

# CONNECTICUT Woodlands



CONSERVATION PHILANTHROPISTS, GREAT AND SMALL



# CONNECTICUT Woodlands

*The Magazine of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association*

The Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Inc.

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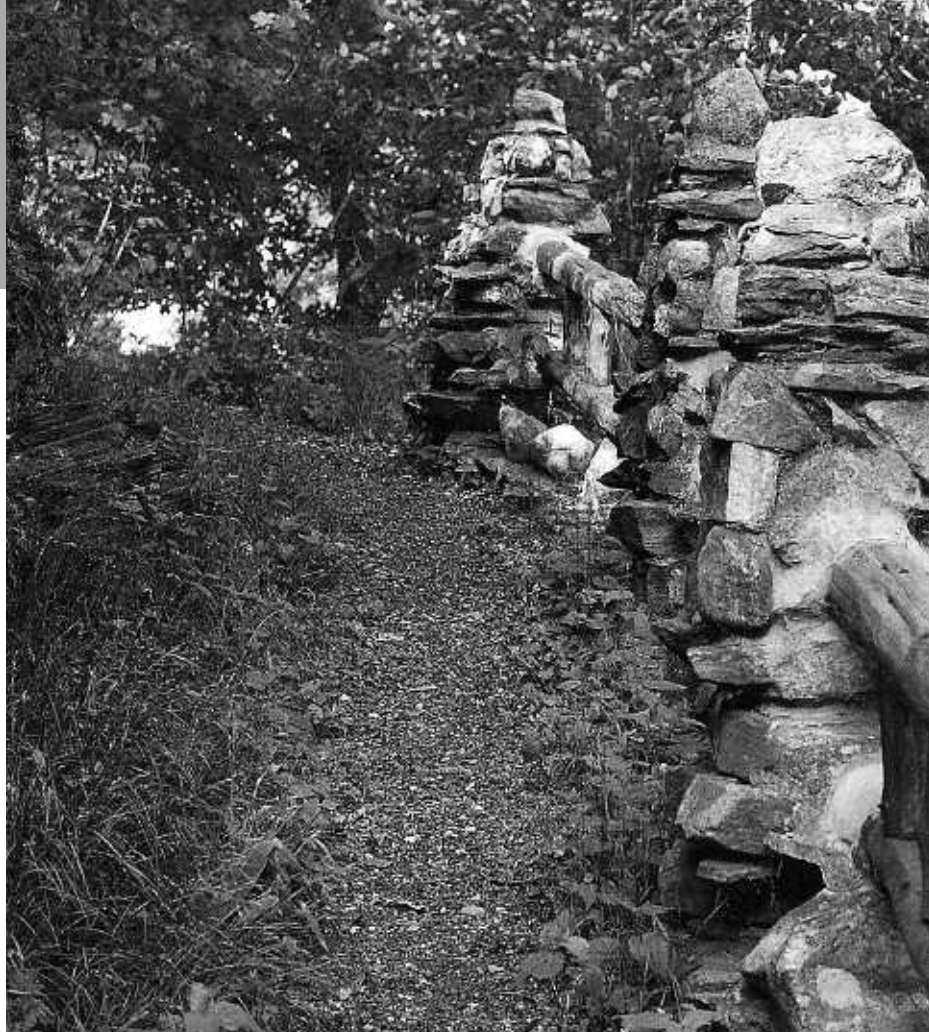
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Christine Woodside

*In 1943, the Connecticut Forest & Park Association initiated the campaign to acquire Gillette Castle State Park, above. See page 7 for more about conservation philanthropy through the years.*

## Conserving Connecticut

The Connecticut Forest & Park Association is a private, non-profit organization dedicated since 1895 to conserving the land, trails, and natural resources of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Forest & Park Association is affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation, the National Woodland Owners Association, the American Hiking Society, and Earth Share.

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Spring 2007 Volume 72 Number 1

## Contents



## FEATURES

- 7 Land: More Valuable than Money.** Going back to the turn of the 20th century, philanthropists established most of Connecticut's state forests, parks, and nature preserves.
- 12 State Lands Roundup.** An accounting of the major state parks and forests bought by philanthropists and donated to the state of Connecticut since the 1940s.
- 15 From the Land.** The disappearing cows of Connecticut: Most of us are not aware of where the cows that provide our dairy products really live. *By Jean Crum Jones.*



*On the cover:*

*In Peoples State Forest, hikers rest at the Grand Vista on the Jessie Gerard Trail, named for the Federated Women's Club volunteer who secured many donations to buy the land.*

## DEPARTMENTS

- 4 Executive Director's Message.** Give something that you yourself aren't capable of enjoying. *By Adam R. Moore.*
- 4 President's Message.** How getting involved helps the land. *By Richard Whitehouse.*
- 5 Trail Mix.** Spring workshop teaches maintenance techniques. Proposed all-terrain vehicle legislation. Mattabesett Trail reopens on Lamentation Mountain.
- 19 Try This Hike.** The beauty of the Mad River on the Mattatuck.
- 20 Tree Page.** The American dogwood.
- 23 From the Archives.** Early CFPA leaders predict a future with more leisure time.
- 24 Essential Facts of Life.** Far from tree hugging: A movement to set standards in environmental education. *By Lori Paradis Brant.*
- 25 Obituaries.**
- 26 Programs.** Learn how to avoid invasive plants in the garden.
- 29 News of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association.** Two-man play staged on Gifford Pinchot and John Muir. Association buys 13 acres along Nipmuck Trail.
- 31 Development News.** Recognizing CFPA donors.
- 35 CFPA Store.** Buy books, maps, and clothing.

CONNECTICUT  
**Forest  
& Park**  
ASSOCIATION

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

# GIVE SOMETHING YOU YOURSELF AREN'T CAPABLE OF ENJOYING

*Let us apply challenge and selflessness to our conservation work*

By ADAM R. MOORE

What is most amazing about the “Ode to Joy,” the famous, final, fourth movement of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony, is not that it is the masterpiece that it is. It is not that, if you listen to it, and gaze at clouds parting to reveal a shining, silver sun, you can believe that Gabriel himself is summoning you to heaven. It is not the soloists, or the beating tympanic bass notes, or the “field and forest, vale and mountain, flow’ry meadow, flashing sea” of the familiar hymn to the same tune. What is most amazing about the Ninth Symphony is that it was composed by a man who was deaf.

Deaf. The great Ludwig van Beethoven could hear not a note of this triumph. His creation was utterly selfless. The Ninth Symphony, the “Ode to Joy,” is, therefore, a gift. It is for others to enjoy, for others to find glory among its passages. The inspiration that we find in listening to this final Beethoven symphony is ours, given to us by a man who knew what we would hear, but could not hear it himself.

Selflessness, too, is the attribute found in all of the greatest conservation work.



Ann Colson

*Executive Director  
Adam R. Moore*

Conservation is itself a selfless notion. Conservation is the denial, to self and to society, of present needs and desires in favor of future ones. Conservation can be selfless whether done by individual philanthropists, by charitable organizations, or by government. Alain White’s donation of the Mohawk

State Forest and Mohawk Mountain State Park to the State of Connecticut was selfless. Max Belding’s donation of the Belding Wildlife Management Area and an endowment to maintain it was selfless.

Selfless, too, was President Lincoln’s grant of Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias to the State of California for preservation as a park. Our nation could have found more lucrative uses for this landscape and its treasure of tall timbers, but for Yosemite, Lincoln chose conservation. For Lincoln, this was a selfless act, as he would never even derive the pleasure of casting his gaze upon the majestic granite wall of Half Dome or the towering trunk of a giant sequoia.

Yet there is something else to selfless acts like the composition of the Ninth Symphony. There is a challenge to them. Beethoven was deaf. Beethoven overcame obstacles. Is there any motivating force more powerful than being told you can’t? Tantalize magnanimous intent and greatness results.

Can’t be a self-governing democratic nation? Declare your independence and fight the British to victory. Can’t hear? Compose the “Ode to Joy.” Out of reach? Walk on the moon. A hole in the ozone layer? Patch it.

Let us apply both challenge and selflessness to our conservation work. What I want to know is: what can’t you do? What you can’t do is what I want you to do. Can’t walk? Create a magnificent hiking trail. Does it really matter that you can’t, or won’t, walk on it? Does it matter that Benton MacKaye did not actually hike the Appalachian Trail? Allergic to cod? Restore the Atlantic cod fishery. Aren’t heading to Alaska? Protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Won’t ever see a mature American chestnut? Plant resistant nuts anywhere you can think of. Can’t solve global warming? Can’t?

What I want to know is: What will be your Ninth Symphony?

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

# STAY CONNECTED TO THE LAND

In the last issue of Woodlands, which focused on Eric Sloane’s world, several articles raised an important question: Have we lost touch with the land? We, as a society!

It brought home to me that CFPA, as an organization, has worked since 1895 toward the goal of connecting people to the land. It is easy to get involved in individual projects and day to day problems and miss the under-

lying goal that ties together all you are doing together — to fall prey to the “can’t-see-the-forest-for-the-trees” syndrome.

Let’s look back at CFPA’s long history. We, as an organization, and through our individual members, played a major role in the establishment of our state forests and parks. CFPA established the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails in 1929 to give state residents the opportunity to get out into nature and to



*CFPA President  
Richard Whitehouse*

connect with the land. We have an education program to insure that our younger generations learn about the natural world. We have worked to save and protect our remaining open spaces and farms with an active land conservation program and by working jointly with

*continued on page 6*



## CFPA Invites All to Annual Trail Maintenance Workshop

*Learn Bridge Building, Brushing, Blazing, and More*

Join the Connecticut Forest & Park Association at its annual trail maintainer spring workshop on Saturday, April 21 at Macedonia Brook State Park in Kent. The rain date is Sunday.

Learn the basics of trail design and maintenance of pedestrian/hiking trails while working side-by-side with seasoned trail volunteers. Projects will include bridge building, water bar construction, side-hilling, brushing, blazing, and safe tool usage. Construction of universal access trails and control of invasive species will be included this year. Everyone is welcome.

Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Macedonia Brook State Park. From the junction of Route 7 and Route 341 in Kent, go west on Route 341 about 1.7 miles. Turn right on Macedonia Brook Road and follow it about 0.9 mile to park boundary where it becomes the main park road. The park office is on the west side of the park road, 2.0 miles from Route 341. Bring water, lunch, work gloves and dress appropriately for outdoor work. Tools will be provided. The workshops usually end between 2 and 4 p.m.

To register or for further information, contact workshop leader George Arthur by calling 860-871-0137, or send him an e-mail at [trailsarthur2@comcast.net](mailto:trailsarthur2@comcast.net). Or contact CFPA at 860-346-2372, or by e-mail at [info@ctwoodlands.org](mailto:info@ctwoodlands.org).

## All-Terrain Vehicle Bill Would Designate Three Trails

Another bill on all-terrain vehicles, which damage hiking trails they are not supposed to be using, was pending this spring in the Connecticut General Assembly. CFPA supported the bill, HB7277, which called for registration of the vehicles, use of helmets, and the designation of three ATV trails – not in state parks, state forests, or the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails.

## Mattabesett Trail Reopened on Lamentation Mountain

A 2.5-mile section of the Mattabesett Trail on Lamentation Mountain, between the Meriden – Berlin town line and Spruce Brook Road in Berlin, closed in November 2005, has been reopened. The reopened trail follows essentially the same route as before, with the following relocation. From mile 10.6 (*Connecticut Walk Book - East*, page 18; *Connecticut Walk Book - West*, page 102) the trail description is:



Christine Woodside

## Trails Day Coming

*Saturday, June 2 and Sunday, June 3 are National Trails Day, and Connecticut offers many hikes. See [www.ctwoodlands.org](http://www.ctwoodlands.org) or call 860-346-2372 to get the Trails Day brochure*

Leave woods road following ridgeline. Bear right (10.8) from ridge, descend, and quickly cross woods road and continue descent. Reach small, wooded overlook (11.0) and begin short, steep descent slabbing a talus slope on switchback. Climb over low ridge, cross woods road (11.2) and continue descent. Cross a swampy area on rocks (11.3). Reach old Stantack Road (11.4) and turn left following road. Bear right on paved road a short distance through housing development (11.8) then bear right off road at gas pipeline right-of-way. Reach Spruce Brook Road (12.4) (limited parking available). Turn left onto Spruce Brook Road (may be unblazed) and follow west to Berlin Turnpike (Routes 5/15) (13.1). (The Metacomet Trail begins on the west side of Routes 5/15 at Orchard Road in Berlin.)

