



NORFOLK WOODLOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

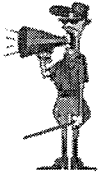
www.norfolkwoodlots.com

Volume 4 Edition 12

March WINTER 2008



President's MESSAGE



I am pleased to thank our Mayor Dennis Travale for his support and Councillors decisions in our efforts to maintain our 25% forest cover in Norfolk County.

Council has approved both staff reports on Emerald Ash Borer and Gypsy Moth that were made and presented by Steve Scheers whose leadership throughout this problem has been like a rock!

The first report on Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was approved to spend ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) to remove the heavily infested trees at Turkey Point to try to slow the infestation and manage the impact from the spread to tens of thousands of acres in Norfolk County.

The second report was on Gypsy Moth and the infestation is huge – 24,000 acres! Three years ago it was 1,000 acres, two years ago it was 9,600 acres and today it is 24,000 acres.

If we had sprayed three years ago when it was 1,000 acres, it would have cost sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000). Today we face one and one half million dollars (\$1,500,000.00). We must manage this infestation!

The Mayor decided to support the woodlot owners by voting for the forestry division to do just that!! For the next two years, we have two extra forestry staff that can provide you with professional advice and extension services and to help monitor forest health threats and coordinate action for these issues before they impact our woodlands and our economy.

There were a few Councillors who were not supportive of these initiatives but to those that did ~ Way to go Councillors for your support to maintain Norfolk County's forest cover, so we remain a favourite tourist destination and also to honour our proud heritage of forest renewal.

It is incumbent upon all our members to ensure we educate our elected officials at all levels of government to the need for all partners to work together to conserve our forests – not solely because of the environment or our economy – but because it is the right thing to do. Our elected officials are voted into office to lead not follow – and in Norfolk why we have such a diversity of forest cover is because of those local officials that appreciated just that from years past.

Now its time to go for a walk in the woods!

Mark Sommerville

UPCOMING EVENTS!

Saturday March 15th, 2008



EMERALD ASH BORER FIELD INFORMATION SESSION ~ 10 AM

Meet at the Turkey Point Provincial Park
– car pool to field location on 2nd Concession

Dress appropriately for the weather
and a woodlot walkabout.

Saturday March 29th, 2008

Maple Syrup Tour Chambers Pure Maple Products & Pancake House ~ 9 am



Tour of Maple Syrup bush and Sugar Shack
followed by Pancake Brunch.

- *cost of meal is the responsibility of those attending*
- *dress for the weather*

This is a family event, open to the public and
as such all children must be supervised

Directions:

Meet at Sugar Bush on the Conc. 12th Townsend
(3 Concessions S of Villa Nova). Pancake House
is at 235 Villa Nova Rd Waterford, ON

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

KEEP IT LOCAL! How Sweet it is...

Maple Ridge Syrup
& Pancake House



Waterford

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.



Chambers Pure Maple Products
& Pancake House



Waterford

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

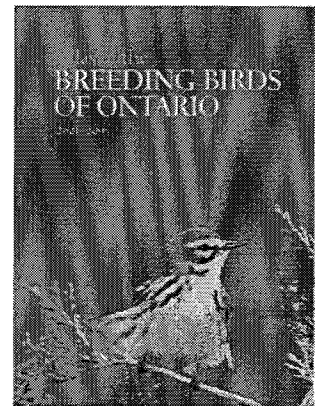
Syrup sales year-round. Pancake House opens 1st weekend of March for 8 consecutive weekends. Daily tours and weekday group appointments available. Eat Hearty! Walk It Off!

READING MATERIAL FOR THOSE WANTING TO LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR BIRDS!

The *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001-2005*, is the most authoritative and up-to-date resource on birds and bird distribution in the province. With over 400 colour photographs, the atlas provides detailed information on the distribution and population status of Ontario birds. It includes more than 900 maps illustrating the breeding range for all Ontario species, and range changes since the first atlas twenty years ago. Innovative new maps and population estimates for many species reveal how numbers vary across the province's vast and diverse landscape.

The atlas represents an enormous coordinated effort by over 3000 birders who surveyed the province from Lake Erie to Hudson Bay. It summarizes the state of Ontario birds, including information on each species' biology and abundance. Special sections analyze changes in bird populations and distribution, indicating which species are most imperilled and which are thriving.

The *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001-2005*, is the definitive reference not only for birdwatchers and biologists, but for anyone with an interest in nature and the state of the environment. It will be of great interest to all naturalists and an invaluable tool for those trying to understand the impacts of changing land-use, habitat loss and pollution on the natural world.



