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Deidre Bryant
(877) 326-3778
deidreb@forestlandowners.org
www.forestlandowners.org

President's Message

Rain at Last, Rain at Last, Thank God it is Raining at Last!!!

Charll Stoneman, FLC President, Monument Mountain Tree Farm and Registered Professional Forester #2375



As we move into the fall here in Humboldt County, the rains came early and hard. October's average rainfall in the greater Eureka area is 1.75 inches, and we received just slightly more than 6 inches that month. By the end of November the annual rainfall to date has a norm of about 9 inches. We are presently at 18 inches, or about half of Eureka's average rainfall, and winter hasn't even arrived. At least in the northern part of the State the drought is over! The rain effect seems to be slowly moving south, and maybe, just maybe, by spring the present drought condition (at least water wise) will have been quenched throughout California. We can only hope.

On another matter. During the summer I had a number of friends and associates make inquiries of me on the potential effect of Mendocino Country's recently approved Measure V (e.g., the "hack and squirt" ordinance), where voters decided whether or not timber companies, and other private timberland owners, that use hack-and-squirt to control tanoak could be held liable for the potential nuisance caused by dead standing trees left behind in the wake of treatment. What follows on the next page is a compilation of information sources that I hope will shed light on the issue and its ultimate outcome. Food for thought for any other county looking to regulate silvicultural practices.

As 2016 comes to an end I and FLC wish you and your families a Joyous Holiday and a Prosperous New Year. Merry Christmas to all.

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FLC Staff

DEIDRE BRYANT,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- Ext 2233
deidreb@forestlandowners.org
- Oversees all staff for the association
 - Reports directly to the FLC Board of Directors
 - Board governance and administrative operations

BRANDIE DELANEY,
SENIOR MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATE

- Ext 2216
brandied@forestlandowners.org
- Membership database management (updating existing records)
 - Process new and renewing memberships
 - Interact with members about their dues renewals
 - Point of contact for members with questions about FLC events, etc.

TRACY BROWN,
DIRECTOR, CREATIVE SERVICES
& WEB DEVELOPMENT

- Ext 2207
tracyb@forestlandowners.org
- Department head for design, production, and web services
 - Update FLC website

WENDY FARDANESH,
SENIOR GRAPHIC DESIGNER

- Ext 1908
- Design/layout of newsletter and annual meeting registration program

KATHI CAMPBELL
STAFF ACCOUNTANT

- Ext 2222
kathic@forestlandowners.org
- Accounts payable
 - Oversees accounts receivable clerk
 - Addresses questions about receivables and payables
 - Prepares financial statements

**FOREST LANDOWNERS
OF CALIFORNIA**

950 Glenn Drive, Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630
(877) 326-3778
(916) 932-2209 Fax
www.forestlandowners.org

Mendocino County's 'Hack and Squirt' Ordinance to Begin; Enforcement Unclear

(Primary Source: Various articles prepared by Glenda Anderson for the Santa Rosa Press Democrat over the summer of 2016)

On July 12, 2016, Mendocino County Supervisors certified the passage of Measure V, the ballot Measure aimed at limiting the controversial practice of poisoning unwanted hardwood trees and leaving them to die in forests. A practice critics allege creates a serious fire danger.

Though the Measure became law on July 22, the consequences of the Measure remain murky.

When the last of the ballots were counted, Measure V had won with slightly more than 62 percent of the vote. The biggest remaining question is the effect of Measure V on the primary target of the Measure, Mendocino Redwood Company (MRC), and the company's response.

"I have no idea what's next," said Mike Jani, the company's president and chief forester. He said the company is still evaluating the potential effects of the new ordinance, which county officials said will go into effect 10 days after supervisors give their stamp of approval. The Measure's proponents believe the company, which spent more than \$200,000 to battle the Measure, will sue to stop the ordinance from taking effect, but the timber company officials won't say at this time.

It's unclear how the ordinance may impact business because it doesn't forbid using "hack-and-squirt" operations, so named because they involve making cuts in trees, then applying herbicides to the wounds. The ordinance makes it a nuisance to leave standing for more than 90 days any intentionally killed trees more than 16 feet tall. Landowners are liable if such operations cause damage to structures, water sources and telecommunication lines within 3,300 feet of the dead trees.

