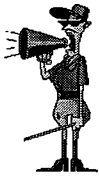


NORFOLK WOODLOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

www.norfolkwoodlots.com

Volume 5 Edition 12

April 2008



President's MESSAGE

The trees are pushing buds, spring has finally arrived and what a great feeling to go outside without tons of clothes on.

This is the perfect time to get out to some of the Forest Capital of Canada events. Last weekend there was a "doors Open" at Townsend Lumber and Breezewood Sawmills. We would like to pass on a big thanks for Dave Townsend and crew for a great day.

This past Saturday we held a Tree Planting Demonstration at St. William Forestry Station (April 12th) and had an excellent group with many questions regarding tree planting.

On Sunday April 20th we will celebrate "Earth Day" by tree planting with the Nature Conservancy of Canada and the Long Point Region Conservation Authority adjacent to Backus Woods. (call 519 586 3985 ext 202 or www.conservationvolunteers.ca)

And Saturday the 26th and 27th will be the Scout Tree Planting Day. The last event for the month will be "Doors Open" showcasing twenty Heritage sites.

There are a lot of events so make sure you come out and enjoy the events that these great volunteers have arranged for you.

Now it's time to go for a walk in the woods!

Mark Sommerville

Events Sponsored by the NWOA
– for further information visit
www.norfolkwoodlots.com

UPCOMING EVENTS!

TREE PLANTING

Sunday, April 20, 2008

Nature Conservancy of Canada

Soenen property on Highway 24 (northside)
west of St. Williams Forest Stn.

10:00 - 12:30

Project orientation, planting – SHIFT 1

11:00 - 1:30 pm

Project orientation, planting – SHIFT 2

More info enclosed in newsletter.



Scout Tree Planting Day

Saturday, April 26, 2008

North of County Rd 1 (9th) on Forestry Farm
Rd. turn left (west) on North Walsingham
Conc. 12.

9:00 – 12:00

Private Land Planting: Ontario Power
Generation Carbon Sequestration Planting Site

More info enclosed in newsletter.

WHAT'S INSIDE?

- GYPSY MOTH UPDATE
- EMERALD ASH BORER - INFO
- Woodn't You Like To Know
- Forest Funnies
- Tree Planting 101 & Workshop Info



GYPSY MOTH LAST CALL



If you have not submitted an Expression of Interest regarding the potential Gypsy Moth spray program facilitated by Norfolk County – you need to attend one of the following sessions.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT – 95 Culver St. Simcoe

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16th, 2008 10:00 am to 3:00 pm

THURSDAY, APRIL 17th, 2008 10:00 am to 3:00 pm

DELHI HUNGARIAN HALL – Delhi

THURSDAY, APRIL 17th, 2008

7:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Price per acre for 2 applications of *Btk* is \$55. 10% deposit is required.

This price includes product, application, monitoring and coordination.

**Balance of payments will be spread out equally, interest free over 2008 and 2009,
as assigned to property tax bill.**

**Only those landowners who have been identified and mailed
an information package will be eligible for participation in this program.**

IF YOU ARE EMPLOYING AN AERIAL OPERATOR INDEPENDENTLY PLEASE VISIT

www.norfolkwoodlots.com

**THERE ARE MANY QUESTIONS TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR WOODLOT
THAT YOU WILL NEED TO CONSIDER.**

GYPSY MOTH – FACTS & FICTION

Can a male gypsy moth "smell" the female gypsy moth?

Fact OR Fiction?



In 1869, one gypsy moth egg mass fell through a window and was accidentally lost at the home of E.V. Trouvelot in Massachusetts – now known as ground zero for the gypsy moth infestation.

Fact OR Fiction?

Subsequent gypsy moth defoliation combined secondary factors, such as drought, other insects or diseases, can kill an oak tree?

Fact OR Fiction?

Gypsy Moth defoliation can impact other leaf eating insects? Fact OR Fiction?

In 1983, fortune telling gypsies living in New York City were going on strike-giving up their professions as tarot- and palm-readers-until somebody, anybody, renamed the offensively named Gypsy moth.

Fact OR Fiction?

GYPSY MOTH UPDATE

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE SENT FROM THE NWOA EXECUTIVE TO THE
LONG POINT REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY – BACKUS WOODS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dear Cliff Evanitski, General Manager of the LPRCA

As the President of the Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association, our executive was recently informed that the Backus Woods would not be sprayed as part of the strategic Gypsy Moth Spray Program in Norfolk.

