Re: What is Urban Old Growth?

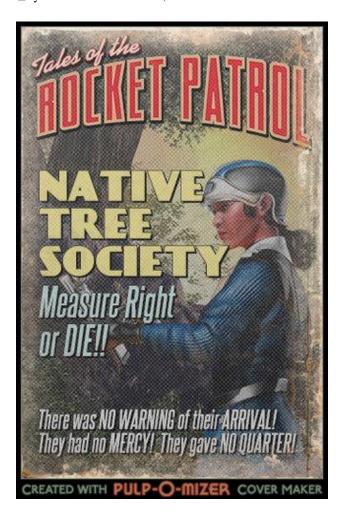
□by jamesrobertsmith » Sun Feb 24, 2013 8:25 pm

I encounter lots of big trees here in Charlotte. Sometimes even little groves of them. Old growth, though...not sure. As you say, it depends on the definition.

http://tilthelasthemlockdies.blogspot.c ... green.html

Pulp-O-Matic Cover

by edfrank » Sun Feb 24, 2013 1:40 am



Re: "National Champion Sycamore"

by pitsandmounds » Mon Feb 25, 2013 8:29 pm

It looks like the photo is no longer on americanforests.org, but here's a photo from the Ohio Champion Tree List.



This photo shows the scale and gives a better look at ground level:

http://ianadamsphotography.com/news/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/American-Sycamore-Jeromesville-Ohio-Web.jpg

While this tree is magnificent, it does show the need for a Single Stem Big Tree List.

The California Sycamore National Champion looks similar:

http://www.americanforests.org/bigtree/platanus-racemosa/

- Matt

Re: America Forests latest edition

by pitsandmounds » Tue Feb 26, 2013 8:59 am

Bob, Congrats on your article making the homepage!



Matt



- Matt

Wayback Machine

by pitsandmounds » Tue Feb 26, 2013 11:54 am

Hi All, For anyone newer to NTS like myself, this is kind of neat to see what the website used to look like. For the URL "www.NativeTreeSociety.org", the Wayback Machine goes back to Oct 22, 2006. As you click around the website, it will show when that particular page was archived.

 $\frac{http://web.archive.org/web/20061022194900/http://w}{ww.nativetreesociety.org/}$

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

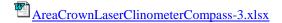
□by **dbhguru** » Wed Feb 20, 2013 9:57 pm

NTS, I have attached three solutions to computing crown area. All three circumscribe the crown area's drip-line with a polygon. All three methods divide the polygon into a series of adjacent triangles, measure the area of each triangle and sum them.

AreaCrownLaserClinometer-1.xlsm measures each side of a triangle to compute its area. The other two method uses azimuths and one distance to calculate the area of a triangle.

There is a fourth computational algorithm that I'll eventually add, which is similar to the second method. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, which I'll discuss in a future post. I wanted to get these methods posted so Ed can reference them if he needs to in the Wikipedia post he is working on.

The odds are that I haven't completely debugged these methods. Anyone who cares to pitch in and help me test them will earn good karma points.



(175.53 KiB) Downloaded 3 times

AreaCrownLaserClinometerCompass-2.xlsx

(954.98 KiB) Downloaded 2 times

AreaCrownLaserClinometer-1.xlsm

(163.12 KiB) Downloaded 4 times

Robert T. Leverett

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

Dby pitsandmounds » Sat Feb 23, 2013 3:49 pm

Hi Bob, I used the first solution for a Sweetgum in my front yard using a tape, clinometer, and a couple of tripods. The spreadsheet shows an area of 112.68 m², which I believe is accurate.



For comparison purposes, I measured a maximum spread of 13.2m. I used the shortest tip that was perpendicular to the maximum spread for a spread of 13.2m x 11.6m.

- Matt

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

by **dbhguru** » Sat Feb 23, 2013 5:04 pm

Matt, That's exciting. Thanks for giving the method a test. I think you chose the best one of the three. As soon as this infernal snow melts, I'm going to apply each of the methods to a big spreading hardwood in a nearby park. I need to get a feel for how errors carry through in methods 2 and 3.

BTW, I'm working on a 4th method, which I'll include in a future update. The 4th method allows you to walk the perimeter just shooting distances and azimuths to the next vertex of the polygon. You don't have to shoot to the tree. It doesn't matter what's inside the polygon. However, I think it is harder to control the error in methods 2,3, and 4. Nonetheless, for a very large area where there are obstructions to seeing the trunk, method 4 may be the way to go.

I wish I'd modeled a couple of the big banyans when I was in Hawaii in December. Oh well, there is always next year. Thanks again for giving the method a test.

Robert T. Leverett

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

□by **Don** » Sun Feb 24, 2013 3:53 pm

Bob- I found a site in your own language that gets pretty close to the mark...check out:

https://engineering.purdue.edu/~asm215/ ... vcalc.html

As to the concept of 'error of closure', view items 3, 4 in:

http://surveying.wb.psu.edu/sur111/Labs ... vcomps.htm

Don Bertolette

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

by **edfrank** » Sun Feb 24, 2013 4:43 pm

Don, Bob and I have talked about these types of loop traverses as that is what I would do while surveying caves: doing the (x,y) coordinate positions for each station, calculating closure errors, using front and back sighting to minimize errors etc. You can use error closure routines, but they really don't eliminate the errors just average them across all points so that the loops close. They can be lessened in loops that interconnected in multiple places, but not for single loops like a crown or simple area outline. The loop closure mathematics will actually help if it is a systematic error resulting from a instrument miscalibration. But in reality most errors in these types of surveys are "busts" where most of the data is good and there is a mistake on one reading that accounts for most of the closure error. So various error correction, really error averaging programs, shift all of the points and change the geometric relationships between all of the points in the loop to make up for the one big error. So you introduce error in all of the points in the survey to "fix" error in one measurement. It really doesn't help when trying to measure our crown spread area or other area measurement. The closure error amount will not

reflect the area error as the area error will depend on where in the loop the error occurred as well as its magnitude. The best way to minimize error is to make as many of the triangles or polygons within the larger polygon independent so that the error is not propagated, and to take care with the measurements themselves so they are correct and to try to do back sights to confirm the azimuth measurements are correct between points. The inclination errors are less important as we are looking at the area of a flat horizontal polygon, rather than a three dimensional loop, as inclination errors of a degree or so will not significantly affect the horizontal segment length distances.

The links are useful however as they cover the concepts and provides a check on what is being done in our case.

Edward Frank

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

Dby **dbhguru** » Wed Feb 27, 2013 11:29 am

NTS, Attached is the 4th method for measuring crown area. The measurer walks the perimeter shooting horizontal distances and azimuth to the next point until the the crown's perimeter is circled. The measurer does not interact with the trunk or any internal point of the polygon. I'll soon begin working on error correction processes implemented on an as you go protocol. Error correction will increase the required labor if implemented. However, at its most basic, this is the simplest and most flexible method of the four.

AreaAzimuthTapeClinometerCompass-4.xls

Saved as an older format xls file - I am not sure if any functionality has been lost. -Ed

AreaAzimuthTapeClinometerCompass-4.xlsm

Robert T. Leverett

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

Don » Mon Feb 25, 2013 2:33 am

Bob-

While reading a MacLife magazine, I ran across an intriguing app/attachment for an iPhone.

Check out

www.prexiso.com

or

http://www.prexiso.com/en/prexiso-ic4 221.htm

It's application is in home, but it doesn't take too much of our imagination to envision an outdoors model. Just a teaser!

Don Bertolette

Re: Revisiting Crown Area

by **dbhguru** » Mon Feb 25, 2013 9:17 am

Don, The number of devices that measure for us seems to be exploding. Who'd a thunk it? I'm pleased with the iPhone apps SeeLevel and its use of the iPhone camera(it can serve as a densitometer) and I also like their SeeCompass. I'm less sure about the much touted Spyglass app. It gets rave reviews, but the screen is so busy and the characters are so small, I can't read the returns. It's not a matter of practice or new glasses. I need new eyes.

So let's see, as dendromorphometrists, what do we have in our measuring kit these days?

- (1) Infrared laser rangefinder
- (2) Red beam industrial laser
- (3) Inclinometer
- (4) Compasses -old fashion and digital
- (5) Hypsometer combining (1) and (3) or (1), (3), and (4)
 - (6) Reticle monocular
 - (7) Regular tape measure
 - (8) D-Tape
 - (9) Plumb bob
 - (11) Tripod

- (12) Flagging tape
- (13) Calipers
- (14) Biltmore stick
- (15) Digital camera
- (16) Reflectors
- (17) Dendrometer
- (18) Relascope
- (19) Scientific calculator
- (20) GPS receiver
- (21) Computer software
- OR-

(22) An iPhone 4 or later with abundant apps that do the jobs of most of the above.

