

BRANCHING OUT

Maryland's Woodland Stewardship Educator



University of Maryland Extension – Woodland Stewardship Education
<http://extension.umd.edu/woodland>



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Fall 2017

Controlling Use of Your Property

Jonathan S. Kays, University of Maryland Extension

Fall is here and it signals the beginning of hunting season which brings many hunters, ATV riders, hikers, and other recreationalists into the woods. Most landowners want to control who is coming onto their property, but posting your boundaries has always been problematic. Signs that say “Posted No Trespassing” are commonly used along property boundaries, but unscrupulous people can remove the signs or fill them full of holes. This ends up costing you money, compromising their value, and providing an excuse for trespassers who say they didn’t know that was the property boundary. In many cases, that is not true.

Fortunately, in 1989, the Maryland legislature adopted a posting law that allows Maryland landowners to post their property using blue paint strips, as well as signs (Natural Resource Article 5-209). This eases the burden on landowners to maintain posting of their land in terms of time as well as cost. The details include:

- Vertical paint marks at least 2 inches in width and 8 inches in length must be centered at least 3 feet, but no more than 6 feet, from the ground or water surface.
- The paint must be an oil-based bright blue. (Tree marking paint is available from retailers [Forestry Suppliers](#) and [Ben Meadows](#).)
- Paint marks can be put on trees or posts and must be at each road entrance adjacent to public roads, waterways, and adjoining properties. Although the distance between marks is not specified, an observer should be able to see paint marks off to each side when standing between paint-marked trees or posts. A distance of 50 feet between signs is a good place to start.

The primary advantage of posting is that it provides the legal means to bring criminal charges against individuals found on the property without permission, which might discourage future trespassing. However, identifying trespassers is still a problem and requires that a

police person witness the trespass firsthand, and the landowner must testify in court to have a successful prosecution, not an easy task. If you are an absentee landowner, this can result in vandalism and other retribution while you are not on the property. Posting does have the added benefit of keeping guests and others hunting on your property aware of your boundaries and avoids conflicts with neighbors.

Many landowners contact authorities to try and stop trespassers but a more effective strategy is to find a group of individuals you trust and allow them sole use of the property for hunting and recreation. In many cases these individuals will highly prize the use of the land and actively challenge trespassers, solving many of trespass problems. If possible, it is best to cooperate with neighbors to clarify the exact property boundary, something that may have to be settled by a proper survey.

The issue of landowner liability and recreational access can be



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complicated, but fortunately there is an extension publication that explains it in easy to understand language. Extension Bulletin 357, "Landowner Liability and Recreational Access," is available free of charge from the University of Maryland Extension. It explains liability, trespass and property rights, access to and recreational use along tidal and non-tidal waterways, controlling recreational use of your property, controlling timber trespass, and developing a lease hunting enterprise, and more. In general, Maryland provides good protections for landowners that do not charge of fee for access and this publications explains all. To get your copy go to [this link](#).

Workshop on Selecting & Applying Forestry Herbicides

The Woodland Stewardship Education program of the University of Maryland Extension is offering a one-day workshop designed to assist woodland property owners with the selection and use of forest herbicides. As a landowner, manager, or service provider, you may understand the need to use herbicides to control invasive species and reach other woodland management goals. However, you may be unsure of how to use equipment properly and safely, which herbicides to use in different situations, as well as other questions.



This Forestry Friday Workshop, on October 27 from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at the [Western Maryland Research & Education Center](#) in Keedysville MD, will provide experts to address your questions and concerns using field demonstrations. Several herbicide treatments were applied to a test area in late August so you can see the impact of different treatments in the field. By offering this workshop on Friday you still have your Saturday free for other activities.

