



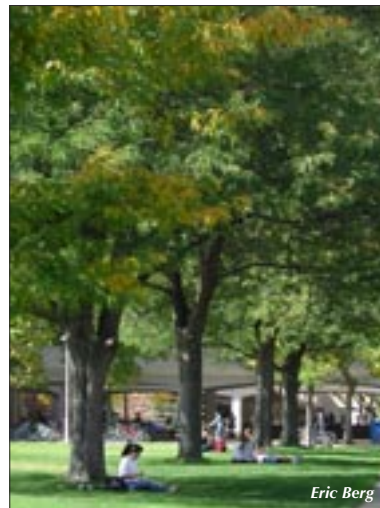
# Kansas Canopy

Newsletter of the Kansas Forest Service

Fall 2002  
Issue #4

## The Forest in Your Community

**K**ansas is not the best place to be a tree! Historically much of the state, particularly the western half, was a treeless plain. Stressful environmental conditions and periodic range fires kept most tree species from encroaching on the plains. But as they say ... the times they are a-changin', and the community forest resource of the state is just one such example. The urban and community forest is the sum of all trees, shrubs, and associated vegetation in and around population areas, ranging from small towns to metropolitan regions. Currently the urban and community forest resource of Kansas occupies 1.1 million acres, and is growing rapidly. Once a strongly rural state, 70 percent of the Kansas population is now considered metropolitan and enjoying the benefits of their local community forest resource.



tree activities; tree planting; tree care and maintenance; dead tree removal; and waste wood use.

Through the Urban and Community Forestry Program, local citizens become more aware of the public tree resource and more actively involved in caring for it. Volunteers for the more than 100 active program towns have annually contributed more than \$5,000,000 worth of time, labor, and materials in planting and maintaining public trees since the program began in 1971. During the 2001 program year, every \$1 of state and federal funding invested into the program produced a measurable return of more than \$31 dollars on the local level with increased tree planting and management activities.

The Kansas Tree City USA Certification and Recognition Program is one measure of the success of local volunteer efforts. The Tree City USA certification award is presented annually by the National Arbor Day Foundation and Kansas Forest Service to communities that have outstanding tree management programs. Beginning with 11 Tree City communities in 1976, the program has grown in Kansas to 98 certified communities. These communities represent more than 63 percent of the population of Kansas and invested more than \$9.4 million in managing and protecting the community forest resource of the state.

*Eric Berg, Community Forestry Coordinator, coordinates all urban and community forestry activities for the Kansas Forest Service.*

The purpose of the Urban and Community Forestry Program in Kansas is to provide for the planting and management of public trees in cities and in towns. This includes trees growing on street right of ways, in parks, recreational areas and other public properties. The program, administered locally by city government, is sponsored by the Kansas Forest Service.

The Kansas Forest Service focuses its efforts on providing assistance to communities to organize Community Forestry Programs. The program priorities are organization of local volunteer tree boards to advise government on public

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## Comments from the State Forester

### Newsletter Publication Information:

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Forest Service

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I am sure many of you followed the progress of the Farm Bill last spring. The Commodity and Conservation Titles were aggressively debated by Congress before passage and signed by the President on May 13th. Unknown to most people, however, were the achievements gained in the Forestry Title.

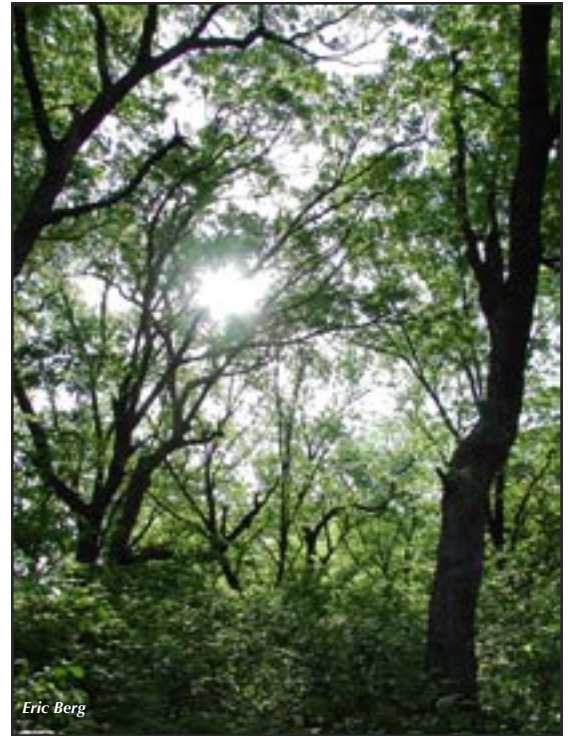
Forestry interests across the country, especially State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service, worked hard to improve the original Forestry Title established in the 1990 Farm Bill. Their work was successful in developing two new programs; Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) and Community and Private Land Fire Assistance (CPLFA) program.