More information about the *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario* is available at www.birdsontario.org. Copies of the book can be purchased by calling 416-444-8419 or 1-800-440-2366 (\$92.50 plus GST; price includes shipping); for online sales follow the links from <http://www.ontarionature.org/news/bbapressrelease.html>.

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

Answers to questions from members....



Q. Who thought about tapping trees to collect sap?

The North American Indians were the first to discover 'sinzibukwud', the Algonquin (a North American Indian tribe) word for maple syrup, meaning literally 'drawn from wood'.

They would use their tomahawks to make V shaped incisions in the trees, then insert reeds or concave pieces of bark to run the sap into buckets made from birch bark. Because no proper equipment was available, the sap was slightly concentrated either by throwing hot stones in the bucket or by leaving it overnight and tossing the layer of ice out which had formed on the top. It was drunk as a sweet drink or used in cooking.

The first white settlers and fur traders introduced wooden buckets to the process, as well as iron and copper kettles. Later they would bore holes in the trees and hang their buckets on home-made spouts.

Once the sap is collected it is boiled down into syrup the same day. It takes between 35 to 40 gallons of maple sap to make 1 gallon of maple syrup.

Q. What is Maple Sap?

Maple sap is thin, barely sweet, and as colorless as spring water. The distinctive maple taste comes only through boiling.

Q. Where does the sap come from?

Maple sap is found in the living tissues of the roots, stems, twigs and trunk of the maple tree.

Q. What causes the sap flow?

Sap flow is related to rising temperatures. Warming temperatures above 32 degrees F increases sap pressure. Sap runs in fits and starts from the first spring thaw until the buds turn into leaves from mid-March until April. A good maple season has warm days, but nights below freezing.



WEBSITE OF THE MONTH

Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association

www.ontariomaple.com



UPCOMING EVENTS!

TREE PLANTING WORKSHOP

Saturday, April 12th, 2008 10 AM

Sponsors:

Norfolk Woodlot Owners Association
Long Point Region Conservation Authority
FORESTCARE – St. William

HOW TO PLANT A TREE?

- tree planting how to's
- more than making sure the greenside is up
- planting program review - options – suppliers

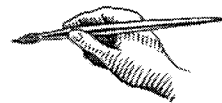
Forest Capital of
Canada Event



FOREST FUNNIES

Thanks ...
to our resident
Cartoonist ...

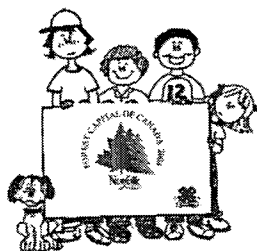
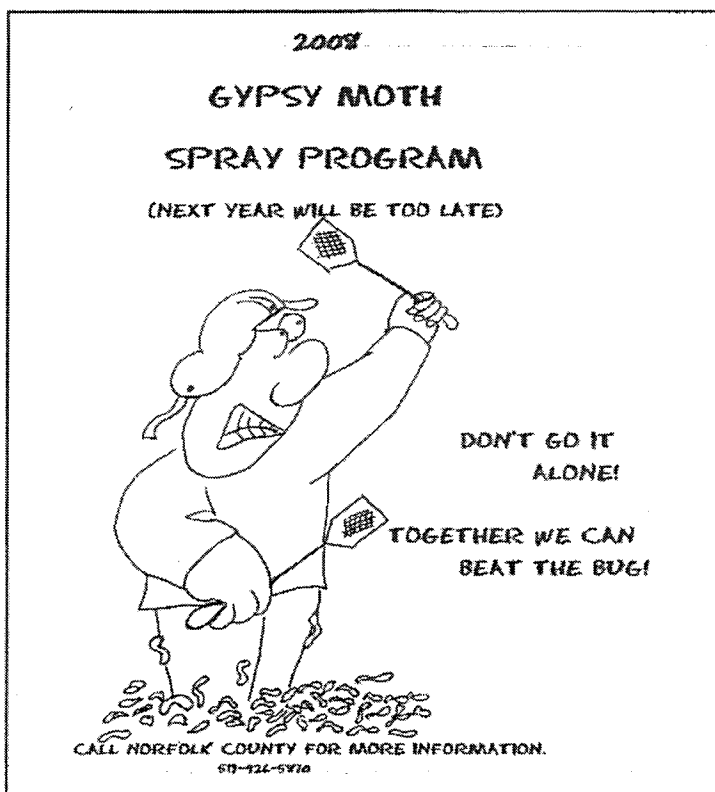
Ron Tchorek



RIDDLE:

You have ten tree seedlings to plant in
your yard. How can you plant them in
order to have five rows of four trees each?