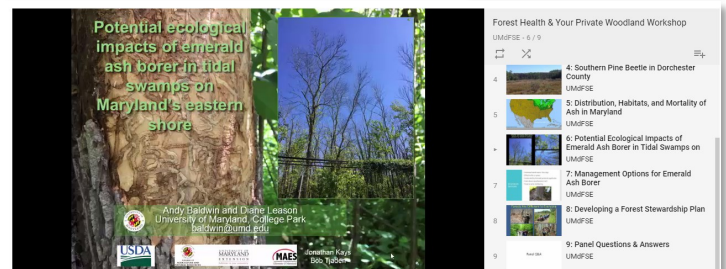
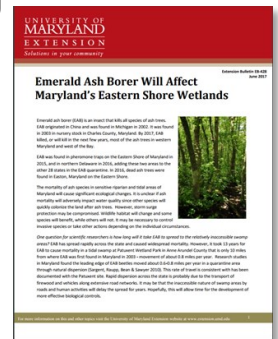
See the [Events Calendar](#) on page 11 for more details about how to register.

Presentation Recordings Available for "Forest Health & Your Private Woodland" Workshop

In March 2017, about 40 participants attended the "Forest Health & Your Private Woodland" workshop in Cambridge, MD. Eight speakers covered a range of forest health topics and provided information on gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, thousand cankers disease, and other pests. But much of the focus of the workshop was on making landowners and managers aware of the potential impact of emerald ash borer (EAB) on tidal wetlands of the Eastern Shore.

Much of the focus of EAB has been on timber resources and urban trees, but what is not well-understood is that thousands of acres of tidal hardwood swamps along the Chesapeake Bay are dominated by green ash and pumpkin ash, species that will die when EAB finally reaches those areas. The impact on water quality and ecosystems can be dramatic. A tidal wetland along the Patuxent River dominated by green ash died quickly in spring of 2016 and the ecological changes that occurred provides a dramatic example of what can happen.

Research with parasitoids that kill EAB are ongoing and other strategies are being pursued with research. If you are a landowner and manager, you should view the presentations on UME's Woodland Stewardship [YouTube channel](#) and educate yourself about the potential impact to tidal hardwood wetlands around the Chesapeake Bay. The Extension Bulletin 428, "Emerald Ash Borer Will Affect Maryland's Eastern Shore Wetlands," is also a good resource. These resources and more are available at www.extension.umd.edu/woodland.



Invader of the Monocacy: Tree Planters Battle Invasive Vine While Restoring Forest

Samantha Hogan, The Frederick News-Post

More than 30 acres of grass sits between the Monocacy River and the Waterside development in the northern part of the city of Frederick. The grassy area was designated as open space, but the community and a small nonprofit in Frederick County have a grander vision for the ground.

Stream-Link Education and the community's homeowners association have paired up to plant thousands of trees to extend the forest along the river—known as a riparian buffer—and get rid of an obtrusive invasive plant.

Japanese hop is a creeping ground vine from Asia that has gained ground along the Monocacy River by dropping seeds and letting natural floods carry them away.

“Japanese hops have completely taken over the land there,” said Lisa Baird, program director for Stream-Link Education. “[It’s] pretty much a monoculture of hops.”

A small buffer of trees along the river has kept the vine at bay, but the open fields are full of clusters of the vine. Japanese hop thrives in sunshine, so getting shade over the area should kill off the weed, Baird said.

Stream-Link Education planted 1,000 seedlings on the property in April and will plant 380 more this fall through a Chesapeake Bay Trust grant, Baird said.

The organization was also recently awarded a two-year grant from the state to plant the remaining 29 acres—which will require 8,700 trees to cover, Baird said. The first 2,555 trees will go in the ground in October.

The young trees stand between 6 and 7 feet tall, but the threat of the Japanese hop is not gone.

Earlier this summer, vines latched onto many of the trees and pulled them to the ground, said John Smucker, executive director of Stream-Link Education, who went around and peeled the vines off with Baird for 2½ days.

The vine even snapped the trunk of one tree that was already 1 inch in diameter.



Lisa Baird, program director for Stream-Link Education, drives a mower between rows of sycamore trees on Friday to keep the invasive Japanese hop plants from growing and overwhelming the trees.

Photo by Dan Gross, Frederick News-Post

The vine climbs up the young trees and will pull them over. Knowing this, Stream-Link Education planted sycamores in an area where the hops are particularly bad. Sycamores are hardy trees that are also flexible enough to spring back even if they are pulled down.