I am at a loss for words that after all the work undertaken to address the concerns of the Backus advisory Woods Committee regarding the use of Bt, securing a proven alternative for free (*a value of upwards of \$400,000*), this committee dictates opting out at the 11th hour. This is the same committee that recommended against spraying with Bt and supported the use of a proven virus based spray.

I have to question if this committee thought our efforts would be for not – that we would fail in petitioning the province to assist in securing this product and incorporating these significant lands as part of a research study. A study which may lead to the commercial licensing of this product for future use.

If more study is being required, I question why? Has this group not been privy to existing studies and information undertaken to date. Spending tax dollars on further studies and foregoing an opportunity which impacts the greater landscape requires answers.

As this decision has undermined the success of the control efforts to those private woodlot owners adjacent to Backus Woods who made their decision based a portion of Backus Woods being sprayed, I am bound to ask clarification on behalf of those who will be impacted by this decision.

- Who sits on the Backus Heritage Committee? Who appoints these individuals?
- Is the LPRCA bound by their recommendation? If the LPRCA is bound by their recommendation, what authority or legal context is such constituted?
- Is the Backus Heritage Committee an entity of the LPRCA? And are the members of such afforded the protection as directors under the umbrella of the LPRCA for errors or omissions?

The question begs, do we know what makes Backus significant? I trust we would, if not, this whole process brings to question the status of Backus and how it is managed. When an invasive species is to be harboured and protected without consideration of the consequences of no management, than we need to review how we adapt our management at the landscape level.

Knowing Backus is harbouring gypsy moth numbers which will result in severe defoliation, and turning down an opportunity to participate in a program which would develop an alternate tool which is specific to gypsy moth, protecting other values – again puts private woodlot owners at risk today and into the future.

If the province were to secure the use of Gypchek in the future how would the LPRCA pay for it? This product is presently double the cost of Bt – does the LPRCA have the resources for such – does the groups calling the shots have access to these resources.

More and more our public lands are being proclaimed as important – however the local community is not being engaged to take part in their management. The NWOA supports the protection and conservation of our woodland resources and remains eager to assist all landowners, including public land managers, with managing towards one landscape. The reason Norfolk has such biodiversity of significance is because of private land stewardship – ignoring such, managing properties in isolation, threatens all the efforts put forth by our forefathers and today's woodlot owners.

I must advise the LPRCA and the Backus Woods Advisory Committee that the NWOA has discussed seeking legal advice on behalf of our woodlot owner members in regards to compensation for damages incurred by Gypsy moth defoliation should this decision not be immediately reversed.

As a good neighbour, I trust, should the LPRCA not overturn this decision, you will immediately justify your decision in writing to all those who expressed an interest, who assumed the LPRCA would spray Backus Woods.

Sincerely, Mark Sommerville, President NWOA

cc: Mayor Travale – Norfolk County & Council, Hon. Donna Cansfield – Ministry of Natural Resources, Members of the NWOA

TREE PLANTING WORKSHOP INFO

Work description:

Physical activity will involve planting small trees in sandy soil. Participants should be in good physical condition. Planting will continue until all trees are in the ground, however, participants are free to take breaks or wrap up whenever they choose.

What to bring and wear:

Comfortable layers of clothing are recommended and sturdy closed-toed shoes are essential. Clothes may get dirty during field work. Depending on the forecast, sun hat and sunscreen or rainwear are recommended. Additional equipment that you may want to bring includes camera and a small backpack or bag to carry equipment or water/snacks and a change of clothes.

If you have a spade/shovel, please bring it along as the number we have available is limited. Please bring a bagged lunch.

We will supply:

Snacks and beverages will be available throughout the field work. Planting equipment including shovels, buckets and gloves will be available, but again, please bring your own shovel/ spade if you can.

Onsite facilities:

Portable washroom facilities and handwashing station will be available onsite. There are no other buildings or facilities onsite.

