



# FAMILY FOREST NEWS

## SEPTEMBER 2008 VOL 12

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### LIFE IS A CHALLENGE

*By President Ralph Gaarde*

The adage: “Life is a challenge!” certainly applies to FLC since our annual meeting in Sonora in May 2008.

During this period Executive Director Melinda Fleming submitted her resignation for reasons including a full time offer from her other part time principal, TuCare.

Our search committee met with her suggested replacement, Darcy Brown, who was unanimously selected by our Board of Directors at the July 11, 2008 Board Meeting as our new Executive Director. (See more information on Darcy Brown below.)

Legislative issues have snowballed and with the help of Co-Chairmen Michael Kissel and Len

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Lindstrand, along with our legislative consultant Bill Keye, we have:

1. Submitted a response regarding LEEDS/Green Building Standards to the U. S. Green Building Council (USGBC) in Washington DC (contact Michael Kissel, its author, if you would like a copy.)

2. Sent a letter to relevant California Legislators opposing AB1617 and AB1595. (Contact Ralph Gaarde if you would like a copy)

3. Successfully supported Johanna Rodini's appointment to the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt County by letter to the Governor.

4. Directors John Middlebrook and Charles Greenlaw have attended several Board of Forestry and AB32 Carbon Protocol workshops conveying FLC positions.

5. Darcy Brown attended a Wildfire forum attended by several legislators on August 13, 2008, and a Board of Forestry workshop on AB32 on August 18, 2008, on behalf of FLC.

Transition to Darcy Brown as Executive Director continues with the home office of FLC changing to Auburn, CA, with new telephone number, email address, mailing address, as reflected on Page 2 of this newsletter. Please correct your records accordingly.

I hope the enthusiasm of these past few months will continue and emphasize that our organization needs the active participation of all members and directors. You do not need to be a member of the Board of Directors to participate on a committee. Please share your thoughts and opinions be they positive or otherwise with: any of the Board of Directors, Darcy, or me.

Committees have been established with chair persons as follows:

1. The Executive Committee is comprised of your officers and John Williams, the immediate past president.

2. The Finance committee - Steve Vanderhorst;

3. The membership committee - Nan Deniston;

4. The Communication committee - John Middlebrook and Ron Berryman;

5. The By-Laws committee - George Belden and Ralph Gaarde;

6. The Annual Meeting/Field Day Committee - Nan Deniston, Forest Tilley and Jim Chapin;

7. Legislative Committee - Len Lindstrand and Michael Kissel with Bill Keye as consultant;

8. The history committee has been suggested by several members but to date no chairperson. Any volunteers?

I wish to encourage any member to let us know if you have an interest in any of the above committees, or if unsure, particular issues that are of concern. Some issues may be difficult to categorize to a specific committee but if that issue is significant to you we would like to know about it.

We hope to see you at upcoming field days including September 27, 2008 at the Gift Ranch in Humboldt County hosted by Jim Able; and October 4, 2008 at Snowy Peaks Christmas Tree and Berry Farm in Forest Hill hosted by Jim and Ginger Armstrong.

Members are welcome to attend Board of Director meetings, the next one scheduled for October 3, 2008, 10:00 AM at Auburn, CA. Check with Executive Director Darcy for location.

Be sure and check out our website [www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org) for more information, news and activity updates.

Thanks for your continued support.

## **NEW CONTACT INFORMATION FOR FLC**

**Executive Director Darcy Brown**

Mailing Address: **PO Box 391, Auburn, CA 95604**

Phone Number: **(530) 887-9425**

Email Address: **forestlandowners@gmail.com**

# NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HIRED

*By Steve VanderHorst*

FLC's new Executive Director, Darcy L. Brown, has been moving into the job, beginning in July following her hiring by the Board of Directors at the quarterly Directors meeting. She brings enthusiasm and youth to the position as well as an impressive array of experience, knowledge, and contacts. She comes to us highly recommended by respected people she has worked with in the past. All emphasized that she is a very quick learner and receptive to ideas. Her high energy, positive approach to life in general will be applied to FLC's needs.