## Senator Olver Introduces Bill to Designate National Scenic Trail in Connecticut and Massachusetts

In March, U.S. Rep. John Olver of Massachusetts introduced the New England National Scenic Trail Designation Act to place three trails in Connecticut and Massachusetts on a par with the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail. The 220-mile south-to-north route combines the Mattabesett and Metacomet trails in Connecticut, and the Metacomet-Mondadnock Trail in Massachusetts. The southern end of the route would be Long Island Sound in Guilford, Connecticut on a new section of trail, and the northern end would be at the New Hampshire border, in Royalston, Massachusetts.

The National Park Service last year named federal designation, with a reroute in Massachusetts, as “the preferred alternative” in its feasibility study.

*continued on page 6*



Christine Woodside

*Spring is trail work-party time. Above, CFPA President Richard Whitehouse trims brush near Case Mountain.*

*continued from page 5*

Sen. Olver's bill calls for the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to administer the trails in cooperation with trail maintaining groups, including the Connecticut Forest & Park Association and the Appalachian Mountain Club. The federal government will not acquire land through which the trails pass without the owners' permission, the bill says. That approach differs from the government's multi-year effort to acquire the land around the Appalachian Trail, which goes from northern Georgia to central Maine.

CFPA organizes the volunteers who manage more than 100 miles of this route, and would continue to do that. The bill says that there may be limited financial assistance for planning, land acquisition, protection, and maintenance.

The bill also encourages the Secretary of the Interior to "work with the state of New Hampshire and appropriate local and private organizations" to include the Metacomet-Monadnock Trail, which continues to the summit of Mount Monadnock in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, as part of the New England Scenic Trail.

## President's Message

*continued from page 4*

many conservation organizations, land trusts, towns, and people. CFPA has been a trusted friend of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and a trusted presence at the state level working for conservation legislation and for adequate funding for parks, forests, and conservation programs.

As fine as our programs are, we as individuals are needed to make them a success. Those of us with gray hair, who grew up in farming communities, and who grew "victory gardens," hold that appreciation of the land. It is the younger generations that I believe we must direct our efforts toward. How? Grow a garden, buy local produce in season, buy Connecticut milk, visit a farm for that Halloween pumpkin or to cut your

own Christmas tree, take your kids hiking, visit state parks, get involved in local conservation and land use issues, contact state and federal officials. Support and participate in DEP's 'No Child Left Inside' and CFPA's upcoming program, "WalkConnecticut." Become involved at CFPA. Enjoy our beautiful state and if you are not an environmentalist, you will soon be.

It does seem that many in today's society have lost that connection to the land. But I can say that CFPA – and its members and friends – continue to hold the connection that our founders did in 1895. I can assure you that, with your support, we will continue our programs with the goal of connecting all to the land.

*Deck Whitehouse*

# ENVIRONMENTAL NOTES

## Cockaponset State Forest Tree Thinning Helps Oaks

As part of the effort to promote the development of future oak forests, state forester Emery Gluck and a seasonal worker have worked to thin trees that are overtopping oak seedlings and saplings (primarily birch, beech and maple saplings and poles) on approximately 45 acres of recently harvested forest stands. Young oaks will not graduate to the overstory if left shaded. The areas thinned are off Pine Ledge Road in Chester and Old County Road in Haddam.

## Hurricane Probability Higher for 2007

The Colorado State University Tropical Meteorology Project has predicted that the probability of a major hurricane is greater than normal in 2007. The average probability of a major hurricane hitting the land over the last century is 52 percent. The prediction for the entire United States coastline in 2007 is 64 percent. The probability of a major hurricane landfall for the U.S. East Coast is 40 percent, up from the century average of 31 percent, CSU predicted. The prediction, issued yearly for the last 24 years, estimates that this year will bring seven hurricanes and 14 storms severe enough to be named.

## Some Statistics from the National Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count

**New Haven County: December 16, 2006, observations by 75 people:**

Canada Geese: 3,704  
Mallards: 1,590  
Greater Scaups: 1,500  
Ring-Billed Gulls: 2,508  
American Crows: 3,765  
European Starlings: 4,206  
White-throated Sparrows: 1,108  
Common Grackles: 1,089

**Storrs: December 16, 2006, by 18 people.**

Canada Geese: 2,161  
Dark-eyed (Slate-Colored) Juncos: 822  
Ring-Billed Gulls: 295  
American Crows: 318  
European Starlings: 1,074  
White-throated Sparrows: 244  
Tufted Titmouse: 316  
House Sparrow: 304

[www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/](http://www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/)



# LAND: MORE VALUABLE THAN MONEY

*Conservation philanthropy's place in Connecticut's history*

By CHRISTINE WOODSIDE

**M**en and women were standing around dressed in tree costumes. It was October 4, 1924, in the forest along the Farmington River. A large audience gathered to watch the actors, playing trees, sway and cry out in weird tones to warn what would happen if forests weren't protected. One actor playing a man with an axe strode by the trees, saying, "Might as well get these saplings out of the way first, / The big ones will fall easier."

The trees then moaned: "Think, think, what you're doing," and went on, "Do not destroy us blindly, we / Who have scarcely lived. / Think of the needs of your children.... Have you no vision for the years to come?"

With this question, the pageant, written by Elliott P. Bronson Jr., offered more than an example of dramatic amateur theater that was so popular in the Roaring Twenties. It signified one of the most wide-reaching examples of citizens banding together to practice conservation philanthropy in Connecticut. Going back to the turn of the 20th century, it is the commitment of people, whether they were wealthy or not, and whether they owned land or didn't, that has led to the creation of the majority of state forests, state parks, and nature preserves. In the case of Peoples State Forest, hundreds of subscribers felt strongly that if they didn't do something to protect forests, no other entity could. They had donated cash in increments from \$1 to hundreds of dollars to buy the land.

The pageant took place on the first 400

*Amateur actors performed a pageant about woodland health at the opening day of Peoples State Forest, which ordinary citizens donated to the state in 1924.*

CFPA Archives



## Land

*continued from page 7*

acres the campaign acquired for Peoples State Forest. About 2,500 people attended. It was the largest forestry event ever held in Connecticut, according to George McLean Milne writing in the book *Connecticut Woodlands*. Among the crowd were Gov. Charles A. Templeton, Connecticut State Forester Austin F. Hawes, and Elliott P. Bronson Sr., the state parks director.

The files of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, which organized the Peoples Forest subscription campaign, tell the story of this campaign. In 1923, Alain C. White of Litchfield, then the president of CFPA, established a fund. A secretary's minutes recorded the campaign's goal in 1927, when Peoples was 1,291 acres into the project.

"The fundamental idea has been not to secure large subscriptions from a few wealthy people," the secretary wrote, "but small ones from a great many contributors or from organizations. The women's clubs of the state took up the idea enthusiastically, and in 1924 the first purchases were made in the town of Barkhamsted, along the Farmington River, and the forest was called the People's Forest.

"Since the average price of land in the region is about \$8 per acre, we have asked for contributions in terms of this price, under the slogan, 'Eight dollars buys an acre.' As the remaining lands average somewhat better timbered, we may have to raise the slogan to, 'Ten dollars buys an acre.'"

### The message remains urgent

More than 80 years later, land conservation advocates in private organizations, in land trusts, and in CFPA contend that the urgency to protect land is even greater than it was in the 1920s. Land, anything open, has become so valuable for development that to protect any more of it relies on citizens with a strong land ethic. Those who have inherited land become conservation philanthropists when they believe that land is worth more than money, that is, the prof-

its they could make by selling to developers. Those who do not own land become conservation philanthropists when they donate money to organizations that acquire land for conservation.

The methods conservation groups like CFPA, the Nature Conservancy, and the state's 140 land trusts use to conserve tracts large enough to be meaningful for nature or farming are similar to the Peoples State Forest subscription plan. One tract at a time is bought outright or legally marked as con-

served through donations, purchases, or conservation restrictions.

Conservationists hold meetings or seminars or mount letter-writing campaigns to reach the landowners of tracts near other protected lands. The landowners often agree to sell at bargain prices rather than making a large profit. One thing leads to another, and finally the day comes when various parties meet to sign a legal document that closes the door on development of that tract.

It can take years to preserve land by phil-



*One pageant actor dressed as a Native American.*

CFPA Archives



anthropic means, but the experts in conservation philanthropy say that the delay is normal. Those taking steps to sell at bargain prices, or donate, or to create easements, should expect it to take some time and not let that squash their enthusiasm. There is evidence, of course, that land conservation can keep municipal taxes lower than they would be if developers built houses. The thinking goes that houses bring more children to town, and children cost more money to send to public schools than their parents pay in municipal taxes. While not everyone believes that the situation is that black and white, the reality is that land preservation can deliver a financial benefit. In the last 15 years or so, many towns in Connecticut have established open space accounts to buy land as it becomes available. Despite that reality, though, the matter at hand in this article is not to paint land preservation merely in tax-benefit terms. Conservation philanthropy at its heart is not about net financial gain but about other values.

“Without philanthropy through the decades, we wouldn’t have the network of protected lands that we have today,” said Kevin Essington, project director of the Nature Conservancy’s Pawcatuck Borderlands project. “That legacy of charitable giving for conservation continues today. Where I work in eastern Connecticut, there are many, many people who feel that the land is more important than money, and they have gone to great lengths, differing lengths to preserve it.”

It was this ethic that has saved many parcels for nature, for water quality, and, not to forget, for beauty.

### Examples of conservation philanthropy

Connecticut’s state park and forest system exists largely because of philanthropy. So do the many acres of municipal preserves and trail systems. Here are some examples of that ethic at work:

After Peoples State Forest grew to 3,111 acres over the several years of the campaign,

the American Legion felt inspired. The legion bought acreage across the Farmington River from Peoples State Forest and donated it to the state, creating the American Legion State Forest.

■ Over a period of a quarter century, at least a dozen separate legal transactions in the town of Lyme protected a corridor of natural land in the valley of the Eightmile River, a tributary of the Connecticut. Land from Hamburg Cove to the Salem border has become protected via the legal declaration known here as the conservation restriction (in layman’s language, an easement prohibiting building), or sold, or donated outright to either the Lyme Land Trust or the Nature Conservancy, tract by tract.

■ The ethics of **Maxwell M. Belding** protected a large chunk of the town of Vernon. In the early 1980s, Maxwell M. Belding donated 282 acres of trout streams, forest, and fields in that town to the state of Connecticut, solely to protect wildlife. Given in four parcels, the land bordered Bolton Road, Valley Falls Road, and Reservoir Road. As Jane Seymour writes in a resource management plan three years ago, the Belding family felt a connection to the land, on which Max’s father, Frederick, had grown buckwheat for home consumption after buying the land in the 1920s and 1930s. The family ties were strong through the love of trout fishing and the careful planting of thousands of evergreen trees. From 1981 to 2002, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection managed the land, through which the Shenipsit Trail, a Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail, passes. In 2002, Mr. Belding donated funds for stewardship, enabling the DEP to hire a property steward.

