

## August 14 & 15 Forest Fest at St. Williams by Dolf Wynia, President

The official re-opening of the former St. Williams Forestry Station by the new local management of the "St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre" on August 14 & 15 has quickly become "must attend" for all land owners & residents of the County. Three additional local organisations have joined them in putting together an interesting program for all ages: The Port Rowan / South Walsingham Heritage Association, the Alternate Land Use Services Program & the St. Williams Conservation Reserve Community Council.

From 10:00 am on Saturday until 5:00 pm & 1:00 pm until 5:00 pm Sunday there will be tours of the new & traditional crops of trees & plants in the fields & green houses. There will be bus tours of neighbouring land restoration sites at all stages of recovery. The Forest Interpretive Centre will be open, especially interesting for those who have not visited it before & Harry Barrett will be there, signing some his recent books. There will also be several art exhibits & Joe Kish will be there with his championship ducks.

There will be forestry equipment exhibits & forest product manufacturers, also honey & maple producers. A portable sawmill will demonstrate "quarter sawing" of a sycamore tree. To round out the exhibitors there will be local producers of horticultural crops & organics. For a bit of festivity there will be musicians & for the children there will be special activities too. Some of the county's keenest retriever dogs will put on a show. There will be wagon rides to get around the grounds. Some of our local conservation organisations will have information booths. There will be food vendors for those that need a snack.

The formal opening starting at 1:00 pm on Saturday won't take long but it will give us a view of what is in store for Canada's oldest Forest Station & one of the only two out of seven in the Province that have survived to provide us with seedling trees that we might need from time to time.

Should the weather not co-operate, the facilities are there to move indoors. This is a great opportunity to find out what is going on in the woods & have a good time doing it. Everything will be free although the Heritage Association is hoping for some donations to replace the roof of the Interpretive Centre.

## PROJECT 1:1

If each member of the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association convinces ONE family member, friend or neighbour to join the NWOA we will reach our goal of representation of 80% of Norfolk's private forest lands!

Working together we can benefit from what we learn from one another!

# Dave Reid's Notes from Twilight Tour

## Invasive Plant Species – June 7, 2010

Eight members & 2 neighbours attended the ½ hour twilight tour of invasive plant species found on my property at 399 Norfolk St. S., Simcoe on Monday, June 7, 2010. Everyone gathered at the front steps at 7pm & after qualifying that I was no expert on invasive species management we proceeded to four main stops on the property featuring the following invasive plant species: goutweed; non-native bush honeysuckle; black locust; garlic mustard; horse chestnut; Japanese knotweed; Norway maple; Manitoba maple; & dame's rocket. All of these invasive plants were here when I moved in seventeen years ago. Some I have lived with in harmony ... eg. goutweed makes a nice groundcover; honeysuckle can be very showy, has a nice fragrance when in bloom & attracts many pollinators. Others I have been waging war on using glyphosphate to eliminate them ... eg. garlic mustard & Japanese knotweed. With the recent passage of law banning cosmetic pesticides in Ontario, the latter action is on hold until I develop a non-pesticide approach to their elimination or figure out how to legally use glyphosphate to continue their control. Their continued control is needed if I want to retain the native plants like butternut seedlings, trilliums & jack-in-the-pulpit that are being suppressed by the invasives & because he invasives are also found on my neighbours property which serves as a source for mine.

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For more information on invasive species check out

### **The Landowner's Guide To Controlling Invasive Woodland Plants**

given to all members at the last annual general meeting & the Ontario Invasive Plant Council (OIPC) website [www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca](http://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca). "A Quick Reference Guide to Invasive Plant Species" for identification of invasive species, produced by Toronto Region Conservation & Credit Valley Conservation with OIPC assistance is available from this website. The remainder of this article comes from this reference guide.

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### **What makes a plant invasive?**

Not all introduced plants are invasive. Some, like the common dandelion, may be a nuisance, but do not pose a significant threat to native plants & their ecosystems. Others, including many common garden plants are benign & even beneficial. Invasive plants are a concern, because they have "displacement capacity" meaning they form such dense colonies or compete so aggressively, that they force out native vegetation.

