

Living Forest

SUMMER 2008

NEWS

A Publication of the Living Forest Cooperative

Sign of Forest Health: Rare warblers seen in CNNF

By Karen Hollish

The pristine setting of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest annually attracts many visitors, including two rare birds that may be looking to make a home in Bayfield County.

In early July, two Kirtland's warblers were spotted by a U.S. Forest Service surveyor, leaving experts optimistic that the endangered species could be breeding there.

"This is a very exciting thing for the Kirtland's to be dispersing this far from (Michigan's) lower peninsula and showing signs suggesting breeding," said wildlife biologist Scott Posner of the Forest Service's Washburn Ranger District. "We're still not 100 percent sure that it is a breeding pair, but it's giving us hope that they're here and breeding."

Also known as jack pine warblers, the birds nest on the ground under the branches of young jack pine trees that are between 5 and 20 years old. They choose stands that cover at least 80 acres, according to a Forest Service release.

"These birds were adapted to the frequent forest fires that went through jack pine in the past, and so their habitat is associated with the large patches those fires would've burned," Posner explained.

The Forest Service land-management plan includes the goal of having a certain percentage of jack pine in the forest composition, Posner said. That goal—along with jack pines that cross age classes to accommodate different animals—coincides nicely with the warblers' needs, forest officials said.

Breeding populations have been found in lower Michigan, Canada and south-central Wisconsin, he said.

A few isolated males have been seen in northwestern Wisconsin, but last week's find marked the first recorded sighting of the species in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Posner said.

Kirtland's warblers have been considered a federally endangered species since 1967. They measure less than six inches in length, and migrate to the Bahamas during the fall and winter seasons.

LFC members with young jack pine stands should keep an eye out during the summer for the Kirtland's warbler.

—Reprinted from the July 8, 2008, edition of the Ashland Daily Press.



LFC Notes - The Kirtland's is an example of one reason LFC encourages members to practice restoration forestry and look at the landscape scale. Our understanding of natural systems is continually changing as are the systems themselves. By using historic forest conditions as a baseline and restoration target, we may actually restore some of the faded diversity of our forests. Ironically in jack pine barrens, this may mean clearing large blocks of forest to mimic the historic fire regime.

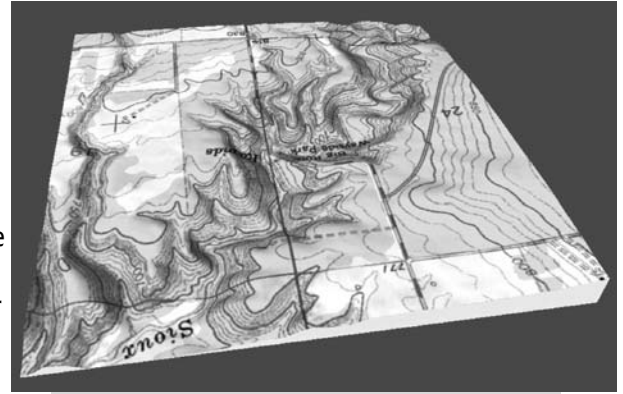
Don't Miss the Annual Meeting and Sioux River Hike

Please join us at the annual meeting for LFC this coming Sunday, August 10 at the Bayview Town Hall between Washburn and Bayfield. We will have a meeting to discuss the business of the Cooperative and elect board members, then share a potluck meal and take a walk through nearby Big Rock County Park. The meeting runs from 11:00 am until 12:30 p.m., with food and hike to follow.

As a cooperative, we are owned and run by our members and participation in the annual meeting is the primary way members direct the business. Your participation will ensure we have a quorum to carry out the meeting. Door prizes will go to **ALL WHO MAKE THE MEETING**—including a GPS unit, free flagging, cruising sticks, coffee, and LFC hats, shirts, and signs.

If you are interested in serving on the Board, please contact the LFC office or a current Board member at the numbers listed in the back of this newsletter.