On a hot Friday in mid-August, Baird and Smucker unloaded a Kubota tractor pulling a Land Price mower and began hacking off the hops before the seeds are planted. “You turn your back and—boom! It grows so fast,” Smucker said. Sycamores also grow fast and

will put out a significant canopy of leaves in three to five years, which the pair hope will kill the hops, Smucker said.

The project is a large undertaking for Stream-Link Education, which has only two employees, Baird said. The organization relies heavily on volunteers to help plant the trees and plans to host several private and public events to do just that.

At their planting in April, 150 volunteers came out to help plant trees. Stream-Link Education is hoping for similar turnouts as they plant the remaining 29 acres.

Stream-Link Education was awarded the grant because the project will both improve water quality in the river and control the invasive species, Baird said.

The open space is also an “ecologically significant area,” a designation the Maryland Department of Natural Resources gives to areas where rare, threatened or endangered species habitats or significant habitats for healthy ecosystems may be.

Stream-Link Education found out about the designation while the Monocacy Scenic River Citizens Advisory Board was updating its river management plan for the Monocacy River, Baird said. But the maps of the ecologically significant areas were removed from the final draft of the board's plan.

“We’re definitely up for the challenge, and we’re not short on volunteers,” Baird said.

Recent Highlights from the Maryland Tree Farm Committee

Kenneth Jolly, Maryland DNR Forest Service

2017 has been an exciting year so far for the Maryland Tree Farm Committee! One of the Committee's major accomplishments this Summer actually started a year ago, in the Fall of 2016, when the Committee began planning for an Independent Review - called an "Assessment" - of the state's Tree Farm program, which occurred this past June. Each state Tree Farm program enrolled in the National American Tree Farm System (ATFS)'s internationally recognized Certification Program, which encompasses about 75% of all ATFS state programs, agrees to participate in a periodic Assessment to verify the program is following the Certification Standards.

Maryland's Assessment involved visiting a total of 18 Tree Farms across the state, which were chosen through a random sample methodology, designed to be representative of all the Tree Farms in the state. The results of the Assessment were extremely good: a total of 20 "Good Management Practices" (GMPs) were documented from the site visits. GMPs are observed practices that exceed the Certification standards. These results definitely demonstrated the strength of Maryland's program, and the great work that Maryland Tree Farmers and Inspectors are accomplishing on the ground!

The Tree Farm Committee was also pleased to be a co-sponsor of the Forestry Station at the National Envirothon Competition this summer. The Envirothon is an environmental education challenge program for high school students, hosted at both the state and national level. This year, Maryland was the host state for the national competition, which was held in July in Frederick County. Virtually all of the staff serving as forestry judges at the competition were Tree Farm Inspectors, and one former Tree Farm Committee Member also participated. This event is a great way to introduce students to what forest management is all about, while providing an enjoyable "hands on" competition



between high school teams from across the nation.

Finally, the Tree Farm Committee was pleased to present recognition to several individuals who had made exceptional contributions to the Maryland Tree Farm program. In August, the Committee presented a "Lifetime Appreciation Award" to Mr. Donald F. Malaney (at right) of Allegany County, who served on the Maryland Tree Farm Committee in many roles, including Committee Treasurer, for over 15 years. Mr. Malaney made a number of significant contributions during his many years of volunteer service, including facilitating the establishment of a student scholarship program at Allegany College (the only forestry technician program in Maryland). This scholarship program continues strong to this day.



In early October, the Committee recognized officials from Baltimore County for enrolling the 895-acre Oregon Ridge Park into the Tree Farm program. The County demonstrated outstanding leadership in managing the woodland on this park to enhance long-term forest health through the development and implementation of a detailed Forest Stewardship Plan, and the committee was honored to recognize the great work the County had achieved.

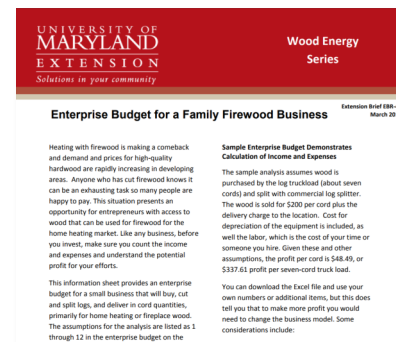
For more information about the Maryland Tree Farm program, feel free to visit the program website at www.treefarmssystem.org/maryland, or if you think you might be interested in enrolling your woodland into the Tree Farm program, please contact your local Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MD-DNR) Forester for further information and assistance.