Have I left anything out? Probably, but all the beginner really needs is the laser rangefinder, inclinometer, tape, and scientific calculator, -OR-increasingly, the iPhone. Ah, life is sooo good when we have lot's of neat gizmos to play with, or an iPhone. Who'd a thunk it?

Robert T. Leverett

Just about 80 feet short

Dby JohnnyDJersey » Thu Feb 28, 2013 12:55 am

In 1985 my very ederly Grandfather, who was born and raised in New Jersey, made his first and only trip to California to see the giant sequoias and hopefuly measure a few of them. What did he bring to do this? A 25ft tape measure. He actually had no clue they were so big. I still get a kick out of this photo. Most north easterners really have no clue as to how massive trees can actually get. I believe the tree is the General Sherman.



PopPop at General Sherman-bmp.jpg (74.77 KiB) Viewed 228 times

John D Harvey



John D Harvey

Re: Just about 80 feet short

Dby JohnnyDJersey » Thu Feb 28, 2013 4:58 pm

Yeah I didnt think you could park that close either, I mean I know you cant now and for good reason.

Another shot from the other side with some cousins.

Attachments

Neil Pederson on Nyssa sylvatica

□by **edfrank** » Thu Feb 28, 2013 12:12 am

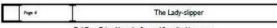
Nice article by Neil Pederson on Nyssa sylvatica:

Tall Tree Tales: Meet the Beast of Broadleaf

Longevity

By Dr. Neil Pederson

http://www.knps.org/newsletters/Summer2012_Vol2 7No2.pdf



Tall Tree Tales: Meet the Beast of Broadleaf Longevity

<u>Ry. Dr. Neil Pederson</u>

Quido name the longest-lived, broadleaf species in temperate North America. Is it the stalwart sugar maple? How about the grand white oak? Perhaps the blue oak of western North America? Maybe the sprawling live oak trees in and around our southeastern coastal cities? They are huge, they must be old, correct? How about the intentor live oak of California (Querous westerns)? A live oak living in a hot region? That tree ought to bring the longevity (i.e., it ought to be quite old).

We have hints that trees live longer when in extreme climatic settings (dry, cold, etc). We've also learned recently that trees growing slow earlier in their life tend to live longer than those that grow faster during the early stages of their life. You know, the whole Tortoise and the Hare thing, but for tree longevity.

Given this, does it surprise you that the oldest-documented broadlest tree species in temperate North America is a southern species living in humid eastern North America? How about this? This species not only lines in a humid region, the oldest individuals are found live in westands. Were those clues helpful? Have I dragged this on long enough? Give up? Please keep reading?

The broadead species with the greatest longwity in temperate North America is papperidge! Oh, you don't know papperidge! How about gent? No, not sweetgum, Hrimi, how about stagg! That help! How about blackgum (for Yangee) or black topies) (for Southermars). Yup, a Myste sylvitote in New Hampohire was shown to live at least 679 years. Since these we have documented Mystes 300-370 in New York Scate, New England, and Pennsylvania and at least 400-580 years in Arkansas. Not only is it the oldest broadead temperate species in North America, it is actually the fourth oldest species documented in eastern North America, it bates the oldest white oak by more than 200 years, it squeaks by blee oak by about two dozen years (whew!). We do not have a good estimate for the longevity of the southeastern live oak, but medium-rized individuals are often only 120-220 years; they seem to be wicked fast growers (as a Bostonian might say).





Balons we go further, I would like to clarify that these ages and longwortes the tree its self. Great longwortes are the tree itself, Great longwortes are being proclaimed via DNA analysts for the roots of spruce and aspen. The analyses suggest that some root systems are chousands of years old. White this is cool a semilar claim could be made for Nysse sylvation in the northern end of its range; there is a tendency for it to regenerate in this region from its roots more than seed. So,

Regional species pools

Dby edfrank » Wed Feb 27, 2013 8:34 pm

Biota of North America Program http://bonap.org/

Pre-analysis regions (originally delineated to reduce analysis size). Regional species pools defined as species having 50% of their ranges within aggregates of these regions.



Nemophilist

by **edfrank** » Thu Feb 28, 2013 9:53 pm

nemophilist

(n.) a haunter of the woods; one who loves the forest and its beauty and solitude

ENGLISH | ORIGIN: GREEK OTHER-WORDLY, TUMBLE, COM

http://25.media.tumblr.com/353f762f7fb3b54701002 3a8e0bb9e9d/tumblr mgd9udxDfr1r6nm6ao1 500.p ng

Ne·moph'i·ly noun [Greek ne`mos wooded pasture, glade + filei^n to love.] Fondness for forest scenery; love of the woods. [R.] Found op http://www.encyclo.co.uk/webster/N/13

<u>Tribbett Woods Nature Preserve</u> (IN)

Dby pitsandmounds » Mon Feb 25, 2013 3:18 pm

Wander Indiana, Wander Indiana . . .

The diverse trees of this preserve sit on what is locally referred to as "white clay flats." It was a pleasure to encounter a forest composition I had never seen before. The dominant species were American Beech, Swamp Chestnut Oak, and Sweetgum.

Here's a description:

http://www.in.gov/dnr/naturepreserve/files/Tribbetts Woods.pdf

Species (Scientific)	Species (Common)	Height (ft)	Girth (ft)
Acer rubrum	Red Maple		8.8
Fagus Grandifolia	American Beech		9.1
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	115.2	9.5
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum		9.2
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	109.9	9.2
Quercus alba	White Oak		12.2
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	117.6	13.2
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak		12.2
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak		14.1
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	118.6	12.8
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		10.2
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		12
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		10.8

Panoramas

Pit and Mound:

http://photosynth.net/view.aspx?cid=60d92449-a407-4951-88c4-70a58fd1ec7b

Blackgum:

http://photosynth.net/view.aspx?cid=ac1ab320-2759-46f4-975f-584344e89095

Pin Oak:

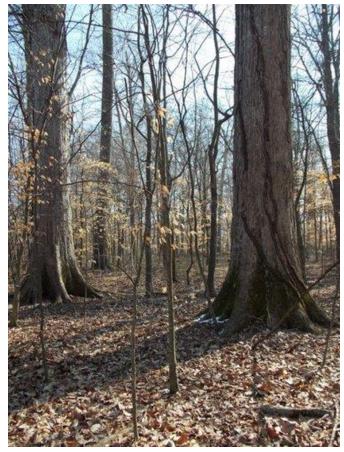
http://photosynth.net/view.aspx?cid=81b9303a-506f-45e5-88ba-94d41c4fecf3



Me with 12.8ft CBH Pin Oak



Pin Oak leaves/acorns



Swamp Chestnut Oaks



Swamp Chestnut Oak leaves/acorns

My Master File: http://www.ents-bbs.org/viewtopic.php?f=111&t=4836

- Matt

Re: Tribbett Woods Nature Preserve (IN)

□by **dbhguru** » Mon Feb 25, 2013 3:32 pm

Matt, Another great post. I especially like the pin oak. It's a beauty. That species has been widely planted in the Northeast as a shade tree. They actually get into the size range of your 12.8 x 118 footer around here where planed, although heights are usually on the order of 90 to 110 feet. The trunk of the species is really columnar. The ones I find growing naturally in the wetland areas are considerably smaller than their urban cousins.

Robert T. Leverett



by pitsandmounds » Thu Feb 28, 2013 10:13 pm

Thanks George,

To steal a line from a guidebook, the crown of this Blackgum looks like an Oak tree that had a bad hair day. I like the "alligator hide" and it has an interesting burl at the base. I'd like to measure more of the Oaks there for height, as I think they may go above 118 feet.



Blackgum



Blackgum

- Matt

Presentation in Warren Sat., 2/16 on Allegheny's Big Trees

Dby **PAwildernessadvocate** » Tue Feb 05, 2013

Please Join the Native Tree Society, Friends of Allegheny Wilderness, and Allegheny Oufitters for a presentation on the Big Trees of the Allegheny Islands Wilderness!

When: Saturday, February 16th, 2013, 11:00 a.m.

Where: Allegheny Outfitters, 430 Pennsylvania Avenue West, Warren, Pennsylvania, 16365

Free and open to the public!

Once an area of Eastern second or third growth forestland is set aside for preservation, and all overt management activities are eliminated from that area in perpetuity -- such as by designating portions of the Allegheny National Forest as wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964 -- massive individual trees, later-successional forests, and old-growth forests will ultimately emerge with time through the

inevitable process of natural succession. These remarkable tree specimens will be a tremendous natural legacy for future generations of people and wildlife alike to benefit from.