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### ***FLEP emphasizes long-term sustainable forest management***

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The Forest Land Enhancement Program is the centerpiece of the new Forestry Title. It is a private forest landowner cost-share incentive program that replaces the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) and Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP). FLEP emphasizes long-term sustainable forest management to enhance the productivity of timber; fish and wildlife habitat; soil and water quality; wetland, recreational resources;



and aesthetic values of forestland through landowner cost-share assistance. The program will be delivered by State Foresters. Regulations are currently being developed. The focus is on providing state forestry agencies flexibility in identifying and working on forestry practices that are needed in individual states.

The Community and Private Land Fire Assistance Program is intended to help federal, state, and local entities efficiently manage wildfire and provide protection services across all ownerships. CPLFA provides for a number of activities on private lands, including reducing fuels buildup; community protection planning; outreach and education directed at homeowners and communities; and helping to establish defensible space on private land in the wildland/urban interface. Like FLEP, CPLFA will be delivered by state forestry agencies.

These new programs will be added to the existing Forest Stewardship, Community Forestry and Conservation Tree Planting programs offered through the Kansas Forest Service. We look forward to providing these programs to all Kansans.

***Ray Aslin**, State Forester, oversees all operations of the Kansas Forest Service.*



# Tree Profile



## Eastern Redbud

*Cercis canadensis*

**Native To:** Eastern and central United States, south to Mexico and Florida

**Mature Height:** 25 to 35 feet

**Spread:** 20 to 35 feet

**Form:** Rounded vase shaped when young turning more irregular oval with age. Moderate to course texture.

**Growth Rate:** Rapid-growing when young; short-lived.

**Foliage:** Alternate; simple; orbiculate to ovate with entire margin. Light green to blue green leaf with season turning golden yellow to brown in fall.

**Flowers:** Small clusters of pink to lavender pea-like blooms, very showy.

**Fruit:** Leguminous bean like pod; 2 to 3 inches long, flattened and papery; persistent and showy. Usually not a significant litter problem. Low to moderate wildlife value.

**Bark and Stems:** Light gray turning maroon purple with age, bark is thin and is easily damaged. Bark will exfoliate into thin squarish scaly plates.

**Site Requirements:** Native to a wide variety of sites this small understory tree does best in light, rich, moist soils. This tree also may be found growing along the forest edge to along dry hill sides; pH 6.1-8.0.

**Hardiness Zone:** 4 to 9; grown statewide.

**Insect and Disease Problems:** Fairly resistant when young this tree becomes more sensitive with age. Canker is the biggest concern with redbud and may cause stem dieback and overall tree decline. Verticillium wilt may also be a problem in some areas. Caterpillars, leaf and tree hoppers, rollers, and scales may also cause some damage.

**Limitations:** Pruning required for good form and structure. Susceptible to breakage at crotch due to poor collar formation. Susceptible to canopy and branch failure due to multiple stems and poor branch attachment, included bark and mechanical injury. Susceptible to tree failure due to shallow rooting and decay.

### Suggested Applications:

Excellent tree for residential and commercial landscapes where the tree can be protected from mechanical injury. Considered an appropriate tree for planting around most overhead utilities. Good park and street tree but should not be used extensively due to low disease resistance.

**Cultivars:** 'Oklahoma' has shiny, thick, leathery dark green leaves that are maintained throughout the growing season. 'Forest Pansy' is a cultivar with purplish leaves in the spring turning to green in summer. 'Alba' and 'Dwarf White' produce showy white flowers in the spring. Other selections are available including 'Traveler', 'Covey', 'Pinkbud' and 'Flame'

**State Champion:** Found in Johnson County this tree, nominated in 1996, has a circumference of 3 feet 10 inches, height of 23 feet, crown spread of 42 feet for a total of 80 points. For more details on the Champion Tree Program visit our Web site at [www.kansasforests.org](http://www.kansasforests.org).

**Comments:** A good tree for many applications and tolerant of urban extremes including drought conditions. A mainstay of many community and rural plantings this tree offers the first sign of spring with its early and prolific flowering. With maturity reached around 40 years, very few trees survive beyond 80 years.

### References:

Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses by Michael A. Dirr, Stipes Publishing, Champaign, IL.

Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes by Edward F. Gilman, Delmar Publishers, Albany, NY.

