

More Than Just Trees

Have you ever needed an "environmental lift"? Where do you go to get one in Westmoreland County? Probably Laurel Hill, Chestnut Ridge, Guffey Hollow, a county park or one of the mountain streams that cascade down the highlands.

Ever consider why these special places appeal to you? It's probably because they are forestland. Not only is our forestland paying huge environmental dividends, they are also providing us with a variety of commercial and recreational opportunities as well.

This special issue of "Landmarks" is devoted to forestry. A variety of authors have covered a number of interesting subjects including the District's new Forestry Demonstration Area, the impact of the gypsy moth, urban forestry, the decline of the dogwood, local woodland management organizations, and federal dollars for improving your forest.

The District has a long-standing history of cooperating with agencies like the Bureau of Forestry and Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance relative to woodland management. But lately, we have been providing many of these same services to the public through our own forester, Tony Quadro.

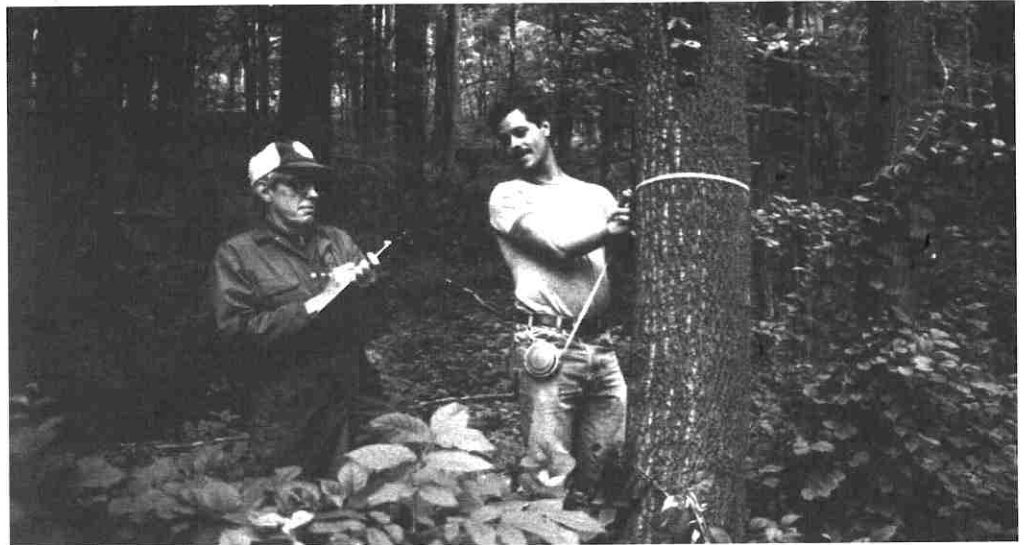
We are fortunate to have Tony, as his expertise has given the program credibility.

Please take the time to look at this special issue of Landmarks and learn about the importance of trees, woods, and forest land to Westmoreland County. If anything in this issue strikes your interest, we would like to hear about it.

Yours in Conservation,



Gregory M. Phillips
Westmoreland Conservation
District Manager.



Tom Fitzgerald, Service Forester, PA Bureau of Forestry and Tony Quadro, Forester/Resource Specialist, Westmoreland Conservation District, measuring trees in the forest demonstration area to determine stand condition.

Project To Test New Forestry Practices

by Paul Heyworth

A coalition of conservation groups is establishing an 140-acre forestry demonstration area in Loyalhanna gorge, Derry Township.

The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, Westmoreland Conservation District, Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry and Loyalhanna Watershed Association are working together to "show people that forestry practices can be environmentally beneficial if handled properly," according to district forester Anthony P. Quadro.

The demonstration area, located north of Route 30 and Loyalhanna Creek between the Sleepy Hollow crossover and Kingston Dam, has been hit hard by the gypsy moth, and the conservationists want to experiment with harvesting and regeneration techniques.

"We also want to protect the scenic characteristics of the region," explained Thomas Stickle, director of the conservancy's farm and woodland program. "The conservancy believes proper forest management and land utilization can help protect plants and animals."

As the owner, the conservancy will receive money from the timber sale - and possibly from government programs - to pay for roads, trails, parking facilities, education programs and planting of trees.

Quadro said the county and state will

provide technical advice while the watershed association plans to develop trails in the area. He also hopes groups like the Westmoreland Woodlands Association will use the area

"We want to show landowners they can make short- and long-range profit while protecting the environment," Quadro added.

Thomas J. Fitzgerald, service forester with the Bureau of Forestry, helped with the preliminary surveying.

"There's a tremendous amount of dead trees in the area caused by the gypsy moth," he said. "It's the most visible defoliated section in this area. Although natural regeneration has already begun, we hope to provide seedlings for regeneration."

Lysle Sherwin, executive director of the Loyalhanna Watershed Association, said he applauds the concept and sees "many benefits from the visibility and accessibility of the project located right in the center of the drainage area."

The association hopes to help disseminate the information gained by the project and to use the privately funded Youth Conservation Corps to develop trails.

Two major steps were taken in preparing the demonstration area. The conservationists used the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Index to determine if any endangered plants or animals were in the

continued on page 3

TREE TALK

Cull - a tree of such poor quality that it has no merchantable value in terms of the product being cut.

Girdling - a method of killing unwanted trees by cutting through the living tissues. Cuts are made around the stem.

