

NEW JERSEY WOODLANDS

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www.njforestry.org

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW JERSEY
FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



Chinese Delegation from Shandong Province meets with NJFA



Everyone introduced themselves to the group



Dr. Roger Locandro shared his vast knowledge of New Jersey's forests with the Delegation



The NJFA and the Chinese Delegation from the Shandong Province sign an agreement to work together in the future



Small gift bags were given to each of our guests



Dr. Tom Molnar takes the group on a tour of his Hazelnut research facility

MORE ON THIS MEETING ON PAGE 2

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October

- 2** Fall Forestry Festival, Forest Resource Education Center
Jackson, NJ - 10am to 3pm
- 21-23** Woodland Stewards Pilot Program
More details to be provided shortly.
- 22-24** 85th NJ Shade Tree Federation Annual Conference
Crown Plaza, Cherry Hill, NJ
- 30** NJFA's 2nd Annual Fundraising Dinner at Wild West City
Andover, NJ

November

- 6** 23rd New Jersey Woodland Owners Conference
Rutgers Eco Complex, Bordentown, NJ.
Agenda and Registration to be announced shortly.

NEW JERSEY FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

A non-profit tax-exempt organization
under IRS 501 (C) 3.
Federal ID Number 22-2650496

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The New Jersey Forestry Association was founded in
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forest management on public and privately owned
woodlands throughout New Jersey.

Director Emeritus, Richard West

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well as stories and photos, are always welcome.



FROM THE

PRESIDENT'S WOODEN DESK

Common Interests from Around the Globe

by Richard M. Conley, President New Jersey Forestry Association



Richard M. Conley

The New Jersey Forestry Association had a unique opportunity this summer to meet a delegation of foresters from Shandong Province in China. The NJFA received an email in April asking if we would be willing to meet with the group when it arrived in America. Shandong Province is located on the Yellow River in the eastern part of China, overlooking the Korean Peninsula. Its history goes back for 5,000 years. We discussed the invitation at a meeting of our directors, but had no idea what such a meeting would be like. But why not? We clearly did not know the protocol or the law relating to conferences with foreign delegations. The New Jersey Forestry Association is a non-profit corporation and is not affiliated with any governmental agency. It occurred to us that this could be a trade mission from a provincial government, or it could be a computer joke. Nonetheless, we agreed to say "yes."

We heard nothing for several months and our concerns turned to other projects. We finally received an email that the Chinese delegation would be arriving in less than two weeks. Lori Jenssen, our Manager of Administration and Business Development, sent a reply asking for more information. We had no idea what the group's plans would be, how long they would be with us, where else they wanted to go, or whether they spoke

English. We learned very few other things from subsequent email communications, which were in English -- until we were told the members of the delegation had gotten their visas and would be with us for two hours on a weekday morning within ten days. It was up to the New Jersey Forestry Association to pick a location. One of our only clues was that the group expressed some interest in discussing "dried fruits."

When we learned we only had two hours, and that the group was coming from New York, we decided to meet at the New Jersey Agricultural Museum on the Cook College Campus at Rutgers in the middle of the state. What else to do before we took part in an "international" meeting? Dr. Roger R. Locandro, Sr., the former dean of Cook College and a professor emeritus at Rutgers, readily came to mind. Dr. Locandro was the keynote speaker at our NJFA Annual Meeting several years ago. He has traveled to Africa, New Zealand, Europe, Canada and Alaska for forestry research and has a wonderful exuberance for the natural world. He was able to clear his calendar for us, and Professor Tom Molnar of Cook College also said he would be willing to discuss his research on hazelnuts and walnuts, which have substantial similarities to dried fruits.

On the day of the meeting, the Chinese delegation drove into the parking lot ten minutes before 9:00, when the meeting was to start. Not bad for driving from Long Island to New Brunswick during rush hour. An interpreter was with them, so language was not going to be a problem. I met the delegation in the parking lot and told them my two brothers had married women from Hong Kong and Korea, so we established some degree of compatibility right away. Their interpreter was born in China, is married to an American and has children in American schools, so again we crossed some intangible border.