Bring a dish to pass as well as your own plate and silverware (some will be available). LFC will provide drinks and ice cream. A forest ecology walk led by Jim Meeker, Professor of Botany at Northland College and LFC Board Member, will follow the meal. Big Rock showcases sandstone outcrops where the Sioux River is cutting sharply through the clay plain, creating a deep ravine and waterfall. We will follow a short nature trail which follows along the river. Bring good footwear and dress for the weather.



The terrain along the Sioux River at Big Rock Park. Come ready for a hike!

DIRECTIONS: Take Maki Rd. west off Hwy 13 (about 1.5 miles north of Washburn); continue 1.5 miles to the Bayview Town Hall on your right. Call the LFC cell phone (715/209-3101) with last-minute questions.

Fundraising Update: \$2,500 Match Remains

LFC members responded to a \$10,000 matching announced last year at our Annual Meeting. We have only two weeks left to match the remaining \$2,500 of matching funds! This is a great chance to really help the Coop and see your money go twice as far.

We have built this business on a shoestring budget and lots of help from lots of members. Our employees have often gone above and beyond to help out the business. Most recently staff agreed to forgo holiday pay to save the Coop a few thousand dollars a year.

The year ahead will require us to invest in training. In fact, the year ahead will require much more than matching the remaining \$2,500 for working capital at LFC. We will be refinancing loans in the next month and are actively seeking members to whom we could pay interest rather than the banks. Please take a moment to invest using the form below.

YES—I WANT TO INVEST IN RESPONSIBLE FORESTRY!

- Please sign me up for _____ (# of shares) x \$100 per share
- I would like to donate \$ _____ to the match challenge campaign.
- Please contact me regarding loans or co-signing a loan for the Cooperative.
- My check is enclosed.

Please charge my credit card # _____ expiration date _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please return this form to: Living Forest Cooperative
422 Third Street West, Suite 103
Ashland, WI 54806



Firewood Field Day

The Living Forest Cooperative held a field day on firewood production and use on Saturday, April 19, kindly hosted at Ken Compton's "Firewood Plus" in Ino. Despite a deluge of cold rain, more than a dozen hardy souls made the trek and joined us for demonstrations of firewood processors, a discussion of the firewood business, and refreshments.

Multitek firewood processors were featured. Ken and his partner, Craig Koszarek, demonstrated their large unit capable of producing two cords of split wood per hour. Marcus Steigerwaldt drove up from the Multitek office in Prentice with their smallest processor—with an integrated conveyor belt!—that produces firewood at up to 1.5 cords per hour.

After making firewood in the rain and mud for an hour, the group continued discussion about firewood and explored some of the opportunities and challenges of the business. Ken Compton explained the recent changes he has seen with oak pulpwood markets recently driving up the price he has to pay for logs from under \$10 a cord to over \$20. On the other side, the dramatic climb in energy costs may provide an opportunity and increase the price paid for firewood. Charly Ray from LFC shared a free program that calculates equivalent BTU costs showing at current propane prices, a cord of dried firewood is worth \$517/cord. Current prices for firewood are closer to \$280 per cord, so wood seems underpriced.

The Emerald Ash Borer could impact firewood operations with quarantines and requirements for certified "bug free" wood. Wisconsin currently allows wood to be certified bug free if it is fumigated, the outer bark is peeled, the wood is heated by a kiln, or it is aged for two years. State parks currently only allow local or certified "bug free" wood to be sold in the parks.

If you are interested in a copy of the handouts from LFC contact the office. LFC has a limited amount of firewood available, and Ken Compton has lots of firewood—call him at 746-2377.



Rain did not dampen interest in the demonstrations of firewood processors from Multitek.



Ken Koszarek of Firewood Plus demonstrates how they put up firewood.



4 MILLION TREES!

The LFC crew at the Hayward DNR Nursery "Lifting" four million seedlings under contract. This is the second year LFC won this state contract as we continue to diversify income with our staff and experience.