Those parameters "cover most of the footprint of the county," said Ted Williams, chief of the Albion-Little River Fire Department, who was at the forefront of the ballot Measure effort.

There appears to be no clear enforcement mechanism for the ordinance at present. But it could have a serious impact on forestland management, making it more costly for both corporate owners and small landowners, forestry officials say.

On average, the cost of thinning forests through hack-and-squirt while leaving the dead trees standing is about \$250 per acre, said Greg Giusti, a forest advisor with the University of California Cooperative Extension. The cost of just cutting (e.g., with a chainsaw) and leaving them on the ground is about \$750 an acre, while cutting and hauling them away is about \$1,000 an acre.

Mendocino Redwood Company officials say hack-and-squirt operations are crucial to restoring its forests to their original conifer dominated state. The tree compositions have been altered by decades of overcutting and poor management under prior ownerships, company officials said. They contend the practice of leaving dead trees in place does not increase fire risks significantly.

Chief Williams and others disagree. He said he became alarmed by the massive number of dead trees standing in the forests in and around his district and launched a campaign against the practice, which he and other critics contend has enhanced the likelihood of fires and increased the danger of fighting forest fires. An estimated 1.5 million trees are being killed and left standing in Mendocino County forests each year, Williams has said. Mendocino Redwood Company uses the practice extensively on the 228,852 acres it owns in Mendocino and Sonoma counties. Its affiliate, Humboldt Redwood Company (HRC), who owns an additional 209,300 acres in Humboldt County, also uses this practice for hardwood control and stand improvement.

Mendocino Redwood and forestry officials say it's unclear how much of an impact the new ordinance will have on the company's forest management practices because it doesn't actually ban the practice of poisoning trees. "It doesn't say 'thou shalt not,'" Giusti said. And it doesn't provide the county with staff to monitor forest practices for nuisances, which likely would require a professional forester, he said.

Continued on page 3

Mendocino County's 'Hack and Squirt' Ordinance to Begin; Enforcement Unclear

Continued from page 2

But Williams said the ordinance has a secret enforcement weapon; the certification process that deems products "green." A large part of Mendocino Redwood's sales are to Home Depot, a contract dependent on green certification, Williams said. Last year, the nonprofit Rainforest Alliance renewed Mendocino Redwood's certification despite protests from environmentalists who contended the use of hack-and-squirt in forest management should not be allowed. Rainforest Alliance officials said it's an accepted forestry practice and breaks no laws.

Williams said certifiers have told him that having an ordinance against the practice could now interfere with the green certification going forward. The organization requires companies follow all local, state and federal laws, but the ordinance doesn't actually prohibit hack-and-squirt, said Jamie Overton, forest certification coordinator for the Rainforest Alliance. She said the organization will study the new ordinance—and the practice—when it re-evaluates the timber company's certification.

If the new ordinance does create an effective prohibition on leaving dead trees standing, it could have far-reaching effects on all forestland owners, not just Mendocino Redwood, Giusti said. The cost of cutting down all killed hardwood trees could discourage proper forest management. "It forces people more toward a do-nothing option, which is not a good option," he said. Among other things, it means more trees competing for limited water to the detriment of the overall forest's health, Giusti said. Landowners also might choose to fell the trees and just leave them on the ground, which may be more of a fire hazard than leaving them standing, he said.

"The wording is so vague, there won't be any major change until the courts get involved," Giusti said.

Counterpoint as of August 29, 2016

Mendocino Redwood Company contends the new ordinance, approved by 62 percent of voters in June and which took effect in late July, does not apply to operations on the 228,852 acres of timberland it owns in Mendocino County nor to any other commercial timber properties. The company's letter to the county cites a state law that protects all agricultural operations, including timber, from being declared a public nuisance.

Company attorneys have determined "we are exempt," said John Andersen, Mendocino Redwood's director of forest policy. Hack-and-squirt operations, along with other standard timber harvest practices, are governed by state regulators and not subject to county nuisance ordinances, company officials said.

