry

Date: Tuesday, Aug. 18, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Katie Fernholz, Dovetail Partners, Inc.

Emerald Ash Borer: Current Status, Trends and New Resources for Landowners and Managers

Date: Tuesday, Sept. 15, 12-1 p.m.
Speakers: Angie Ambourn, Minnesota Department of Agriculture and Matt Russell, UMN Department of Forest Resources

Practical Applications of an Indigenous Model of Sustainability

Date: Tuesday, Oct. 20, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Mike Dockry, University of Minnesota Department of Forest Resources

Forest Health Updates from Across Minnesota

Date: Tuesday, Nov. 17, 12-1 p.m.
Speakers: MN DNR Forest Health Specialists

Forest Carbon and Its Role in Greenhouse Gas Removals and Emissions

Date: Tuesday, Dec. 15, 12-1 p.m.
Speaker: Grant Domke, USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station

How to tune in:

Register online to watch on your own computer: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2020-sfec-umn-extension-forestry-webinar-series-registration-72744477691>

The cost is \$50 for the entire 2020 series or \$20 for each individual webinar. Connection instructions will be sent by email one week in advance and again the day before the webinar. If you are registering just before or during the webinar, you will experience a delay in receiving the connection instructions.

Broadcast sites:

You may also watch for no charge (and without registering) at one of the following local broadcast sites. More broadcast sites may be added; check online for updates.

Cloquet: Cloquet Forestry Center, 175 University Rd., Cloquet, MN 55720. Contact: Eli Sagor, sfec@umn.edu or 218-409-6115.

Crookston: 205 Owen Hall on the University of Minnesota – Crookston campus, 2900 University Ave., Crookston, MN 56716. Contact: Phil Baird, pbaird@umn.edu or 218-281-8130.

Duluth: Natural Resources Research Institute, 5013 Miller Trunk Highway, Duluth, MN 55811. Contact: Kristi Nixon, knixon@d.umn.edu.

East Bethel: Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve, 2660 Fawn Lake Dr. NE, East Bethel, MN 55005. Contact Caitlin Barale Potter: caitlin@umn.edu or 612-301-2602.

Ely: Vermilion Community College, 1900 East Camp St., Ely, MN 55731. Contact Rita Koch: r.koch@vcc.edu or 218-235-2160.

Grand Rapids: North Central Research and Outreach Center, 1861 Highway 169 East, Grand Rapids, MN 55744. Contact Michael Carson: cars0130@umn.edu.

St. Paul: Green Hall, Room 19, UMN St Paul campus, 1530 Cleveland Ave. North, St. Paul, MN 55108. Contact: Eli Sagor, esagor@umn.edu or 218-409-6115 or Matt Russell, russellm@umn.edu

All interested learners are welcome. For accommodations related to ability, [contact sfec@umn.edu](mailto:contact_sfec@umn.edu).

More information including details for each presentation, registration information, and a downloadable flyer can be found online at z.umn.edu/20web.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA EXTENSION

For MFA members, the two best online sources of woodland information are the MFA website at minnesotaforestry.org, and the University of Minnesota Extension Forestry website at myminnesotawoods.umn.edu.

Tax Tips continued

Different rules apply if the business taxpayer cut his or her timber (or had “a contract right to cut” the timber) to sell or to use in his or her trade or business. To qualify for the long-term capital gains, the taxpayer must own such timber for more than 1 year and elect to treat the cutting as a sale. That is, make the Section 631(a) election on Form T, Forest Activities Schedule, Part II.

Example 4: You hired and directed a logger to cut your standing timber and sold the logs to a mill you specified for \$20,000. From the sale, you paid the logger \$4,000 for cutting and hauling the timber. Assuming the fair market value (FMV) of the standing timber on January 1, 2019, was \$15,000, and your timber depletion (see below) was \$2,000, if you made a Section 631(a) election, you could report \$13,000 (\$15,000 - \$2,000) as capital gains, and \$1,000 (\$20,000 - \$15,000 - \$4,000) as ordinary income.

Taxpayers (other than corporation) may deduct up to 20 percent of qualified business income subject to taxable income and wage and/or property basis limitations if applicable. However, Section 1231 gains that are treated as capital gains are not qualified business income. Also, timber sales from an investment or passive business may be subject to a 3.8-percent net investment income tax for single taxpayers with adjusted gross income (AGI) over \$200,000 (or \$250,000 for couples).