**Eric Berg**, Community Forestry Coordinator, coordinates all urban and community forestry activities for the Kansas Forest Service.



Eric Berg  
Redbud flowers



Eric Berg  
Redbud leaf



Eric Berg  
Redbud leaf roller with leaf "rolled" over



Eric Berg  
Redbud form

## Fire Prevention - Everyone's Responsibility

**National Fire  
Prevention  
Week –  
October 6 - 12**

This year, Smokey Bear celebrates his 58<sup>th</sup> birthday. For more than half a century, this fire-stomping bear has spread his priceless message reminding us that fire prevention is everyone's responsibility. The 2002 fire season was a little rough on him though. At the time of this writing, two wildland firefighters are suspected to have started the largest fires in the history of the states of Colorado and Arizona. That's sure tough on a bear, and his fire prevention message has drawn some misguided and undeserved bad publicity.

Here's how Smokey got started. In 1942, a Japanese submarine shelled an oil field near the Los Padres National Forest. This attack gave rise to fears of massive forest fires on the West Coast. To heighten fire prevention awareness, in 1944 the United States Forest Service commissioned special art for this wartime forest fire prevention campaign, and on August 9 of that year Smokey Bear was created. U.S. Forest Service artist Albert Staehle created the first poster of Smokey Bear, showing him in blue jeans and a campaign hat, pouring water onto a campfire.

One spring day in 1950, a fire tower in New Mexico spotted smoke. The first crew discovered a major fire being driven by a strong wind. Word spread rapidly and more crews reported to help. Forest rangers, soldiers, the New Mexico State Game Department, and civilian volunteers worked together to gain control of the raging fire. No sooner than containing

the fire in one spot, the wind would push it across the lines. During one of the lulls, there was a report of a lone bear cub who had been seen wandering near the fireline. The firefighters left him alone because they thought the mother bear might come for him.

Several soldiers were caught in the path of the fire storm. They escaped by laying face down on a rock slide until the fire had burned past them. In spite of the experience, the firefighters were safe except for a few scorches and some burned holes in their clothes.

Nearby, the little cub had been caught in the path of the same fire. He had taken refuge in a tree that was now nothing but a charred smoking snag. His climb saved his life but left him badly burned on the paws and hind legs. The

soldiers removed the little cub from the tree, but didn't know what to do with him. A rancher, who had been helping the firefighters, agreed to take the cub home. A New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Ranger heard about the cub and drove to the rancher's home to get the bear. The cub needed veterinary aid and was flown to Santa Fe where the burns were treated and bandaged.

News about the little bear spread swiftly throughout New Mexico. Soon the United Press and Associated Press picked up the story and broadcast it nationwide. Many people wrote or called to inquire about his progress. The State Game Warden wrote an official letter to the Chief of the Forest Service, presenting the cub to the agency



### **Kansas Wildfire Quick Facts**

**Leading cause of Kansas wildfire:** Careless debris burning — 1,463 fires start every year from debris burning alone, consuming 56,336 acres.

**Number of Kansas Fire Departments:** 673

**Acres Protected by Kansas Fire Departments:** 46.4 million

**Average number of Wildfires:** 4,944 (1987 - 2000) — Kansas consistently ranks in the top 5 for all western states.

**Average No. of Acres Burned:** 143,336 (1987 - 2000) — Kansas also ranks very high in this category.

## New Phytosanitation Standard Could Dramatically Effect Pallet and Crating Industry

If you are not already familiar with the term Phytosanitation Standard, rest assured, it is something you will begin to hear more and more about over the next few months. This new standard, requiring the heat treatment or fumigation of pallets and other solid wood packing material used in international trade, was adopted March 15th of this year by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) at the Food and Agriculture Organization's headquarters in Rome, Italy.

The standard was developed as a means of preventing the introduction and spread of foreign pests. Thus, the word Phytosanitation (Phyto means plant or plant life and Sanitation means to promote or protect health). The big question right now is when this new standard will be enforced. Each country will be responsible for developing their own legislation to implement the new standard ... some will begin efforts sooner than others.

The new standard requires that any solid wood material used in shipping materials internationally be heat treated to a core temperature of 56 degrees Celsius for 30

minutes or be fumigated with Methyl bromide. Once treated, the lumber or finished pallet or crating will have to be stamped indicating that it meets standards. Companies manufacturing pallets, crating

and other shipping materials will have to be audited on a monthly basis by an approved auditing organization to ensure compliance.



*Pallets stacked outside a mill in southeast Kansas*

As one might imagine, this standard has the potential to dramatically affect the pallet and crating industry by driving up production costs. Because a considerable amount of the lower grade lumber and lesser desired timber species are typically used in the pallet/crating industry, the affect of this standard will most likely be felt throughout the entire forest industry, clear down to forest landowners.