In a letter dated July 6 and addressed to Mendocino County's CEO Carmel Angelo, the company's executive vice president of forestry cited several state regulations and part of the Mendocino County Code of Ordinances that timber officials believe provide the exemption. Mendocino County Counsel Katharine Elliott is still evaluating the company's legal arguments. County officials declined comment until Elliott's legal opinion is issued.

Mendocino County Supervisor John McCowen said he suspects the county won't decide the fate of the ordinance. "The legality of Measure V and whether it applies to commercial timber operations is a question that can only be decided in a court of law," he said.



Poisoned tanoak, which appear silver after dying, dot a hillside of MRC lands in the Comptche area of Mendocino County.

Ask a Forester

Question:

I notice that many trees surrounding my property look unhealthy. How can I gauge tree health and what can I do to promote health?

Answer:

California has experienced several years of drought in a row, something most of us have never seen before. This extended drought has severely impacted entire timber stands and, in some cases, entire forests.

Trees have survival mechanisms to deal with drought situations by casting off needles or leaves to deal with the lack of available soil moisture. Take a look at the foliage to see if there is an unusual amount of dead needles or leaves still on the tree during the late summer-early fall period. This would indicate a tree under stress.

Stressed trees attract outside vectors such as bark beetles that can successfully attack trees in large numbers causing death. Look for small pitch tubes or, in severe cases, dry boring sawdust that generally indicate a tree that is dying.

Promoting health generally means keeping the number of trees per acre at an appropriate level to reduce inter tree competition for water. Thinning the stands increases available water per tree, which also promotes forest health.

Albino Redwoods: Mystery of 'Ghosts of the Forest' May be Solved

Source: Paul Rogers • progers@bayareanewsgroup.com; Published September 11, 2016

Albino redwoods are a rare feature in California's coastal redwood forest. Some of you had the chance to see this rare oddity while on the afternoon field tour of the Alder Creek Ranch outside Occidental in Sonoma County during the May 2016 Annual Meeting. What follows is one current explanation as to why this anomaly may occur.

For 150 years, they've been a mystery: white trees in the middle of deep green California redwood forests.

Scientists know that albino redwoods are genetic mutations that attach themselves to the roots and branches of normal redwood trees and live by drawing sugars off the huge host trees. There are roughly 400 in California, with Santa Cruz County having more than any other area. Their locations in many places are kept secret to keep poachers and souvenir hunters away.

Now, a San Jose researcher is showing that these "ghosts of the forest" may be more than a biological novelty, perhaps solving a generations-old question.

Zane Moore, a doctoral student at UC Davis, analyzed the needles of albino redwood leaves in a lab and found that they contain high levels of the toxic heavy metals nickel, copper and cadmium.

The phantomlike plants, which rarely grow more than 10 feet tall, appear to be drawing away and storing pollution, some of it occurring naturally in the soils—particularly shale soils—and some left from railroads, highways and other man-made sources that otherwise could degrade or kill redwoods.

"They are basically poisoning themselves," he said. "They are like a liver or kidney that is filtering toxins."

Moore, who also plans to test albino leaves for lead, mercury and other compounds, has worked with arborist Tom Stapleton, of Amador County, to carefully catalog the locations of albino redwoods across the natural range of redwood forests, which stretches about 400 miles from the Oregon border to Big Sur. Some albino redwoods also exist outside the range, where redwoods have been planted by people. There are numerous examples in the Central Valley—and even one in Seattle.

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Albino Redwoods

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Moore's research was included at the annual Coast Redwood Science Symposium in Eureka – September 13-15, 2016.

"The results are fascinating," said Emily Burns, director of science at Save the Redwoods League in San Francisco. "Albino redwoods are parasites, and if these sprouts have some sort of a function, that's really cool."

Additional research is needed, she said, to find answers to other key questions such as, "Why aren't there more albino redwoods?"

Albino redwoods were first documented in 1866, when one was found near San Rafael and taken to the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, where researchers couldn't figure out why its waxy leaves were white. Later investigation found that the plants, which grow out of healthy redwoods, are white because of a genetic mutation that leaves them without chlorophyll, the pigment that makes plants green. It's also critical for photosynthesis, the process by which plants use the energy in sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide into food.

