

MISSOURI FORESTRY NEWSLETTER



Missouri Society of American Foresters

Vol. 21, No. 2
October 2005

French honored with Beale Award

Missouri SAF member Tim French, CF was honored at the SAF National Convention in Ft. Worth as this year's recipient of the John A. Beale Memorial Award. SAF President John Helms presented the award during the national awards ceremony at the convention. The Beale Award recognizes outstanding efforts over a sustained period by an SAF member in the promotion of forestry through voluntary service to the Society.

Tim has been a respected ambassador for the forestry profession and SAF for nearly 30 years. To say that he has been an active member of the Society is somewhat of an understatement given that he has held every office and chaired every committee with the Missouri SAF and been a fixture of SAF at the national level. French helped initiate the Student Mentoring Program in Missouri, which both helps young people prepare for careers in forestry and has successfully recruited students to SAF. As a mentor, French takes his responsibilities seriously and goes to great lengths to demonstrate that SAF offers opportunities for both professional development and social interaction.

French is credited with being the first to organize a Foresters' Fund auction at a national SAF convention in the early 1980s and for introducing national campaigns such as "I'm Poplar" that have generated thousands of dollars in contributions to the Society. In particular, the Foresters' Fund has supplied thousands of dollars to state societies for projects that ultimately help the public better understand and appreciate forests. Thus, it is fair to say that, with French's vision and leadership, hundreds of "Walks in the Forest," workshops, tours and other events would have never taken place.

At the national level, French has represented Voting District IX on the SAF Council (2001-2003) and served on the Council Subcommittee on Diversity (2003), the Council Agenda Subcommittee (2002), the Certification review Board (1994-1999), the Forester Certification Study Group (1992), the Committee on the Foresters Fund (1980-1985), the House of Society Delegates (1984) and the Committee on Communications (1984). French joined SAF in 1976.



Friends and coworkers of Tim French join to congratulate him after the awards ceremony at the national convention in Ft. Worth where he received the John A. Beale Memorial Award for service to SAF.

Inside

- 2 Student Mentor Program Membership report**
- 3 Forest Science**
- 4 MTNF News**
- 5 Northern research station proposed**
- MCFAs News**
- 6 Forest Rangers**
- 8 Smith named CFM forester**
- 9 2005 officers and committee chairs**
- 10 Upcoming events**

**Missouri Forestry
Newsletter**

**Missouri Society of
American Foresters
P.O. Nox 7063
Jefferson City, MO 65102
www.snr.missouri.edu
/mosaf/**

Chair

Dave Larsen
203 ABNR
Columbia, MO 65211
573/882-4775
Fax: 573/882-1977
larsendr@missouri.edu

Chair-elect

Terry Truttmann
15368 LIV 2386
Chillicothe, MO 64601
660/646-6122
Fax: 660/646-1354
Terry.Truttmann@mdc.mo.gov

Secretary/Treasurer

Mike Huffman
P.O. Box 368
Clinton, MO 64735
660/885-8179 ext 234
Fax: 660/885-5038
Mike.Huffman@mdc.mo.gov

Newsletter Editor

Bruce Palmer
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3113
Fax: 573/526-6670
Bruce.Palmer@mdc.mo.gov

Send change of address to:
Society of American Foresters
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814
301/897-8720
Fax: 301/897-3690
www.safnet.org



Student Mentor Program

Josh Stevens

This fall, the membership committee is revamping the student mentor program. We will connect students with MOSAF members using job shadowing and “home visits.” Students will be able to job shadow MOSAF members for a day, and then we are asking that MOSAF members open their homes to students to allow them to spend the night should the students choose to do so. This will allow members to go the “extra-mile” in mentoring students, and relate to them in both the professional and social environments.

This program serves several needs. The program will allow students to branch out into areas of the state outside of their campus or hometown. For example, if they are interested in forestry in the southeastern Ozarks, but are unable to stay there because of financial limitations, we could provide food and a place to stay. The only cost to the student will be transportation.

A second purpose for this approach is that students can spend more time with a mentor. Dinner table discussion will create a more personal relationship between the student and mentor. Hopefully, this will develop a deeper connection with the forestry profession, the professional and SAF.

