

CONNECTICUT Woodlands



STORMS

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The Magazine of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association

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Mark C. Borton

Floodwaters rage past a building in Ivoryton after the June 1982 storm. See page 8.

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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The Magazine of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association

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*On the cover:
This was the scene in Chester at
the bottom of Exit 7 of Route 9
after the June 1982 flood. Photo by
Mark C. Borten*

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CONNECTICUT
**Forest
& Park**
ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

CHANGE HAS COME

*Leaving the best job
in Connecticut*

BY ADAM R. MOORE

We value constancy. Permanence, persistence, a tree firmly rooted in the soil: these are values of the Association, and these are values of New England. Yet change, too, is something that we value. Indeed, the constancy of change is the essence of New England – of its ever-changing seasons, of its ever-changing weather. This constant change is something that the flora of New England thrives on and something we New Englanders thrive on, too.



Ann Colson

*Executive Director
Adam R. Moore*

We need the occasional change. I find that I long for the season that is next to come. As much as we may appreciate winter, who does not thrill inside at the sight of skunk cabbage poking through soil of the swamp? Who, in

August, does not delight at seeing the first errant birch leaf to turn an early yellow, hinting at the autumn spectacle to come? It is through the permanent, recurrent events of life – the annual Durham Fair, for example – that I mark the times change has entered my life.

Change has come to me again. Come May, I will leave my post as executive director, secretary and forester of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association and become the executive director of the Sheriff's Meadow Foundation. The Sheriff's Meadow Foundation is a private, non-profit conservation organization and is the land trust for the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is similar in size and budget to the Association, but necessarily narrower in scope. With my family, I will return to the island where I lived and worked prior to becoming executive director of CFPA. I am very excited about leading a conservation organization devoted to protecting such a unique and limited environment, and we are very excited about the singular opportunity to give our children an island childhood.

It was a most difficult decision, however, to leave this job that I love, for an organization that I love and respect. As I stated to our board and trail volunteers, I declare that there is no better job in Connecticut than the one that I have held for the past six and a half years. The job is wide-ranging and diverse; no day is like the day before. On one day, I may be crawling under a barbed wire fence while perambulating a property, on the next, wearing a suit and tie testifying before a legislative committee. I have greatly enjoyed working for our Board of Directors, working with and growing our talented and dedicated staff, assisting our trail

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DRAWING IN NEW MEMBERS

BY DAVID PLATT

As of May 1, Adam Moore is leaving his post as executive director of CFPA. We stole Adam from Martha's Vineyard a number of years ago, and now that darn island has stolen him back to head up Sheriff's Meadow Foundation, the island's private land trust.



Christine Woodside

*CFPA President
David Platt*

In his tenure at CFPA, Adam successfully managed a significant number of changes within our organization, and served as an inspiration to board members, staff, and the Connecticut environmental community at large. These are not meant to be empty words or platitudes. When it comes to the conservation, trail, education and other environmental issues that are the root of CFPA's mission, Adam gets it, and gets it done. Adam, Melissa and the rest of the Moore family are excited to return to island living. We wish them the

best and will miss them. And we will hear more from Adam on a regular basis as he remains an active CFPA member and contributor to Connecticut Woodlands.

The other news of the day pertains to our membership initiative. As you know, CFPA has proclaimed 2008 the "year of membership" to celebrate our members and attract new ones to solidify our base. We have a number of terrific membership initiatives under way, so I recommend a look at the Web site (www.ctwoodlands.org) to look for ways members can take advantage of CFPA programs and help others join. We are spending considerable time and effort to make it more user friendly and interactive.

It is late January as I write this, and several friends of mine are about to drag me out on the trails for a new experience – winter backpacking and camping. I remember one inadvertent winter camping experience I had as a kid, when a group of us camped out and woke up to the season's first snowfall of almost a foot. It was magical. I have not winter camped since, and am approaching this planned trip with some trepidation. It helps when I remind myself that new things – even icy cold and snowy ones – are good. Consider a new outdoor experience yourself, for you and your family. All the better if it involves an activity on the trails.

EDITOR'S NOTE

A TRIBUTE TO ADAM MOORE

Since September 2001, when Adam R. Moore took over as executive director of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association and I agreed to edit a few issues of Connecticut Woodlands magazine, he has consistently pushed me to publish the best material I could. Adam once reminded me that publishing is a major enterprise of CFPA. This quarterly is one of its oldest publications. It has functioned as forestry journal, environmental journal, club newsletter, and forum for ideas. It continues an evolution that began a few decades ago to reach a wide audience.

Adam liked his job and wanted me to like my assignment. When he didn't like an idea, he told me without hesitating, but always with dignity. More often he exuded a sense of well-being that made me feel comfortable airing ideas, no matter how unbaked, knowing that he would understand and help develop them.

Adam dreamed up some of the more compelling topics we explored, such as , the Naugatuck River (Spring 2003), school forests (Fall 2003) and the Merritt Parkway (Spring 2004). He gently insisted on topics that he felt the magazine must write about (conservation philanthropy, summer 2007). Because he had confidence in me, I could concentrate hard on the work itself and not on the politics of a boss-editor relationship that can get in the way in my business.

Most important, Adam writes well and feels that compunction to write that haunts some of us. Because he understands my own obsession with writing, I enjoyed a kind of creative freedom that is very unusual for an editor. I will invite Adam to write regularly for Connecticut Woodlands on any aspect of the New England environment that interests him. Because his horizons will expand, so will ours.

— Christine Woodside

Learn Trail Maintenance Basics at Spring Workshop April 26 in Chester

Join Connecticut Forest and Park Association at our annual trail maintainer spring workshop. The date for the workshop will be Saturday, April 26, 2008 and it will be held in Chester, CT on the Cockaponset State Forest property.

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. CFPA guidelines for handicap access trails will be included this year. Everyone is welcome. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Cockaponset State Forest. From Rt 9, exit 6, take Rt 148 west. At 1.45 miles, take Cedar Lake Rd north (right). At 1.8 miles continue on straight at stop sign. At 3.0 miles turn left at signs for Pattaconk Lake/Pattaconk Reservoir Area. At 3.4 miles turn left into the eastern parking lot. . Bring water, lunch, work gloves and dress appropriately for outdoor work. Tools will be provided. The raindate is Sunday, April 27. To register or for further information, contact workshop leader George Arthur by calling 860-871-0137, or send him an e-mail at trail-sarthur2@comcast.net. Or call CFPA at 860-346-2372, e-mail info@ctwoodlands.org.

— George Arthur

Volunteer Trail Managers Elected

The CFPA Trails Committee has elected the following volunteers trail managers for the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails. There were many new Trail Manager candidates present at the meeting.

- Interim Trail Manager Jack Marshall for the Mattabesett Trail from Brooks Road to Aircraft Road, including Bear Hill and the Bear Hill Loop.
- Interim Trail Manager Erik Landgraf for the American Legion and Peoples State Forest.

► Interim Trail Manager Paul Badger for the Macedonia Ridge Trail.

► Interim Co-Trail Managers Ellen Boyd and Debbie Birden for the Alain and May White Nature Trails, including the Testone Boulder Trail and Fador Spring Trail (Torrington Trails).

► Trail Manager candidate Bob McGarry for the Kettletown State Park Trails including Brook, Miller, Crest and Pomperaug (North) Trails.

