



Partners News

July 2010

Terrestrial Invasive Plants Update

By Rod Sharka

I am happy to be able to report that the *DNR Field Guide to Terrestrial Invasive Plants In Wisconsin* have arrived...FINALLY! Although I am sure that you have already perused the electronic CD version enclosed in the March issue of Partners News, your board is pleased to provide all PIF members with their own hard copy of this informative field guide (enclosed with this newsletter). You should find two metal binding rings enclosed as well. **These should be attached to the guide before removing the paper binding strip.** We hope that you will take the time to familiarize yourself with the new DNR NR-40 rule for the listed invasive plant species and be on the lookout for them on your own and surrounding lands. Again, if we all take a proactive approach to stopping these nasty plants from invading, we can collectively keep our northwoods from becoming overrun as has happened in our more southerly environs. Don't assume that the DNR or other governmental agencies will take care of this for you. Garlic mustard, common and glossy buckthorn, Eurasian bush honeysuckle, Japanese knotweed, European swamp thistle, and others ARE ALREADY HERE, but in relatively small, isolated colonies. However, many of these infestations are on private land, and most control efforts are currently being carried out by volunteer citizens. If these satellite populations are ignored, they WILL SPREAD to the point of becoming very difficult and costly to manage.

As a representative of PIF, I have been serving as a participating member of the Wisconsin Headwaters Invasives Partnership (WHIP) Steering Committee. This is a fledgling, non-profit organization serving Vilas and Oneida Counties and is currently being supported by federal, state, county, and local agencies including the USDA Forest Service, NRCS, GLIFWC, Lac du Flambeau Tribe of Chippewa Indians, WDNR, WBCPL, TNC, Lumberjack RC&D Council, Conserve School, and Trees For Tomorrow. I am pleased that our board has agreed that Partners In Forestry be a signing partner of WHIP's Memorandum of Understanding. We feel that this is extremely important, as PIF is the only agency representing private landowners. Now that WHIP has a functioning MOU in place, it can begin the arduous task of applying for grant money to support its continuing efforts to educate the public, as well as to ultimately provide advice, equipment, materials, and assistance to both public and private land owners in the eradication and control of invasive species.

A very successful public informational meeting was held by WHIP on Tuesday, June 29th at the Lakeland Union High School in Minocqua. During the 3 hour meeting, Vilas County Invasive Species Coordinator Ted Ritter, and Melissa Simpson, Ecologist with the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, discussed impacts and awareness of invasive species, reasons for an invasive species cooperative, the goals and advantages of the WHIP partnership, and explanation of the "Memorandum of Understanding." It was encouraging to see a good turnout for this free program, and the feedback received was overwhelmingly positive.

For more information about WHIP, about terrestrial invasives in general, or if you have any interest in helping out on workdays in north-central Vilas County, you can contact me at resharka@gmail.com or, for Vilas County, contact Ted Ritter at teritt@co.vilas.wi.us (715-479-3738). For Oneida County, contact Jean Hansen, jhansen@co.oneida.wi.us (715-369-7835).

We sure hope you find the invasive plant field guide helpful. Feel free to contact us with any questions.

Contact us at:

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Landowner Cooperative

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Conover, WI 54519

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Photo by Rod Sharka

FROM THE DIRECTOR:

JOE'S COMMENTS

In an encouraging turnaround from the past few years, June and very early July brought substantial rain to the Northwood's region, relaxing, at least for now, the stress to the woodlands, ground water and lakes.

Our last issue of Partners news brought us more compliments. The quality of our newsletters is centered around one thing... member involvement. As I have said for years, this is your COOP, and the more involvement there is, the better for all. Margo has done a quality job bringing the recent issues to print and Rod has far exceeded his duties as invasive coordinator and Treasurer. It is the community energy which makes PIF shine. A COOP is a group of friends cooperating for the greater good of all.

Check out the new PIF website, it was a member volunteering who so adequately put out a first rate website. Please send Jim your items to share on the website. If you have a forest related business, get him your listing. As always, we need your input as this organization is volunteer only, out of passion for the outdoors we all care about. We appreciate Charlie's one on one interview with Mike Kwaterski as an example of direct networking with members.

