



The Voice for Illinois Forests

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Message from the President

By John Edgington

Early in my teaching career at the University of Illinois I was fortunate to be involved with our Department of Forestry's spring break senior trips, intended to introduce students to the many facets of the forestry profession around the country.

One particular year, we visited International Paper Company's southern headquarters in Georgia. Our group spent several days with research foresters, field foresters and wildlife biologists. We were housed at their VIP cabin, situated between two lakes.

Our host was a young wildlife biologist from Georgia. He informed us the cabin was complete with fishing gear and we were welcome to use their canoes on either lake. One of the students asked the biologist if there were any alligators in the lakes, to which he replied "yes." When asked how big they were, he held his hands in the air, about a foot apart, and said "they are about this big."

We were done early on our second day, and the students were eager for some outdoor fun. Two students were canoeing across the lake when they started yelling at the students who were swimming to "get out of the water!!" They paddled as fast as they could to reach the dock, and exclaimed that they saw an alligator that was as long as their 17' canoe. Instantly, everyone came out of the water.

The next day when the biologist returned, he was told about the incident. One student said "I thought only small alligators were in the lake." The wildlife biologist grinned and explained "in Georgia, we measure alligators by the distance between their eyes." It turns out that our guide was a little too determined to get the best of us "Yankees" from the north.

The moral of this story is to know your source, be mindful of your source's motivations, and make sure the information you are getting is accurate for your location.

Bad actors in forestry have been known to take advantage of unsuspecting landowners by high grading - taking the best and leaving the rest. Good actors have been known to offer below market prices for timber because, after all, they are in business to make money. That's why we talk so much about the value of qualified professional foresters who are hired to focus on their clients' best interests, including and beyond a timber sale.

These days, especially on the internet, you really have to choose your sources wisely. So often, it literally pays to find the most trustworthy experts and geographically-appropriate information on which to base your planning and decision-making. I think that's one reason why our membership numbers in the Illinois Forestry Association continue to grow.

We're striving to be a trusted source of information for *Illinois* landowners, advising them to seize the opportunities and avoid the pitfalls that can come with forest stewardship. We want the public to understand forestry better, too, since we are too often cast in a negative light. Finally, we are committed to be that clear, strong voice that agency leaders and legislators need to hear.

See you later, alligator. Have a great Spring!



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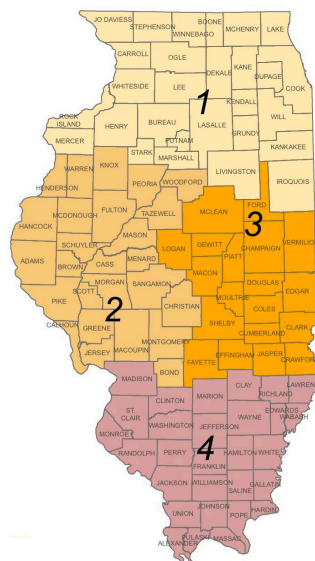
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Our Mission

“to act on issues that impact rural and community forests and to promote forestry in Illinois.”

Our Vision

“to be a highly effective, “go to” community of well-informed property owners who are managing their trees and forests and are influential with their peers and government.”

Our Goals

Promote forest management and help landowners manage their forests

Educate members and the general public about rural and community forestry

Advocate for favorable legislation and policies to benefit/protect landowners managing forests

Understand and engage our members, and increase IFA membership

Govern the IFA efficiently and effectively to better serve our charitable mission

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In a Nutshell

by Stephanie Brown, Executive Director



So little space, so much to share about the latest IFA happenings.

New Brochure
Hot off the presses, we have a

new [brochure](#) that will be a cornerstone for upcoming recruitment and marketing efforts. We're also in the process of updating our display and developing a supply of IFA logo and educational materials so we can put our best foot forward at key events in the future.

Illinois Forestry in Focus

Chris Evans and I have received some nice compliments from readers. In fact, a few other states may follow our lead with their own similar publications. It has proven difficult to get an issue out every month because of other priorities, but we'll keep pushing to get those out on a timely basis. Our next issue looks at the dreaded Emerald Ash Borer: To treat or not to treat your ash trees.

IAA/IFA Training for SIU Students

Roger Smith and Chris Evans are taking the lead on a training program for SIU students to be held during their summer field studies program in May. Hands on chain saw safety, tree care, and the importance of partner organizations like the IFA will be covered.

Internships Established

Frederic Miller, IFA Region 1 Board Director and Horticulture professor at Joliet Junior College is coordinating 3 new internships in service to the IFA. Yay! See photos/captions on the right.

FDA Newsletters Underway

Subscribers will finally have their free e-newsletter issues in April and again in June. Continuation of the effort will depend on several factors, including how well it is received. One possibility is that we will re-purpose that content into an information packet that can be made available to landowners via their county supervisor of assessments offices and other locations. The information should have a fairly long shelf life.

Save the Date...

"Healthy Forests on the Edge" Conference

**September 28-30, 2017
at The Morton Arboretum
Lisle, IL**

12th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Forestry Association

*Seeking speakers, sponsors, donors,
partner organizations, and exhibitors.
E-mail ilforestry@gmail.com or call
618/949-3699 to learn more.*

Strategic Partnerships

Willing partners help expand our reach, assert our members' relevance, and leverage limited resources for the betterment of forestry in Illinois. Toward that end, we have been participating in "[Vital Lands Illinois](#)" statewide and the "Let the Sun Shine In" initiative based in Southern Illinois. The latter was a featured topic at our annual meeting and oak restoration conference last fall. Participating in leading edge conservation efforts like this allows a stronger landowner perspective to be factored into the mix, while giving us new insights that we can, in turn, pass along to our members.

IFA Website Certified "McAfee Secure"

It's official, our [website](#) has been third-party verified as legitimate and safe. Visitors can explore, join, and renew with confidence and ease, absent the intrusive pop-up ads and subscription forms that plague so many other sites.

Finance Committee in Overdrive

IFA's Finance Committee has already met twice this year. In addition to preparing our [2016 Year-End Financial Report](#) and [2017 Budget](#) - approved by the IFA Board on March 2nd - they are considering several new strategies to bring in new revenue and enhance long term financial sustainability for the IFA.

The IFA has Interns!



Meet Nicole Romba and Ariana Guzman, IFA Interns from Joliet Junior College! Nicole is leading our efforts to keep members informed about upcoming events via the IFA website, while Ariana is building a database of key contacts - consultants, foresters, and conservationists who regularly interact with Illinois landowners.



Nicole Romba, Sean O'Donnell, and Ariana Guzman not only took the initiative to attend the Illinois Arborist Association's Fall Conference, they sat in the front row of our special session and introduced themselves afterwards. We are excited to have them on board as Student Members and key contributors to our mission in the weeks and months ahead.

On the Horizon

Other major activities include finalizing the host packet for our new "Fireside Forestry" program, re-purposing "A Landowner's Guide to Woodland Stewardship," planning IFA's 12th Annual Meeting & Conference with our awesome partners at The Morton Arboretum, and putting together another successful special OAKtober session for the IL Arborist Association's Fall Conference.

Special Thanks to Our...

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¹ Sustaining Members (IFX) contribute \$100/year

² Supporting Members (IFS) contribute \$50/year

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⁴ Life Members contribute \$500.00

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Donations above and beyond basic dues are
welcome, and tax-deductible.

Going above and beyond to support the cause.

You are appreciated!!