Stand - a grouping of trees of sufficiently uniform species composition, age, and condition to be distinguished from surrounding stands and managed as a single unit.

Silviculture - the art, science, and practice of establishing, tending, and reproducing forest stands with desired characteristics.

KATHY'S KIDS KORNER — Forestry Word Find

by Kathy Fritz

F E K C O L M E H N R E T S A E R
 T L A R C H H R I B I V Y L T C A
 E P O N E L P P A J N C R I U U M
 S A E W R O N H A L A A O P N R D
 I M T L E L A E E M L T I P T P D
 U A H L O A I R E S F L O R E E R
 N G W L A I E N U N S P B Y H U O
 L U H I K G I C G U A A L E C L K
 A S C C L P O R E D M A P L E B C
 W M E N D L I R E O O H T M S C I
 K Y Q E K U O A D U R G O K R A H
 C N R C O H T W N G A N W O O R S
 A E A E T S U C O L Y E N O H A A
 B L L Q U A K I N G A S P E N O A E
 A K L A T O C S I F Y P R F T T I
 E R E E N I P E T I H W L M I A H
 J B L A C K C H E R R Y S E C O W

Find the different species of trees in this word search.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Red Oak | Honey Locust |
| Beech | Black Locust |
| White Oak | Quaking Aspen |
| Apple | Sugar Maple |
| Red Maple | Douglas Fir |
| Willow | White Ash |
| Oak | Larch |
| Slippery Elm | Catalpa Hickory |
| Blue Spruce | Black Cherry |
| Eastern Hemlock | Sycamore |
| Horse Chestnut | Black Walnut |
| Flowering Dogwood | White Pine |
| Red Pine | |

Answers on page 7

Published by:
Westmoreland Conservation District
 932 St. Clair Way, Rt. 30 East
 Greensburg, PA 15601 Phone: 412-837-5271

Board of Directors

- J. ROY HOUSTON
Chairman
- GILBERT HUTTER
Vice Chairman
- FRANK E. SKACEL
Treasurer
- WILLIAM BUTTERMORE
Secretary
- ALEX J. SMITH
Director
- TERRY MAROLT
Commissioner, Director
- P. GRAYDON LONG
Director
- AL BARNETT
Director
- PAUL ROY KEMERER
Director

Associate Directors

- ED CZARNECKI
- DR. WILLIAM SHEA
- MARK JACKSON
- KEITH WALTERS
- TOM KELLER
- GEORGE HAPCHUK
- SUE WISEMAN

Staff

- GREGORY M. PHILLIPS
District Manager
- LORRIE STOUFFER
Administrative Assistant
- KATHLEEN FRITZ
Secretary/Erosion Control Administrator
- ANTHONY P. QUADRO
Forester/Resource Specialist
- JAMES W. PILLSBURY
Hydraulic Engineer
- KELLY M. SOFALY
Environmental Control Officer
- BETTY J. REEFER
Farmland Preservation Specialist
- JILL BATES
Student Intern

Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Soil & Water Conservation

- HARRY MEYER
Field Representative
- DARL ROSENQUEST
Regional Soils Engineer

USDA Soil Conservation Service

- WESLEY M. GORDON
District Conservationist
- JOE OBENSKI
Soil Technician
- LARRY STOKUM
Soil Technician

Woodlands Association Reviews Survey

by Fred Lau, President

The Westmoreland Woodlands Association learned about the preliminary results of the latest state forest survey at its May meeting from Ms. Carol Alerich of the Forest Service's Northeast Forest Experiment Station.

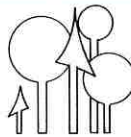
She informed us that Westmoreland County is 50% forested. The predominant growing stock (live trees of commercial importance) in the county are black cherry, northern red oak, and red maple. The top three sawtimber trees (those over 9" diameter breast height) are black cherry, northern red oak, and yellow poplar. She

found it of interest that in the state, both growing stock and sawtimber volumes have increased over the past 15 years, and Westmoreland County has 12% more sawtimber volume per acre than the State average. Only the amount of white and chestnut oaks have declined since 1978.

The Westmoreland Woodlands Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to fostering better woodland management practices and providing a forum for the discussion of woodlands related issues. All those interested are invited to attend meetings which are usually held at the McKenna Center in Greensburg.

Current plans for a fall program include a field trip to a managed woodlot and a talk on recognizing tree diseases. Check local papers for date and time.

FORESTRY SPONSOR



FOREST LAND SERVICES, INC.

PROFESSIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

POST OFFICE BOX 1211
 ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA 26241
 PHONE (304) 636-4837

POST OFFICE BOX 810
 LIGONIER, PENNSYLVANIA 15658
 PHONE (412) 238-2880

ROBERT C. McCOLLY, A.C.F.
 PRESIDENT

FORESTRY SPONSOR

R. B. SHANNON & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CONSULTING FORESTRY SERVICES

- * Timber Sales and Appraisals
- * Forest Management Plans
- * Timber Stand Improvement work
- * Timber Trespass and Damage Appraisals

314 SOUTH WATER STREET
 KITTANNING, PA 16201
 (412) 548-1561 or 1-800-422-2001

Stewardship Programs Assure Forest Survival

by Anthony P. Quadro, Forester/Resource Specialist

Forest stewardship directly links to the quality of our lives. The trees lie at the base of our survival and we are charged with their care. So each landowner must manage and nurture the forestland and its many resources which go beyond timber... soil, water, wildlife and its inherent beauty. The responsibility for tending these forest resources includes developing a management plan.