■ **Frances Osborne Kellogg** was a committed conservationist who willed her house and 350 acres of farmland in Derby and Ansonia to the state of Connecticut. After her death at age 80 in 1956, Osbornedale State Park opened. It is named after the dairy and Holstein breeding farms she had run with her late husband, architect Waldo Kellogg. Before her marriage, her father’s

*continued on page 10*



Christine Woodside

*Connecticut Forest & Park Association's fund-raising in the early 1940s saved the East Haddam estate of actor William Gillette for a state park.*



## Land

*continued from page 9*

death when she was 31 had thrust her into the world of business. She ran the Union Fabric Company and ran or helped to operate several other ventures here and in England. She was married in her 40s and she and her husband developed the farms together. He died in 1928, but Mrs. Kellogg continued her business and community work, including serving as vice-president of CFPA, for many years. The park also includes the Kellogg Environmental Center, which trains teachers and runs environmental programs.

■ East Haddam resident **Richard Goodwin**, a retired biology professor at Connecticut College, donated the land that became the Burnham Brook Preserve of the Nature Conservancy. He began by donating 44 acres in 1960, and the preserve now measures 1,133 acres. He has given an endowment to the Nature Conservancy to oversee the land after his death. Another fund will go to the Middlesex Community Foundation. Dr. Goodwin was chairman of CFPA's Natural Area Committee in the 1950s before he co-founded the Connecticut chapter of the Nature Conservancy.

■ In Redding, the ethics of **Mary Ann Guitar**, a former first selectwoman who recently was honored by the state on her 85th birthday, led to the founding of the Redding Land Trust in 1965, one of the earlier and very active land trusts in the state. The Redding Land Trust has protected 1,500 acres over the years.

■ **Alain and May White**, brother and sister (she was 11 years older) loved the family's country house in Litchfield and lived there full-time for many years in the last century. In 1908 they began buying abandoned farms and forests. In 1913 they set up a non-profit foundation, the White Memorial Foundation, which is a voluntary taxpayer, where 4,000 acres include a museum. The two also donated 6,000 acres, through the



Christine Woodside

*Gillette Castle State Park.*



foundation, for Mohawk State Forest in Cornwall and Goshen, led the Peoples State Forest campaign, and donated land for Macedonia Brook and Kent Falls parks.

■ In East Haddam, **Starr and Phil Sayres** have recently donated an easement on roughly 70 acres of land they have homesteaded for three decades to the Connecticut Forest & Park Association. Mrs. Sayres, who is CFPA's development coordinator, did not want to attract attention to her family. But the example instructs those who might follow, so the Sayres agreed to have me visit them and to discuss their choice to protect the land. Mrs. Sayres walked through the old apple orchard, gesturing to the acreage many people had expressed interest in buying. "We were once told that we could put 36 houses on this land," she said. It was this information that cemented their decision not to sell the land. The Sayres talked to their grown daughters, who share their conservation ethic and agreed that protecting the acreage was the proper course of action.

#### **Land's escalating value**

The next few decades will be crucial in the movement to preserve land in a state where land values continue to escalate. The decision to keep land as open space means accepting that it won't earn the owners nearly as much money if they sell it to the state or to a land trust or conservation group. Even when owners pursue other ways of preservation, such as keeping the land but granting an easement to a conservation group to stop future development, owners today have to consider the accelerating costs of buying land.

The economic value of today's land is all tied in to what could be done to it. That's always been true, but the costs were less. First, look at some history.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, a cycle of use and abuse, as University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension Forester Stephen Broderick has labeled it, amounted to the clearing of land for farming, logging, mining, and other industries. People have learned how to stop that cycle; Broderick's work as a forester is to teach land owners and others who manage open land how to

grow timber, farm, attract wildlife, in a way that ensures future health of the land.

Much of today's remaining open land is vulnerable to another kind of cycle. "Now the cycle of use and abuse involves concrete and cement," said Frederick B. Gahagan, a New London-based lawyer who specializes in land conservation. "Everywhere you go, the most likely outcome for a large parcel is to divide it up."

That is because land costs, and associated taxes, have become so high. Consider the Peoples State Forest campaign. The land for Peoples sold for about \$8 to \$10 an acre in the 1920s. Adjusting for inflation, that would be \$92 to \$114 in today's money. How much would a subscriber have to pay today for open land? Much more. Here are a few examples.

In Washington, Connecticut, where the town had debated contentiously about whether to use tax money to buy the Potter family farm, and where the family has withdrawn the offer to sell, citing citizen acrimony, the town had proposed to spend about \$6,800 per acre to protect 97 acres of the farm (building a few houses on the few dozen other acres). The farm has been on the market for three years, at a price of – ready? – about \$70,000 per acre.

For another example, the state of Connecticut has agreed to purchase the development rights to the Bomba family farm in Seymour at a cost of about \$4,000 per acre.

Third, Gov. M. Jodi Rell recently announced that the state would pay \$6.9 million to help preserve 1,944 acres in 23 towns. The state will pay an average of \$3,549 per acre, but under the program the state grants less than half of the total cost. Looking at the total costs of the projects in those 23 towns reveals a wildly varying per-acre cost: \$14,500 per acre (for 10 acres in Canaan, where the Nature Conservancy will pay the difference), \$13,690 per acre (for 42 acres in Watertown, where the Watertown Land Trust Inc. will pay the difference), \$6,000 per acre (for 150 acres in Branford, where the town will pay the difference), and \$3,060 per acre (for

*continued on page 14*

## **LAND FOR THE PEOPLE –**

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For more than 100 years, CFPA, through the generosity and foresight of its leadership and its membership, has helped to conserve many of Connecticut's most cherished state parks and forests. Among them are Gillette Castle State Park, Sleeping Giant State Park, Sherwood Island State Park, Bluff Point State Park and Peoples State Forest.

Today, CFPA continues to champion the cause of state parks and public lands and to encourage the conservation of privately held lands for generations to come.

The year 2007 offers a unique opportunity for landowners who are interested in conserving all or a portion of their properties. A provision in the Pension Protection Act of 2006 increases the deductible portion of a gifted conservation easement from 30 percent to 50 percent, making donation of an easement in 2007 highly attractive.

In the next few months, CFPA will publish two informational pamphlets for landowners wishing to consider their options regarding the future of their properties. The first will describe the kinds of land preservation agreements that are available to property owners interested in conserving their land. The second will describe the step-by-step process of placing a conservation easement on a prized landholding or on land of particular ecological, agricultural, or recreational importance.

To learn more, please contact Adam Moore, executive director, at 860-346-2372.

# STATE PARKS AND STATE FORESTS CREATED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY CHARITABLE GIFT

STATE PARK OR FOREST	DONOR	ACRES GIVEN, IF KNOWN
Algonquin State Forest	Helen B. Kitchel	500
American Legion State Forest	American Legion	213
Beaver Brook State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	400
Becket Hill State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	260
Bigelow Hollow State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	87
Black Rock State Park	E. R. Williams Black Rock Forest, Inc.	1
Bluff Point State Park	Henry Gardner, III	28
Campbell Falls State Park Reserve	White Memorial Foundation	
Chatfield Hollow State Park	M. J. Forster et al.	8
Cockaponsett State Forest	Robert W. Priest Ralph M. Read Robert O. Loosley Anderson-Wilcox, Inc.	1.5 60 8 1.56
Collis P. Huntington State Park	A.M. and A.H. Huntington Anna H. Huntington D. Lufkin	573 308 6
Dennis Hill State Park	Frederick Shepard Dennis	240
Enders State Forest	John F. Enders et al.	1433.62
Forster Pond State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	154
Gay City State Park	Emma P. Foster, Estate of	1494
Gardner Lake	George Dudley Seymour Trust	60
George Dudley Seymour State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust State Park	1281
Gillette Castle State Park	Connecticut Forest & Park Association	
Great Pond State Forest/Massacoe	James L. Goodwin, Estate of	280.6
Haddam Meadows State Park	Hazen Foundation	154

STATE PARK OR FOREST	DONOR	ACRES GIVEN, IF KNOWN
Haley Farm State Park	Groton Open Space Commission Connecticut Forest & Park Association	
Hammonasset Beach State Park	George C. Waldo	8
Harkness Memorial State Park	Mary Harkness, Estate of	231
Haystack Mountain State Park	Ellen Battell Stoeckel	
Higganum Reservoir State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	158
Hopemead State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	60
Hopeville Pond State Park	United States of America	316
Housatonic State Forest	Edward C. Childs	10
Humaston Brook State Park	H.W. and E.G. Gill	4
Hurd State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	463
James L. Goodwin State Forest	James L. Goodwin	2171
Kent Falls State Park	White Memorial Foundation	200
Kettletown State Park	Edward Carrington, Estate of	485
Larkin Bridle Trail	Charles L. Larkin	
Macedonia Brook State Park	Masonic Charity Fund White Memorial Foundation	6 1552
Mashamoquet Brook State Park	Sarah Fay	
Mashapaug Lake, Bigelow Hollow State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	
Millers Pond State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	260
Millers Pond State Park	E.B. Boden	1
Mohawk Mountain State Park	Alain White W.R. and M. Schoenknecht	2900 14
Mohawk State Forest	White Memorial Foundation	
Mohegan State Forest	Margaret T. Bouvers Margaret T. Bouvers Ruth F. Waldo Ruth F. Waldo Ruth F. Waldo Ruth F. Waldo	150 16 16 34 34 1
Mount Bushnell State Park	A.L. White, E.W. Nichols, R.W. Putnam	30
Mount Tom State Park	Charles H. Senff	
Mt. Riga State Park	M. J. Stoeckel et al.	5



STATE PARK OR FOREST	DONOR	ACRES GIVEN, IF KNOWN
Natchaug State Forest	Russell Perkins	200
Nathan Hale State Forest	George Dudley Seymour Trust	
Naugatuck State Forest	J. H. Whittemore	
Nehantic State Forest	Anne G. Enderson	60
	Sylvia K. Bingham	100
Nepaug State Forest	Flora Werner, Estate of	104
Nye/Holman State Forest	Bertha Place Martha and Harold Graham	60 2
Osbornedale State Park	Frances O. Kellogg	350
Pachaug State Forest	Kenneth S. Mageon	10
	John and Elvira Shwartz	
	United States of America	9461
	The Cranska Corporation	24
Penwood State Park	Curtis Veeder	800
	J. A. Hill	6
Peoples State Forest	People of Connecticut	2954
Platt Hill State Park	George Dudley Seymour Trust	81
Pomeroy State Park	C. B. Pomeroy	90
	A. W. Gates	14
Putnam Memorial State Park	N. C. Brainard	12
Quaddick State Park and State Forest	United States of America	499
Salmon River State Forest	United States of America	803
Seth Low Pierrepont State Park	Seth Pierrepont, Estate of	305
Shenipsit State Forest	Hector Coineau	7
Silver Sands State Park	City of Milford	52
Sleeping Giant State Park	Sleeping Giant Association	40
	Frank S. Butterworth	66
	H.C. Leonard	11
Southford Falls State Park	H.E. Levy and R.E. Levine	65
Stoddard Hill State Park.	George Dudley Seymour Trust	55
Talcott Mountain State Park	H.F. and E.N. Bidwell	28
Talcott Mountain State Park	John S. Ellsworth	124
	Connecticut Forest & Park Association	
	Farmington River	
	Watershed Association	

STATE PARK OR FOREST	DONOR	ACRES GIVEN, IF KNOWN
Talcott Mountain State Park	Hartford Foundation for Public Giving	
Topsmead State Park	Edith M. Chase	514
Wadsworth Falls State Park	Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth / Rockfall Foundation	
Whittemore Glen State Park	Lewis Engineering	1
Wolf Den State Park (Mashamoquet)	W.C. Hotchkin	146
Wooster Mountain State Park	Southern New England Telephone Co.	0.09

#### TOTAL ACREAGE DONATED

**33730.37**

Sources: *A Shared Landscape*, by Joseph Leary (Friends of Connecticut State Parks, 2004)  
 CFPa files on the George Dudley Seymour Trust.  
 List of State lands acquired by gift from 1947 to June 30, 1971.  
*Connecticut Woodlands* by George Milne (CFPA, 1995)



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## Land

*continued from page 11*

281 acres in East Haddam, where the town will pay the difference), to name just four.