Lastly, this approach will benefit current members of the student chapter, encourage non-member students to join the student chapter and to join SAF as a professional following graduation.

We have a large state chapter with a diverse mix of members across the entire state. Provide a helping hand for your state chapter and student SAF chapter by allowing a student to visit with you for a day and night. Admittedly, we are all very busy and at first thought the idea of allowing someone to stay in your home may sound like an extra complication; but when you really think about it there is very little extra that you will have to give.

It is certainly not difficult, and may actually help lighten your load. You will just need to cook supper for one extra person, or more if you would like to take on multiple students, and allow them to sleep in your spare bedroom or on your sofa. Add to that the key ingredient of providing some meaningful conversation, and you have created a memory for your family and one or more lucky students.

This can be a fun experience for you, your family, and SAF.

How to get started:

If you are interested in mentoring a student anytime during the fall semester through winter break, sign up by emailing Josh Stevens at Josh.Stevens@mdc.mo.gov. Give him a date or several dates that you are interested in and he will see if any students are available on those days.

Membership Committee Report

Josh Stevens

We have gained one new member so far this year in the professional ranks and six new student members. We currently have 213 members. Our goal for the end of 2005 is to have 230 members. We are short 17 members of our goal. If you know of any professional foresters that are not a member of SAF, invite them to our next meeting and tell them who we are.

A BBQ Mixer will be held in Columbia on October 26 at the Anheuser-Busch Building on the University campus. The BBQ will kickoff at 6:00 p.m. Speakers will present their perspective on SAF and discuss their careers in the wide field of forestry. All members are invited to attend the BBQ and meet the students.

The student mentor program is up and rolling. Several students and professional members have indicated an interest and will be hooking up this fall. The program will extend through winter break and carry on into the spring semester. You can sign up for the program anytime by emailing Josh Stevens at josh.stevens@mdc.mo.gov.

Frances Dilsaver, Gary Smith and Josh Stevens are currently developing a scholarship fund for FFA members that compete in the Forestry contest. The scholarship will be an incentive for high school seniors to enroll in Forestry at MU and to join SAF.



Growing shortleaf pine in containers

David Gwaze, Ross Melick, Charly Studyvin and Greg Hoss

Nearly all shortleaf pine planting stock produced in Missouri is bare-root. However, many studies in other states (e.g. Arkansas, Oklahoma and Georgia) have shown that container stock survives and grows better than bare-root stock, particularly on adverse or marginal sites. The improved survival and growth are generally attributed to root systems of container seedlings remaining intact during lifting while roots of bare-root seedlings are severely damaged. Because roots of container seedlings are less disturbed during lifting, they experience less transplant shock or adjustment than bare-root seedlings. Planting of container stock is now accepted as the most successful method for regenerating some southern pines, in particular longleaf pine.

We compared survival and growth of shortleaf pine bare-root and container seedlings. The study included two sites at George O. White State Nursery, one planted with one-year old bare-root and container seedlings and another planted with two-year old bare-root and container seedlings. At age 8, the bare-root and container-grown seedlings were compared for survival and growth.

Two-year-old container seedlings had a 52 percent improvement in survival compared to two-year-old bare-root seedlings (Figure 1). There were no significant differences in survival between the one-year old stock types. Volume of two-year-old container seedlings was 23 percent lower than that of two-year-old bare-root stock (Figure 1). There was no significant difference in growth between the one-year-old stock types.

The superior survival of container seedlings could be due to container seedlings experiencing less transplant shock and probably having greater root systems than bare-root seedlings. Also, the severe root pruning in the two-year bare-root seedlings is likely to have contributed to the poor survival. The lower diameter and volume growth in the two-year-old container seedlings may be due to the fact that the container seedlings were smaller in

diameter than the bare-root seedlings at planting. Future studies with container and bare-root shortleaf pine stock should consider 1) replicating the studies over diverse sites, 2) determining the effect of seedling spacing on survival and growth, and 3) determine if container seedlings extend the planting season.