Effective planning is very much part of our lives assuring order and efficiency. Indeed, flexibility to handle the unpredictable is required, but all human endeavors require direction.

So it is with forest stewardship. We must have a plan to help us schedule various treatments, examinations, harvesting, and regeneration. This plan should be developed with the help of a professional forester. You wouldn't think of making critical medical plans without a physician, would you?

The management plan should be based on sound conservation practices using the principles of silviculture and ecology. Remember, changing one forest condition usually affects another. Some of the factors considered in the plan include: tree planting, thinning and timber stand improvement, grapevine removal, road, trail, and boundary maintenance, and commercial operations such as

timber harvesting and regeneration.

Other things to consider in your plan are wildlife habitat, endangered species of plants and animals, wetland areas, soil erosion potential, and the aesthetics of various woodland practices.

Sometimes things occur which make us change our plans, such as an outbreak of gypsy moth or a drought. However, if we have been practicing good stewardship in our forest, we can usually adapt and change our plans without too many setbacks.

One thing we definitely should not do is haphazardly decide when to harvest the woodlot. Many times a landowner will accept what seems to be a good offer for his timber (usually cutting everything 12" and up) and ends up with a bunch of "sticks" and a scarred landscape in what once was a beautiful forest. Not much of a legacy for the next generation.

Developing a forest "stewardship" plan with the help of a resource professional usually costs money, although advice can be obtained free of charge from the Conservation District, the Bureau of Forestry, and Penn State Extension. Beside the gratification one receives from being a good woodland steward, cost share incentive for developing a plan is provided by the Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP).

SIP provides landowners with cost share

assistance to help defer the costs of developing a stewardship plan and various other practices prescribed in the plan.

To become involved in the Forest Stewardship Program, you should first contact your local Bureau of Forestry Service Forester. He will usually schedule a meeting to take basic information and determine your management objectives. He will also give you a list of management professionals registered to do SIP Plans. If you decide that you want to apply for SIP cost sharing, you must then go to the county ASCS office and complete the SIP application for Practice #1 - Forest Stewardship Plan Development. To qualify for cost share for developing, the Stewardship Plan must:

- 1) be developed by a Stewardship Resource Professional.
- 2) be maintained for at least 10 years.
- 3) emphasize biological, environmental, and economic management principles.
- 4) consider the following long term aspects of forest management: soil and water quality, riparian and wetland values, wildlife and fish habitat, timber and wood products, outdoor recreation and aesthetics, and threatened and endangered species.

Remember, whether you apply for SIP cost sharing or not, you should have a management plan and be practicing good stewardship on your woodlot - it's your responsibility.

Forestry Practices Continued from page 1

section. Although not located directly on the site, they found habitat for the endangered Allegheny wood rat was within a 700-acre radius. They were also made aware of limestone caves on the creek-side slope.

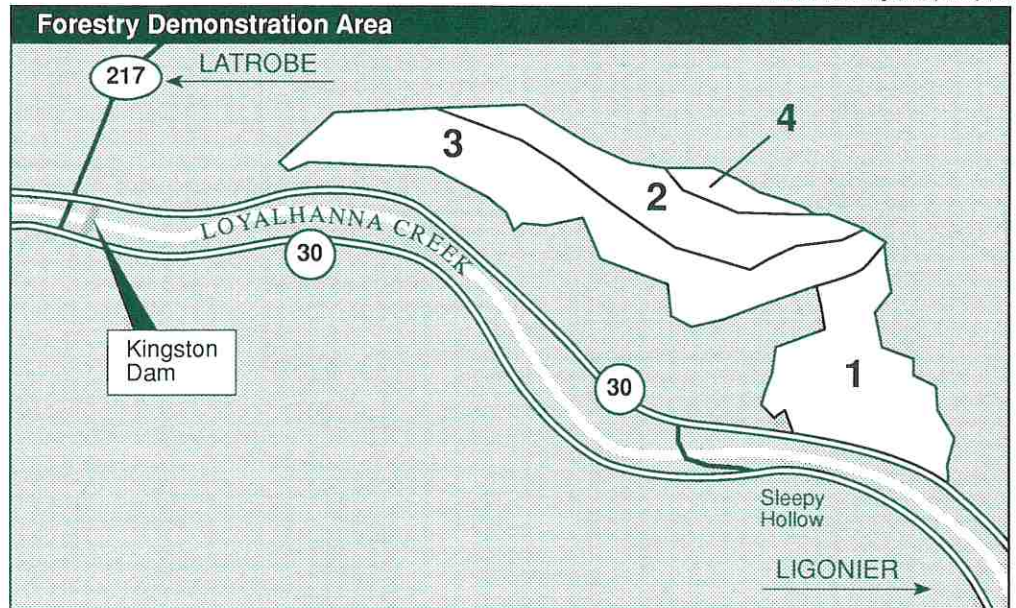
Quadro noted that landowners and foresters want to learn more about how to respond to the impact of the gypsy moth and how to salvage the dead trees and improve the quality of the forest by replanting. He said the project also involves "multiple use management," which encompasses recreation and education.