LFC in Pictures

A project at the National Network of Forest Practitioners is supporting community forestry groups by sending out photojournalism interns to document our work. LFC applied for consideration and recently hosted Peter Hoffman who took pictures of a few days in the life of LFC. Take a look at the website for the project: www.peopleandland.blogspot.com/ for a nice writeup and some beautiful pictures (samples below).



Tools for Landowners

Mineral Rights:

Do You Own All of Your Property?

Courtesy West Wisconsin Land Trust

Real Property is comprised of the rights to the land, both above surface, below surface, and the air around. Different rights to the land may be severed from the property and held in separate ownership. A mineral right is part of property rights, and may be sold, transferred, or leased in a similar manner as other property rights.

Mineral rights may be below ground such as oil or natural gas, or include surface rights such as sand, gravel or peat. A person may own all of the mineral rights for a parcel or any fraction of the rights. A person may also own rights to only one kind of mineral, such as oil, or to only one formation or to a depth interval. Many mineral rights were severed from lands across Wisconsin by speculators in the early 1900s.

In order for a conservation easement

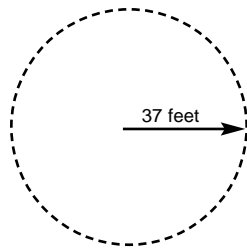
to be placed on a property, the landowner must have the rights to convey the interest to a land trust. In other words, they must own the property in its entirety, or have any additional parties with ownership interest also sign off on the conservation easement. A conservation easement will restrict mining activities as they negatively impact the scenic, natural, and wildlife habitat, and other conservation values present on a property. Due diligence of the land trust for proper execution of a conservation easement involves a title search and title insurance to discover if mineral or other rights are held by a separate entity.

In the state of Wisconsin, if a mineral rights interest has not been acted upon or re-recorded for a period of greater than 20 years, the property owner may reclaim their mineral rights under Wisconsin Statute 706.057 Lapse and



reversion of interests in minerals. West Wisconsin Land Trust recommends that landowners work with a real estate attorney to claim or reclaim their mineral rights.

The mission of West Wisconsin Land Trust is to preserve western Wisconsin's natural character. West Wisconsin Land Trust accomplishes this by providing the tools to help landowners achieve permanent protection of their land, primarily through conservation agreements. West Wisconsin Land Trust is a non-profit, member-supported land trust, and its 850 members are key to helping protect land, water and wildlife habitat through their financial commitment and volunteer involvement. To learn more about West Wisconsin Land Trust, call (715) 235-8850 or visit their website at www.wwlt.org



Estimating Firewood Volumes

1. Choose an area that is representative of where you will be getting firewood.
2. Pick and mark a point to begin your measurements.
3. Measure a distance of 37 feet (using a rope or tape) from the point out. Repeat this procedure until you have created an imaginary circle around your point. This circle will be 74 feet in diameter and will represent 1/10th of an acre.
4. Measure the diameter (at 54 inches above the ground) of each tree that you would harvest for firewood that is within the circle.
5. Refer to the table to tell you approximately how much each tree will yield in cords.
6. Add the yield of each tree to get a total volume in the sample circle.
7. Multiply the total by 10. This will give you the volume of firewood available on a per acre basis.
8. Repeat the procedure on a number of different plots to give you an average amount available.
9. The table can also be used to keep a running tally of how much you're cutting rather than waiting until the wood is all stacked.