► Trail Manager candidate Kelly Walsh for the Paugussett Trail from Indian Well State Park to the Monroe/Shelton town line, including Indian Well and Webb Mountain Park.

► Trail Manager candidate Keith Stetson for the Aspetuck Valley Trail.

► Trail Manager candidate David Lees for the Pachaug Trail from the Nehantic Junction to Route 138, including Mt. Misery and Pachaug Pond.

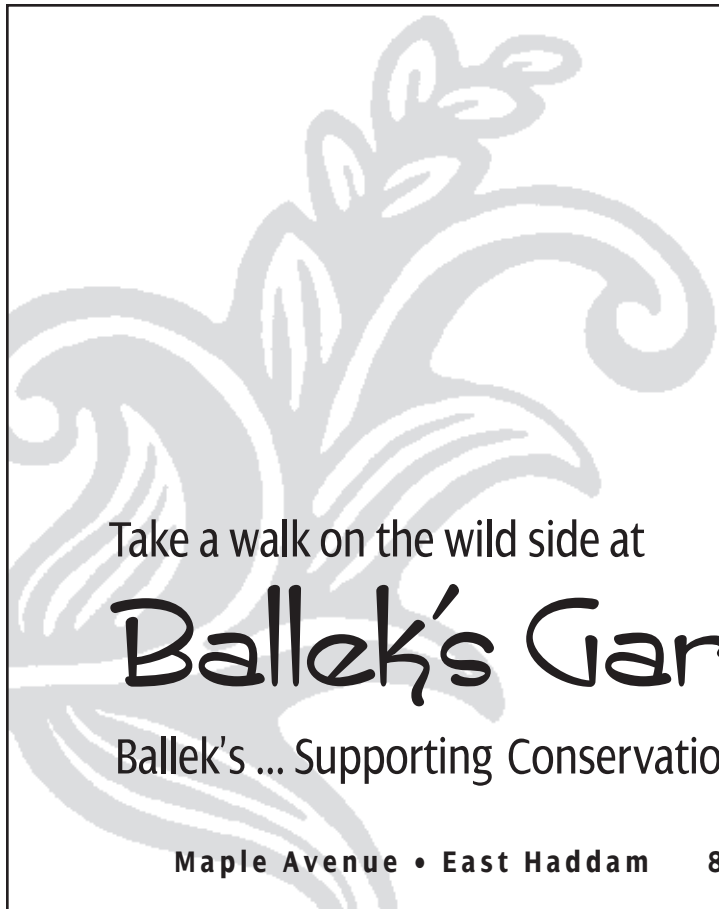
► Co-Trail Manager candidates Mike DeFranzo and John Shomsky for the Shenipsit Trail from Gadpouch Road to Route 2.

Fifth Annual Winter Workshop Report

Connecticut Forest & Park Association's winter workshop reached a milestone on February 2 when it held the fifth annual indoor program on trail work techniques and other related skills. The workshop took place the day before the Super Bowl, a tradition of sorts. As has also become tradition, it was filled to capacity and had a waiting list. This is all a result of CFPA volunteers, staff and guest speakers giving up their Saturdays to make the trails a "little bit better."

Executive Director Adam Moore welcomed the group, speaking on the importance of cooperation among trail maintainers through out the state. Laurie Giannotti, recreational trails and greenways program coordinator of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, spoke on the

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Recreational Trails Program (RTP). The RTP, funded by the Federal Highways Administration, provides monies to the states for use on trails. Ms. Giannotti spoke about how grants are awarded and on how to apply for them.

The next speaker was Ann Faust, vice president of operations of the Middlesex County Community Foundation. Ms. Faust gave a detailed talk on applying for grants. She explained why grant application formats should be followed and spoke on how to make a grant stand out from the rest. An animated question and answer period concluded her presentation.

CFPA Trail Manager Elaine La Bella then provided a demonstration on trail tool safety. Ms. La Bella also volunteers for the Appalachian Mountain Club and has often taught tool safety. No one who has seen Ms. La Bella's safety demonstration will ever forget the "zone of death."

Next, the trail manager of the Lone Pine Trail, Paul Mei, spoke about a kiosk he had designed for use on trails. He brought two kiosks, one partially built and the other finished, which he used to demonstrate the construction details. Complimenting his talk was a Powerpoint slide show. Fifteen attendees signed up to have the detailed plans emailed to them.

Many attendees took advantage of the lunch break to take a walk on the Demonstration Forest trail. The walk included discussions on standards of universal access, trail blazing and invasive species. Those staying indoors were treated to CFPA Trail Manager Bob Schoff's slide show on trail bridges.

After lunch the trail manager of a section of the Mattabesett Trail, Christine Woodside, spoke on volunteer newsletters. Ms. Woodside, in addition to being a trail manager, is the editor of CFPA's Connecticut Woodlands and the

Appalachian Mountain Club's Appalachia journal. Her talk on ways to reach members through newsletters went over well and generated many questions.

Wrapping up the day's presentations was CFPA Trail Manager Rob Butterworth. Mr. Butterworth did a presentation on trail tool maintenance. He discussed sharpening, care for wooden handles and the tools required. Rounding out the day was a general question and answer period.

CFPA wishes to apologize for a number of substitutions on the agenda. Due to the lead-time involved with the invitation mailings it's not always possible to predict scheduling conflicts. We also wish to thank everyone who volunteered their Saturday to making this a successful event. Special thanks go to CFPA staffer Terri Peters for helping with the setup, food, tear down and all the other little things that come up.

— Rob Butterworth

BY LESLIE LEWIS

In keeping with this issue's theme of storms, I thought it would be appropriate to talk about dressing to walk in wet weather. While the thought of schlepping out into the rain may not sound appealing, the right gear can make all the difference in keeping up with your walking regimen.

Advice from the *WalkConnecticut* Desk

It's Wet Outside – Go Hiking Anyway

Let's start at the bottom with your footwear. We all know that there are few things more uncomfortable than cold, wet (or hot and wet) feet. Your socks should fit well without too much excess material that can cause blistering. Look for a fabric (not cotton) that wicks moisture away from your skin. Shoes or boots should be as

waterproof as possible. Make sure that they have sturdy, grippy lug soles. Dirt, pebbles, leaves, even pavement can get slick when they are wet. Trekking poles can help maintain your balance and stability.

For pants, you have a choice of water-repelling fabrics for the pants themselves or for pull-over rainwear. Keep breathability in mind to avoid feeling clammy for your entire walk. The same goes for your upper body. Look for wicking ability for inner and middle layers, and a breathable outer shell. If you are wearing a hood, make sure that it doesn't impair your ability to see, particularly when crossing streets or walking along roadsides. Waterproof hats and gloves are available for those damp and cold days.

Once you are well outfitted, you will need to choose your route with the weather in mind. Slopes that may be easy to negotiate when dry can turn slick and treacherous when wet. Streams that were trickles can swell enough to make crossing them difficult or impossible. In addition, wet banks can erode quickly under feet, tires and hooves, leading to pollution of the waterways.

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The 100-Year Storm

Checking in with the experts who really care — dam safety professionals

Rain had been falling in Connecticut for several days on June 5, 1982, when a torrent began. For the next two days, 14 to 16 inches fell onto already rain-soaked ground and then rushed toward streams and rivers, breaking through 17 dams. The experts compared this spring storm to a winter Nor'easter without the cold temperatures. Witnesses had seen nothing like this ever, and probably never would again.