To this end, the demonstration area has been divided into four sections. A small section located on top of the slope will be left untouched to demonstrate natural evolution. The other three sections will receive various prescribed treatments which involve cutting, planting and other improvements (such as clearing wild grapevines).

Section one, along Route 30, will receive a light thinning of poor quality trees and some salvage work to open up the area to sunlight and help with natural regeneration.

Considerable salvage work will take place in section three, half way up the hill.

Section two, near the top of the ridge, suffered the greatest gypsy moth damage and



Forestry Demonstration Area: Section 1 – Thinning and Salvage, Section 2 – Salvage and Regeneration Cutting, Section 3 – Salvage and Improvement Cutting, Section 4 – Control Area, No Cutting.

will require salvage operations. The conservationists plan to leave growing stock to help with regeneration in this area.

"There will be no clear cutting, and we will be thinning out the poor quality trees only in high density areas," Quadro said.

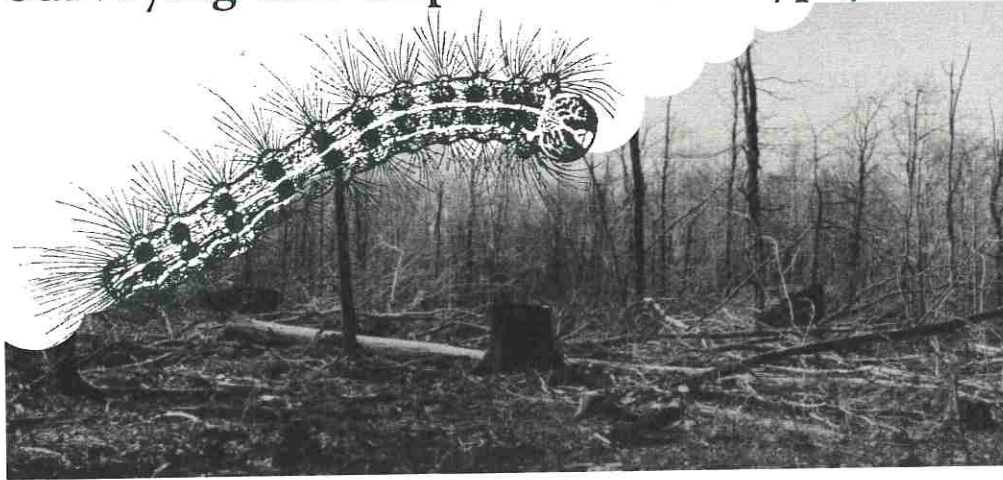
The replanting will begin in the spring, he added. The types of trees and their location will depend on competing foliage, deer and

soil types. The conservationists will rely heavily on natural regeneration.

Stickle emphasized public accessibility and availability to the demonstration project. Hiking and hunting will be permitted.

He said the conservancy and foresters will review the demonstration project every five years to make sure the operation is continuing in an environmentally beneficial manner.

Surveying The Impact Of The Gypsy Moth



by Terri Vrable

A long Derry Ridge in Westmoreland County, there is a disturbing site. Just minutes from the main highway (Route 30) between Derry and Ligonier Townships, thousands of oaks are being logged. Hundreds of trees have been marked on their sides with spray painted X's. Thousands of oaks have been cut and dragged off leaving snags and jumbled logs behind. Virtually everywhere you look, the oaks are gone. Why such devastation? Who waged this war?

The despised invaders are the gypsy moth caterpillars. Millions of these nasty pests have ravaged hundreds of acres of commercial lots and private property amounting to thousands of dollars in lost timber values.

"This is what can happen to a stand of oaks when there is a serious outbreak of gypsy moth and landowners choose not to spray. Often the consequences are dead trees and eventually a salvage operation," Tony Quadro, forester for the Westmoreland Conservation District (WCD), says.

These remarkably adaptable creatures have the ability to reproduce at amazing rates. The hungry troublemakers can cause significant tree loss and destroy wildlife habitat. While only about two inches long when fully grown, the gypsy moth larvae have voracious appetites and munch their way from leaf to leaf making the breadth of the oak's decline quite sobering.

While the gypsy moth (known scientifically as *Lymantria dispar*) will feed on many different kinds of plants, it prefers oak (it's favorite), apple, birch, blue spruce and willow.

Introduced into this country in 1869 as part of an experiment to cross silk moths with the gypsies, the latter has become a widespread menace. Without many natural enemies, the gypsy moth is extremely difficult to control. Pesticides, viruses, bacteria and a host of other weapons cannot eradicate the species.

To spray or not to spray is often a controversial question. To be sure, spraying costs money and doesn't always work. On the other hand, if a landowner doesn't spray, he or she may forfeit the valuable time necessary for proper woodland management. Using pesticides can reduce defoliation, which in turn lessens stress and the risk of tree mortality.

Quadro says, "Many people do not like the idea of using chemicals and other people feel that Mother Nature will take its course. The problem with letting nature take its course is that a bug is dictating woodland management instead of man. Although there are alternatives to pesticides, there are times when spraying is warranted."

Granted, trees can withstand defoliation for several years, but usually not a third year. That is why managing the gypsy moth is crucial.

Careful monitoring is urged so that caterpillars can be collected and killed before they get out of hand. Simple controls like banding tree trunks with burlap or a sticky substance can be effective with

smaller populations of gypsies. Once collected, the egg masses (which are buff-colored, covered with hair from the female and about the size of a quarter) should be soaked in a strong detergent solution.

