



WV Woods

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2011



The Board of Directors of the Woodland Owners Association of WV voted to file a friend of the court (Amicus Brief) in the litigation between Allegheny Wood Products and the State Tax Department at the board meeting held April 21, 2011. The board voted to do so because the outcome of this litigation could result in lower stumpage prices being paid to woodland owners who sell timber.

This suit was the result of the tax department changing the way they determined the severance value for timber for some of the purchasers of standing timber who also operated a dry kiln as part of their sawmill operation. Previously the tax department had used the green lumber value of the lumber coming off of the sawmill for the formula to determine severance value. They switched to the dry lumber value out of the dry kiln to use in the formula. As the dry lumber value can be up to twice the green lumber value, this has caused a large increase in the amount of severance tax levied on these operators.

Any time the cost of producing lumber is increased in one sector, the cost of another sector has to be cut. The main thing that can be cut is the amount that is paid for the logs or standing timber to feed the mill. This will result in lower stumpage prices being paid to the woodland owner who grows the timber. For more information contact:

Ed Murriner by phone at: 304-293-8646 or e-mail Emurriner@aol.com

In this issue...

- Legislative changes to the Logging Sediment control Act
- Improving Whitetail Antler Growth through Nutrition
- Methods & Reasons for Pruning Trees
- Upcoming Educational Events

In 2011, Legislative Changes to the Logging Sediment Control Act were approved and Senate Bill 458 passed and was signed into law effectively updated the Logging Sediment Control Act, first passed in 1991. Elements changed via SB 458:

Definition and language changes: Mostly minor technical language changes reflecting changes in the DEP and DOF organizational.

BMP Review Committee schedule revised: Minimum meeting period moved from 3 years to 5.

Logger Certification schedule revised: Certified Logger certifications are now good for 2 years. The fee is \$150. Recertification training schedule moved from every third year to every 4th.

Logger licensing schedule revised: Logger Licenses are now good for 2 years. The fee is \$150.

Suspension Orders revised: Previously, Suspension Orders were only good for a singular operation, but they can now be issued for all operations, a singular operation, or any part of an operation.

For more information contact Jeremy McGill with the WVDOF at 304-558-2788.

New WV WOA Members 2011

William Hettinger
Pitman, NJ

Thomas Ward
Baltimore, MD

Howard Hanson
Gwynn Park,
MD

Daniel Tesini
S. Portland,
ME

Samuel Wagoner
Springfield,
WV

Ed Pell
Peterstown,
WV

John Rice
Martinsburg,
WV

John Frazer
Springfield,
WV



Autumn: Mature Whitetail Bucks in Rut

Improving Whitetail Deer Antler Growth Through Nutrition: Perennial Clovers for deer food plots

It is difficult to find a more nutritious and reliable forage than perennial clovers for deer food plots. As a group, perennial clovers have protein levels that range from 15 to 30%; and are fine-stemmed, grow short and dense with lower fiber content making them more digestible for deer than cool-season grasses and they grow for a longer period of the year.

During spring through early summer, perennial clovers are most important to deer, because they experience the bulk of their yearly growth and contain their highest protein levels. In the summer, perennial clovers slow their growth and clover quality declines and deer only sparingly use them. When cool temperatures return in the fall, perennial clovers will experience another short active growth period. Deer will again feed on the clovers, but their biggest benefit to deer is as a high-protein spring food that is required by lactating does and for early antler development in bucks.

It is best to plant a mixture of red clover and white clover along with annual grains like wheat, rye, or oats, or with annual ryegrass. To read this article in its entirety, go to the webpage:

<http://www.whitetailstewards.com>



Summer: Whitetail Bucks in Clover Food Plot

Nutrient & Mineral Requirements for Good Antler Growth for Whitetail Deer

During the first one-third to one-half of antler growth, protein is by far the most critical nutrient. The velvet or skin that covers the antler and feeds its growth with essential nutrients is made up of about 80% protein.

During the last one-third of growth, two-thirds of the minerals are deposited. So, fully developed antlers contain high levels of both minerals and protein. Once final growth has been achieved, the velvet is shed.

Nutrient Composition of Antlers			
Protein, %	36.0	Sodium, %	0.5
Calcium, %	19.0	Iron, ppm	55.0
Phosphorus, %	10.0	Manganese, ppm	6.6
Magnesium, %	1.1	Zinc, ppm	116.0
Potassium, %	0.1	Copper, ppm	48.0

For more information and to read this document in its entirety visit the Purina Mills Game Management System for Deer and Elk website at:

<http://www.outdoorupdate.com/gamemanagement/purinamillsguidetoman.htm>

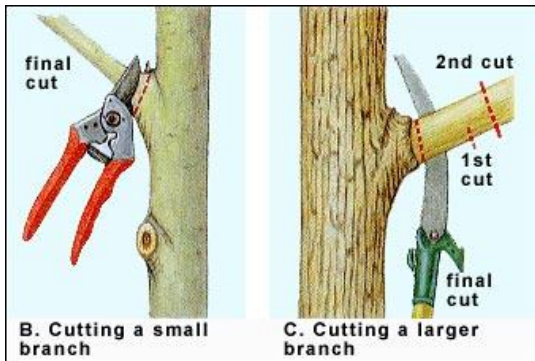
Fall webworms enclose leaves and small branches in their silken webs and are usually of only minor economic importance as a forest pest.