State Forester Update

by Tom Wilson



Urban and Community Forestry

Tree City USA, Growth Award and Tree Campus USA applications were due December 31, 2017. Over 250 applications were entered into the electronic application systems in partnership with the Arbor Day Foundation. To date 167 Tree City USA applications have been approved along with 27 Growth Awards. Additionally, 15 Tree Campus USA designations were bestowed on Illinois institutions of higher learning. More applications are pending completion or revisions. IDNR annually provides these towns and campuses technical assistance in reviewing their programs, tree ordinances, tree inventories and care, suggestions for events, advisement on technical issues. The Division of Forest Resources remains available to any town, municipality or district to help establish a management approach for its urban trees, forests, parks, green spaces and green infrastructure. For more information about Illinois' Urban and Community Forestry Program, visit <https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/UrbanForestry/Pages/default.aspx>.

Forest Management & Stewardship

The Division of Forest Resources with help from the Southern Illinois University forestry school recently published (as a electronic file) a Silviculture Manual for Illinois. It has been over 3 years in the works. The state Illinois Forestry Development Act (IDFA) forest management incentive program are partially based on technical resources such as research and references as the Silvics Manual as well as the state's Forest Action Plan. Developing and approving forest stewardship management plans for private landowners continues to be a pressing priority within the division since about 80% of the nearly 5 million acres of forests in Illinois are privately owned.

Staffing

One District Forester is retiring this spring and the division remains very short of necessary foresters and field and technical personnel at the State Nurseries, in district field offices and within other core IDNR programs. The Mason State Tree Nursery will keep and maintain staff to operate the facility, which grows a wide variety of native plants, pollinator species and prairie forbs in addition to hardwood and pine tree seedlings. Most tree seedlings and some other plants are available for purchase by the public.

Forest Resource Planning

A 2017 update of the statewide Forest Action Plan is soon to be released for public comment. This plan sets important strategies for the forests and forestry through the year 2027 and is reviewed every 5 years. When the full document is commented on and final it will be outreached throughout state and local governments, groups and organizations as well as used as intended by the Division of Forest Resources, the IDNR and the Governor's Council on Forestry Development.

State Forests

In 2012, about 30 years since a State Forest timber harvest was allowed our forest management foresters, the forestry division harvested mature pine at Hidden Springs State Forest to restore the native oak woodlands there. At Trail of Tears State Forest comprehensive habitat and forest management began three years ago with prescribed burning, culling of thick invasive and unwanted trees and shrubs, and, currently, a timber thinning in the canopy. A smooth and successful timber harvest is coming to a close on about 200 acres of the 900 acre demonstration area where practical, adaptive and active habitat and forest management is being showcased. The remaining five (5) state forests either have forest management harvesting planned or pending. Trail of Tears will continue to manage small blocks of the 6000 acre forest to maintain healthy oak-hickory forests there.

For more information about IDNR Forestry Resources, go to <https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/Forestry/Pages/default.aspx>.

Legislative/Policy Report

by Dave Gillespie



We are well into the Spring Session of the Illinois General Assembly, and still no state budget, which continues to limit activity on other proposed legislation, in addition to the uncertainty it brings to our interests in Illinois Forestry.

Our efforts to monitor legislation is greatly aided by our friends in the Illinois Farm Bureau (IFB) and also our affiliate membership in the Illinois Environmental Council (IEC). IFB focuses more on agriculture and rural issues, while the IEC leans a little more toward urban and environmental concerns.

The bill we are following most closely is HB2488, which would allow the state tree nursery to sell bare root seedlings to private nurseries as liner stock, so those native, locally-sourced trees could be further grown in containers for eventual planting in urban settings. The measure would help Chicago recover from devastating tree loss caused by the emerald ash borer, and it would also bring some much needed revenue to the IDNR Division of Forest Resources. Jim Hynes and I attended the House Ag & Conservation Committee hearing where this bill was considered, and it went very well. We indicated our support, along with the IDNR and Sierra Club, and in about 5 minutes the bill passed out of committee. It has since moved on to the Senate, where the First Reading occurred before referral to Assignments.

Other bills we are supporting haven't progressed as far. The Wrongful Tree Cutting Act amendment (HB3286 and SB1784) that we helped refine last year appears to be stalled. The Natural Areas Stewardship Act (HB3458) is focused on managing protected lands such as land trusts. It's still in play, but unusual committee assignments and other factors are causing concern for its many hopeful Vital Lands proponents.

Trees and Me: A Spoon River Country Journey

by Noel Lane, Region 2 IFA Board Director



"I planted this tree."

It was winter of 1968 - 69, and I was near the end of my eighteen month tour of beautiful South Viet Nam (Courtesy of the U.S. Army), and of my thirty-nine month stint in the military. Like many other young people of that time, I had begun thinking about why I was there, what we were trying to accomplish, and, of course, what direction I would take when I got out and back home.

The stock answer of those in high places was, "We're in Viet Nam to protect the American way of life." Yes, of course, but I needed something more specific. What was it about "The American Way of Life" that I valued most?? Somewhat to my surprise, I realized that the American thing I valued most was its natural landscape.

The United States was a temperate, biologically productive world that had

not (yet) been ravaged by millennia of human overpopulation, resource exploitation, soil erosion, and extirpation of native animals and plants. But, the trend was ominous.

On an almost daily basis, it seemed, I read about eroded mountainsides that had been clear cut and left to bleed soil into silt-laden rivers that had formerly been crystal clear and filled with salmon or trout. Maybe because my parents had been avid bird watchers, what I found most troubling was that when the forests disappeared, the birds that had inhabited those forests often disappeared also.

Over the next couple of years, as I prepared for a teaching career, I became more and more involved with what came to be called the "Environmental Movement." I joined Sierra Club, Defenders of Wildlife, even Friends of

the Earth, until I decided my phone was being tapped. I took an active part in the original "Earth Day" educational efforts.

Finally, teaching certificate in hand, I went looking for a job and, surprisingly, got an immediate response from the principal of Smithfield Elementary school, in Fulton County, Illinois. I had never been in Fulton County; in fact, I had never heard of it, despite my degree in geography.

Nowadays, Illinois "sportsmen" (hunters) probably know Fulton County as one of the top trophy buck producing parts of the state, and as a place where drivers often have to stop to let flocks of wild turkeys cross township roads. To me, it was terra incognita. It is located in that big bulge in the western part of the state and is bordered to the east by the Illinois River. Running through the middle of it is the Spoon River, known to most Illinois high school students through their forced reading of Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River Anthology". I was intrigued by the mix of fields and forest land (few large flat fields in Fulton County), and by the little six-room brick school where I was to teach - now known as the home of the best chicken and noodle dinners in the midwest.

Most of the available housing was not "modern" (in the words of the principal - meaning no indoor plumbing.) So, for several weeks, I lived with the principal and her husband. One lovely evening during the first week of school, they invited me to go for a drive through the local countryside - promising that we would cross the Spoon River at least three times. An hour later, I was hooked. As we drove down a winding dirt road completely over-shaded by arching oak trees, I decided Spoon River Country would be my home, and the place where I would do my part to preserve, protect, and improve a part of the country's natural heritage.

My new bride and I moved into a tumble-down, hundred year-old farmhouse that had two great features: wonderful neighbors, and thirty-five dollars a month rent. We lived cheap and saved our money, hoping that when the right piece of property came along, we would have the money needed to buy it.

Featured Articles

Trees and Me, continued -

Five years later, fortune smiled on us, and a farmer friend showed us a piece of ground that included a large tract of flood-protected Spoon River bottom and one hundred twelve acres of bordering upland - heavily wooded, and with nearly a mile of bluff along the edge of the river bottom. We jumped on it, despite the intimidating price - five hundred fifty dollars an acre. We haven't regretted it for a moment and, in fact, bought an additional fifty acres of woods and half mile of bluff twenty years later (at a considerably higher price.)