At FLC's last Annual Meeting Melinda Fleming informed FLC's Officers that she would need to resign from her position as Executive Director due to increased family responsibilities as well as having her position expanded with TuCare. She recommended Darcy as her replacement through a phase-in phase-out period during which they would job-share in order to make the transition as smooth as possible.

A Search Committee was formed among the Directors and conducted a lengthy interview with Darcy in late June. The result was the Search Committee's unanimous recommendation of Darcy to the Board of Directors. The Board met Darcy at its quarterly meeting in July and approved her for the position.

Darcy has a strong interest in politics and an understanding of how the legislative process works. Her energies are expected to complement Bill Keye's efforts on FLC's behalf.



Darcy Brown and Melinda Fleming

Darcy has a Degree in Forestry from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, with a minor in English. She has written a number of published works and edited others. She is experienced at public speaking and teaching roles, and has been organizing and planning events for at least 10 years. She has carried out several simultaneous contract projects/grants from her home office.

Her family background: Grandparents were farmers; Darcy is familiar with agriculture. Father is a forester who used to be with the Forest Service. Both parents became teachers. Darcy's husband is a forester working with Mason, Bruce, & Girard forestry consultants.

Darcy lives in Auburn and works from her home office there

## BECOME A TREE FARMER

The American Tree Farm System is a nationwide community of nearly 70,000 individuals and families joined by their desire for excellence in forest stewardship.

Thursday, August 7, 2008, the threshold vote for Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) endorsement was received at PEFC Council, Geneva, Switzerland. With this vote, the **American Tree Farm System is now formally recognized and endorsed as an internationally credible sustainable forest management certification system.**

Your forest may qualify for American Tree Farm System certification. This is an exciting opportunity for forest landowners and carries many benefits!

Contact George Belden, by phone at (530) 229-3798,  
or by email at: lake1777@pacbell.net

Or visit the ATFS website at: [www.treefarmssystem.org](http://www.treefarmssystem.org)

## FOREST CAPITOL: NEWS FROM SACRAMENTO

*By Bill Keye, California Forest Keepers Incorporated*

On June 20<sup>th</sup>, thousands of dry lightning strikes rained fire onto drought-parched landscapes in Central and Northern California. To date, over 1.2 million acres have burned and millions of people have endured lengthy periods of dangerously poor air quality.

Suppression costs are staggering. The wildfire business is booming as never before. I drove past the fire camp in Junction City (Trinity County) last month, and there was a booth selling event T-Shirts in several designs and color schemes.

It used to be in areas like Junction City, nestled within vast expanses of national forest lands, that loggers and foresters helped to maintain roads and manage vegetation. When a fire came, there was local equipment ready to roll.

Now we have ever-increasing areas of deforested conditions, as catastrophic wildfires burn and dead trees are left to rot due to environmental appeals and litigation. Without site clearing and preparation, no tree planting is possible. Many burned acres turn into brushfields.

Check out <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/rs1/projects/postfirecondition/> to see how grim the situation has become. Forest Service officials estimate that an additional 100,000 acres have already been ravaged this season by high intensity burns.

All of this is depressing. But there's reason to hope that we're finally hitting bottom, as far as the social experiment of placing do-nothing eco-Druids in charge of the forest. To the rescue is carbon – specifically, a well-managed forest's ability to take up and store atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Not to mention the fact that forest products and biomass energy are also carbon friendly.

The Board of Forestry has been tapped by the Air Resources Board to help with Forest Sector Scoping under AB 32. Recall that under AB 32 – the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the state is required to bring its emissions of greenhouse gases down to 1990 levels by 2020.

Forestry is the only AB 32 sector designated as a carbon “sink.” The ARB is essentially saying that if you want less CO<sub>2</sub> in the air, talk to a forester – or a forest landowner.