In the lower Connecticut River Valley, the storm changed the landscape. A dam on Bushy Hill Lake in Ivoryton broke at 12:30 a.m. on June 6, emptying the lake. The flow swept away houses and smaller dams as it raged through the village. The course of the nearby Falls River was altered. At the bottom of what used to be Bushy Hill Lake, century-old tree trunks, left from when the lake was first dammed, stood exposed.

Within a few months, grass began to grow down there as the owners, a group of Episcopal churches, began to raise money to rebuild the dam. In the village, where other dam breaks destroyed a swimming hole, locals decided that rebuilding its dam would cost too much. When the storm ended, 11 people in the state had died (not the direct result of the dam breaks) and officials counted \$250 million in damage.

We hear about the 100-year storm, a statistical amount of rain or snow that doesn't predictably arrive every century but, rather, statistically has a 1-percent change of occurring in any given year. The 1982 flood was closer to the 1,000-year storm. Anyone who witnessed it could say with some certainty that the chances of this happening again anytime soon are almost nil.

In the five years since Connecticut

Woodlands last talked about the weather and the climate (winter 2003), scientists have strengthened their statements and warnings about the world's warming climate. We now know with greater certainty that spring arrives earlier, summers are getting hotter, and winters are marked with higher temperatures and less snow.

Scientists predict with growing confidence that in many regions of the world, bad storms will become more frequent and that they will bring more precipitation, higher winds, and more danger than before. These predictions are not very specific for the Northeastern United States, and they cover a period of a century or so.

Looking at the present day, and the near past, we know much more. Actual precipitation totals from the last quarter century, as reported here five years ago, shows that those

The June 1982 flood knocked out a road in the town of Deep River.

Mark C. Borton

years produced more rain than earlier periods, even though from year to year, Connecticut's weather varies greatly, from more than 60 inches of precipitation in a year (as in 1982) to about half that (as in 1967). On average, though, it has rained more in Connecticut over the past century than it did between the years 1951 and 1980.

To make some sense of what the future holds in a state like Connecticut, we talked to the experts who really care about storms: the state dam safety engineers. The 100-year storm, based on that data, means 7 inches in 24 hours, said Art Christian, supervising civil engineer of the state's dam safety department.

In 2003, the dam safety department of the Inland Water Resources Division of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, commissioned a new study of precipitation. It concluded that the traditional method of defining normal rain- and snowfall, by looking at a 30-year period of actual precipitation, is not adequate to define "normal" rainfall, because the amounts could vary greatly from one 30-year span to the next. They defined normal to mean the average precipitation in a year based on actual weather from 1895 to 1995.

The result of the study was that normal

precipitation actually is 45 inches per year – on average – in Connecticut. The previous definition of normal was about 43 inches. The findings by three University of Connecticut professors suggested that the 100-year storm is a worse storm than it is now defined to be. This surprised the state's dam safety water resources people, who were braced for the opposite trend because of some dry spells that had not counted in previous storm studies.

But when the dam safety experts reviewed the new data against their current dam standards, they decided not to require all dams to be rebuilt, because the current standards were already so rigorous that they went beyond the storm levels of the old definition of the 100-year storm. These standards call for dams to be one foot higher than the water level at the spillway during the 100-year storm. (Remember, the 100-year storm is actually a misnomer. It can occur at any time; the chances of it occurring are 1 percent in any given year, but not 0.)

Denise Ruzicka, director of the Inland Water Resources Division of the Connecticut DEP, said that the staff has not determined how the new data should affect the dam standards. "Rainfall has increased," she said. "What we don't know is, if rainfall is increasing, does that really lead to more floods?" The causes of floods go beyond average rainfall. She noted that Connecticut's tremendous variability in the weather makes the word "normal" difficult to define. As the climate continues to warm,

some scientists are calling into question whether it's possible to predict river flow within a set of normal boundaries. There will be higher highs (more rain and snow) balanced by lower lows (periods of drought). Another major factor in predicting dam failures, she said, is that increasing development adds pavement and increases flooding, adds up to more uncertainty in the face of the rainfall statistics.

There are only four people in the dam safety department. They permit new dams, inspect dams with problems, and maintain the 262 state-owned dams. (About 82 percent of the dams in the state are owned by private individuals.) Just after the 1982 floods, the department had 15 people. The state dam regulations apply to about 2,295 of the 5,500 dams here. (A dam is considered large enough to be regulated if its failure would kill people or lead to economic losses.) Of the dams they regulate, 503 are "high and significant hazard" dams. But some high hazard dams, such as the Mansfield Hollow dam, are designed to much more rigorous standards than the 100-year flood—the probable maximum flood.

"Remember, floods are inevitable," Ms. Ruzicka said.

Christine Woodside is the editor of Connecticut Woodlands and a freelance writer. Her book, The Homeowner's Guide to Energy Independence, was published in 2006 by the Lyons Press.

Some Recent Dam Breaks

It doesn't always take the 1000-year storm to destroy a dam. Some of the floods here were 25-year storms or 50-year storms.

1961. Crystal Lake Dam burst in Middletown, damaging 11 houses and injuring three.

1963: Spaulding Pond Dam in Norwich failed, causing six deaths and much damage.

1982. One of the worst floods since the famous back-to-back hurricanes in 1955 hit Connecticut, breaking 17 dams and damaging 31 others. Eleven people died due to the flood (not the dams).

October 8-15, 2005. "Moderate to major" flooding hit the state, leading to at least 14 dam failures in Hartford and Tolland counties and damages to 30 dams. Bridges and roads also washed out or were damaged.

Number of Dams in Connecticut

High Hazard - 239

Significant Hazard - 264

Moderate to Low Hazard - 692

Low Hazard - 1800

Negligible Hazard - 1470

BY WILLIAM R. BENTLEY

When the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its revised report last February, Americans began to think more about global climate changes. Al Gore's film, "An Inconvenient Truth," helped bring attention to the issue in a more vivid way, and the Nobel Prize award to the panel and Mr. Gore raised the nation's attention considerably.

Carbon dioxide is the leading greenhouse gas. It traps heat radiated from the sun with the Earth's atmosphere, thus creating the greenhouse effect that we now call global warming. The rapid increase in CO₂ levels is well documented, and current levels may be the highest in the past 655,000 years. While some of the recent warming may be part of a long-term cycle, virtually all scientists attribute much of the increase in average temperatures to higher levels of CO₂. Fossil fuel burning since the Industrial Revolution (beginning in the mid-1700s) caused these levels.

The consequences will be global, but we also may see dramatic changes in Connecticut. We could experience over 100 days of temperatures over 90 degrees, many over 100 degrees. Our vegetation will change as northern species like sugar maple and central species like red oak disappear. Insect pests will increase, and birds and mammals will change. Our climate is predicted to eventually become like that of North Carolina today.

Carbon Sequestration by Forests

One solution to increased CO₂ in the atmosphere is to capture and store carbon in plants. Plants naturally store carbon in photosynthesis: CO₂ from the atmosphere combines with water from the soil to make oxygen (which is released back into the atmosphere) and sugars. The sugars are eventually converted to various starches, celluloses, and other components of plants. All plants store carbon above ground and below ground in roots.