On Saturday, February 16th, 2013, at 11:00 a.m. the Native Tree Society, Friends of Allegheny Wilderness, and Allegheny Outfitters are sponsoring Ed Frank of the Native Tree Society presenting the findings if his organization's report, Trees and Forests of the Allegheny River Islands Wilderness and Nearby Islands. Below please find a link to this recently published report (15.8 MB document). Also included in the report is an extensive section on the logging history of the region.

The Native Tree Society is one of the many local, regional, statewide, and national organizations that have formally endorsed the Citizens' Wilderness Proposal for Pennsylvania's Allegheny National Forest.

Native Tree Society online: http://www.nativetreesociety.org

http://www.nativetreesociety.org/specia ... ec2011.pdf [15.8 MB]

Trees and Forests of the Allegheny River Islands Wilderness and Nearby Islands By Edward Frank, Dale Luthringer, Carl Harting, and Anthony Kelly

Native Tree Society Special Publication Series: Report #10

Introduction

This report compiles the results as of December 2011 for the ongoing project of documenting forests and trees of the islands of the Allegheny River Island Wilderness and nearby islands in the middle Allegheny River in north central Pennsylvania. The islands included in this report are located in a stretch extending from the Buckaloons Recreation Area, seven miles downstream of Warren, Pennsylvania through Holeman Island, four miles downstream of Tionesta, Pennsylvania. This includes all of the islands in the Allegheny River Islands Wilderness, a

number of forest service islands, and several private islands. Major islands investigated among others include, Crull's Island, Thompson's Island, Courson Island, Hemlock Island, King Island, Baker Island, and Holeman Island. At the present time some of the islands have been visited multiple times by groups of people, while others have seen only a quick scouting survey, or have not yet been visited.

Friends of Allegheny Wilderness 220 Center Street Warren, PA 16365 814-723-0620 info@pawild.org http://www.pawild.org

Re: Presentation in Warren Sat., 2/16 on Allegheny's Big Tre

Dby PAwildernessadvocate » Mon Feb 18, 2013

Here are a couple of pictures from Saturday's presentation. Thanks again to Ed Frank for all of the interesting information about the big trees of the Allegheny Islands Wilderness! Many of those in attendance have already told me how much they enjoyed the program. I would say about 15 people attended.





Kirk Johnson

Re: Presentation in Warren Sat., 2/16 on Allegheny's Big Tre

🗅 by **edfrank** » Fri Mar 01, 2013 11:31 am

Kirk, Thanks for posting the images. I thought things went well overall. I talked too long, but nobody ran out on me. Thanks for the invitation fro you and Allegheny Outfitters.

Edward Frank

Kaesa's Pine, Broad Brook, MA

□by **dbhguru** » Thu Feb 28, 2013 6:38 pm

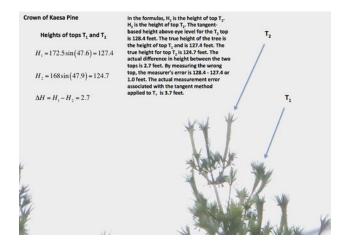
NTS, I've been reconnecting to Broad Brook, the stream that flows behind our house. Broad Brook heads about 1.5 miles north of us and flows south by our house and then curves to to the east, passing under North Farms Road to make Fitzgerald Lake. The stream exits at a damn and eventually flows into one of the region's two Mill Rivers, which in turn flows into the Connecticut River. The stream corridor behind our house is owned by Smith Vocational School, but the wetland areas and areas close to homes are usually left alone by their forestry program. The corridor is well forested and includes one of the last stands of tuliptrees as one goes in a northeasterly direction. On Monica's property, there are 10 tuliptrees, and up stream there are quite a few more. One tuliptree on Monica's property is 130.5 feet tall. As such, it is the northern most 130-foot tulip tree that I have yet measured in Massachusetts. But the little Broad Brook corridor has other tall trees. The tallest is a huge white pine, a double, discovered by Will Blozan in 2007. It is now 140.1 feet tall, making it one of 4 trees of any species breaking the 140-foot threshold in the Connecticut River corridor in Massachusetts. There used to be 5, but both of the tuliptrees have lost crown. So, we are left with 3 white pines.

Along Broad Brook, there are at least 6 trees (five pines and one tulip) that reach or surpass 130 feet between our house and the head of the brook.

Presently, I'm fine tuning the measurements of the six 130s, which brings me to the Kaesa Pine, named for Kaesa Fern, a composer friend of Monica's and past participant on one of my walks. It is on our neighbor's property. The full height of Kaesa's pine is 130.2 feet. Here is an image of the Kaesa Pine taken from our back lot. A red arrow points to the top of the crown.



The second image is self-explanatory, I hope. I'm only dealing with the part above eye level.



One lesson is that a tangent-based error committed for a chosen top can be largely canceled out relative to the true height of the tree when the true top is another sprig, the height of which equals, or nearly so, the height obtained by the tangent method for the chosen top. The actual measurement error for the tangent method here is 3.7 feet. However, the computed difference in height between the true top (127.4 using sine) and the apparent top (128.4 using tangent) is only a foot in this case. One must keep in

mind the top being measured, and by what method.

This example points to situation that often needs explaining to the public. Let's assume a tree has been mis-measured through the tangent method. Another close by tree of the same species yields the same number through the sine-sine method. The closeness of the two measurements may be touted by a third party as proof of the accuracy of the first even though different trees are being measured. Now, if the tangent method yields an exceptional number for a tree, the existence of another tree measured by the sine method yielding the same number may appear to validate the first in public eye, since the species will have been demonstrated to achieve such heights. When numbers are loosely tossed around, it can appear to outsiders that all this fuss and bother over sine and tangent is just internal squabbles. Something close to that may have occurred in Congaree National Park. I could cite other examples.

What i take away from this example is that we in NTS are always going to have to be explaining why some methods work and others don't or don't the way they are commonly applied.

Robert T. Leverett

Re: Kaesa's Pine, Broad Brook, MA

by **Don** » Sat Mar 02, 2013 1:47 am

Bob- Since nobody is giving you any props here, I thought I'd fire a few questions your way.

Looking at the latest Forestry Suppliers mailer, I notice that the TruPulse 200 has a 200b model, which goes the 200 once better by adding blue tooth capabilities.

As I've long advocated for field data recorders, I was pleased to see the TruPulse go wireless. My thoughts immediately went to the iPhone, wondering whether there might be a simple app for the iPhone that could

capture in a spreadsheet I suppose, the data recorded per tree (HD, VD, SD, Height, ID, etc.)...

Have you explored the 200b yet? -Don

Re: Kaesa's Pine, Broad Brook, MA

by **dbhguru** » Sat Mar 02, 2013 10:00 am

Don, Unfortunately, I haven't. Future acquisitions of mine will be blue tooth enabled. I've written measurements down on paper for far too long. Michael Taylor has explored blue tooth connections and carried them very far in terms of subsequent spreadsheet analysis. Maybe we can get him to post on the topic. Regardless, I think you're direction is the one we need to take. Field recording would sooo simplify our task, especially where we want to capture the complexity of a crown.

Robert T. Leverett

Cedar Hollow's Common Hackberry, PA

□by George Fieo » Thu Feb 28, 2013 9:05 pm

NTS, On 2/17/2013 I returned to Cedar Hollow Preserve to remeasure a tall common hackberry I first measured in 2009. The preserve is owned and maintained by the Open Land Conservancy of Chester County. This tree shares a common base with another hackberry that has slowly been losing it's footing over the years. About a year ago I recieved an email from the preserve's manager informing me that the lesser hackberry had finally blown down leaving the larger hackberry unscathed. The tree now stands at 12'8" x 119' and is currently the Northeast height champion for the species. Does

anyone know of a taller specimen? Here are a few pics.



Nearly full view of the hackberry.



Common base.



Me at the base of the $12'8" \times 119"$ Common hackberry.



View of the canopy.

George Fieo

Re: Cedar Hollow's Common Hackberry

□by gnmcmartin » Thu Feb 28, 2013 9:56 pm

Thanks George, very interesting.

I have long loved hackberry trees, and think they are much underappreciated. Their most outstanding feature is their form, which is often perfectly balanced and graceful. Even their "foot" and their base, as it tapers upward into the trunk. Just for two examples in very obvious public places--one is on the DC Mall, just to the south of the reflecting pool, towards the west end. This is a very large one, if memory serves, close to 9' CBH. It "soars" with perfect straightness and balance, and must be over 100'. But I haven't seen it for 15 years or more.

Another one that comes to mind is just medium sized, but it is a beauty. On route 11, south of Winchester, VA is Belle Grove Plantation, an old antebellum estate open to the public. It is just inside the entrance gate to the house.

It was interesting to see just how large they can become. They grow very well in this part of VA. Here, they don't so often have the witches brooms, which are the first thing that allows me to identify them from a distance in Michigan.