But until recently, they were always thought to have been freeloaders, taking from the big trees and contributing nothing.

Dave Kutty, a retired Apple engineer who lives in Felton and works as a docent at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, said the easiest way to see an albino redwood is to hike the park's loop trail near its headquarters and look for Marker 14, where an 8-foot-tall albino redwood is growing.

As the oddities have gained a following on the Internet, he said, he has been less inclined to broadcast widely where the 10 others in the park are located. That's in part to keep people from hiking off trails to find them—and also to protect the rare plants.

"Sometimes people who own them report people climbing over fences to take samples," Kutty said. "I used to tell everyone where they were in the park, and then I'd find pieces of albino on the ground. Ever since then, I've been reluctant."

Kutty, who has helped Moore with his research, said many questions remain unanswered about the mysterious plants.

"Maybe the albinos are acting like a sponge—to get the bad stuff out of the soil and the plants," he said. "That's a possibility, but we need to do more research."

Some are pure white. Others are yellowish. Some "chimeras" even have leaves that are half green and half white, Kutty said.

In theory, Moore said, albino redwoods could be cloned, then planted, and potentially used to clean up toxic waste sites. In the meantime, the research continues.

There's nothing like walking through the forest and seeing bright white leaves," said Burns, of Save the Redwoods League. "People have wondered about them for a long time."

Paul Rogers has covered a wide range of issues for The Mercury News since 1989, including water, oceans, energy, logging, parks, endangered species, toxics and climate change. He also works as managing editor of the Science team at KQED, the PBS and NPR station in San Francisco and has taught science writing at UC Berkeley and UC Santa Cruz.



Researcher Zane Moore explores an albino redwood in Monterey County

Did You Know That Forestland Owners of California Has a Facebook Page?

A great place to read interesting articles, network with fellow forestland owners around the world!

Share information and stay current with FLC activities!

Check us out and "Like" our page!

Share with friends and family!

Help us build this new FLC resource!

Go to www.forestlandowners.org – on the home page click on the Facebook image.



FLC Website— News You Can Use

The website includes a page titled, “News You Could Use.” It features current drought updates, other water saving resources and the California Forest Pest Conditions Report for the last three years, which includes the latest 2015 report.

If there is information you would like to see on this page or if there are other areas where the website could be expanded, please contact Deidre Bryant at the FLC office – (877) 32603778 or deidreb@forest-landowners.org. We look forward to adding content that is valuable to our forest landowner members.



2016 US Timber Harvest Status

Higher lumber production and a rapid expansion of the wood pellet sector has resulted in an increase in timber harvests in the US the past five years, according to the latest Wood Resource Quarterly. Shipments of logs to Asia from the west coast fell 33% from 2013 to 2015, while the US South log exports have gone up, albeit from a very low level.

[Source: Wood Resources International LLC, Hakan Ekstrom, Seattle, USA, www.woodprices.com, October 27, 2016]

Seattle, USA. According to official statistics, the US timber harvests were practically the same in 2015 as in 2011, coming in at 355 million cubic meters (m3) or 150.440 billion board feet. This appears to be quite low considering the log demand by the US forest industry. Analysis by Wood Resources International, based on derived log consumption by the forest industry in the US and net log trade, indicates that the actual removals of industrial roundwood were closer to 411 million cubic meters or a 174.172 billion board feet in 2015, and 10% higher than in 2011.

The major reasons for the increase in log consumption during the five-year period include higher lumber and wood pellet production. Softwood lumber production was up by as much as 21% from 2011 to 2015, while production of hardwood lumber increased 28% during the same period. The wood pellet sector, which is concentrated to the Southern States and is targeting the European market, has increased six-fold in five years but still consumes slightly more than three percent of the total timber harvest in the US.

The substantial rise in both softwood and hardwood lumber production in the US during the past few years has resulted in a higher percentage of the timber removals being shipped to sawmills in 2015 than in 2011. During the same period, log consumption by the country's pulp mills and log exports have declined.

