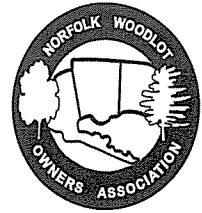


NORFOLK WOODLOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

www.norfolkwoodlots.com



Volume 1 Edition 15

January 2011

President's MESSAGE

2011 Challenges and Opportunities

The New Year is upon us. I wish you all good health and prosperity in 2011. New challenges are facing us and we are ready to face them.

The first challenge for the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association is to work on an interesting program for the members. Part of that job is to organize information meetings and field trips so we can learn to better manage our woodlots. Another issue is to give the NWOA a face and be accessible. For that reason board members have been working on a new website that will be launched during our AGM in February. The third task is to represent our members in policy making and communicating new policies. Policies as the new Forest Conservation By-law and Species at Risk get our continued attention.

At home we want to keep working on our Forest Management Plan. Last time my husband and I went through our woodlot we decided that we want to clean it up. We will have to have a forester come out to our woodlot and mark trees that need to be removed. Then we have to remove mostly damaged trees to give room for new growth.

Every winter we burn wood in the woodstove in the basement of our house and in the outdoor woodstove for our greenhouse. We have had this wood brought in on a truck. At first we used slabs from a mill. Later we had a logger bring 4 foot logs for our woodstove to heat the greenhouse. From him we learned all about face cords and bush cords. Last year we had a logger bring cut up wood from tree tops for our greenhouse and basement woodstoves. This year we will start bringing in wood from our back yard woodlot.

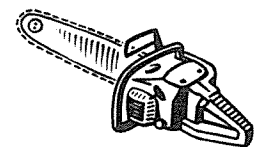
Another challenge is to be more sustainable in everything we do. We don't need to wait for policy makers if we want to achieve progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Our first contribution is to buy our food local, prepare from scratch instead of buying processed food and waste little. Second we need to protect our forests and woodlots that use carbon dioxide to grow and be healthy. Let us be good stewards of our forests by protecting this environment. At this time research is being done in Norfolk County to find out how much carbon dioxide is sequestered in our forests. As results become available we will keep you informed.

At the beginning of this New Year I am excited to get started. I am looking forward to meeting you along the way.

Angelle van Kleef, President of the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association

EARLY BIRD DRAW

FOR ALL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS RECEIVED WITH PAYMENT
PRIOR TO JANUARY 28th, 2011 – YOU WILL BE ENTERED INTO A
DRAW TO WIN A CHAINSAW!

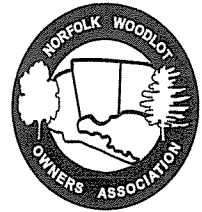


COMPLETE THE ATTACHED SURVEY

- BRING IN YOUR PERSONALIZED BALLOT FOR A VERY SPECIAL DRAW.
WINNERS ARE REQUIRED TO ARRANGE PICK-UP OF PRIZES. GOOD LUCK!

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association



Wednesday February 2nd, 2011 7:00 PM
Delhi German Home - Delhi

Forestry Information Forum & Information Displays – open 5 pm

Over 36 Information Displays!

With membership access a chance at \$ 1000 in Door Prizes! A chance to win a chainsaw!

SEND YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN TODAY!
AND WIN A CHANCE AT A SPECIAL DRAW FOR A
CHAINSAW!

DEADLINE – APPLICATION WITH PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED AT
NORFOLK FORESTRY 95 CULVER ST. BY JANUARY 28th, 2011

ALSO DO NOT FORGET TO BRING IN YOUR SURVEY
AND BALLOT FOR ANOTHER GREAT PRIZE!

For more information call Tracey Boerkamp 519-443-8754

MEETING STARTS AT 7 PM

LEARN MORE ABOUT.....

- The NEW St. Williams Nursery and Ecology Centre
- The 25th Anniversary of the Long Point World Biosphere Reserve
- The St. Williams Conservation Reserve Community Council
- The Improvements to the Normandale Fish Hatchery & Dam Decommissioning

GUEST SPEAKER

Dr. Richard Wilson
OMNR Forest Health and Silviculture Section
Eastern Flowering Dogwood



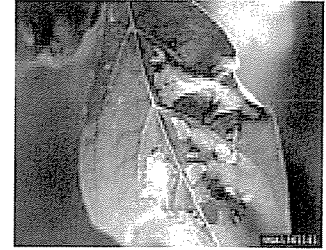
- **Eastern Flowering Dogwood Anthracnose**
 - **Species at Risk Designation**



WOODN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW..... SPECIES @ RISK

Q. DOGWOOD ANTHRACNOSE ~ What is it?

Dogwood anthracnose is a foliar disease caused by the *Discula destructiva* fungus. Initial symptoms are found on the leaves in the lower portion of the crown, progressing upward throughout the tree. Leaves in shaded or very damp areas are the first infected. Tan-coloured leaf spots, which often develop a purple border between the dead and healthy leaf tissue, coalesce into large blotches. These spots may fall out leaving shot holes. Infected leaves may also develop necrotic vein and leaf margins. Heavily infected leaves may drop prematurely, or cling to the twigs long after normal leaf fall.