Additional information regarding the Phytosanitation Standard can be found at: [www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/swp/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/swp/) or [www.palletenterprise.com/pests](http://www.palletenterprise.com/pests).

**David Bruton**, Utilization and Marketing Forester, provides direct technical assistance to individuals and companies harvesting, using and/or making wood products.

### **Fire Prevention continued from Page 4**

with the understanding that the small bear would be dedicated to a program of fire prevention and conservation. The go-ahead was given to send the bear to Washington, DC, where he found a home at the National Zoo and became the living symbol of Smokey Bear.

Smokey's job is never done. His image may have changed over the years, but his message has remained constant: careless human-caused fires are unacceptable. However, when used properly, fire is a valuable tool in the maintenance of Kansas forest and rangeland. Even though we may never understand what motivates a

person to start fires, rest assured that the overwhelming majority of firefighters in our state and across the nation are angry and shocked by what took place in Colorado and Arizona. This year, National Fire Prevention Week is October 6 - 12. Get out and meet your firefighters, and resolve to do your part to prevent careless fires - in the home and out in the woods.

For more information, be sure to visit [www.kansasforests.org](http://www.kansasforests.org) for many fire prevention and suppression links.

**Casey McCoy**, Rural Fire Coordinator, coordinates all rural fire activities for the Kansas Forest Service.

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*... this standard has the potential to dramatically affect the pallet and crating industry ...*

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## District Highlight: Southeast 1 – David Bruckerhoff

I have worked in Southeast Kansas for 24 years. I thoroughly enjoy working in my area, especially Linn County since it is much like where I grew up. I was raised in Missouri on a farm, and graduated

from University of Missouri at Columbia with B.S. and M.S. degrees. Before coming to Kansas, I worked for Weyerhaeuser Paper Company in the Northwest and South.

I work in nine counties (Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Linn, Montgomery, and Neosho), and my primary responsibility is to work with landowners to assist them with management of their woodlands. I also work with officials and volunteers in cities and communities

in my area to help manage their trees in parks and along streets. But like I said, my emphasis is woodland owners.

We have 1.5 million acres of productive timberland in Kansas, and I have 365,000 acres in my nine counties. The acreage by county varies from 22,000 acres in Allen County to 61,000 acres in Linn County, which has more timberland acreage than any other county in Kansas. Most of the timberland is owned by the private sector (93 percent). The rest (7

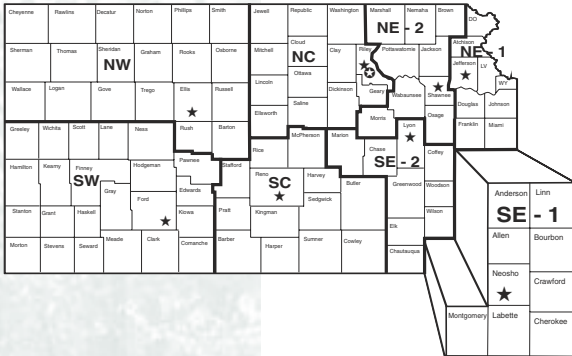
percent) is owned by the public (Corps of Engineers, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, etc.). I have a lot of timberland in my nine counties, and it is used by many people.

There are many wood-using industries in my area. There are six big mills which produce lumber, cants, and pallets. The lumber is used mainly for the furniture and pallet industries. The cants are used to make pallets. Some of these mills will produce all of these products, or they may specialize in only one. Some of the mills also market many by-products such as wood chips, sawdust, mulch, and firewood. One charcoal plant is also located in my area. This plant primarily produces briquettes for outdoor cooking by primarily using slabs (which are by-products when lumber and cants are cut from logs) to produce charcoal. The slabs come from mills in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas.

There are also several small sawmill operators in my area. These mills are either stationary or portable. Some use circular saws and some use band saws. These operators produce lumber for cabinet makers, wood workers, trailer floors, hardwood floors, house trim, corral fences, etc. These smaller mills provide an excellent market for timberland owners with only a few logs to sell.

Not only do timberland owners produce a lot of sawlogs for these mills in my area, they also grow veneer logs (walnut, oak, pecan, ash). The veneer logs are bought locally and then shipped to other states or countries to be sliced (like you slice cheese) into very thin sheets. These thin sheets are then used in the paneling or furniture industry. Some of the furniture or paneling you buy or see in office buildings may have been grown in Southeast Kansas.