Invasive plants commonly have one or more of the following characteristics allowing them to out-compete native species:

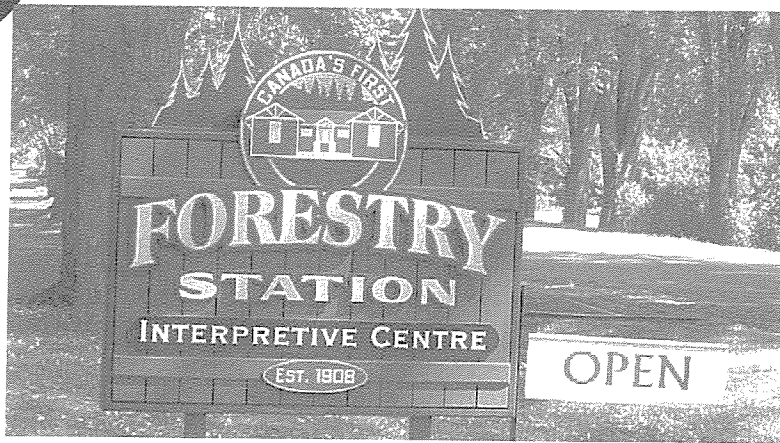
- High annual seed production & quick establishment of dense colonies;
- Tolerance to a wide range of growing conditions;
- Ability to spread by underground roots & re-grow quickly when disturbed by pulling, cutting or fire;
- A lack of natural predators to keep their population under control in their new environment.

### **What can I do about invasives?**

- Learn to properly identify & manage invasive plants on your property. If you are unsure about identification, removal or control measures, see the references mentioned above or below.
- When walking or hiking in natural areas, remain on designated trails & keep pets on a leash to avoid disturbing natural vegetation or transferring invasive plants & their seeds to new areas. Always clean off your bike, hiking boots or clothes & brush your dog's fur before leaving the natural area, to avoid accidental spread of seeds.
- When selecting plants for your garden, purchase non-invasive or native plants from reputable suppliers. Native plants will provide a variety of benefits to the insects & wildlife that also depend on them.
- Share this information with your neighbours, friends & family. The more people who know about the problem, the easier it will be to stop the introduction of invasive species & their spread.
- Dispose of yard waste through your local municipality or in your backyard composter. Yard waste dumped in natural areas may contain invasive plant seeds.

### **Additional Help:**

Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters, [www.ofah.org](http://www.ofah.org)  
The Invading Species Hotline, 1-800-563-7711



# *Forest Fest*

**Saturday, August 14th - 10:00 to 5:00**

**Sunday, August 15th - 1:00 to 5:00**

- ✓ Local Products to Sample & Buy
- ✓ Tree & Plant Sale
- ✓ Musicians
- ✓ Local Artists
- ✓ Horse Drawn Wagon Rides
- ✓ Bird House Building & Children's Activities
- ✓ Retriever Demonstrations
- ✓ Guided Nature Walks
- ✓ ALUS Bus Tours
- ✓ Greenhouse Tours



**Help  
us  
put  
a new  
roof  
on the  
Interpretive  
Centre**

**St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre**

**Opening Ceremony Saturday at 1:00**

**885 Highway #24 at Forestry Farm Road  
St. Williams**



Alternative Land Use Services  
*Growing a healthier environment*

## Celebrate the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity with the Norfolk ALUS Pilot Project

Agriculture is a central theme in discussions involving the protection and conservation of biodiversity in Southern Ontario. The ALUS Pilot Project has been working in partnership with Norfolk's agricultural community to increase the sustainability of the working landscape through on farm projects that provide ecosystem services such as wildlife habitat, water purification, soil retention, and carbon sequestration since the Pilots official launch in September 2007. In celebration of the **2010 International Year of Biodiversity** and three successful years of operation, the ALUS Pilot Project invites you to join us on a guided tour of Norfolk's agricultural diversity, biological diversity, and Demonstration Farm Project sites.

The tour will be held on **Thursday, August. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010** and will feature three ALUS Demonstration Farms; an interpretative guide to Norfolk County's diverse agricultural landscape; and a lunch stop at the Springview Farm Golf Course, a former tobacco farm that has transitioned into a family owned and operated golf course designed in harmony with the natural features and contours of the landscape. The lunch will feature a local food menu, including beef from VG Meats, a family owned beef cattle operation and ALUS Demonstration Farm.