Example: In a representative sample plot (74 foot diameter circle) you count the following:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \text{ trees } 5'' \text{ diameter } (3 \times .02 \text{ cords/tree}) = .06 \text{ cords} \\
 2 \text{ trees } 8'' \text{ diameter } (2 \times .12 \text{ cords/tree}) = .24 \text{ cords} \\
 1 \text{ tree } 10'' \text{ diameter } (1 \times .21 \text{ cords/tree}) = .21 \text{ cords} \\
 1 \text{ tree } 12'' \text{ diameter } (1 \times .30 \text{ cords/tree}) = .30 \text{ cords} \\
 \hline
 7 \text{ trees} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{TOTAL} = .81 \text{ cords}
 \end{array}$$

Firewood available per acre = 10 x .81 cords = 8.1 cords

Tree diameter at 54 inches	Number of trees to make a cord	Number of cords per tree
5"	50	.02
6"	20	.05
7"	12	.08
8"	8	.12
9"	6	.17
10"	5	.21
11"	4	.25
12"	3.5	.30
13"	2.5	.40
14"	2	.50
15"	1.5	.65
16"	1	1.00

LFC member profiles

Stewards of the Bogs

By Jane Anklam

Paul Scott and Mary Brill thrive on their 126 acres in central Douglas County on Little Amnicon River, a tributary to Lake Superior. They grow their own fruits and vegetables organically, generate their own solar and wind power, and heat their home with downed wood from their land. In December 2007, Scott and Brill sealed their commitment to sustainability by placing their property, which includes a wild bog lake, into a land protection agreement with the West Wisconsin Land Trust.

Joining them were their neighbors upstream, Bruce Jessen and Gail Baldwin, who also put their 80-acre parcel in a land protection agreement. Their property is home to One Buck Lake, another wild bog lake. These types of lakes are becoming increasingly rare. That's one of the reasons this property is listed as a Douglas County Critical Natural Area. Their land is also home to three types of butterflies that are part of the Wisconsin's Species of Special Concern.

"A significant characteristic of these two projects is that they are both at the headwaters of a tributary to Lake Superior," said Richard Gauger, executive director of West Wisconsin Land Trust. "The Land Trust already holds an 800-acre conservation agreement on the Amnicon, in the Town of



Paul and Mary on their land.

place out in the countryside," Scott indicated. "We have the opportunity in Wisconsin to address what the local community needs and work to achieve it through a planning process. Change can occur in a hopscotch pattern across the countryside, or be directed thoughtfully."

Scott, Brill, Jessen, and Baldwin have given a rare gift to those who will come after them, a gift as rich as the life of the bogs.

—Jane Anklam is the Northwoods Land Protection Coordinator for West Wisconsin Land Trust. This article originally appeared in the summer 2008 issue of *Open Spaces*. For more information about West Wisconsin Land Trust, visit www.wwilt.org.

Terry Peters Wins 2008 Leopold Conservation Award

On June 24, in Madison, Wis., the Sand County Foundation awarded Terry Peters a \$10,000 prize for his outstanding landowner stewardship and timber harvesting practices. Terry has been a member of LFC since its founding in 2000, and logs on many LFC member lands.

Terry's prize honors his careful woods work that protects water quality, wildlife habitat, and overall forest health, especially in encouraging reproduction of such shade loving species as cedar, hemlock and white pine.

The Leopold Conservation Award, named in honor of world-renowned conservationist Aldo Leopold, is comprised of the cash award and a Leopold crystal. The award is presented annually in seven states to private landowners who practice responsible land stewardship and management. Terry was one of four finalists in Wisconsin.

"These finalists were chosen from a



SETTING THE STANDARD: Fourth-generation Mellen logger and Terry Peters in front of a log pile from an LFC harvest from *The Nature Conservancy*.

number of exceptional, well-deserving candidates," said Dr. Brent Haglund, Sand County Foundation President. "The candidates' overall commitment to conservation's role in agriculture is proof

Lakeside. We want to continue to support landowners and municipalities that desire to conserve both the land and the water in the Lake Superior watershed."

Both couples are committed to restoring their land. For example, Scott and Brill implement their forestry plan with help from the Living Forest Cooperative, planting cedar, white pine, tamarack, and mixed hardwoods to restore the native canopy to its original diversity.