Sunday, April 20, 2008

10:00 - 12:30	Welcome, project orientation, planting – SHIFT 1
11:00 - 1:30 pm	Welcome, project orientation, planting – SHIFT 2
12:00	Brown bag lunch (please bring your own lunch)
12:00 - 4:00 pm	St. Williams Interpretive Centre is open for tours



Directions:

Take Highway 24 south through Simcoe. Stay on Highway 24 as it bends southwest and continue for another 10-15 minutes, go past Forestry Farm Road (and Forest Care nursery) and the East Quarter Line. The Soenen property is about one kilometer further on the right (northside).

Thank you for considering to join the **Nature Conservancy of Canada** as a *Conservation Volunteer* to help restore sand plain forest in the heart of Carolinian Canada. *Crowning the Forest Capital* is a terrific opportunity to make a hands-on difference in Norfolk County where some of the finest examples of mature Carolinian forest remain in Canada. Tree planting will take place on two properties that are strategically located between two highly significant forest blocks – Backus Woods and St. Williams Conservation Reserve. The plantings are an excellent opportunity to enhance an existing natural corridor between these large and diverse forests.

Scout Tree Planting Day

Saturday, April 26, 2008

9:00 – 12:00



Directions:

From Simcoe: West of Simcoe, travel on County Rd 1 (9th), west of Glenshee, turn north onto Forestry Farm Rd., go over Big Creek bridge turn left (west) on North Walsingham Conc. 12.

From Hwy #3 – west of Delhi turn onto Forestry Farm Rd – travel south through jog in road, past Lynedoch turn off – just before the Big Creek Bridge turn right (west) onto North Walsingham Conc. 12.

WOODN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW.....

Answers to questions from members....



Q. I am thinking about tree planting this spring what do I need to do?

A. Many people think about tree planting every spring, unfortunately many people become discouraged when they find that by the time they think about tree planting the trees that they want to plant or the services they wish to contract are not available.

Planting one tree on your front yard is possible spring into summer, but planting acres of trees is only possible in a very tight window each spring (late April to early May).

As you can appreciate many trees grown for reforestation (*or the new word afforestation*), are grown at various nurseries who forecast the future demand of specific species. What they grow, especially hardwood seedlings, is greatly influenced by seed availability. No acorns last fall – no oak seedlings in spring 2009.

Growing trees and making money at doing it comes with a risk that the tree seedlings you grow now, a customer will buy or vice versa tree seedlings you do not grow and people want to buy is lost business.

Why do trees cost so much at garden centres or landscape businesses – it because those trees are grown (sometimes up to 10 years) speculating that someone will buy them – thus part of the cost offsets all the trees grown which are not sold. Why do we see fall specials every year on larger containerized trees – despite it being not the best time of year to plant? Because retailers need to sell these trees that have not been sold last spring!

When “reforesting” an area it is best to think one or two springs prior, of what it is exactly you wish to do. ***PLANNING your tree plant is critical!***

There are many programs offered through groups and agencies, including the Long Point Region Conservation Authority, which help subsidize reforestation efforts of private landowners. By contacting them one or two years prior they can assist you with implementing your proposal.

As tree seedling availability can vary widely year to year, ordering early one or two years ahead allows the nursery time to grow the tree seedlings you want – not the leftovers which are not the species you want.

If you consider planting trees today, it is an investment for tomorrow – landowners are encouraged to take the time to plan for what they want. Your efforts will be your legacy – if you truly want your efforts to include white oak, tulip, sassafras and white pine – than you need to develop your plan today for next spring. If you wanted to implement the planting of these species this spring, you would be hard pressed to purchase any of these species but white pine.

Now some may argue - “but I found a nursery in Quebec or the States that has these seedlings and they will ship them to me”. Problem is these seedlings are grown from seed that came from where? As much as an oak is an oak is an oak, trees adapt to their local environment. Taking an oak grown from acorns in Norfolk, this seedling will not grow well in Thunder Bay. Trees adapt to their environment. SO, knowing where the seed came from for the trees you will be planting will impact your efforts.

Discouraged – don't be – just pitch in with local efforts this spring and start planning your own tree plant for next spring!

NEWS FROM THE NEXT GENERATION OF WOODLOT OWNERS

Emerald Ash Borer *By Daniel Hartlen*



It infests and destroys forests of ash trees. Many of you probably never even heard about this insect or know what it looks like. Well it was imported into the U.S. and now it is slowly crawling into Canada. The bug is called the Emerald Ash Borer and it has three stages to grow into.