In 1924, CFPA members believed that when philanthropy's goal was to buy thousands of acres over several years' time, all donations would matter, whether they were \$1 or \$5,000. CFPA continues to believe that all donations matter as it invites philanthropists to donate amounts large and small to its land-preservation fund, the Hibbard Trust for Land and Trails.

## Useful contacts

Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Executive Director Adam R. Moore, 860-346-2372. CFPA buys land for open space through its Hibbard Trust for Land and Trails.

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Division of Land Acquisitions and Management. Suzanne M. Barkyoub. 860-424-3016. State funds match the grants and donations of other organizations seeking to protect open space.

The Nature Conservancy, Connecticut chapter, 55 High Street, Middletown, CT 06457. 860-344-0716. The conservancy's Connecticut Land Trust Service Bureau can help to find a land trust in a town or to establish one.

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*Most of us are not aware of where the cows that provide  
our dairy products really live.*

By JEAN CRUM JONES

Several years ago, when I was giving a farm tour to first graders from a very affluent town located on the southwestern coast of Connecticut, we stopped to visit the calf and I asked the children to name some dairy foods. One child eagerly said, "Milk and eggs." Trying not to look surprised, I waited for some other responses. There were none and the teachers standing behind the children looked awestruck.

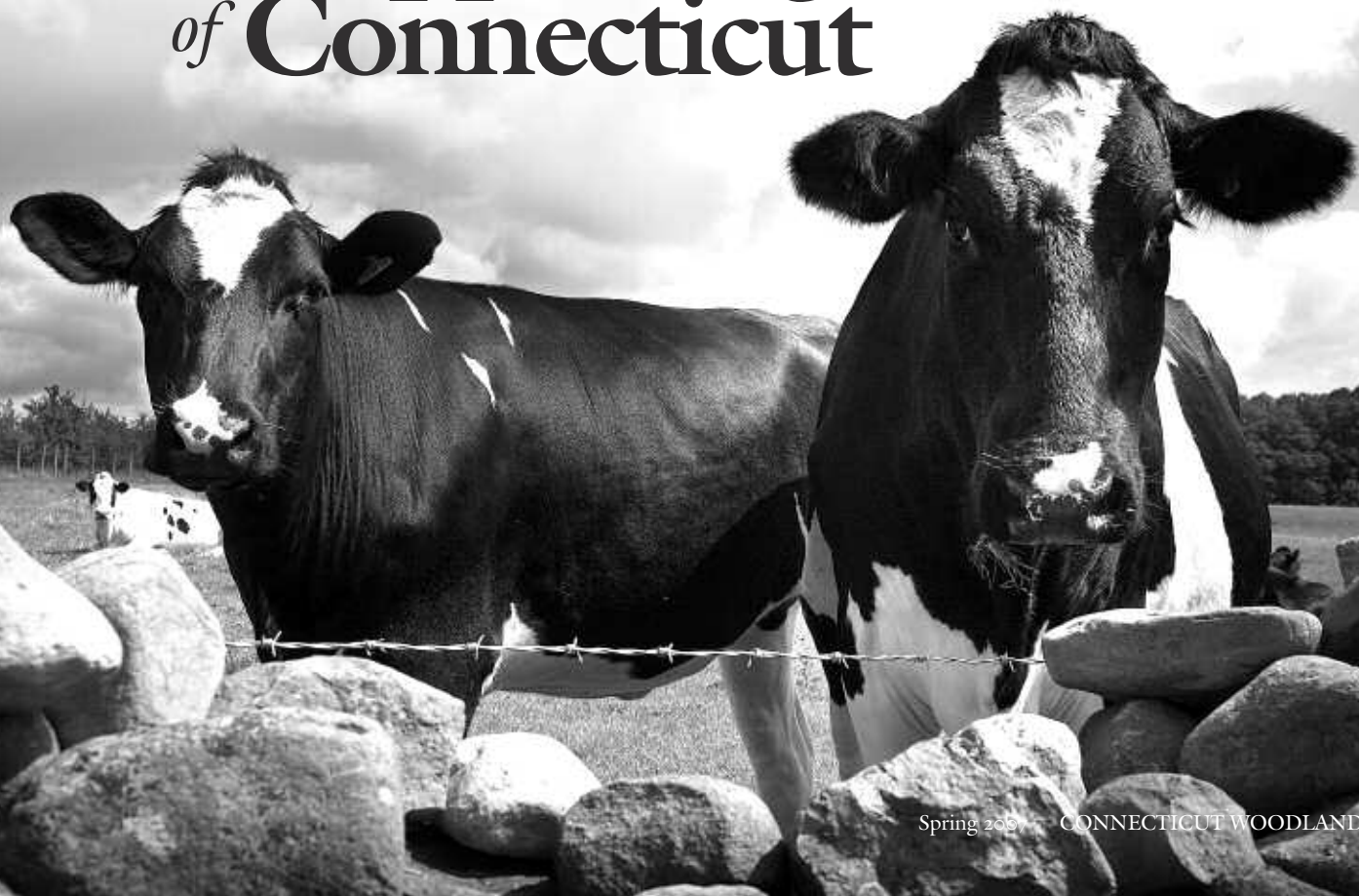
Children rarely see farms anymore in our highly suburbanized corner of Connecticut and most only know that food comes from supermarkets – and that milk and eggs are found in the dairy case. When I was a child—five decades ago—growing up in suburban Wilmington, Delaware, it was quite common to see cows grazing in fields and little farms while running errands in the car. Only about a mile from my house was a small dairy where I could watch a tanker truck taking

milk from the farms and the small fleet of milk trucks that would deliver the milk in bottles to all the milk boxes throughout the neighborhoods. The milkman's milk, in sturdy glass bottles, had a thick layer of cream on top and thinner milk below. We would return the bottles to the milk box when they were empty. We always knew when the cows were enjoying the new growing pastures of spring because the flavor of the milk changed, rich with the taste of spring's wild herbs.

My husband-to-be, in the same era, was growing up on a dairy farm in Shelton, Connecticut. The dairy business, started by his great-grandfather, was the family's livelihood. The family milked about 30 cows and managed 250 acres of farmlands. The farm comfortably supported two generations. They named all the cows, which had distinct personalities and their own stalls. Most of their neighbors were dairy farmers, too, living on farms scattered throughout the hillsides of his corner of Shelton.

*continued on page 16*

# *The* Disappearing Cows of Connecticut



## Disappearing Cows

continued from page 15

When we think of dairy farms today, most of us imagine rolling fields, grazing cows, and big red barns. That has been an iconic Connecticut scene for almost 150 years. But this image is now under grave threat, because most of us are not aware of where the cows that provide our dairy products really live.

The earliest English settlers brought cows to North America in 1624. Some arrived with each early boatload. In 1626, each family in Plymouth Colony was allotted one cow and two goats for every six shares of land they held. The self-sufficient homestead was the original American dream and became the typical farming pattern that endured for two centuries.

The cow was at the center of the domestic economy. Rich in protein, fat, calcium, and B vitamins, milk was known as “white meat,” capable of transforming an inadequate diet of cornmeal and wheat bread into a passable one, especially for children. A cow needed nothing more than an area of grass. In exchange, she was an incredibly productive and efficient provider. The cow gave fresh milk, cream, butter, and cheese for the family. Each year she provided a calf to raise for beef or to sell. She also provided manure for the garden, sour milk for the chickens, and skim milk for the pig.

In only four generations since the founding of Hartford in 1636, Connecticut developed a thriving commercial agriculture. Initially, the settlers grew crops, but around 1750, the grazing of animals – cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs – became a predominant form of agriculture. Cattle from New York and Vermont were driven down to Connecticut for fattening

up in the spring and summer, then exported to the West Indies in the fall. The planting of timothy, red clover, and other English grasses aided in the development of rich pasturelands. The important by-products of animal farming, butter and cheese, were also exported. So rich was Connecticut’s agriculture by the time of the American Revolution that George Washington called the third smallest state “The Provision State.” Connecticut supplied more food and cannon for the Continental Army than any other state.

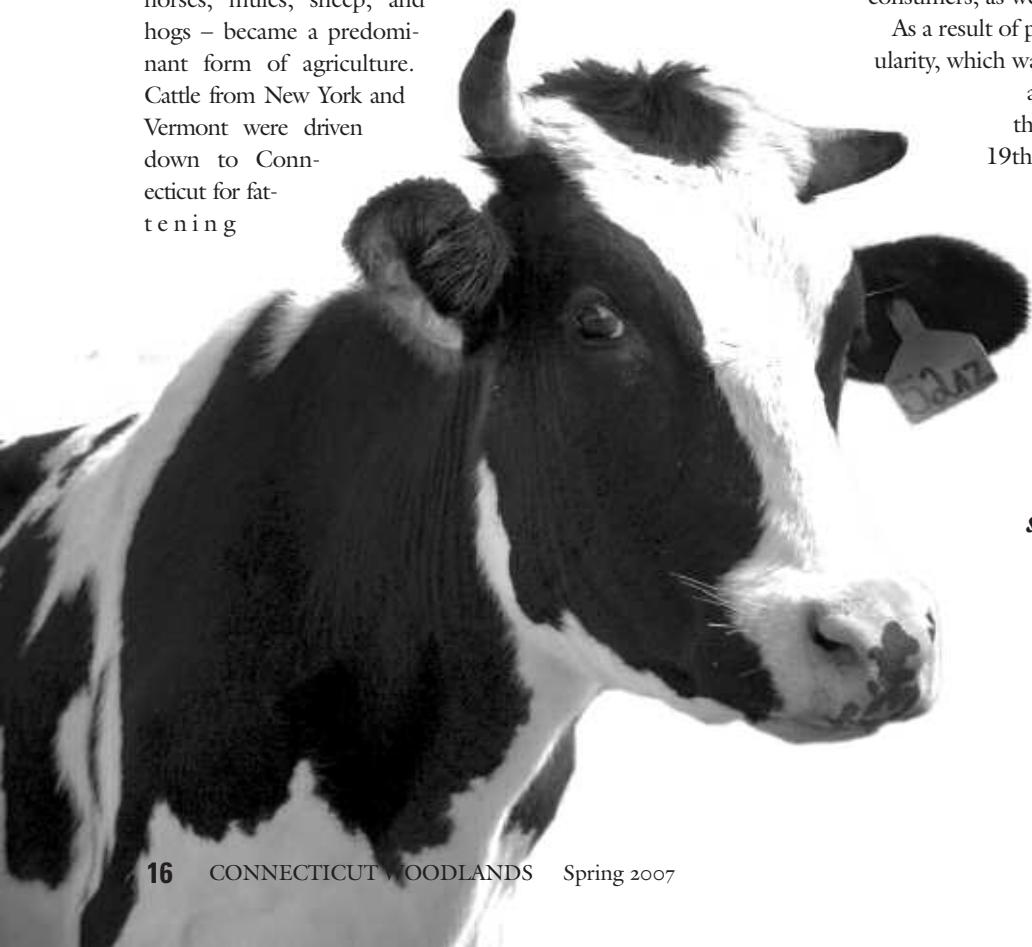
After the Revolution, dairy products continued to be an important export crop, and farmers began practicing selective breeding and importing new breeds of cattle and sheep. However, during the mid-1800s, a huge exodus from farms to work in factories or seek wealth on the western frontiers became a great crisis in Connecticut agriculture. The development of railroads enabled western farmers to ship meat into New England more profitably than New Englanders could grow their own livestock for slaughter.

Railroad transportation and the growth of cities forced Connecticut farmers to change their agricultural methods, products, and crops. It was during this period that Connecticut’s milk industry began. Initially, the first commercial dairies began in the cities. Herds of cows were housed in filthy stables and they were fed the waste residues from grain used by nearby liquor distillers and breweries. This “swill milk” got the attention of anti-alcohol temperance groups, who began pushing for sanitary reform and for the location of dairies in the countryside. The improvements in transportation along with the invention of pasteurization made this possible. By the end of the 19th century, pasteurization was widely practiced. This improved the quality and safety of milk for consumers, as well as increased milk’s shelf life.

