



Kentucky
Woodland
Owners
Association

www.kwoa.net

KENTUCKY WOODLANDS NEWSLETTER

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Fall 2009

KWOA Hits the Ground Running for 2010 Legislative Session

On a short notice from the Kentucky legislature KWOA appeared before the Interim Joint Committee on Natural Resources and Environment on September 25 with several requests for consideration in the 2010 session. The presentation refined a previous appearance before a legislative forestry task force in November 2008 that had succeeded in getting a bill through the House (see below) during the interim session.

Betty Williamson, KWOA President, Dr. John Obrycki, State Entomologist, and Dr. Jeff Stringer, University of Kentucky Forestry Specialist, comprised the panel reporting to the legislative committee. KWOA also thanks Bob Bauer, Kentucky Forest Industries Association, and Billy Thomas, UK Forestry Extension, for helping prepare the panel presentation.

Betty Williamson provided some background to the joint committee on the importance of sustainable forests and woodlands to Kentucky's economy. She commented that it may have come as a surprise to the legislators that primary forest industries reside in 112 of Kentucky's 120 counties and that many of its secondary forest industries are located in urban areas. Williamson stressed that the state's \$8.7 billion forestry industry is not just an eastern Kentucky enterprise but affects all legislative districts. On a related point, she noted that a large number of woodland owners do not reside on their forested properties but are instead absentee owners who live in urban areas.

Williamson then presented three legislative issues that KWOA and its partners believe are important for the 2010 session:

1. Establishment of the Forest Health Board
2. Effective reduction of timber theft
3. Provisions in potential biomass legislation to allow for the effective production of woody biomass.

Williamson turned the presentation over to Dr. John Obrycki, UK Department of Entomology, to provide insight

on the state forest health board. Dr. Obrycki refreshed the legislators's awareness of the numerous threats to forest health from invasive insects, plants and diseases. Dr. Stringer later elaborated on the effects of natural disasters such as the recent ice storm that damaged so many treetops. The resulting crown loss opened forest canopies that then encouraged the establishment of invasive plants, such as bush honeysuckle, in the understory. The toppled treetops also contributed to increased ground fuel to feed forest fires.

Obrycki noted that the current forest health task force is a voluntary group of stakeholders and experts that meet to monitor and provide strategies for addressing forest health problems. He reminded the committee that legislation was passed in the House in the 2009 interim legislative session (HB 235) to provide for the establishment

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State Quarantines 20 Counties that Contain Emerald Ash Borer

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture News Release on June 24, 2009

State officials have issued a quarantine for 20 Kentucky counties regulating the transportation outside those counties of articles that could harbor the emerald ash borer.

"It's important that we act quickly and aggressively to contain the spread of this pest in Kentucky," Agriculture Commissioner Richie Farmer said. "Kentucky is the nation's third-largest producer of hardwood lumber. This industry is responsible for thousands of jobs and generates millions of dollars of economic activity in Kentucky. I will do whatever I can within the law to safeguard Kentucky's wood industry."

State Entomologist John Obrycki issued the quarantine on Monday with the advice and consent of Commissioner Farmer and M. Scott Smith, dean of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, as required by state law.

The quarantine prohibits "regulated articles" from being



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KWOA and the 2010 Legislative initiatives

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of a Forest Health Board to be attached to the Kentucky Division of Forestry for administrative purposes. He detailed that such a board would keep the legislature in the loop on potential regulations by including legislators on the board and requiring that it report to the legislature; ensure that a wide range of constituency provides input in recommendations; and, provide the potential to obtain external and federal funding.

Williamson asked for the introduction and passage of legislation to promulgate the Forest Health Board. She also proposed that moderate funding be attached to the legislation to hire and support one staff position devoted to assisting the board. This position would allow the experts to utilize their time beyond administrative tasks for forest health issues.

Dr. Jeff Stringer, UK Forestry Specialist, then provided expertise on timber theft. He informed the committee that it is largely unchecked in some parts of Kentucky. Currently, timber owners can only pursue restitution through civil law that puts a serious financial burden on the victims and rarely results in the identification and/or prosecution of the perpetrators. Dr. Stringer emphasized that any legislative proposals need to target intentional timber theft so as to avoid harming honest loggers who are inadvertently involved in timber trespass.

KWOA and partners therefore support three potential legislative solutions to:

- strengthen the repeat bad actor provisions of the existing Kentucky Forest Conservation Act
- improve provisions in criminal law that deal specifically with timber theft
- develop a timber theft and arson unit in the Kentucky Division of Forestry.