This brings us back to wildfires and deforestation. Wildfires and decaying trees emit carbon, salvaged wood products store it, and post-fire reforestation is simply a no-brainer. FLC volunteers have been actively involved in the AB 32 process since last fall, and continue to play an important role by showing up and sounding off at key Board and ARB hearings and workshops.

The public is fed up with wildfires and deeply concerned about climate change. The message is spreading that forestry (fuel treatments, active

management, tree planting) is part of the solution.  
People are listening.

## ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE ORIENTATION DAY

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!!  
Friday, **December 5<sup>th</sup>** is FLC Leg. Day in Sacramento!!!

This will be our second anniversary, as we continue to build the organization's grassroots effectiveness at representing California's family forestland owners in the State Capitol and everywhere else that matters!!!

For more information, contact the FLC office at (530) 887-9425 and look for event details on our website, [www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org).

## CALIFORNIA CLIMATE ACTION REGISTRY (CCAR)

*By Michael Kissel*

California's recent green house gas (GHG) laws created the CCAR. It has designed standardized forestry protocols for carbon-reducing projects that seek to provide more certainty, clarity and transparency for the voluntary carbon reduction market. Forest Protocols define forest activities and the rules that must be followed to qualify under the specific activity in order to register your carbon. CCAR has created a "Carbon Registry" where carbon offsets can be held and traded.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) has asked CCAR to reevaluate its forest protocols to allow more carbon projects to be listed on the carbon registry. Here are some suggestions of how CCAR could meet the ARB mandate:

1. The forest entity ownership requirement of at least 100 acres of trees is exclusionary. The protocols should allow participation of landowners of 20 acres or more.
2. The formation of cooperative forest entities that represent multiple property owners of contiguous forestland parcels should be allowed under these protocols.
3. The forest entity should be allowed to attend forest sector certification training and then be allowed to prepare plans, projects, registry entries, and reports.
4. The forest certifier should be allowed to provide the forest entity with consulting advice, as long as the forest entity agrees to this arrangement in advance.
5. The requirements to restore native tree cover on lands that remain unplanted for the previous 10 years to qualify reforestation projects are overly restrictive
6. The biological baseline period of 100 years is unrealistic.
7. Carbon Pools to quantify carbon stocks and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions should not consider dead biomass or soil. Both pools represent natural forest processes that exist regardless of the forest management practices of the forest entity.
8. Tree and dead biomass removal due to pre-commercial thinning, commercial thinning, fuel reduction and fire breaks, and harvest should be addressed in these protocols. Credit for conversion to biomass energy, whether through cellulosic ethanol production, electrical cogeneration or some other conversion should be equally shared between the forest entity and the industrial converter.
9. Credit for permanent carbon sequestration from wood fiber removed through harvest and converted into wood products should be allowed.

A correction for mill inefficiencies should be the responsibility of the mill, not the forest entity because ownership of the fiber transfers from forest entity to mill entity before the wood fiber is milled.

10. Forest inventory methods should not be limited to the sample plot method.
11. ARB should not support any reporting of non-CO2 emissions or any restrictions on the use of prescriptive burning, biomass chipping, pre-commercial thinning and lopping, logging, operation of logging and harvest equipment, log transportation, chainsaws, brush cutters, stationary power equipment, and portable sawmills as forest management tools.
12. The requirement for perpetual easement to qualify for these forest protocols is not reasonable.
13. The forest protocol requirements that (1) all forest projects are required to promote and maintain forest types native to the project area and (2) forest management projects must be based on natural forest practices are unreasonable, subjective, and overly restrictive. Furthermore, they may not be in the best interest of the forest.
14. Forest conversion is always a threat to the forest and forest entity; therefore any distinction between local land use conversion trend and site-specific immediate threat of conversion is irrelevant.
15. Project additionality requirements cannot be implemented on any project that does not establish a baseline. Since baselines are optional, project additionality requirements should also be optional. ARB should reconcile this conflict in these forest protocols by eliminating the additionality requirements.
16. CCAR forest protocols that require planned project activities that exceed applicable mandatory forest management laws are unreasonable.
17. The forest entity should get forest protocol credit for reforestation projects triggered by natural disturbances, regardless of the cause and frequency.