In trees, the woody stems and branches are the visible form of the net photosynthate after respiration. The root systems of trees



Robert Pagnini

CLIMATE, CARBON STORAGE, AND CONNECTICUT'S FORESTS

A forester looks ahead

Because trees, especially many forest trees, live for a long time, forests are valuable carbon sinks. Conversely, the destruction of forests, especially by fire or fire following land clearing, releases enormous amounts of carbon dioxide.

plus the various other life forms in soil can store an additional amount of carbon as wood and starch (food for future respiration or growth). In temperate regions, this storage may be equal to or more than the carbon stored above ground.

Because trees, especially many forest trees, live for a long time, forests are valuable carbon sinks. Conversely, the destruction of forests, especially by fire or fire following land clearing, releases enormous amounts of carbon dioxide. Current estimates suggest 18 percent to 25 percent of the annual increase in atmospheric CO₂ is from deforestation. Consequently, maintenance of growing healthy forests is an important strategy in combating global warming,

Forest products are a way of prolonging the carbon stored by forests. Solid wood products like lumber and plywood have longer lives than fiber or energy products. Consequently, forest management that favors producing larger trees suitable for solid wood products will store more carbon and often yield more financial returns.

Losses and gains

In Connecticut 1,859 million acres are forested. This is about 60 percent of the state's land area. The forests are concentrat-

ed in the Northwest Corner and the east central hills, and the eastern edge at the Rhode Island border. Over the past decade or more, the major increases in forest area have been in Hartford and Litchfield counties and the biggest losses are in Windham and New London counties.

Between 1952 and 1998, Connecticut's timber inventory more than doubled to 3.2 billion cubic feet. Preliminary estimates are that the timber inventory probably increased over 3.5 billion cubic feet by 2005. About two-thirds of this volume is in commercial hardwoods, and most of the current growth is in hardwoods. The current inventory of trees and shrubs is 108 million metric dry tons of biomass.

Each year, Connecticut's timber volume grows by more than 1.7% – about 61.6 million cubic feet. Only eight-tenths of 1 percent of Connecticut's timber volume is removed – about 28.2 million cubic feet, which gives a growth to removal ratio of 2.2 to 1. It is important, however, to understand that removals are not just harvests for sale and use. Of the 28.2 million cubic feet removed, 17.5 million cubic feet went to forest products or logging residue. Land use conversion and development – deforestation by another name – was the cause of 10.7

million cubic feet of removals. This volume of deforested biomass is higher than the 9.7 million cubic feet average estimated over 1985 to 1998.

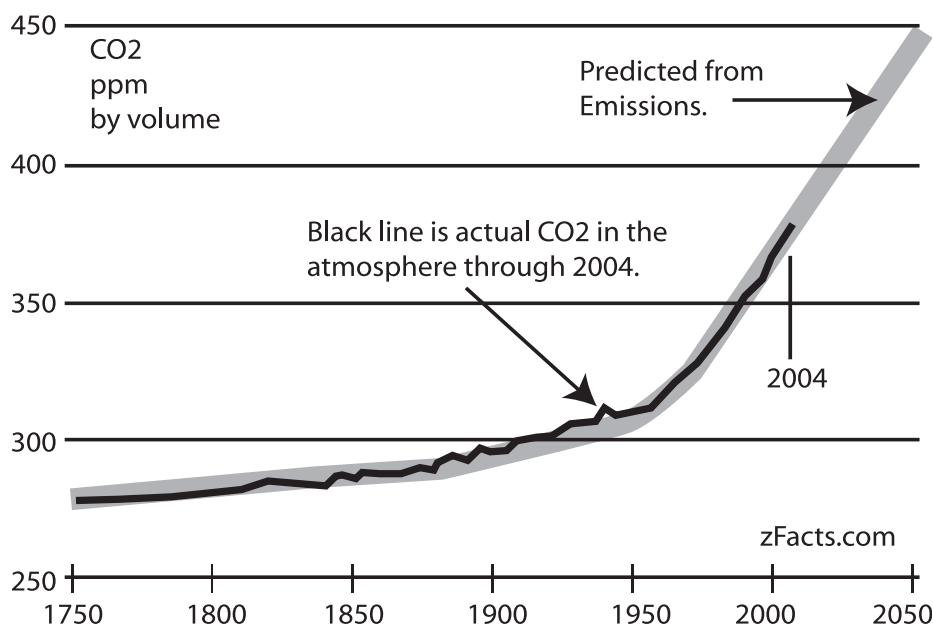
Connecticut forests held 127.5 MMT of live above ground biomass in 2005, which is 234 MMTCO₂e. The growth each year adds 1,881 MT of biomass – 3.5 MMTCO₂e. Removals are 861 MT, of which 534 MT go into forest products or logging residue. Deforestation removes another 327 MT¹ – or 0.6 MMTCO₂e. While we cannot be sure that none of the deforested volume ended up in the forest products chain, the land went out of production and is no longer sequestering carbon in forest biomass form.

Connecticut forests could absorb more carbon. One obvious way would be to grow larger trees, which would yield lumber for logs and solid wood product. Another is to move toward various “smart growth” strategies that leave larger tracts of trees undisturbed.

Incentives for Carbon Sequestration

The Kyoto Protocol, which the United States did not sign, has spawned attempts to use market forces to favor reduction in greenhouse gases and sequestration of more CO₂. Two kinds of markets are emerging that will favor more efficient use of fossil fuels and more effective sequestration of carbon. The first is carbon exchange markets, of which the Chicago Carbon Exchange is an interesting example. Several similar markets are emerging in Europe as tougher pollution standards are employed. A report on carbon markets is available on the CFPA Web site (www.ctwoodlands.org).²

Connecticut has been a leader in establishment of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (known as RGGI and pronounced “Reggie”), which will begin operation in 2009. California has a similar agreement, and others are developing. These voluntary approaches create a scarcity of rights to pollute greenhouse gases and the markets for



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trading rights. The results are more focus on reducing gas emissions instead of more ways to sequester carbon.

Another alternative is an international carbon fee. Most economists agree that such fees are the fairest and most effective social tool for encouraging less pollution and more carbon sequestration. Jeffrey Sachs estimates that a \$25 per metric ton of CO₂ would be effective. However, the fees are often called a carbon tax, and taxes are increasingly unpopular in America, Europe, and other economic centers. Also, getting an international agreement on a fee level would be even more difficult than the next round of treaty negotiations to replace the Kyoto Protocol.³

Don't exclude Connecticut as a carbon sink

Connecticut needs to advocate a broader policy approach to replace the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. Given the huge amount of carbon stored in forests and the potential to store more and release less, the new protocol should count forest growth in all forests, not just new plantations and other projects. The current discussion of finding carbon sinks virtually excludes all forest growth in Connecticut and other northeastern states. Three consequences flow from this exclusion. First, an enormous annual increment to the total sequestered carbon is ignored. Two, carbon sequestration cannot easily be added to the incentives that encourage working forests. Three, the loss of forest biomass and future growth to development is ignored and, in a policy sense, it is invisible.

The latter consequence is important in much of the forested area of North America. Forty percent of Connecticut's forest removals are forests that are cleared for commercial and residential development. Some of the removed timber is harvested, rather than burned or placed in landfills, and moves into solid wood and fiber products. However, those lands are permanently

The current discussion of finding carbon sinks virtually excludes all forest growth in Connecticut and other northeastern states.

removed from the forest base and future growth and carbon sequestration.