Log exports from the US West Coast to Asia fell quite substantially from 2013 to 2015. In just two years, shipments were less by 33% to six million m3 in 2015. Reduced demand for US export logs has not been limited to China the past few years but to Japan and South Korea as well. A combination of less demand for logs by sawmills in Asia and a strong US dollar has resulted in US log shipments falling to their lowest levels in five years. However, during the first eight months of 2016, exports were greater by 13% as compared to the same period in 2015, as reported in the Wood Resource Quarterly.

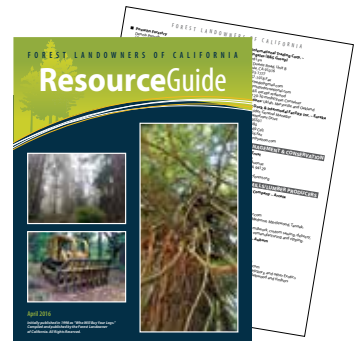
Historically, there have been minimal exports of logs from the US South. This started to change in 2011 when about 200,000 m3 of pine logs were shipped to China, and by 2014 the volumes had almost quadrupled with India and the Dominican Republic being added to the list of destinations. In 2016, export volumes have picked up again and have been about 50% higher than in 2015.

What Is the FLC Resource Guide?

The 2016 edition of the Resource Guide, published by the Forest Landowners of California (FLC), is the second printing of the Guide. The original publication was called, “Who Will Buy Your Logs?” which was published in 1998. The Resource Guide is compilation of mills and log buyers—personal contacts were made prior to printing in April this year to ensure that the publication is as current as possible. If you know of changes or updates, please send the updates to staff at the FLC office (see below for contact information).

Associate members of FLC receive a complimentary listing in the Resource Guide. Associate members are individuals who provide a service or product to forest or timber landowners—consulting foresters, CPAs, appraisers, attorneys, etc. If you know a professional service provider who should be listed in this Resource Guide, please send the information to the staff at the FLC office (see below). It is our goal to expand the Resource Guide with resources that benefit the forest or timberland owners.

Send your updates, inquiries or additions to Deidre Bryant, deidreb@forestlandowners.org, or by regular USPS mail – or call (877) 326-3778.



Redwood Symposium Helps Science Inform Policy and Management in the Redwood Region

September 13-15, 2016 in Eureka

Once every seven years, the University of California Cooperative Extension and the UC Berkeley Center for Forestry creates and hosts an extraordinary feast for the intellect, and a forum for civilized discourse, bringing together people of disparate backgrounds and perspectives to share the wealth of new scientific research on redwoods, in order to promote the development and communication of scientific findings to inform management and policy decisions.

UCCE notes: "There is no more iconic tree or closely watched forest ecosystem than coast redwood. With its limited range and high value, the coast redwood forest is a microcosm of many of the emerging science and management issues facing today's forested landscapes.... It is critical that policies and strategies guiding use and management within the redwood region be reviewed and updated based on objective scientific information. With changes in California's demographic makeup, land ownership, and the regional economy, great interest has developed in forest sustainability and restoration, watershed assessment, fish and wildlife habitat conditions, and new silvicultural strategies."

The Symposium draws "anyone interested in research, education, management and conservation of coast redwood systems. This includes RPFs, landowners and managers, community and conservation groups, land trusts, scientists, and policy makers." The dozens of sessions ranged from technical sessions on genetics and regeneration, and statistics for forest operations, to a session on estimated cannabis cultivation sites and their environmental impacts (which drew a truly diverse crowd).

An evening poster session highlighted dozens of research efforts.

The field day included three separate tours: one of the north county and its redwood parks; the Scotia-based south county redwood industrial/environmental challenge setting; and a tour of the Arcata Community Forest and McKay Tract in Eureka—two examples of successful forestry, both public and private—at the wildland urban interface ("WUI").

The final session featured Ken Pimlott, director of CALFIRE, who invited stakeholders to watch for and make use of coming CALFIRE program funds for nonindustrial forestland owners. He also was adamant that CALFIRE and other agencies would be focusing strongly on the aftermath of recent fires and insect damage to California's forests and to developing effective responses to climate change.