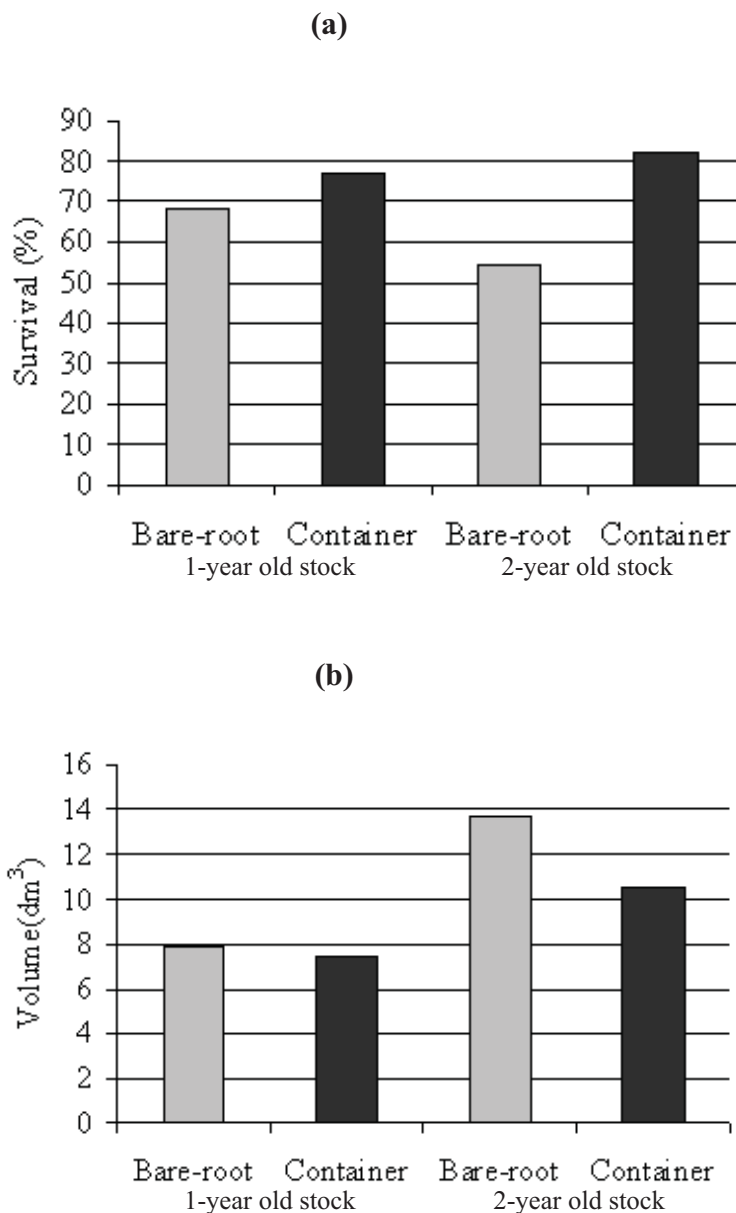


Figure 1. Effect of stock type on survival (a) and volume (b).



Mark Twain National Forest News

Ronnie Raum, Forest Supervisor

Mark Twain National Forest is about 1.5 million acres scattered throughout southern and central Missouri. This constitutes approximately 10 percent of the forest land and 84 percent of the publicly owned forested land in Missouri.

The Forest is composed of nine separate geographic units in 29 counties which span the state 200 miles east to west and 175 miles north to south. Private land parcels are scattered throughout the Forest boundaries. On average, Federal ownership within the boundaries of the National Forest is about 49 percent.

I am pleased to let the Missouri SAF members know that the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Revised Forest Plan will be released to the public in November 2005. The Revised Forest Plan directs the management of Mark Twain National Forest for the next 10-15 years. This plan emphasizes ecosystem management, the work of improving the ecological quality of a given area in the context of its historical condition. The goal is to restore vegetative structure, species composition and abundance and functional relationships using a range of disturbance processes.

In the Ozarks, eastern Ozark hardwood and southern pine woodlands converge with the drier western tall grass prairie, creating a distinctive array of open grassy woodlands and savannas. This rich mixture of unique, diverse and ecologically complex natural communities provides a high level of habitat diversity. The revised Plan focuses on these natural ecosystems and their restoration at the best sites using timber harvesting and prescribed fire and other vegetative treatments.