On the land around our house north of Winchester, I have made a point of protecting some of the young volunteers. Unfortunately, they are a favorite of rabbits deer, and voles, which love to eat off the roots off young trees from underground, leaving them to fop over and lay on the ground. UUGGHH!

--Gaines

Re: Cedar Hollow's Common Hackberry

by **DougBidlack** » Thu Feb 28, 2013 11:32 pm

George, in December of 2006 I measured a hackberry in Michigan to 12'6" in girth by 115.5' in height. This was in Warren Woods and it was only my second attempt at using the Nikon 440 by shooting straight up. At the time I did not know about the scan feature so I would just find a twig and hit the button. The bottom line is that this tree in Michigan is probably pretty close to yours in size if it still exists...maybe just a bit shorter. I am hoping to be

able to make a trip back there sometime this year.

Bob, I guess I think there is a decent chance that a hackberry over 120' will be found somewhere in the Midwest like Illinois or Missouri where it is far more common than here in the East.

Doug Bidlack

Re: Cedar Hollow's Common Hackberry, PA

□by Will Blozan » Fri Mar 01, 2013 6:56 pm

George, Dude! That is a seriously impressive tree! Thanks for sharing the great photos. Hackberry's close cousin the sugarberry (Celtis laevigata) exceeds 130' in SC so the genus is capable of producing tall trees. I have no doubt a 130 footer will be found.

Will Blozan

Re: Cedar Hollow's Common Hackberry, PA

by Jess Riddle » Sat Mar 02, 2013 4:13 pm

George, Impressive hackberry, and as usual, your full tree photographs give a good impression of the tree's form and structure.

Most of the hackberries I saw in New York were on thin soils with little height potential. The few I saw on deeper soils barely topped 100'.

Jess Riddle

Fused redwoods

□by **F.Jakobsson** » Thu Feb 14, 2013 10:38 am

The redwoods' amazing ability to fuse can create remarkable results.

Along Cal Barrel Road in Prairie Creek Redwood State Park a couple of redwoods has fused together at the base creating one impressive trunk.

Higher up the trunks separate.

I have not measured the trunk, but me leaning against the backside gives an approximation of the size.



Cal Barrel Road fused trunk



Cal Barrel Road panorama with part of fused trunk at extreme right. This is also a wonderful hiking area.



Cal Barrel Road sign



Another spectacular scene involving fused redwoods is the two pairs standing next to each other in Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park.

A wonderful caption taken from the other side of these trees was recently posted by Mario Vaden in the topic about the Floyd Otter sequoia. Mario's incredibly user friendly and helpful website mdvaden.com is overflowing with astonishing redwood photos, but I suppose you knew that...

The Boy Scout Tree is a fused redwood I'd want to visit

If you'd like to share photos or experiences of more redwoods that have fused at the base and created a very large trunk that resembles one tree until you look up, you're most welcome.

Fredrik Jakobsson



by Mark Collins » Fri Feb 15, 2013 12:25 am

Fredrik.

Here are a couple of my favorite fused redwoods. In both of these cases, the tree's footprints are like enormous ovals. Both examples are incredibly thin if you were to examine them from the side. If I were to take a picture from a side angle, the tree would look ordinary and you'd never know it was part of a "wall of wood."





Fused redwood above only had a cbh of 49 feet 3 in.

Re: Fused redwoods

🗅 by **F.Jakobsson** » Fri Feb 15, 2013 3:04 am

In Henry Cowell Redwood State Park stands another "wall of wood" made up of three trunks separating just above photo.
Fredrik



Re: Fused redwoods

□by **edfrank** » Sun Feb 17, 2013 11:50 pm

Fredrik and Larry, Here are some rows of tree from Olympic National Park:





Granted these are not redwoods, but the images illustrate a process. These are all individual trees, with separate origins growing on a fallen nurse log. To me, based upon the photos alone, and experience with much smaller multitrunk trees, I would suggest that some of these clusters might be growth from the same root system as is common with Larry's Live Oaks. But that many may be separate trees that initially grew on nurse logs as in the examples above. Redwoods, from what I have read, easily fuse together both at the base and among the limbs themselves. So because of the ease of fusion, the two forms would be indistinguishable in many cases without genetic testing. If the trunks were obviously oriented in a line or wall that would strongly suggest growth on a fallen nurse log. If they were in a clump around a common center, that would suggest growth from a shared root mass. I would guess that the roots themselves may fuse together also even if they were distinct individuals initially, they may share some root function, but the trunks would be genetically distinct.

Edward Frank

Re: Fused redwoods

by **mdvaden** » Tue Feb 19, 2013 4:10 am

Here's a wall of wood from James Irvine Trail in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

Want to get this one with a wider lens sometime.

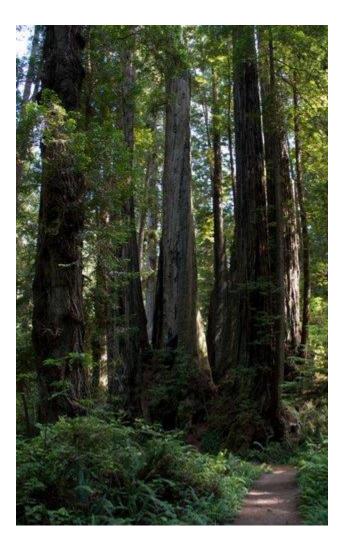


M. D. Vaden of Oregon

Re: Fused redwoods

□by **Rand** » Tue Feb 19, 2013 8:08 pm

I got a couple of shots of the same cluster (It was hard to miss) when I was out there in 2010:



I also climbed up inside it, and it was more like a big cluster with several big dead trunks in the middle.

More distressingly, there were some big holes that looked big enough to swallow a person up there.

Looking straight up gave some nice cathedral views:





Re: Fused redwoods

□by **Don** » Sun Mar 03, 2013 3:03 am

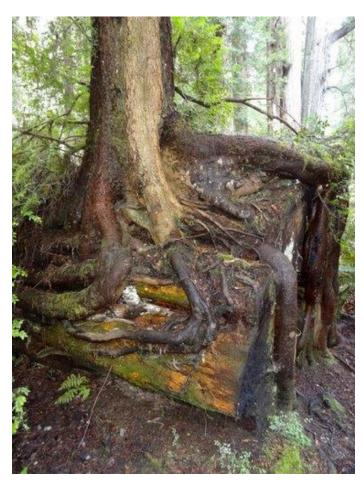
I was dealing with a burst pipe, wet drywall and carpets when the above posts and photos of redwoods momentarily took my breath away...while I still am dealing with the joys of homeownership, I now have a little time to post some photos from a March 2012 visit to some redwoods. They were in Prairie Creek Redwoods, some 50 miles north of Eureka and 25 miles south of Crescent City on Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway off of Highway 101. Some I include for the 'fused' thread, the others for their own value...



In close proximity



Proverbial wall of wood



Riding high...



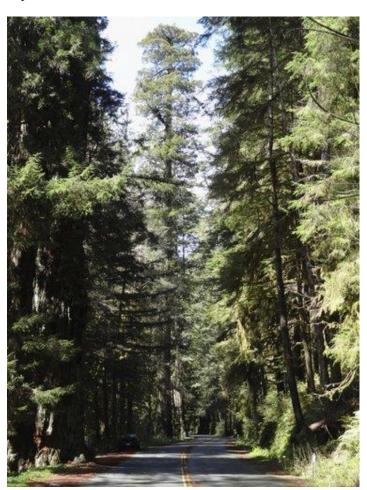
Fusion and more...



The Park's "Big Tree", courtesy of Sony HX9B Panorama Mode - Note worker repairing deck in lower left hand corner...



Superlatives?



Just a roadside redwood...



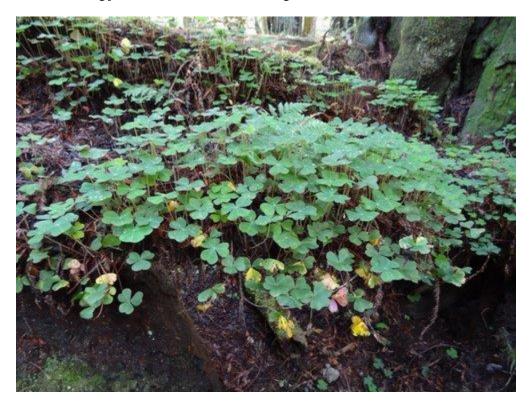
I liked the light in this one too.



I liked the quality of light in this one



Trillium thriving just a few feet from the road's edge



Oxalis or more commonly, redwood sorrel

Don Bertolette

<u>La Pine ponderosa likely top of class,</u> <u>OR</u>

by **mdvaden** » Sun Feb 24, 2013 1:29 am

I noticed that Ascending the Giants just posted on their Facebook page that the Oregon La Pine Ponderosa is now the national champion, and that they just climbed it.