Scott and Brill are also involved in the Town of Oakland's land use planning and encourage their neighbors to get involved as well. "Much change is taking

place out in the countryside," Scott indicated. "We have the opportunity in Wisconsin to address what the local community needs and work to achieve it through a planning process. Change can occur in a hopscotch pattern across the countryside, or be directed thoughtfully."

Scott, Brill, Jessen, and Baldwin have given a rare gift to those who will come after them, a gift as rich as the life of the bogs.

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that Aldo Leopold's land ethic, developed on Wisconsin soil, is still alive and well."

A fourth-generation landowner in the Mellen area, Terry and his family take the long view in managing more than 3000 acres of family-owned timberland.

"We've abandoned many of the harvest practices of the 70s and 80s in favor of newer technologies that leave the smallest footprint possible," says the prize-winning logger. In 1992, Peters was named Great Lakes Logger of the Year by the Forest Resource Association and in 1993, a National Outstanding Logger.

In addition to his timber harvesting business, Peters serves on his local school board, the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute Advisory Board and in 1995 helped promote the Forest Stewardship Council certification of Bayfield county forests.

Rethinking Trees

Trees Exquisitely Designed as Carbon-Eating Machines

By Robert T. Perschel

With the world's attention riveted on global climate change, some people dream of creating machines that will scrub carbon from the air. We already have them. Trees. Trees are exquisitely designed by nature as carbon-eating machines.



Trees combine energy from the sun, carbon dioxide from the sky, and nutrients and water from the earth to package carbon in a tight, useable bundle of efficient energy. Forests are collections of thousands of these green machines—complex living systems that harbor wildlife, cool our air, clean our water, and offer social, recreational and spiritual experiences. Foresters are the professional stewards of these ecosystems—managing and maximizing forest resources and forest health.

Forests still cover over two-thirds of our regional landscape and they've been removing carbon from the atmosphere and locking it up in useful forms for millennia. In fact, forests in the Northeast have already stored about 6.8 billion tons of carbon, an average of about 75 tons per acre. This fact raises two vital questions for policy-makers faced with lowering carbon levels in our atmosphere. The first is how to keep our forest's carbon storage capacity from being lost through the conversion of forestland to other uses. The second is how to increase the amount of carbon that our forests are now storing.

The Forest Guild's recent report, "Forests, Carbon and Climate Change in the Northeast," analyzes these policy questions and concludes that forests and foresters can play a

significant role in mitigating climate change.

The first order of business is to protect existing forests from destruction by development, which results in the permanent release of stored carbon into the atmosphere. The second step is to maintain and mandate further protection of forest reserves which are huge storehouses for carbon. The third step is to encourage, train and support foresters in implementing sustainable forest practices that increase carbon sequestered by forests.

Growing trees for longer periods before harvest and developing forests with trees of varying age and size are key forest management practices that increase carbon sequestration. These techniques also produce clean water and promote a healthy, diverse ecosystem.

In order to hone these techniques and put them to use across the region's forestlands, foresters need the support of specific public policies. The Northeast Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a carbon cap and trade system that goes into effect in 2009, will make payments for projects that sequester carbon. Currently, only the planting of new trees on open land will qualify for carbon credits under the regional initiative.

Forest protection and sustainable forest management should also be eligible for these payments. Eligibility criteria should be tied to clear forestry guidelines to ensure sustainable management, thus replacing carbon harvested with additional sequestered carbon in newly grown trees. In addition, state and federal forestry programs should be fully funded to encourage forest protection and excellence in forestry practices.

The Northeast's forests and their 150 billion carbon-

continued on page 7

Carbon Credits: Can Landowners Get Paid to Grow Trees as Carbon Banks?

Living Forest Coop is exploring a new revenue opportunity for our members—selling carbon credits from their woodlands. A "carbon credit" is worth one metric ton of captured carbon dioxide and trees are an excellent way to store or "sequester" carbon dioxide.

Utilities and large manufacturers, among others, will purchase carbon credits to offset their carbon dioxide emissions and lower their carbon footprint (see above article). Carbon credits are traded on the Chicago Climate Exchange. You can visit their website for more information.