"It's important to do egg nest counts during the fall and winter, before the eggs hatch and the leaves come out in the spring. If you don't want your trees defoliated and there are around 1,000 egg masses per acre (keep in mind that one single egg mass can produce up to 1,000 larvae - literally a starving army), it might be a good idea to spray. Especially if the stand of oaks is located in a susceptible area, such as on top of a ridge, where you know you're going to get clobbered," Quadro says.

The compelling question is how much are landowners willing to pay? Caring for trees costs time and money. So does producing good timber. But good tree maintenance pays dividends in extending the life span of trees allowing the stand to reach its full potential.

While there is no one magical solution, advances are being made to control this nuisance. Research is being done with gypsy moth pheromones, sexually-attractive scents emitted from females to entice the males. Scientists hope the chemicals can be used to lure male moths into traps.

Researchers are also experimenting with a fungus, *Entomophaga maimaiga*, which is deadly to the gypsy moth. Although researchers have been successful in wiping out many gypsies with the fungus, one major drawback is that the fungus requires a lot of surface water. In periods of drought, the fungus would not be an extremely effective weapon against the gypsies.

While scientists are experimenting with a variety of controls, the first step in understanding the gypsy moth is education. To successfully manage the gypsies we must first learn how they operate and appreciate their interactions with other organisms.

FORESTRY SPONSOR



ALGROW MANAGEMENT COMPANY, INC.

RD 3, Box 492
Latrobe, PA 15650

Bill Bleckley
Consulting Forester

- * Comprehensive Forest Mgt.
- * Investment Counseling
- * Timber Appraisals
- * Timber Marketing
- * Logging Operation Supervision

(412) 834-6572

FORESTRY SPONSOR



SPECIALTY SPRAYING

- * Consulting Horticulturist
- * Diagnostic Services
- * Integrated Pest Management
- * Tree and Shrub Spraying and Feeding

SPECIALTY SPRAYING

Latrobe Industrial Park
Latrobe, PA 15650
Ph. (412) 539-3226

Dogwoods Face Tough Times

by Eric Oesterling Penn State Extension Agent, Westmoreland County

Flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) in the eastern U.S. have suffered from severe dieback, and general decline since the late 1970s. The problem did not seem as severe in western Pennsylvania until 1989 when we had a cold wet spring following the drought of 1988. Since then, the visible evidence has grown among both wild and domestic trees.

A major factor in this decline is a disease called dogwood anthracnose caused by the fungus *Discula sp.* Plant pathologists debate whether this is a new disease or whether it always existed, but environmental factors such as winter injury and drought have combined to make the fungus much more virulent. Whichever the case, the disease has been severe enough to kill many dogwoods outright and at the very least open up wounds allowing secondary enemies like dogwood borer to finish off the job.

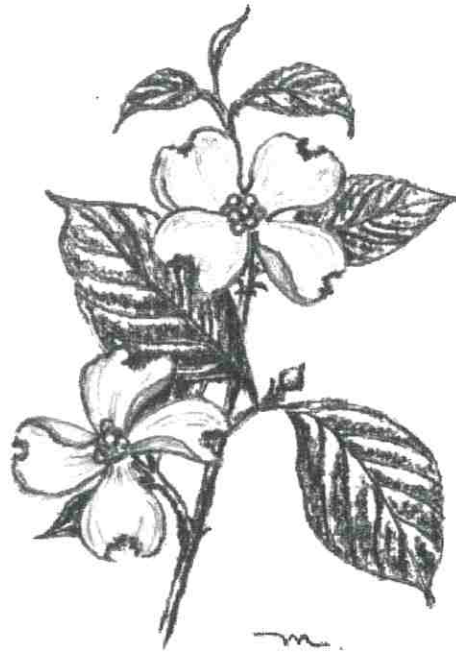
Anthrachnose attacks green leaves and shoots on dogwoods. As with many fungi, dogwood anthracnose is favored by cool wet weather when there is soft green growth on the trees. This is particularly true when these conditions occur and the trees are already stressed by factors such as winter injury, drought, or mechanical injury. The cool wet springs of 1989 and 1990 after the drought of 1988 were a classic example of these conditions.

Typical symptoms on the leaves include small circular reddish-purple spots. Centers of these spots die and sometimes drop out giving a shot hole appearance to the leaves (spot anthracnose). Large dead areas may occur also, especially along veins, leaf margins and where spots run together (leaf blotch). Unfortunately the fungus does not confine itself to the leaves. The leaf infections can progress into the green shoots or direct infection of the green shoots can occur. The disease then often follows the green shoots back to their origin at larger branches or the trunk of the tree. Here it moves into the sapwood killing an area of sapwood under the bark and leaving a canker or dead, sunken area. If the cankers are numerous they cut off the water to the rest of the branch resulting in dieback. Even if the cankers do not girdle the branch the dead loose bark at the canker sites provides an ideal entry point for dogwood borer and other secondary pests. The trees respond to the dieback by pushing out vigorous shoots from the lower branches and main trunk. These watersprouts are succulent and very susceptible to the fungus, allowing infection and cankers to move farther down the tree.