But I didn't recall seeing any numbers posted for height, circumference or crown. So I'm curious where the extra points were gained on that La Pine tree.

M. D. Vaden

Re: La Pine ponderosa likely top of class, OR

by **mdvaden** » Mon Feb 25, 2013 1:45 pm

Just found an article on the Oregon Ponderosa near La Pine, and why it may be a new champion. It's because of an allowance by AF for sub-species to be divided one group for another.

http://www.statesmanjournal.com/article/20130224/ UPDATE/130224011/La-Pine-area-ponderosapoised-possibly-reclaim-big-tree-title

One thought about this though ...

It's evident now that a tree so much in open, has no need at all for climbing anymore to verify it. That could be be measured with a laser to withing an inch. And since Ascending the Giants typically eye-balls the crown width by wandering beneath, their

complete tally would be virtually no more accurate than a laser measure. In fact, give someone like Taylor a laser to hit the branch tips for crown spread estimate, the laser measurement would probably be more accurate.

I haven't been out to La Pine. That would be a nice tree to check out. It's on my list to go to eastern / central Oregon anyway, this year, to see the Painted Hills. I could check out both.

<u>Live Oaks in Vacherie Louisiana</u> <u>Part 2 Oak Alley</u>

by Larry Tucei » Mon Feb 18, 2013 4:56 pm

NTS. In the last few weeks I have been involved with helping the owners of Oak Alley in Documenting their Live Oaks behind the Mansion. I have been down 3 times and finally finished up with the process. I measured a total of 31 Live Oaks that ranged from 9' CBH to 19' CBH. I gave them a listing of measurements, locations of the various Live Oaks and a estimation on the ages of the trees. Four of the trees I measured are 19' + CBH and I put them on the Live Oak Project listing. It has been a pleasure working on this project. I also measured the large Water Oak that I reported on in an earlier visit. The first photo set is of one of the Live Oaks near the Restaurant that measured CBH-17' 9", Height-52.5' and Crown Spread-115' x 114', a beautiful Oak with older growth characteristics. The second set of photos are of the large Water Oak that pointed out at 355, the Louisiana State Champion Water Oak points out at 397 if their measurements are accurate. The Water Oak measured CBH- 20' 5", Height- 82.5' and Crown Spread-97.5' x 91.5'. Larry



Live Oak near gift shop



Oak_Alley_Live_Oak_Trees 2_Jan_2013.pptx

Live Oak location

Oak Alley Trees behind the Mansion.xlsx

Measurement and Age Estimates



Water Oak





Bob - the saga continues, part 3 is on Felicity which is the Sister Plantation to St. Joseph. I added 5 of the 6 Live Oaks I measured there to the Live Oak Listing which I will update in part 3. Johnny- I now have documented over 214 Live Oaks with a CBH of 19' or greater- soon the Listing will reach 300! Larry

Re: Live Oaks in Vacherie Louisiana Part 2 Oak Allev

by Jeroen Philippona » Thu Feb 21, 2013 5:00 pm

Hi Larry, Sure the Live Oaks are very impressive, perhaps the most impressive oak species concerning crown structure. The large girths are not so strange in such a good climate. But the idea that the more northern species are not able grow so big is perhaps not true. The biggest girths are on open grown oaks: in the formerly dense natural forest oaks were long trunked and probably rarely bigger than 20 - 25 feet, like you can see in Congaree now. Perhaps the Live Oaks in their natural habitat were often open grown and as large as they are now, up to over 30 feet.

I think that one of the reasons that there are very few 20+ oaks in the Northeast US can be the rather short history of open grown trees in this region.

In Europe, especially in the UK, there are many 20+

oaks. In the Ancient Tree Hunt there are 3827 oaks of all kinds recorded in the UK with a girth of 20 feet and over. Of these alone Quercus robur 1853 specimen.

This number is probably so large because of he many centuries old culture of open grown oaks in grazed forests, deer parks, estates and in the old style meadow landscape with hedges and solitarian trees.

Also in Sweden, Germany, France and Poland there are rather large numbers of big, open grown oaks. The largest of all living oaks (over 14 m, 46 ft) is in Sweden, so in a northern and rather cold climate.

Also I like to show you a very special pedunculate oak in Spain:

http://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/esp/c ... edepierre/

more photos at:

http://lestetardsarboricoles.fr/wordpre ... e-espagne/

This is probably a product of old style pollarding the tree.

Jeroen Philippona

Re: Live Oaks in Vacherie Louisiana Part 2 Oak Alley

by Larry Tucei » Fri Feb 22, 2013 4:04 pm

Jeroen- The Oak in Navarre Spain is impressive thanks for the link. William Bartram detailed in his writings from the mid 1700's of Forests with trees of great size.

http://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/bartram/bartram.html

Live Oaks only grow in temps that don't stay below 10 degrees. I believe the short growing season in the northern climate and cold tempertures account for smaller size's. "The range of live oak corresponds to southeastern maritime strand communities (Oosting 1954) which lie southward of the 5.5° C (41.9° F) isotherm for average daily minimum temperatures in the coldest month of the year, typically January (Johnson and Barbour 1990)".

http://www.sms.si.edu/irlspec/Quercu_virginic.htm

Larry Tucei

Re: Live Oaks in Vacherie Louisiana Part 2 Oak Alley

by **Jeroen Philippona** » Sun Feb 24, 2013 10:12 am

Larry, I agree that colder climate is responcible for the smaller size of Live Oak in more northern states. But looking to the other oaks species in the eastern USA (like White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Cherry Bark Oak, Bur Oak, etc.) most of them in the natural situation before European settlers came grew in dense forests (except for the drier western borders of the eastern forest). So the oldest open grown oaks of those species (as well as other treespecies in the east) will date from the period that the great forests were

cut open. I suppose that there are few open grown oaks outside the deep south of over 200 - 250 years old.

That is a shorter period than in Europe, where the forests were cut open from before the Roman period. Open grown oaks as well as Sweet Chestnuts, Plane trees (Platanus orientalis) and Lime trees (Tilia spec.) in Europe can be found from over 400 years. Ages are difficult to prove because most very big trees are hollow. Tree ring research for oak has proven some oaks were over 500 years. But some oaks as well as specimen of these other species are thought with reason to be 500 - 700 years, perhaps older.

So my point is that the reason that there are more very big trunked oaks in Europe than in the eastern US (except for Quercus virginiana) could be the much longer tradition of open grown oaks in Europe.

Jeroen Philippona

Live Oaks in Vacherie Louisiana Part III Felicity Plantation

by **Larry Tucei** » Fri Feb 22, 2013 11:38 am

NTS, I had made an appointment to visit St. Joseph Plantation after I finished up at Oak Alley. Denise Borell the acting Director met up with me and we talked about the Plantation and great Live Oak trees. St. Joseph the 2500 acre active Sugar Plantation has a sister Mansion Felicity on the property and Denise had to go over there and asked me would I like to measure the Live Oaks. She explained that I wouldn't be able to get there without her and this would be a good time to do it, " I said lets go". We drove East a short distance though the property and arrived at Felicity Mansion and immediately I knew several of their Live Oaks would make the Live Oak Project Listing. After measuring the 6 largest Live Oaks 5 of them made the Listing. The St. Joseph property has 12 Live Oaks registered in 2002 with the Louisiana Live Oak Society and I believe 5-6 of those are growing here. The rest are growing at St. Joseph Mansion and I will go back down and Document those on a later visit. I'll call these Oaks Felicity Oaks for now until Denise, the staff and I can figure out

which tree belongs to what registered name. I have the names of the trees and gave her a copy; somehow the names had been misplaced. Saturin Waguespack bought the property in 1889 and his descendants still own the property. In 2005, The St. Joseph Plantation recently was restored by members of the Waguespack, Simon Families and is open for tours seven days a week. In 1907, Waguespack merged Felicity with St. Joseph (in which he had previously owned a one-third interest, along with two cousins) to form the St. Joseph Planting and Mfg. Corp. http://www.stjosephplantation.com/ Felicity is located at coordinates 30°0'19"N 90°45'55"W along the Ms. River. The movie Skeleton Key was filmed here as well as the 2012 Brad Pit Movie 12 years a Slave. Felicity was built in 1846 and was a wedding gift to Emma Felicite Aime from her father, Valcour Aime the wealthiest man in all of the south. He was sometimes called the Louis XIV of Louisiana. One of the tracts he once owned now holds Oak Alley. Aime bought that property in 1820 and gave it to his wife's brother, Jacques Telespore Roman. All of these Plantations have very close ties to one another. The Live Oaks at Felicity were I would think around the time of construction of the Mansion making the trees somewhere around 160-170 years old. The

measurements of the Live Oaks at the Mansion are Felicity Oak A, CBH- 22', Height- 55.5' and Spread-99' x 96'. Felicity Oak B, CBH- 22' 2", Height-70' and Spread 138' x 106'. Felicity Oak C, CBH-22' 7", Height-75' and Spread-139.5' x 130.5'. Felicity Oak D, CBH-17', Heght-70' and Spread-123' x 120'. Felicity Oak E measured CBH-19' 4", Height-66.5' and Spread- 126' x 102'. Oak F measured CBH- 21' 1", Height-75' and Spread- 124' x 115'. Larry