As a result of all of the demand for sawlog and veneer logs, I get a lot of requests every year to assist timberland owners in marketing their saleable trees. I help landowners by giving them the tools to conduct a proper timber sale. A proper timber sale is when both the seller and the buyer are happy. Throughout my 24 years in Southeast Kansas, I have assisted timberland owners in properly marketing 12 million board feet of standing timber.



Sawmill in action in southeast Kansas.



Skidder moving harvested logs from woods to truck loading site..

Another important industry in my area is growing pecans for nut meats. The only Pecan Experiment Field in the state is located east of Chetopa. The field is a part of Kansas State University and is managed by Dr. Bill Reid. Bill does field trials and research to find out which are the best varieties to grow in Kansas. Every other year in September, Bill has a field day at the station to teach nut growers how to manage native stands and orchards (planted stands) for maximum nut yield.

Now to shift gears a little. Earlier, I said that I also work with city planners, employees, and volunteers to help them manage their "urban forests" in their cities, towns, and communities. I do this by helping to get an organized tree board established. This is not an easy process in Southeast Kansas because we tend to take our trees for granted. Unlike Western Kansas (where trees are not taken for granted), we get a lot of rainfall and Mother Nature and squirrels do a lot of planting. But we still need to properly care for them because we want them around for a long time.

January 30 and 31, 2002, Southeast Kansas was hit with a major ice storm, which had a devastating effect on the trees' structure and hardly a tree was spared. I had never seen an ice storm like this in the 24 years



Arborists learn proper pruning techniques at the lola workshop.

I've worked in Southeast Kansas. Most streets were extremely difficult to navigate, or you were afraid a branch or tree would fall as you passed under it. As the ice began to melt the next day, I received a flood of phone calls asking, "How do I save my tree?" I sent Storm Recovery Kits from the National Arbor Day Foundation to newspapers, city officials, and county extension agents so they could get the information to the public. Lola Tree Board, City of lola, Allen County Research and Extension, and Kansas Forest Service sponsored a workshop on storm recovery pruning. J. David Mattox and Dennis Crawford from the City of Manhattan and Eric Beg came to teach people how to properly prune their damaged trees. The workshop had an attendance of more than 70 people from 20 different towns. People in attendance were representatives from tree care businesses and city and county employees.

The pruning of the trees and their removal continues today, and the effects of this storm will continue for a century. Some towns have received FEMA monies to help with removing hanging branches from the trees and city right of ways and easements.

I have enjoyed, and continue to enjoy, working with the people of Southeast Kansas and look forward to the coming years.

**David Bruckerhoff**, District Forester, provides direct technical assistance to Kansans in eight southeastern Kansas counties for the Kansas Forest Service.



Logs ready to be picked up after harvest.



Lumber drying outside sawmill in southeast Kansas.

## New Money to Plant And Care for Trees

**FLEP will cover up to 75 percent of landowner's expense.**

The 2002 Farm Bill represents the single most significant commitment of resources toward conservation on private lands in our Nation's history. This is certainly true with the Forestry Title of the bill, which has repealed the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) and the Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP) to make way for the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP).

FLEP takes the best of FIP and SIP to create a local sustainable forestry cost-share program dedicated to the establishment, management, maintenance, enhancement, and restoration of Kansas woodlands and windbreaks. FLEP will cover up to 75 percent of landowner's expenses to plant trees and manage woodlands. 100 million dollars has been dedicated to the program through 2007. Though the jury is still out on how much money will come to Kansas, it promises to be significantly more than previous forestry cost-share programs.

The program will be administered by the Kansas Forest Service in coordination

with the Kansas Forest Stewardship Committee. The Forest Stewardship Committee is made of 22 people representing a broad spectrum of natural resource agencies and associations with forestry and agroforestry interests. Together

the Kansas Forest Service and the Forest Stewardship Committee will develop a priority plan to promote the forest management objectives of Kansas and a list of approved forestry practices eligible for cost-sharing.

### Program Objectives

- Establishing, restoring, protecting, managing, maintaining, and enhancing the health and productivity of nonindustrial private forest lands for timber, habitat for flora and fauna, soil, water and air quality, wetlands and riparian forest buffers.

- Ensuring that tree planting and timber stand improvement practices occur where needed to enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of timber and nontimber forest resources to help meet future public demands for all forest resources while providing environmental benefits.
- Reduce risks, restore, recover and mitigate damage to forests caused by fire, insects, invasive species, disease, and damaging weather.
- Increase and enhance carbon sequestration opportunities and the implementation of agroforestry practices.
- Maintain and enhance the forest land base and leverage state, local financial and technical assistance to landowners.
- Preserve the aesthetic quality of forestlands and provide opportunities for outdoor recreation.