For the small forest landowner, there are questions about the liability the property owner would face if  
*(continued on page 11)*

## THE BENEFITS AND PROCEDURES OF PRUNING A TIMBER STAND

*By Forest Landowner and RPF, Dennis Bebensee*

Pruning is often overlooked and not considered all that important. Pruning does increase lumber quality, but the cost/benefit equation can be questionable. I think the importance of pruning, here in California is really related to eliminating the ladder fuels. Thinning is the first step and probably the most beneficial, however thinning alone will not stop a fire. I noticed on one of our recent field trips that one of the counties had a very good practice of building and maintaining firebreaks along the public roads; unfortunately no pruning was done on the trees left in the green/brown strip that was between the road and the fire-break. A small grass fire in this area will soon torch out and easily jump the adjacent fire line, making this fire defense mute.

Here in California there will be a major benefit of pruning, if a wildfire runs through your property. Particularly if this fire turns out to be a ground fire versus a crown fire. Of course the first step is to pre-commercially thin your timber stand, leaving the best crop trees and proper spacing. Then start pruning every tree that is out there and is over six (6') feet tall. Pruning is time consuming and/or costly, so pruning a tree that will not make crop tree is questionable. The question is: if this tree is not going to be a crop

tree, why am I leaving it? I guess you might sometimes leave a non-crop tree in place so that the adjacent crop trees will not grow big limbs and hopefully grow taller faster.

You can't leave any tree unpruned or you may be risking a crown fire. This means pruning all species, including oak trees. White fir is normally not pruned (other than for Christmas tree production) as it often produces epicormic branching. White fir have numerous dormant buds and therefore just sprout new branches. Nevertheless, you still need to eliminate the ladder fuels. The other fir species and oak trees also commonly sprout new branches, but I haven't found them to be as much of a problem. Be aware that when pruning oak branches larger than two (2") inches in diameter that this is liable to lead to some decay.

I believe pruning incense cedar trees can be very valuable, not only from the stand point of eliminating a volatile crown fire, but also for the future lumber value. In talking to one of the cedar mill managers about pruning, he stated "We get an awful lot of #3 quality lumber and pruning could lead to a lot more #1 and #2 boards and therefore bring higher log value."

Biologist will tell you that they would like you to leave more trees with big limbs and limbs down to the ground; this will provide better nesting habitat for the mountain lions and nesting areas for the deer. On the other hand, there are usually some less desirable timber sites and sites can be sacrificed for fire and wildlife. However, the prime timber site areas should be managed in the best fashion that they can, considering all factors.

### **When and how much to prune**

Prune just about anytime of the year, except when the bark slips. During the months of February to May you may notice that as you make the last cut and the limb falls, it pulls off a small tab of bark and cambium layer. This is the time to stop pruning. You could make an undercut first to prevent this, but this is awkward and time consuming, especially when you are pruning hundreds of trees.

Prune no more than 40 to 50 percent of the tree height, as anymore than this will start affecting the tree growth. Pruning up to 50 percent of the tree's height has shown to have a slight effect upon the tree's growth (1). For ponderosa pine and cedar, I like to prune about 17' in height as this is the length of the first log plus stump height. Douglas fir commonly has its first log as 20' plus stump height, but when you get this high or higher the work becomes much harder and time consuming and may not be worth the effort. If you just want to eliminate the ladder fuels, pruning to a height of 6' to 10' is sufficient.