Form 1099-S

Form 1099-S, Proceeds from Real Estate Transactions, is required for lump-sum or pay-as-cut standing timber sale (Corporate and high-volume business sellers are exempt.).

Timber Basis and Depletion Deduction

The basis of your timber refers to your investment in the timber and is defined differently depending on how you acquire your timber property. For purchased property, your timber basis is its purchase cost, allocated separately from

that of land. For gifted property, it is the donor’s adjusted basis when the FMV of the timber at the time of the gift is equal to or more than the donor’s adjusted basis. For inherited property, it is the timber’s fair market value on the decedent’s date of death (or alternate date). Keep records to verify your timber basis calculation.

Example 5: You purchased a tract of pine plantation for a total of \$33,000 (2,000 tons of pulpwood). Assuming the FMV of the land and timber was \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively, the original basis for timber was \$22,000 ($\$33,000 \times (\$20,000 / \$30,000)$). The basis for the land was \$11,000.

Timber depletion refers to the cutting of standing timber, and it is a deduction based on the timber basis and timber volume upon timber sale. The amount of depletion is subtracted from the timber sale.

Example 6: Your timber account contained 1,000 tons of sawtimber (\$10,000 basis) and 6,000 tons of pulpwood (\$6,000 basis). In 2019, you sold 500 tons of your sawtimber and 3,000 tons of pulpwood. Your depletion deduction was \$8,000 ($(500 \times (\$10,000/1,000)) + (3,000 \times (\$6,000/6,000))$).

Continued on page 7

Correction:

In the December 2019-January 2020 edition of the newsletter, we mistakenly identified balsam fir as Balm of Gilead in our Meet a Tree article. This is incorrect. We regret the error and appreciate the time our readers took to assist us in identifying it. Do not hesitate to send questions, comments or suggestions to Editor@MinnesotaForestry.org.



Meet a Tree **Black Spruce**

By *Kassandra Tuten, Editor*

Black spruce, *Picea mariana*, is a North American species of spruce tree in the pine family. It is widely distributed in northern and boreal North America, occurring from Newfoundland across the northern United States and Canada to western Alaska.

Black spruce is a slow-growing, small upright coniferous evergreen tree, having a straight trunk with little taper, a scruffy habit and a narrow, pointed crown of short, compact, drooping branches with upturned tips.

Black spruce inhabits cold, highly acidic, fire-prone sphagnum bogs and poorly drained and undrained swamps. Black spruce is often associated with tamarack, balsam fir, red maple, yellow birch and white spruce.

Black spruce is shade-tolerant, although less tolerant than balsam fir, hemlock and northern white-cedar. It is slow-growing and moderately long-lived. Black spruce regenerates naturally by wildfire, forming dense and often pure stands.

The bark of black spruce is thin, scaly and grayish brown, and the leaves are needle-like, long, stiff, four-sided, dark bluish green on the upper sides and paler green below. The cones are the smallest of all of the spruces, and are broad, spindle-shaped to nearly round, dark purple ripening red-brown. Cones are produced in dense clusters in the upper crown.

The wood of black spruce is light, soft, weak, pale yellowish white, with thin pure white sapwood. Although the timber is of low value, uses include the making of pulpwood, poles, furniture, interior trim, paddles and oars, musical instruments and ladder rails. Black spruce is often undesirable for ornamental planting because lower branches die early and persist as dead branches on the trunk.

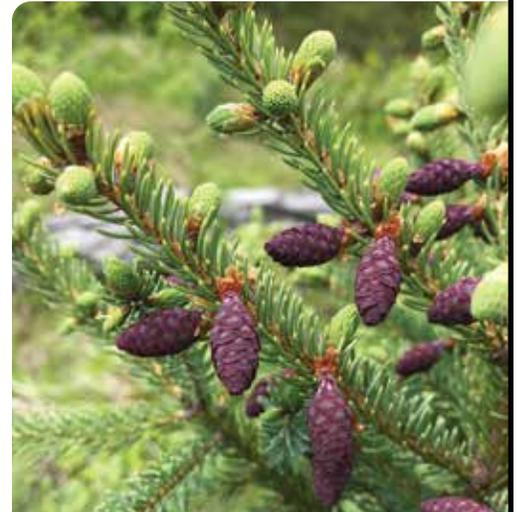
Clearcutting in strips or patches is generally considered to be the best silvicultural system for managing black spruce. Satisfactory reestablishment after clearcutting requires an adequate seed source and often some kind of site preparation. Uneven-aged or all-aged management is best applied on poor sites where stands are windfirm and have abundant layering.