Presentation to Baltimore County for Entering the MD Tree Farm Program. Left to Right: Jon Moore, Leah Phillips & Carrie Oberholtzer (Baltimore County Dept. of Environmental Protection & Sustainability - Natural Resource Specialists); Rob Prenger (MD DNR Forest Service County Forester – Baltimore County); David Lykens (Baltimore County Dept. of Environmental Protection & Sustainability - Deputy Director)

What Does It Cost to Produce Firewood as a Family Business?

Thanks to a new publication and downloadable excel spreadsheet, you can figure it out! Heating with firewood is making a comeback, and demand and prices for high-quality hardwood are rapidly increasing in developing areas. Anyone who has cut firewood knows it can be an exhausting task, so many people are happy to pay someone else to do it for them. The fact sheet EBR-43, "Enterprise Budget for a Family Firewood Business," provides a scenario with expected income and expenses for entrepreneurs with access to wood that can be used for firewood for the home heating market. A downloadable spreadsheet allows you to alter the budget based on your own situation. The factsheet and spreadsheet are available under the Enterprise Ventures section of the Publications Library at www.extension.umd.edu/woodland.



North American Ash Trees on the Brink

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Five of the six most prominent ash tree species in North America were added to The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List as Critically Endangered -- only one step from going extinct -- with the sixth species assessed as Endangered. The Red List includes nearly 88,000 species of which approximately 25,000 are threatened with extinction.



The ash trees are being decimated by the invasive Emerald Ash Borer beetle. Three of them -- Green Ash, White Ash and Black Ash -- are the country's most dominant ash trees, comprising nearly nine billion trees in the forested lands of the contiguous U.S. The once-plentiful White Ash is one of the most valuable timber trees of North America used for making furniture, baseball bats, hockey sticks and tennis racquets.

Ash trees are a key component of North American forests. They provide habitat and food for birds, squirrels, and insects, and support important pollinator species such as butterflies and moths.

"Ash trees are essential to plant communities of the United States and have been a popular horticultural species, planted by the millions along our streets and in gardens," says Murphy Westwood, member of the IUCN Global Tree Specialist Group who led the assessment. "Their decline, which is likely to affect over 80 percent of the trees, will dramatically change the composition of both wild and urban forests. Due to the great ecological and economic value of ash trees, and because removing dead ash trees is extremely costly, much research is currently underway across sectors to halt their devastating decline. This brings hope for the survival of the species."

The fast-moving Emerald Ash Borer beetle arrived in Michigan from Asia in the late 1990s via infested shipping pallets, and has already destroyed tens of millions of trees throughout the U.S. and Canada. It has the potential to destroy over eight billion ash trees as it spreads rapidly and can kill nearly an entire forest stand of ash within six years of infestation.

Due to a warming climate, areas which were previously too cold for the beetle are becoming more suitable for it to thrive, making it impossible to know how far it could spread in future.

We're on Facebook!

The Woodland Stewardship Education program is on Facebook. We invite you to read about news and notes related to woodland management from across the region and the nation. We'll also share information about upcoming events and articles we think you'd find interesting.

Find our page at <https://www.facebook.com/UMDWSE>, or search for "Woodland Stewardship Education program" on Facebook.



News and Notes

Maryland DNR Tree Nursery Now Open for Orders

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources John S. Ayton Tree Nursery is now accepting orders for the spring 2018 season. These are bare root seedlings. There are a few criteria:

1. All seedlings purchased shall be planted for conservation, lumber and/or cut Christmas tree purposes.
3. A planting report shall be furnished when requested by the Department of Natural Resources.
4. The plantings shall be protected as far as possible from fire, grazing and trespass.
5. Trees may not be offered for sale with roots attached for removal from the land as live or ornamental trees.

Seedlings purchased from the State Nursery cannot be used for landscaping or ornamental purposes. If you think you would like bare root seedlings, go [here](#).