Stringer then elaborated on each of the proposals.

Repeat bad actors – (A bad actor is a logger or operator who fails or refuses to cease activity or comply with and implement the best management practices or corrective measures in a special order situation, or fails to cease activity and implement corrective measures in an emergency order situation. A bad actor can be subject to civil penalties.) Proposed legislation would provide the ability in the bad actor law to allow the KDF to shut down loggers that have been found guilty multiple times of violating the state Forest Conservation Act.

Stringer testified that there is a relationship between bad actors with multiple violations and those involved in timber theft. Reducing the number of bad actors who continue to log timber would, in addition to decreasing timber theft, help improve water quality problems that are created by poor logging practices. It would also provide a level playing field for honest loggers who incur extra time and expense to conduct sound logging operations and it would decrease the costs of regulatory

actions by the KDF.

Criminal law – Criminal law provisions need to be included in theft statutes that provide appropriate measures to effectively deter timber theft. Providing provisions that allow for forfeiture of assets by those found guilty of felony theft and restitution for damages and loss would provide this. It allows local law enforcement and prosecutors access to funds necessary to carry on proper investigation.

Timber theft and arson unit – Ultimately the establishment of a unit within the Kentucky Division of Forestry to investigate and provide for successful prosecution of timber theft and arson is deemed as providing a high degree of deterrence to these crimes. This legislative initiative will take funding of approximately \$1.2 million the first year with sustained funding of \$600,000 per year.

In response to a legislator's question regarding the feasibility of obtaining sufficient evidence to prove a timber theft, Stringer responded that increased funding for similar units in other states has yielded results.

Dr. Stringer, who is also Director of the Kentucky Master Logger Program, concluded this section by noting that he had polled the state's master loggers during recent training sessions regarding their opinions of the foregoing initiatives. A decided majority of the loggers favor them, commenting that poorly managed and illegal logging incidents only hurt the image of the timber industry as a whole.

KWOA President Williamson then enlightened the joint committee on the third legislative initiative – biomass renewable fuels. To illustrate its importance for woodland owners and the forest industry, the timber industry could supply nine million dry tons from wood, from low grade trees that are not now worth harvesting as well as tree tops that are currently left on the forest floor after a harvest. This biomass could compose a significant component of the state's renewable energy target of 25 million tons from all sources. Williamson advised that woody biomass needs to be harvested in a sustainable manner through incentives for woodland owners to conduct certified management of their properties with guidance from KDF.

There are numerous advantages to utilizing this neglected sector of the state's timber resources. There are limited markets for the low grade trees that comprise a large part of its forests. Biomass markets would encourage the removal of low grade/low value trees allowing more space in the forest for high quality trees to grow. Fewer unhealthy and dead or dying low grade trees and their resulting woody debris on the forest floor would also reduce the tinder that fuels wildfires.

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Williamson suggested three incentives to the joint committee that need to be included in biomass and renewable fuels legislation to encourage expansion of the current capacity to grow and harvest woody biomass:

1. Measures to encourage woodland owners to develop sustainably-managed certified forests. This ensures that biomass harvest will not exploitively degrade forest and forest resources while contributing to Kentucky's renewable energy targets.
2. Assistance to the logging and forest industry to develop capacity to harvest and process woody biomass
3. Adequate support and improved funding for KDF to assist woodland owners and farmers with developing sustainable management plans that can encompass biomass.

KWOA requested that the joint committee ensure that woody biomass is represented in any legislation involving biomass and renewable fuels and energy. This legislation should include incentives to help sustainable certified forest development and provide incentives and assistance for loggers and forest industry to develop their biomass harvesting and production capacity.

KWOA will continue to develop bills for the 2010 legislative session to support the above initiatives. Members are encouraged to stay apprised of these initiatives via the association's website: www.kwoa.net and be prepared to contact their legislators for support.

Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine

(continued from pg. 1)

moved outside a quarantined area without a certificate or limited permit except under certain conditions. A regulated article may be moved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes; may be moved in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered to prevent access by the emerald ash borer (through Sept. 30); may be moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping except for traffic conditions and refueling; may be moved if it is stored, packed or handled at locations that do not pose a risk of infestation; and may be moved if it has not been combined or commingled with other articles.

"Regulated articles" are defined as the emerald ash borer, hardwood firewood, ash nursery stock, green ash lumber, other ash material, and any other materials that present a threat of artificial spread of the emerald ash borer.