New national legislation was passed in 2005 which allows revenue collected from recreation sites to be kept at the National Forest level to be spent at the sites where it was generated. The Recreation Enhancement Act is a means to maintain and improve recreation sites using recreation use fees. Motorized trails on Mark Twain National Forest have been managed under a similar program since 1997. Motorized trail use fees have provided about \$100,000 annually for improvements on the trails

and at trailheads. The Recreation Enhancement Act now allows revenue collected at campgrounds and day use areas to remain on the National Forest for use at those sites.

In the month of September 2005, as many as 90 employees from Mark Twain National Forest were either helping with Hurricane Katrina relief efforts in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas or in Oregon on wildfire suppression. The remaining 130 employees continued the work on the forest here in Missouri. The Forest will continue to send crews and individuals out to assist with hurricane relief efforts over the next several months. The forest has provided fork lift operators, radio operators, chain-saw crews, base camp management for the military, state police, medical units and others assisting with clean-up and rescues. Mark Twain staff also assisted at refugee camps in Texas and Louisiana.

The timber sale program on the Mark Twain National Forest is always of interest to SAF members. In 2006, the sale program will be about 52 million board feet. This is an average amount, and comparable to what has been sold annually in the past.

The prescribed fire program planned for 2006 could be slightly more acres than in the past. The prescribed fire program in the past few years has been around 15,000-20,000 acres. The individual prescribed fires are larger now, using more natural or man-made boundaries such as creeks and roads, rather than constructed fire lines. Our efforts to restore glade ecosystems using fire can be seen in Ozark, Taney and Christian counties and shortleaf pine ecosystems are being restored in Shannon and Carter counties as part of the Pineknott project in partnership with The Nature Conservancy.

Partnerships are a key component of our work on the Forest. AHPIS is working with the Forest to eradicate feral hogs from Bell Mountain Wilderness and other areas of the Forest. National Wild Turkey Federation is active in funding turkey habitat improvement work on the Forest. Ozark Trail Association is actively seeking grants and constructing the Ozark Trail across southern Missouri, including segments on Mark Twain National Forest. Cave Research Foundation has a long term partnership with Mark Twain National Forest for mapping and inventorying caves. Our web site is a good source of information at www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain.

Northern research station proposed

The USDA Forest Service is proposing the establishment of a Northern Research Station, headquartered in Newtown Square, Penn., to serve a 20-state region composed of the Northeast and Midwest. The proposed Northern Research Station will bring under one regional station the scientific and administrative work currently being carried out by the North Central and Northeastern Research Stations.

Michael T. Rains, director of the Northeastern Research Station in Newtown Square, has been named acting director of the North Central Research Station in St. Paul, Minn., effective Oct. 1, 2005. Over the next year, Rains will lead an effort to bring together both stations into a new Northern Research Station that will provide a unified approach to science and service.

The proposed Northern Research Station will allow the Forest Service to use its finite resources more wisely to better meet the science needs of a wide range of customers throughout the 20-state region. Benefits will include an integrated, cohesive landscape-scale research program, a better utilized workforce, and fewer work redundancies. The headquarters will be in Newtown Square, Penn. Existing offices will remain in operation so movement of current employees will be minimal.

This proposed organizational change is consistent with Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth's recent direction in a letter dated Aug. 9, 2005 to review current research station configurations, including the potential for limited consolidation. The formation of a Northern Research Station will help strengthen the Forest Service's technology transfer program as well as improve the agency's overall organizational efficiency.

The research and development arm of the USDA Forest Service works at the forefront of science to improve the health and use of our Nation's forests and grasslands. Research has been part of the Forest Service mission since its inception in 1905. Today, some 500-plus researchers work in a range of biological, physical and social science fields to promote sustainable management of the Nation's diverse forests and grasslands. Their research includes programs in all 50 states, U.S. territories and commonwealths.

Missouri Consulting Forester's Association News

Shelby G. Jones CF, MCFA Vice-President

Fall Meeting

The Fall Meeting of MCFA is traditionally an outdoor affair. This year the group was hosted on October 13 by Current River Pole Company on a field tour of timber harvesting operations in Shannon and Texas counties and the utility pole processing plant in Licking. On the tour MCFA members saw demonstrations of grading standing trees for a utility pole selection harvest on privately owned timberland and discussed grading specifications. The tour was led by Tony Parks, President and Joe Long, CRPC Chief Forester. Processing facilities were visited during the afternoon where the group saw the debarking, cut-to-length and final grading processes preparing the poles for preservation treatment in another state.