Farm Bill and Conservation Efforts Assist Cerulean Warbler



A male Cerulean Warbler in Carroll Co., Maryland. Photo © Bill Hubick

The Appalachian Mountains Joint Venture (a partnership of state and federal agencies and non-government organizations such as the Nature Conservancy), is assisting private landowners across the region to create and maintain vital habitat for the cerulean warbler.

According to the blog *Cool Green Science*, habitat restoration work on existing forests in Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania is only in its second year, but the results are already encouraging.

For example, workers this past winter opened a portion of a 60-acre tract in central West Virginia with a shelterwood cut. By spring, it was occupied by six males.

Learn more about the efforts across the region, including on reclaimed mining sites and on private forests with conservation easements, at [this link](#).

Clean Burning Wood and Pellet Stove Grants Now Open



Maryland
Energy
Administration

To help Maryland homeowners invest in clean energy, the Maryland Energy

Administration (MEA) provides grants for clean burning wood and pellet stoves that displace electric, non-natural gas fossil fuel heating systems or old wood stoves.

MEA has a two-tier incentive award for each stove category. This is based on the required particulate emissions limit and the encouragement of consumers to choose a stove with an EPA published efficiency rating. To see full details, click [here](#).

Grants are allocated on a first come/first served basis across technologies, and are subject to change in amount and existence based on funding availability. Do not delay, apply today using the application on the MEA website [here](#).

For more information or assistance, email cegp.mea@maryland.gov or call 410-537-4000.

Wood Stove Design Challenge: Teams Update



The Alliance for Green Heat's fourth Wood Stove Design Challenge, set to be held on Washington DC's National Mall in November, 2018, is attracting teams from far and wide. So far, [twenty-two teams have registered for the event](#), including participants from the University of Maryland—College Park, Stony Brook University, and Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany. Commercial firms slated to compete include companies from Massachusetts, Virginia, Missouri, New Zealand, as well as former competitor MF Fire, founded by University of Maryland graduates.

Woodland Wildlife Spotlight: Maryland's Endangered Reptiles and Amphibians

Maryland has a diverse range of habitats for plant and animal species, from mountains in the west to coastal wetlands in the east. The state is home to an amazing variety of wildlife — but mention “wildlife,” and many people will mention larger animals such as deer, foxes, or turkeys. They rarely think of reptiles or amphibians. Maryland is either home to or visited by a variety of reptiles, including 20 species and sub-species of frogs and toads, 19 species and sub-species of turtles and tortoises, 27 different snakes, and six types of lizards. However, due to a variety of pressures, several of these species are facing declining numbers.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources' Wildlife and Heritage Service maintains a list of rare, threatened and endangered species across the state. Species with populations that have fallen below certain benchmarks are placed into several categories, including “Endangered” (at a very high risk of extinction), “Threatened” (at high risk), “Watchlist” (at moderate risk). The full checklist of reptiles and amphibians of Maryland can be found at [this link](#).

Below are just four species of concern in Maryland. Woodland owners interested in developing or enhancing wildlife habitat may wish to investigate if their property would be beneficial for these species.

Barking Treefrog

This photograph captures just one of the many colorations found in barking treefrogs. It may change due to habitat and temperature conditions, but usually has some shade of green on its back with diagnostic round ring-like patches. It is currently listed as Endangered within its native habitat of Delmarva Bays, vernal pools and adjacent sandy soil woods of the lower shore counties. While they spend much of their time high in treetops, they also burrow in sandy soils.



Calling Barking Treefrog.
(Photo courtesy Scott A. Smith)

Bog Turtle

The smallest North American turtle, this species prefers relatively open habitats with slow-flowing streams or surface seeps. These burrowers need soft soil for digging. They are found in small portions of Maryland's north-central counties, from Cecil to Carroll. The bog turtle is both Federally and State Threatened due to habitat loss and collector pressures.



Bog Turtle.
(Photo courtesy Lori Erb)

Timber Rattlesnake

It is important to remember that this is a venomous snake. It is the only Maryland snake with a rattle.



Timber Rattlesnake.
(Photo courtesy Scott A. Smith)

This species prefers upland forested areas with rocky outcrops and talus slopes. It is active during the day during the spring and fall and is nocturnal to avoid the summer heat. The timber rattlesnake is considered a Watchlist species in Maryland and found from Frederick to Garrett County.