In the meeting room it became obvious this conference would involve sharing some current knowledge with forest professionals. The Shandong delegation consisted of Tian Qingbin, Deputy Director of the Shandong Department of Forestry; Mu Zongzhao, Deputy Director and Research Professor of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Common Interests from Around the Globe *(continued from page 2)*

the Shandong Provincial Forestry International Project Office; Gong Qingdang, Deputy Director and Research Professor of the Shandong Provincial Economic Forestry Management Station; Cheng Fuhua, Director General of the Jining Municipal Bureau of Forestry; Zhang Xiumiao, Director General of the Binzhou City Forestry Bureau of Shandong Province; and Xie Pengfei, Section Chief of the General Office of the Shandong Provincial Government. Obviously, this was a group of dedicated foresters. The New Jersey Forestry Association was one of only two forestry groups they would be meeting. After our conference, the Shandong foresters were traveling to Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. to be tourists, before flying to Mexico for another forestry meeting before heading home.

Dr. Locandro showed slides of the continental United States, then discussed New Jersey's glacial past and soil structures. He had maps and slides of our urban settings and of our northern hardwoods and southern Pinelands, stating that New Jersey still has 500 year-old trees and that even though 43% of our land is still forested, much of our former woodland was cut down at one time for energy and pulpwood. Our guests informed us that Shandong Province has ninety-four million people and is 21% forested. Most of its forests have been cut for lumber. As New Jersey is trying to do, the provincial government has decided to protect another 1% of its land every year.

While we talked, Lori placed bowls of ripe blueberries and a large plate of blueberry muffins on the large tables where the Chinese foresters were sitting. It surprised me that our guests took the blueberries from the bowls one at a time to eat them with their tea and coffee. We had to tell them the muffins were also good. The leanness of our guests made it clear why Americans are often overweight.

We also presented them with dried cranberries, which were new to the Chinese. Dr. Locandro told them New Jersey was one of the largest cranberry producers in America and we gave them packages of dried cranberries to take with them on their trip. Our guests were rather intrigued by the cranberries, which are not yet grown in China.

"It was remarkable to me how well our meeting went. Starting with only an email introduction, but buttressed by a common interest, our two groups from opposite sides of the globe were able to find a place to meet, exchange professional and personnel views..."

We had an active discussion, but the clock kept running. We finally said we wanted to show them a hazelnut field with Professor Molnar. We shortened our meeting, gave them our very modest gifts and they offered gifts to us: scarves of Chinese silk and books of the sayings of Confucius, who lived from 551 B.C. to 479 B.C. in the area now known as Shandong Province. The beautifully-bound books contained quotations in Chinese and English so the wisdom of Confucius was open to all of us. The following quotation will stick with me: "And remember, no matter where you go, there you are."

We then made our way to the hazelnut breeding farm, just across Route One from the Cook College campus. Our guests moved right into the lines of trees and started to inspect the leaves and trunks and nuts as if they had been there before. Tom Molnar gave them a running discussion of how the Rutgers research group had developed a

hybrid hazelnut free of the eastern filbert blight. The trees, developed since 1996, can now be transported to China and to other parts of the world. Tom said the hazelnut trees are virtually maintenance free, as opposed to many of our fruit trees.

Charlie Newlon, one of our NJFA Directors, took the photographs of our meeting with the foresters from Shandong Province. Charlie's wife Barbara is a student of Chinese painting and calligraphy. Barbara and Charlie later prepared a wonderful thank you message for the Chinese delegation, incorporating Charlie's picture of the entire delegation and a "thank you" written by Barbara in calligraphy. Our two delegations promised to stay in touch. The New Jersey Forestry Association may even want to sponsor some kind of return trip so we can see first hand what our guests are doing in their homeland.

