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**President's Message**

## This Winter May Be the Beginning of the End of the Drought— But Its Affect Will Linger



Looking outside on this January day while I'm drafting this President's Message it is once again grey and rainy here in Humboldt County. It seems that it has been this way for all but a few days since the beginning of December. Our rainfall to date is 130 percent of normal. Now I know this has not been the case throughout California, but the "El Nino" does seem to be taking hold statewide, which is a hopeful sign that the "Four-Year Drought" may be coming to an end. The consequences of the drought, however, will likely continue to manifest themselves with lingering effects of significant tree mortality, prolonged forest fuel loading and higher than normal fire events during the next three to four years, if indeed the drought comes to an end. In 2015, tree mortality on the forestlands of the State has been estimated to be more than 29 million trees, up from a count of 3.3 million trees in 2014. Ongoing tree mortality is now principally due to an event of escalating bark beetle infestations that are coming to bear on those trees that have been under drought stress too long and can no longer generate enough natural resins in the cambium to thwart off penetration by beetles. Hardest hit areas with severe tree mortality related to drought and subsequent bark beetle infestation is presently in the six counties of Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa and Tuolumne of the central Sierra and Tehachapi Mountains areas. The present beetle infestation hot spot is expected to expand into other areas of the State during the next few years.

As record drought conditions exacerbate bark beetle infestation that is killing tens of millions of trees across California, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. on October 30, 2015, declared a state of emergency and sought federal action to help mobilize additional resources for the safe removal of dead and dying trees. In the proclamation Governor Brown stated "California is facing the worst epidemic of tree mortality in its modern history," and in a letter to U.S. Agriculture Secretary, Tom Vilsack, requesting federal assistance stated that "A crisis of this magnitude demands action on all fronts." As a

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## President's Message

*Continued from page 1*

result the Governor called for the establishment of a "Tree Mortality Task Force" in response to the State of Emergency Proclamation. The Tree Mortality Task Force is comprised of state and federal agencies, local governments, utilities and various private stakeholders that include FLC's presence. The task force has been directed to implement a 2016 Incident Action Plan and has been asked to craft measures to mitigate tree mortality in high hazard zones of the State, identify potential funding sources for tree removals, to evaluate available markets for delivery of the wood products and to develop and maintain a website for dissemination of information to the public on this ongoing issue.

In response CAL FIRE has launched a public outreach campaign to educate and motivate landowners to take steps to protect their property. This outreach actually began last summer with the message "Remove Your Dead Trees. Reduce Your Wildfire Risk" as a newspaper, billboard and web ad campaign that some of you may have seen.



Property owners are being encouraged to act with the removal of dead trees on their property to help protect it from wildfire and, as necessary, to protect their and neighboring property improvements from damage as dead trees ultimately deteriorate and fall. To assist landowners with dead tree removal the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF) in June 2015 adopted emergency regulations (e.g., the 1038(k) Drought Mortality Exemption) that facilitates unlimited cutting or removal of trees that are dead or dying as a result of the drought conditions across California under an exemption notice as long as operations abide by the specific limitations of the notice and the State's Forest Practice Rules. Under this Drought Mortality Exemption, a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) is only required when timber operations on a cumulative harvest area exceed twenty (20) acres. If operations are greater than 20 acres in size, an RPF will need to assist. Under these circumstances an RPF can also support in the development of an appropriate forest management plan to maintain a healthy, resilient forest and provide professional advice on markets, operators, hazard reduction, reforestation and cost share assistance that may be available to aid with tree removal.

This Drought Mortality Exemption emergency action was set to expire on January 12, 2016; however, an extension by the BOF provides an additional 90 days for property owners to utilize the exemption when removing dead trees due to drought conditions. Given the magnitude of the crisis I fully expect the Board of Forestry to once again extend this emergency permit to allow its use throughout 2016 and beyond, as necessary.

Since the Board of Forestry and CAL FIRE are actively trying to reach out to as many landowners as possible who are experiencing tree mortality related to the drought and subsequent beetle attack, I've taken the liberty to provide some of the more relevant information found at [www.prepareforbarkbeetle.org](http://www.prepareforbarkbeetle.org) as an article to this Winter newsletter.

In closing, I want to thank all of you who continue to support FLC though continued membership and contributions, and my best wishes to you and yours for a prosperous new year.

# Cedar Woods Field Day

October 17, 2015

October weather in Nevada County didn't disappoint as the drive to the field day was through intermittent rain showers, a welcome relief for forest landowners in our drought-stricken state.