**Where:** We will meet at the **Delhi Community Arena**, 144 Western Ave., Delhi, Ontario  
(Please see attached map location details)

**When:** Thursday, August. 19, 2010; Bus transportation will be provided for the day. **Buses will leave at 10:00 am sharp**, so please arrive no later than 9:45 am. The bus will return to the Delhi Community Arena building at 3:00 pm.

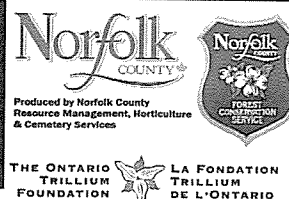
**Cost:** Food and transportation will be covered by the Norfolk ALUS Pilot Project.

**Please R.S.V.P (include any dietary restrictions) by August 13, 2010**

**If you have any questions or to R.S.V.P please contact:**

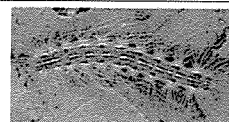
Kristen Thompson  
ALUS Project Coordinator  
(Ph) (519) 426-5999 ext: 2220; (Email) [kristen.thompson@norfolkcounty.ca](mailto:kristen.thompson@norfolkcounty.ca)

# Forest Health Extension Notes



## Fall Webworm - The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

*Hyphantria cunea*



The Fall Webworm is a native pest found throughout North America. Host species include more than 85 species of deciduous forest, shade, and fruit trees with preferences varying from region to region. In Norfolk County, Fall Webworm tend to favour Black Walnut, White Birch and ornamental fruit bearing trees.

### Description

In late summer or early fall, unsightly grey webs can be observed on trees. Fall webworms will usually construct their nest over the end of a branch and the caterpillars will remain in the webbing and encase new foliage as their food source runs out. The nests contain the caterpillars, partially eaten leaves, and fecal droppings, and can extend 2 to 3 feet (60-90 cm) along a branch.



Fig. 1 Fall webworm nest.<sup>1</sup>

### Life Cycle

The caterpillars are covered in long white hairs, and can have black heads with pale greenish to yellow bodies, or they may have reddish-orange heads with tan bodies. Fall webworm overwinters as a pupa in a cocoon found in the soil or ground litter. Adults emerge as white moths from late May into July. Females will lay their eggs on

the underside of leaves and the caterpillars hatch out in about 7 days.

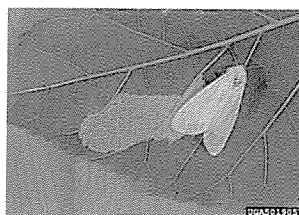


Fig. 2 Female moth laying eggs.<sup>2</sup>

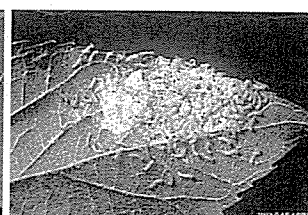


Fig. 3 Newly-hatched larvae.<sup>3</sup>

The newly-hatched larvae begin to web over single leaves and as they grow in size, they consume more leaves and their nest increases in size as well. The larvae mature in about 6 weeks, at which time they drop to the ground and pupate.



Fig. 4 Fall webworm larvae skeletonising a leaf.<sup>4</sup>

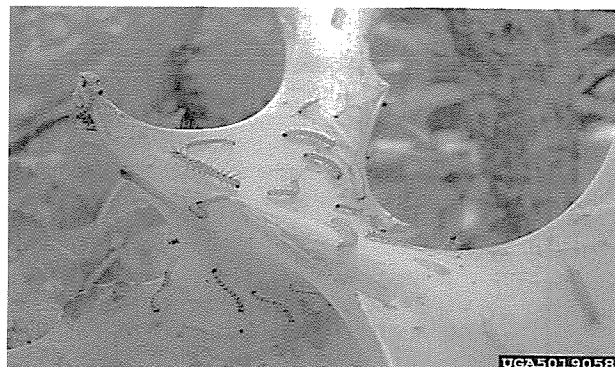


Fig. 5 Fall webworm nest.<sup>5</sup>



## Damage

Though the large, ugly webs detract from the beauty of shade and ornamental trees in an urban setting, the damage to the tree is insignificant. Since the caterpillars make their nests in the late summer or early fall, the host tree has had ample time to use its leaves for photosynthesis. The caterpillars eat the leaves that will drop to the ground in a few more weeks with the arrival of Fall.