Northern Coal Skink

The skink is a member of the lizard family. Of the four species of skinks found in Maryland, the northern coal skink is the only one that is currently listed as Endangered. It has only been found in Garrett and western Allegany counties, and there are no recent records of sightings. Its natural habitat is moist wooded areas, near springs or creeks. It may take cover in rocky outcrops or under leaf litter.



Adult Northern Coal Skink.
(Photo courtesy Charlie Stine)

Invasives in Your Woodland: Bush Honeysuckles

In this issue, we look at a trio of invasive plants that are known collectively as “Eurasian bush honeysuckles.” Although there are bush honeysuckles native to North America, these non-native species can out-compete many native plant species. They are found throughout Maryland and the mid-Atlantic states, where these multi-stemmed plants spread rapidly in disturbed areas, forming dense thickets that can reach ten to fifteen feet in height.

What are they?

As many as seven non-native species have been found in the mid-Atlantic states. The three that are the most common were introduced as ornamental plants in the 1800s: Amur (*Lonicera maackii*), from China; Morrow's (*Lonicera morrowii*), from Japan; and Tatarian (*Lonicera tatarica*), from Russia. They were also planted for wildlife food and cover and for erosion control as recently as the 1970s. Since that time, the species have colonized areas as far west as California and as far south as Georgia and Texas, where they compete for space, light and nutrients with both native trees and wildflowers. They are most often found in hedgerows, forest edges, forested floodplains and other disturbed areas with moderate to high light levels. Because they bloom earlier than native species, they may shade out native ephemeral species. Additionally, some studies suggest that bush honeysuckles may produce a toxin that inhibits the growth of competitors.

How do they spread?

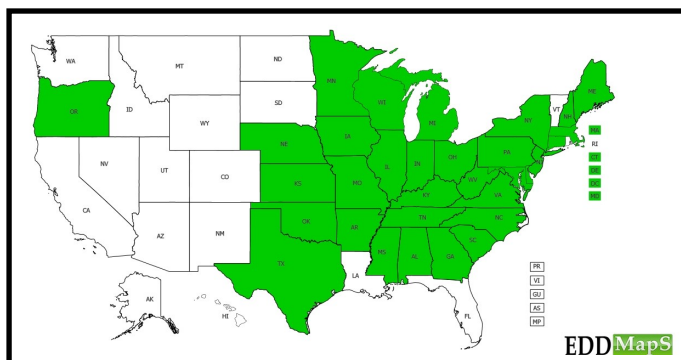
Bush honeysuckles spread primarily by seed. Their distribution is aided by birds, which eat the fruit and disperse the seeds through their droppings.

How can I identify them?

The various species may be difficult to distinguish in the field, but they can be readily distinguished from native hon-



Amur honeysuckle fruit.
Photo by Chris Evans, University of Illinois,
Bugwood.org



Distribution of Amur honeysuckles, 2014
[Morrow's honeysuckle map](#) - [Tatarian honeysuckle map](#)
Courtesy eddmeps.org.

eyshuckles. Native honeysuckles are stout, erect shrubs that prefer dry or rocky sites. The non-native species prefer moister soils. Native honeysuckles have yellow flowers; the invasives' flowers come in a variety of colors. Each of the invasives have oblong to oval leaves that grow in an opposite arrangement on the stem. See the gallery photos on the following page.

How can I control them?

If you have a small infestation of Eurasian bush honeysuckles, they can be removed easily by hand because of their shallow root system. Be sure to collect the berries and seeds if present to prevent further spread. However, invasive bush honeysuckles should not be mowed, as cutting them down does not kill the plant and may encourage further growth to sprout from the roots left behind.

Larger infestations will require a combination of cutting and herbicide application. Cutting them in early spring and late fall for several years will eventually kill the plants by reducing their reserve nutrients. Applying a glyphosate herbicide to the leaves or to the freshly-cut stump late in the growing season is an effective means of killing existing plants. Removal should be accompanied by

planting native species to discourage further growth of the invasive plants.