One important note about urban forests: Our knowledge of urban trees and their salutary effects on the urban environment has increased rapidly in the past 20 years.⁴ Urban trees also sequester carbon above and below ground. However, urban vegetation requires much more tending over time, requiring fossil fuels to trim and harvest plants and to grind cuttings. The net carbon sequestration, as a consequence, is negative. This does not diminish the great importance of urban vegetation but simply says urban forestry as it's now practiced does not add to the net annual sequestration of carbon.

Recommendations

I have made several recommendations to the Connecticut Forest & Park Association for its advocacy program:

► Join with several other non-profit organizations, like Environment Northeast and Winrock International, in supporting use of the Forest Service FIA⁵ system for estimating carbon sequestration at the state level.

► Encourage the development of carbon exchange markets, like the Chicago Carbon Exchange, even if they have little immediate direct benefit for Connecticut.

► Promote or take lead to develop market mechanisms that can aggregate carbon and forest values in Connecticut.

► Encourage more research on urban forests from the perspective of carbon sequestration

► CFPA should advocate three other positions that will encourage working forests and reduce the pressure to convert forests to other land uses.

► Support making the tax deductions for donation of conservation easements over a 15-year period a permanent part of the US Tax Code and adding this as a deduction against Connecticut income taxes.

► Explore multi-pronged approaches to encouraging sustainable forest management on Connecticut's private forestlands.

► Encourage Connecticut and national research organizations to conduct studies on the potential of various institutional mechanisms to lead forest owners to sequester more carbon and not deforest or change land use.

William Bentley is a consulting forester and an associate of CFPA.

Footnotes

¹ MMTCO₂e is the abbreviation for million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent.

² See Whitman, Austin. 2007. The Carbon Markets: Forests, Credits, and Uncertainty. A Report for the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. 50 p.
http://www.ctwoodlands.org/research/research_notes.html.

³ See Sachs' article, "The Road to Clean Energy Starts Here" in the May 2006 Scientific American.

⁴ For example, see the Work of Dr. David Nowak and his colleagues with the USDA Forest Service on urban forestry and the health and climate benefits. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station publications can be found at http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/newtown_square/publications/

⁵ FIA stands for Forest Inventory and Analysis, a program of estimating forest volumes and growth, plus many other variables, which is conducted by the USDA Forest Service.

Connecticut Land Uses

Forest	60%
Farm	9%
Other¹	31%

Executive director

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volunteers in their mission of maintaining the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System, and collaborating with our many, many partner organizations.

There are a few highlights of my tenure that I look back on especially fondly. First, I am proud of the staff that we have grown over the past six years. The Association now has nine members of the staff, as well as a contract editor of this magazine and a contract lobbyist. I am especially proud of the way they function as a team. I am pleased to have helped to improve Connecticut Woodlands magazine over the years. It has been a joy to write this column and to hear so many compliments from you, especially on the piece I wrote about the home birth of my son. The new logo and associated design materials made a great and long-lasting improvement in the way the Association presents itself to the public, and I am pleased that the last phase of that, the website, will be completed soon. It was an honor to be involved in the publication of the award winning, 19th Edition of the *Connecticut Walk Book: East and West*.

Land protected by the Association has more than doubled, from 803 acres in 2001 to 1710 in 2008, and this number is growing. The Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails have lengthened, too, to 825 miles, and the new Saugatuck and Aspetuck Valley Trails and Lone Pine Trails

have been added. Our education program took off under Lori Brant, who was named the Environmental Educator of the Year in 2007. We created the WalkConnecticut program, which is now striding forward under the leadership of Leslie Lewis. Forces of Nature was an incredible high point and a milestone in the Association's history. I am delighted to have presided over the quintupling of the Association Annual Fund, from \$20,000 in 2001 to \$100,000 and counting this year. My thanks go to you, our loyal donors, for so generously supporting the Association and giving us the confidence to accomplish the conservation work before us. Finally, it was a thrill and an honor to testify last May before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands in support of H.R. 1528, the New England National Scenic Trail Designation Act. The House passed this bill on January 29, 2008, and I am hoping that the bill passes the Senate and is signed into law this year.

There are challenges that lie ahead for the Association. The membership needs to grow. Maintaining a dynamic, talented staff demands strong annual financial support. Our Middlefield headquarters serves not only the Association, but also the entire environmental community in Connecticut, and it needs certain updates and will need expansion. The lands and easements we hold require an increasing level of stewardship. Finally, the endowment that the Association is blessed with will require additional capital

if it is to remain the permanent foundation for our programs that it has been and is. I have no doubt, however, that this Association of 112 years will be able to meet these challenges.

I love the Connecticut Forest & Park Association and look forward to remaining involved on a lifetime basis. I thank all of you, the members, for being so supportive and encouraging over these past years. Your compliments, kind words and warm wishes have meant a great deal to me. I thank my staff for all of their hard work and devotion. I thank the volunteers for their extraordinary public service and remain in awe of their accomplishments. I thank the Board of Directors for giving me their unwavering confidence and trust. Finally, I thank my family, and most of all my wife, Melissa, for her support, a constant indeed.

So, come summer, my family and I will set sail. We will be homeward bound for a place of beaches and bandstands, of quahogs and beach plums, of pitch pines and oaks, and for a cedar-sided Cape, on a dirt road, on an island, in the Atlantic Ocean. Farewell, and thank you.



Go hiking anyway

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Finally, remember that the same rules apply to hikers and other non-motorized trail users as to drivers on the roads; if you can't see a bridge or crossing because of water running over it, don't take a chance. You could wind up in a dangerous situation.

Laminate the map you use. Although it will be harder to stow in a pocket, you will be guaranteed that you can still read it by the end of your journey. Carry this with your water bottle in a small backpack. Leave dry clothing in the car for later.

Being outside when it's wet can give you a whole different perspective on your surroundings. Try taking a walk on a mild spring day when the rain drips off the leaves

into puddles and rivulets. Enjoy the mist rising from the hills and the way the damp air muffles sound. And maybe, if you're lucky, you will be rewarded by a rainbow.

Leslie Lewis is the WalkConnecticut coordinator.

CFPA's new *WalkConnecticut* initiative is a holistic approach to promote walking and other non-motorized activities along trails and sidewalks around the state. WalkConnecticut will bring together the health, recreation, tourism, cultural and historical, transportation, and economic development communities to promote, preserve, and expand these opportunities. Through a new website, guided walks, and technical assistance efforts, CFPA hopes to foster healthier lifestyles.

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Without L. Morgan Porter, there might not be a Shenipsit Trail in the Manchester area. If he hadn't volunteered through the Connecticut Forest & Park Association to lay out the official trail in the 1940s, the area that he blazed might not be open to hikers today.

Starting in 1946, Porter began creating trails and obtaining permission for hikers to cross private and water-company land. He chose the direction of the trail, sometimes linking up with old tote roads, sometimes choosing rock ledges or clearing brush for a new foot-path. He kept in mind scenic views for hikers, as well as avoidance of swampy places. He was the first to paint light-blue blazes along the trail, and he drafted the trail's first maps.

By 1947, he had established the trail, which hikers continue to enjoy 61 years later.

What a thrill Porter must have felt when he saw this history-making note in one of the trail logs: "Look for the Shenipsit Trail on new edition of U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of Ellington Quad." The date was August 7, 1953, and the signer was R.T. Barron, U.S. Geological Survey, Arlington, Virginia.