The spruce budworm, a moth larva, causes defoliation, which kills trees if it occurs several years in a row, although black spruce is less susceptible than white spruce or balsam fir. Trees most at risk are those growing with balsam fir and white spruce. Branches of black spruce are often deformed by dwarf mistletoe, *Arceuthobium pusillum*.

Black spruce is an important wildlife habitat for a number of species, including many birds. Birds with relatively high densities in black spruce stands during the summer include the ruby-crowned kinglet, magnolia warbler, Cape May warbler and ovenbird. Birds such as the pine grosbeak, pine siskin and crossbills commonly feed on black spruce seed. The spruce grouse is of special interest because it depends on the black spruce type for most of its habitat needs.

Did you know?

The Minnesota DNR is buying black spruce cones through February. Help the Minnesota DNR keep black spruce on the landscape by collecting cones from trees located in Northern Minnesota. You will be paid \$70 per bushel of black spruce cones. Cones must be high quality, ripe and free of stems and debris. Learn more online: dnr.state.mn.us/forestry/nursery/cone-seed-collection.html.



Photos by Eli Sagor.

Deductions of Timber Expenses and Taxes

Timber expenses (along with certain other “miscellaneous itemized deductions”) cannot be deducted for investment in 2019 (Public Law 115-97). They are fully deductible on Schedule C of Form 1040 if you materially participate in your timber business. Such expenses include those paid for insects, disease, and fire control, firebreak maintenance, overnight travel, precommercial thinning, vegetation-competition control, depreciation from equipment used, and fees paid for forester, attorney, or accountant. Severance and yield taxes paid are deductible from the timber harvests. State and local property taxes on timber investment property are deductible. Alternatively, you may elect to treat these taxes as part of the timber costs (i.e., as “carrying charges”) and deduct them upon timber sales.

Casualty Loss of Timber and Landscape Tree

Loss of timber due to a casualty event such as hurricane, fire, earthquake, tornado, hail, or ice storms may be tax deductible. For timber held as an investment or a business, the loss deduction is the smaller of the adjusted basis of timber and the difference of the FMV of the timber immediately before and after the casualty in the block. Report salvage sale of timber separately. A taxable gain may result if the salvage sale exceeds the adjusted basis of the timber and related selling expenses. Casualty loss of landscape trees at a private residence is deductible only for federally declared disasters.

Example 7: A hurricane damaged your investment timber with \$6,000 timber basis in it. A qualified professional assessed the FMV loss of the timber before and after the hurricane to be \$10,000. Your casualty loss deduction would be \$6,000.

Reforestation Costs

Taxpayers may deduct up to \$10,000 qualified reforestation costs (\$5,000 for married couples filing separately) per year per qualified timber property (QTP). Any amount over \$10,000 per year per QTP may be deducted over 84 months (amortized). Trusts are eligible for amortization only. Report the deduction as an adjustment to gross income on the front of Form 1040 for investment, or Schedule C for business. Elect to amortize on Form 4562. Also, attach a statement to the return showing the date, location, and amount of the expenditure.

Example 8: Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent \$17,000 to reforest their timber property in 2019. They deduct \$10,000, plus 1/14th (\$500) of the remaining \$7,000 for a total deduction of \$10,500 in 2019. For 2020–2025, they will deduct 1/7th (or \$1,000) of the \$7,000. In 2026, they will deduct the last 1/14th (or \$500).

Depreciation, Section 179 Expensing and Bonus Depreciation

Depreciation is a deduction you take for the cost (or other basis) of properties you used to produce timber (e.g., logging equipment, tractor, or temporary road). Land is not depreciable. Business taxpayers may elect to deduct up to \$1,020,000 for qualifying property in 2019, subject to \$2,550,000 annual phaseout and business taxable income limitations (Section 179). Also, taxpayers may take a bonus depreciation equal to 100 percent of the cost of qualifying property.

Cost-Share Payments

Cost-share payments are ordinary income unless it qualifies for income exclusion (Section 126). To be eligible for income exclusion, the cost-share payment is from a qualified program and is used for capital expenditure. Qualified Federal programs for income exclusion include the Forest Health Protection Program, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Security Program, and Environmental Quality Incentives Program. Several State programs also qualify for exclusion. The excludable amount is the present value of the greater of \$2.50 (fixed) per acre or 10 percent of the average annual income from the affected acres over the last 3 years.