Our hundred sixty acre forest kingdom wasn't perfect. It included forty acres of distinctly third-rate farm ground, most of which should never have been plowed, and some of which ran straight down a steep hill to the river bottom.



Fifteen years makes a difference.

We were desperate to plant grass and trees on that ground, but financial issues intervened that for several years. Finally, we were rescued by the Conservation Reserve Program, which defrayed most of our planting expenses and replaced the money we had been getting from farm rent. In 1991, we planted 12,000 native hardwood seedlings, doing all the work except grass seeding ourselves.

I can easily remember the excitement we felt as we picked up bag after bag of oak, walnut, cherry, hickory, and ash seedlings at the Mason State Tree Nursery. Weather and soil conditions were perfect, and with the help of a couple of friends and a tree planter borrowed from the state

forester, Barrie McVey, we got all 12,000 trees in the ground in a week. Many, many hours were spent that summer, walking up and down the rows with a backpack sprayer, killing grass and weeds. Our work paid off, as we had nearly 100% survival at the end of the first summer, and over 90% five years later.



Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) needed.

Before I move on, I should say, once again, that what we were able to do was largely made possible by the Conservation Reserve Program. Besides reimbursing us for most of our planting costs, it replaced the money we had been getting in farm rent. Most importantly, I think, it allowed us to do what we had always wanted to do: restore forty acres of worn-out, hilly farm ground to something closer to its original form - mixed upland hardwood forest.

Fast forward about two decades - years that included two boys (both now grown) and a beautiful, rather funky timber framed house, built largely from oak timbers cut on our farm. Our first plantation is now twenty-five years old, and has many trees forty feet or more in height and eight to ten inches dbh. It is almost heartbreaking that some of these trees will have to be thinned out.

One of the mysteries I wrestle with is trying to figure out why some areas of the plantation have been super successful, and other areas are just sort of getting along. Possibilities include variations in grass coverage, variations in soil fertility, variations in drainage, and different levels of deer damage.

One thing that has definitely changed since our first trees were planted in 1990: deer. Although we had occasional deer damage in the early nineties, the deer population is so much larger now that no plantation will be successful in Fulton Co. unless new trees are protected from deer in some way. The newer plantation of fifteen acres is now about fifteen years old, and has been much less successful. Planting conditions were much worse - warm, dry, and windy instead of moist, cool, and cloudy. I did all the tree handling, root pruning, etc on the first plantation, and on the second, I believe many of the trees were dead when they went in the ground, due to poor handling by the "professional" tree-planting service I was forced to use. Deer damage has been extreme in the younger plantation. Of course, every year, a certain number of trees manage to reach beyond browse height, but between the deer damage, poor planting conditions, and (mea culpa) poor management of competition, survival at fifteen years is probably less than fifty percent. I am planning a campaign to fill in the empty spots as I type.



To build a house, start by cutting down some trees.

Since both plantations have "graduated" from CRP, I have more freedom to experiment - this year, I found some trees with persimmons on them, and others with chestnuts. Most exciting of all, for the past several years, we have heard the melodious trill of the wood thrush coming from our handmade forest.

Tree Planting Done Right:

A Summary of Tree Planting Research and Standards

by Melissa Custic, The Morton Arboretum



The benefits of trees have been thoroughly studied and quantified. They clean our air, slow and filter our storm water, shade our homes and businesses, and improve our health.

In Illinois, millions of trees have been lost to emerald ash borer—13 million in just the seven-county Chicago region. Many communities have escalated tree planting programs to replace these lost trees. The care taken to plant trees properly will determine whether these trees reach maturity and provide maximum benefits.

Selecting Trees

Successful tree planting really begins with choosing the right species for the site and selecting healthy nursery stock.

Diversity in tree species selection is key. Communities dominated by a few tree genera, such as maples or honey locusts, are more likely to be susceptible to future pest and disease invasions and to climate change threats, such as increased flooding, drought, heat, and ice storms. If you aren't sure of your local tree composition, it's worthwhile to put together a quick windshield inventory around your site. The Morton Arboretum recommends the 5-10-15 guideline: no more than 5 percent of any species, no more than 10 percent of any genus, and no more than 15 percent of any family.

Once you establish a plan for overall species diversity, identify tree species that have the best chance of success. Trees that are sensitive to salt spray and/or soil salt, such as American basswood (*Tilia americana*) or white fir (*Abies*

concolor), should not be planted along arterial roads. Trees that can grow taller than 25 feet tall should not be planted within 15 feet of overhead power lines. Trees that are intolerant of poor drainage, such as Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), should be avoided at wet sites.

To explore tree options based on site conditions, try The Morton Arboretum's online Tree Selector (mortonarb.org/tree-selector). The tool provides a list of appropriate trees and a link to the Chicago Region Trees Initiative's Nursery Tree Inventory, which lists where to find each species. The list is updated in March and August each year.

Once you've chosen your species and selected your nursery, it's best to visit the nursery and tag the trees you want to plant. Tagging your trees allows you the opportunity to pick healthy, well-shaped plants.



Chicago Regional Trees Initiative (CRTI) Urban Forestry Basic Training at Park Ridge. Always remember to remove the burlap and twine before planting.

If you're tagging a cultivar, be sure the graft union is visible 1 to 2 inches above the soil line. With balled and burlapped trees, be sure several major lateral roots are near the surface. Check the trunk for cracks or cankers. Make sure the height of the tree is proportionate to the caliper of the stem.

For a more in-depth list of what to check for, check out the ANSI standard for nursery stock, which provides a minimum acceptability guideline for growers.

Regardless of whether you are able to tag the trees in your order, reject trees that are delivered in poor shape. A poor-quality tree will continue to be a drain on your time and money and is unlikely to have a long lifespan.

Getting the Trees in the Ground

Once the trees have been selected, the planting site should be prepared thoughtfully. The first step should always be calling 811 to have underground utilities marked. Hitting a buried fiber optic cable line will break your budget! Also, be sure the selected trees will fit the site once they're mature. For example, will branches grow to block important signage? Will the roots grow over important water main access? Adjust the planting site accordingly.

Once you have the exact site located, dig a high-quality hole. The most frequent planting mistake is burying the tree too deep. Research and experience of arborists has shown that trees planted too deep have slower growth and higher mortality.

Tree Planting, continued -



CRTI Tree Planting at Blue Island, April 2016. Bag-grown and B&B (balled and burlapped) trees sited for planting.

The depth of the hole should match the depth of the root ball, measured down from the root flare.

If at all possible, dig the planting hole two to three times as wide as the root ball. Wide holes are especially important in sites with highly compacted soil. Most of the tree's below-ground growth will occur in the top 18 inches, so a wider hole will loosen the surrounding soil and enable the uppermost roots to start spreading with less effort. Use your shovel to roughen the walls of the hole and create a sloped opening. These practices will make it easier for roots to grow laterally and reduce the incidence of circling roots.

Nursery trees can be produced using a variety of methods: in grow bags, in containers, balled and burlapped, or bare-root. If you're planting a tree in a grow bag, place the tree in the hole, then cut away the bag with a utility knife, removing the sides and bottom. If you're planting a container tree, remove the container carefully without pulling on the trunk.

If the tree is balled and burlapped, remove the outer layers of burlap and pull all materials off the top of the root ball. Using a thin metal pin or rod, be sure the major structural roots are within the top two inches of the root ball. If they are deeper, remove the soil around the trunk until the root flare is visible. If a tree has been grafted, the tree should be planted so the graft union scar is 1 to 2 inches above the soil line. The most recent ANSI standards recommend removing all root ball supporting materials, including burlap, wire, and twine, from the top third of the root ball.