The counties under quarantine are Boone, Bourbon, Campbell, Carroll, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Grant, Harrison, Henry, Jefferson, Jessamine, Kenton, Oldham, Owen, Pendleton, Scott, Shelby, Trimble and Woodford. The quarantined area includes the seven counties where the emerald ash borer has been identified – Campbell, Fayette, Franklin, Jefferson, Jessamine, Kenton and Shelby – plus counties close to an infestation site and counties with a high density of ash trees.

Persons may obtain a certificate to move regulated articles to any destination in Kentucky when, in the judgment of an inspector, the articles have not been exposed to the emerald ash borer, appear to be free of the emerald ash borer, have been treated to destroy the emerald

ash borer, or have been grown, produced, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner that their movement does not present a risk of spreading the emerald ash borer. Persons may obtain limited permits to move regulated articles to specific destinations in Kentucky if the regulated articles are apparently free of emerald ash borer; have

been grown, produced, manufactured, stored or handled in a manner that prevents the articles from presenting a risk of spreading the emerald ash borer; or are to be moved under conditions that will not result in the spread of the emerald ash borer because the insect will be destroyed by the articles' handling, utilization, processing or treatment.

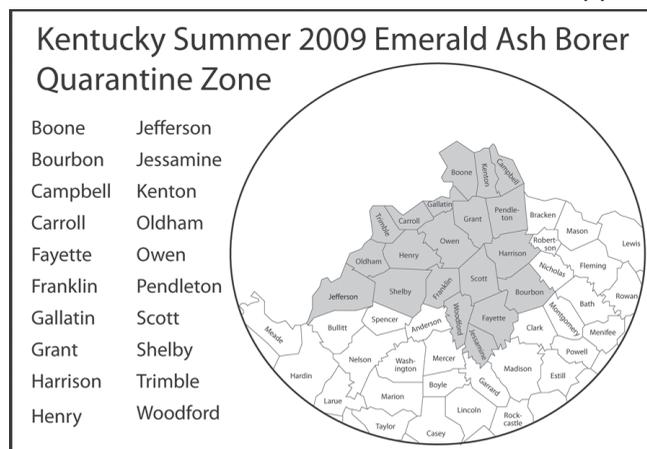
Persons who intend to move any regulated articles shall apply for inspection at least 48 hours before the services are needed. An in-

inspector may stop and inspect, destroy, seize, stop sale or treat any regulated articles or may order them returned to the point of origin at the owner's expense.

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is an exotic beetle native to the Far East. It was first discovered in North America in June 2002 in southeast Michigan. EAB has been identified in 12 states and two Canadian provinces. It can kill an ash tree within two to three years of infestation.

Ash trees are widely used in urban landscapes and are ecologically valuable for their ability to fill gaps and provide shade for the forest floor. Ash wood is used in a wide variety of applications, including baseball bats.

To report a possible infestation, call the EAB Hotline, 1-866-322-4512, or the Kentucky state entomologist's office at (859) 257-5838. For the latest on emerald ash borer in Kentucky, go to <http://pest.ca.uky.edu/EXT/EAB/welcome.html>. For more information about the emerald ash borer, go to www.emeraldashborer.info



Summary of KWOA Board Meetings

May 21, 2009

University of Kentucky

Board members bid farewell to Steve Bullard, Forestry Department Chair at UK, and were encouraged to maintain dialogue with the College of Agriculture as it fills Steve's position.

Membership

- Send invoices to all non-paying individuals on the membership list since 2006 who are not paid members at present.
- Initiate with Extension to deliver 120 newsletters for distribution to the county offices. Remove these names from the paid mailing list, thereby saving on postage.
- Initiate an invoice system at the beginning of the membership year to be followed by a second notice of unpaid individuals.
- Contact the Kentucky Division of Forestry for its Stewardship list.
- Develop a KWOA membership application for the 2009 WOSC that reduces membership to \$10 for WOSC attendees.

2010 Annual Meeting

Formulate the 2010 KWOA annual meeting agenda and select a location.

Website (www.kwoa.net)

- Implement PayPal online payment
- Recruit an additional board member to assist with publishing on the website.

Kentucky Division of Forestry

Survey results – top five issues based on responses from 1300 respondents:

1. Forest health
2. Water quality
3. Fragmentation
4. Forest management
5. Funding for forest management

Affiliates

- KWOA voted to be affiliated with the Kentucky Conservation Committee.
- Felix Taylor was designated to apply to be member of the Daniel Boone Forest Lay Board.