The trails that Porter laid out have changed, of course, over the years, and in some places housing developments have replaced the forest that he encountered, but we are fortunate that he devoted himself to this work and that the trail acquired official status when it did. Otherwise, would this trail have disappeared when land was sold off to private owners?



L.M. Porter in 1955, using a measuring wheel on a trail in the Adirondacks. He went out measuring rain or shine, wearing a poncho in bad weather.

Photo courtesy of Susan Barlow

A PIONEER IN MANCHESTER

*Lewis Morgan Porter (1903-1967)
and the Shenipsit Trail*

BY SUSAN BARLOW

When Porter was exploring, he referred to "a wilderness" from the Glastonbury fire tower to the springs near Case Brothers mills on Spring Street, Manchester, and on to Somers' Soapstone Mountain.

In letters to Edgar Laing Heermance, founder of Connecticut's Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails, Porter tells of progress with landowners:

► In June 1946: "On 6-22-46 I obtained verbal permission from Mr. F.H. Parker to cross the lands of the South Manchester Water Committee...[assuring] virtually all of the trail from Birch Mountain to the fire tower....They don't know who some of the owners are, they have been trying to buy it up, and since it is all wilderness I guess we can go ahead anyway. I did get a couple of names from the Water Committee's maps and will see what I can find out about them." Porter had also obtained permission to cross Case Brothers property "from the heirs, Mrs. Robert Dennison and her sons,

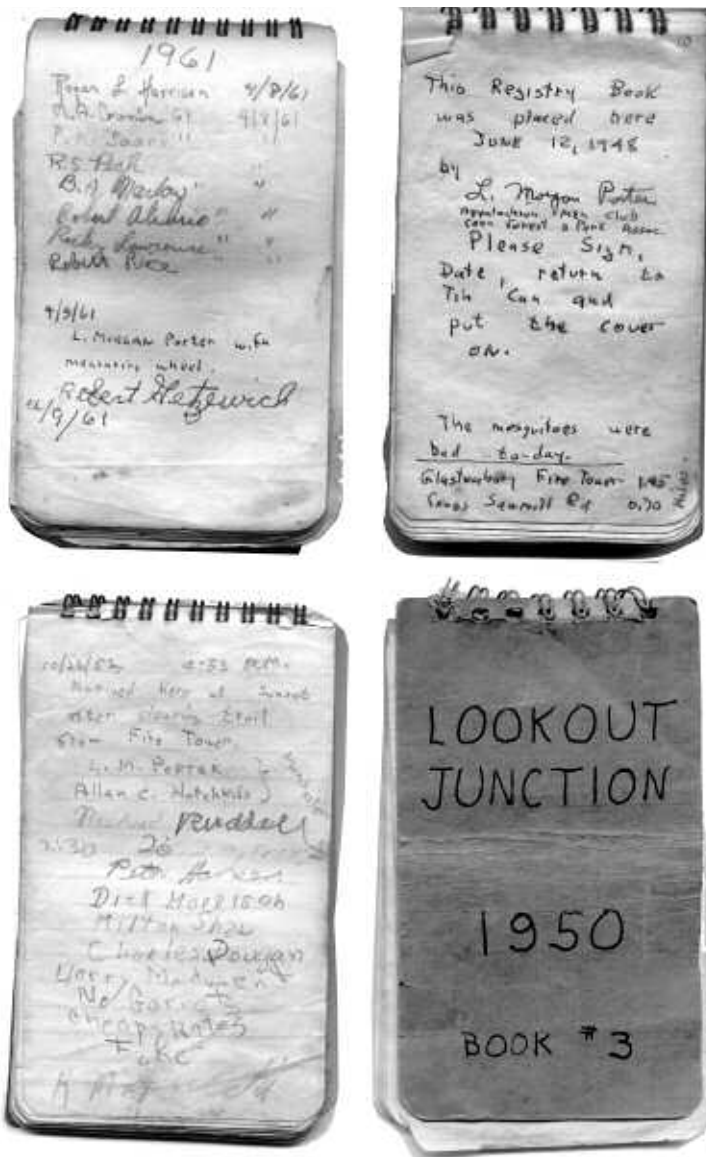
Wells and Robert ... and have walked over the trails with Mr. Wells Dennison. They are very much interested in this work."

► In May 1947: "I went over the proposed trail from Highland Park to the Glastonbury Fire Tower with F.E. Thrall of the Water Committee and received his OK provided we properly post it with signs...specifically referring to a watershed and saying 'Commit no nuisance,' etc." Porter enclosed a design for a sign, already approved by the Water Company, and requested that the signs be printed by CFPA. "I expect to start clearing the trail this week end. Thanks for the can of trail paint which arrived recently."

In a June 1946 draft map of "Walks Around Manchester," we see Porter's workman-like drawing of trails, brooks, roads, and town lines. His handwriting is the same that graces the old walk books, when Porter became the chairman of the Shenipsit.

Drawing must have come naturally to Porter, a 1924 Yale University graduate, an engineer at United Aircraft, and a teacher of mechanical engineering at the new Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate center, beginning in 1955. He combined these duties with family life – he and his wife had two sons – and with heading up volunteer work crews to maintain the Shenipsit. His son J. Winthrop Porter said that Sunday afternoon was his father's favorite time to work on the trails. Winthrop recalls the cans of that special blue paint in the cellar, and bottles of India ink on the dining room table when his father worked on Shenipsit maps.

L.M. Porter was no stranger to trails and the outdoors – he measured the trails in the high peaks area of the Adirondacks, rewrote



Three-by-five-inch hikers' logs, maintained by L.M. Porter. These contain mileage information about the trails, location of garnets, as well as penciled comments by hikers, including an entry from 1962 by Susan Barlow, the author of this article, during a hike from the old fire tower (now gone) to Camp Merrie-Wood. Other signers were tree expert Ed Richardson, his wife, Marion, and brother, Bob, Dr. Amos Friend of Manchester, and Ms. Barlow's brother, Michael.

Susan Barlow, with thanks to Ed Richardson

the *Guidebook to the Adirondack Mountains*, served as president of the Adirondack Mountain Club, and was known throughout New England for his interest in the outdoors and conservation. Although he didn't move to Manchester until 1939, he threw himself into community activities, including serving as chief timer for Manchester's famous Thanksgiving Day 5-mile road race.

John Hibbard, who became executive director of CFPA in 1963, remembers him as a longtime member of the Trails Committee and a very organized trail manager. Mr. Hibbard said that Mr. Porter worked "to a large extent on his own. After his death, the Shenipsit was split into three subsections. Dick Whitehouse still has a portion and Clyde Brooks, formerly of Glastonbury, had the southern end for many years."

Harrol (Bill) Baker, who chaired the Trails Committee in the 1960s, notes that Porter "lived in the era before computers and possessed a three-foot slide rule for calculating engineering problems. He was an inspiration for trail maintainers."

L.M. Porter died 41 years ago, but his pioneering work lives on, a model to those of us who enjoy the Blue Trails.

Susan Barlow is a local historian and CFPA family hike leader. She thanks Dick Whitehouse for unearthing copies of the Porter-Heermance letters.

The summit of Case Mountain, a view L.M. Porter enjoyed many times.



Explore the Goodwin Forest in Hampton

Consider a visit to the Connecticut's "quiet corner," where the Goodwin Forest Conservation Education Center offers beautiful, diverse and educational hikes of all shapes and sizes.