Regardless of how it was grown, handle the tree carefully to avoid damage to the trunk and roots. Plant the tree at the correct depth and straighten out any kinked or circling roots before filling the hole. It's best to use the soil from the hole and similar soil types for backfill. If an organic amendment is being added, limit it to 10 percent of the backfill by volume.

Backfill the hole until the soil line is level. Use your boot to carefully press down the soil to make sure the tree is stable. Add more soil until the hole is evenly filled. Be careful not to compact the soil to a point in which root growth is limited.

Mulching, Watering and (Rarely) Staking

At long last, the tree is in the ground! However, the job is not done. Trees need water after the stress of planting. Water newly planted trees to field capacity, then return to water the trees regularly for the next one to three years. The frequency and volume of watering will depend on weather and site conditions. Your best bet is to check the soil moisture every few days in the first few weeks after planting, then weekly in the first year to get a feel for the tree's needs.

An organic mulch such as wood chips or shredded wood should also be spread around trees. The mulch should be 2 to 3 inches deep and spread at least as wide as the drip line. It should not touch the bark of the trunk.

The mulch provides several services to the tree. It reduces the chance of injury to the trunk from lawn mowers and string trimmers. It helps retain moisture

after rain and reduces competition with lawn and other plants. Mulch biodegrades into nutrients for the tree and for helpful microorganisms the tree relies on. It also helps soil around tree maintain the optimal pH for nutrient absorption.

Just be careful when applying mulch to keep it away from the trunk, where it could hold moisture and lead to cankers and circling roots.

A newly planted tree can take several years to become fully established as a part of the landscape. You will need a maintenance plan that covers irrigation, mulching, integrated pest management, pruning, and soil management.

Trees are the only form of infrastructure that improve in value and effectiveness as they age, so they are well worth the time and effort of installing them correctly and planning for their long-term maintenance. Please read the references listed below for a more in-depth look into tree planting techniques and maintenance planning.

References and Additional Resources

Northern Illinois Tree Selector—give the link <http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/tree-selector>

Chicago Region Trees Initiative's Nursery Tree Inventory--
<http://chicagorti.org/nursery-tree-inventory-find-right-tree-your-site>

American National Standard for nursery stock, <http://www.americanhort.org/standard>

American National Standard for Tree Care Operations—Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Management—Standard Practices (Planting and Transplanting. (ANSI A300 Transplanting Standard- Part 6) <http://www.isa-arbor.com/store/product.aspx?ProductID=129>

Watson, G.W. and E.B. Himelick. 2013. **The Practical Science of Planting Trees**. International Society of Arboriculture. Champaign, Illinois

Watson, G.W. 2014. **Best management practices: Tree Planting**, Second Edition. International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois. 40 pp

Illinois Forests in a Changing Climate: Challenges and Opportunities

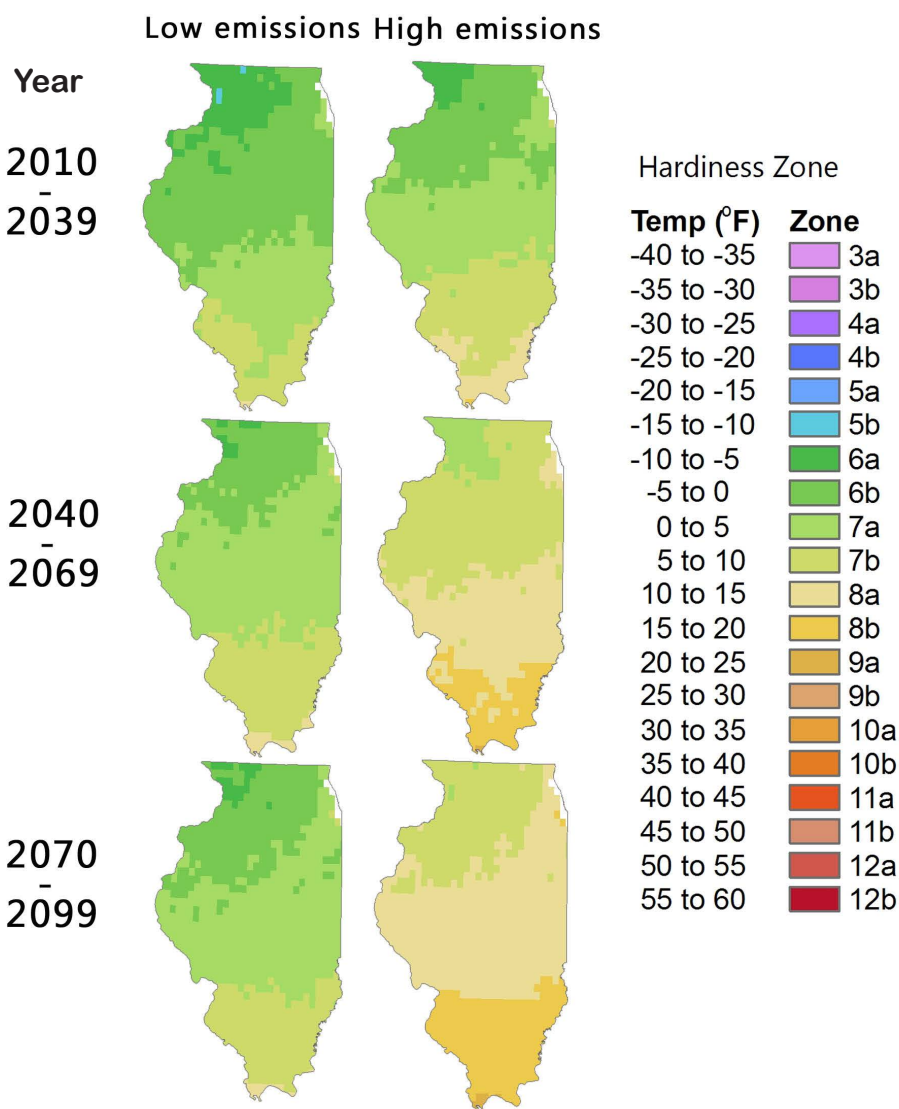
by Leslie Brandt, Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science and US Forest Service

Illinois Climate: Past and Future

Illinois is no stranger to changes in climate. Over millions of years, the landscape has experienced warm and cold periods that were much cooler or hotter than today's climate. Records from weather stations since the late 1800s show that even in the recent past Illinois has experienced a wide variation in temperature and precipitation from year to year. A trend appears to be developing toward warmer temperatures across the state, particularly during winter months. Many of the warmest years on record have occurred recently, with 2012 being the hottest and 2016 ranking fifth hottest.

Even more dramatic than recent changes in temperature have been changes in precipitation. The state now receives about 4 inches more precipitation per year on average than it did when meteorological records began. In particular, heavy rain events (when several inches fall in a single day) have increased in recent years. There has also been a trend toward decreases in the amount of precipitation falling as snow and increases in rain during winter months.

How may climate change in the coming decades? Projections from climate models indicate that current trends could continue or accelerate. By the end of the century, average temperatures in the state could be more similar to those currently experienced in Texas. Illinois will likely receive more rain in winter and spring. In summer, we may experience more heavy rain events with long dry periods in between. Less is known about tornadoes, floods and droughts, but evidence so far suggests all of these events are likely to experience changes in their frequency, timing, and severity in the near future. Although this may not be the first time the Illinois landscape has seen dramatic shifts in climate, the rate of change is unprecedented.



Climate scientists use statistical models to predict changes that can be anticipated under different scenarios. The maps above show how the boundaries of [plant hardiness zones](#) are expected to shift northward faster with high levels of heat-trapping gas emissions.