Larry and Connie Camp provided the program that highlighted fuel hazard reduction efforts along Chalk Bluff Road by the U.S. Forest Service, Sierra Pacific Industries and the Camp family forest.

The majority of the tour was spent on Chalk Bluff Ridge and its adjacent drainages, which provided vistas of the Lowell Fire of July 2015. Sierra Pacific was able to showcase their fuel reduction/harvesting methods in very steep country with many challenges. The examples shown provided a good example of fire behavior in modified fuel types that many of our members can use on their own properties to design an effective solution to this increasing problem. Karen Young, District Ranger for the Yuba River Ranger District discussed management practices and fuel reduction projects along Chalk Bluff Ridge and Highway 20 within the District.

Amanda Shufelberger, a Sierra Pacific wildlife biologist presented a fascinating account of Pacific Fisher research, centered on fishers that were released in the Sterling City area, northeast of Chico as of a part an agency, private land ownership joint research effort on translocation of a potentially listed endangered species. Radio collar tracking devices showed wide dispersals, with one individual travelling through less-than-optimum habitat all the way to Corning, California.

The tour ended with a visit to Larry and Connie's 90 acre getaway at which we all crowded onto the porch to escape a sudden cloudburst. Larry is in the process of preparing a NTMP on the property which has the advantage of very high site and the disadvantage of competition by woody brush species. Much time was spent discussing possible solutions and EQIP programs that could alleviate the situation.



Have a Question About Your Property?

*There is a form on the FLC website you can use to submit a question. We are building a library of FAQs. Send us your question—it might help another landowner. Or send your question by traditional mail—we will send you a response.*

*Go to FLC's website—under the menu "Managing Your Forest," select "Ask a Forester."*

## Ask a Forester

### Question:

In the last newsletter issue, you explained why some trees grow better than others. Now please explain how I can determine this in the field without fancy equipment.

### Answer:

An increment borer will show which trees are growing the best, but your question relates to visual characteristics so here goes:

First look at the foliage. The better growing trees will have a more healthy green color and will retain more foliage on the branch (from the branch tip toward the stem of the tree) than unhealthy trees. Since the foliage is literally the growth factory, those trees with more weight of foliage will be producing more fiber cells, which equates to better growth. Faster growing trees generally have more pointed tops than older trees, which have more rounded or flat tops.

Bark characteristics can also be a clue. As a tree increases its girth, the bark develops furrows where the old bark cannot keep up with the diameter growth of the tree. Generally the furrows are a different color especially in the white firs and pines. The wider these furrows are, the faster the trees are growing. Use this characteristic to determine which trees you wish to remove and which ones to keep. In a thinning situation, you would prefer to always keep the faster growing trees.

## Bark Beetles Are Killing Millions of Trees in California

### Dead Trees Become Fuel for Wildfire

(Reprint Source: <http://www.prepareforbarkbeetle.org>)

Tiny insect creatures—Bark Beetles—are greatly increasing the risk of wildfire in California. Bark Beetles are attracted to trees weakened by drought and are killing them. These dead trees become ready fuel for wildfires, increasing risk to homes, property and lives in an already dangerous wild-fire situation.

Bark Beetles have been in California longer than people. The beetles aren't dangerous under normal circumstances, but when trees are weakened due to lack of water from prolonged drought, they are more susceptible to attacks from Bark Beetles. More than 29 million trees, mostly conifers, have already died from drought and Bark Beetles in California. In some communities up to 85 percent of the forest trees have been killed, becoming dry fuel, just waiting to go up in flames.

What can be done? By being proactive you can make a very important difference to help reduce your wildfire risk; first by removing dead trees on your property, especially around your home. Next, homeowners should properly maintain the trees on their property by thinning overgrown trees and watering as necessary. All of these steps will help create a healthy, more resilient forest for generations to come.