Most of us connected to the Connecticut Forest & Park Association have at least heard the name James Lippincott Goodwin. He was a longtime leader and benefactor of CFPA. The Association's Middlefield office is named in his honor, and his portrait hangs in the library there. Some may not realize, however, that Connecticut boasts one other wonderful site named after this man: the James L. Goodwin Conservation Education Center in Hampton.

James Goodwin was among the first practicing professional foresters ever educated in America. Coming to Hampton in 1913, he purchased 25 acres of white pine forest (that had grown on an old field) and abandoned farmland. There he built a summer house. Over many years, he continued to buy land until his Pine Acres Farm had grown to more than 1,700 acres of managed timber stands, apple orchards and Christmas tree fields.

In 1964, after 50 years of practicing pioneering, state of the art forestry, James Goodwin donated the entire Pine Acres Farm to the state of Connecticut. Included in the conveyance were instructions that the house and acreage surrounding it were "to be used in such ways as prove feasible and appropriate to provide education in forest, wildlife and general conservation among youth and adult groups on a state-wide basis." Thus was born the Goodwin Forest Conservation Education Center.

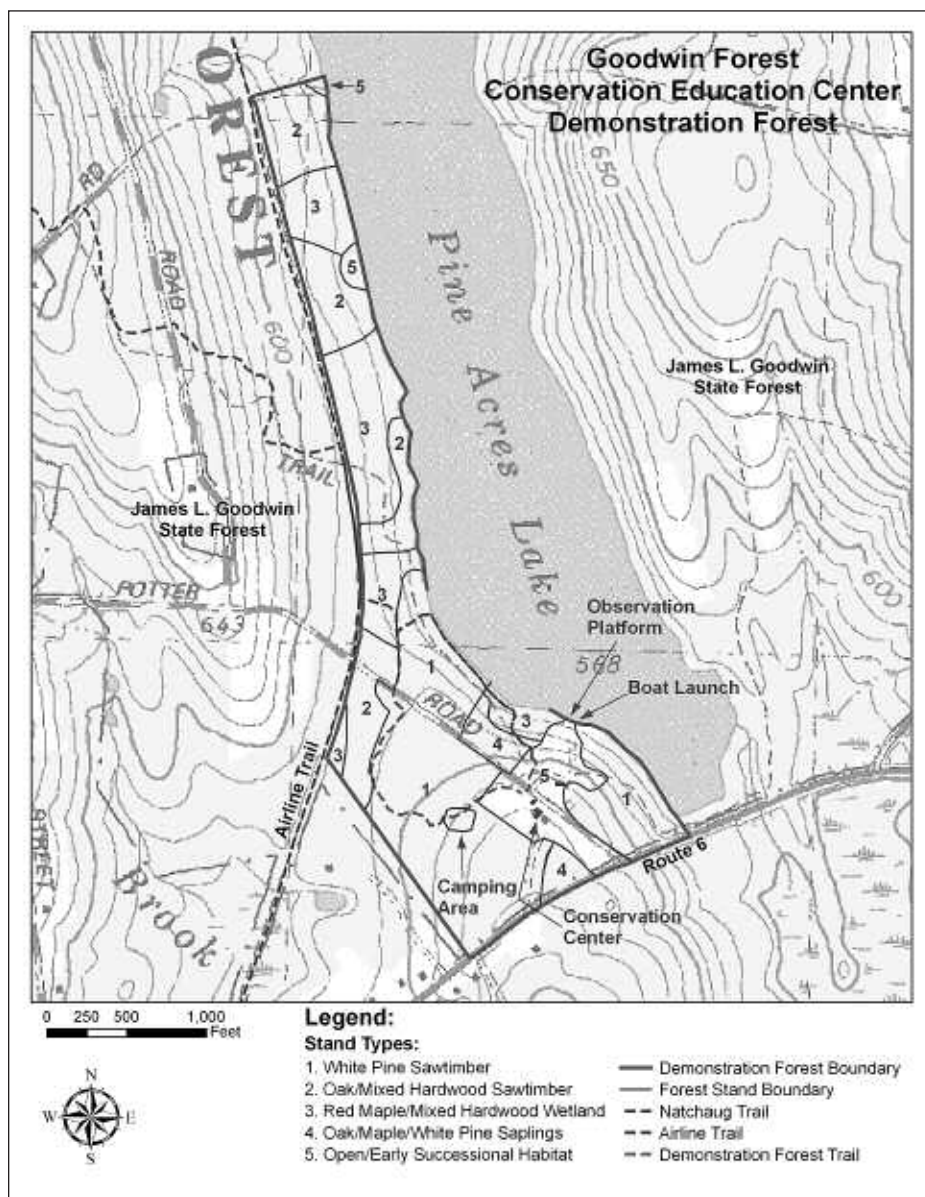
The center offers several interesting hiking routes.

Directions

The center is located off of Route 6 at 23 Potter Road in Hampton. From the intersection of Routes 6 and 198 in Chaplin, go east 3.1 miles on Route 6 and take a left onto Potter Road. From the intersection of Routes 6 and 97 in Hampton, go west 1.4 miles and take a right onto Potter Road.

Shorter hikes

For those with limited mobility, the 1.6 acres adjacent to the house sport the



Richard D. Haley Native Plant Wildlife Gardens. Here one can take a self-guided brochure and walk among several individual gardens, each representing different combinations of sun and shade, and different combinations of trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials that have wildlife value and are suited for the conditions. Visitors will find spots similar to their own back yards, and come away with ideas for high value wildlife plants that they could grow at home.

The brand new, 2/3 -mile long **Stewardship Trail** leaves the northwest corner of the

gardens and follows a loop through several managed forest areas before returning to the center. A brochure available at the garden gazebo explains the types of forest stands, and the forest and wildlife stewardship practices visible along the way. Included are white pine timber stands planted nearly 70 years ago by Pine Acre Farm crews, managed oak-hickory forests, a woodcock habitat demonstration area and more. Numbered posts along the trail correspond to explanatory text in the brochure.

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Starling Childs, MFS; Anthony Irving, MES

Getting Children Outside in a Test-Prep World

BY LORI PARADIS BRANT

A second grade teacher I know who teaches in Fairfield County often laments to me how difficult it is to take her students outdoors during the school day. It's not that she does not want to engage them in the world outside the classroom window. This teacher, after all, is my sister, and we certainly share an interest in the environment. She tells me that the federal No Child Left Behind Act has forced teachers and schools to focus almost exclusively on the testing of students' knowledge rather than focusing on learning interdisciplinary, holistic content taught by creative teachers.

The No Child Left Behind Act stresses that teachers should be accountable for their students' performance in math, reading, and writing. These are essential for the foundations of learning, but the controversy of the federal act is that it is severely under-funded, promotes test-taking skills over lifelong learning, and expects all students, even those with special needs, to take and pass the same test. This means teachers cannot view outdoor investigations as a priority in the current school structure, not because they disagree with it but because they don't have the time.

Many public school teachers share that a good deal of time in the classroom is focused on what will be on the test. Reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic have been tested each year; this year is the first time science has been added to the standardized tests in Connecticut. I fully comprehend the importance of the three R's; a poor grasp of these would be a hindrance throughout a student's life. Poor test scores can result in the withholding of federal funds for education. So teachers end up spending a considerable amount of time on practice tests. Discussion often centers on better test-taking skills, such as how to read a question and select the answer.