Prune the trees when they are smaller and make a number of entries and you will have smaller branches to work with, less slash, and less impact upon the growth of the tree. Pruning out dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium spp.*) infections and blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola*) can also be advantageous, however I generally try to prune off these infected trees at ground level. Over the last 30 years I have reduced mistletoe in our timber stand from 10% infection to less than 1%.

### **What to do with the cut branches**

Leave them lay, but move them at least 2' away from the trunk of the tree. There is a lot nutrients in the leaves and needles and some also in the branches. If you remove this material or burn it you are losing nutrients and doubling or tripling the cost of this project.

You could save the nutrients by chipping and scattering the chips back on the site, however you are still tripling the cost of the project and scattered chips can still be a fire problem. By not piling, burning or chipping you can cover 2 or 3 times more area. I find that the bulk of fuel from pre-commercial thinning and pruning disappears in about 3 to 5 years. Of

course removing the slash around homes and public roads is much more desirable.

### **Where to make the cut on the tree**

Cut the limbs as close to the truck as possible and parallel to the trunk, except for those species that have collars or large rounded bases near the trunk (usually Douglas-fir and oak). On these large round based limbs, cutting diameters can be reduced by making a cut more perpendicular to the branch and at a slight angle from the trunk of the tree. This cut, also referred to as a Shigo cut, may eventually leave a slightly larger occlusion when the boards are manufactured (1). Studies have varied results as to whether it is better to leave the collar or cut it off (1); I leave the collar because it makes for a smaller diameter cut.

Don't cut into the trunk of the tree, as this leads to an additional chance of an infection of disease. Conifers typically do not present an infection problem from pruning, however pruning of hardwoods can be another matter.

### **Pruning saws**

Use a high quality, adjustable length hand pole saw. I use a "Florian Maxi Telescoping Pole Saw" and it has a triple ground high steel blade and cuts in both the push and pull directions. You could buy just the blade from this company and use an old pole and you can also purchase a ratchet-cut pruner for pruning hardwood branches (I haven't found this to be useful).

These saws can be found at [www.floriantools.com](http://www.floriantools.com). This company used to sell just the blade for about \$33, but I don't see the blade listed. Also another good cutting saw can be purchased from [www.logrite.com](http://www.logrite.com), but this saw only cuts on the pull stroke.

These saws and poles are all light weight and seem to be easier in the long run then using a power pruning saw, which is much heavier and more tiring to use over the course of the day (plus there is much more maintenance to do). You don't need to put a lot of pressure on the pole saws, just light pressure and a push and a pull.

You should occasionally clean off the pitch from the blade and this can be done with a pitch remover solution such as "De-Solv-it", a citrus solution. These saws very seldom need sharpening. If you have many branches that exceed 1" in diameter, then a power pruner is recommended. These are available at most saw shops and space here is not available to cover this topic.

I am sure there are a number of other good quality saws out there and if you have one, bring it with you to the next field meeting and maybe there will be time for a pole pruning contest. When funding is

available for cost-sharing, pruning may have a low priority, unless it is tied to fire protection.

(1) D.P. Hanley; C.D. Oliver; D.A. Maquire; D.G. Biggs; R.D. Fight. 1995. Forest Pruning and Wood

Quality. College of Forest Resources, University of Washington. Institute of Forest Resources, Contribution No. 77 - 1995

## ***ADVERTISE IN THE FAMILY FOREST NEWS***

If you are interested in placing an ad in future electronic and print newsletter please contact Darcy at the FLC office. Pricing and submission dates and specifications are available. Ad size will be pre-determined and space will be limited.

Call (530) 887-9425 or email [forestlandowners@gmail.com](mailto:forestlandowners@gmail.com) for more information.

*FLC reserves the right to refuse advertising which does not reflect the mission and/or purpose of the organization and its members.*

## **JOIN US AT OUR NEXT FAMILY FIELD DAY, HELD AT THE GIFT RANCH, HUMBOLDT COUNTY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2008**

### **Ranch Description**

The 2008 Tree Farm tour will be on Saturday, September 27, 2008 and take us to the Gift Ranch in Humboldt County. The Gift Ranch tree farm is an example of a working cattle ranch and an actively managed tree farm.