Impacts to Illinois Forests

These changes can place additional stress on forests in the state, which already face stress from invasive plants, fragmentation, and nonnative pests like emerald ash borer. Researchers from universities and the US Forest Service have developed models to project future forest change in Illinois. Their research

suggests that trees that thrive in cooler habitats with adequate soil moisture like sugar maple, black cherry, and American beech may experience declines in suitable habitat, especially in southern parts of the state. Milder winters may allow trees that are typically found south or west of the state to survive in areas

Climate change - continued -

where they had not previously, such as shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, pecan, and sugarberry.

The most common forest type in Illinois is oak-hickory. This forest type may be moderately vulnerable to climate change. Oak-hickory forests may experience declines in suitable habitat for some of the more northern or moisture-sensitive oak and hickory species, such as northern red oak, white oak, scarlet oak, and shagbark hickory. Other oaks and hickories may be well-adapted to projected climate conditions, such as post oak, blackjack oak, southern red oak, and black hickory. Changes in precipitation and milder winters could exacerbate some forest health issues with oaks as well. Wetter conditions in spring could make conditions more favorable for bur oak blight and oak wilt. Stress from changes in precipitation and temperature could lead to oak decline in some areas.

Many forested areas in Illinois are situated along rivers and in floodplains. These forests may be vulnerable to changes in flood regime driven by shifts in precipitation and declines in snow. Since there is some uncertainty about the direction of precipitation change during summer, there is also uncertainty regarding projected changes in habitat suitability for many trees common in floodplains, such as American elm, slippery elm, and hackberry. Silver maple, cottonwood, and boxelder are expected

to persist under a range of future climate conditions. Flood-adapted trees that are more common south of the state may benefit from milder winter conditions, like black gum, water oak, and water tupelo.

Adapting Management to Climate Change

What can we do to ensure we continue to have healthy, productive forests in Illinois as the climate changes? A range of strategies can be considered to adapt to climate change, which can depend on local values and management objectives. In some cases, an effort to resist the effects of climate change and maintain species composition as it is now for as long as possible may be desired. Reducing pressure from invasive species, ensuring trees are protected from pests and diseases, and reducing vulnerability to severe flooding and wind damage may be helpful in achieving this goal. In other cases, managers may choose to enhance a system's resilience to change, allowing a forest to return to a previous state following a disturbance. In this case, managers may choose to enhance biodiversity of native species and restore natural disturbance regimes like periodic fire and natural flood dynamics. There may be other instances where the best option may be facilitate the transition of current forests into something new, incorporating species and populations from south, west, or east of the state that may be more adapted to current and future climate conditions.

If you want to learn more about climate change impacts on forests in Illinois or get started on your own adaptation project, there are resources available:

- A climate change vulnerability assessment has been developed for the central hardwoods region of southern Illinois using the best available scientific information. You can download or request a print copy here: <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/45430>
- You can learn more about strategies for adapting to climate change in Forest Adaptation Resources: Climate change tools and approaches for land managers, 2nd edition. You can download or request a print copy here: <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/52760>
- The online Adaptation Workbook is a structured process to consider the potential effects of climate change and design land management and conservation actions that can help prepare for changing conditions. Create a free account and develop an adaptation plan here: <https://adaptationworkbook.org/>

Leslie Brandt is a climate change specialist with the Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science and the U.S. Forest Service. Her work focuses on climate change adaptation and outreach for natural resource managers in the Midwest and Northeast. She currently coordinates the Central Hardwoods Climate Change Response Framework project. She earned a doctorate in ecology from the University of Minnesota.

Most Vulnerable Trees

Black cherry
White oak
Sugar maple
Shagbark hickory
Northern Red Oak
White ash
Eastern white pine
Red pine
American beech
Scarlet oak

Least Vulnerable Trees

Winged elm
Post oak
Sugarberry
Boxelder
Silver maple
Red mulberry
Eastern redcedar
Black willow
Common persimmon
Black hickory

Trees Gaining New Habitat

Water oak
Pecan
Loblolly pine
Cedar elm
Shortleaf pine
Kentucky coffeetree
Water tupelo
Slash pine
Waterlocust

Information is based on model projections for the entire state of Illinois from the Climate Change Tree Atlas:
<https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/atlas/>

Forest Types Fight for Dominance, Survival: Why the forests of Illinois are in a battle zone between three major forest associations.

by John Edgington

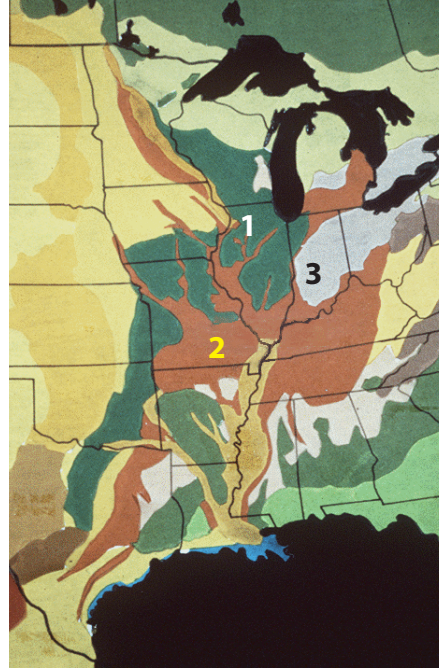
Changes in the species makeup and dominant species in Illinois forests can be attributed to many influences. Changes in composition and dominance can occur when drought, floods, insects, or diseases impact a species. Wind damage and fires are less caring about individual species but can dramatically alter the forest environment affecting both the species composition and species dominance. Species dominance however, is continually changing during the lifetime of a forest even in the absence of disturbance. These changes are hardly noticeable in a humans' lifetime, but over several centuries the species that are dominant in a forest will change. This agent of change in both composition and dominance during a forests' lifetime is natural succession brought about by competition for sunlight, space, soil moisture, and soil nutrients.

A classic study of old-field succession at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center in southern Illinois showed that an abandoned field would become an oak dominated forest in as little as 150 years. However, the changes in dominance will not end until there is a stable plant community known as the climax forest community.

Referring to the map of the Climax Forest Associations:

- 1) The dark green forest association extending from Wisconsin into central Illinois is the Maple-Basswood climax.
- 2) The Oak-Hickory climax is represented by the reddish-brown in the Ozark Plateau east to central Kentucky and Tennessee with fingers northwest to Minnesota and northeast to Michigan.
- 3) The white association through most of Indiana that just touches eastern Illinois is the Beech-Maple climax.

I subscribe to the theory that all eastern forest climax associations dispersed from a mixture of species



Climax Forest Associations

that inhabited neither too dry nor too wet environments called the Mixed-Mesophytic forest (yellow area of eastern KY/TN and northeast to OH and VA). As the climate warmed following the end of glaciation over 11,000 years ago, species migrated from the Mixed-Mesophytic Forest north, east, south, or west dependent on their tolerance for resources.

Brownfield and Trelease Woods in East-Central Illinois are western extensions (thus dryer) of the mixed-mesophytic forest. Neither are truly mesophytic forests because American beech and yellow poplar are absent. Inventories of these two woodlands since 1925 shows both are dominated by a maple-basswood-buckeye forest in the understory and mid-story, yet they are still clearly dominated by oak in the overstory.

Northern Illinois is dominated by the maple-basswood association but is also influenced by the northern hardwoods. Central and Southern

Illinois are dominated by the oak-hickory association in the overstory but Southern Illinois includes species of the mesophytic association (yellow poplar/American beech) as well as the northern limit of the oak-gum-cypress association. The Southern Illinois oak-hickory understory is becoming maple-basswood or beech-maple depending on soil moisture availability.