In an important display of non economic forest benefits PIF member's lands were requested for two Native Plant Society hikes. On May 22nd, long time member Tom Church showcased the Hilltop-Trail Lake parcel east of Sylvania in a hike guided by forest service botanist Sue Trull. Five weeks later, Mark and I accompanied 40 people in a native plant hike led by forest service botanist Ian Shackelford on our Pilgrim River tract. While these hikes were more about plants in the under story than about trees, I have come

to appreciate the under story more than ever. Certain plants as we learned from our Kotar field days, indicate conditions for tree species.

On July 1st Margo and I traveled to Escanaba, Michigan for a training session on family forest succession planning. This session was offered by Michigan State University Extension and MDNRE, intended to train foresters and group leaders on family forest planning, hoping to retain family forest lands for society.

Following the success of last year's workshop PIF held at Trees for Tomorrow, we thought it wise to stay in the loop on this whole topic, as we hope to offer yet more related workshops on this vital issue. The more notable item I learned from this day, was just how high class our event was last summer. We had speakers second to none, we had more than adequate handouts and we were able to garner positive energy from our membership, making for a very memorable day.

Mark your calendar for September 18, 2010 and be certain to attend the PIF field day at Jim Joyce's woods near Sayner-St. Germain. I also am happy to welcome Jim to the PIF board.

Members Don Peterson and EG Nadeau attended our last board meeting in mid May and deserve our thanks for their input in an important brain storming session.

Hey, check out the enclosed story on spittle bugs!! Thanks John.

Clayton's story on the UP mine will be delayed until the next issue.

IN DA WOODS

by Melanie B. Fullman, US Forest Service
Bessemer Ranger District, Ottawa NF

DRUM CORPS

As the sweet summer rehearsal tones of Marty's Goldenaires rafted up through Bessemer the other evening, I was reminded of a different drum corps that has been much the talk of town lately. In dashing black and white uniforms with flashes of red, this group – smaller in physical size but with many more members – has been practicing with enthusiasm!

They prefer early mornings (VERY early according to some of my neighbors) and will drum on anything they can find – apparently, the louder the better: utility poles, transformer boxes, house siding, and the metal of flashing and roofs. And “rap” music at that!

See, when you're a woodpecker, the louder you drum, the more the girls notice (well, maybe that works for Marty's too?!).

The **red-headed** is the one with a solid, bright red head (the entire head is red, not just a spot on the back like the hairy and downy). Red-headed woodpeckers are about the size of a blue jay. They aren't common around here but have been spotted at several area homes.



© Bill Dyer/CLO

Red-headed Woodpecker

Identification of the look-alike **hairy** and **downy woodpeckers** are often confused. The hairy is about the size of a robin; the downy is more like a chickadee. In addition to overall size, look for the longer bill of a hairy, which is almost the same length as its head; the downy woodpecker bill is more like a thorn. Hairy woodpeckers have a somewhat soldierly look, with an erect, straight-backed posture and cleanly striped heads. The males of both species have a red patch on the back of their head; females, a black patch.



© Neil D. Scott

Hairy Woodpecker



Downy Woodpecker

Most members appreciate wildlife as a forest benefit. This story emphasizes ever popular woodpeckers.

Look for a PIF field day on woodland birds next spring.



Pileated Woodpecker

Pileated woodpeckers are HUGE (think crow), with a hammer-shaped head and large black body. They, too, have a red on their heads (actually, a red crest) but probably aren't often mistaken for other woodpeckers just because of their size.

Other than attracting mates, the primary reason for woodpecker pecking is to find insects, fruits, and seeds. They probe, pry, pick off bark, tap, and excavate with their bills and tongues. The smaller woodpeckers have learned to take advantage of the holes created by the larger woodpeckers, poking around in the deep excavations for insects that were missed but without having to do all the hard work.

Downy woodpeckers are, by far, the most acrobatic foragers of our local woodpeckers. They are comfortable on tiny branches or balancing on slender plant galls, seed balls, and suet feeders. As a result, they are able to gather food from places that their larger relatives cannot.

I was surprised to learn that the red-headed is the only woodpecker known to cover stored food with wood or bark. These birds hide insects and seeds in cracks in wood, under bark, in fence posts, and under roof shingles. Even more amazing, grasshoppers are regularly stored *alive*, wedged into crevices so tightly they cannot escape. Red-heads are also the most omnivorous woodpecker, eating acorns, seeds, nuts, berries, fruit, insects, bird eggs, nestlings, and mice!