Felicity Mansion



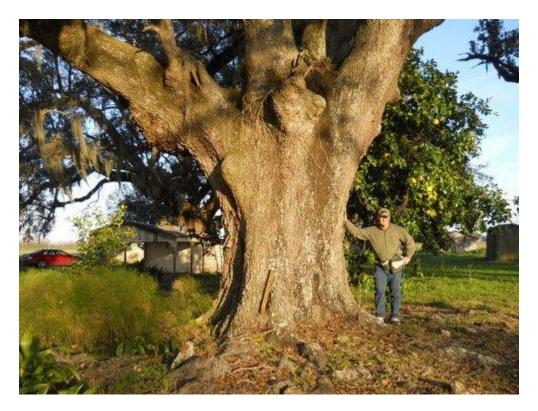
Felicity Mansion 2



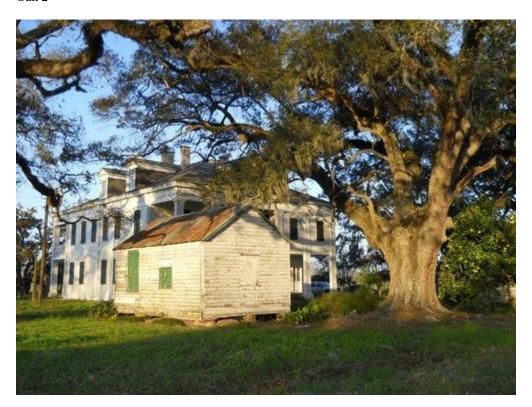
Felicity Oak 1



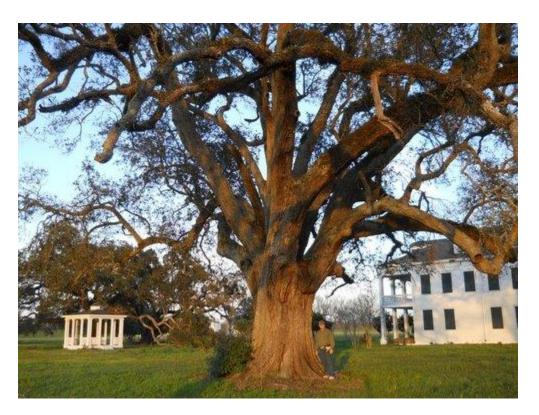
Oak 1a



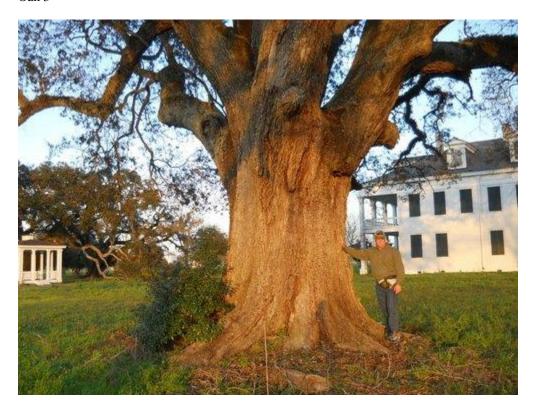
Oak 2



Oak 2a



Oak 3



Oak 3a



Oaks 4 & 5



Oak 4



Oak 4a



Oak 5

External Links:

The much anticipated, long promised, long winded, Ever Lovin' Bonsai Soil Epic

Posted on February 1, 2013 by adamaskwhy http://adamaskwhy.wordpress.com/2013/02/01/the-much-anticipated-long-promised-long-winded-ever-lovin-bonsai-soil-

epic/?goback=.gde_2696676_member_210450468

Elm Root cuttings

Posted on February 6, 2013 by adamaskwhy http://adamaskwhy.wordpress.com/2013/02/06/elm-root-cuttings/?goback=.gmp_2696676

Saving the Past in Dying Trees

by David Malakoff on 8 February 2013, 4:45 PM http://news.sciencemag.org/sciencenow/2013/02/saving-the-past-in-dying-trees.html

Diverse Leaves May Protect Eucalyptus

A tree in Australia was found to have genetically dissimilar leaves that varied in attractiveness to herbivores. By Kate Yandell | February 20, 2013 http://www.the-

<u>scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/34451/title/Div</u>
<u>erse-Leaves-May-Protect-Eucalyptus/</u>

Conservation photography and necessary evils

Jaymi Heimbuch, Living / Culture. February 26, 2013

http://www.treehugger.com/culture/conservation-photography-and-necessary-evils.html

Wade Davis: Gorgeous photos of a backyard wilderness worth saving

http://www.ted.com/talks/wade_davis_gorgeous_pho tos of a backyard wilderness worth saving.html

Tall Tree Tales: Meet the Beast of Broadleaf Longevity By Dr. Neil Pederson

http://www.knps.org/newsletters/Summer2012 Vol2 7No2.pdf

Climbing one of the tallest white oaks that we've seen in north Georgia at nearly one hundred and thirty feet. Feb 22, 2013 7:26pm For full report go to http://www.treeclimbercoalition.org/phpbb3/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=2508

International Day of Forests 2013 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1 kYSjnCsqY&fe ature=share

Desktop Wallpaper. Anyone want Stout Grove for Desktop Wallpaper? I've used this image for several years. 1920 x 1080 pixels is my screen's crop. I uploaded 2000 x 1500 if you would like to crop and fit. Here's the URL ...

http://www.mdvaden.com/images/StoutWall.jpg

M. D. Vaden



Guam's Brown Tree Snake Problem To Be Solved With Toxic Mice, Officials Hope by ERIC TALMADGE 02/22/13 ANDERSEN AIR FORCE

BASE, Guam -- Dead mice laced with painkillers are about to rain down on Guam's jungle canopy. They are scientists' prescription for a headache that has caused the tiny U.S. territory misery for more than 60 years: the brown tree snake.

 $\frac{http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/02/22/guam-brown-tree-snake_n_2740733.html}{}$

The Scots pine appeared twisted and gaunt against the snow-capped hills. Glen Affric,

Highlands: There is a debate about what should be Scotland's national tree. Surely there's only one candidate. Ray Collier, The Guardian, Wednesday 20 February 2013.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2013/feb/20/glen-affric-highlands-scots-pine

Selling World Heritage destruction: Stop the logging today. Published on Feb 19, 2013. The chainsaws that you were not meant to see in world heritage nominated forests. Please share this film and take online action at http://taann.good.dohttp://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMnSISqaE3M

Global Climate Change: The Evidence Dr.

Malcolm Hughes, Professor of Dendrochronology at the University of Arizona presented this lecture on October 24, 2007. Presented as part of UA College of Science's "Global Climate Change: A Series of 7 Lectures Exploring Our World and Ourselves" Fall 2007 http://cos.arizona.edu/climate/ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6axoGfDId0

Global Climate Change: The Role of Living Things Travis Huxman, Assistant Professor of

Things Travis Huxman, Assistant Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. Topics that Dr. Huxman discussed include CO2 and climate, Gaia theory, the characteristics of life on Earth, and projected new distribution with a doubling of CO2 and changes in temperature. October 31, 2006 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFg1gX3p0zg

Protest seeks to stop logging. ZARA DAWTREY February 21, 2013 12.01am DEPUTY Premier Bryan Green has condemned a group of anti-forestry activists protesting at logging coupes in World Heritage-nominated Tasmanian forests. A group of 15 protesters from Still Wild Still Threatened arrived at remote Butlers Gorge, near Tarraleah, yesterday morning.

http://www.themercury.com.au/article/2013/02/21/37 2793 tasmania-news.html

European Forests: Central to the World We Live

in "European Forests: Central to the World We Live in" gives an overall picture of Europe's most versatile ecological infrastructure, tracing a path from south to north and from west to east. As we tour around Europe, we ask why forests continue to be so important to each region, even in the 21st century. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaKKKdoLc2g&feature=youtu.be

"I want to find a 10m tree in Cornwall, my colleagues don't hold out much hope!"