### Signs of Bark Beetle Infestation

Check your trees for Bark Beetle infestation. Bark Beetle activity starts on the bark surface and extends to the inner bark of twigs, branches, or trunks. Here are some signs that a tree may be infested by Bark Beetles:

#### In the Bark

- Trees react by releasing sap (or pitch) as their natural defense against the attack. This response from the tree will leave small white or reddish brown pitch tubes (often appears like ½-¾ inch blobs of sap on the outside of the tree trunk.) If the pitch tube is white the beetle was repelled successfully from the tree. If the pitch tube is reddish brown, chances are the beetle was successful in attacking the tree.
- The sap is accompanied by sawdust-like substance, called frass, which is created by Bark Beetles and their larvae as they bore through the bark.
- Frass accumulates in crevices in the tree and may fall on the ground and become visible, resembling very fine, reddish coffee ground material at the base of the tree.
- Bark flaking or holes in the bark caused by woodpeckers foraging for Bark Beetles are also a good indicator Bark Beetles are present.
- Removing some bark will reveal holes created by Bark Beetles, as well as dead or degraded inner bark.

#### Leaves or Needles

- The needles on conifer trees, like pines, will begin to turn a reddish brown color and may often begin changing color at the top of the tree and move down.
- Other trees may slowly fade in color from green to brown.
- Some trees may die within a few weeks of infestation, but may not show yellow-green, fading or red foliage for several months. Other types of trees may survive years before dying, so by the time a tree appears dead, it cannot be saved.

Additional information on identifying dead and dying conifers on Private land in California can be found in CAL FIRE's Tree Notes #30 at the following link: [www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree-notes/treenote30.pdf](http://www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree-notes/treenote30.pdf).

Continued on page 5

**Note:** Unless trees are monitored regularly to detect Bark Beetle activity, any chemical spray application made after Bark Beetles have penetrated the bark is likely to be too late and ineffective. If detected early, chemical treatment must target the adults by spraying the bark so that beetles are killed when they land on trees and attempt to bore into the bark to lay eggs.

**Caution:** Chemically treating trees that have already been infested will provide no benefit and could kill other beneficial insects. Please follow the instructions as directed on the label.

## Dead Tree Removal

Dead trees are an extreme fire danger as they allow wildfires to spread more rapidly in these already dry, hot and drought-stricken conditions.

If you have dead or dying trees on your property, regardless of the cause, the entire tree needs to be removed to prevent wildfire and further infestation.

Never pile infested trees or materials near live, undamaged trees. Be aware that firewood can harbor insects and diseases that threaten other trees. Transporting firewood can move these pests to new locations. **Buy It Where You Burn It.**

For more information on controlling Bark Beetles in Wood Residue and Firewood; see CAL FIRE's Tree #3 at [www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree\\_notes/treenote3.pdf](http://www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree_notes/treenote3.pdf).

### Is a Permit Needed to Remove Dead Trees?

In some cases, you may need a permit to remove dead trees. Contact your local CAL FIRE Unit to determine what harvesting permit may be needed.

### Is a Licensed Tree Contractor Needed?

In some cases, a licensed timber operator or tree contractor is required in order to remove dead trees. In any case, it may be useful to have a professional's help because they understand how to remove trees safely so they do not fall on buildings or other trees, and licensed contractors carry insurance against damage or injury.

### Removing Dead Trees Near Power Lines

Contact your electric power utility if you have a dead or dying tree that might fall into power lines. They can provide advice and may provide assistance to help residents safely remove trees near power lines. It's important to know that only line-clearance-qualified tree workers can work within 10 feet of lines.

### Should I Remove or Trim Trees If They Are Still Alive?

Trees that are still living should not be removed or trimmed during the growing season (spring through fall) because beetles are attracted to the scent of fresh tree sap. If live tree thinning is needed, have the work conducted in late fall or winter to reduce the risk of beetles being attracted to the scent of freshly cut trees. Thinning trees and removing dead branches in winter months can help protect the health of your trees and prevent Bark Beetle infestation.

## How bark beetles attack

*In drought conditions, native beetles can kill large numbers of trees in California's forests. Water plays a critical role in a tree's natural defense against the insects.*

**1.** Bark beetles are small, hard-bodied insects that attack trees by boring through their outer bark. Attacking beetles release pheromones that attract other beetles, resulting in mass attacks that can spill over to nearby trees.

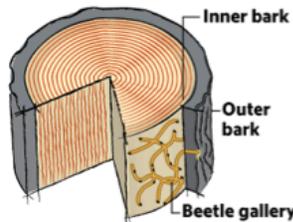


**Successful beetle attack**      **"Pitchout" tree defense**



**The western pine beetle, one of several native bark beetles**  
ACTUAL SIZE

**2.** When bark beetles attack a tree, the tree releases a resinous pitch that drowns the beetles and pushes them out of the hole. When short on water, the tree can't produce enough pitch to ward off mass attacks.