August 20, 2009 Meeting

Financial

KWOA account balance is \$13,116. KWOA balance is \$7,909. KWOA was again awarded a grant from the Bradley/Murphy Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Trust in Alabama. The award amount of \$650 was forwarded to the University of Kentucky for KWOA's sponsorship of the 2009 Woodland Owners Short Courses.

The board approved an audit of the organization to be conducted by the same accounting firm that is retained by

Hutton Lloyd Tree Farm (where KWOA's financial records reside).

Membership

Paid members for 2009 total 168. A postcard offering a one-year free membership in KWOA will be developed and included with the packets sent to landowners who sign onto new forest stewardship plans. Board members will contact their local forestry divisions to assure that the postcards are on-hand and being included in the stewardship packets.

A membership ad will be developed for the next issue of the UK Kentucky Woodlands Magazine. The December issue will include a membership application form. A separate membership renewal notice will be mailed in late November/early December.

Website

The new KWOA website (www.kwoa.net) has received 7,300 unique webpage hits since it went live in February. Two positions on the website editorial board remain unfilled.

2010 Annual Meeting

Barren River State Park was selected as the site for the annual meeting which will convene April 16-17.

Property Tax

The board approved the development of an Amicus curiae brief from the President to the State Board of Tax Appeals to support a separate assessment of managed forest land.

University of Kentucky

The policy position at the forestry department has been filled.

The WOSC has won a regional award and the family forest education program will be nominated for a national citation.

The board approved the development and transmission of a letter from KWOA to the NRCS to encourage it to provide cost-share monies to woodland owners for the removal/clearing of dropped trees on woodland trails as a result of naturally occurring disasters.

Board members received the latest rendition of the position statement. It is being updated by a committee chaired by former KWOA president Joe Ball.

Credits:

Newsletter editor – Karen Marshall

Mailing – Kentucky Forest Industries Association

KWOA website – Karen Marshall

State Task Force for Land Stewardship and Conservation

2009 Position and Initiatives

Submitted by Greg Kuhns,

KWOA board member and liaison to Kentucky Conservation Committee

The following is a summary of the Kentucky Conservation Committee and the Legislative Research Commission Task Force for Land Stewardship and Conservation position and legislative initiatives. KWOA is an affiliate supporting organization.

Kentucky is rapidly losing its green spaces and ecologically productive land. Every day the Commonwealth of Kentucky loses an average of 136 acres of forest land and 100 acres of forest to development uses. This extremely rapid pace is considered by many to be a hidden crisis of enormous consequences: As the land is "lost" to development and large land blocks are parceled, the ecological functions, including primary productivity, nutrient cycling, water filtration, species habitat; and succession and regeneration, cannot be sustained.

Kentucky is considered "public land poor" ranking approximately 42nd in the nation in terms of its publicly-owned land. A state with a high percentage of public land might be able to approach land conservation at a technical level: Identifying critical areas and at risk species, developing migration corridors, actively managing lands for multiple uses and users. But in Kentucky, the vast majority of land (93-95%) is privately-owned and in relatively small parcel sizes averaging 30-40 acres. Therefore, Kentucky must work innovatively with landowners to understand their needs, and the financial incentives that would help them choose conservation and sustainable land management. Government could also purchase land blocks outright, especially if the land has some unique value ecologically or otherwise.

KCC dedicated its 2008 annual meeting to a discussion of priority directions and research gaps, especially in biodiversity inventory. Each participant was asked to submit specific written recommendations in order to contribute to the development of a policy document. Expert panels discussed the urgent timeframe for land conservation in Kentucky, and above all the need to protect large forest blocks: land parcels need to be approximately 1,000-5,000 acres, depending on shape, condition, and desired ecological functions or services. One thousand acres is the minimum to support some ecological functions, such as the protection of an individual species. However, five thousand acres is a better estimate to create a fully functioning forest ecosystem. Concomitantly, water needs to be managed at the level of the watershed. Land use changes affect Kentucky's 89,000 miles of rivers and streams, impacting temperature, rates of flow, sediment load, and levels of chemicals or heavy metals. Invasive species also pose a significant threat to biological diversity in Kentucky, harming individual species and entire landscapes.