University of California Cooperative Extension – An Incredible Resource at Your Fingertips

University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry (UCCE) is dedicated to extending the resources of the University of California to local residents and landowners to help them solve natural resources problems. Their website contains information, resources, publications, and big ideas about how to steward forest land in California. Topics of interest for California forests are listed on the left tabs. Most have associated publications and educational opportunities embedded within topic pages. Resources including technical and financial assistance programs, informational websites, and educational opportunities are listed in the top tabs of their website home page.

UCCE recently published a comprehensive educational series on forest stewardship for forest landowners. This 24-part publication can be downloaded from their website. Visit <http://ucanr.edu/sites/forestry/> for the download link and other excellent resources.

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."

FLC Member Spotlight

Jo Barrington – The Last 40

This property first came into our family through my great-grandmother, Bessie (née Gillmore) Halliday, born in Manchester, just north of Point Arena, in 1882. She purchased the property in 1947. In 1977, Bessie passed away and the property passed to her son, Joe Halliday. I'm his great-niece and inherited the property in 2006, but before he passed away, he asked that I join Forest Landowners of California.

The property is located in the beautiful Coast Range of Mendocino County on the east slope of the Garcia River canyon. The first survey of the area in 1867 showed large blank areas explained as: "rough, broken, brushy, impracticable to survey." By 1869, a completed survey had been filed, but some of the quarter/quarter sections have turned out to be less, and in my case only 37.5 acres. It is steeply sloped to the south and dramatic and beautiful. The forest contains tall burnt redwood stumps, large downed logs, soaring redwood, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, beautiful madrone and lots of tanoak. Douglas-fir and tanoak continue to sprout like weeds. The wind is one of the constant features and ever-changing from whispering to roaring. When the fog lifts high enough, ghostly curtains and veils sweep through the forest.

Recently I've seen a very large flock (>60+) of band-tailed pigeons foraging through the forest, as well as turkeys, deer, gray squirrels, skunks and bats. No doubt this is also cougar range, but I have not yet captured one with my wildlife camera. In the recent past, there has been boar activity on the property, and also a report of a bear nearby (also not yet on my camera). One thing there is plenty of is mosquitos all spring and summer.

At some point during these past 10 years of attendance at FLC events, I began to see the forest differently. Eventually, what had appeared as luxuriant growth became overstocked and fuel loaded. The tall shady woodland areas suggested future shaded fuel breaks. The majestic old tanoaks became invaders of conifer forestland. The lupine, manzanita, huckleberries and other brush—ladder fuels!

My property is completely surrounded by Mendocino Redwood Company (MRC), which enhances the park-like setting. It is interesting to observe MRC's treatment of their forestland as I look forward to a more active role in my forestland. MRC has been helpful with advice and in locating my property boundaries, including a corner deep in a ravine that I had sought twice on my own without success. That place is now appropriately nicknamed "Hell." Twenty minutes down to the narrowest, darkest, slipperiest, boulder and log choked creek, and ninety minutes back!

Family members who passed away before my time made the pilgrimage to The Last 40 to walk the old logging road that runs out to the side of the canyon. Four had their ashes scattered there. Below, the fog can be seen moving up and down the river and over the forested ridges. These days, my grandchildren enjoy that same inspiring walk and those same lovely trees.



Sisters Camping Together



Fog in the Garcia River Canyon



Long Logging Road



Long Logging Road



16-Year-Old Slash Pile



*Sugar Pine with
Cable Yarding Scar*



Westward View



*Sunset Reflection
Off the Ocean*



Cousins – Family Gathering

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New Members

New members since MAY 1, 2016 are highlighted. Please join us in welcoming the new members to FLC!

Forest Landowner Members

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Sierra Pacific Industries

Zachary Jones
Lyme Redwood Forest Company, LLC

Jim Kerrigan, LTO
Kerrigan Timber Services

Alyssa Ravasio
Hipcamp

2017 Annual Meeting

**Mark Your Calendars for the
FLC 2017 Annual Meeting
Black Oak Casino Resort – Tuolumne, CA
April 28-29, 2017**



The FLC Annual meeting, held for the first time in conjunction with the California Tree Farm Committee of the American Tree Farm System, will include a full day of expert speakers on the impact of California's continuing catastrophic fire (and resulting insect-caused damage), and climate change, and thus on water supply and quality for nonindustrial timberland owners.