**3.** Once past the protective outer bark, the beetles feed on the moist inner bark – carving tracks, known as galleries, where they lay eggs. The hatching larva make more galleries, which cut off the tree's ability to transport nutrients.

**4.** The tree dies, and its needles turn red-brown.



Sources: U.S. Forest Service

The Sacramento Bee

# REMEMBER

Dead trees fuel wildfires.

Remove your dead trees and reduce your wildfire risk.

Protect your family, home, property and community!

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## FLC Website— News You Can Use

The website includes a new feature, “News You Can Use.” Currently, this feature contains a weekly update on the drought situation as prepared by a collaboration of state agencies. FLC started posting the updates beginning with the report on February 10; and subsequent reports are posted as received.

If there is information you would like to see in the new feature, “News You Can Use” or if there are other areas where the website could be expanded, please contact Deidre Bryant at the FLC office – (877) 326-3778 or [deidreb@forest-landowners.org](mailto:deidreb@forest-landowners.org). We look forward to receiving your ideas and feedback.



### Bark Beetles

*Continued from page 5*

### About Bark Beetles

#### Types of Bark Beetles

There are more than 600 species of Bark Beetles in the U.S, including 200 in California. California now has 20 invasive species of Bark Beetles, of which 10 species have been discovered since 2002. Bark beetle adults are small, cylindrical, hard-bodied insects about the size of a grain of rice. Most species are dark red, brown or black. Additional information to help you identify Bark Beetles can be found here: [www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5384837.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5384837.pdf).

#### Life Cycle of Bark Beetles

Bark Beetles are attracted to trees that are stressed, diseased or injured. Adult beetles bore holes into the tree to deposit their eggs under the tree’s bark. When eggs hatch, the larvae feed briefly on the inner bark. They then continue to tunnel inward. The larvae become adult Bark Beetles and renew the cycle. Once beetles successfully attack a tree, it releases pheromones that attract other beetles to the tree, concentrating the attack and making it difficult for the affected tree to fend them off. Beetles are most active in the summer and warm spring and fall days.

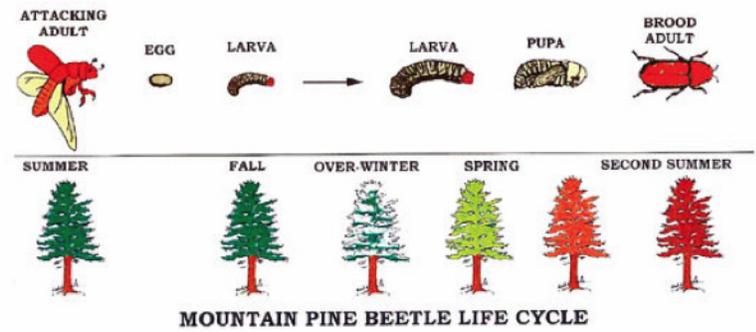
A tree’s only defense against Bark Beetles is sap (pitch), which is produced by a healthy tree. The sap pushes Bark Beetles out, keeping them from being able to deposit eggs and kill the tree. But when a tree is diseased or stressed by drought, it may not be able to produce enough sap to protect it from being overrun by beetles. When Bark Beetles’ population is at epidemic levels they can still attack and overcome even healthy trees.

### Preventing Bark Beetle Infestation in Healthy Trees

Little can be done to control Bark Beetles once a tree has been attacked. If beetles are only in the branches or limbs, try pruning and disposing of infested limbs immediately (read below for proper disposal options). If done in the warmer months, the cuttings should be promptly and properly removed and or treated. If the main trunk is attacked by Bark Beetles, the entire tree must be removed. Unless the infested tree is removed, the Bark Beetles can spread to other trees and kill them. They can also carry other diseases, such as Dutch Elm Disease, for the elm Bark Beetles. If the tree’s foliage has already changed color to straw-yellow or red-brown, then it is likely the beetles have already exited the tree.

Healthy trees are less likely to be attacked by Bark Beetles. Here are some long-term ways to keep your trees and shrubs healthy and make them more resilient to insect attacks.