Climatic conditions have changed since the glaciers receded and are continuing to change. Artificial influences such as field tile have impacted species distribution as well, but more importantly, disturbance has been reduced or eliminated. The oak-hickory dispersed to dryer sites (westward) and was likely maintained by disturbances such as fire. The dryer sites are currently dominated by oak-hickory, but fires were curtailed following European settlement. The wetter sites are dominated by more tolerant mesophytic species like maple-basswood and beech-maple. Bear in mind, these are distributions of main forest associations. There are and always will be specific sites where sub-type associates (like bottomland and streamside forests) will dominate due to local environmental conditions.

Forest succession will always begin with shade-intolerant species and will end with shade-tolerant species forever being dominant.... barring disturbances. Few if any forests escape natural disturbances whether by wind, water, drought, insects, disease or fire. Maintenance of intolerant/intermediate species can only be achieved by interrupting natural succession. Interrupting natural succession by opening the canopy will create the light conditions necessary for intolerant/intermediate species to get back in the game. Overstory removal by a fire disturbance is not likely to be an option, but waiting for a tornado is not either. Overstory removal is best served by a chainsaw and when done properly, is likely the best way to help the oak-hickory forest win its battle against the maple-basswood and beech-maple forests.

John Edgington is a retired forestry instructor at the University of Illinois. He currently serves as President of the Illinois Forestry Association.

The New View of Forest Management

by Matt Peterson, IDNR District Forester



Purchasing a new property is an exciting time and usually comes with many new ideas for improving the parcel. Sometimes the first improvements made may be for human habitation, with the forest and wildlife habitat as a distant second idea.

A year or two may go by, and the new tax bill comes in the mail with a sizeable burden - an increased reassessment. Once the shock subsides and some phone calls are made to the County Assessor's office, it is determined that the only way to help your property taxes is to have either a Forestry Development Act Forest Management Plan (FMP) or Conservation Stewardship Plan (CSP) written for the property.

More phone calls are made. This time the calls are to the Illinois Dept of Natural Resources District Forester's Office, because there is a sudden interest in the forest and wildlife habitat management on the property now that the domestic habitation may be completed. At least in the short term, because it is understood forest and wildlife habitat improvements are the only way to lift the tax burden.

The initial phone conversation with your District Forester or private Consulting Forester, property visit, and timber inventory have been completed and a new FMP or CSP has arrived to provide direction in improving the habitat on the property based on the owner's stated objectives. After a quick glance over the plan, the Certification sheet is

quickly signed and put in the next day's mail, because that *has* to get to the Department of Natural Resources ASAP to lift the burden.

A crucial aspect of eliminating the burden is often missed at this point. **The FMP or CSP Certification form is basically a legal contract stating that the landowner has read the plan, they understand the plan's contents, and agree to implement the plan schedule.**

Strangely enough, prior to looking into which one of the programs best suited the objectives for the property, there may not have been any knowledge of what a habitat improvement project *is* or what it might entail. There is no phone call to discuss the plan or ask for some further guidance. The Certification is signed, and that is all that really matters, right? The burden is gone!

Not exactly. Agreeing to implement your plan *IS* the reason for property taxes being reduced. Not just signing the Certification form to enroll the property.

There was considerable time and effort invested in plan writing to guide a landowner on how to create the habitat they desire for their property. The state's Forestry Development Act Program FMP's may have cost sharing at times, or assistance may be available through federal programs, if a landowner has a current FMP.

Regardless of availability, by signing the Certification form a landowner

has agreed to implement the Forestry Development Act or the Conservation Stewardship Program plan.

One aspect which is too often quickly forgotten is the burden that piqued the new interest in forest management. Remember those hundreds, maybe even thousands of tax dollars each year which were saved by enrolling the property into the program of your choice? Some of that lifted tax burden can be looked at as a form of cost share. If the implementation schedule was too aggressive for a landowner's time and abilities, it could have been discussed prior to signing the Certification, and the schedule could be made more accommodating. A phone call is how information on the program was found, and a phone call will help clarify and implement it.

Quality forest and wildlife habitat does not happen on its own. There are many exotic/invasive species which work hard at eliminating what a landowner desires to have. Eliminating those harmful influences and creating or maintaining habitat requires time, materials and dedication, but the views are worth the eliminated burden.

In his position as IDNR District Forester, Matt Peterson covers one of 16 multi-county districts spread across the state. There are approximately 76 thousand landowners in Illinois with at least 10 forested acres, the minimum required for an FDA forest management plan.

History of Conservation in Illinois

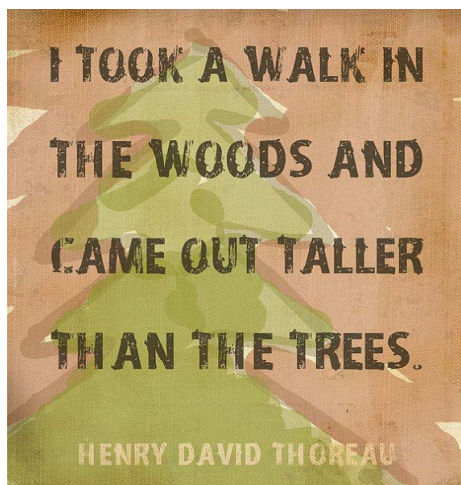
by Dave Gillespie, IFA Secretary

This account of the history of conservation in Illinois was written by Joseph P. Schavilje in 1941. This 19th installment begins where #18 ended, in Part II - History of Forest Conservation

Until 1850 agriculture was the only important industry in the forested area. This meant the clearing of large areas of land in regions where topography was roughest and often where soils were poorest. Then the development of the railroads made a demand for ties and bridge timber. By 1870, 92 counties had industries dependent on wood and employing 31% of the industrial population. Forest devastation followed rapidly as improved transportation made it simple to import raw wood materials when local forests were cut out. Fires were allowed to run unchecked. Most of the forests were farm woodlands and as fast as the heavy timber was cut off and undergrowth burned out, the majority of woodlands were included with pasture lands.

By land clearing, improper cutting practices, forest fires and grazing the original forests have been reduced 80% and the estimated yields 94%.

(To be continued in the next issue)



We now may be seeing the start of change, not only here in Illinois, but also in America. Certainly, we have witnessed two sides, poles apart, giving their ideas and wishes for a direction that our state and nation should be headed. Certainly, I have my own concerns, which are hopefully more middle-of-the road and since this is the "Voice of the Forest", my remarks will center around matters of conservation and forestry in particular.

Several years ago, a newly elected leader remarked that the era of big government is over. Since then it seems as though some government has gotten much larger, while other governmental agencies have become smaller due to fiscal reasons i.e. either a lack of a budget or necessary cuts in their budgets. In either case, the people who have felt the greatest effect have been local agencies charged with delivering the service or services called for. Certainly, we have seen a much diminished role in our own Division of Forestry here in Illinois, as resignations and retirements have left important jobs unfilled.

One important service that has been spared is the Mason State Nursery. The loss of this facility would have made it difficult for landowners to find trees for planting in their various conservation efforts. I, for one, am very happy about this development as our being able to find a source of tree seedlings, at an affordable price, has been limited.

It appears, at least to me, that conservation and soil/water health has taken a new life in recent years. The Illinois Farm Bureau has really pushed a number of efforts to control erosion and minimize farm chemical run off from fields. In past columns I have mentioned bio-reactors which use wood chips and bacteria to break down nitrates before they get into various waterways. In addition, hardly a week goes by without mention of cover crops to slow erosion and buffer excess fertilizer and chemicals getting into the water table. Trees play

an important role in buffer strips along streams, by stabilizing the soil as well as taking up excess water. However, trees do not require as much in the way of commercial fertilizer. They do require soil that is rich in bacteria, fungi and other organisms to break down minerals which provide nourishment. In addition, they need a soil that has not been compacted to the point that roots cannot penetrate deep enough to establish an anchorage.