A new feature of our Annual Meeting will be a pre-conference American Tree Farm System workshop to provide assistance to forest property owners who wish to develop a forest management plan, which would enable them to become ATFS Tree Farmers. As climate change and its related fires continue to ravage forestlands, the active management that tree farms and nonindustrial forest lands provide will be even more essential to our societal strength and the health of earth itself than they are today, and we urge those FLC members, and others, who have been considering how to "up their active management" game to attend.

The 'speakers' day' will explore the impact of fire and climate change on water quality and availability. Some of our speakers are Hugh Safford on climate change, drought patterns, and the impact on fire return intervals, and Jodi Axelson of UCCE, Berkeley Forest Center on governmental response to fire-kill. Presentations will also focus on efforts of various water districts to cope with long-term soil loss and water quality threats following major fires such as the King Fire in Placer County, and of the Rim Fire on the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir. Attendees will learn how to develop the tools to manage the anticipated changes to their forests.

The evening will feature time to visit with each other during a cocktail hour; dinner with a local luminary addressing the group; and a lively fundraising auction. The following field day includes visits to nonindustrial tree farm demonstration property in the region surrounding Sonora, which has experienced fire and its impacts on water courses and water quality. Experts will tell us about the complexities of post-fire forest and watercourse restoration.

Please join us at the field day, to see for yourselves the aftermath of fire on the watercourses of the Sonora area. FLC members and other forest landowners who are not currently tree farmers, as well as current tree farmers, are invited. Other field day invitees will likely include Placer County's Assembly and State Senate members (or field representative); members of the Placer County Board of Supervisors; Public Agency representatives including California Fish and Wildlife, CalFire, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Natural Resource Conservation Service, California Geological Survey and California Board of Forestry; U.C. Cooperative Extension Forest Advisor; and Placer County Agriculture Commissioner. In sharing this field day, we can show our officials that there are engaged, trustworthy forestland owners with whom they can work as they develop the strategies and policies of the future. Likewise, FLC members and tree farmers can understand the viewpoints of our officials and learn how to best approach "stakeholder participation" opportunities.

Despite the serious business of learning "real facts," the Annual Meeting program and field day activities are fun, so please attend. You'll be glad you did.

Contributors

Continued from page 10

Heide Kingsbury
Fred Landenberger
Charles & Lynn Lawrence
Steven & Denise Levine
Tom & Jan Linville
James Little
Cate & Eric Moore
Phillip Noia
David Olson
Val & Kati Parik
Francis Schutz
Ed & Judy Stewart
Frank Teiche
George Thompson
Larry Tunzi
Steven Vanderhorst
Ted Westphal
Kay White
John & Laura Williams

Friends (up to \$99)

Pam Augspurger
Robert & Julie Barrington
Frank Beidler IV
Robert W. Benfield
Jim & Lana Chapin
William Dann
Bonnie J. Elliot
Carol Fall
John J. Fleming
John Gaffin
Linwood Gill
Michael Goodner
Peter Hanelt
John Hughes
Larry & Geri Hyder
Zachary Jones
Ron & Nancy Knaus
Brian Koch
Bill Krelle
Jack & Jane Lewis
Dustin & Danielle Lindler
Daniel & Marian Lucero
Randal Mac Donald
Frank & Pat Marshall
Elizabeth Marshall Maybee
Kelli Mathia
John & Cynthia Miles
Fred Nelson
George Schmidbauer
Bruce & Ellen Strickler
Todd Swickard
Grant Taylor, Jr.
Forest Tilley
John Urban
Susan K. Walsh
Jeff Webster
John & Linda Wilson
Richard Wortley

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.

January 27, 2017

FLC Board of Directors Meeting
FLC Offices (Folsom, CA)

April 27, 2017

FLC Board of Directors Meeting
Black Oak Hotel and Casino (Tuolumne, CA)

April 28-29, 2017

FLC Annual Meeting and General Membership Meeting
Black Oak Hotel and Casino (Tuolumne, CA)

July 28, 2017

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

November 3, 2017

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



*Forest Landowners of California
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**Forest Landowners
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950 Glenn Drive, Suite 150
Folsom, CA 95630