- Plant those species that are adapted to the area you live in. Native plants are best able to thrive in local conditions.
- Learn the requirements for the trees and shrubs on your property, including how to properly plant and care for them. See the following links for additional information by subject matter:
  - Bark Beetles in California Conifers  
Link: [www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5384837.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5384837.pdf)
  - Managing Bark Beetles in Urban and Rural Trees  
Link: [www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree\\_notes/treenote19.pdf](http://www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree_notes/treenote19.pdf)
  - Controlling Bark Beetles in Wood Residue and Firewood  
Link: [www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree\\_notes/treenote3.pdf](http://www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree_notes/treenote3.pdf)
  - Identifying Dead and Dying Conifers on Private Land in California  
Link: [www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree\\_notes/treenote30.pdf](http://www.fire.ca.gov/downloads/tree_notes/treenote30.pdf)



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# 2016 Annual Meeting

May 6-7 • Healdsburg, CA

“What’s Happening Around You and What It Means for Your Forest Management” is the theme driving each session of our upcoming annual meeting. If you want to know what the experts are saying about today’s big picture issues, this is an event you don’t want to miss.

The terrible wildfires of recent years have spurred the Governor’s office to fast-track new policies to help prevent future fire seasons like those just past. The use of biomass in cogeneration is attracting attention again, as a means to limit wildfire fuels, despite economic obstacles. What are the emerging politics of biomass markets?

Climate change continues: what does it mean for the future resiliency of our conifer and other forests?

With the passage of legislation establishing a regulatory framework for medical marijuana, and the anticipated state legalization of recreational marijuana, we will address what it means when your neighbors are “growers.”

Community forestry—that is, forest planning for community benefit—is a developing concept that has been successfully implemented in a neighboring state. Can it work in California? We’ll hear about the State’s watershed-wide pilot project, and look at whether conservancy groups’ impacts on neighboring private forestland are entirely beneficial. We’ll also learn more about regional-scale purchases of timberland in California by conservancy groups.

We will learn about other current influences on California timber markets.

In addition, a technical session—with subject to be announced—will provide specific tools you can use to manage your forest.

And, we are proud to announce that State Representative Jim Wood will be our evening speaker, describing his ongoing and ground-breaking efforts to smooth the way for California’s regulation of medical marijuana, for the present, and how future regulatory and enforcement efforts will look, and impact us, as forestland owners.

Learn how each of these issues impacts your ability to wisely and affordably manage your forestland.

## About Healdsburg

Healdsburg, a town renowned for its eclectic offering of all the finest things in life... food, wine, friends and fun. The charm and genuine down to earth personality of the town are inescapable—from the sounds of jazz and laughter at every town square event, to the enticing aromas of five star cuisine tempting you at every turn, to the country roads winding through rolling hills of world-acclaimed wine growing appellations, Healdsburg is the belle of the trendy wine country ball who prefers to be out in the vineyards sampling zinfandel on the vine.

Take a stroll around Healdsburg and discover the treasures and treats of small town individuality that make Healdsburg so special. World class shopping, renowned art and sculpture, organic locally grown produce and artisanal breads, wines and cheeses, intimate bed and breakfasts, independent bookstores, treasure troves of antiques and so much more.

Healdsburg is surrounded by several of Northern California’s finest regional wine appellations, including Alexander Valley, Chalk Hill, Dry Creek Valley, and Russian River Valley. Centrally located to over 100 world class wineries and tasting rooms, Healdsburg is the ideal place to discover all the best that Sonoma County wine country has to offer.

Explore beyond the central downtown Plaza and you’ll find incredible hiking, biking, canoeing, camping, redwoods, rowboats and hot air balloons for aerial views of it all.

Source: Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau

Visit [www.healdsburg.com](http://www.healdsburg.com) for more information on things to do: parks and recreation, wineries, breweries, shopping and more!

# Forest Landowners of California 2016 Annual Meeting

May 6-7 • Healdsburg



Dry Creek Inn

198 Dry Creek Road

Healdsburg, CA 95448

(707) 433-0300 for reservations

*(Mention Forest Landowners)*

*\$114 Thursday night*

*\$132 Friday and Saturday nights*

# We Appreciate the Generous Support from Our Contributors!

As of January 25, 2016

## Sapphire (\$5,000+)

\*This spot reserved just for you!

## Diamond (\$2,000 to \$4,999)

\*This spot reserved just for you!

## Platinum (\$1,000 to \$1,999)

Carol Michener

## Gold (\$500 to \$999)

\*This spot reserved just for you!