 $\underline{http://www.ancient\text{-}tree\text{-}}$

hunt.org.uk/NR/exeres/2295210F-CC29-41FB-BC12-286CC1D1553A,frameless.htm

Some Amazon tree (species) more than 8 million years old http://www.tff-

<u>indonesia.org/index.php/en/forest-news/3355-some-amazon-trees-more-than-8-million-years-old</u>

Kalaloch Red Cedar, Olympic National Park, Washington If you are interested in great trees consider joining our Native Tree Society BBS at http://www.ents-bbs.org/

Kalaloch red cedar, Olympic National Park, WA



Photo by Edward Frank

The sound of one ant walking – inside the world of a wildlife audio expert Chris Watson, who has worked on Attenborough's Frozen Planet and Life in the Undergrowth, shares a remarkable insight into sound recording, some exclusive clips - and his feelings about music in wildlife shows. http://www.radiotimes.com/news/2013-02-19/the-sound-of-one-ant-walking--inside-the-world-of-a-wildlife-audio-expert

THOSE OLD TREES COULD HELP FORECAST FLOODS AND DROUGHTS,12 Feb

2-13,Some of the trees in far north Queensland are very old, perhaps going back hundreds of years. A James Cook University study getting underway on the Atherton Tablelands hopes those trees can tell us more about the weather over the past 400 years and help forecast future extreme weather event. http://rdontheroad.wordpress.com/2013/02/12/those-old-trees-could-help-forecast-floods-and-droughts/

81m. An ascent of South Africa's 2nd tallest tree, the video stops at 62m, the tree stops at 81.3m. The ascent was made using an ActSafe PME powered ascender after the team had successfully climbed and measured the tree. Music by the Steven Roberts Band.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vD3TIs2EdWE&feature=share

POST's Heart of the Redwoods Campaign. The Santa Cruz Mountains harbor some of the last stretches of unprotected redwoods in the world. Your support will help bring us closer to preserving 20,000 acres of these stunning coastal redwood forests. These expanses of towering trees inspire awe, help maintain healthy ecosystems, preserve water quality in our creeks and streams, provide habitat for unique wildlife, capture coastal fog to feed our local water supply, and filter greenhouse gases out of the air we breathe. Find out more about our Heart of the Redwoods Campaign at:

www.openspacetrust.org/redwoods http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UzISKSLktAs&fe ature=youtu.be

Big Tree Hunting - Guest Post by Eli Dickerson,

Environmental Educator at Fernbank Museum. I've been helping Trees Atlanta update the Champion Tree list for over 2 years now. In that time I've measured close to 1,000 trees. Some would (accurately) say I'm obsessed. In fact, I don't travel anywhere without my tape measure and other tree measuring tools.

 $\frac{http://treesatlanta.tumblr.com/post/2948972094/bigtr}{eehunting}$

Preventing partnerships: Timber companies & indigenous groups grapple over land. 14 Feb

2013. BY Maya Thatcher. BOGOR, Indonesia (14 February 2013)_Scientists have been sifting through stacks of case studies trying to understand why — despite all good intentions — some partnerships between indigenous groups and private timber companies in Indonesia fail, while others flourish. http://blog.cifor.org/13941/preventing-partnerships-timber-companies-and-indonesias-indigenous-groups-grapple-over-land/#.UUSMPlfJKSp

Motion sensor cameras capture jungle wildlife in their natural habitat. These amazing images were captured by motion sensors on remote camera traps set up by Conservation International who are monitoring wildlife in tropical forest ecosystems. http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/earthvideo/9867320/Motion-sensor-cameras-capture-jungle-wildlife-in-their-natural-habitat.html

"Indigenous territories comprise 18-25 percent of the Earth's land surface, but harbor 80 percent of the remaining biodiversity. This means that of the nearly 2 million species known to live on earth, the vast majority of them thrive under Indigenous stewardship." -- http://www.firstpeoples.org/who-are-indigenous-peoples/how-our-societies-work

Saving the Past in Dying Trees by David Malakoff on 8 February 2013, 4:45 PM. "It's a bit of a race against time—we don't want to lose this natural archive of information about past climate and ecosystem change," says Amy Hessl, a tree ring researcher at West Virginia University in Morgantown. She's one of the founders of the new Hemlock Legacy Project (HeLP), a volunteer effort unveiled last week in the journal Progress in Physical Geography.

http://news.sciencemag.org/sciencenow/2013/02/saving-the-past-in-dying-trees.html

Forestry Commission England publishes new guidance on managing public safety on harvesting sites.

http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/FCPN019.pdf/\$FIL E/FCPN019.pdf

Early warning system to detect tree diseases crossing the sea. An early warning system developed to detect plant diseases carried by the wind could help prevent the spread of devastating

outbreaks similar to ash dieback from blowing across the sea from the continent.

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/countryside/985954 9/Early-warning-system-to-detect-tree-diseasescrossing-the-sea.html

Leaf-Cam: A Hidden Camera Takes a Fresh

Look. Published on Feb 9, 2013 Explore more at http://www.birdsofparadiseproject.org The extraordinary display of the Greater Bird-of-Paradise is a very hard thing to witness: the birds perform at dawn, high in the rainforest canopy. To capture the details of the display and the females' responses, Tim and Ed devised an ingenious remote camera they could place in the display tree, at eye level with the birds. Filmed and photographed by Tim Laman. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2YDp7gVevj0&f eature=share

Chopos cabeceros en la Serranía (Comunidad Valenciana) Última actualización el Lunes, 11 de Febrero de 2013 19:14 Escrito por Administrador Jueves, 07 de Febrero de 2013 19:09 http://www.chopocabecero.es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=451%3Achopos-cabeceros-en-la-serrania-comunidad-valenciana&catid=110%3Aotros-territorios&Itemid=29

The Fragmented Forests Project. Saving Earth's

Treasures. Founded in 2012, by conservation photographer Terry Asker, the Fragmented Forests Project is a global educational outreach campaign designed to showcase Earth's most critically threatened and important forest ecosystems. http://www.fragmentedforests.org/

Second American Dendrochronology Conference, 13-17 May 2013, Tucson, Arizona.

https://ameridendro.ltrr.arizona.edu/conferenceDispla y.py?confId=0

News in Brief: Nutrients matter in tropical forests. Soil phosphorus levels drive tree species' different growth patterns.

http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/348596/description/News_in_Brief_Nutrients_matter_in_tropical_forests

Widespread Local 'Extinctions' in Tropical Forest 'remnants' Aug. 9, 2012 — The small fragments of tropical forests left behind after deforestation are suffering extensive species 'extinction', according to new research led by the University of East Anglia (UEA).

http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/12081 4213404.htm



I created a word cloud of the content of the January 2013 issue of eNTS Magazine. This allows you to visualize what the important themes were in the issue. The more frequently the word appears the larger it is in size. It was produced by the web program called Wordle: http://www.wordle.net/ I deleted Re, Jan, pm and the numbers.

http://www.nativetreesociety.org/magazine/2013/201 301 January.pdf

Magnificent & Weird Trees

http://www.darkroastedblend.com/2011/06/magnificent-weird-trees.html

Six thousand trees and counting. Volunteers in Wokingham started surveying veteran trees six years ago and now the group has gained more than 200 members and has many thousands of tree records under its belt. http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk/news/wdvta

Long-Exposure Infrared Photos of Trees. Michael Zhang · Feb 27, 2013.

http://www.petapixel.com/2013/02/27/long-exposure-infrared-photos-of-trees/

Couch Surfing, Researching and Collecting Data from East to West. ASC adventurer Irina Muschik

talks about the things that inspire her to travel. http://www.adventureandscience.org/2/post/2013/02/couch-surfing-researching-and-collecting-data-from-east-to-west.html

Carolyn White Pine. from Andrew Joslin Plus 1 Dedicated to Carolyn Temes. Climbing a favorite white pine after a big snowstorm, some crows on the way to their evening roost were a little perturbed at my owl calls;-) http://vimeo.com/59622655

Brazil to count every tree in its rainforests in massive census. Jaymi Heimbuch, Science / Natural Sciences, February 12, 2013.

http://www.treehugger.com/natural-sciences/brazilcount-every-tree-its-rainforests-massive-census.html

Police: Man found in tree says he 'just likes climbing' Officers asked English to come down from the tree and he did. Police said English said several times that he'd had some beers and just likes climbing trees. UPDATED 12:35 PM EST Feb 07, 2013 http://www.wlky.com/news/local-news/louisville-news/Police-Man-found-in-tree-says-he-just-likes-climbing/-/9718340/18451024/-/4efgfoz/-/index.html#ixzz2NiaWSJnZ

'Give Me The Money Or I'll Shoot The Trees' by

David Kestenbaum, February 07, 2013 3:34 AM. Ecuador's Yasuni National Park is one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. But there's a complication: The park sits on top of the equivalent of millions of barrels of oil.In 2007, Ecuador's president proposed a way around the dilemma: Ecuador would promise to leave the forest untouched if countries in the developed world would promise to give Ecuador half the value of the oil — \$3.6 billion.