Folks wanting to help woodpeckers find pecking places other than the side of their house could consider installing hawk silhouettes on windows and/or placing flashy ribbons and tin where the wind will blow it around. Both of these tend to deter woodpeckers. For help identifying woodpeckers or more information about their habits and habitats, visit www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide or call the Bessemer District office at 932-1330.

Future Articles - PIF members are encouraged to submit articles, announcements, photos, and items of interest for future newsletters. Submissions may be forwarded to Margo Popovich at margo122050@mac.com or mailed to:

Partners In Forestry
6063 Baker Lake Rd
Conover, WI 54519

HIKING THE



Pilgrim River Hike Group June 26, 2010

by Rod Sharka

On Saturday, June 26, 2010 several *Partners In Forestry* members took advantage of the opportunity to hike through the Hovel family's newly acquired 1360-acre forest property located just minutes south of the city of Houghton, Michigan. Ottawa Forest Service botanist Ian Shackelford led the outing, sponsored by the Northwoods Native Plant Society. This beautiful property encompasses over two miles of the Pilgrim River and surrounding watershed.

Participants included Evan McDonald, director of the Keweenaw Land Trust, representatives from Copper County Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Keweenaw Trails Alliance, the local chapter of Audubon, and other local

folks from the Houghton area who were interested in learning about the sustainable forestry and non-motorized recreational plans for the land.

Although located literally within minutes from downtown Houghton, Michigan, the property provides a forested sanctuary for many different species native plants and animals. It contains one of the largest concentrations of the rapidly disappearing Canada Yew remaining in northern Wisconsin and the western U.P. The year round cold water flows of the Pilgrim River support an excellent native brook trout fishery, as well as provides excellent spawning grounds for both runs of steelhead trout and Coho salmon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Watch the PIF website for soon to be released information on a field day at **Monahan Forest**, planned for **August 28, 2010**. This event is in conjunction with the regional WWOA Chapter and details will be out shortly. You may recall our September 2008 event with Ed Drager at Monahan, and most folks did not get enough!

The PIF sponsored Field Day **September 18, 2010** is designed to **compare two adjoining properties**. One which was recently thinned under MFL guidelines, and the other which has not been thinned as of yet. We will discuss which trees were cut, which trees should be cut and why these recommendations are made. We are offering this field day only to our membership, and will not publicize it outside of the organization, so we hope for a good turnout from members. This is in the St. Germain-Sayner area, on private property within the NHAL State Forest. The website and a follow up mailing will provide you the details. Please attend and interact with friends of common interest.

This 1360-acre tract was purchased by the Hovels in 2009 from Molpus Timberlands, with the intentions of protecting the Pilgrim River watershed from potential development as well as to continue practicing sustainable conservation forestry and providing public recreational opportunities such as hiking, mountain biking, cross country skiing, etc., that would otherwise not be available under corporate ownership. The completion of a conservation easement on the land will ensure that these practices will be continued in perpetuity.

I would like to commend the Hovel's newly developed Forest Stewardship Plan for the property. It exemplifies the ultimate in land conservation ethics and sustainable forestry practices that should serve as a model for all PIF members to emulate. You're a good man, Joe.

"Before you can adequately heal the wounds of a place, or be asked to save a place, you have to first profoundly love it." John Bates



Moccasin Flower

Photo by Rod Shanka



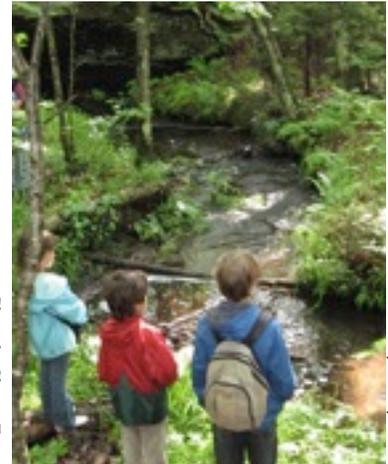
The Pilgrim River is fed by numerous spring-fed feeder brooks

Photo by Sherry Zoars



Group of hikers

Photo by Sherry Zoars



Group of Hikers

Photo by Sherry Zoars



Thimbleberry

Photo by Rod Shanka



Ian Shackelford

Photo by Rod Shanka

This story from our forest health authority, John Schwarzmann.