The first stage is the larval stage and it is 26-32 mm long when it is a full grown. The color of the larvae is a creamy white, brown head and it is a flat, broadened shaped body. The second stage is the Pupa stage.

When it is a Pupa it is 10-14 mm long and it is a creamy white color. The color of the adult stage is a metallic blue-green beetle; it is 8.5-14.0 mm long and it is also 3.1-3.4 mm wide, body elongate, head flat.

This is obviously a non-native bug to Canada and the U.S. Luckily Canada has only one county so far with this bug infestation. The U.S. is a lot worse than us. London Ontario is located in Essex County and they are infected with this bug although the U.S. has a larger portion of this infestation in Michigan. This bug can easily spread to anywhere it wants to go.

The origin of this bug is not in North America and South America. It is located in Asia, China, Japan, Korea, etc. It came here by overseas trading meaning wood trading. The reason is because some of the bugs were on the wood and it came into the U.S. pretty easily.

It takes one year for the bug to mature or it can take up to two years in some cases. Adults lay their eggs on the bark of an ash tree from early June to late July. The eggs hatch within two weeks into the larvae. The larva feeds underneath the bark and makes tunnels, which can not be seen unless the bark is removed. When fully matured it leaves the tree and a hole exit.

This bug has already killed millions of ash trees and could destroy even more. This bug has so far only attacked ash trees. The tree dies in about 1-3 years or less than one year if heavy infestation. It is the larval stage to be said to do the most damage to the trees. The adult stage is said to just eat a little bit of foliage.

This bug can and will spread anywhere it wants to go where there are ash trees nearby. It spreads extremely fast because it does not have a lot of enemies in North America and also females can lay up to seventy eggs average. The Emerald ash borer can fly up to 6 miles in 24-hours but since this bug has been here the infestation is slowing down based on research and observation.

When the Michigan department of Agriculture heard about this they imposed a quarantine banning the movement of ash trees, logs, branches and firewood. So when the government of Canada heard about this bug coming into our county they made a similar quarantine but imposing another step further by banning any movement of all tree species in Essex county.

How it came here is pretty basic. When and whoever was trading wood over seas, imported some infected ash wood not knowing that there were still some bugs left on this tree. With no knowledge of this they brought the wood into Michigan and then the bug started to infest the trees.

There are some natural enemies to this bug and they are fungi, bacteria, parasitic wasps and woodpeckers. Woodpeckers are excellent for getting rid of this bug because they can eat the larvae by pecking through the bark and getting toward these larvae. So if you see an increase of woodpeckers at a tree it could be infested with this bug.

How can you tell if a tree is infested is by removing the bark off the trees to see if there are any tunnels showing. Also by looking at the bark itself because there are cracks on the ash trees when this bug infests them. The cracks are 7-10 cm long and it is easier to see the cracks on younger ash trees than older ones.

There is no absolute way to stop this bug yet but we can improve our chances by reporting it. So by reporting it Norfolk County will have a better chance to stop this bug and will have the knowledge of how long they have left until this bug comes.

Daniel Hartlen is 12 years old, in grade 7 at the Port Dover High School. Daniel has asked the NWOA if he can contribute articles to the newsletter regarding forestry – we thank Daniel for interest and look forward to future articles he can research and submit for our newsletter.

SWEET!



Chambers Pure Maple Products & Pancake House
 R.R. 3, 235 Villa Nova Road South Waterford, ON N0E 1Y0
 Phone: 519-443-8561 Fax: 519-443-5794
 E-mail: chambersmaple@execulink.com
 Syrup sales year-round. Pancake House opens 1st weekend of March for 8 consecutive weekends. Daily tours and weekday group appointments available. Eat Hearty! Walk It Off!

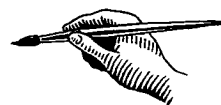
Maple Ridge Syrup & Pancake House
 116 Concession 11 Townsend, R. R. #3 Waterford, ON N0E 1Y0
 Phone: 519-426-5516 or 519-426-5295 Fax: 519-426-7754
 E-mail: mapleridgesyrup@gmail.com
 Website: www.mapleridgesyrup.com
 Maple Syrup for sale year-round. Pancake House Opens in March for Six Consecutive Weekends. Group bookings (min 15) available. Buses Welcome.

Buy Local!



FOREST FUNNIES

Thanks ...
 to our resident
 Cartoonist ...
Ron Tchorek



UPCOMING EVENTS!