As a result of pasteurization, milk enjoyed an immense surge in popularity, which was insured by the concurrent invention of the refrigerator. A favorite American icy refreshment, known as the milkshake, became popular at this time. Late in the 19th century, doctors credited all-milk diets with all manners of therapeutic effects, and fresh milk became

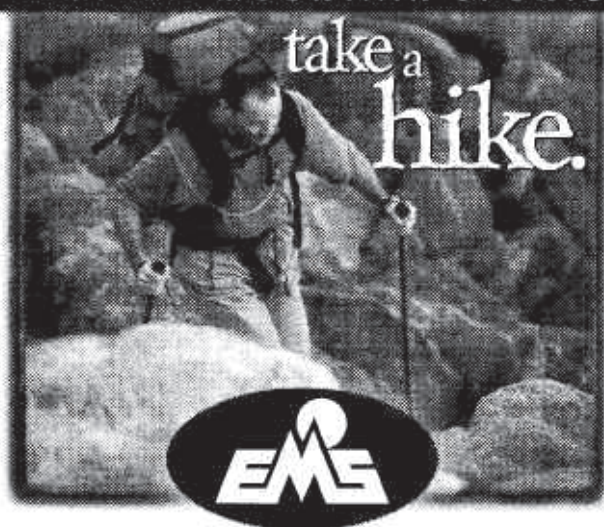
continued on page 18

*The individual farms lost their identities to consumers, because processors pooled the milk and stamped their names, not the individual farms’ names, on the bottles. Development of homogenization and flavor control equipment further diminished the farm-fresh taste.*





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## *Disappearing Cows*

*continued from page 16*

one of the major products of agriculture in the New England states during the 20th century.

In the early 1900s, the government's requirement to pasteurize milk gave milk processors and distributors the edge over farmers, since it required expensive equipment the small dairies could not afford. Also, in the early days of the dairy industry, the U.S. Public Health Service encouraged large dairy contractors because they were easier to regulate than hundreds of small independent dealers. Yet another factor was that the individual farms lost their identities to consumers, because processors pooled the milk and stamped their names, not the individual farms' names, on the bottles. Development of homogenization and flavor control equipment further diminished the farm-fresh taste. All milk began to have the same bland flavor so that people did not necessarily feel a need to know the source of the milk.

During the Great Depression, all dairy farmers faced a great economic crisis and began dumping milk because the farm price they received was so inadequate. At this time, the federal government developed a price scheme to keep the farmers in business and to keep American consumers supplied with affordable milk. What began as an emergency measure has survived as an entrenched price control system today that is so incomprehensible that only a dairy lobbyist can understand it. In New England today, these price controls are a great detriment because the costs of milk production are higher here, yet farmers must accept a federal price. Any sensible reform to meet today's economic conditions seems impossible due to the extremely strong and politically savvy dairy lobby.

Most of the milk in the United States today is processed, priced, and distributed by only a handful of multi-billion-dollar firms. In the dairy section of the grocery, there seems to be many "different" brands, but in actuality only a few companies control most of the milk products. One plastic wrapper around a plastic gallon jug of milk pictures a farm scene with grazing cows on a rolling hillside with a big red barn in the background. The label proclaims "from local farms to local families." This milk comes from America's largest dairy processor and distributor in the United States. It controls more than 40 dairy brands, including three organic milk brands. This corporation controls 100 processing plants throughout the United States and Europe and makes more than \$10 billion in revenue from its dairy division. Because these large companies buy such large portions of the raw, unprocessed milk in the world, they wield enormous power over the way milk is produced and what it costs. Today, traditional Connecticut dairy farmers have virtually no control over their livelihood and their product.

Today's American dairy industry is highly profitable and sells \$27 billion dollars in sales each year. Most of the milk in this country is now produced west of the Mississippi. California is the country's number one dairy state – producing over a fifth of our milk supply. Some of these western concentrated animal feeding and milking operations contain anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 dairy cows. They produce so much milk that they dump cheap milk into the marketplace and that makes

*Most of the milk in the United States*

*today is processed, priced, and*

*distributed by only a handful of*

*multi-billion-dollar firms.*

*Traditional Connecticut dairy*

*farmers have virtually no control over*

*their livelihood and their product.*

it impossible for New England dairy farmers to compete.

How dairy foods are being produced in the United States these days is generating controversy. Since 1970 the average amount of milk obtained from each cow has gone from 9,700 to 19,000 pounds per year. Artificial growth hormones have made some of this possible. So have high grain diets, increased use of antibiotics, and confined housing for cows. Some concerned observers

believe that this increase in productivity is coming at the expense of the health of the cows, the environment, food safety and the existence of local, independent farmers. Since 1970, U.S. dairy producers have reduced the number of dairy farms from 650,00 to 90,000 and reduced the number of dairy cows from 12 million to 9 million, all the while increasing the supply of milk.

What has been the effect on Connecticut dairy farms? In 1980, there were 663 dairy farms here; in 1990, 367, and in 2006 the number was 162. The price Connecticut dairy farmers received for their milk in 1980 was \$13.06 per hundred pounds, or cwt.; adjusted for inflation the current price should be \$31.32 per cwt. What dairy farmers actually received in 2006 was \$15.67 per cwt, while their production costs were 15.40 per cwt.

Connecticut's dairy farmers are now facing a tremendous financial crisis. All Connecticut citizens who care about our quality of life should be concerned about this dire situation. Cows are effectively a threatened species on our landscape. Dairy farming is responsible for the use of 75 to 85 percent of our state's agricultural cropland – that equates to more than 100,000 acres. The demise of local dairy farms makes these lands ripe for development, which means more sprawl, more congestion, and higher taxes. Connecticut becomes more food insecure and less able to convert to the next agricultural revolution – perhaps biofuels? Beyond that, we sacrifice the possibility of flavorful foods and a loss of our agricultural heritage. We will become even more suspicious about our food – not knowing who is producing it and whether it is safe to eat.

Some Connecticut dairy farms have diversified from the traditional role of only raising animals for milking and shipping their milk to a processing plant. They are selling raw milk, cheeses, and ice cream from farm stores or at farmers' markets. Some offer farm visits, sell custom beef and pork, eggs, and produce. Others are raising goats and sheep. An enterprising group of eastern Connecticut dairymen and women created their own premium milk brand, called *The Farmer's Cow*, which is guaranteed to be nothing but wholesome Connecticut milk. Their picture is on the label so you can see your dairy farmer and their Web site allows you to visit their farms.

Let's continue to share Connecticut's bucolic landscape with cows. Seek out Connecticut dairy products and let your political leaders know that you feel this is an important issue to be addressed now. These are the only ways we and our cows will have a future together.

*Jean Crum Jones is a registered dietician and a member of the CFPA Board of Directors. She and her husband own the Jones Family Farm in Shelton.*



# THE BEAUTY OF THE MAD RIVER ON THE MATTATUCK

The Mad River, a tributary of the Naugatuck River, runs peacefully through hemlock ravines with pools and cascades on the beginning stretch of the 36-mile Mattatuck Trail. Over the trail's first three and a half miles, hikers see caves, mixed hardwoods, mountain laurels, hemlocks, an overlook, and a former beaver pond.

## Distance and Time

This hike covers 3.5 miles on mostly level terrain, with minor ups and downs. It parallels the river for the first mile or so. One short scramble up a rocky ledge comes near the end. Allow two to three hours to follow a linear hike from Peterson Park, on Mad River Road, to another parking area on Wolcott Road.

To continue on to the 60-foot-high Buttermilk Falls, walk another 1.4 miles (adding about another hour) and end at South Main Street.

## Directions and Parking

From the junction of Route 69 and Route 322 in Wolcott, drive .2 mile north of the Route 322 crossing and turn left on Mad River Road. Go .2 mile to Peterson Memorial Park on the right. The trail begins behind the skateboard area. Ample parking is available.

The end point is the parking area by Marino Pond in Plymouth. If you take two cars, to park a car at the end point, from Peterson Park head north on Mad River Road, and soon turn right onto Spindle Hill Road. Where Spindle Hill Road meets Allentown Road, stay straight to continue



north on Allentown Road. Watch for the parking area on the right near the pond.

If you add the hike to Buttermilk Falls, limited parking is available on the west side of South Main Street in Plymouth. You also could have someone meet you. To park here, from Marino Pond parking area drive north on Wolcott Road for about two-thirds of a mile. Stay straight when Greystone Road comes in from the left; the road turns into South Main Street. Park near the intersection with Lane Hill Road.

## Route Description

From the rear of the skateboard area in Peterson Park, hike north on a paved path that quickly transitions to a woods road. Reach a fork with Break Hill Brook as it

flows into the Mad River from the left—one of a series of falls, cascades, and deep pools along this appealing stretch. At .3 mile, cross the Mad River on bridges built by the Boy Scouts. Enter a narrow gorge flanked on the west side by the steep walls of nearby Becar Hill. The trail does not go over its 1,000-foot summit but follows the river upstream through a hemlock forest that was damaged in the 1998 ice storm. Pass a glacial boulder on the left and soon reach the foundation of an old mill dam at 1.1 miles.

Turn left, away from the river, cross under electric power lines and turn left onto a dirt road at 1.3 miles. Turn left into the woods and descend through a thicket of mountain laurel, whose blooms hit their peak the last

*continued on page 26*

## Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

**The Flowering Dogwood** is found growing usually under the larger forest trees. It is a small tree, usually 15 to 30 feet high and six to twelve inches in diameter, occasionally larger, with a rather flat and spreading crown and short, often crooked trunk.

**The bark** is reddish-brown to black and broken up into small four-sided scaly blocks.

**The leaves** are opposite, ovate, three to five inches long, two to three inches wide, pointed, entire or wavy on the margin, bright green above, pale green or grayish beneath.

**The flowers**, which unfold from the conspicuous, round, grayish winter flower buds before the leaves come out, are small, greenish-yellow, arranged in dense heads surrounded by large white or rarely pinkish petal-like bracts, which give the appearance of large spreading flowers two to four inches across.

**The fruit** is a bright scarlet "berry" one-half an inch long and containing a hard nutlet in which are one to two seeds. Usually several fruits, or "berries," are contained in one head. They are rel-

ished by birds, squirrels and other animals. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, very close-grained, brown to red in color. Once in demand for cotton mill shuttles,

turnery, handles and forms. One other tree has quite similar wood – the Persimmon.

The true flowers of the flowering dogwood are indeed the greenish-yellow ones described above, but what the casual observer thinks of as the tree's flowers are the bracts. The bracts are really white leaves, not petals, that surround the actually flowers. They emerge in spring and bring levity and beauty to any forest whose understory the dogwood graces. The flowering dogwood can be found in woodlands across Connecticut; it is quite abundant at the John R. Camp Outdoor Classroom and Demonstration Forest in Middletown and at the Field Forest in Durham.

This page is modeled closely on CFPA's classic book *Forest Trees of Southern New England*. If you would like to buy a copy, contact the office at 860-346-2372 or see the CFPA Store page in this issue. The cost is not prohibitive.