Saratoga Spittlebug

The Saratoga spittlebug, *Aphrophora saratogensis* (Fitch)², so called because it was first collected in Saratoga County, N. Y., is a native insect that is destructive to several species of pine in Eastern North America. It occurs where ever its host grows, from Maine to Minnesota in the United States and in the southern portions of the adjacent Canadian Provinces.

The adult of this insect often destroys young pines, especially in plantations where its alternate hosts are abundant. Natural-grown and large trees usually are less injured.

Hosts

Red pine is the preferred host of the adult spittlebug. Jack pine follows, although decreased planting of this species in recent years has lessened its importance as a host. Scots pine, which is increasingly planted for Christmas trees, is occasionally injured by the spittlebug.

White pine is frequently fed upon but seldom damaged severely. Adult spittlebugs thought to be *Aphrophora saratogensis* have been collected from pitch pine, tamarack, balsam fir, and northern white-cedar-usually from trees near infested red pine. The nymphs require two alternate hosts for their development. The early stages or instars feed on herbaceous species of plants of the forest floor such as brambles (raspberry and blackberry), orange hawkweed, everlasting, aster, and many others. Older nymphs feed on sweet-fern (Figure 1) and willow sprouts.

Damage

Young trees between 0.6 m and 4.6 m (2 and 15 ft) tall are injured by the adult spittlebug attack. The first symptoms of injury are one or more reddish or reddish-brown (flagged) branches in the upper crown (Figure 2).

Scraping the outer bark from the 2-year-old internodes of the flagged branches will reveal tan or brown flecks on the surface of the wood and inner bark (Figure 3), which confirms the injury caused by this spittlebug. These are puncture wounds or scars that develop at the location of adult feeding. If these puncture wounds are numerous, the nutrient transport in the branches is restricted and the branches die, resulting in the flagging symptom.



Figure 1 - Sweet-fern plant-the principal host of the spittlebug nymph.



Figure 2 - Red pine showing flagging symptoms from adult spittlebug feeding.



Figure 3 - Puncture wounds caused by adult spittlebugs feeding on wood of pine host.

Continued heavy feeding results in increased flagging, top kill, stem deformity, and tree death. The worst injury always occurs where there are abundant alternate hosts for the nymphs.

Description

The egg is about 2 mm (0.08 in) long and teardrop shaped. When freshly laid in summer it is glistening yellow. After overwintering it is purple with a reddish spot.

The first four nymphal stages, which are found in spittlemasses on the alternate host plants, have bright scarlet abdomens bordered by black at the sides and jet black heads and bodies. The fifth stage nymph is dark brown.

The adult is a winged, boat-shaped insect (see cover photo) about 8 mm (0.3 in) long. It is tan with whitish markings, which makes it difficult to see against the buds or bark of its hosts. The female is slightly larger than the male and is distinguished by its swordlike ovipositor. This spittlebug can be readily distinguished from related species by a white arrow-shaped marking on top of the head and body.

Life History and Habits

The spittlebug has one generation each year. On red pine the eggs are laid under the outer scales of buds in the upper branches. Several eggs are usually laid in each bud causing noticeable bumps on the outer surface of the bud. On jack pine the eggs are laid in the needle sheaths; apparently the buds are too hard and resinous.

Nymphs hatch from the eggs in early May, drop to the ground, seek out alternate host plants, and feed. As they feed they form a spittlemass, which prevents desiccation and protects them from enemies. The young nymphs feed on several species of plants; older nymphs congregate on sweet-fern and up to 50 may inhabit a large "community" spittlemass. In late June or early July, when full grown, the nymphs leave the spittlemasses, climb up the alternate hosts, and shed their skin to become adults. Adults fly to the pine hosts and feed on the sap of the branches until the end of September. Most of the feeding injury occurs from mid-July to mid-August. Mating occurs soon after transformation to the adult stage, and egg laying begins within a few days.

Control

Adverse weather kills young spittlebugs. The nymphs are susceptible to desiccation during dry hot weather, especially in open stands where ground cover is sparse. During late spring, short periods of air temperatures in the low 20's (°F) or longer periods of 30° F kill many exposed nymphs.

Several biological agents reduce spittlebug populations, but none are considered an effective control. Eggs are attacked by two tiny wasps, *Ooctonus aphrophorae* Milliron and *Tumidiscapus cercopiphagus* Milliron, but known parasitization has not exceeded 5 percent. Certain flies, *Verrallia virginica* Banks, have caused up to 50-percent parasitization of the adult spittlebugs, and adults and nymphs are occasionally preyed upon by ants, spiders, and birds. Parasites of the nymphs are unknown.