The tree farm is being managed under a Non-industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) which facilitates annual harvest operations.

The ranch is harvested utilizing single tree and group selection harvest methods along with commercial thinning. The species mix is 70% Douglas-fir, 15% redwood and 15% hardwoods, predominantly tanoak.

The tour will take us to some of the single tree and group selection areas with a stop to discuss the interaction with the livestock operation and some of the challenges.

### **Location**

The Gift Ranch is approximately 1 hour drive east of Eureka between Kneeland and Bridgeville. The group will meet at the Red Lion Inn parking lot in Eureka (1506 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Eureka). From here the Tour will travel as a group approximately 4.5 miles northeast of Eureka on the Old Arcata Road (Myrtle Avenue) to the Freshwater – Kneeland Road, across from Three Corners Store. The group will then travel approximately 20 miles on the Kneeland Road to the entrance to the Gift Ranch on Tom Shaw road.

Lunch will be provided by American Tree Farm System.

This event will be hosted by Jim Able

For more information, contact the Forest Landowners office or visit our website at:  
[www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org)

**FIELD DAY AT  
SNOWY PEAKS CHRISTMAS TREE AND BERRY FARM  
OCTOBER 4, 2008 IN FORESTHILL**

Snowy Peaks Christmas Tree and Berry Farm is located along the main road in Foresthill. They allow the public to come on to their property seasonally to pick out a Christmas tree. They also have a hydroponic berry growing operation on the farm. During our tour we will get to see both operations.

The tour will be hosted by owners Jim and Ginger Armstrong. The registration fee for this event is \$12. Bring a sack lunch.

For more information, contact the Forest Landowners office or visit our website at:  
[www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org)

## UPCOMING EVENTS:

- Sept. 5            Forest Stewardship Workshop: McArthur, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
  
- Sept. 10          Healthy Forest Ecosystems Lecture, Natural Resource Economics: Redding, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
  
- Sept. 13          Forest Road Risk Assessment and Management Workshop: Weaverville, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
  
- Sept. 23          Timberland and Neighbors: Sooner or Later There will be Issues: Cottage Grove, Oregon  
[www.westernforestry.org](http://www.westernforestry.org)
  
- Sept. 24          Healthy Forest Ecosystems Lecture, Wildlife Management: Redding, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
  
- Sept. 27          FLC Field Day at the Gift Ranch: Humboldt, California**  
[www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org)
  
- Oct. 1            Healthy Forest Ecosystems Lecture, Climate Benefits of Forest Management: Redding, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
  
- Oct. 1            CA Invasive Plant Council, Wildland Weed Field Courses: Chico, California  
<http://www.cal-ipc.org/symposia/index.php#registration>
  
- Oct. 1-4          California Forestry Challenge: Pollock Pines, California  
Contact: Diane Dealey Neill, [dianedealeyneill@sbcglobal.net](mailto:dianedealeyneill@sbcglobal.net)