Utility poles represent a new market for most Missouri foresters, so MCFA members will take the opportunity to learn how these markets can benefit their clients who own high quality pine timber.

UMC students in Dr. John Dwyer's upper level Management course were invited to participate in the tour and meeting. As a result 14 students attended and interacted with about 20 consulting foresters and CRPC personnel.

Prior to the evening business meeting, there was a cook-your-own steak fry in Licking City Park. The meeting has been approved for 2.5 hours of Category 1, Continuing Education credit.

MCFA Exhibit

Through the generosity of a FLEP Education Grant, Missouri Consulting Forester's Association now has a modular exhibit for appearances at functions and events where professional forestry is an appropriate promotional topic. The exhibit is a commercial exhibit that is designed for spaces up to ten feet wide and can be customized with an infinite variety of messages. MCFA members have produced several "packages" of customized graphics accompanied by short PowerPoint presentations which have appeal to a wide variety of groups such as private landowners, Tree Farmers, resource management professionals, agricultural groups and urban residents.

The exhibit promotes professional aspects of forestry as the general message. Usually two MCFA members accompany the exhibit to answer questions and distribute literature.

If you would like to schedule the MCFA exhibit at an event in your area, you can contact Scott Brundage, President, at 573-443-3977. There is no cost to having the exhibit and a budget has been developed which allows for payment of exhibit fees if the space cannot be donated. The exhibit can be set up in the outdoors, but is really designed for indoor use. An electric hook-up is necessary for the PowerPoint presentations.



The fall meeting of the Missouri Consulting Forester's Association included demonstrations of grading shortleaf pine for utility poles and a tour of the Current River Pole Company's processing plant in Licking.

Forest Reserves and Forest Rangers

Passage of the Federal Forest Reserve Act of 1891 gave the President authority to set aside timberlands from the public domain, but at the time, the purpose of the reserves remained a matter of congressional debate. Roughly, 40 million acres were established as reserves by 1897, the year Congress finally defined the purpose of the reserves (“watershed protection and source of timber supply for the Nation”) in the Forest Management (“Organic”) Act. The act also gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to regulate occupancy and use within the reserves, develop mineral resources, provide for fire protection and permit the sale of timber. It was left to the U.S. Army to police Yellowstone Park from the years 1886 to 1918. But beginning with the creation of Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve on March 30, 1891, supervising the reserves became the responsibility of the Department of the Interior.

Bernhard Fernow is credited with providing the model—adapted from the Prussian system of state forest management—in an 1891 report on how to manage the reserves. The task actually was undertaken by the Department of the Interior until 1905—first by the General Land Office (1891-1901) and then by the Interior Forestry Division (1901-1905) under Filbert Roth (1858-1925), who earlier had worked for the Department of Agriculture under Fernow. The two departments’ forestry divisions cooperated on forest reserve programs.

Early custody of the reserves by the General Land Office was based on a hierarchy of State superintendents, reserve supervisors and rangers who managed districts within the reserves. The key to success of forest reserve management was the ranger.

The word “ranger” was an American variant of the ancient French verb for “rover,” introduced to England by the Normans who came with William the Conqueror in 1066. Rangers were the game wardens on the Royal Forests of England and became the foragers/scouts of colonial expeditions in Virginia in 1716. The forestmeister of Prussian forestry became the forest ranger or protector of the reserves after 1891. Beyond this vague notion of protecting the reserves, the actual duties of the first rangers were rather unclear to all concerned.



One of the early rangers was Edward Tyson Allen (1875-1942). He was hired at \$50 per month in 1898 by the General Land Office and sent west to Washington State to assume the post of ranger on the Washington Reserve (now the Gifford Pinchot National Forest). After he reported to his supervisor in Tacoma, Allen waited for instructions, only to be told: “That letter [you have] appoints as a forest ranger, doesn’t it? It is signed by the Secretary of the Interior, isn’t it? Well, you are now a forest ranger-so go out and range!”