Sweet-fern is the most important alternate host for Saratoga spittlebug population buildup. The kind and number of alternate hosts should be considered when selecting planting sites. A prospective site or stand can be risk-rated by comparing the percentage of sweet-fern to the percentage of other ground cover. Assumptions made in applying the risk-rating system are: (1) the pine stockings will be 200 or more trees per acre; (2) the site index is 50 or higher; and (3) the spittlebug is present on the site or in the general vicinity. Well-stocked stands of pine more than 3 m (10 ft) tall and not yet showing visible spittlebug injury symptoms are safe and need not be risk-rated.

After the percentages of sweet-fern and other ground cover are determined, risk-rate the area using the graph shown in figure 4. The graph predicts three classes of potential injury - *light*, *moderate*, and *heavy*. *Light* injury indicates the pines may have no visible external symptoms, even though feeding scars may be present on the branches. *Moderate* injury indicates the pines will have some growth reduction, some crooked stems, and an occasional dead or dying shoot (flagging). *Heavy* injury indicates most of the pines will be stunted with crooked stems and many will be either flagged, top-killed, or dead.

The following procedure is suggested for risk-rating a young pine plantation or area where pine is considered for planting: (1) Delimit the size of the area to be risk-rated by the degree of clustering of the alternate hosts. The more patchy the vegetation, the smaller should be the area risk-rated. In very patchy stands risk-rate each half acre; in more uniform stands rate several acres together. (2) Estimate the percentage of the ground occupied by sweet-fern. (3) Estimate the percentage of the ground occupied by all other hosts together (all other broadleaf herbs, ferns, etc.). Do not consider grass and bare soil in the estimate. (4) Plot the percentage of sweet-fern against the percentage of all other hosts on the graph (fig. 4) - The point where the coordinates intercept on the graph indicates the potential injury class for the area rated.

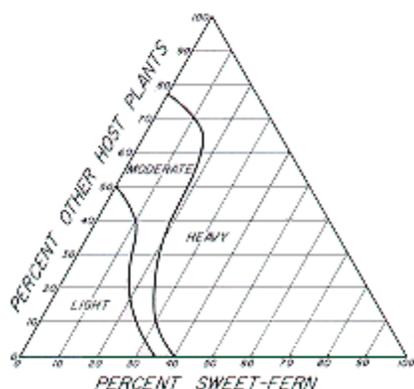


Figure 4 - Spittlebug risk-rating triangle. To determine potential injury level, plot the percentage of ground occupied by sweet-fern against the percentage of ground occupied by other suitable hosts.

For example, if you plot 10 percent sweet-fern against 20 percent other hosts, the potential injury given by the graph is predicted to be *light*. If, however, you plot 30 percent sweet-fern against 30 percent other hosts, the potential injury is predicted to be *heavy*.

After a plantation or unplanted area is risk-rated, decide whether the area needs treatment. If the area was risk-rated above the light injury category, avoid planting, or treat the alternate hosts. If the risk of injury is moderate or heavy, attempt to reduce the alternate host ground cover, especially sweet-fern. This should be done as early as possible before spittlebug populations buildup, and preferably before the trees are 1 m (3 ft) tall. Herbicides can be used to reduce the numbers of some of the alternate hosts.

If herbicidal control of alternate hosts is not feasible, aerial or ground applications of insecticides may be used to suppress the spittlebug in the nymphal or adult stages. Consult your county extension agent, State agriculture experiment station, or State or Federal forest office to obtain current information concerning chemical control.

Louis F. Wilson¹

¹Principal insect ecologist, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

²Homoptera, Cercopidae.

KWATERSKI BROS. PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY WOOD PRODUCTS FOR HOME CONSTRUCTION AND INTERIOR FINISH

Submitted by Charles Mitchell



Mike Kwaterski in his show room

Kwaterski Bros. Wood Products in Eagle River has become a company that provides an impressive range of refined wood products for residential and commercial construction and for attractive interior surfaces and trim. Products include wall paneling, flooring, decking, siding and hewn logs.