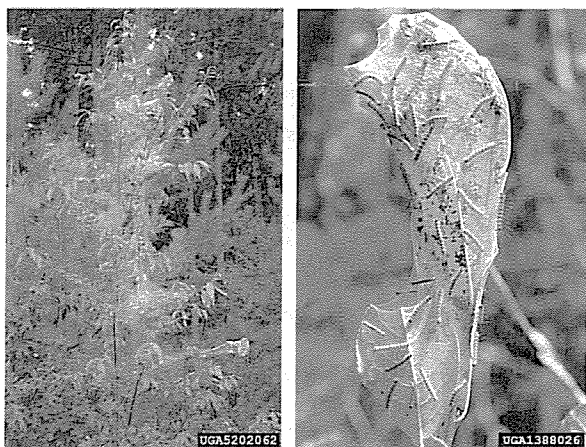


Fig. 6 & 7 Examples of fall webworm nests.<sup>6,7</sup>

## Control

There are several options for managing fall webworm:

- ◆ Tear open the nests with a pole. This allows predators including wasps, and songbirds access to enter the nest and feed on the caterpillars. Orioles can often be seen snacking on fall webworms. This is the most recommended form of management, as it is of no cost to the homeowner, and allows natural predators to control the pest.
- ◆ Prune nests out of small to medium-sized yard trees, then burn the prunings or soak in a soapy water solution. Do not burn the webs on the tree, as you can damage the tree or injure yourself. When burning, remember you must abide by Norfolk County's Burning By-Law.
- ◆ Spraying pesticides is not recommended as it is difficult for the pesticide to penetrate the nest and effectively kill the caterpillars.



Fig. 8 Fall webworm nests.<sup>8</sup>

If you have any questions or concerns regarding fall webworm or any other forest health issue, please call:  
**Norfolk County's Forest Health Hotline**  
 519-426-5999 ext. 2607



Fig. 9 Fall webworm larva.<sup>9</sup>

## References

- Hoover, Gregory A. (2001). Fall Webworm *Hyphantria cunea* Drury. *Entomological Notes—Penn State Department of Entomology*, 1-2.
- D. J. Shetlar. Fall Webworm Management, HYG-2026-95. *Ohio State Univ. Ext. Factsheet - Entomology. Ohio State Univ. Columbus OH.*

## Photo Sources:

- <sup>1</sup> Image courtesy of Linda Haugen, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org
- <sup>2</sup> Image courtesy of Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Forestry Archive, Bugwood.org
- <sup>3</sup> Image courtesy of Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development Archive, Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, Bugwood.org
- <sup>4</sup> Image courtesy of Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org
- <sup>5</sup> Image courtesy of Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources - Forestry Archive, Bugwood.org
- <sup>6</sup> Image courtesy of Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood
- <sup>7</sup> Image courtesy of Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood
- <sup>8</sup> Image courtesy of Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org
- <sup>9</sup> Image courtesy of Milan Zubrik, Forest Research Institute - Slovakia, Bugwood.org

# Giant Hogweed Extension Notes

**Norfolk**  
COUNTY  
Produced by Norfolk County  
Resource Management, Horticulture  
& Cemetery Services



## About Giant Hogweed...

Giant hogweed was introduced from Europe, presumably as an ornamental. It has since escaped along roadsides, stream banks and waste areas in scattered localities in southern Ontario.



Fig. 1 Giant Hogweed plant

## Health Concerns

Giant hogweed can be a serious health hazard for humans. Its watery, clear sap contains photosensitizing compounds which, when in contact with human skin and exposed to sunlight (UV rays), can cause severe burning. The reaction, known as *photodermatitis*, depends on an individual's sensitivity.

After 24hrs, reddening and swelling of the skin can be noticed, which is followed by an inflammatory reaction after 3 days. Depending on individual sensitivity, effects can last for months and skin can remain sensitive to UV light for years. Research has also shown that some of the compounds found in the sap of Giant Hogweed may be carcinogenic.

If you have been exposed to this plant, it is often suggested that you wash affected area immediately, avoid direct exposure to sunlight and seek medical advice.