From the leaves, the infection can spread to twigs, buds and fruit, and ultimately to larger branches, where it forms large numbers of elliptically shaped cankers that girdle and kill the branches, and eventually the entire tree. The disease kills dogwoods of all sizes, but is most severe on young seedlings and in understory forest trees. Infection is most likely to occur during cool, wet weather in spring and fall, but can occur at any time during the growing season. Drought and winter injury appear to increase host susceptibility.

Several years of infection have resulted in extensive mortality in both woodland and ornamental eastern flowering dogwoods in Ontario. A mortality rate of 46% was recorded at an ecological monitoring site from 1995 to 2000.

Don't Move Firewood

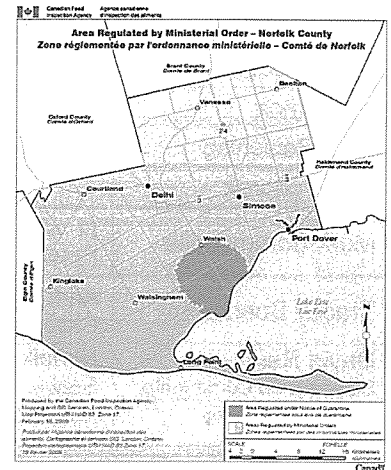
Throwing a few pieces of firewood into the trunk of the car before a camping trip might seem like a good way to plan ahead, but those logs could destroy a forest.

Firewood can carry small but harmful hitchhikers that are often hidden in the bark or wood. The damage caused by invasive species such as the emerald ash borer can expand exponentially when they get rides from families on vacation—even if it is only a few kilometres away. In fact, the emerald ash borer has killed millions of ash trees across Canada.

When forests are destroyed, everyone bears the consequences. Workers who depend on the lumber industry can lose their livelihoods. Animals and birds can lose their habitat. And our environment can lose the cleaning power forests provide for the air we all breathe.

The solution is easy: leave your firewood at home and pick some up locally instead. If everyone takes care of our forests we will be able to enjoy them for years to come.

Buy Local!



WEBSITE OF THE MONTH www.ontariowoodlot.com

This website will help landowners find the right forest service provider to meet their specific needs (e.g., forest consultant, tree marker, logger, tree nursery, etc.). These service providers can help landowners better manage their forests to achieve their ecological, economic and/or recreational goals, while protecting and enhancing forests for future generations.

FOREST FUNNIES

"There is no sadder sight than a young pessimist."

— Mark Twain

"Fall is my favorite season in Los Angeles, watching the birds change color and fall from the trees."

— David Letterman



NWOA Directors – 2011

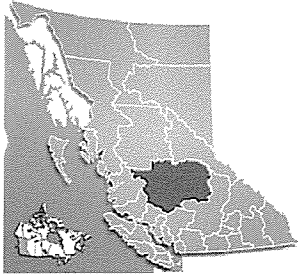
* year indicates the term the year expires, the (number) indicates the number of terms served

Name	Position	Term *	Phone	E-mail
Dolf Wynia	Past President	2013 (2)	875-3350	wynia@kwic.com
Angelle van Kleef	President	2013 (1)	428-1421	vankleef@kwic.com
Clen van Kleef	Vice President	2013 (1)	428-1421	vankleef@kwic.com
Eric Ferguson	Treasurer	2011 (1)	443-7928	emferguson@silomail.com
Martin Perrin	Secretary Website Ctte	2012 (1)	875-2481	mkperrin@kwic.com
Mike Rothery	Secretary	2011 (1)	586-9535	wmrothery@hotmail.com
Vic Janulis	Director	2013 (1)	443-5828	vicj@kwic.com
Joe Stechly	Director	2013 (1)	428-0374	
Tom Bradstreet	Director	2013 (1)	426-3405	tom.bradstreet@natureconservancy.ca
Kyle Racz	Director	2012 (1)	427-6010	friendlylumberjack@yahoo.ca
Paul Beischlag	Director	2012 (2)	426-8591	pbeischlag@hotmail.com
Ron Tchorek	Director	2013 (2)	426-5708	tchorek@kwic.com
Mark Sommerville	St. Williams Conservation Reserve Community Council	Advisory	426-3762	markruth@flarenet.com
Tracey Boerkamp	Annual General Meeting Chairman	Advisory	443-8754	springview@simcom.on.ca
David Reid	Norfolk Land Stewardship Council	Advisor	426-4259	dave.j.reid@ontario.ca
Steve Scheers	Norfolk County Forestry Conservation Service	Advisor	426-5999	steven.scheers@norfolkcounty.ca

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BE A DIRECTOR?

An interest in natural resources management We meet once a month except July & August.... We need new members to keep the momentum of our association's growth moving forward.....

If interested please contact an existing director to learn more.....



Cariboo Regional District British Columbia 2010/11 Forest Capital of Canada

The **Cariboo Regional District** spans the towns of Quesnel, Williams Lake, 100 Mile House, and Wells in the Central Interior of British Columbia.