See next page for answer...



4-H Norfolk
Forestry Club
The 4-H Program



For more information please contact – Charlotte Mudge – 519-842-3969

WORKSHOP REPORT

Visit to the Wynia Chestnut Grove by Dolf Wynia



In the evening of October 26, 2007 about a dozen members visited Dolf Wynia's Chinese Sweet Chestnut grove. Dolf has been planting various varieties both seedlings and grafted stock for 16 years now and some of his early efforts are starting to bear fruit. Even though the Chinese varieties are supposed to be resistant to blight, many are affected and losses have been heavy. Surprisingly some trees have survived quite well and Dolf had a harvest of more than 1100 pounds of saleable nuts this year; by far his biggest harvest. Almost all came from about 20 trees. Thus these trees yielded about 50 lbs each, worth about \$100.-. If all the other ones that died had had the same kind of yield the enterprise might have been a lot more worthwhile. In the meantime he has a few trees that may be worth propagating in Norfolk through grafting as Chinese Chestnuts really like our deep sandy soils and Ontario imports millions of pounds from Italy and other countries.



What Happened to the Chestnut?

The Chestnut blight fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*; formerly known as *Endothia parasitica*) was likely introduced to North America on nursery stock from Asia and was first observed killing trees in the Bronx Zoo (New York City) in 1904. From there, Chestnut blight spread rapidly through eastern North America, and across the entire natural range of the Chestnut. It reached southern Ontario in the early 1920s; and by the 1930s almost all American chestnut trees were infected and dying. By 1950, this once prevalent tree species of the eastern forests was reduced to the status of a threatened species.

However, American chestnut has a great regenerative capacity. Chestnut blight only infects the above-ground parts of trees, causing cankers that enlarge, girdle and kill branches and trunks. The surviving root systems can regenerate to produce sprouts that grow into small trees. These sprouts become infected and die but sometimes a few nuts are produced first. Today, this sprouting and infection cycle continues across the original range of American chestnut.

Of the three best known chestnut species, the American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) is the most susceptible to chestnut blight, and the Chinese chestnut (*C. mollissima*) is the most resistant. The European chestnut (*C. sativa*) is intermediate in resistance.

Early attempts at controlling Chestnut blight involved crossing with the Chinese chestnut, with the expectation that some of the hybrids would show resistance as well as the upright form of the American chestnut. However, the results were discouraging. Recently, a new program involving several generations of backcrosses to the American chestnut was initiated in another attempt to combine resistance with good tree form. A strong program using tried-and-proven resistance-breeding methods is currently underway at several research centres in the USA.

Scientists are also evaluating biological control for the management of chestnut blight. Some strains of the Chestnut blight fungus are infected with a virus which reduces the virulence of the fungus, so that an infected tree is able to produce callus, overgrow the cankers, and survive. This form of biological control occurs naturally in Europe and has allowed European chestnut to re-establish there. However, this method has not been as effective in North America and scientists are trying to determine why.

WELCOME

NEW MEMBERS!

16 NEW members!

229 Members Renewed!

But we are still awaiting
71 membership renewals!

Unfortunately, this will be the
last newsletter to be sent to those who have not
renewed. We hope they return to support the NWOA!

John	Chychul	Waterford
Jim	Earl	Simcoe
Randy	Scott	Langton
Terry	Snively	Port Dover
Brad &		
Becky	Trembley	St. Williams
Micheal	VanSeveren	Simcoe
John	Verboom	Courtland
M	Whitmore	Toronto
Paul	DeCloet	Tillsonburg
David	Gertig	
Tony	Haegens	St. Williams
Wayne	Komienksi	Wilsonville
Dave	Tarcza	Vanessa
David	Argo	Toronto
Kathryn	Boothby	Langton
Allan &		
Carol	Skoblenick	Windham Ctr.

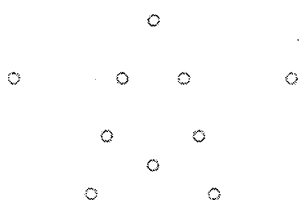
NWOA Directors – 2008

** 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@flaren.net
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

ANSWER:

Plant them in the shape of a pentagram, roughly as shown below:



To plant 16 trees in 15 lines of 4, draw a smaller pentagram in the inner pentagon of the first pentagram, and plant 5 trees at the new vertices thus created, and plant the last tree in the center of the whole figure. You'll have 10 lines of 4 that are lines from the pentagrams, and 5 lines of 4 through the center.