For more information:

Learn more about Eurasian bush honeysuckles:

[Invader of the Month \(Maryland Invasive Species Council\)](#)

[Bush Honeysuckles \(Penn State Extension\)](#)

[Eurasian Bush Honeysuckle \(Forest Invasive Plants Resource Center\)](#)

[Journey with Nature: Asian Bush Honeysuckle \(The Nature Conservancy\)](#)

Image Gallery: Eurasian Bush Honeysuckles



Above: Amur honeysuckle leaves.

Photo by Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Below: Morrow's honeysuckle berries. Photo courtesy
Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut,
Bugwood.org



Top: Amur honeysuckle infestation. Photo courtesy Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Bugwood.org

Above: Morrow's honeysuckle infestation. Photo courtesy John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Below: Tatarian honeysuckle infestation. Photo courtesy Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, Bugwood.org



Tatarian honeysuckle flowers. Photo courtesy John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

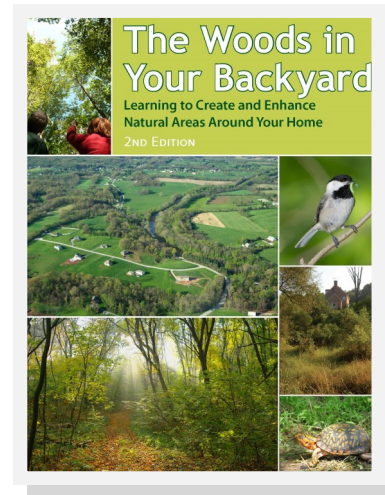
Now Available!

The Woods in Your Backyard, 2nd Edition

The first edition of *The Woods in Your Backyard: Learning to Create and Enhance Natural Areas Around Your Home* was published in 2006. The guide helped thousands of landowners of 1 to 10 acres in the mid-Atlantic area enhance the stewardship of their land. They learned valuable techniques about caring for their natural areas, including how to convert lawn to woodland, how to enhance existing wooded areas, and how to cooperate with neighbors to enhance wildlife habitat.

Now the guide has been revised and updated. Highlights of the new edition include:

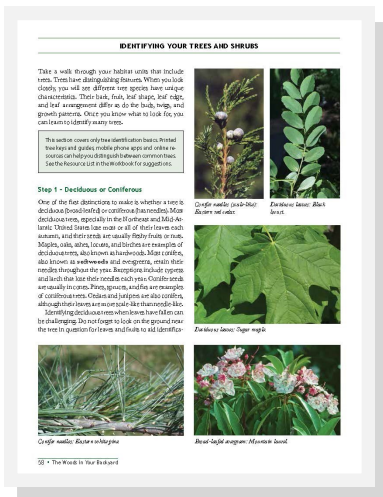
- ◆ A new Foreword by Doug Tallamy, author of [Bringing Nature Home](#)
- ◆ Methods for documenting your natural area projects through a “stewardship journal”
- ◆ Tips for identifying your natural area’s natural and wildlife habitats
- ◆ Expanded and up-to-date information related to non-invasive plant species
- ◆ Expanded information about water resources, including tips for creating and maintaining riparian buffers, and identifying and preserving wetlands
- ◆ A new section on best management practices for soil resources and conservation
- ◆ A fully revised and expanded Glossary



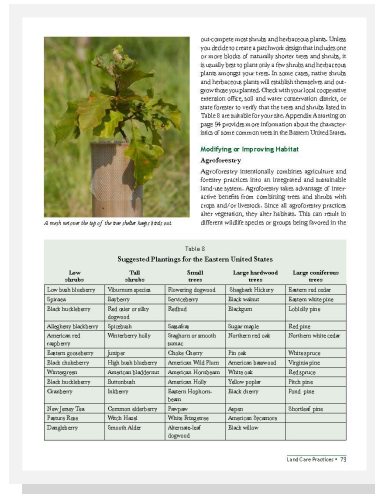
The 108-page guide contains more than 100 color photos and illustrations, and includes information tables, case studies, appendices, and an index.

Contributors include natural resources specialists at the University of Maryland, Penn State University, Virginia Tech and Forests for the Bay.