Fig. 2 Above: Severe burning to skin from contact with Giant Hogweed

Fig. 3 Right: Skin irritation from contact with Giant Hogweed



## Giant Hogweed Identification



Fig. 4- Flowering portion of Giant Hogweed

### Inflorescence (flowering portion of plant)

- ◆ Compound umbel up to 120cm across
- ◆ Consisting of many (approximately 30 to 50) branches, each branch ending in a simple umbel with approximately 30 to 40 flowers
- ◆ The whole compound umbel has a flat bottom and gently rounded top; petals white

### Leaves

- ◆ Leaves very large, up to 1m across
- ◆ Compound, with 3 large deeply cut leaflets, each leaflet with deep irregular lobes and coarse, sharp teeth on all margins
- ◆ Leaves on the flowering stem similar in shape but smaller
- ◆ The upper leaves often not divided but just deeply 3-lobed.

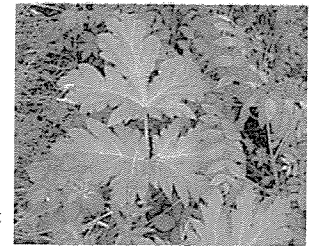


Fig. 5- Rosette leaves of a Giant Hogweed plant

### Stems

- ◆ Flowering stems up to 5m high and up to 10cm in diameter
- ◆ hollow except at the nodes
- ◆ both stems and petioles have conspicuous reddish-purple flecks throughout

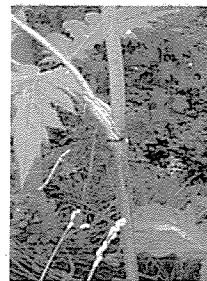


Fig. 6- Stem of a small Giant Hogweed plant

**If you think you've seen this plant, please contact:**

Norfolk County

Community Services Department- Forestry Division

Tel: 519-426-5999 x 2224



# Giant Hogweed Extension Notes

Norfolk  
COUNTY

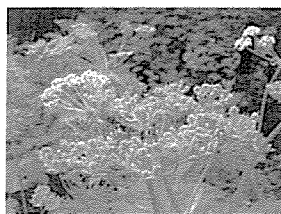
Produced by Norfolk County  
Resource Management, Horticulture  
& Cemetery Services



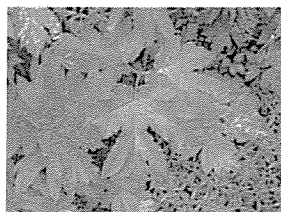
## Similar Plants

### Cow Parsnip

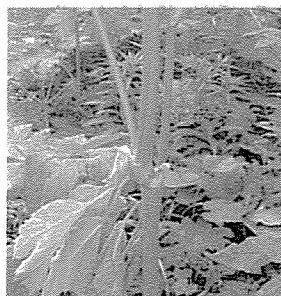
*Heracleum maximum*



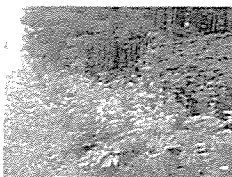
**Flowers:** -White, in large compound umbels  
-Umbels 10-20+cm, flat-topped to slightly rounded



**Leaves:** -Compound leaves, leaflets deeply lobed  
-2-3 leaflets up to 40 cm wide  
-Leaf stalks are green



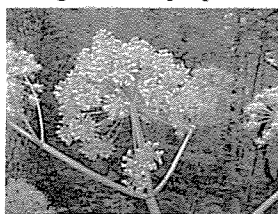
**Stems:** -Thick, succulent and hollow  
-Soft, bristly hairs  
-Lacks purplish spots



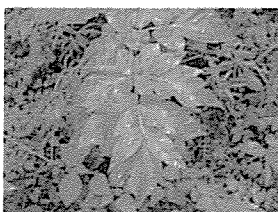
**Plant:** -Biennial or sometimes perennial  
-Flowers June-September  
-Grows to be 1-3 m tall (3-10 ft.)  
-Found in moist meadows, edges of moist woods, sometimes in floodplains  
**NOT CONSIDERED TO BE POISONOUS**

### Angelica

*Angelica atropurpurea*



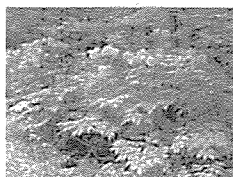
**Flowers:** -White, in large compound umbels  
-Umbels spherical, up to 30cm in diameter