Allen helped set the future trend for rangers by departing for his district, buying a horse and exploring the area until he knew it in detail; he then proceeded to define his job while doing it as he saw fit. Later in 1902, he helped Roth at the Interior Department to prepare a book of regulations that emerged a few years later (1905) as the Forest Service’s first Use Book—the regulations and instruction for the use of the national forests (Secretary of Agriculture). The challenge of the job along with the opportunity to earn a steady income in rural areas of the West appealed to venturesome local men. The first-defined duty of the ranger was to protect the reserve’s resources. In 1898, William Kreutzer left ranch work to be appointed an early ranger in Colorado “to protect the public forests from fire or any other means of injury to the timber growing in said reserves,” or so his certificate of office stated.

By 1899, the USDA Division of Forestry under Gifford Pinchot was expanding rapidly and because of the lack of professional foresters, student assistants were being hired from the few existing forestry schools, especially Yale. By 1901 the Department of the Interior’s Division of Forestry and the Department of Agriculture’s Bureau of Forestry divided the task of Federal forestry. Interior personnel patrolled the reserves and Agriculture foresters provided technical management plans. The Forest Reserve Manual of 1902 regulated timber use and grazing. The enforcement of grazing regulations was to be a constant challenge for many rangers.

The job of gaining the cooperation of forest users by earning their respect fell to the district rangers. Accustomed to taking timber and forage from adjacent public lands at will, local forest users did not easily accept regulation. The employment of local men as rangers helped, because these rangers could draw on their common background to explain



the need for rules to their friends and neighbors. Knowledge of local customs sometimes extended to local language. The 1906 Use Book section on rangers states that those employed in Arizona and New Mexico should know “enough Spanish to conduct reserve business with Mexicans.”

By 1905, with the transfer of jurisdiction of the reserves to the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry accepted transfer of many of the early Government Land Office field people and mixed them with its own staff, including the numerous student assistants. In 1901, there were 81 student assistants on the 179-member staff of the Bureau of Forestry.

The Forest Service, to its credit, brought out the best in its rangers—many of the eastern “dudes” soon were as adept at western ways as the local rangers, while more than one western-born ranger was promoted to top management. A further factor in selecting rangers in 1905 was the extension of Civil Service authority to the forest reserves. The Forest Service—the new name for the former Bureau of Forestry—developed the first exams (written and practical) for rangers by May 1906. The physical standards demanded then would not apply today; early recruitment posters stated bluntly: “invalids need not apply.” Rangers were expected to “build trails, ride all day and night, pack, shoot, and fight fire without losing (their heads).”

New rangers received a salary varying from \$900 to \$1,500 per year, out of which they bought a horse, sidearms and clothing, to be the lone steward of several hundred thousand acres. As described

by Robert J. Duhse (1986:7): “The ranger in his district was often the only policeman, fish and game warden, coroner, disaster rescuer, and doctor. He settled disputes between cattle and sheepmen, organized and led fire fighting crews, built roads and trails, negotiated grazing and timber sales contracts, carried out reforestation and disease control projects, and ran surveys.” Injury and even death was the fate of more than one early ranger.

It was not until the mid-1930s that the Forest Service announced it would no longer make appointments at the professional level without a degree in forestry or a related field, a move that ended the era of the self-taught, “rugged outdoorsmen” in the agency. Of course, not all those early rangers were alone; many were married and their wives acted as their husbands’ unpaid assistants, performing clerical and technical duties such as tree planting and fire control. Today, it is not unusual for the district ranger to be a woman, with the further change that she may have a staff of 40 and carry a laptop computer instead of a pistol into the field. The challenge of the office is no less, and it may be that some rangers today envy early rangers their solitude and freedom.

Lookout cookbook now available

A cooperative venture between the Lolo National Forest, the Forest Fire Lookout Association, the Blackfoot Forest Protective Association and the Museum of Northern Idaho has brought together the “Lookout Cookbook: A Collection of Recipes by Forest Fire Lookouts” by Libby Langston. It is a blend of recipes, history, personal stories, and over 100 photographs. Over seventy recipes from breakfast to dessert were collected from the very people who used them while staffing fire lookouts. This book brings together lookout staffers, their stations and their creativity. It also provides a glimpse into what it was like to spend a summer isolated in a lookout. The cookbook also raises awareness of these historic structures and their preservation.