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 ASAP. Final decision is March 11th – and from there contracts will begin to be developed – after that your on your own – be informed – now what is best for you and your woodlot visit www.norfolkwoodlots.com



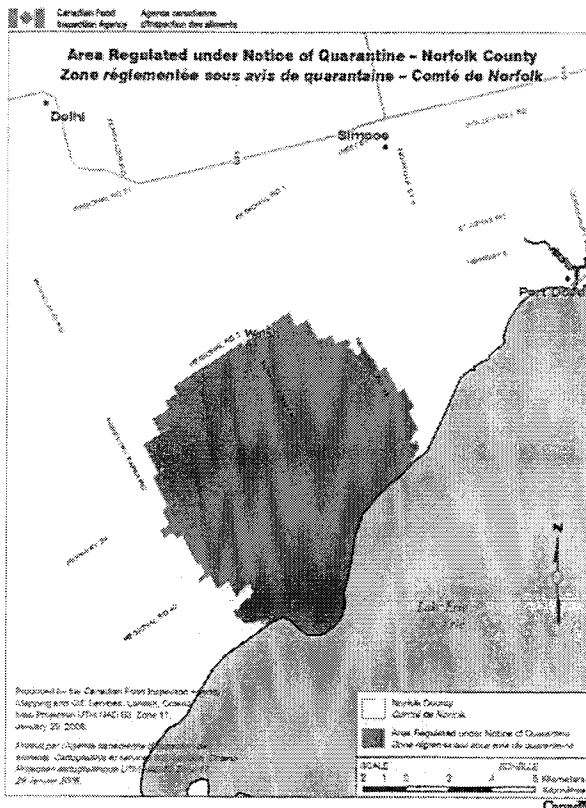
Don't Move Firewood ~ It BUGS me! BUY LOCAL FIREWOOD!

Subject: Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed in Norfolk County

STATUS: Quarantine Defined

5 KM QUARANTINE within and around the TURKEY POINT AREA

NORFOLK COUNTY declared a **Regulated Area**



Q & A

Where is the Quarantine Area?

Please refer to the map – the quarantine is the dark area – dark blue for those receiving the newsletter electronically.

How does the Quarantine affect me?

If you live in the Quarantine area you would have received a Notice of Quarantine from the CFIA. This would outline what you can and cannot do. Until Norfolk County establishes a marshalling yard to properly handle the disposal of ash trees and parts thereof, NO ash trees or parts thereof can move within this area without a movement certificate issued by the CFIA. Further, no firewood of any species can be moved off an individual property within the Quarantine without a movement certificate.

If you live outside the Quarantine area you **cannot** move any ash trees or parts thereof through the Quarantine area, nor can you move firewood of any species through the Quarantine area.

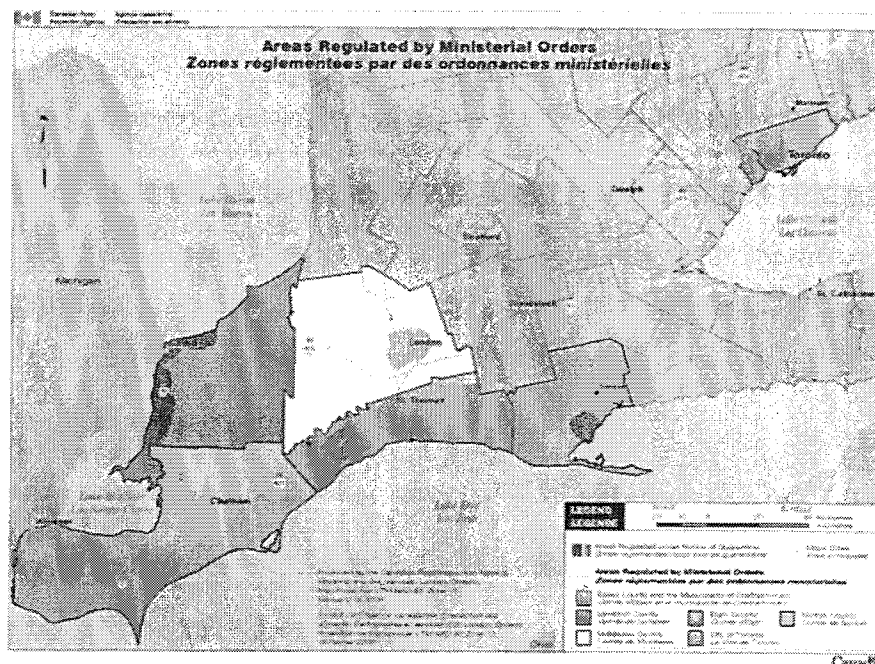
Where is the Regulated Area?