**Leaves:** -2 to 3 times compound  
-Leaflets 2-5cm wide  
-Leaf stalks are green



**Stems:** -Thick, succulent and hollow  
-Smooth, or pebbled; hairless  
-Purple colouring, more solid than spotty



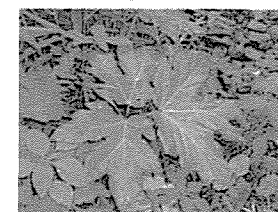
**Plant:** -Perennial  
-Grows up to 2.5 m tall (8.5 ft.)  
-Common in moist meadows, along rivers and ditches  
**NOT CONSIDERED TO BE POISONOUS**

## Giant Hogweed

*Heracleum mantegazzianum*



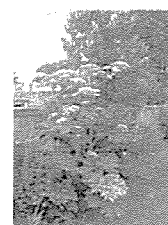
**Flowers:** -White, in large compound umbels  
-Umbels up to 120cm across, usually rounded top



**Leaves:** -Compound leaves, leaflets deeply cut  
-Leaves can exceed 1.5m in width  
-Leaf stalks are coarsely hairy with purple blotches



**Stems:** -Thick, succulent and hollow  
-Coarsely haired  
-Prevalent purple spotting; may become more solid near base of stem



**Plant:** -Biennial or perennial  
-Grows up to 5m tall (16ft)  
-Flowers June-August  
-Prefers rich fertile soils, can tolerate various light conditions

**CONSIDERED VERY DANGEROUS**





# NORFOLK WOODLOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION

[www.norfolkwoodlots.com](http://www.norfolkwoodlots.com)

The Honourable Ms. Linda Jeffery  
Minister of Natural Resources  
Whitney Block, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Room 6630  
99 Wellesley Street West  
Toronto, ON, M7A 1W3

RR # 2, Langton ON, N0E 1G0  
March 10, 2010

Dear Minister Jeffery,

As President of the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association I should like to congratulate you on your recent appointment as Ontario's Minister of Natural Resources. Our organisation represents about 330 landowners owning approximately half of the private forest land in our County, which is often called "the Heart of Carolinian Canada". Our County is home to a large number of species at risk, as well as a wide range of important wood using industries.

Although traditionally the bulk of the work of your new ministry is in the northern part of the province, the contributions, which the private woodlands make to the provincial economy and the environment, are very important to all our citizens. In recent years involvement of your professional forestry staff with private land forestry practices has been drastically reduced, we believe to the detriment of all.

Many of our members are becoming increasingly concerned about the conflict between "Good Forestry Practices" and the minutiae of the regulations developing out of the "Species at Risk" legislation. Our board of directors, all of whom are committed to the objectives of the SAR legislation is worried that many of the regulations and especially the enforcement of them will have negative effects on the species of concern and also on the relations between the remaining OMNR staff and private land owners.

Unless trained, experienced staff is available for informal and short notice consultation on issues of concern to landowners and managers, many will become frustrated and negative towards the new SAR initiatives and resolve the issues on their own terms to their best advantage. Our reading of the SAR legislation leaves questionable room for compromise in the interest of all parties and we see no accessible authority to make relevant decisions in the field. The publication of draft regulations on an obscure website simply is not adequate.

At this point in time we see the resolution of the looming conflicts between private landowner interests and government environmental protection measures including the SAR legislation and the recent legislation controlling application of pesticides on non-farm land as your main challenges with respect to private land. The issue of the Emerald Ash Borer is also of great concern to us. Although our county staff has been pro-active in controlling the spread of the plague, we are all aware that this is only temporary under the present circumstances. We urge you to commit as many provincial resources as possible to initiatives protecting our ash resource as deemed feasible by your professional staff as in our county's case, ash constitutes an estimated 20% of our forest resource.

The Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association will be glad to assist you in developing policies related to privately owned forests in Southern Ontario.