Overall symptoms of dogwood decline then includes the following: Twigs and

branches die in the lower crown progressing upward through the crown. Cankers form on branches and trunks, causing dieback and allowing invasion by dogwood borers and secondary fungi. Water sprouts develop at the base of the tree, these too become infected. Tree growth slows and dies.

Management of the problem starts with practices which maintain the health of trees. Healthy trees are much more able to fight off the disease. It is a good idea to mulch an area



several feet in diameter around the tree, keeping it free of weeds. This does two things. It conserves moisture and reduces competition for the moisture by the grass and weeds. It also keeps humans with lawn mowers and string trimmers a little farther away from the trunk of the tree thus reducing if not eliminating this major source of damage and stress to the trees! During dry weather give the entire root zone a good soaking - watering every seven to ten days. Try to minimize wetting of the leaves and water early enough to allow quick drying of the leaves and shoots. Fertilize moderately in early spring before growth starts. Too much nitrogen from any source will stimulate soft shoot growth which is very susceptible to anthracnose.

Remove sources of the fungus as much as practical. Trees already showing extensive dieback should be removed. Rake and remove fallen leaves and branches. Prune water sprouts and dead and diseased branches and dispose of them.

Finally, for very valuable landscape specimens, preventive sprays with a

fungicide should be considered and undertaken if the previous steps have been followed - and then only for trees that are worth the time and expense. Several sprays are required. Apply a fungicide containing chlorothalonil or mancozeb starting at bud break and repeat every seven to 10 days for at least four applications if spring weather is dry and for six or more applications if weather stays wet. Fungicides prevent infection, they don't cure it. Obviously this is not practical for woodland dogwoods or low value trees. Also consider protecting valuable trees from dogwood borer with well timed insecticidal sprays. Follow all pesticide label directions carefully.

No one knows for sure what the long term outlook is for flowering dogwood. Hopefully, flowering dogwoods will be a part of our landscape forever and will not be eliminated as the American chestnut was.

References: Moorman, Gary "Dogwood Decline," Penn State Fact Sheet, March 1990
Meilke, Manfred E. and Daughtrey, Margery L. "How to Identify and Control Dogwood Anthracnose," USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area, NA-GR-18

FORESTRY SPONSOR

CHAMPION LUMBER CO.

Box 32
Champion, PA 15622

Forest Land Management
Timber Appraisals
Sawmilling & Wood Treating



Richard Naugle
(412) 455-3401
(412) 455-3701

FORESTRY SPONSOR



AMERICAN FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

RD #4, Box A-219
EBENSBURG, PA 15931
(814) 472-4018

MICHAEL D. GALLUCCI
(814) 472-5673

LANDMARKS

Sponsors

Sharing a concern for resource conservation through the support of this publication.

For information on Landmarks Sponsorship Rates call the Westmoreland Conservation District at 837-5271

Since 1932




J.W. WILKINSONS
Nurseries
Inc.
Route 819
ARMBRUST, PENNSYLVANIA 15616

Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, Shade Trees, Vines, Garden Supplies

NURSERY — 925-7261 JARY WILKINSON — 925-3702
JACK WILKINSON — 925-2582 JIM WILKINSON — 925-2073

“Conserve Soil and Water Resources”

1-800-735-3641 814-749-7199




NIMBY INC.
Takes the Sting Out of Recycling

DAVID C. LESTER R.D. 6, BOX 305
President ROUTE 22
JOHNSTOWN, PA 15909

ROTH, MOORE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS • SURVEYORS
17 South Sixth Street
Youngwood, Pennsylvania 15697
(412) 925-8817

ENGINEERING AND DESIGN FOR
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT

FRANK S. ZORACKI & ASSOCIATES
Business, Financial & Pension Planning
Wellington Square - Suite 201
1225 S. Main St. • P. O. Box 904
Greensburg, PA 15601
(412) 837-8846

The Prudential 

DIVISIONS OF

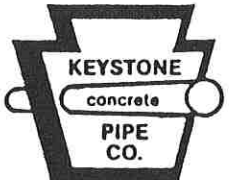
ADAM EIDEMILLER, INC.

GREENSBURG, PA 15601
837-4300 - 242-0100



**HEMPFIELD
MINI STORAGE
834-MINI**

**CLASSIC AUTOMATIC
CAR WASH**
BRUSHLESS
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Sundays 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(across from Westmoreland Mall)
Rt. 30 East, Greensburg



**KEYSTONE
concrete
PIPE
CO.**

GREENSBURG, PA 15601
834-7140 - 361-7355



**Sheraton Inn
Greensburg**

ROUTE 30 EAST, 100 SHERATON DRIVE, GREENSBURG, PA 15601
PHONE: (412) 836-6060 FAX: (412) 834-5640

SPEED QUEEN

FABRIC CARE CENTER
1003 E. Pittsburgh St., Greensburg
(Across from Westmoreland Mall)

Naturally DELICIOUS!

Submitted by Lorrie Stouffer

Blueberry Oat Bran Scones

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-1/2 cups oat bran | 1/2 cup honey |
| 1-1/2 cups flour | 1/3 cup buttermilk |
| 1/2 cup light brown sugar | 1/2 tsp imitation Rum Extract |
| 1 tsp baking soda | 1/2 tsp. pure vanilla extract |
| 4 oz. margarine | 1 pint fresh blueberries |
| 2 eggs or 2 egg whites | |

Preheat oven to 400° F. Lightly grease one cooking sheet. Mix oat bran, flour, brown sugar and baking soda. Cut in margarine. Beat eggs and beat in honey. Add buttermilk and extracts to egg mixture. Pour into oat bran mixture and stir only until moistened. Stir in blueberries. Turn out dough on greased cooking sheet. Using spatula, shape dough into an 8-inch round, about 1 1/2 inches thick. Level top. Using a floured sharp knife, cut through the dough to make 16 even wedges. Bake in 400° F oven 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot.