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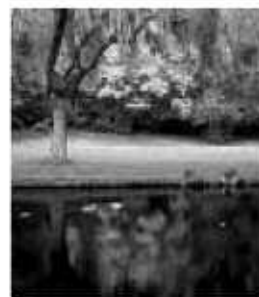
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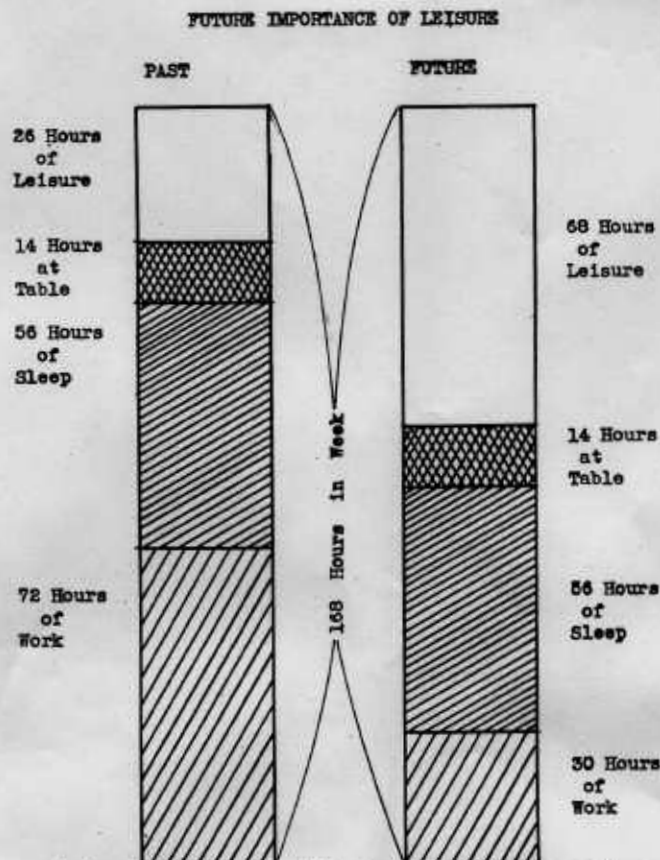
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## A HYPOTHESIS ON LEISURE AND TRAILS

This homemade diagram, by former CFPA President Goodwin B. Beach, dates to his tenure in 1944-46. Mr. Beach, of Hartford, followed a popular line of thinking that persisted into the 1970s -- that machines would shorten the typical work week, leaving many hours for leisure. He saw a role for CFPA in helping people enjoy that leisure time.

History has proven that Mr. Beach was wrong in some predictions: Americans sleep less and work more than they used to. But perhaps he was right in saying that they need encouragement to enjoy their leisure time to the fullest.



Leisure and its uses will, from now on, bulk more important,

"Therefore this association and others like it become of far more importance in the woof of American life than ever before. If we justified formerly our existence in helping to conserve our forest resources and to develop them; if it was worthwhile to preserve beauty spots in and about state highways, how much more worth while now; of how much more importance to add thereto the human element; not only to give our people the opportunity, but to teach them to enjoy and to use well their leisure and to learn to know nature; not only to help keep idle hands from the mischief with which Satan ambushes them but to preserve our civilization from that danger and then to lead it for all men to higher ground and to a fuller life than has hitherto been man's lot to know."

Goodwin B. Beach, President

CONNECTICUT FOREST AND PARK ASSOCIATION  
215 Church Street  
New Haven, Conn.

# FAR FROM TREE-HUGGING

## *Environmental Education Sets National Standards*

By LORI PARADIS BRANT

People have been criticizing environmental education since its inception. Some vilify it as political activism with a sky-is-falling mentality. Some accuse these educators of being biased and emotional rather than basing their information on science. The accusers say that environmental teachers want to persuade their audience to their side of saving the environment rather than building their audience's knowledge and thinking skills. A lack of high quality, national environmental education standards for the profession have likely played a role in keeping this controversy alive at different times.

Fortunately, there are many in the environmental education profession who do see the forest despite the trees and strive to use best practices in their work. These educators continue learning themselves in order to stay informed and provide accurate information on environmental issues. They believe "education is not filling a pail but the lighting of a fire," as William Butler Yeats once pro-

claimed. Quality educators seek to teach their audience to use their problem-solving skills to solve an environmental dilemma, rather than espousing a "correct" answer to the various issues that concern our land and natural resources.

How does an environmental educator continue to learn best practices and stay current on education reform? How does a school system, teacher, parent, youth group advisor, or other community leader know how to choose an appropriate environmental program or resource for their group? A certification program that sets standards for environmental education would provide the conduit. However, a national certification program does not yet exist for environmental educators.

It is true that the programs can vary widely in accuracy, delivering age-appropriate content and quality. Critiques and criticisms I just mentioned bring an opportunity for change. Since 1993, the National Project for Environmental Excellence has been exploring environmental education reform. This endeavor will help to set standards for balanced, scientifically accurate, and comprehensive environmental programs, resources, and materials. This venture is a program of the North American Association for Environmental Education (NAAEE). The association is a network of professionals, students, and volunteers who work in the field of environmental education throughout North America and in over 55 countries around the world.

The National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education will help to build an environmentally literate citizenry. It will do this by creating stringent standards for everyone who teaches this subject, whether in a traditional classroom or at a nature center or other institution. This development in the environmental education field resembles the K-12 education reform movement.



*Education Coordinator  
Lori Paradis Brant*

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Accountability and standards are a significant ingredient in the K-12 educational profession. There are standards of learning that include setting expectations of what students should understand by a certain grade level. Guidelines have long been established for K-12 teachers who are expected to further their own learning throughout their teaching careers. Connecticut is known for having one of the most challenging exams and guidelines for certifying public school teachers. While not without its controversies, especially since

the enactment of the federal No Child Left Behind law, teachers expect and accept education standards, credibility and accountability. Schools hire qualified teachers, who must follow guidelines, or frameworks, for learning, teaching, and certification. Nationally, many education-oriented groups have established a series of benchmarks for education. State boards of education often use these national standards as they revise and update their state and local standards and curriculum. Connecticut teachers have formal standards for teaching as well as learning and leadership. They are expected throughout their careers to learn more and improve their teaching methods. Connecticut is recognized as having high standards of and for its teachers, thus can certify qualified and competent educators for the classroom. Hopefully, Connecticut's citizens know that our teachers are some of the most competent across the nation, thanks in part to our stringent teaching requirements and standards.

***The National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education will help to build an environmentally literate citizenry.***

By developing a series of environmental Guidelines for Excellence, NAAEE has begun to establish similarly stringent standards for environmental educators. This series is comprised of the following resources: *Environmental Education Materials: Guidelines for Excellence*; *Environmental Education Collection – A Review of Resources for Education*; *Excellence in Environmental Education – Guidelines for Learning (PreK-12)*; and *Guidelines for the Initial Preparation and Professional Development of Environmental Educators*. NAAEE has recently created two initiatives to promote the Guidelines for Excellence. A campaign known as "Adopt the Guidelines" encourages organizations to use



## JOHN H. NOYES

John H. Noyes, a retired forester, Christmas tree grower, and former CFPA board member, died December 22, at age 92. He was born in Old Lyme, a descendent of the first minister in Lyme and Old Lyme, the Rev. Moses Noyes. He and his wife, Werneth Louise Wilson, had returned to Old Lyme when he retired in 1980.

A graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, he began his forestry career with the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. During World War II, he served as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army Amphibious Corps in the south Pacific. After the war, worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the White Mountain, Daniel Boone, and George Washington National Forests.

He later became a professor and Massachusetts state extension forester at the University of Massachusetts. He wrote many articles, received numerous awards, and helped start the Massachusetts Christmas Tree Growers' Association and other forestry organizations in Massachusetts. He was active in several conservation organizations in Connecticut. He served on the CFPA board between 1981 and 1986.

## J. STANLEY WATSON

J. Stanley Watson of Middletown, a forester for Northeast Utilities for 21 years and a member of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association Board of Directors, died January 3 at the age of 52. Mr. Watson managed NU properties and ran its timber management and hunting programs.

Mr. Watson, a 1980 graduate of the University of Connecticut, was a licensed arborist and active in community work. He helped establish Middletown's Urban Forestry Commission, stewarded the city's "Tree City USA" designation, and served as president of the Rockfall Foundation.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Thorpe Watson; his son, Justin; and his sister, Norma Watson. His daughter, Erika Lin Watson, predeceased him. Memorial contributions may be directed to CFPA, 16 Meriden Road, Rockfall, Connecticut, 06481.

## MARGARET MCCAULEY

Margaret McCauley, 47, the executive director of the Sunny Valley Preserve in New Milford, where she lived, and a former member of the CFPA Trails Committee, died February 20. Miss McCauley is survived by her parents, James and Carol Pratt McCauley of Beacon Falls; a sister, Suzanne Weed of Seymour; and two brothers, Robert and Timothy McCauley, both of Monroe.

Memorial donations may be directed to the Connecticut Hospice, 100 Beach Road, Branford, 06405, or to the Sunny Valley Preserve, the Nature Conservancy, 8 Sunny Valley Lane, New Milford, 06776.

the guidelines in their programs. The Guidelines Trainer's Bureau was established to train environmental educators to give presentations to a variety of audiences on the Guidelines and how they can be used.

Connecticut Forest & Park Association has already distinguished itself with the National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education for the program, Project Learning Tree, of which I am the co-coordinator. The Project Learning Tree Activity Guide for PreK-8 received an excellent review from this program. Project Learning Tree has also formally adopted the national guidelines and will use them in the development of new materials, updates of current materials to help improve the quality of environmental education, and to increase its credibility. In December 2006, I was trained by NAAEE in the Guidelines for Excellence series, and I and have become a part of the Trainer's Bureau. The CFPA Education Committee will be meeting to discuss means to apply the guidelines to CFPA's education programs. To schedule a presentation to your group on the Guidelines, please contact me at [education@ctwoodlands.org](mailto:education@ctwoodlands.org).

For more information on the national environmental education guidelines, visit [www.naaee.org](http://www.naaee.org) and stay tuned for future columns about this topic, including the movement towards certifying environmental educators.

*Lori Paradis Brant is the education coordinator of CFPA.*

*Visit her blog at [www.ctwoodlands.blogspot.com](http://www.ctwoodlands.blogspot.com).*

# TAKING A LOCAL APPROACH TO GROWING VINES

To learn more about invasive species, native plants and plants that attract wildlife such as birds and butterflies, attend CFPA's program, *Gardening with Native Plants*, on April 21. See page 27 for details.

By DOREEN CUBIE

Like a creature in a horror movie, an Asian vine called Oriental bittersweet is swallowing and smothering trees and shrubs across Connecticut. Originally imported to this country in the mid-1800s from China, this exotic is racing out of control as people spread it through wreath-making and floral arranging and wildlife, especially birds, eat the fruit-bearing seeds.

Throughout the United States and Canada, many other invasive species of vines are choking out native vegetation and harming wildlife. Some nurseries still sell several of these villains — such as oriental bittersweet, porcelain berry, English ivy and Chinese wisteria — to unsuspecting gardeners. Most botanists believe that you can help keep this ecological nightmare from getting any worse by planting only native vines this spring and summer. In the process, you will add eye-catching, flowering plants to your yard that will help you attract birds, butterflies, bees, moths and even some small mammals.

American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), also called Climbing bittersweet, is another example of a native that is an ideal choice for us in Connecticut. This native bittersweet

grows to 20 feet or 30 and has decorative orange-yellow pods, which open in autumn to reveal scarlet seeds, an important food source for songbirds, grouse, quail, and chipmunks; The fruits also dry well, thus make pleasing additions to wreaths and floral arrangements.

Instead of planting Japanese honeysuckle, which climbs over vegetation and kills shrubs and small trees by cutting out their light, try one of the North American honeysuckles.

Here in the East, gardeners can plant trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), which seldom grows more than 15 feet high and is a good choice for small yards. Hummingbirds and even orioles drink the nectar from its crimson flowers. Catbirds, mockingbirds and thrashers eat its fall fruits.

Another vine that attracts wildlife is Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), a native of the eastern half of the United States. Several species of woodpeckers devour its small, blue-black berries. A high climber, Virginia creeper can cover walls or fences, works well growing over a brush pile and makes an excellent ground cover. The leaves show off their beautiful red colors during the autumn season.

In making decisions about which species to plant in a yard, a good rule of thumb for gardeners is to "think locally." For one thing, a plant native to the region will be adapted to its climate. Secondly, many vines taken out of their natural environment also can become

invasive, even if they are just moved to another part of the country.

A perennial called pipevine also provides essential nutrition for wildlife; it is the only food plant for the caterpillars of pipevine swallowtails, elegant blue-and-black butterflies found across much of the United States. When planting a butterfly garden, it is critical to plan for larval food sources, plants which are used by caterpillars for food. While the butterflies may be attracted to a variety of flowers, they are often more specific about where to lay their eggs as they need to ensure the caterpillars don't starve after hatching. A deciduous vine with heart-shaped leaves and unusual flowers that look like the bowls of a Dutchman's pipe, the plant was widely grown during the Victorian era. Today, it is becoming popular again and biologists believe the number of pipevine swallowtails is increasing as more people use this fast-growing native to shade or screen their decks and terraces.