Yours sincerely,

Dolf Wynia, President Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association

Cc Dennis Travale, Mayor, Norfolk County  
Cc The Honourable Dalton McGuinty, Premier of Ontario  
Cc Wade Knight, R.P.F. , Executive Director, Ontario Woodlot Owners Association

Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association  
c/o Norfolk Forestry 95 Culver St. Simcoe, Ontario CANADA N3Y 2V5

## NWOA Directors – 2010

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

Name	Position	Term *	Phone	E-mail
Mark Sommerville	Past President		426-3762	<a href="mailto:markruth@flarenet.com">markruth@flarenet.com</a>
Dolf Wynia	President	2013 (2)	875-3350	<a href="mailto:wynia@kwic.com">wynia@kwic.com</a>
Eric Ferguson	Treasurer	2011 (1)	443-7928	<a href="mailto:emferguson@silomail.com">emferguson@silomail.com</a>
Mike Rothery	Secretary	2011 (1)	586-9535	<a href="mailto:wmrothery@hotmail.com">wmrothery@hotmail.com</a>
Clen van Kleef	Co Vice President	2013 (1)	428-1421	<a href="mailto:vankleef@kwic.com">vankleef@kwic.com</a>
Angelle van Kleef	Co Vice President	2013 (1)	428-1421	<a href="mailto:vankleef@kwic.com">vankleef@kwic.com</a>
Garrett Reid	Director	2011 (1)	429-9288	<a href="mailto:garrettreid42@hotmail.com">garrettreid42@hotmail.com</a>
Vic Janulis	Director	2013 (1)	443-5828	<a href="mailto:vici@kwic.com">vici@kwic.com</a>
Joe Stechly	Director	2013 (1)	428-0374	
Tom Bradstreet	Director	2013 (1)	426-3405	<a href="mailto:tom.bradstreet@natureconservancy.ca">tom.bradstreet@natureconservancy.ca</a>
Martin Perrin	Website Ctte	2012 (1)	875-2481	<a href="mailto:mkperrin@kwic.com">mkperrin@kwic.com</a>
Kyle Racz	Director	2012 (1)	427-6010	<a href="mailto:friendlylumberjack@yahoo.ca">friendlylumberjack@yahoo.ca</a>
Paul Beischlag	Director	2012 (2)	426-8591	<a href="mailto:pbeischlag@hotmail.com">pbeischlag@hotmail.com</a>
Ron Tchorek	Director	2013 (2)	426-5708	<a href="mailto:tchorek@kwic.com">tchorek@kwic.com</a>
Tracey Boerkamp	Annual General Meeting Chairman	Advisory	443-8754	<a href="mailto:springview@simcom.on.ca">springview@simcom.on.ca</a>
David Reid Stewardship Co-ordinator	Norfolk Land Stewardship Council	Advisor	426-4259	<a href="mailto:dave.j.reid@ontario.ca">dave.j.reid@ontario.ca</a>
Steve Scheers Superintendent	Norfolk County Forestry Conservation Service	Advisor	426-5999	<a href="mailto:steven.scheers@norfolkcounty.ca">steven.scheers@norfolkcounty.ca</a>

## FOREST FUNNIES

A little withered old man walks into a timber company office, and applies for a job as a lumberjack. The foreman politely tries to talk him out of the idea. After all, he is old, small, and apparently much too weak to fell trees. The old man picks up an axe and walks over to a huge redwood. As he goes to work, a high pitched whine comes from the axe, chips of wood fly everywhere, and the odor of burning wood fills the air. In record time, the old man is finished chopping down the tree.

"That's just astounding," the foreman says, "wherever did you learn to chop down trees like that?"

"Well now," the old man smiles, "have you ever heard of the Sahara Forest?"

"You mean the Sahara Desert."

"Sure, that's what it's called NOW..."

## HALDIMAND & AREA WOODLOT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION WHITE PINE SEED ORCHARD TOUR & BBQ

10 am tour with Terry Schwan of MNR with a BBQ at 12 noon  
Reg. Rd. #20 (10 km west of Dunnville) across from 911 # sign 3771

**Saturday August 21st** (rain date Saturday August 28th)

- hotdogs, hamburgs, drinks & more - bring your own lawn chairs
- dress for the hike through the seed orchard

Niagara & Norfolk Woodlot Owners are welcome to attend also!

RSVP for BBQ by Tues. August 17th - call Dan at 905 765 9740 or email [danromanoski@hawoa.com](mailto:danromanoski@hawoa.com).

Directions: [www.hawoa.com](http://www.hawoa.com)