It was remarkable to me how well our meeting went. Starting with only an email introduction, but buttressed by a common interest, our two groups from opposite sides of the globe were able to find a place to meet, exchange professional and personnel views, visit a research forest to see a woodland product used throughout the world, and formally decide to exchange research and other forestry information as time goes by. The New Jersey Forestry Association rose to a challenge which came to us because we were "there." The meeting may produce good results for all of us, in the United States, in China and perhaps in other places. What initially seemed to be a dramatic and challenging meeting turned out to be a small-scale version of what can happen when we agree to co-operate. As Confucius said, "... no matter where you go, there you are." We were very pleased to be "there" with the foresters from Shandong Province.

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*The NJFA recommends that all woodland services be supervised by
a NJ State Approved Forester*

Why NJFA Feels New Jersey's Forests are Important Part 2

(Continued from the previous issue of New Jersey Woodlands) by George Pierson and Ron Sheay

The New Jersey Forestry Association is dedicated to the wise use, conservation and scientific management of the private and public forest resources throughout New Jersey in order to maximize their economic, social and environmental benefits for all citizens, now and for future generations. Such benefits include wood products, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, watershed protection, air purification, soil stabilization, temperature amelioration, windbreaks, urban buffers and landscape beautification. To accomplish our mission, we have set strategies and policy positions for New Jersey forests. The policy positions that follow are not ranked or listed as to importance.

Forest Protection

Conflagrations such as forest fires do tremendous harm to the trees, soil and wildlife. The NJFA encourages forest fire education, pre-suppression activities such as controlled prescribed fires to reduce fuel buildup, and suppression of wildfires. Insects and diseases take their toll on the health of a forest. There is no disease in NJ as devastating as the chestnut blight that eliminated the chestnut tree in its native range at the turn of the 19th century. Chestnut sprouts continue to grow from the root collar but soon become infected with the blight. Forest pests such as gypsy moth, bacterial leaf scorch, Asian long-horned beetle, beech bark disease, gouty oak gall, pine shoot beetle, hemlock wooly adelgid, southern pine beetle, white pin weevil, and emerald ash borer (on the horizon) are forest pests of major concern. The NJFA encourages natural control of these pests when possible but recommends aggressive suppression when outbreaks occur. A healthy forest is more resistant to insect and disease attacks and does better during droughty conditions.

Sustainable Forest Management

Sustainable forest management (as defined by the Society of American Foresters in *The Dictionary of Forestry*) is "the practice of meeting the forest resource needs and values of the present without compromising the similar capability of future generations and involves a practicing land stewardship ethic that integrates the reforestation, managing, growing, nurturing and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, wildlife and fish habitat and aesthetics". Ever since the NJFA was

founded in 1975, the organization has advocated sustainable forest management through forestry workshops, field trips and articles in our quarterly newsletter. This is done in cooperation with the NJ Forest Service, Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers University, and the NJ Tree Farm Committee. NJFA continues to advocate managing both public and private forests in a sustainable manner.

Reforestation and Regeneration

The NJFA strongly recommends reforesting abandoned fields with forest seedlings, Christmas trees or ornamentals and the implementation of cultural practices to ensure their survival. Regeneration after a harvest is most critical in establishing the next forest with desirable seedlings. Control of deer, invasive species and competing vegetation is necessary.

Clean Water and Pure Air

Forests provide watershed protection by acting as a sponge during heavy rains while gradually releasing the water into the groundwater table, and prevent damage from erosion, floodwater and sediment. Forests provide pure air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving off oxygen. Forests sequester carbon during their whole life. The NJFA recommends the use of New Jersey Forest Service's "Best Management Practices" manual in implementing forest management practices on private and public owned lands when working in wet areas or making stream crossings. Use of controlled burning should be done only on clear days when no air inversion is in place.

Wildlife

Forest cover provides wildlife habitat for many species. It is important to note that early succession forest cover is good habitat for some species while older and mature forests provide habitat for other species. From seedlings to old growth forest cover, wildlife habitat is provided for a variety of animals. The NJFA encourages cultural practices that also improve habitat for wildlife. While one management practice may be adverse for some wildlife, other wildlife may find it accommodating.