## Silver (\$200 to \$499)

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Fran Belden  
Larry & Connie Camp  
Annette Cooley  
Terry Corwin  
Nan Deniston  
Paul Ebner  
Larry Mailliard  
Claire McAdams  
Steve & Florence Miller  
Philip Mohrhardt  
Burt & Cynthia Rees  
Martha Vertrees  
Lisa Weger & Craig Blencowe

## Bronze (\$100 to \$199)

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Hap Anderson  
Matt Babich  
Jo Barrington  
Dennis & June Bebensee  
Ron & Martha Berryman  
Jon Burke  
Don & David Bushnell  
Donald Campbell  
Delmer Clements  
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Michael R. Harrison  
Malcolm Hill  
Tim Holliday  
Jerry Jensen  
Craig Kincaid  
Heide Kingsbury  
Charles & Lynn Lawrence  
Cate & Eric Moore  
Phillip Noia  
David Olson  
Val & Kati Parik  
Francis Schutz  
George Thompson

Continued on page 9

## New Members

\*New members as of January 25, 2015. Please join us in welcoming the following new members to FLC!

### Forest Landowner Members

**Erik Anderson**  
Trinity County  
Pam Augspurger Family Member

**Richard Doyle**  
Lassen County  
Kay White Family Member



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SINCE 1970



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INVENTORIES & WILDLIFE ASSESSMENTS  
[www.wmbeaty.com](http://www.wmbeaty.com)

## Bark Beetles

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- Water at the drip line of the tree's crown, where the feeder roots are located. Water trees slowly, allowing a sufficient amount of water to penetrate into the soil at least one foot below the surface.
  - Watering Tips for Young Trees  
Link: [http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact\\_sheets/UrbanForestry\\_Water\\_Wise\\_Young\\_Tree\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact_sheets/UrbanForestry_Water_Wise_Young_Tree_Factsheet.pdf)
  - Watering Tips for Mature Trees  
Link: [http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact\\_sheets/UrbanForestry\\_Water\\_Wise\\_Mature\\_Tree\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://calfire.ca.gov/communications/downloads/fact_sheets/UrbanForestry_Water_Wise_Mature_Tree_Factsheet.pdf)
- The frequency of water varies greatly depending on where the tree is located, the size of the tree and weather. Pay particular attention to the needs of older trees and slow-growing trees, crowded groups of trees and newly planted trees.
- Avoid injuries to roots and trunks.
- Remove any infested trees to prevent further infestation of other trees and shrubs. Infested trees that are removed should be taken to mills, grinding sites or covered with clear 6 mil plastic for not less than six months to prevent the spread of the beetle.
- When possible, thinning and pruning is best to do in late fall or winter. Remember if thinning and pruning is conducted in warmer months of the year, the cuttings should be promptly and properly removed and or treated.



## Contributors

Continued from page 8

## Friends (up to \$99)

Pam Augspurger  
Frank Beidler IV  
Robert W. Benfield  
Jim & Lana Chapin  
Bonnie J. Elliot  
Carol Fall  
John Gaffin  
Linwood Gill  
Peter Hanelt  
John Hughes  
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Kelli Mathia  
John & Cynthia Miles  
George Schmidbauer  
Todd Swickard  
Grant Taylor, Jr.  
Forest Tilley  
John Urban  
Jeff Webster  
John & Linda Wilson  
Richard Wortley

## Assistance for Private Forest Owners

CAL FIRE's Forest Pest Specialists can provide technical assistance to private forest landowners. Private forest owners can contact CAL FIRE Forest Pest Management staff here:

### Cascade and Northern Sierra

Don Owen  
6105 Airport Road  
Redding, CA 96002  
(530) 224-2494  
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### North Coast

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## To Learn More

Have additional questions on tree mortality or interested in additional articles on the present Bark Beetle infestation, go to the following links.

FAQs: <https://app.box.com/s/1cwh27p6lgabdctvgnrptavbo78ts60>

Bark Beetles in the News: [http://www.readyforwildfire.org/Bark\\_Beetles\\_Risk/news](http://www.readyforwildfire.org/Bark_Beetles_Risk/news)



# Calendar of Events

These calendar activities are also located on FLC's interactive calendar on the website. Click on the Calendar menu for other details, such as registration information, etc.

## May 5, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting  
*Dry Creek Inn, Healdsburg, CA*

## May 6-7, 2016

FLC Annual Meeting and Field Day  
*Dry Creek Inn, Healdsburg, CA*

## July 29, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting  
*Granzella's Inn, Williams, CA*

## November 18, 2016

FLC Board of Directors Meeting  
*Granzella's Inn, Williams, CA*



*Forest Landowners of California  
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## Forest Landowners OF CALIFORNIA

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