Word Search Answers

E K C O L M E H N R E T S A E R
 L A R C H H R I B I V Y L T C A
 P O N E L P P A J N C R I U U M
 A E W R O N H A L A A O P N R D
 M T L E L A E E M L T I P T P D
 R I Y D R B R O A T A N E S S Y
 A H L O A I R E S F L O R E E R
 G W L A I E N U N S P B Y H U O
 U H I K G I C G U A A L E C L K
 S C C L P O R E D M A P L E B C
 M E N D L I R E O O H T M S C I
 Y O E K U O A D U R G O K R A H S
 N R C O H T W N G A N W O O R S
 E A E T S U C O L Y E N O H A A
 L O U A K I N G A S P E N O A E
 T H L N A T A T S K Z N N F D T
 K L A T O C S I F Y P R F T T I
 R E N I P E T I H W L M I A H
 B L A C K C H E R R Y S E C O W

City Trees Get Support

by Tom Fitzgerald

Seven programs to promote the planting and care of shade and ornamental trees in cities and small towns are available for use by municipalities in the Forbes Forest District. Some are government programs, others are private. Most require a blend of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

America the Beautiful A program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Implemented by the states. Objectives include the beautification of unsightly areas, and the promotion of energy conservation by mitigating the "urban heat island" effect. Funding must supplement, not replace existing expenditures, and must be matched by the community. Five-year maintenance plans and substantial record-keeping required.

Global Relief A private program of the American Forestry Association (AFA). Objective to make people more aware of the importance of trees. A citizens' campaign for more and better trees and forests. Grants to local groups will be made, as funds become available.

Penn Relief A sub-program of Global Relief, operated through the Pennsylvania Forestry Association (PFA). Objective to stimulate tree planting in communities in Pennsylvania. Matching grants available to service clubs and volunteer groups. Grants must be used to buy trees to plant on public property.

Municipal Tree Restoration Program (MTRP) A mostly private program sponsored and funded by a few electric companies and the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association. Objective to help communities replace tall trees under electric power lines with short trees that will never grow tall enough to touch the wires. A few state forestry agencies and the U.S. Forest Service involved. Administered by Penn State University School of Forest Resources.

Tree City USA A program that started in the Bicentennial Year (1976). Objective to recognize municipalities who care for trees on public

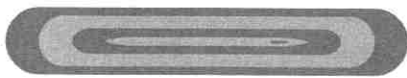
property. Administered by the National Arbor Day Foundation. Municipalities must meet four standards to qualify: a municipal tree board, department, commission, etc., a municipal tree ordinance, an annual Arbor Day observance and proclamation, and a community forestry program which spends at least \$2.00 per capita per year on trees on public property. No grants are available.

SBA Program A program of the U.S. Small Business Administration. Objectives: Generate business for small private nurseries and tree-planting contractors; plant ornamental trees in communities. Administered by the states. Restrictions: Trees larger than seedlings must be purchased. Trees must be purchased from private nurseries. A private small business must be hired to do most of the work. Volunteers may be used only in a minor way.

Famous and Historic Trees Program A private program of the American Forestry Association (AFA). Sponsored locally by West Penn Power Company. Object to inform people "about the environmental and conservation benefits of trees, and the importance of planting trees in the proper location to avoid interference with overhead electric lines." Seeds are collected from trees at historic sites around the country. Seedlings from authenticated parent trees are grown in nurseries. When they are from 18 to 36 inches tall, they are shipped to sponsors for planting. West Penn will give one grove of 20 seedlings whose parents are Famous and Historic Trees, to each municipality and school district in their service area.

New Regional Urban Forester Penn State University Extension has hired six urban foresters - five regional field representatives and a supervisor. The regional Extension urban forester serving this area is Mark Remcheck. Mark spent ten years on the staff of the Pittsburgh City Forester before joining Penn State. He covers an area of 15 counties from the Penn State Extension office in Washington, PA. His telephone number is 412-228-6881.

FORESTRY SPONSOR



wm. paxton

landscape architect consultant forester

135 east pittsburgh street
 greensburg, pa. 15601
 Bus.: (412) 837-3415

10 pax meadow drive
 latrobe, pa. 15650
 Res.: (412) 537-3076

FORESTRY SPONSOR



Fine Forest Harvesting

Pat T. Hill
 Forester

(412) 455-7232
 R.D. 1 Box 357
 Champion, PA 15622

FORESTRY SPONSOR



DAVID L. HOLLAMAN TREE SERVICE

REMOVAL - PRUNING - STUMP REMOVAL
 INSURED - FREE ESTIMATES
 RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL

863-9082

673-7796

Irwin, PA

Aerial Truck

Did you know?

by Terri Vrable

..that the leaves, twigs and branches of trees make our world less noisy by absorbing sounds (particularly high-frequency sounds)?

..about 58 percent of Pennsylvania is forested, the majority with oak, hickory or Northern hardwoods?