- Oct. 2-4 California Invasive Plant Council 16th Annual Symposium: Chico, California  
<http://www.cal-ipc.org/symposia/index.php#registration>
- Oct. 3 FLC Quarterly Board of Directors Meeting: Foresthill, California**  
[www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org)
- Oct. 4 FLC Field Day at Snowy Peaks Christmas Tree and Berry Farm: Foresthill, California**  
[www.forestlandowners.org](http://www.forestlandowners.org)
- Oct. 4 Forest Stewardship Workshop, Creating Defensible Landscapes: Cazadero, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
- Oct. 8 CLFA Forestry Scholarship Golf Tournament: Redding, California  
[www.clfa.org](http://www.clfa.org)
- Oct. 8-9 California Biodiversity Council – Children in Nature: Oakland, California  
<http://biodiversity.ca.gov/>
- Oct. 11 Forest Restoration after Wildfire Workshop: Fountain Fire Area, Shasta County, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
- Oct. 16 Forest Carbon Credits – Practical Options and Opportunities: Swanton Pacific Ranch, California  
<http://groups.ucanr.org/Forest/>
- Oct. 16-18 National Tree Farmer Convention: Portland, Oregon  
[www.treefarmssystem.org](http://www.treefarmssystem.org)
- Oct. 18 Forest Stewardship Workshop, Creating Defensible Landscapes: Healdsburg, California  
<http://ucanr.org/foreststewardship>
- Oct. 24 California Licensed Foresters Association Fall Workshop: Redding, California  
[www.clfa.org/workshops.htm](http://www.clfa.org/workshops.htm)
- Oct. 26 2008 Sierra Nevada Small Farm Progress Day, Forestry Field Day: Colfax, California  
[www.smallfarmprogressdays.org](http://www.smallfarmprogressdays.org)
- Oct. 27-29 5<sup>th</sup> Timberland Investing World Summit: New York, New York  
[www.timberlandinvestingsummit.com](http://www.timberlandinvestingsummit.com)
- Nov. 5-9 SAF National Convention: Reno, Nevada  
[www.safnet.org](http://www.safnet.org)



## National Tree Farmer Convention, Portland's Hilton Hotel, Oct. 16-18, 2008

### Where Tall Trees Grow

Mark your calendar now for the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual National Tree Farmer Convention, coming to the Northwest this fall. For the first time since 1996, the annual convention of the American Tree Farm System<sup>®</sup> will be held in Portland, Ore., Oct. 16-18, 2008, at Portland's downtown Hilton Hotel and Executive Tower.

Speakers and program details are still being finalized, but this annual convention will focus on Tree Farm's past, present and future with the conference theme of, *Where Tall Trees Grow*. The three-day gathering will feature educational presentations, workshops and social networking opportunities, and hands-on field trips to local Tree Farms.

The convention is open to family forestland owners, including both members and non-members of the American Tree Farm System,<sup>®</sup> as well as industry professionals and others associated with or interested in forestry, natural resources and land management.

For more convention information visit: [www.treefarmssystem.org](http://www.treefarmssystem.org)

The **Hilton Portland & Executive Tower** hotel is located at 921 SW Sixth Avenue in the heart of **Portland's** city center, providing you with many opportunities for entertainment, culture and dining.  
Tel: 503-226-1611 Fax: 503-220-2565

### CCAR *cont.*

their forest was burned or killed off by bugs or diseases. CCAR would likely require the landowner to find replacement carbon offsets at the landowner's expense. There is also risk that the ARB may turn these voluntary forest protocols into legal requirements. If the landowner sells off all their carbon credits, they may have to purchase other credits on the open market to offset their own

emissions due to thinning, burning, harvesting, or conversion.

FLC encourages you to get involved in the CCAR forest protocol reevaluation. You could attend hearings planned for Eureka, Redding, and Sacramento in October; and let the ARB and CCAR know your position on these very complicated issues.



## Society of American Foresters 2008 National Convention Forestry in a Climate of Change

Reno-Tahoe, Nevada – Nov. 5-9, 2008

**Keynote Address: Michael J. Walsh, Ph.D., Executive Vice President, Chicago Climate Exchange**

Program includes speakers, workshops, technical field tours, sponsored technology sessions, and more!

For more information, or to register, visit:

[www.safnet.org](http://www.safnet.org)



Board member, Dennis Bebensee, shows off the Forest Landowners of California display that he spent countless hours remodeling and updating. Dennis built the display himself.

The Forest Landowners of California display was up for all to see at the California State Fair in August. The display was housed in the Forest Center. Many Fair goers expressed an interest in forest land management and were impressed with the information provided in the display.

Thank you to Dennis for creating the display, as well as going to the Fair to set it up!