The cookbooks may be ordered from:
Forest Fire Lookout Association
32145-A Highway 57
Priest River, ID 83856-8679

The books are \$14.95 each + \$4.00 shipping and handling for the first book, \$1.00 s/h for each additional book. You may also join the Forest Fire Lookout Association for \$15.00 a year.

Gary Smith named CFM forester of the year

Bruce Palmer

Gary Smith, Missouri Department of Conservation district forester in Neosho, was named the Northeastern Area CFM Forester of the Year. The award is presented annually to recognize the dedication and professionalism of foresters who assist private forestland owners. Smith was selected for the award by the Forest Resources Program Leaders from nominations submitted by the 20 northeastern states.

Smith is a 30-year veteran of the Conservation Department. He graduated from the University of Missouri with a degree in forestry in 1971 and worked for the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for three years before returning to Missouri.

As a Conservation Department forester, Smith has worked in Eminence, Houston, Springfield and Neosho. In addition to offering forest management advice to private landowners, Smith has been involved with public land management, community forestry and wildland firefighting.

Sharing his forestry knowledge with students has always been important to him. Smith is a frequent visitor to classrooms, especially vocational-agriculture programs. He helped develop the FFA forestry contest and has coached many contest teams, several having placed in state and national contests. He has been involved with the FFA contest at district, state and national levels. Smith is recognized as an authority on the forestry contest and often advises other foresters on training contest teams.

Smith has been a member of the Society of American Foresters since 1972. He is both a Certified Arborist and Certified Forester. He is an Inspecting Forester for the American Tree Farm System and has served in numerous positions on the Missouri Tree Farm Committee. In 1996 he was recognized for recruiting 100 new Tree Farmers into the program.

Smith has worked as a Boy Scout leader since his youth. As an Eagle Scout and a leader for more than 30 years, he has influenced the lives of thousands of Scouts and their parents. Land stewardship and good forest management are always a part of his message.

2005 Officers and Committee Chairs

CHAIR

David Larsen
203 ABNR
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, MO 65211
573/882-4775
Fax: 573/882-1977
Email: LarsenDR@missouri.edu

CHAIR-ELECT

Terry Truttman
15368 LIV 2386
Chillicothe, MO 64601
660/646-6122
Fax: 660/646-1354
Email: terry.truttman@mdc.mo.gov

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Mike Huffman
P.O. Box 368
Clinton, MO 64735
660/885-8179 ext 234
Fax: 660/885-5038
Email: mike.huffman@mdc.mo.gov

FOREST SCIENCE COORDINATOR

John Kabrick
202 Natural Resources Building
Columbia, MO 65211-7260
573/875-5341
Fax: 573/882-1977
Email: jkabrick@fs.fed.us

HISTORIAN

Greg Hoss
14027 Shafer Road
Licking MO 65542
573/674-3229 x 22
Fax: 573/674-4047
Email: greg.hoss@mdc.mo.gov

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Bruce Palmer
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3113
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: bruce.palmer@mdc.mo.gov

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Bob Cunningham
P.O. Box 138
West Plains, MO 65775
417/255-9561 x 225
Fax: 417/256-0429
Email: bob.cunningham@mdc.mo.gov

AUDIT

Doug Young
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3112
Fax: 573/751-4865
Email: doug.young@mdc.mo.gov

COMMUNICATIONS

Mike Hoffmann
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3307
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: mike.hoffmann@mdc.mo.gov

COUNCIL, FELLOWS & AWARDS

Greg Hoss
14027 Shafer Road
Licking, MO 65542
573/674-3229 x 22
Fax: 573/674-4047
Email: greg.hoss@mdc.mo.gov

EDUCATION

Dan Dey
202 Natural Resources Building
Columbia, MO 65211-7260
573/875-5341
Fax: 573/882-1977
Email: ddey@fs.fed.us

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Mike Hoffmann
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3307
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: mike.hoffmann@mdc.mo.gov

MEMBERSHIP

Josh Stevens
4549 State Rd H
Fulton, MO 65251
573/592-1400
Fax: 573/592-1450
Email: josh.stevens@mdc.mo.gov