From a policy perspective, participants discussed the need for permanent and sustained funding sources, and for an effective coordination mechanism at the state level. Because working with landowners is such high priority, there is a need to look at current disincentives in place for maintaining ecologically productive land, including tax burdens and the lack of adequate protection from theft or trespass. The key issue for landowners is recognition of the benefits, ecological and esthetic, their lands provide to society in an undeveloped state. Many opportunities exist in the context of education: To provide information on the sustainable uses of land, on available funds or tax benefits and above all to institutionalize environmental education in schools and universities.

Recommended Next Steps for Successful Land Conservation

The Land Stewardship and Conservation Task Force had a follow-up meeting in July 2009 and now aims to construct a comprehensive, state-wide land appraisal and acquisition bill for the 2010 legislative session, which will include strategies for long-term funding.

Make land conservation an urgent priority in Kentucky: To be successful this conservation program must encompass riparian zone land and migratory corridors, green space, farmland, forest blocks and buffers to existing public lands and trails.

Focus on identifying high priority ecosystems: Critically endangered ecosystems need a statewide approach, assessment and prioritization. Institutions of higher education and government would ideally work together to develop a comprehensive map of Kentucky's ecosystems, focusing on their potential conservation and connectivity.

Increase fiscal mechanisms for land conservation: Kentucky can vastly increase the use of fiscal mechanisms such as transfer taxes, conservation easements, land trusts and forest certification programs.

Help current landowners: State and local governments can provide financial incentives and remove disincentives to landowners. Trespass laws and effective enforcement can relieve some of the burdens associated with keeping land in an undeveloped condition. Landowners may deserve compensation for the ecological services they provide to offset development and pollution.

Anyone with an interest can become involved in this process. Individuals can attend sessions of the Task Force, contact legislators, or join with a group such as the Kentucky Conservation Committee. Land conservation and biodiversity protection, backed by the best science available, remains an absolute priority for the KCC, as the organization strives to effectively present these perspectives to lawmakers who are making critical decisions for the future.

Woodland Owners Short Courses Attracts Students

The first short course for woodland owners was conducted at the Curtis Gates Lloyd Wildlife Management Area in Grant County on June 13. Among the 80+ persons attending were a number of veterans of past courses as well as many people new to the program. The sentiment among 'old-timers' is that there is always something new coming down the pike for woodland management. And, it doesn't hurt to review previous concepts.

The 2009 WOSC sported a new brain exercise to kick off

the day that has been a popular component of KWOA's annual meetings. The on-screen Woodland Game presents a range of multiple choice questions regarding trees and woodland management. Contestants enter their answers via handheld devices. The computer-run program tallies the number of people who selected each choice to a particular question. Doug McLaren, UK faculty and host for the Woodland Game, sometimes provided the correct answer and sometimes left attendees dangling to watch for it later in the training sessions.

Participants then ventured to various sites at the wildlife management area for presentations on three tracks (newcomers to woodland management, those with more experience and youth) that included timber stand improvement, tree planting, pond management and controlling invasives. At each site, forestry professionals presented an overview of the topic and were available for questions and further guidance.

Mark your calendar!

2010 KWOA ANNUAL MEETING

April 16 - 17, 2010

Barren River Lake State Resort Park

Friday, April 16

Outdoor activities and demonstrations,
reception and dinner

Saturday, April 17

Indoor presentations and the 2010 annual
meeting and election of board members and officers.

On-line registration

available via PayPal at www.kwoa.net

Thank You!

KWOA appreciates the support of the Bradley Murphy Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Trust for the 2009 WOSC. The private trust, located in Birmingham, Alabama, makes grants available to organizations which encourage, promote and develop stewardship of private forest and related natural resources through education and the free market system.

Foresters Obtain Tree Farm Inspector Certification

On April 14, 2009, 15 industry and consultant foresters underwent American Tree Farm Inspector Training. This training provides the background needed to inspect and re-inspect Kentucky forested land which can then be certified in the American Tree Farm System (ATFS). All Tree Farm inspectors volunteer their time to work with and inspect Kentucky Tree Farm lands. Training was held at Domtar Paper Company, LLC-Hawesville, KY. The training facilitator was Pam Snyder, Forest Management Chief, Kentucky Division of Forestry. The training was sponsored by the Kentucky SIC (Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee).

In August 2008 the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) endorsed the American Tree Farm System. As a result of this endorsement Kentucky tree farms are now third party certified and are recognized by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) as meeting the standards to qualify tree farms to provide SFI certified wood.