### Eligibility

All landowners throughout the state will be eligible to receive FLEP funding. Landowners must have a forest management plan or agroforestry plan that identifies site specific activities and projects designed to protect or enhance soil, water, air, range, aesthetic quality, recreation, timber, wetland, and fish and wildlife resources. The Kansas Forest Service is available to work with landowners to prepare management plans as a free service through the Forest Stewardship Program. Landowners also will have the choice to hire forestry consultants for plan preparation and receive FLEP cost-share funding to cover the expense. Without special approval, landowners cannot receive FLEP cost-sharing for more than 1,000 acres (probably not an issue in Kansas). Landowners also are expected to maintain any forestry practice funded by FLEP for 10 years in accordance with their forest management or agroforestry plan.

### How to Apply for FLEP

At the time this article was written, the rules for FLEP were not yet developed. However, landowners who are interested in applying for FLEP should begin by contacting their local district forester and requesting the preparation of a forest management plan. Interested landowners are also welcome to call our state office at 785-532-3310.



*Stands like this one may be eligible for the Forest Land Enhancement Program.*

## Kansas Arborists Training Course

The Kansas Arborists Association, in conjunction with the Kansas Forest Service, is offering the Arborists Training Course October 7 - 11th at Manhattan, Kansas. This course will educate and train people who work with trees. The week-long school was developed primarily to instruct potential or existing tree maintenance workers, but tree board members, park managers, ground maintenance personnel, and administrators are invited to attend this school and learn about proper tree care. During the past 27 years over 1,220 individuals have attended this training school and more than 200 have gone on to become certified arborists with the KAA. This week long course is designed to provide students with the fundamentals in the art and science of arboriculture. Topics covered in the class include:

- Tree growth, function and identification
- Chainsaw use and safety
- Tree pruning procedures and principles
- Ropes, saddles and knots
- Tree insects and diseases
- Tree surgery and methodology
- Shrub and evergreen pruning
- Tree planting and fertilization
- Tree problem and environmental diagnosis
- Utilizing urban forest residues
- Working safety around energized conductors
- Hazard tree assessments

### ***New Money continued from Page 10***

Kansas has 1.5 million acres of forestland and an estimated 78,000 windbreaks which cover 114,000 acres. Only a small percentage of this resource is actively managed and 94 percent is owned by private landowners. The purpose of FLEP is to increase the active management of these lands and establish new windbreaks and woodlands where they will continue to benefit our Kansas landscape for generations to come. Why not give your district forester a call and help improve the forest resources of our state.

**Bob Atchison**, Rural Forestry Coordinator, coordinates all rural forestry activities for the Kansas Forest Service.

The course will emphasize a hands on approach with time spent in the field with climbing and pruning demonstrations and student practice. Other demonstrations will include aerial rescue, limb lowering techniques, tree injections, small tree planting and care and defective tree identification. Successful completion of this course will fulfill the educational requirements to become a certified arborist. Graduates will be awarded diplomas at the Kansas Arborists Association Annual Shade Tree Conference, scheduled to be held in Manhattan January 8 - 10, 2003. Each student will also receive a certificate of attendance plus a one year membership to the Kansas Arborists Association.

The course cost is \$200 and covers course notebook, publications and required course

***Continued on Page 11***



### **Sell Black Walnuts!**

Currently, five black walnut buying stations have been established throughout the state by Hammons Products Company. Locations include: George Jorgensen, 1250 Oxide Rd., Troy, KS 66087, 785-985-2495; A. Larson, 3144 Hwy 159, Nortonville, KS 66060; Robert Nauertc, 734 Kansas Ave., Leroy, KS 66857, 620-964-2612; William Rhoades, 550 160th St., Fort Scott, KS 66701, 620-547-2513; and, Jane Henry, Scatter Creek Produce, 14694 Wallace Rd., Winchester, KS 66097, 913-774-7231.

Additional buying locations may be established prior to harvest time. For a complete listing, please visit [www.black-walnuts.com/hulling.asp](http://www.black-walnuts.com/hulling.asp), [www.kansasforests.org/programs/rural\\_forestry/walnut\\_hulling.htm](http://www.kansasforests.org/programs/rural_forestry/walnut_hulling.htm), or contact Dave Bruton, 318 Broadway, Valley Falls, KS 66088; 785-945-6147; email: [dbruton@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:dbruton@oznet.ksu.edu)

**David Bruton**, Utilization and Marketing Forester, provides direct technical assistance to individuals and companies harvesting, using and/or making wood products.