I am delighted to invite you to participate in Doors Open Ontario again this year.

Beginning in April 2008, communities throughout Ontario will once again open the doors to hundreds of fascinating heritage sites – including commercial buildings, courthouses, theatres, museums, places of worship, gardens and natural heritage sites. What makes this eagerly awaited province-wide program so attractive is the fact that many of the participating sites are normally closed to the public and admission is free.

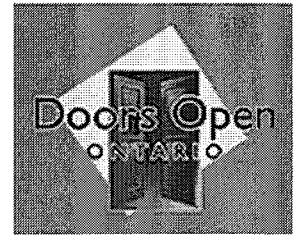
I invite you to discover Ontario's hidden heritage treasures.

The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander

April 26-27, 2008

Forest Capital of Canada 2008

For a complete list of sites and local maps, contact Doors Open Norfolk County.



Telephone: Kathie Renaud, 1-866-900-1104

E-mail: Madaline Wilson, edgewood@kwic.com

Website: www.norfolktourism.ca

DOORS OPEN SITES

Acorus Restoration Native Plant Nursery

Backhouse Mill and Backus Homestead

Old Town Hall, Waterford

Port Dover Harbour Museum

Shadfly Antiques

Thomas Charlton/Porritt House

Walking Tour of Vittoria

Lynedoch Lyceum (former Public School)

McCall/Overbaugh House and National Historic Site

Norfolk County Public Library - Port Rowan Branch

Norfolk Heritage Centre at Eva Brook Donly Museum

Canada's First Forestry Station, St. Williams Interpretive Centre

Alternative Land Use Services Farm (ALUS)/YU Ranch

Lighthouse Festival Theatre

Our Lady of La Salette Church

Sand Hill Park

Teeterville Pioneer Museum

W.D. Stalker Alligator Warping Tug

Clonmel Estate Bed and Breakfast

Lynnwood National Historic Site



VISIT www.doorsopenontario.on.ca/ for more Info.....

FACT OR FICTIONS ANSWERS

FACT: The male gypsy moth can "smell" the female gypsy moth from 1.8 miles away.

FACT: In 1869, one gypsy moth egg mass did fall through a window and was accidentally lost at the home of E.V. Trouvelot in Massachusetts – great efforts were attempted to control the original infestation to no avail. To this date gypsy moth remains an unpredictable invasive species devastating millions of acres per year of forest cover.

FACT: Subsequent gypsy moth defoliation combined with secondary factors, such as drought, other insects or diseases, can kill an oak tree. The USDA Forest Service predicts that the extent of the gypsy moth damage is seen years after a major infestation through widespread oak mortality. While many may argue gypsy moth does not usually kill trees outright, with combining factors it can. If gypsy moth were not here on our landscape we would not see such an impact from these secondary impacts.

FACT: Gypsy Moth defoliation can impact other leaf eating insects. Studies continue on the greater impact on other leaf eating species which are basically starved to death by the voracious feeding of gypsy moth. Such competition by an invasive species threatens to other significant species that utilize the same food source. In Norfolk, this is of great concern given the multitude of significant and rare insects which reside in our Carolinian Forests.

FACT: As a publicity stunt a group staged this 1983 protest in New York.



TREE PLANT 101

Plan Ahead

A tree's biological needs, its shape and size at maturity, and its function in your landscape help determine the best tree to plant in a particular location. Select trees that grow well in your local climate and soil. Each species has a different tolerance to late spring or early fall frosts, flooding or drying, to high winds or low light levels, and to compacted, heavy, acidic or alkaline soils.

Think about what the trees will look like at maturity. How tall will they grow? What shape will they be? Are coniferous (evergreen) or deciduous species preferable?

Minimize stress to your trees

- Protect your tree well during transport
- Be prepared to plant – do not leave your tree seedlings stored too long – when you pick them up be prepared to plant!
- When planting store access seedlings in a cool spot until needed – think of how you will carry the tree seedlings you will be planting – a pail of water is a good idea for transporting from bag to planting spot.