Kentucky currently has 801 certified tree farms covering 270,729 acres. Kentucky's Tree Farms are dedicated to producing wood products, maintaining wildlife habitat, improving water quality, and providing outdoor recreational opportunities. To be eligible for tree farm certification, a landowner must have a minimum of 10 forested acres, have a commitment to practice sustainable, long-term forest management and demonstrate proactive forest management involvement.

To obtain more information on Kentucky's Tree Farm Program, contact the Kentucky Division of Forestry at 502-564-4496, or any of the newly trained ATFS inspectors, or visit www.treefarmssystem.org or www.kytreefarm.org.

The April ATFS inspector training graduates are: David James, John Williams, Steve Rogier, Ken Negray, Tom Broadfoot, Dan Allard, Scott Shouse, Melvin Hack, Cary Perkins, Tim Arnzen, Justin Law, Mike Ladd, Darrel Fulghum, Larry Mahler and Chris Fry.

Leah MacSwords Represents Caucus for Fire Suppression Funding Before US Senate Committee

Kentucky State Forester Leah MacSwords testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee regarding the need for a comprehensive solution to the escalating financial impact of emergency fire suppression on the budgets of the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of the Interior land management agencies. MacSwords stated, during the July 21 hearing, that the cost of suppressing fires has grown enormously in recent years and projections indicate that this trend will only increase as a result of hazardous fuels build-up, a changing climate (and thus, ecology), and increasingly populated wildland-urban interface areas.

According to MacSwords' testimony fire suppression, the largest component of USFS wildland fire management activities, rose from 13% of the agency's budget in fiscal year 1991 to close to 50% in 2009. Extraordinary emergency wildland fire suppression activities account for over 95% of all burned acres and consume 85% of all suppression costs. MacSwords explained that these are not average wildfires; they should be treated the same way as other natural disasters to avoid severe depletion of the agency's constrained budget.

Recommended Solutions

MacSwords, who is also President of the National Associa-

tion of State Foresters, represented a coalition of critical partners to the two federal agencies' land management programs. The Partner Caucus has developed two recommendations towards a solution. The first recommendation is to create a partitioned wildfire suppression account to fund emergency fires. The second recommendation is to replace the traditional 10-year rolling average level of fire suppression costs within their budget with a more predictive and statistical modeling approach. One that utilizes current weather conditions, drought and fuel loads as well as fire history and other data in order to accurately estimate non-emergency fire suppression costs.

The Partner Caucus is supportive of the establishment of the FLAME Fund as described in the FLAME (Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement) Act as introduced in the Senate (S. 561). The Act will establish a new federal fund specifically for suppression of catastrophic emergency wildland fires. MacSwords pointed out that FLAME would provide Congress the means to fund emergency suppression before agencies have to take the drastic measure of transferring funds from other programs.

Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year Field Day



The Kentucky Tree Farm Committee recognizes the Outstanding Tree Farmer of Year by hosting and sponsoring a field day for woodland owners. The Tree Farmer of the Year field day will be Nov. 2 at Henry Duncan's farm in Logan County. Mr. Duncan was honored with the title of Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year for 2008 at the Kentucky Forest Industries Association annual meeting in April. We will start and end the field day at the office of the Logan County Cooperative Extension Service. Mr. Duncan's farm is just a couple of miles from the extension office, and following a tour of the farm, we will return to the extension office for dinner.

The field day is free, but pre-registration is required so that we can plan accordingly for the meal. To register and for directions, call 859.257.7597 or visit www.ca.uky.edu/forestryextension/calendar.php.

Fall Webinar Series Held

The University of Kentucky Forestry Extension will coordinate and conduct a series of webinars for Kentucky woodland owners (and other interested individuals) beginning October 13. Presenters from UK Forestry Extension will broadcast a variety of topics (see below for topics) to county Extension Offices throughout the state, allowing anyone to participate no matter where they live. The series is designed for woodland owners, farmers and others interested in woodland, timber and wildlife topics.

Registration will be handled by local county Extension Offices. Not all counties are participating in every webinar. Topics are:

Tree Identification - October 13

Wood Identification - October 27

Timber: Harvesting, Sales, Trespass, and More -
November 10

Wildlife Management for Woodland Owners -
November 17

Invasive Species Identification and Control Techniques
- November 24

Non-Timber Forest Products - December 1

Getting the Most from your Woodlands:
What you can do and who can help! - December 8

Visit www.ukforestry.org/fallwebinars.php
for host locations.

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Next Board Meeting: November 19 at KFIA
Annual Meeting: April 16 - 17, 2010 at
Barren River Lake State Resort Park
Members are encouraged to attend.

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