## Fall Field Day — An Educational Opportunity for Forest Landowners

Are you wondering when to thin your black walnut plantation? Perhaps you'd like to see more wildlife on your property. Maybe you'd even like to improve your skills at tree identification. How about a pleasant stroll through the woods this fall and a free barbecue lunch?

All of these opportunities and more await those who attend the Kansas Forest Service Fall Field Day scheduled for Wednesday, October 23. The field day will be south of Emporia at Roy and Carolyn Turney's Tree Farm. Recognized in 1991 as Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year, the Turney's place offers a 28 year old black walnut plantation, and 16 year old windbreak, wildlife, and native grass plantings.

In addition to the Turney's Tree Farm, the neighboring Charles Jacob Trust property will feature another black walnut plantation visit for meeting participants.

Nationally recognized experts in black walnut silviculture and crop tree management will be leading educational sessions during the field day along with our local experts here in Kansas. Dr. Jerry Van Sambeek, USDA Forest Service/University of Missouri, will teach a session on black walnut plantation management and Dr. Jeff Stringer, Extension Forester, University of Kentucky, will explain crop tree management.

Several different forestry associations will have exhibits set up or information about their organizations available during the field day. These include Tree Farm, Walnut Council, and the Kansas Forest Products Association. Membership or participation in these organizations has the potential to help woodland owners accomplish their management goals. Some forestry-related vendors also will be on hand to advertise their products.

### Fall Field Day Agenda - Roy and Carolyn Turney's Tree Farm

Participants will be divided into two groups. One group will attend sessions at the Turney's Tree Farm while the other group is bussed to the Charles Jacob Trust property for concurrent sessions. The groups will switch locations for the afternoon sessions.

#### Turney's Tree Farm (20 minute sessions)

**Wildlife Management** - Rick Tush, KDWP, Wildlife Biologist, Fall River

**Sawmill Demonstration** - Chuck Farley, TimberKing, Inc.

**Chain saw Use and Safety** - Kevin Viestenz, STIHL, Marble Hill, Missouri.

#### Black Walnut

**Plantation Management** - Dr. Jerry Van Sambeek, USDA FS, University of Missouri

#### Charles Jacob Trust (20 min. sessions)

**Crop Tree Management** - Dr. Jeff Stringer, Extension Forester, University of Kentucky

**Tree Identification** - Dr. Charles Barden, Extension Forester, Kansas State University

**How to Kill Undesirable Trees** - TBA

**How to Sell Your Timber** - Dave Bruton, Kansas Forest Service, Utilization and Marketing Specialist, Valley Falls

The Kansas Forest Service, Lyon County Conservation District, Lyon County K-State Research and Extension, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, Dolly Madison, Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Kansas Tree Farm Committee have agreed to help sponsor or participate in the field day. Other partners will likely join in as organization continues.

Registration for the field day is as simple as a phone call to our state office (785-532-3301). Registration can also be accomplished by mail. Look for a brochure in your mail the first week of October



Turney Farm

**To Register for  
the Fall Field  
Day, call  
785-532-3301**

announcing the field day. Since the meal is free, we only ask that you let us know if after registering you are unable to attend. This keeps us from wasting food and resources.

The Kansas Forest Service Fall Field Day is a good time for landowners and land managers to come together and share the unique challenges of growing trees in Kansas. The field day brings together a special group of people who think beyond their own lives and to the legacy they will leave to future generations. Good people, good information, good food, and a walk in the woods. Don't miss it.

**Bob Atchison**, Rural Forestry Coordinator, coordinates all rural forestry activities for the Kansas Forest Service.

Fall Field Day Schedule	
9:15 a.m.	Registration, Exhibits, Refreshments
9:50	Welcome - Ray Aslin, State Forester, Kansas Forest Service
10:00	Overview of Turney's Tree Farm - Carolyn Turney
10:15	Concurrent Sessions Begin at Turney's Tree Farm and Charles Jacob Trust.
12:15 p.m.	Lunch - Bobby D's Merchant Street Barbecue, Awards, Exhibits, Vendors
1:30	Concurrent Sessions Continue
3:30	Adjourn

**Arborist Training continued from Page 9** textbook. Registration for the course will be available by early September. The course is limited to 40 students and is filled on a first-come first-serve basis. Contact Eric Berg (785-532-3300, Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu) for further information and course registration materials.

For further information about the Kansas Arborist Association, including membership, certification, events and activities, please contact Dr. Charles Long, Secretary / Treasurer (785-499-6670, Clong@tctelco.net).

**Eric Berg**, Community Forestry Coordinator, coordinates all urban and community forestry activities for the Kansas Forest Service.