The Regulated area is the balance of Norfolk County, those areas not defined as Quarantined.

Other individually regulated areas with a Ministerial Order are;

- Essex County and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent
- Elgin County
- Lambton County, and the
- City of Toronto

How does the Regulated Area affect me?



No person can move ash trees or products thereof outside of Norfolk County without a movement certificate, nor can you move firewood of any species out of Norfolk County.

What will happen next?

Norfolk County is required by CFIA to establish a marshalling yard within the Quarantine to properly dispose and destroy ash trees and products thereof.

Farm owners are advised that when cutting ash trees, the remaining parts of the trees not being utilized should be destroyed. Destroying through burning is advisable to lower the opportunity for the Emerald Ash Borer to harbour, but please remember a burn permit is required.

Other single lot owners and residents within hamlets such as Turkey Point and the south side of Walsh are advised to contact the Fire Department regarding the use of fire to destroy ash trees or products thereof. It is advisable that these landowners await the establishment of the marshalling yard for disposal and destruction.

Norfolk County staff will be working with campground owners to assess the opportunity to utilize firewood produced within the quarantine for campground use. There is a risk in doing such, as campers who might take firewood at the end of their trip with them may spread the insect into new areas.

There are more questions than answers at this time and the NWOA will keep all woodlot owners advised of developments.

PLEASE REMEMBER ...

UNINTENTIONAL SPREAD through the sale of firewood or harvesting can have disastrous results.

DO NOT FALL for false promises of unscrupulous loggers who wish to take advantage of distorting the issue. Call the Forest Conservation Services BEFORE you sign any contract – ask specifically if the logger has ever been charged with violations to the Forest Conservation By-law – check their past jobs – if they will not give them to you than walk away. If they are not proud of their work, than why have them cut your trees!

For more information visit the CFIA website at www.inspection.gc.ca

Trees of Norfolk Word Search

NWOA

Find the trees hidden within this word search puzzle.



ash
birch
cherry
dogwood
hawthorn
hoptree
oak
sassafras
tulip

aspen
blackgum
chestnut
elm
hemlock
ironwood
pine
serviceberry

basswood
bluebeech
chestnut
fir
hickory
kentuckycoffee
poplar
spruce

beech
cedar
cucumber
hackberry
honeylocust
maple
redbud
sumac

TREES FOR ROADS

2008 APPLICATION FORM

Please submit application in **FULL** by **MARCH 31st, 2008** to:

NORFOLK COUNTY 95 Culver St. Simcoe, ON N3Y 2V5

Phone: 519-426-5999 ext 2214

Fax: 519-426-0059



Surname		Given Name	
Tax Roll No.	3 3 1 0		
Mailing Address	Town		
Postal Code	E-mail		
Daytime Phone No.	()	Business No.	()
Proposed Planting Location			
Lot	County		
Concession	Former Township		
Side of Road	North	South	East West
Estimated Length of area to contain planting:		ft.	Spacing: Every ft.
Site Preparation Required / By Whom:	Soil Conditions:		

- Native Hardwood Species & Shrubs will be available this year and selection will be discussed on site with Norfolk County staff.
- Spacing and location will depend upon suitability of site for species requested.
- An on site inspection will be provided and a decision made in regards to suitability of planting site.
- Eligibility for involvement in "Trees for Roads" maybe limited by overhead or underground utilities, site lines, drainage, road maintenance, or suitability of planting site.

Tree Species	Site Description	Tree Species	Site Description
Hard Maple	- prefers well drained sites	Red Oak	- prefers moist/dry sites
Silver Maple	- prefers wet sites	Burr Oak	- prefers moist sites
Kentucky Coffee	- prefers moist sites	White Oak	- prefers moist/dry sites
Tulip	- prefers moist sites	White Pine	- prefers well drained sites

CONDITIONS

I hereby understand that payment in full must be made upon receipt of the invoice for the services provided under the Trees for Roads Program. Materials, such as, tree stakes remain property of the Trees for Roads program and will be removed and re-used within the program once the tree has established itself. It is understood that the partners cannot guarantee the survival of individual trees. Every effort will be made to assist the landowner in how they can increase the chances of survival and tree growth. The applicant agrees to allow the partners to enter upon their property to monitor the health, remove the tree stake, and undertake tree pruning (*where possible*). The Trees for Roads Program does not take any responsibility in the long-term care and maintenance of the trees planted under this program

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

PLANTING LOCATION

Please indicate municipal address, roads, woodlots, buildings, etc.

NORTH