LFC Forester Thomas Wyse recently attended two meetings to learn more about carbon credits and how LFC members may benefit from selling the carbon that their forests accrue. AgraGate is a company that bundles carbon credits from different sources and sells them to the Chicago Climate Exchange. Landowners submit paperwork that includes a baseline forest inventory that estimates the amount of carbon that their forests contain. AgraGate then runs a forest growth model to predict how much carbon the forest will accrue over the life of a 15-year contract. Payments are based on modeling during the contract then corrected with a final inventory at the end of the contract. A landowner could owe money back if their forests did not grow at the modeled rates!

In addition to having a baseline assessment of forest, the landowner must have approved forest management plan, e.g. a Wisconsin Managed Forest Law plan, a Forest Stewardship Council plan, a Sustainable Forestry Initiative plan or an American Tree Farm System plan for enrolled land. In addition, the landowner will have to pay to have the baseline inventory trees measured twice during the contract period.

AgraGate is now in the early stages of purchasing forestry credits in Wisconsin. It isn't clear yet what type and age of Wisconsin forests accrue enough carbon to make enrolling profitable for landowners. Forests that are large (over 40 acres), uniform, young and are not going to be harvested during the 15-year contract period are the most likely to be good candidates. LFC will continue to follow this opportunity for our members as the market develops.

Park Falls mill wins \$30 million biofuel grant

By Rick Olivo

Flambeau River Biofuels (FRB) of Park Falls, Wis., has been awarded a grant of up to \$30 million to construct a cutting edge biorefinery at the Flambeau River Paper Mill.

The state-of-the-art production facility will produce some 40 million gallons a year of sulfur-free Fischer-Tropsch liquid, a transportation fuel similar to diesel and having many characteristics superior to light, sweet crude oil.

A byproduct of the fuel-making process will be a variety of waxes that can be used in products such as renewable lubricants and even candles.

According to Flambeau River spokesman William Johnson Jr., the new business will be a model of low-cost, environmentally friendly biofuel production, which uses neither food materials nor merchantable timber, but rather employs “forest residue”—felled upper branches, bark, sawdust and other materials that are ordinarily landfilled or left to rot in the woods.

“It uses a process that the Germans created back in the 1920s; they were gasifying coal, where they were able to separate the hydrogen and carbon molecules and through catalysts bond the molecules to produce transportation fuels and waxes,” he said.

The process will also create some two trillion BTUs of heat that will enable Flambeau River Paper to eliminate its dependence on natural gas, a prospect that will make the mill far more competitive and profitable. It is the high usage of natural gas for process heat that is a major cost factor in papermaking, and a cost that drove the mill's former owner, SMART Paper of Ohio, into bankruptcy.

The successful grant application was the third effort on the part of Flambeau River to get funds to create a biofuels plant at the paper mill site. Both of the previous efforts have involved the proposed production of cellulosic ethanol from wood waste. Johnson said the switch in the final product was the result of a decision to use a different technology.

“When we were talking about cellulosic ethanol, we were talking about putting in a new pulp mill under the paper mill

site and just separating the sugars out and fermenting the sugars,” Johnson said, noting that like the current plan, a gasifier was part of the project, to take all the byproducts that couldn't be used for making ethanol and burn it for energy. However, as they studied the process, it became clear to company officials that it would be simpler and more efficient to use the German process to produce the diesel-like product.

One of the advantages is that the Fischer-Tropsch process can use virtually any woody products, and not just certain species, like pine, that are required by the ethanol process.

“We could use tops and branches and everything else instead of just round wood that we would be competing with lumber and paper mills for,” Johnson said. “It really allows us to not disrupt the wood market as bad as would have been. We will be able to go to the top 25 percent of the tree that is left in the woods, to the sawmills and take their slab wood, to use sawmill fines, sawdust, just a plethora of different feed stocks that will be able to go into our new process.”