Heath Tunnels, Til the Last Hemlock Dies by James Robert Smith. Thursday, February 14, 2013. http://tilthelasthemlockdies.blogspot.com/2013/02/heath-tunnels.html

"Are you using this idea for your thesis research?" by Neil Pederson | 2.28.2013 at 9:53pm. http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2013/02/28/are-you-using-this-idea-for-your-thesis-research/

http://www.npr.org/blogs/money/2013/02/07/171301 983/give-me-the-money-or-ill-shoot-the-trees

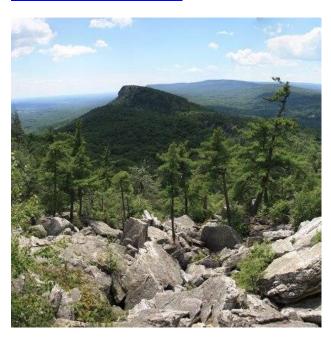
North American Dendroecological Fieldweek

Want to see this while learning about the basics of dendrochronology and the beginning of dendroclimatology in the eastern US? Sign up for the North American Dendroecological Fieldweek.

Teachers include Kevin Anchukaitis, Jim Speer,
Dario Martin, Christopher Gentry, Nicole Davi,
Stockton Maxwell, David Barclay, Carol Griggs, Cari
Leland and myself. Hosted by Lamont Tree Ring
Lab, Black Rock Forest, and the Mohonk Preserve.

https://www.facebook.com/DendroFieldweek

https://www.facebook.com/pages/Mohonk-Preserve/108200489163?fref=ts



"Big Red," the 168' tall ponderosa pine at La Pine State Park near Bend, can now reclaim its title as the largest ponderosa pine in the nation. Big Red held the title until storms ripped off its upper branches in the 1990s, but the CA tree that held the title afterward is now recognized as a different species, a Pacific ponderosa. In this photo by Terry Asker, Portland arborist Brian French climbs Big Red to measure its height. http://bit.ly/XZbQGi

Tree species cited as contributor to Neb. fires.

Posted: Saturday, February 23, 2013 6:00 pm. http://www.starherald.com/news/regional_statewide/t ree-species-cited-as-contributor-to-neb-fires/article_a73b5ad2-7dcf-11e2-b3b6-0019bb2963f4.html

Valentine's Tree Love. Posted on February 14, 2013 by Kay Haw

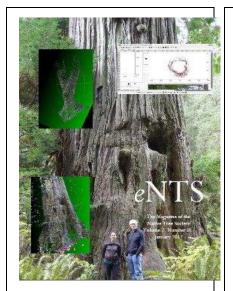
http://wtcampaigns.wordpress.com/2013/02/14/valent ines-tree-love/

Wilderness Graffiti. FAW leader says vandalism on rise in national forest. February 14, 2013. By BRIAN COLLINS (bcollins@timesobserver.com), The Times Observer.

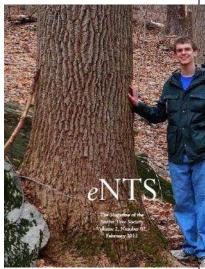
http://www.timesobserver.com/page/content.detail/id/562706/Wilderness-Graffiti.html

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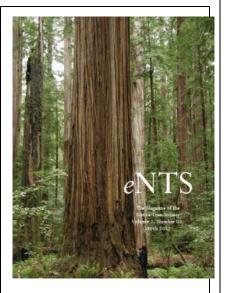
2012



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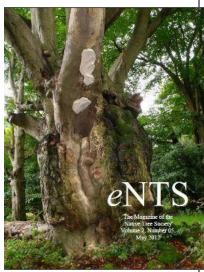
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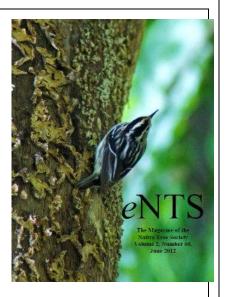
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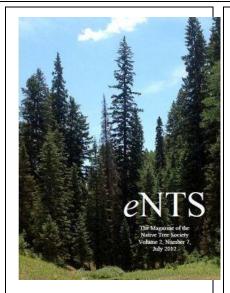
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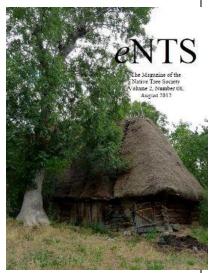


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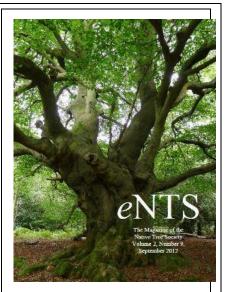


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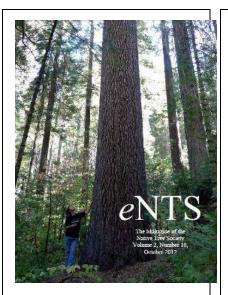




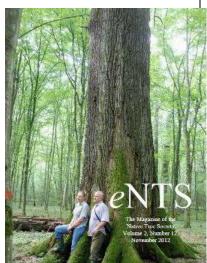
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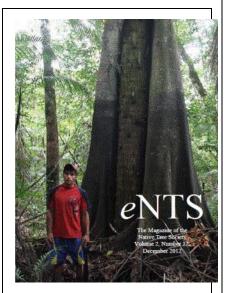
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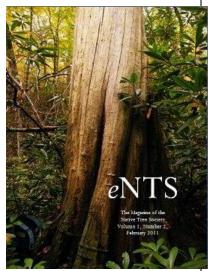


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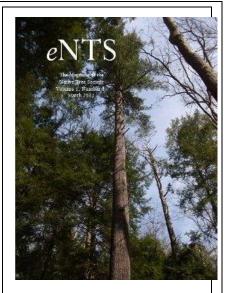
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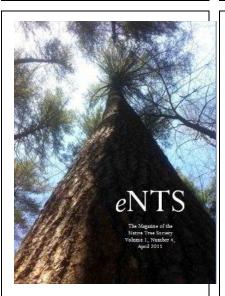
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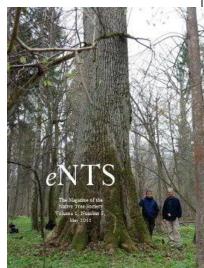
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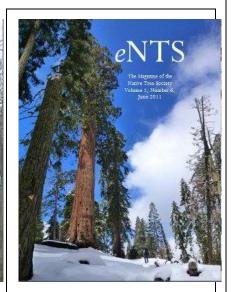
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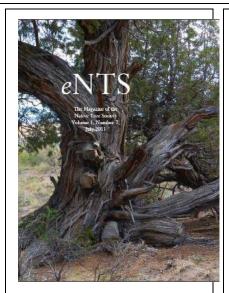
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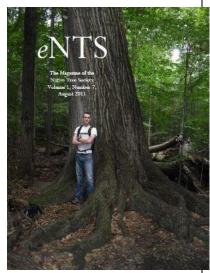
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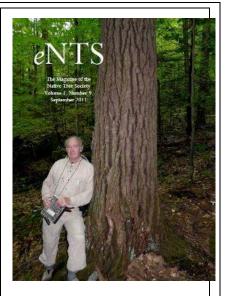
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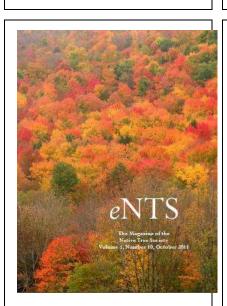
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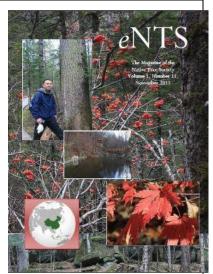
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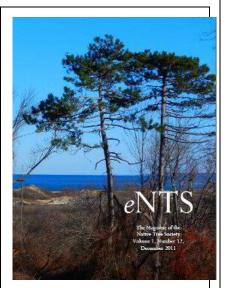
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About: eNTS: The Magazine of the Native Tree Society

This magazine is published monthly and contains material that is compiled from posts made to the NTS BBS. http://www.ents-bbs.org It features notable trip reports, site descriptions and essays posted to the BBS by NTS members. The purpose of the magazine is to have an easily readable and distributable magazine of posts available for download for those interested in the Native Tree Society and in the work that is being conducted by its members.

This magazine serves as a companion to the more formal science-oriented *Bulletin of the Eastern Native Tree Society* and will help the group reach potential new members. To submit materials for inclusion in the next issue, post to the BBS. Members are welcome to suggest specific articles that you might want to see included in future issues of the magazine, or point out materials that were left from a particular month's compilation that should have been included. Older articles can always be added as necessary to the magazine. The magazine will focus on the first post on a subject and provide a link to the discussion on the website. Where warranted later posts in a thread may also be selected for inclusion.

Edward Frank - Editor-in-Chief