State Owned Forests

The NJFA recommends that State owned forests be managed for all benefits to society including producing forest products. Forest management of State lands could be

demonstration areas for private landowners to view and get ideas for managing their lands.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Threatened and endangered fauna and flora are important in a forest environment. Management practices should take into consideration any T&E species on the land. The NJFA recommends a holistic approach to forest ecosystem management whereby all forest benefits and products are considered in a complete planning framework. Forest management practices should not be allowed in favor of one species while detrimental to another and this includes humans.

Use of Consulting Foresters

The forest is a changing complex ecosystem. Forest owners need to be advised by professional foresters in order to meet their individual objectives in the management of their forest. The most critical part of a forest's life cycle is the establishment of the next desirable stand following a regeneration harvest regime. The NJFA recommends the use of forest consultants in the planning and management of their forest and under no circumstance should a landowner have a regeneration harvest without the advice and use of a professional forester.

Farmland Preservation and Green Acres

Many forests and farm acres have been saved as "open space" and the trend is continuing. Besides the many private organizations involved in this process, many counties and municipalities have funds for preserving "green acres". The "open space" is either purchased fee simple or through the purchase of easements. The NJFA supports these programs but also promotes the allowance and encouragement of forest management practices in the easement contracts. In this way, the forestland is preserved and the woodland can be protected, improved and enhanced by forestry applications.

The New Jersey Forestry Association is a non-profit tax-exempt organization under IRS 501(c)3, started in 1975 and incorporated in 1983 to promote forestry and forest management on public and privately owned woodland throughout New Jersey. To learn more about the NJFA, please visit our website at www.njforestry.org or attend one of our upcoming programs.

A Visit to a Working Sawmill – Spring 2010 Forest Stewardship Field Day Event at Riephoff Sawmill

Garden mulch being ground by "The Beast"



Log Yard



Loading the mulching "Beast" which grinds sawmill waste in to garden mulch



Mill Owner John Falconio opens outdoor furnace which radiant heats sawmill shop floor with sawmill scraps



Crane mats - Riephoff mill supplied 110 truck loads of these for 9-11 recovery and clean-up



Live log deck feeds saw carriage



The Falconio's attractive Koi pond



Mill owner John Falconio's home built of NJ wood products

THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION FORESTRY LOG

Invasive Plant Series: Tree-of-Heaven

By Charles J. Newlon CF, USFS Ret. and Dr. Mark C. Vodak, Ph.D., CF, Forestry Specialist,
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Tree-of Heaven, also commonly known by its Latin name, “*Ailanthus*”, is a rapidly growing alien tree which is widely-spread across the United States. It is a forest management challenge, an ecological problem, and an urban nuisance in at least 42 states from Massachusetts to California.

A Few Facts about Tree-of-Heaven, “*Ailanthus altissima*”:

- A native of central China, it was brought as an ornamental to Philadelphia by English settlers in 1784.
- It was commonly available from nurseries by 1840 in the eastern United States.
- Chinese railroad workers and miners brought it to California in the 1850s.
- It grows in poor and fertile soils and withstands polluted conditions.
- The tree was featured in the book “A Tree Grows in Brooklyn” for it can sprout in sidewalk cracks.
- It is a prolific seeder and spreads by wind-blown seed and root sprouts.
- Because it can quickly dominate disturbed sites, it can provide erosion control on mine spoils.
- Its allelopathic properties (which can inhibit growth of other plants) help displace native species.
- It is a source of timber in China. It has practically no commercial or wildlife value in North America.

Control Methods

Controlling new infestations when they are small should be a priority. This is the best time to control or eradicate the plant and prevent large infestations that are more difficult to control.



Seeds on a Tree-of-Heaven branch, By Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org



The compound leaves of Tree-of-Heaven, By Richard Old, XID Services, Bugwood.org

Biological Control

- Several fungal pathogens are being studied as possible biological controls. None are available yet.

Manual Control

- Young seedlings may be pulled or dug-up, preferably when the soil is moist. All roots and fragments must be removed. But this does not prevent seeds from parent trees from spreading.