The 2nd edition of *The Woods in Your Backyard* is now available to order through Cornell University’s Plant and Life Sciences Publishing (PALS, formerly NRAES). Each copy is \$23.00, with quantity discounts available. For more information, click on the cover image above or go to <http://go.umd.edu/WIYB-2nd-edition> to order.



Sample pages from the second edition.



This Issue's Brain Tickler ...

Identify this tool, essential for anyone who cuts, stores, and burns wood.



The invasive plant species shown in last issue's Brain Tickler was Japanese stiltgrass.



Events Calendar

For more events and information, go to <http://extension.umd.edu/woodland/events>

October 26, 2017, 3:30 AM—6:30 PM

Tree Farm Tour & Dinner

Camp Camellia Tree Farm, Goldvein VA

The Virginia Tree Farm Foundation invites current and prospective Tree Farmers to this event. Each dinner is \$10 per person (\$5 for each additional family member) and includes transportation for the tour. Learn about becoming a Tree Farmer and about the Virginia Tree Farm Foundation.

For more information and to register by mail, go to [this link](#). To register online, go [here](#).

October 27, 2017, 9:30 AM—2:30 PM

Forestry Friday: Selecting and Applying Forest Herbicides

Western Maryland Research & Education Center, Keedysville MD

As a landowner, manager, or service provider, you may understand the need to use herbicides to control invasive species and reach other woodland management goals. However, you may be unsure of which herbicides to use in different situations, how to use equipment properly, as well as other questions. This workshop will provide experts to address your questions and concerns using inside and field demonstration. Several herbicide treatments were applied to a test area in late August so you can see the impact of different treatments in the field.

The \$10 registration fee includes lunch. Continuing Education credits available. For more information and to register, go to <https://forestherbicidesworkshop.eventbrite.com>.

November 1, 2017, 7:30 AM—4 :00 PM

2017 Trees Matter Symposium

Silver Spring Civic Center, Silver Spring MD

The sixth annual Trees Matter Symposium will focus on the health and welfare of trees in increasingly developed landscapes. Learn from some of the country's leading experts about the innovative efforts to plant, protect, and



**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
EXTENSION**
Solutions in your community

CONSIDERING A TIMBER HARVEST?



Call Before You Cut

**HEALTHY WOODS GROW
ON GOOD ADVICE**

FREE information packet for
woodland owner go to:
callb4ucut.com/Maryland
or call 301-432-2767 x315

Partners: Forests For the Bay, MD Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards, MD Association of Soil Conservation Districts, MD/DE Master Logger, MD/DE Society of American Foresters, MD DNR Forest Service, MD Farm Bureau, MD Forestry Foundation, MD Forests Association, MD Tree Farm Committee, The Nature Conservancy, Western MD Resource, Conservation and Development.

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preserve trees in urban and suburban settings. The symposium is designed for arborists, landscape industry and environmental/green industry professionals, engineers, designers, and interested citizens. To learn more and to register, go to [this link](#).

November 3-5, 2017

**112th Annual Chesapeake Watershed Forum:
Healthy Lands, Healthy Waters, Healthy People**
National Conservation Training Center, Shepherdstown WV

Join other Chesapeake Forest enthusiasts to discuss the connection between environmental justice and urban trees, the relationship between E. coli and forest buffers, and much more. For more information, visit [this web page](#).

November 5, 2017, 1:30 PM—3:30 PM

Tremendous Tree Hike
Patapsco Valley State Park, Ellicott City MD

Learn how to identify trees on a moderate one-mile hike along Forest Glen, Pigs Run, and Santee Branch trails. Dress for a moderately difficult hike and bring plenty of water. Cancelled in case of inclement weather. For more information, go [here](#).

*November 14, 2017, 12:00 PM—1:00 PM &
7:00 PM—8:00 PM*

Two-pronged Approach to Deer Management
Webinar

David Jackson, Forest Resources Extension Educator at Penn State University, demonstrates that improving habitat along with harvesting appropriate numbers of females provides a strategy for managing deer populations. The presentation also includes specific practices for private property owners. This webinar is held at 12 noon and repeated at 7 PM. For more information and to register, go to [this link](#).



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Branching Out **University of Maryland Extension**

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