The new product will be at least as valuable as the ethanol that would have been produced by the Park Falls Mill, Johnson said.

The process of making the estimated 40 million gallons of Fischer-Tropsch fuel liquid will also use far less water than ethanol production would have entailed. Ethanol production would have required 18 gallons of water to produce one gallon of ethanol, while the synthetic fuel produced by the Fischer-Tropsch process will only use 1.56 gallons of water to produce a gallon of fuel. The process will also eliminate 859,000 tons of carbon dioxide a year as compared to the petroleum it replaces—the amount produced by nearly a million barrels of petroleum, and at a price of under a dollar a gallon, a FRB project synopsis said.

Citigroup is leading the project financing on the estimated \$300 million project.

—Reprinted from the July 16, 2008, edition of the Ashland Daily Press.

Carbon-Eating Machines

(continued from page 6)

scrubbing machines—trees—are the heart of our environment. Foresters are highly educated professionals who have followed their love of the natural world and desire to serve society through a profession with a long history and a great sense of pride in its work. Their expertise can play a critical role in addressing this epic and intergenerational challenge that we all face.

—Robert T. Perschel of Holden is Northeast regional director of the Forest Guild, and organization in which LFC staff are active.

This article is reprinted with permission of the Forest Guild, a national organization of more than 600 foresters and allied natural resource professionals who practice and promote forestry that sustains the integrity of forest ecosystems and the human communities dependent upon them.

www.forestguild.org

Taking Root

Jayda Schlender sprinkled tobacco on a just-planted cedar tree this past Earth Day at a ceremony held at the Early Childhood Center on the Red Cliff Reservation. The Bayfield School District's Apostle Islands Academy, an alternative high school, organized the event. The Living Forest Coop provided the cedar tree.

(photo courtesy of the Ashland Daily Press)





LIVING FOREST COOPERATIVE

422 Third Street West, Suite 103
Ashland, WI 54806

www.livingforestcoop.com

calendar

AUGUST 9: PRAIRIE TOUR—Springbrook, Wis., 8—11 a.m.

Directions: Go 7 miles from Spooner to Trego on Hwy 53/63, 10 miles from Trego to Springbrook on Hwy 63, 1 mile from Springbrook to Hamilton Road, and 1 mile on Hamilton Road to Damian Vraniak's home and land. Please RSVP (715-766-2045).

AUGUST 10: LFC ANNUAL MEETING and SIOUX RIVER HIKE

(see article on page 2)

AUGUST 16: PRAIRIE RESTORATION and FOOD PLOTS—Springbrook, Washburn Co.

Hosted by Northwest Woodland Owners. Contact 715-635-3733.

SEPTEMBER 18-21: WISCONSIN WOODLAND OWNERS ANNUAL MEETING

Wausau, Wis. Forest tax workshop, field trips, and speakers. See wisconsinwoodlands.org or call (715) 346-4798 for more information.

OCTOBER 18: FOREST AND RELATED TAXES—Hayward, Sawyer Co.

Hosted by Northwest Woodland Owners. Contact 715-865-3419.

market

TOOLS for TREES

- Brush Saw or Pruning Saw, \$25/day
- Forestry Field Gear (GPS, cruising prism, hip chain for measuring, increment borer) available on loan.
- Tree Marking Paint and other Supplies, cost + 10%

FIREWOOD

- Dry Red Oak + Hardwoods, \$90/face cord

HORSE-LOGGED WOOD

- Hard Maple or Red Oak Flooring, 4.50/sq.
- White Birch and Red Maple Paneling, \$3.62/sq.

TIPI POLES (Close Out!)

\$10 each, 16-25 foot lengths

WAREHOUSE SPACE AVAILABLE

LFC BOARD

Dave Martinson, Bayfield 779-5055
President

Kent Makela, Maple 364-2598
Vice-President

Karen A'Llerio, Bayfield 779-3262
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Jacob Oblatz, Mason 765-4104
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