Orchards and vineyards are often located where there are deposits of loess soil; that is soil deposited by wind or water. Loess is German for loose, and these soils are generally just that. They crumble very easily and are well drained. They also tend to be fragile and highly erodible. For this reason alone, strict conservation practices are called for. I will have more to say about this in future columns.



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Illinois Walnut Council

www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil

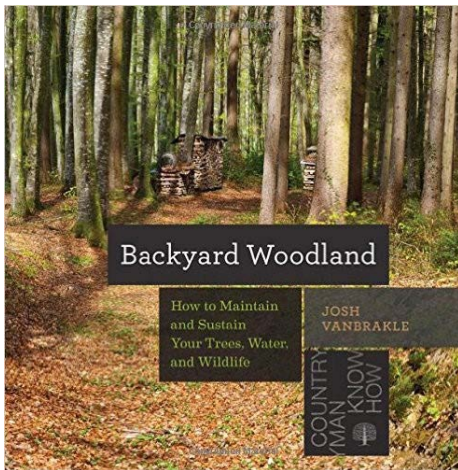
[IllinoisWalnutCouncil](http://www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil)

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Backyard Woodland: How to Maintain and Sustain your Trees, Water, and Wildlife

Book by Josh VanBrakle

*Reviewed by John Edgington, President,
Illinois Forestry Association*

As most of you know, there are books and guides by the thousands about forests and forestry. However, most are written for professional foresters and few are written for landowners. Josh VanBrakle's book *Backyard Woodland: How to Maintain and Sustain Your Trees, Water, and Wildlife* has truly been written for the private forestland and woodland owner.

Backyard Woodland is a "comprehensive guide to nurturing the land in your care, from soil and water protection to fostering wildlife diversity and keeping the land whole." It includes financial considerations about saving on taxes and making extra income from responsible timber sales and farming the forest.

This book is loaded with activities and cautions called "TRY THIS" (Did you know you can drink maple sap like lemonade?) and "WATCH OUT!" (Easements: Preservation vs. Conservation).

Two appendices are especially useful. The first one *Beyond the Book*, has links to websites and publications for additional information pertinent to each chapter. The second one *State Resources*, includes links to each state's tree guide,

property tax program, forester list, natural heritage program, landowner organization, cooperative extension, and the state forestry agency.

About the author: Josh VanBrakle is the Research Forester for the New York City Watershed Agricultural Council and has worked with private woodland owners for over five years. He holds an M.S. in Forest Resources Management from the State University of New York. He lives in the Catskills with his wife.

Backyard Woodland is available for Kindle (\$9.99) or in paperback (\$14.92) from Amazon <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1581575092>

The Trees in My Garden

As I prepare to celebrate another Arbor Day
By planting a young tree each year.
I am perplexed as to what variety to select
In this replanted landscape so dear.

Mighty oaks first were placed at measured distance,
A parade of great trees with lofty crowns.
All my plans went well until the *Ceratocystis* fungus
Found a new home and proceeded to take its toll.

Next came the graceful elm, which provided ample shade,
To replace each oak as it succumbed to the insidious disease.
In due course came a cousin of the oak wilt fungus and
Brought death to all the elms, the Dutch elm disease.

Planting White Pine would surely stop these invaders,
But they too began to die because of the pine wilt nematode.
I still had to find another tree to replenish the landscape
And turned to the mighty deciduous ash.

Then the ash trees began to die, not from fungus or nematode,
But an insect larva called the Emerald Ash Borer.
Down came the infested trees, one by one,
As well as the healthy ones yet to succumb.

I chose the fast-growing locust and swamp birch.
Not as elegant and tall as the others,
But with hardy resistance to fungus, nematode and borer.
Next year my landscape will be graced with them.

James B. Sinclair, Savoy, Illinois

James is Emeritus Professor of international plant pathology, retired from the University of Illinois in 2001. He is 89 years old and began writing poetry in the last five years. He has been interested in trees and their diseases since graduate school.



Featured Tree: Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

State Champion - Currently no state champion listed

Black walnut is a large deciduous tree that is both important commercially and ecologically. Its fruits are eaten by both humans and animals. Black walnut prefers deep fertile, well drained soils and can be commonly found growing in bottomlands and ravines. It occurs throughout Illinois.

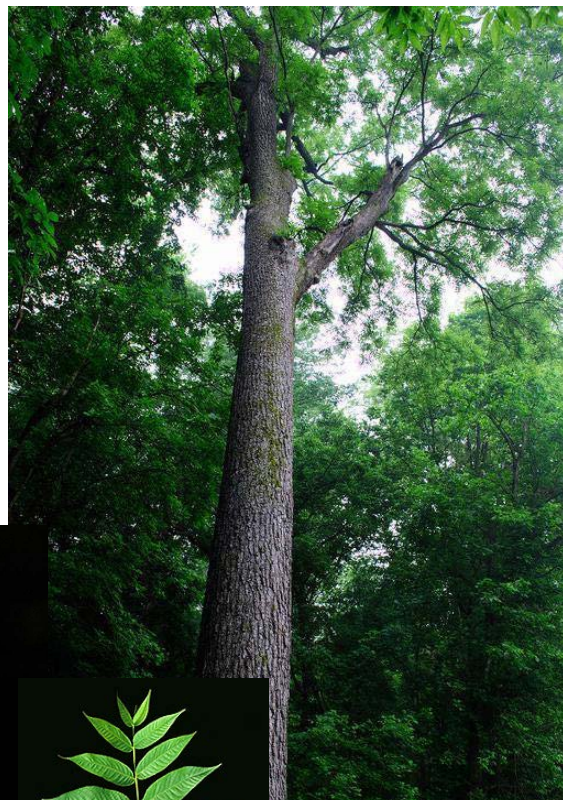
Black walnut wood is extremely valuable, making it one of the most important timber species in Illinois. The wood has many uses, including veneer, furniture, gun stocks, and cabinets.

Black walnut has long, pinnately compound leaves with 15-23 lance-shaped leaflets. Typically, the terminal leaflet is absent on black walnut, but that trait varies. The twigs are stout with large shield-shaped leaf scars, each with three bundle traces. The pith is dark brown and chambered. Green flowers occurs in spikes. The fruits are large nuts, up to 2 inches in diameter with green husks. The bark is dark brown and deeply furrowed. Black walnut trees are among the first to lose their leaves in the fall, and the last to put leaves on in the spring.

Featured Trees are authored by Chris Evans, Extension Forester at the University of Illinois. If you're on Facebook, check out www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry. We'll continue to publish a sampling of Chris' posts, as they become available and as space permits. Thanks, Chris!



Juglans nigra



Helpful Resources...

Invasive Plant Species Regulated by the Illinois Exotic Weed Act

University of Illinois Extension Forestry
Technical Bulletin NRES-1601

Oak Problems

University of Illinois Plant Clinic Report,
S-417 Turner Hall, 1102 S. Goodwin,
Urbana, IL 61801, (217) 333-0519,
web.extension.illinois.edu/plantclinic

Invasive Species Phenology Report

Available monthly from Chris Evans,
Extension Forester, University of Illinois,
cwevans@illinois.edu

The Gradual Oak Decline Brochure

Department of Forestry, Southern Illinois
University, Carbondale.

How to Identify, Control, and Prevent Oak Wilt

US Forest Service, Northeastern Area
State & Private Forestry

How to Recognize Common Diseases of Oaks in the Midwest

US Forest Service, Northeastern Area
State & Private Forestry

Thousand Cankers Disease Website

<http://www.thousandcankers.com/>
Links to many resources are found here.