To determine the best natives for your area, check with nearby nurseries that specialize in local, native plants. You can often locate these nurseries by contacting a regional native plant society. When searching for a particular vine, don't rely on the common name. It often varies from region to region. Always check the Latin or scientific name, or you might inadvertently end up planting an invasive variety.

(c) National Wildlife Federation. Reprinted and adapted from *Spring 2004 Habitats* with permission.

## Try this hike

continued from page 19

two weeks of June. Reach Spindle Hill Road at 1.8 miles and turn left to continue on the road for about 100 feet, then turning right (north-west) into the woods. Pass blueberry bushes at 2.0 miles and a small manmade pond (dry in the summer) on the right at 2.3 miles.

At 2.6 miles, pass Charlie Krug Cave, then cross a seasonally-flowing brook twice. Remain on the trail as it joins an old woods road. Turn left at Indian Jack Cave at 2.8 miles. This cave is named after a Native American who lived here with his family in the early 1800s. Seventy feet from the cave a side trail, .1 mile in length and blazed in yellow and blue, spurs off to an overlook. This worthwhile diversion takes only a few minutes.

Back at the main trail, continue on, turning right at a seasonal brook. Go another .4 mile to Marino Pond, a lovely former beaver

pond. The parking area on Wolcott Road is next to the pond.

To continue to Buttermilk Falls, continue on, bearing right to walk along Allentown Road at 3.6 miles. Turn left from the road onto a private driveway at 4.1 miles. At the driveway fork, turn right into a hemlock forest. Cross a bridge over a brook, then turn left and follow the trail along the brook to Buttermilk Falls at 4.6 miles. The Nature Conservancy owns the falls. From here, turn right and cross a footbridge, descending through a hemlock ravine. Turn left onto Lane Hill Road at 4.7 miles. Head downhill to the junction of Lane Hill Road and South Main Street.

Trail description from Jeff O'Donnell and Jan Gatzuras, trail managers for this section. The map and description are based on those in the Connecticut Walk Book: West, pages 119-120 and map number MT-1. CFPA publishes this book, edited by Ann Colson. To buy a copy, see the CFPA Store on page 35.



## State Offers Kids' "Great Park Pursuit"

The Department of Environmental Protection announces its second Great Park Pursuit adventure, a program developed as part of the No Child Left Inside initiative. Each of Connecticut's state parks and forests is home to a different kind of fun. Come discover which one matches your interest. Let us help you connect with your passion or satisfy your curiosity about the great outdoors.

Sign-up on-line, get a clue to your next destination and then join us for a day of family fun – you might even win a prize! The program will run for six weeks from May 19-June 23. Registration is limited. Check out [www.NoChildLeftInside.org](http://www.NoChildLeftInside.org) for more information or call Diane Joy, the state DEP's "No Child Left Inside" coordinator, at 203-734-2513.

**Preregistration is required for all programs. Please call 860-346-2372.**

### FOR EDUCATORS & ADULTS

#### GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS FOR WILDLIFE

**Saturday, April 21, 9 a.m. – 1 p.m.**  
**CFPA, Middlefield**

It's National Wildlife Week! Learn how to create and enhance wildlife habitat within your own living space, no matter how large or small, to attract wildlife. This engaging program will present information about why yards are important for wildlife, the key components of habitat, basic habitat assessment techniques for your yard and the use of native plants in creating habitats for wildlife. Information from Project Greenlawn will be provided and an interesting discussion will be led by special guest, Susan Addiss, former Department of Public Health Commissioner, about the environmental and health issues associated with lawn chemicals and pesticides. Peter Picone, DEP Wildlife Biologist, will captivate us with his "Enhancing Wildlife Habitat for Songbirds, Hummingbirds and Butterflies Using Native Plants" presentation. We'll be inspired to create our own natural space after our visit to a local National Wildlife Federation certified Backyard Wildlife Habitat™ yard. Fee is \$20/non-members; \$15 members. Light refreshments provided.

#### WALKCONNECTICUT'S FAMILY GUIDED HIKES

**Volunteer Training**  
**Saturday, May 5, 9 a.m. – noon**  
**Waterbury Area Trails**

Share your enthusiasm for the outdoors with others! We are offering a training program for adults interested in connecting children and their families to the natural wonders of our world. Become a trained Family Hike Leader and share your enjoyment of the trails and the outdoors. May's hands-on training will be our adventure as we hike along one of the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails. Family Hike Leaders enjoy flexible schedules and are encouraged to lead just a few hikes a year. These hikes are part of Connecticut Forest & Park Association's WalkConnecticut initiative, an adventure in fostering lifelong health and connection to the land through a network of outdoor trails and programs. Join WalkConnecticut: the trail to health and happiness.

#### A NATURAL PATH TO SUMMER CAMP TRAINING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

**Wednesday, May 30/9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.**  
 In this fun and lively hands-on workshop, youth group leaders can:

- Receive help in planning nature programs relevant to group's own site;
- Learn age-appropriate, environmental activities geared towards forests, nature,

energy and more and their connection to our everyday lives;

- Become part of a network that offers follow-up resources and opportunities;
- Acquire background information and materials about environmental education; and
- Involve young people in the natural world them.

Participants will receive the Project Learning Tree Environmental Education Activity Guide, Greenworks! Guide (Connecting Community Action and Service Learning). CEU's offered. \$35.00/participant. Funding, including reimbursement for substitute teachers, is available from the Project Learning Tree/Environmental Education Training and Partnership Initiative.

### FOR STUDENTS

#### FOREST FORENSICS

**Thursday, June 7, 2007; 9:30 a.m. – 1 p.m.**  
**(rain date June 8)**

**Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Middlefield**

Middle school students can attend a hands-on event filled with discoveries about trees and Connecticut's forests. Learning stations guided by wildlife biologists, entomologists and foresters will help students solve a "crime" by using their critical-thinking skills. They'll make predictions, investigate clues and collect evidence. Topics include invasive species, trees as microhabitats, land-use planning and species identification.

## PROGRAMS

Forest Forensics is a partnership program created by CFPA with the Department of Environmental Protection. To schedule this program for your middle school grade, please call the Education Coordinator at 860-346-2372.

### FOR FAMILIES

#### FAMILY GUIDED HIKES

Come along on guided hikes **the last weekend of every month**, as we ramble through the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails, city and state parks and forests. Bring the family to develop a sense of wonder, engage the senses and delight the soul. Guided hikes are part of CFPA's WalkConnecticut: the trails to health and happiness. For more Family Guided Hikes, including hikes in May and June, please visit [www.ctwoodlands.org](http://www.ctwoodlands.org) or call CFPA at 860-346-2372.

### APRIL

#### **Saturday, 4/28 10 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Hurd State Park, East Hampton**

Lava flows in Connecticut? Visit the site where 200 million years ago lava flooded the region of central Connecticut. We'll hike where the magma froze in the fissure, or crack in the earth's surface. Bring snack, water and dress in layers wearing sturdy shoes. There is rough footing in some sections of this 3-mile hike. Ages 8+

#### **Saturday, 4/28, Field Forest, Durham 9:00 – 10:15 a.m. for ages 6 and under; 10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. for ages 7+ (Rain Date: Sunday, 4/29, 11:00 a.m. for ages 6 and under; 12:30 p.m. for ages 7 +)**

Look for signs of spring in the wonderful Field Forest. On the 9:00 a.m. hike young children and their parents will hike to a bridge to play "Billy Goats Gruff" and stop often to examine the plants, rocks, fungus, etc. On the 10:30 a.m. hike we will enjoy a longer walk and hike some of the bigger hills in this forest and find the foundation of an old cabin. We'll listen

for the peeps of spring peepers and perhaps find some frog eggs. Please bring snacks, water and dress in layers for the weather including study shoes.

### SCHOOL VACATION PROGRAMS

#### **Wanted: Frogwatchers!**

#### **Wednesday, April 18/ 10:00a.m.-12 Noon CFPA Headquarters, Middlefield**

Help scientists conserve frogs and toads. Learn observation skills, "frogging" protocol, data collection, internet monitoring and natural history of Connecticut's frogs and toads. Frogwatch USA™ is a frog and toad monitoring program managed by National Wildlife Federation in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey. Rubber boots and outdoor clothing recommended. Squish! Appropriate for ages seven and older; children must be accompanied by an adult. Members: \$5.00/child; Nonmembers: \$8.00/child

#### **Connecticut Trails Day Saturday, June 3**

Interested in letterboxing? Orienteering? Bridge building? Plant or tree i.d.? Want to get involved in a park clean-up? Or tour a town's historic district? Or mountain bike with some experts? Visit a local land trust property? Connecticut Trails Day offers you all those opportunities and more. Attending a Trails Day event is the best way to learn about places you've never been to, meet new people and learn new skills. It's free, it's fun and there is at least one event in the state that is well within your abilities – whether you are wheelchair bound, unsure of hiking or prefer a leisurely stroll. Look for a Connecticut Trails Day brochure in your local library or sports store - anywhere active people congregate. If you can't find one, call the Connecticut Forest & Park Association at 860-346-2372 and we will pop one in the mail to you. Get outside and enjoy our beautiful state!

### **GREAT AMERICAN BACKYARD CAMPOUT**

**Saturday, June 23, 2007**

#### **Your Backyard**

Remember when life was simple? You didn't rely on TV and electronic gadgets for entertainment. Catching fireflies kept you busy for hours. And camping out in the yard with friends, just a blanket for a tent, was real fun. Now you can re-live that fun with your kids and grandkids. Join in National Wildlife Federation's second annual Great American Backyard Campout. Last year thousands of neighbors, friends and families united across the country for s'mores, stargazing and nature-watching. It's easy! Take part right in your backyard or at your favorite camping spot. Sign up now and get outdoors again! Visit [www.nwf.org/campout](http://www.nwf.org/campout) to register your site and get recipes, activities, wildlife guides and more. As the state affiliate of NWF, Connecticut Forest & Park Association encourages this fun outdoor program.

### FOR SCOUTS

Bring your troop or den to these fun and hands-on workshops; activities help earn the following badges or pins. Programs can also be scheduled per your schedule/calendar. Pre-registration required; \$5/scout. The following workshops will be held at the Connecticut Forest & Park Association in Middlefield.

#### **JUNIOR GIRL SCOUTS**

##### **Finding Your Way,**

Thursday, April 12, 4:00 – 5:30 p.m.

#### **CUB SCOUTS**

##### **Naturalist**

Tuesday, May 22, 4:00 – 5:30 p.m.

#### **BROWNIE SCOUTS**

##### **Eco-Explorer**

Saturday, June 10, 2:00 – 3:30 p.m.



## CFPA Will Stage Two-Man Play on Gifford Pinchot and John Muir



Library of Congress

John Muir



Library of Congress

Gifford Pinchot

CFPA is creating a staged dramatic reading that brings together two giants of the American conservation movement, Gifford Pinchot and John Muir, in a unique presentation for Connecticut audiences. A benefit performance will be held at the Bushnell Center for the Performing Arts on November 9, 2007, to raise funds for the Association.

As the drama of the relationship between these two men unfolds, it reveals the impassioned philosophical rivalry that has dominated American environmental discourse for the past 100 years. Stephen Most of Berkeley, CA, co-writer of the acclaimed documentary, "The Greatest Good," has been chosen as playwright for the project. The performance is made possible in part by a grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council and by a gen-

erous donation from Astrid and Fred Hanzalek.

The staging of a play is not without precedent in CFPA's history. In 1924, Association members and friends performed a pageant in the Peoples Forest called "The Forest of Refuge." It featured woodland characters, dancing trees and spirits, and the resolve to build a forest for future generations. The play will be made available to schools, museums, historic sites, and other public venues, and a study guide will be provided. CFPA views the project as an opportunity to open public discussion about the different environmental ideologies that have dominated American discourse for more than 100 years.