The designation is awarded by the Canadian Forestry Association and identified the Cariboo-Chilcotin as a region where forestry and its affiliated industries impact almost every community.

The designation is a significant accomplishment in light of challenges such as the devastation of the mountain pine beetle and the decline in the economy. The designation will highlight the region's accomplishments, including increasing involvement of First Nations in the local forest sector, three successful Community Forests, 144 woodlot licenses, innovation in bio-energy, protecting the habitat of the endangered woodland caribou as well as establishing trails, nature walks and hiking paths.

What is Cariboo up to???

The year started with a flurry of activity in January. On January 22, 2010 the Cariboo Regional District participated in the handing over ceremony becoming the Forest Capital of Canada for 2010/2011. During this same time we held our annual Town Hall meetings throughout the electoral areas and the member municipalities, and we welcomed the 2010 Olympic Torch to the Cariboo. The communities of Lone Butte, 108 Mile Ranch, Lac La Hache, 150 Mile House, and Kersley were named as Route Community stops while 100 Mile House, Williams Lake, and Quesnel were named host to Celebration Stops.

As February drew near, the CRD finalized plans to use the 2010 Olympic Games as the launch to its Forest Capital of Canada campaign by participating in BC Street. BC Street, an 18,000 square foot venue, showcased seven major regions of the province at the Richmond Olympic O Zone – a 66 acre celebration site. Celebrating its recent designation as the 2010/11 Forest Capital of Canada, the CRD partnered with the CCCTA to promote and celebrate all of the recreational benefits our natural environment provides including, eco-tourism and wilderness adventure. By the end of the Olympic Games, 475,000 spectators had visited the pavilion and an estimated 3.4 billion people either heard, read or saw a feature on BC Street worldwide. For this effort the CRD was acknowledged with awards throughout the year including;

- 2010 WoodWORKS! – Community Leader Award;
- 2010 Cariboo Chilcotin Coast Tourism Association – Best Tourism Marketing Initiative;
- 2010 Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) Community Excellence Award – Tourism Partnerships Honourable Mention;
- and the 2010 Williams Lake Chamber of Commerce Newsmaker of the Year Award



St. Williams Nursery is committed to protecting, conserving and restoring natural biodiversity in Ontario landscapes. We take a scientific approach to producing top quality, source-identified seeds and seedlings of 300+ native plant species necessary for ecosystem restoration and sustainable land use management. Natural genetic diversity of native plants and seeds are essential to restoring and sustaining the productivity and ecological health our forests, wetlands, and grasslands, as well as for enhancing our developed rural and urban landscapes. We take great care

in maintaining the integrity of the seed-zone-specific genetics of our plants and seeds. Our nursery capacity and commitment to high conservation standards ensures the best quality stock available for ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation projects.

BIODIVERSITY and ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

Biodiversity is everyone's business

The term "**biodiversity**" (formed by joining "biological" and "diversity") refers to the great number and wide variety of organisms in the world: plants and animals, including humankind. "Natural biodiversity" refers to the normal plant and animal associations that occur in a particular place. Natural biodiversity can vary widely from place to place, creating the tremendous diversity of ecosystems (prairie, coral reefs, alpine meadows, tropical rainforests, savannas, rivers, deserts, etc.) that together create a rich, wonderful and healthy planet.

Benefits of Biodiversity

Biodiversity exists as part of the functioning and interaction of healthy intact ecological systems. Natural biodiverse ecosystems provide many benefits including:

- Ecological services such as air and water purification, water cycling, pollination, and nutrient cycling.
- Foods and medicines are derived from many plants and animals; plants being nurtured in healthy ecosystems by healthy soil and waters, that feed complex food chains, and ultimately feed us. Most medicines are derived from natural ingredients, most specifically plants. Many antibiotics are also derived from living micro-organisms such as bacteria and fungi.
- Building materials including rubber, oil, woods and other types of fibres, dyes and adhesives all come from natural origins.

Threats to Biodiversity

The major threat to biodiversity is extinction. Any type of plant or animal can die out, meaning that in its absence, all of the ecosystems that it inhabited (the chains of which it was a link) must change or risk dying out themselves. The loss of species and their habitats results in low quality, less healthy, less sustainable natural ecosystems. Some of the major threats to biodiversity include:

- Habitat loss. Often habitats are demolished, for example to make way for buildings and roads. A specific type of habitat loss is deforestation, or cutting down trees.
- Invasion by foreign species. The introduction of non-native species (for example, stocking a pond with fish from another part of the world) again means that an ecosystem must cope with a threat to its natural order.
- Pollution. Pollution contaminates natural ecosystems and again poses a threat.
- Over-harvest (e.g., over-hunting, over-fishing) can dramatically reduce their numbers and endangers their species.
- Climate change. Differing temperatures, amounts of snowfall or rainfall and a variety of other symptoms of climate change can all affect ecosystems in a given area.

Principles of Ecological Restoration

- Conservation before restoration.
- Do not introduce foreign species to local habitats.
- Use appropriate species for the local habitat conditions.
- Use plants from appropriate "seed zones".
- Work with, not against nature