Thousand Cankers Disease and the Walnut Twig Beetle

Illinois Department of Agriculture,
Environmental Programs, PO Box 19281,
Springfield, IL 62794-9281, 217-785-2427

Improving Quality of Life and Property Values

Community Forestry Workshops

Dates and Locations

April 13, 2017

April 14, 2017

**Mt. Vernon, IL
Rolland Lewis Building
800 S. 27th St.**

**Bloomington, IL
Asmark Training Center
14171 Carole Drive**

Decision Makers, Volunteers and Staff

9:30 am – 1:30 pm

Lunch Provided

At this workshop you will:

- learn how urban trees can improve quality of life for residents and improve property values within the community
- learn how to manage invasive pests, including emerald ash borer
- identify new funding opportunities
- learn how to build advocacy within your community
- receive tree management tools and resources

Registration fee: \$5 (includes lunch!)

To register for this event go to: <https://goo.gl/forms/ERPj4PKJFw5M3DBp1>

Questions? Contact Melissa Custic at mcustic@mortonarb.org



ILLINOIS TIMBER PRICES SUMMER 2016

ILLINOIS DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF FOREST RESOURCES
One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702
<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov>

PRICES PAID ILLINOIS TIMBER GROWERS MAY 2016 THROUGH AUGUST 2016

This report is prepared by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources - Division of Forest Resources in cooperation with timber buyers, forestry consultants and division foresters who participate in the semi-annual survey. Ranges of prices paid and averages price paid across the state are shown. This report can be used only as a guide for determining market value of timber. General market and economic conditions are the major price-determining factors. Local considerations such as markets, site conditions, timber accessibility, topography and terrain, distance to markets, tree size and quality, size of sale and other factors also affect prices paid. Before selling timber please contact your District Forester's field office or the Division of Forest Resources headquarters at One Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62704. Phone: (217) 782-3376

Illinois timber prices from 1978 to current can be found at:
http://web.extension.illinois.edu/forestry/illinois_timber_prices.cfm

SPECIES/PRODUCT	LOWEST \$\$	HIGHEST \$\$		AVERAGE PRICE PAID
STUMPAGE	statewide	statewide		statewide
Ash Stumpage	100	400		\$ 200.00
Basswood Stumpage	100	400		\$ 170.00
Beech Stumpage	50	150		\$ 120.00
Cottonwood Stumpage	50	200		\$ 100.00
Sweet Gum Stumpage	125	150		\$ 140.00
Elm and Hackberry Stumpage	50	290		\$ 130.00
Hickory Stumpage	100	350		\$ 210.00
Cherry Stumpage	200	600		\$ 290.00
Soft Maple Stumpage	50	500		\$ 240.00
Sugar Maple Stumpage	200	520		\$ 330.00
Black Oak Stumpage	80	350		\$ 220.00
Pin Oak Stumpage	70	350		\$ 170.00
Red Oak Stumpage	200	450		\$ 300.00
White Oak Stumpage	275	1100		\$ 530.00
Yellow Poplar Stumpage	150	250		\$ 200.00
Sycamore Stumpage	50	200		\$ 130.00
Black Walnut Stumpage	700	2000		\$ 1,140.00
Woods Run Bottomland Stumpage	150	370		\$ 230.00
Woods Run Upland Stumpage	250	520		\$ 360.00
Red Oak Veneer Stumpage	500	1200		\$ 650.00
White Oak Veneer Stumpage	1000	3500		\$ 1,520.00
Black Walnut Veneer Stumpage	1500	5000		\$ 2,840.00
Cherry Veneer Stumpage	500	1200		\$ 780.00

ILLINOIS Timber Prices Summer 2016

SPECIES/PRODUCT	LOWEST \$\$	HIGHEST \$\$		AVERAGE PRICE PAID
LOGS DELIVERED	statewide	statewide		statewide
Ash FOB Mill	250	700		\$ 410.00
Basswood FOB Mill	230	400		\$ 340.00
Beech FOB Mill	300	350		\$ 330.00
Cottonwood FOB Mill	150	350		\$ 260.00
Sweet Gum FOB Mill	150	375		\$ 290.00
Elm and Hackberry FOB Mill	250	390		\$ 290.00
Hickory FOB Mill	150	850		\$ 400.00
Cherry FOB Mill	200	800		\$ 480.00
Soft Maple FOB Mill	150	800		\$ 430.00
Sugar Maple FOB Mill	200	850		\$ 530.00
Black Oak FOB Mill	250	625		\$ 440.00
Pin Oak FOB Mill	150	500		\$ 340.00
Red Oak FOB Mill	350	700		\$ 520.00
White Oak FOB Mill	500	1600		\$ 800.00
Yellow Poplar FOB Mill	250	500		\$ 370.00
Sycamore FOB Mill	290	500		\$ 360.00
Black Walnut FOB Mill	1000	2400		\$ 1,610.00
Woods Run Bottomland FOB Mill	360	500		\$ 430.00
Woods Run Upland FOB Mill	450	780		\$ 620.00
Red Oak Veneer FOB Mill	700	1350		\$ 1,050.00
White Oak Veneer FOB Mill	1500	3650		\$ 2,240.00
Black Walnut Veneer FOB Mill	2750	5150		\$ 4,040.00
Cherry Veneer FOB Mill	700	1350		\$ 950.00

MARKED TIMBER SALES REPORT

MAY 2016 - AUGUST 2016

Woods Run Upland = Avg. \$330.00/MBF

Woods Run Bottomland = Avg. \$300.00/MBF

Prices supplied from actual timber sales from Illinois Foresters

MILL OPERATIONS

See 2013/2016 Illinois Sawmill Directory (IDNR). Mills report use of Doyle (50% of mills) and Scribner (50% of mills) log scales. IDNR recognizes Doyle rule.

Custom Sawing Rate is averages \$250/MBF.

AUTHOR

Illinois Department of Natural Resources- Division of Forest Resources
Paul M. Deizman, Wood Utilization & Marketing Forester



Membership Registration Form

Privacy matters to us. We will not sell or share this information.



Name(s): _____ Date: _____

Representative, if business or group: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Home County: _____ Land County: _____

Membership Category: _____ Term: _____ Amount Due: _____

See below for categories and term options

Would you be interested in a volunteer role of any kind? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe

(We are always on the lookout for potential committee or board members, and occasionally need help with events, mailings and other tasks. If you have special skills or interests that might fit – forestry, clerical, legal, real estate, marketing, IT, etc., please let us know!)

Please return this form and your payment to: (or join and pay online at <http://ilforestry.org/join>)

Illinois Forestry Association
P. O. Box 224
Chatham, IL 62629

For IFA Administrative Use (01/2016)

ID # _____ Region _____

Clip and Save This Portion for Your Records...

Questions? Call Dave Gillespie at 217/494-6982

Membership Category

IFE - Basic Membership – with email address	\$25
IFE3 - Advantage Basic – 3-year member w/ email	\$70
IFM - Basic Membership – newsletter via US Mail	\$35
IFS - Supporting Membership	\$50
IFX - Sustaining Membership	\$100
IFL - Life Membership *	\$500
BUS - Business Membership	\$50
STU - Student (non-voting, email only)	\$10

IFA is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit charitable organization. Dues may be tax deductible as a business expense, and donations counted toward charitable contributions. We encourage you to explore the tax benefits of IFA membership with your accountant. Welcome, and thanks for your support!

* Lifetime membership dues can be paid in two installments, up to 6 months apart

Date: _____ Membership Category Selected: _____

Amount Due: _____ Total Paid: _____ Check # _____