Example 9: You received \$6,000 from CRP cost share for qualified capital expenditure. If you had \$9,600 of income from the property in the last 3 years, you could exclude up to \$6,400 $((10\% \times (\$9,600 / 3)) \div 5.00\%)$ from your income. If you had no income from the property in the last 3 years, you could exclude up to \$5,000 $((\$2.50 \times 100 \text{ acres}) / 5.00\%)$ (Interest rates differ for different regions, Farm Credit System Bank). Attach a statement to the tax return describing the cost-share program and the exclusion calculations.

Form T (Timber)

Form T (Timber), Forest Activities Schedule, is required if you claim a timber-depletion deduction, sell cut products in a business (under Section 631(a)), or sell outright business timber. However, it is not required if you only have occasional timber sales (one or two sales every 3 or 4 years).

Conservation Easement

You can take a charitable deduction for a qualified conservation easement. The deduction is up to 50 percent (100 percent for qualified farmers and ranchers, including forest landowners) of the taxpayer’s AGI in a year. Any excess amount of donation over the AGI limit may be carried forward for 15 years.

Upcoming Events

Find more events, and more information on these events, at the MFA website, www.MinnesotaForestry.org, or by calling MFA at 218-879-5100.

Webinar: Site Matters! Quantifying Regeneration After Silvicultural Treatments in Black Ash Stands

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker: Marcella Windmuller-Campione, UMN Department of Forest Resources.

Cost: \$20 per webinar or \$50 for the entire 2020 series. There has been some research in Minnesota on species that can potentially replace ash in a future with emerald ash borer (EAB). Little work has been done investigating if non-ash species can naturally regenerate following harvesting in black ash stands. Marcella Windmuller-Campione with the University of Minnesota-Department of Forest Resources will present the findings of a study examining regeneration following three silvicultural techniques (clearcut with reserves, diameter-limit harvests and group selection) and the susceptibility of these forests to EAB in the future. To learn more or register, visit sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2020-webinar-feb.

Winter Woodpecker Walk

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 10-11:30 a.m.

Maplewood Nature Center, 2659 E 7th St., Maplewood
Learn about common woodpeckers in the area; what they can tell us about tree health, then join the naturalist for a woodpecker walk or snowshoe. Learn more online at maplewoodnaturecenter.com

Winter Tree ID, Duluth, Minn.

Saturday, March 14, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

6008 London Rd., Duluth
Join Margie Menzies, Sugarloaf Cove naturalist, and Mike Reichenbach, University of Minnesota Extension forester, for a Winter Tree and Shrub Identification Workshop. Learn more and register at sugarloafnorthshore.org/event/winter-tree-id-workshop-2/

Backyard Syruping

Saturday, March 14, 1:30-3 p.m.

Maplewood Nature Center, 2659 E 7th St., Maplewood
Help kick off maple syruping season by learning to make nutritious and delicious maple syrup at home. Get acquainted with tree tapping tools and equipment; help tap a real tree. Learn more online at maplewoodnaturecenter.com

Webinar: Status of Elk Restoration in Northeast Minnesota

Tuesday, March 17, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker: Mike Schrage, Fond du Lac Resource Management Division.
Cost: \$20 per webinar or \$50 for the entire 2020 series. Historically, elk numbered in the thousands across most of Minnesota, but were rapidly extirpated beginning in the 1800s. Today, only three small herds of elk exist on a fraction of their historic Minnesota range in the northwest corner of the state. In 2015, the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, in partnership with the University of Minnesota and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, applied for funding from the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund to complete a feasibility study exploring the levels of suitable habitat and public support for elk in three study areas in northeast Minnesota. Funding was awarded in 2016 for this university-led study and final reports were completed in August 2019. An update on the status of the project will be provided during this webinar. To learn more or register, visit sfec.cfans.umn.edu/2020-webinar-mar



Minnesota Forestry Association

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www.MinnesotaForestry.org

Change Service Requested

New Version of Woodland Stewardship Book Available Online

The revised edition of “Woodland Stewardship: A Practical Guide for Midwestern Landowners” is now available online. This book is designed to help woodland owners identify goals for their property and work with a professional forester to choose the management practices that will help meet those goals.

The revised edition includes new or expanded chapters on forest health, agroforestry and climate change for woodland owners. It is currently available online and in e-book formats, and will be available for print purchasing in the next few months.

Find the book online at: open.lib.umn.edu/woodlandstewardship/

Save the Date:
MFA Annual Meeting
Oct. 2-3, 2020
St. John's University

More details to follow as the agenda gets firmed up in the coming year.