The company had humble beginnings in Three Lakes in the 1970s and 1980s. Gene Kwaterski brought his family from West Allis to Three Lakes in 1967 when he and his brother Ed purchased Aero Marine, a marina on Big Stone Lake, on Highway 32 near the airport. Aero Marine, currently the site of the Sunset Grill, sold and serviced boats and snow mobiles and provided mooring for seaplanes. Gene's sons Mike and Jim worked at the marina during the summer starting when they were in the fifth grade and continued through high school. They learned mechanical skills associated with boats, motors and rigging.

Mike graduated from high school in 1975 and went to UW Stevens Point. In 1977, he started his junior year at UW Madison enrolled in mechanical engineering. Before the end of the

year, Mike realized that a career in engineering would have him in a big company in a big city, and he preferred the Northwoods. He left Madison to join his father and younger brother Jim, then in the construction business, back in Three Lakes.

The Kwaterskis built homes for the next two years, in the midst of a housing boom. Gene had the idea of building a sawmill to produce construction lumber that could be used within the homes they built. Research led him to a sawmill hobbyist in Phelps named Harvey Carlson. Harvey had a love for rebuilding old sawmills and then reselling them throughout the northern end of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Gene purchased a sawmill from Harvey that was still in parts, waiting to be rebuilt. Over the course of the summer of 1978, Gene and sons Jim and Mike, rebuilt the sawmill through trial and error and the occasional call to Carlson when help was desperately needed. Then in 1979, Gene and his wife Mabel moved to Florida with their two youngest daughters to build homes in the Orlando area. Jim and Mike purchased the sawmill and buildings from their parents and began to start building a business by

selling lumber and providing a custom sawing business.

Their first big break came with a phone call from a large land owner in St. Germain who had seen their fledgling rough-lumber operation. He had plans to log a large acreage, and he gave the cutting job to the Kwaterskis. This was their first big order and it took them through the winter of 1979-1980.

In the winter of 1981, they landed another big order from a wood lot owner. This gave them the wherewithal to buy some additional equipment. They acquired machinery with cutter heads to do tongue-and-groove paneling. It was an old beast of a planer, that perhaps was originally powered by a steam engine. This planer had no dust collection so there were chips and dust everywhere, but they began making wall paneling boards out of pine and aspen. These boards were a distinct improvement over 4x8-foot plywood wall panels which at that time was standard fare.

Within a few years they were able to afford – with the help of Eagle River State Bank – another planer built in the 1950’s. It took months to rebuild this iron monster, often working until 10 or 11 o’clock in a building with no heat or sides for protection from the elements. Finally, in the early part of December, around 8:00 in the evening, they started

up the planer and ran their first high quality panel board. Having expensed their meager savings and poured their hearts and ambition into a major project that could have been a disaster and now seeing this machine actually working and producing quality work was an amazing experience. Mike said this was a moment they will never forget.

Now they had a product to sell, next they needed to develop a market. In summer 1981, they packed samples of their products in an old Chevy pick-up and built a miniature model home as a booth in the Milwaukee Realtors’ Home Show at the state Fair Park in West Allis. They spent ten days talking to potential customers and came home with a stack of orders. For the next 5 years during each Spring, spending time away at various home shows throughout Wisconsin helped build their fledgling business.

In 1982, they bought a “wood molder,” a machine that could do high precision planing. It was an Italian-made machine, SCM, the leading brand in the world at that time. This was another major milestone: Now they could make flooring.

The Kwaterski brothers built their business cautiously, year by year, working closely together. Each developed their own areas of responsibility, with Mike in production and purchasing, and Jim in the financial and insurance end of the business.



Charles Mitchell building a deck with Kwaterski Bros lumber

All hardwoods and some softwoods are purchased from sources within Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Cedar is not readily available here and comes from British Columbia and Idaho. Much of Wisconsin’s forests are dual certified by the SFI (Sustainable Forest Initiative) and the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). Certified and verified by these independent agencies proves Wisconsin grows more wood than is harvested and forests are properly managed. This is important part of the overall philosophy of their business; using the resource in a conservative manner, thereby protecting and maintaining a continuous supply and healthy environment for generations to come.

Mike says that state, county and private forests are by-and large well managed, but he perceives a problem with federal-managed forests. He says national forests are managed on a ten-year cycle with a lot of public and political influence, influence which impedes professional foresters from doing a good job keeping the forests healthy. Special interest groups oppose certain practices such as thinning out trees or “clear-cutting” large areas. The result is that some areas of forests over mature, die and decay, resulting in excess dead material accumulating on the ground fueling large fires, or promoting insect infestations and disease. Timber sales are often held up for years in disputes in federal court.