MNRC STEERING COMMITTEE

Justine Gartner
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3116
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: justine.gartner@mdc.mo.gov

NATURAL AREAS

Lynn Barnickol
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3114
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: lynn.barnickol@mdc.mo.gov

NOMINATING

Doug Young
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3112
Fax: 573/751-4865
Email: doug.young@mdc.mo.gov

POLICY & LEGISLATIVE

Brian Brookshire
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573/522-4115 x 3304
Fax: 573/526-6670
Email: brian.brookshire@mdc.mo.gov

PROGRAM

Terry Truttman
15368 LIV 2386
Chillicothe, MO 64601
660/646-6122
Fax: 660/646-1354
Email: terry.truttman@mdc.mo.gov

SPECIAL FUNDS

David Massengale
1301 South Main
Salem, MO 65560
573/729-6656
Email: dmassengale@fs.fed.us

TELLERS

Joe Walker
P.O. Box 188
Potosi, MO 63664
573/438-5427
Email: jdwalker@fs.fed.us

NATIONAL OFFICE

Society of American Foresters
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814-2198
301/897-8720
Fax: 301/897-3690
Web: www.safnet.org

Upcoming Events

February 1-3, 2006, Missouri Natural Resources Conference, "Managing the Public's Trust Amid Competing Voices," Osage Beach, Mo. For more information, visit www.mnrc.org.

June 6-11, 2006. Summer Fire School and Midwest Wildfire Training Academy, Jefferson City, Mo. On-line schedule and registration form will be available later next spring at www.mufiti.org/summer/.

June 19-21, 2006. Community Forestry at its Best, Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, Neb. For more information, visit <http://www.arborday.org/shopping/conferences/conferencelist.cfm>.

October 25-29, 2006. Society of American Foresters National Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa. For more information, visit www.safnet.org/natcon/.

November 6-9, 2006. Annual Gypsy Moth Review, St. Louis, Mo. For more information, contact Rob Lawrence at 573/882-9909 x 3303 or Robert.Lawrence@mdc.mo.gov.

November 7-9, 2006. Shortleaf Pine Symposium, Springfield, Mo. For more information, visit http://www.mdc.mo.gov/science/sl_pine/.

Shortleaf pine symposium

A shortleaf pine symposium entitled "Restoration and Ecology of Shortleaf Pine in the Ozarks" will be held November 7-9, 2006 in Springfield, Mo. The purpose of the symposium is to communicate experiences, research, successes and challenges, and inspire inquiries into shortleaf pine management, restoration and ecology in the Ozarks. The symposium will bring together practitioners to explore issues, options and experiences in shortleaf pine restoration, management and use. This information will be captured in peer-reviewed proceedings, which will become a permanent reference for resource managers and researchers working on shortleaf pine ecosystems in the region. For more specific information about the symposium, exhibits or opportunities to present a paper or poster, please visit the symposium web site at http://www.mdc.mo.gov/science/sl_pine/ or contact David Gwaze at David.Gwaze@mdc.mo.gov.

National gypsy moth meeting

Rob Lawrence

Here's a heads-up for November 2006! The Annual Gypsy Moth Review will be held in St. Louis on November 6-9, 2006.

This is a national meeting that is targeted toward state personnel who deal with gypsy moth concerns. Missouri Department of Agriculture is responsible for hosting the event, although some of us from other agencies may be involved in support roles. This meeting is generally run by agriculture departments from various states because they are the agencies ultimately responsible for detection and suppression of exotic insect pests.

The meeting is open to anyone interested in gypsy moth issues, and usually includes updates on gypsy moth status in other states, latest research developments, quarantine and suppression techniques and status of other exotic forest pests. Here's a web site with last year's agenda to give you an idea of topics: <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/gmreview/gmreview04.htm>

I do not yet know what role MOSAF folks might be asked to play in this meeting, but wanted to give you an early heads-up. I'll keep you informed as things develop.

~ **Reminder** ~

When you renew your SAF dues this fall, don't forget to update your e-mail address.

You'll get the latest state and national news by e-mail.

E-mail also saves MOSAF hundreds of postage dollars each year.

~ **Reminder** ~