However, shade trees and ornamentals can be heavily defoliated. Persistent infestations may cause limb and branch dieback and may reduce nut production.

The fall webworm is known to feed on more than 100 species of forest and shade trees. In the eastern U.S., walnut, A. elm, hickory, fruit trees, and some maples are preferred hosts.

To learn more visit the website:

<http://www.buwood.org/factsheets/webworm.html>



Proper Pruning Techniques, US Forest Service

Reasons for Pruning Trees

The main reasons for pruning ornamental and shade trees include safety, health, and aesthetics. In addition, pruning can be used to stimulate fruit production and increase the value of timber.

How to Prune

When pruning small branches with hand pruners, make sure the tools are sharp enough to cut the branches cleanly without tearing. Branches large enough to require saws should be supported with one hand while the cuts are made. If the branch is too large to support, make a three-step pruning cut to prevent bark ripping.

The first cut is a shallow notch made on the underside of the branch, outside the branch collar. This cut will prevent a falling branch from tearing the stem tissue as it pulls away from the tree.

The second cut should be outside the first cut, all the way through the branch, leaving a short stub.

The stub is then cut just outside the branch bark ridge/branch collar, completing the operation.

When to Prune

Conifers may be pruned any time of year, but pruning during the dormant season may minimize sap and resin flow from cut branches.



Hardwood trees and shrubs without showy flowers: prune in the dormant season to easily visualize the structure of the tree, to maximize wound closure in the growing season after pruning, to reduce the chance of transmitting disease, and to discourage excessive sap flow from wounds.

Recent wounds and the chemical scents they emit can actually attract insects that spread tree disease. In particular, wounded elm wood is known to attract bark beetles that harbor spores of the Dutch elm disease fungus, and open wounds on oaks are known to attract beetles that spread the oak wilt fungus. Take care to prune these trees during the correct time of year to prevent spread of these fatal diseases.

Contact your local tree disease specialist to find out when to prune these tree species in your area. Usually, the best time is during the late fall and winter.

For more information and to view this document in its entirety go to the USDA Forest Service Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry web address:

http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_prune/prun001.htm

The USDA Forest Service Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry call number for this document is: *NA-FR-01-95*

Eastern tent caterpillar is active in the spring. It is a foliage feeder and, as the name implies, a web- or tent-maker.

True hosts are in the family *Rosaceae*: cherries, plum, peach, apple, crabapple, hawthorns, and sometimes, pear. These are the trees on which eggs are laid and webs are formed. Among these, wild (black) cherry is favored.

Healthy trees usually re-leaf and survive, but loss of foliage retards radial growth and may cause dieback in crowns, drastically reducing the environmental and ornamental values of shade trees. In urban and recreational areas, control may sometimes be desirable.

For more information visit the website at:

<http://www.ag.uburn.edu/enpl/bulletins/eastertentcaterpillar/eastertentcaterpillar.htm>

Upcoming Woodland-Related Educational Opportunities

For more information and other woodland related workshops go to: <http://wvstewards.ning.com> or the WV Woodland Owners website at: <http://www.woaofwv.org>

Cultivating Desirable Tree Species In West Virginia Woodlands

Saturday; July 23, 2011; 10 am-1 pm: **Tucker-Randolph County Line:** Come join us on a walking woodland tour and demonstration workshop on the property of Jim Kochenderfer who will share with us some of the various techniques used to cultivate desirable tree species in WV woodlands such as oak, black cherry, hickory, etc. Tree planting, road development, wildlife and much more will also be discussed. The tour will include uphill walking but will not be strenuous. *To pre-register and for more information contact:* Dan Magill (WVU AHC Forester at: 304-293-9419 or by e-mail at: dmagill@wvu.edu)

Walk in the Woods, Harrison County

Saturday; September 10, 2011; 10 am-12pm: Join us for a Walk in the Woods at the Siebert property outside of Mannington. The Sieberts have owned their property for forty years. They've planted butternut trees, dug a frog pond, planted ginseng and created snags...to name just a few of the activities they've done to enhance their property for themselves and the wildlife that inhabits it. The tour will include uphill walking but will not be strenuous. *To pre-register and for more information contact:* Ellen Voss at 304-293-5741

Conducting Multiple Woodland Resource Management and Uses in West Virginia Woodlands

Saturday; September 17, 2011; 10 am -2 pm: **Morgan County:** Come join us on a walking woodland tour and demonstration workshop on the property of Nick Casto who will share with us some of the various techniques used to cultivate wildlife food plots and habitat areas, and desirable tree species such as oak, black cherry, hickory, yellow poplar, etc. in WV woodlands. Tree planting, road development, invasive plant control and much more will also be discussed. The tour will include uphill walking, but will not be strenuous. *To pre-register and for more information contact:* Dan Magill (WVU AHC Forester at: 304-293-9419 or by e-mail at: dmagill@wvu.edu)



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