## Trees Are Terrific ... from acorn to oak!

Looking for something fun to do with kids? The 2003 National Arbor Day Poster Contest is the way to do it. The theme for 2003 is "Trees Are Terrific ... from acorn to oak!" All fifth grade students are eligible to participate, but may not get the chance without you.

More than 1,800 fifth graders in Kansas and more than 45,000 nationally participated last year, we would like to see more. The contest is organized from the local community to the District Forester, to the state, then the national level. To learn more about this great opportunity to reach kids, contact your District Forester. You can locate your District Forester from the Kansas Forest Service Web site at: [www.kansasforests.org/district\\_map.htm](http://www.kansasforests.org/district_map.htm) and see the 2002 winners at: [www.kansasforests.org/Programs/Community\\_Forestry/postercontest/welcome.htm](http://www.kansasforests.org/Programs/Community_Forestry/postercontest/welcome.htm)

**Jon Skinner**, Forestry Technology Coordinator, manages computer and new technologies for the Kansas Forest Service.



National winner of 2002 National Arbor Day Poster Contest, Sooh Yoo is from Woodland Intermediate school in Gages Lake, Illinois. Image courtesy of the National Arbor Day Foundation

**More than  
1,800 Kansas  
fifth graders  
participated  
in the 2002  
poster contest**

## Calendar of Events *(Only events with firm dates are listed)*

**September 6–15** - Come See the Kansas Forest Service at the Kansas State Fair in the OZ Building - Hutchinson, KS ([www.kansasstatefair.com](http://www.kansasstatefair.com)) 1-800-362-FAIR (3247)

**September 21–24** - Grassroots Summit, Salt Lake City, UT. Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**September 21** - Kansas PRIDE Day Conference, Salina, KS. Contact: Dan Kahl ([Dkahl@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Dkahl@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-5840

**September 26–28** - Community Forestry At It's Best Conference - Nebraska City, NE ([www.arboday.org/programs/conferencelist.html](http://www.arboday.org/programs/conferencelist.html)) Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**October 5–9** - Society of American Foresters National Convention - Winston-Salem, NC ([www.safnet.org/calendar/natcon.htm](http://www.safnet.org/calendar/natcon.htm))

**October 7–11** - Kansas Arborists Association Arborist Training School - Manhattan, KS Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**October 7–8** - Building With Trees Conference - Nebraska City, NE ([www.arboday.org/programs/conferencelist.html](http://www.arboday.org/programs/conferencelist.html)) Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**October 10** - Fall Field Day - Emporia, KS Contact: Bob Atchison ([Ratchiso@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Ratchiso@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3310

**October 13–16** - Society of Municipal Arborists 38th Annual Conference and Tradeshow, Ithaca, NY. Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**October 15** - Plant Health Care Workshop, Kansas City, MO. Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**November 1–2** - Kansas Environmental Education Conference, Atchison, KS. Contact: Shari Wilson ([wilson-shari@swbell.net](mailto:wilson-shari@swbell.net)) 913-287-6879 ([www.kacee.org](http://www.kacee.org))

**November 2** - Central Region Woodland Stewardship Conference - Nebraska City, NE Contact: Charlie Barden ([Cbarden@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Cbarden@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-1444

**November 7–9** - National Arborist Association TCI Expo 2002, Milwaukee, WI. Contact: Eric Berg ([Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:Eberg@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3308

**December 1** - Start taking Conservation Tree Planting Program seedling orders for March to May 5 delivery. ([www.kansasforests.org/conservation\\_trees.htm](http://www.kansasforests.org/conservation_trees.htm)) Contact: Joshua Pease ([jpease@oznet.ksu.edu](mailto:jpease@oznet.ksu.edu)) 785-532-3312

**January 8–10** - KAA Advanced Arborists Training and Shade Tree Conference, Manhattan, KS. Contact: Dr. Charles Long ([Clong@tctelco.net](mailto:Clong@tctelco.net)) 785-499-6670



### Notice of nondiscrimination

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**Kansas Canopy**  
**Kansas Forest Service**  
 2610 Claflin Road  
 Manhattan, KS 66502-2798

**Links of Interest:**  
[www.kansasforests.org](http://www.kansasforests.org)  
 K-State Research  
 and Extension  
[www.oznet.ksu.edu](http://www.oznet.ksu.edu)  
 State of Kansas  
[www.accesskansas.org](http://www.accesskansas.org)  
 Kansas Department  
 of Wildlife and Parks  
[www.kdwp.state.ks.us/](http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/)  
 Natural Resources  
 Conservation Service-  
 Kansas  
[www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov/](http://www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov/)  
 Farm Service Agency-  
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[www.fsa.usda.gov/ks/](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ks/)