Prepare the planting spot

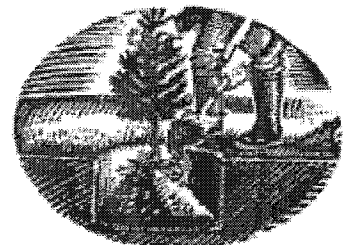
- Remove grass, weeds and ground cover (turf) within a 50-cm radius of the planting hole. These plants compete with the tree for water and nutrients.
- Dig the hole at least twice as wide as the container or root ball (to accommodate the entire root system), and to the depth of the root ball.
- Roughen the sides and bottom of the hole to allow root penetration.
- If good quality soil is not available, break up the turf taken from the top and put it in the hole around the root ball, where it will break down into good rooting soil. Peat or loam, if added, would improve this mixture.
- Soil in the hole should be moist, not too wet or too dry.
- A cone-shaped mound of soil at the bottom of the hole is advised for bare-root trees. This will allow the roots to develop downward and outward into the surrounding soil.

Prepare your trees for root growth

Bare-root: Loosen the roots with a spray of water and straighten them to prevent doubling-under, crowding, and crossing. Do not expose the roots to direct sunlight or drying winds for more than a minute to avoid damaging the fine root hairs.

Plant your tree with care

Bare-root: The root crown is set on the mound and the roots spread over and down the sides of the mound. Refill the hole with good quality soil, gently raising and lowering the tree while filling to eliminate air pockets.



WORKSHOP REPORT

Open House at Townsend Lumber

By Dolf Wynia



To mark our Forest Capital of Canada year, Townsend Lumber, one of the largest sawmills in Southern Ontario held an Open House on April 5. About a dozen of our members took part by explaining some of the workings to visitors but the bulk of the work of explaining all the intricacies fell to Dave Townsend and his enthusiastic staff. I met Yves, Ryan, Joe and Gord, all of whom spent most of the day riding with the visitors through the extensive grounds. Brenda, Dave's wife was the hostess at the Breezewood beginning of the tour and made everyone feel welcome. About 100 visitors dropped in.

Visitors were taken around the grounds on wagons, one of them drawn by a beautiful team of horses. They too seemed to be enjoying the day. Popcorn was provided by Blair Townsend and his family, so the day turned out to be an enjoyable family event well managed by the energetic Townsend family.

Townsend's is now a very integrated manufacturing complex, employing a labour force of about 200 and providing work for loggers across southern Ontario. Nothing is wasted but the noise of the saws. Because of the problems with softwood lumber in the United States we saw very little of it. When it comes to hardwoods though Dave seems to have developed a market for just about everything. The hardwood flooring seemed to be a favourite with many of the visitors and several floors are probably going to get sold.

Dave takes great pride in the role that his company plays in using the renewable resource of our forests. He obviously values the good relationship of his company with the woodlot owners. All the visitors that I spoke to were very glad they came and all were astonished at the size and scope of the operation. Having it so close to our woodlots is a benefit to all.

A special thank you to Dave and many of his key staff who volunteered their time to host us. Also a thank you to the woodlot owners who came out to help and Rick Lambert who showed how scaling is done. Dave even had a challenge for me when he put a hackberry log amongst the demonstration logs.

NWOA Directors – 2008

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

Name	Position	Term *	Phone	E-mail
Mark Sommerville	President	2008 (1)	426-3762	markruth@flarenet.com
David Sandor	Secretary	2009 (2)	875-4689	d.sandor@tvdsb.on.ca
Paul Beischlag	Director	2008 (1)	426-8591	pbeischlag@hotmail.com
Eric Ferguson	Treasurer	2011(1)	443-7928	
Mike Rothery	Director	2011(1)	586-9535	wmrothery@hotmail.com
Garrett Reid	Director	2011 (1)	426-4259	
Ron Tchorek	Director	2010 (1)	426-5708	tchorek@kwic.com
Dolf Wynia	Director	2010 (1)	875-3350	wynia@kwic.com
George Demaiter	Director	2010 (1)	426-8956	gdemaiter@kwic.com
Tracey Boerkamp	Norfolk Federation Agriculture Liaison	Advisory	443-8754	springview@simcom.on.ca
David Reid Stewardship Co-ordinator	Norfolk Land Stewardship Council	Advisor	426-4259	dave.j.reid@ontario.ca
Steve Scheers Superintendent	Norfolk County Forestry Conservation Service	Advisor	426-5999	steven.scheers@norfolkcounty.on.ca



WEBSITES OF THE MONTH

www.invadingspecies.com