He cites two examples of well-managed forests in our area; The Menomonee Indian Reservation and Connor Industrial Forest in Laona. These forests are managed over a long term cycle, with an eye for diversity and healthy ecosystem.

Mike is optimistic about the future. He says wood is our best long term resource for construction of our homes and sustainable forest management practices insure an abundant supply. He says there are other wood products that the company can make to keep the marketplace interested in the creative and quality wood products they are known for. Plus, at Kwaterski they love their work and that goes a long way toward producing success.

INTERESTING FACTS

TREES per acre with various spacing! From dense seedlings, thinning saplings and greater space required toward maturity.

2x2= 10,890	11x11=360
3x3=4840	12x12=302
4x4=2722	13x13=258
5x5=1742	14x14=222
6x6=1210	15x15=194
7x7=889	16x16=170
8x8=681	18x18=134
9x9=538	20x20=109
10x10=436	25x25=70

Betcha didn't know!

There are an average 7,030 Sugar Maple seeds per pound, but that is not much compared to Jack Pine at 131,000 seeds per pound.

Fun for the Newsletter

Environmental Quiz from the Dovetail Partners, Inc. website. The answers will be posted on the PIF website and published in the NEXT newsletter.

January 2010

Environmental Quiz

1. The population of the world in 1950 was about 2.6 billion. The world population is currently about:
 - a. 3.4 billion
 - b. 6.8 billion
 - c. 9.3 billion
 - d. 11.5 billion

2. The population of the world is currently increasing at a rate of about 8,600 people per _____.
 - a. month
 - b. week
 - c. day
 - d. hour

3. The estimated world population in the year 2050 is about:
 - a. 3.4 billion
 - b. 6.8 billion
 - c. 9.3 billion
 - d. 11.5 billion

4. The population of the United States in 1960 (50 years ago) was 181 million. On January 12, 2010 the U.S. population was _____.
 - a. 187 million
 - b. 220 million
 - c. 308 million
 - d. 459 million

- ___ 5. True (T) or False (F). United States population growth is near zero, with the population expected to stabilize by about 2030.

- ___ 6. True (T) or False (F). Assuming a growth rate of 5% annually, the population of the United States would surpass the current population of China by 2040.

- ___ 7. True (T) or False (F). The United States is a net exporter of most raw materials used by industry today.

- ___ 8. True (T) or False (F). The raw material that is used in the greatest quantity in the United States today, and which accounts for almost one-third (by weight) of the total raw materials used annually, is steel.

- ___ 9. True (T) or False (F). Consumption of mineral resources globally has increased sharply over the past 30 years.

- ___ 10. True (T) or False (F). Energy consumption per capita (per person) in the United States is twice that of the European Union.
11. The number one cause of tropical deforestation worldwide is:
- a. commercial logging.
 - b. wildfire.
 - c. clearing of lands for agricultural use.
 - d. gathering of firewood.
 - e. building of roads and cities.
12. The area covered by forests in the United States today is approximately _____ of the forested area that existed in 1600.
- a. 72 percent
 - b. 50 percent
 - c. 33 percent
 - d. 17 percent
- ___ 13. True (T) or False (F). The geographic area that encompasses the United States today has greater forest coverage than the same geographic area did in 1920.
14. Which of the following statements most accurately describes United States forests:
- a. forest harvest exceeds net growth by 20 percent.
 - b. forest harvest exceeds net growth by 5 percent.
 - c. forest harvest roughly equals net growth.
 - d. net forest growth exceeds harvest by 29 percent.
 - e. net forest growth exceeds harvest by 72 percent.
- ___ 15. True (T) or False (F). Growing trees capture carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen.
- ___ 16. True (T) or False (F). As originally established, it was never intended that the National Forests of the United States would be periodically harvested to obtain timber that would be used in meeting the nation's need for wood.
- ___ 17. True (T) or False (F). At current rates of deforestation, 40 percent of current forests in the United States will be lost by the middle of the next century.
- ___ 18. True (T) or False (F). In the U.S. and globally, more species of plants and animals have been driven to extinction by logging activity than any other activity of mankind.
- ___ 19. True (T) or False (F). Under current United States law, forest harvesting is allowed within federally designated wilderness areas.
- ___ 20. True (T) or False (F). Populations of elk, pronghorn antelope, and wild turkey have declined significantly in the United States over the past 60 years.