..approximately 94 percent of Pennsylvania's commercial hardwood forests are dependent on natural regeneration originating from seed, stump and seedling sprouts?

..Pennsylvania is noted for producing high quality red oak, white oak, black cherry, white ash and poplar?

..Pennsylvania has the largest hardwood resources in the United States?

..there are approximately 850 different species of trees native to the continental United States?

..a tree's root system reduces soil erosion, thus reducing sediment, which can be harmful to fish and other animals?

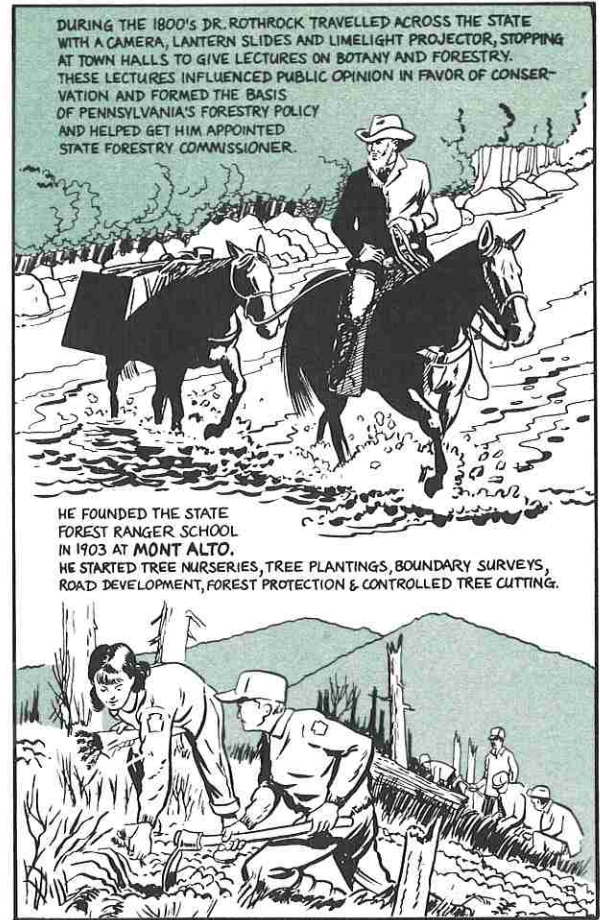
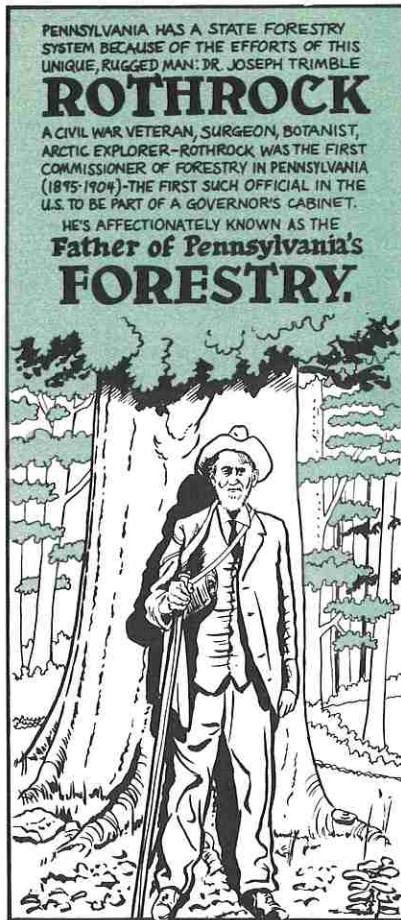
..the largest known white oak is located in Wye Mills State Park, Maryland, has a circumference of 374 inches with a 102 feet spread and stands 79 feet tall? (1992 National Register of Big Trees)

..a professional forester can examine your woodlands and help you manage them for maximum benefits?

Pennsylvania Profiles

by Patrick M. Reynolds

Five of the most recent volumes of PA Profiles are available in a handsome slipcase for \$21.00 postpaid. Make check to The Red Rose Studio and mail to The Red Rose Studio, 23 Flintlock Dr., the Town of Willow Street, PA 17584.



Franklin Regional Continues Envirothon Winning Streak!

by Anthony P. Quadro

The team of Janice Conner, Wendy Condit, Jonathan Billings, Jana Comstock, and Justin Augustine from Franklin Regional High School took first place honors at the 1992 Westmoreland County Envirothon. The team competed in the five events: forests, wildlife, aquatics, soils, and this year's current issue - groundwater.

Second and third place went to Derry and Yough school districts respectively.

The first, second, and third place teams were awarded plaques and all teams received tee shirts at the event which was held at Twin Lakes County Park. Sponsors of the county event included the Westmoreland Conservation District, Westmoreland County Department of Parks, West Penn Power Company, Alcoa Corporation,

Charley Brothers Company, the Westmoreland County League of Sportsmen, and the Latrobe Giant Eagle.

The Franklin Regional team, coached by Tom Pearson, competed at the State Envirothon Competition in June. The event was held at PP & L's Montour Preserve in Montour County. Results were not available in time for this edition of Landmarks.

Westmoreland
Conservation
District

932 St. Clair Way, Rt. 30 East
Greensburg, PA 15601

Address Correction Requested



Printed on Recycled Paper

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 574
Greensburg, PA 15601