Look for more information in upcoming issues.



## CFPA Buys 13 Acres Around Nipmuck Trail in Eastford

Using \$45,000 from the Hibbard Trust for Land & Trails, the Association has added 13 acres to its land holdings in Eastford. The Association purchased a property that directly abuts the land given to it by Roger Clemence. The new property provides access to Ashford Road and also hosts a portion of the Nipmuck Trail.

"This purchase shows the value of the Hibbard Trust," said Mr. Moore. "Thanks to all who have donated, and continue to donate, to the Hibbard Trust, we were able to act nimbly and buy this piece when it became available." The addition of these 13 acres will enable the Association to better manage the formerly landlocked Clemence Tract and will also protect a portion of the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System.

## Sayres Family Grants Conservation Restriction

The Connecticut Forest & Park Association has received a conservation restriction over the land of Starr and Phil Sayres in East Haddam, Connecticut. Just over 72 acres in size, the Sayres property includes several acres of sloping meadow with outstanding views across the Connecticut River Valley, stands of hardwood forest, wetlands, and a stream. Mr. and Mrs. Sayres purchased the land in 1975, built their house, and have tended the land as thoughtful stewards ever since.

CFPA Executive Director Adam R. Moore said the Sayres are true conservation philanthropists, exemplifying the virtues of good stewardship. He hopes that others contemplating conservation will be inspired by their example.

The Sayres property was once an apple orchard. A few of the apple trees still bear fruit, and certain others have been left as snags – standing dead trees – whose

curving, weathered limbs provide perches for hawks and other birds. The Sayres family has maintained much of the land as a meadow. The meadow is mowed once annually, in the autumn, so that ground nesting birds are provided with habitat and not disrupted during breeding. "This is exactly the type of habitat, and the type of habitat stewardship, that is rare in Connecticut," said Mr. Moore.

Mrs. Sayres is the Association's Development Coordinator and is also a life member of the Association.

## Mignone Joins Board

CFPA elected Karen Mignone to its Board of Directors on November 15. She is an environmental lawyer with Pepe & Hazard and works out of the firm's Southport office. Ms. Mignone holds an A.B. from Brown University and a J.D. from Pace University School of Law.



Lori Paradis Brant

*On January 10, CFPA Administrative Coordinator Terri Peters, left, packed 528 copies of the new Connecticut Walk Book: West into 44 boxes. The United Parcel Service driver gets ready to cart the 1,100-pound shipment out of the Middlefield building.*

## Education Grant Aids CFPA Teachers' Workshops

Project Learning Tree, through its Environmental Education and Training Partnership, has awarded CFPA \$1,565.00 for its professional development workshops for educators. The funding is part of a larger initiative to expand environmental education training and to give long-term support to professionals across North America.

The Association will use the funds to offer three Project Learning Tree workshops in 2007: "Places We Live," "Forest Forensics," and "A Natural Path to Summer Camp Training." The workshops were developed with the support of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point under a special agreement

## CFPA Seeks Three New Staffers

The Association has launched searches for a full-time director of development, a part-time land conservation coordinator, and a part-time coordinator of the WalkConnecticut program.

## Country School in Madison Receives Grant from Project Learning Tree

Project Learning Tree, the environmental education program of the American Forest Foundation, has awarded one of 32 GreenWorks! grants to the Country School in Madison. The national GreenWorks program aids schools with community-based environmental projects.

The Country School's art teacher, who took a PLT workshop at CFPA last year, has received a small grant for the program, "Paper: From Collecting to Recycling." Fifth grade students will collect discarded paper and make it into useable paper. The students will share their accomplishments with fourth-graders.

To be eligible for a Greenworks! grant, educators must be trained in Project Learning Tree methods. For information about workshops, see [www.plt.org](http://www.plt.org).



Terri Peters

*Meet Robert Pagini, whose striking landscape photographs are the covers of both volumes of the Connecticut Walk Book. Mr. Pagini also took the photograph on the cover of the last Connecticut Woodlands. With him is his wife, Marcie.*



## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

We extend a hearty welcome to a near record number of new members this quarter. Thank you for joining and thank you for supporting the oldest conservation organization in Connecticut. We succeed because of you. And we welcome your voice alongside ours in sounding the call for the conservation of Connecticut's land and natural resources.

Includes new members from November 1, 2006 through January 15, 2007

Matthew E. Allardice and Family  
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*Special welcome and thank you to new and renewing members in the following categories*

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West Rock Ridge Park Association

### Club \$50

Housatonic Valley Chapter F.F.A.  
North Haven Garden Club  
Prospect Land Trust  
Thompson Landscape Improvement, Inc.

\*Denotes new members

continued on page 32

## DEVELOPMENT NEWS

### DONATIONS

In the lists below, we recognize individuals, businesses, organizations and government agencies that have, though their generosity and volunteer help, voiced support for the conservation of Connecticut's natural landscape. We hope you will take satisfaction, as you read this and forthcoming issues of Connecticut Woodlands, in the work that is being done to keep your agenda before the people of Connecticut. We thank you!

### THE ANNUAL FUND

With two months remaining in the campaign as this issue went to press, the 2006 Annual Fund was nearing its \$90,000 goal. We extend our gratitude to you for your part in this CFPA success story.

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## The Hibbard Trust for Land & Trails

*The Hibbard Trust supports the Association's topmost priority – conserving the land and trails of Connecticut. We extend our thanks to those who recognize its importance and who have made generous donations.*

Ann and Jon Colson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Connolly  
 David L. Cullen  
 Mr. and Mrs. William Drinkuth

*continued on page 34*



## DEVELOPMENT NEWS

continued from page 33

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*Gifts in memory of R. Dennis Cutler, Jr.*  
The Trust Company of Connecticut

*Gifts in memory of J. Stanley Watson*

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Adam and Melissa Moore

## AN INVITATION

Most of us would like to believe we can in some way leave the world a better place. If you cherish Connecticut's wild and natural landscape, you may wish to consider this invitation to make a lasting contribution to the Connecticut Forest & Park Association in the form of a planned gift. Gifts may be tailored to meet your particular financial requirements and philanthropic priorities. There can be significant tax advantages to you and to your heirs. You will become a heralded member of The Heritage Society.

We can help you explore the options. Here are some ways in which you can secure the future of CFPA for generations to come, and the land we love forever.

- Name CFPA in your will.
- Make CFPA the beneficiary of your retirement plan or insurance policy.
- Establish a charitable remainder trust and receive income for life while passing assets to CFPA.

► Establish a charitable lead trust providing income to CFPA while maximizing assets for your heirs.

► Make the gift of a conservation easement or an outright gift of acreage worthy of conservation to CFPA.

If we may help you in your decision-making process, please feel free to call Starr Sayres, Development Coordinator at (860) 346-2372.

### The Heritage Society

John R. Camp\*  
Ruth Cutler  
Grace W. Ellsworth  
Edward and Marion Richardson  
James L. Shattuck\*  
Katherine M. Stevenson  
Leon W. Zimmerman\*

\*deceased

### Donations of Gifts and Services in Kind

Robert and Lois Merriam for Christmas wreaths

Quarryside Downtown, Portland, for donations of office furniture and equipment

Richard A. Whitehouse for his generous contribution of time and expertise in maintaining CFPA's website

### Foundations, Corporations, and Government Grants and Sponsorships

American Forest Foundation

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### Volunteers

*For their invaluable help in the office and in shipping the Walk Book West*

Maureen Farmer  
Nancy Fox  
Maggie Peterson  
Ralph Riello  
Paula Rose Sandler

### CFPA Spring Wish List

The following issues of Connecticut Woodlands from the year 2000 are needed for binding as permanent records in the CFPA Library. Please call Terri at (860) 346-2372 if you have either of these back issues: Vol. 65 #3 and Vol. 65 #4

- A 19" or larger TV with video input capability for DVD player
- Counter height refrigerator for office use

# CFPA Store

## Trail Gear

### CFPA Logo Hats

Two-toned low-profile 100% cotton baseball cap with KHAKI CROWN, FOREST GREEN BILL, embroidered logo. Adjustable strap. (Hat not exactly as pictured here).

**\$15.00** (plus \$2.00 shipping)

## Books, etcetera



### Forest Trees of Southern New England

a 56-page paperback publication of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. This manual is a simple description in accurate and nontechnical terms of the forest trees common in southern New England. It is intended for the general public to meet a pressing demand for a pocket manual which is easy to use and understand.

**\$2.00** (plus tax and \$1.50 shipping)



### Connecticut Woodlands

A Century's Story of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, by George McLean Milne, published by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association in 1995. A fascinating history, not so much of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association as it is of the dedicated men and women who have cared about Connecticut's forests and fields, hills, valleys, and parklands. Scattered through these pages are inspiring accounts of courageous struggles to protect the rich and varied natural environment of the state.

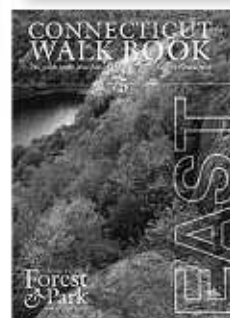
**\$25.00** (plus tax and \$5.00 shipping)



### A Shared Landscape

A Guide & History of Connecticut's State Parks and Forests, by Joseph Leary, published by Friends of Connecticut State Parks, Inc. in 2004. Richly illustrated in four-color with maps and photographs, this 240-page guide offers an intimate look at Connecticut's public lands and tells you everything you need to know about where to go if you love to hike, bike, camp, fish, swim, hunt, watch birds, learn about ecology or cross-country ski.

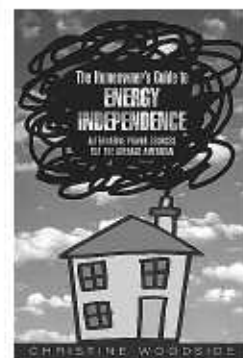
**\$25.00** (plus tax and \$5.00 shipping)



### The Homeowner's Guide to Energy Independence

by Christine Woodside. Lyons Press, 2006. A book for ordinary Americans who want to move away from fossil fuels. Learn about the most viable and affordable alternatives such as solar panels, wood, hydroelectric, hybrid cars, and more.

**\$14.95** (plus tax and \$5.00 shipping)



## Limited Edition Reproduction Commemorative Maps

**Quinnipiac Trail (1931)**  
**\$3.25** (plus tax and \$4.00 shipping)

**Original Appalachian Trail (1934)**  
**\$3.75** (plus tax and \$4.00 shipping)



## JUST RELEASED!

### The Connecticut Walk Book, WEST

This completely updated book, along with the *Connecticut Walk Book, East*, provide a comprehensive guide to hiking throughout the state. Published by the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, the two volumes are the 19th edition of the guidebook first released more than 75 years ago. Both volumes include the Metacomet and Mattabesett Trails of Central Connecticut. Both volumes include detailed two-color topographic maps that are crisp, clear, and easy to read. Complete trail descriptions accompany the maps.

Each volume **\$19.95 members**  
(plus tax and \$5 shipping)

Each volume **\$24.95 non-members**  
(plus tax and \$5 shipping)

## Trail Gear

### CFPA Logo T-shirts

Hanes Beefy Ts – 100% cotton, heavy weight, double needle hems, taped shoulder-to-shoulder, Sizes: S-M-L-XL, WHITE ON FOREST GREEN / FOREST GREEN ON KHAKI. **\$15.00** (plus \$4.00 shipping)



Please send me the following:

Item	Size	Color	Qty	Price	6% Sales Tax	Shipping	Total

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Please make check payable to:  
Connecticut Forest & Park Association  
16 Meriden Road,  
Rockfall, CT 06481

860.346.2372  
info@ctwoodlands.org



## Contest Winner

*This photo of the Groton waterfront by student Lisa Bitzer, "Sunset at Avery Point," won first place in the recent Environmental Expressions contest held at the University of Connecticut.*



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