- ___ 21. True (T) or False (F). Considering the total annual harvest of forests in the United States and the total consumption of wood and wood fiber products within our country, the U.S. is a net importer of wood and wood products.
22. As a percentage of all the paper used in the United States in 2008, _____ was recovered for reuse.
- 14 percent
 - 36 percent
 - 57 percent
 - 92 percent
23. Recovered paper provided _____ of the U.S. paper industry's fiber in 2008.
- 12 percent
 - 34 percent
 - 51 percent
 - 86 percent
- ___ 24. True (T) or False (F). More extensive recycling of paper could reduce harvesting of forests in the United States by 60 percent or more.
- ___ 25. True (T) or False (F). The manufacture of wood construction materials generally results in far lower environmental impacts than when similar construction materials are manufactured from steel, aluminum, plastic, or concrete.

Dovetail Partners, Inc.

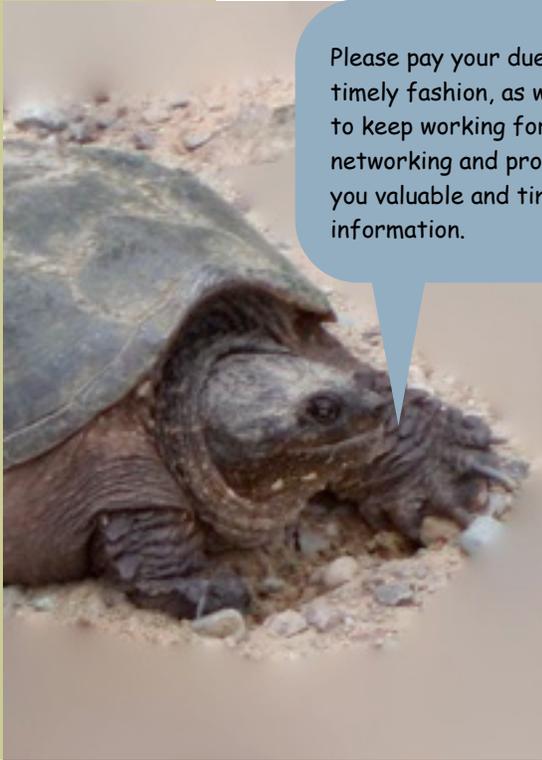
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A MODEL OF SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION

The timber in this project was procured from local loggers, processed by local craftsmen and harvested from county forest sales in the same town as the construction. Timber stumpage, loggers, processing and final construction were all within several miles of each other. Now that is what the local lumber use law was all about!





Please pay your dues in a timely fashion, as we wish to keep working for you, networking and providing you valuable and timely information.

Have you checked out PIF's website?

www.partnersinforesstry.com

Please use the website to expose your business, service, or tree farm. Share thoughts, ideas, articles, photos, links.

All suggestions are welcome and appreciated! This is your COOP, we need your input as much or more than your dues.

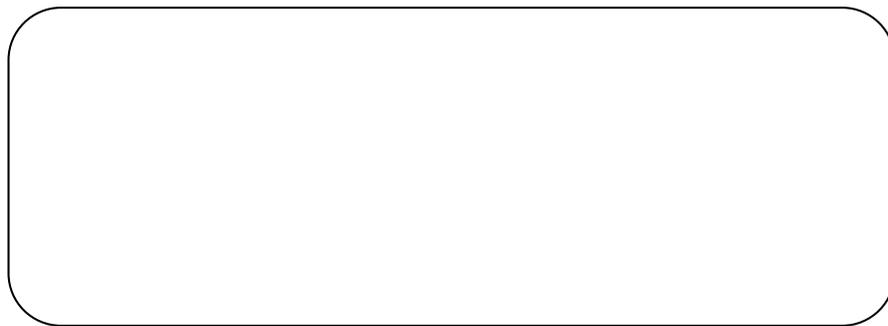
Please forward the information to Margo Popovich at margo122050@mac.com.

As a service to PIF members, contact Joe for special pricing on your needs for:

- Napoleon wood stoves
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- grass seed for trails



Partners in Forestry
6063 Baker Lake Road
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"This institution is an equal opportunity provider."

Protecting your wooded land for the future is essential to clean water, clean air, wildlife habitat, sustainable wood supply...all things that are necessary to society and health, and that are gone forever if the land is developed.