Mechanical Control

- Cutting saplings and larger trees is only temporary. This stimulates sprouting. Future suckers and sprouts must be repeatedly cut. The root system is still intact to nourish sprouts.

Chemical Control

- Herbicides may be applied as a basal bark, foliar or cut-stump treatments.
- Basal bark application, or spray, is one of

the easiest methods. It is most effective on trunks less than 6” in diameter. The best time to apply is June 1-Sept 30. Use a mixture of 20% Garlon 4 with either diesel fuel or vegetable oil. Thoroughly wet the lower 12 to 36” of the trunk.

- Foliar (leaf) application, or spray, works best when the entire foliage of the tree can be sprayed without contacting susceptible, desirable plants. Use a mixture of 1.5% Garlon 4 with water during June 1-Sept. 15 for the best results.
- Cut-stump treatment, or spray, works on all sizes of trees, but is the most effective method for larger trees. Cut the trees in summer and treat the stumps immediately for the best control, because there is still potential for prolific sprouting and suckering. Use 100% Garlon 3A during June 1-September 15 for the most effective control with this method.

Pre-Harvest Treatment

- Eliminate all Tree-of -Heaven two to three years prior to a harvest in a woodlot where Tree-of-Heaven is present. Otherwise, it will become a much greater problem after the harvest than it was before the harvest.

Remember: use pesticides wisely; always follow all directions and precautions on pesticide labels; and mention of pesticide products does not constitute endorsement of any material.

Editors Note: Look for more in this Invasive Plant Series in future NJFA newsletters.

"A Working Forest – Its Future with Fire, People and Wildlife"

Review by Steve Nix of About.com

Host Chuck Leavell and DVD producer Bob Williams take you on a visual forest tour of some of the most successful forest management operations in the eastern United States. Leavell is a Georgia timber owner and keyboardist for the Rolling Stones. Bob Williams is a consulting forester with New Jersey-based Land Dimensions Engineering and Vice-President of the New Jersey Forestry Association.

Leavell and Williams take you to New Jersey pine barrens and Atlantic white cedar stands, the sugar maple and white pine stands of the Menominee Tribal Lands of Wisconsin, the Georgia longleaf stands of Tall Timbers where the viewer is offered both stunning beauty and working methods in the practice sustainable forestry. Chuck Leavell proudly shows off Southern yellow pines at his Charlane Plantation near Macon, Georgia.

You will be introduced to a variety of forest management practices and the forest products manufactured from these forests. You will be taught basic prescribed burning techniques and wildfire prevention. The video

emphasizes the positive effects of goods and services provided by managed forests and provides classic example after example of forestry for "the greater good". And no less important, how forest management improves the quality of drinking water and enhances wildlife communities.

Do You Have Your Copy of DVD Yet?

*A Working Forest - Its Future with Fire,
People and Wildlife*

It is Now Available

\$17.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling
75 cents for shipping for each additional
DVD

Orders by mail (Check or Money Order made) to:

JVP Enterprises P.O. Box 628
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The DVD is sponsored by:

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Bob Williams at Lee Farm



Bob Williams & Chuck Leavell, GA



Bob Williams 2010, Managing Reforestation
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2010 Membership Application New Jersey Forestry Association

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

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Phone () _____ Fax () _____

Membership in the Association shall be open to persons or organizations who are in accordance with the objectives of the Association.

Submit completed application with remittance to:

New Jersey Forestry Association
PO Box 367
Flemington, NJ 08822
Visit us at: www.NJForestry.org

Membership Information:

Woodland Owner

Number of woodland acres:

_____ in _____
Acres County

Non-Woodland Owner Interest

☐ Forest Conservationist

☐ Forestry Industry

Membership Categories:

Individual

☐ Regular Member \$ 40

☐ Sustaining \$ 100

☐ Steward \$ 200

☐ Forest Sponsor \$ 500

Business

☐ Corporate Sponsor \$ 100

☐ Business Benefactor \$ 300

☐ Business Sponsor \$ 1000



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