Rather than learning how to take tests,



Photo contributed

Lynn Kochiss, a 3rd grade teacher in Cromwell, enjoys the Project Learning Tree activity The Shape of Things along the trail of the John R. Camp Outdoor Classroom & Demonstration Forest. Ms. Kochiss plans to use the activities to engage her classroom students and after school Earth Club participants.

students who study their local environment learn how to put their knowledge to work. Open-ended explorations outdoors, led by a teacher, can excite children's natural curiosity and interest in learning. Outdoor field trips have been traditional methods to teach science outdoors. Not only is there less time for outdoor field trips due to the testing approach of teaching, but many schools can't meet increasing transportation costs to bring their students to parks, forests, nature centers, etc.

I've heard these issues voiced from many teachers in the last several years. If teaching about Connecticut's forests, rivers—the land — is not a part of their curriculum, they are not encouraged to teach it. Many schools use science kit programs: materials and a corresponding lesson plan come in a box. After the activity, it goes back into the box. Boxes are limiting, but students who use the outdoors as their science box are exposed to a variety of learning opportunities. One of the advantages of teaching science by using

the schoolyard is that it does not get put away. The scenery will change over the course of the school year as the plants and signs of wildlife may change. The school grounds are an inexpensive tool that can captivate students' interest in science as they predict and study the changes they observe there. They can apply the knowledge gained indoors to their outdoor experiences in courtyards and gardens.

For a class to plant and maintain a garden, they must use their reading skills for research, writing abilities for planning and problem-solving skills for evaluation. Plants growing in gardens are sure-fire ways to bring in measuring and graphing skills, both of which are areas found on the standardized tests. Collecting data, such as rates of plant growth or substrate types, is a measurable way to incorporate gardening with science. Many schools create outdoor field guides based on their outdoor classrooms or gardens and add to its content each new school year. Field guides use science and math to identify species and language arts skills for the written material. Frequently, students tap into their creative sides as they showcase their detailed observations with drawings, sketches, and/or photographs. Research of prior land use of the school grounds connects students to local history.

There are other strategies that bridge the gap between teaching to the test and the decrease in local environmental studies. The State Department of Education has recently invited informal science educators like me to write lesson plans that apply science standards to studying the environment. While these activities will not be on the test, it is a constructive step towards the formal and informal field of education working together. Also, teachers can attend professional development workshops on environmental education that meet the state standards for workshops. (See the program page of this magazine.)

I am pleased to report that Connecticut Project Learning Tree, a national environmental education curriculum co-sponsored

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Service Berry, Downy Serviceberry (Shadbush, Shadblow, Juneberry) (*Amelanchier arborea*)

The Shadbush, as it is often called locally, has no importance except for its frequency and the touch of beauty its flowers give to our forests early in the spring before the foliage has come out. It is a small tree, 20 to 50 feet high and seldom over eight inches in diameter, with a rather narrow, rounded top, but is occasionally shrubby from sprouts following clearly or fire. Settlers who noticed that it blossomed when the shad were running up the streams gave it its nickname.

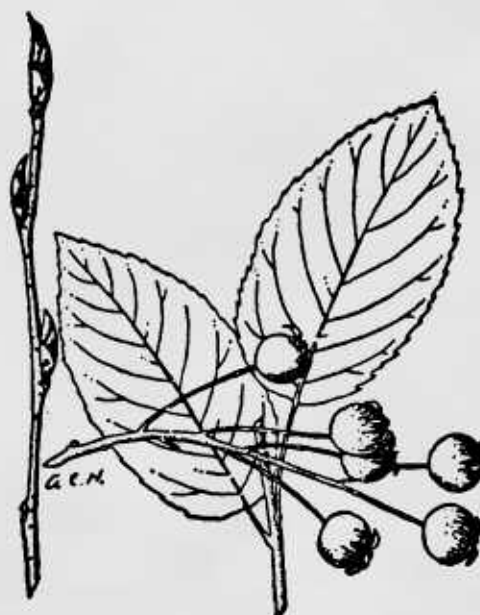
The leaves are alternate, slender-stalked, ovate, pointed, finely toothed, two to four inches long, purplish-brown until nearly mature, then becoming a light green, and early covered with scattered silky hairs.

The flowers are white and appear in drooping clusters in early spring, before or with the leaves, making the tree quite conspicuous in the leafless or budding forest.

The berries are sweet, edible, rounded, dark purple when ripe, one-third to one-half-inch in diameter, ripening in June. Birds and other denizens of the forest (including hikers) are very fond of the berries, and people have been known to cut down and destroy the trees to gather one good crop.

The wood is heavy, exceedingly hard, strong, close-grained and dark brown. It is occasionally used for handles. This is a desirable ornamental tree and should be planted for this purpose and to encourage the birds.

When I was thru-hiking the Appalachian Trail with three companions some years back, serviceberries quenched our thirst as well as our hunger for something beyond saltines and peanut butter as we worked our way north with the spring. For anyone who has experienced the unique starvation of the hiker—who knows that it's possible to stop and go into town and forget this long slog, but who has chosen to see the country from a new perspective and therefore to eat a very limited diet for months—relishing the somewhat



**SERVICE BERRY, OR
SHADBUSH**

watery taste of serviceberries puts a person briefly on the same plain as that of birds. How grateful we were to come across these little trees.

— C.W.

This page is modeled closely on CFPA's classic book *Forest Trees of Southern New England*. To order a copy, contact the office at 860-346-2372. The price is not prohibitive.

The Nine Food Seasons in Connecticut

A Northeast regional diet can be nutritionally complete – choose wisely and widely

BY JEAN CRUM JONES

From my vantage point as a farmer, I have discovered that young children don't know the names of the seasons and the basic farm activities each brings. At our farm, we host first grade students during pumpkin season. When I ask the students what season it is, they stare. They sometimes ask things like, "Who is Jack Frost?" or "During what season does the farmer plant seeds?"

Adults don't know much more. Many farm visitors in August, during blueberry season, ask where they go to pick the strawberries. During the June strawberry season, they want to buy sweet corn.

One of my common mantras is to say, "Eat local foods in season." We have four calendar seasons, but in Connecticut, we have nine food seasons.

I first thought about an annual system of nine food seasons in Connecticut back in the day when I was immersed in menu planning for Yale University in the early 1970s. Then, Yale's food budget required us to procure food from local suppliers because that was generally what was most affordable. We developed six-week menu cycles with six distinct plans based on what was "in season" in Connecticut. The menus ran from September to June. The December holiday break was a time when students could enjoy home cooking, special family celebrations, and their own regional traditions. During summers, I was personally immersed in two more food seasons: strawberry season and the summer garden harvest.

The Nine Season Food Calendar

Food Season	Calendar Period	Foods to Eat
Early Spring	March to mid-April	Maple syrup, pancakes, fish, wild greens, cheese
Spring	Mid-April thru May	asparagus, spinach, rhubarb, herbs, eggs, lamb
Early Summer	June to mid-July	Strawberries, lettuces, peas, snow peas, baby beets, radishes, scallions, cream
Summer	Mid-July to September	Green beans, zucchini, peppers, new potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, lima beans, artichokes, Swiss chard, NZ spinach, blueberries, peaches, melons, plums, cherries, nectarines, raspberries
Early Fall	September to mid-October	Broccoli, garlic, onions, red peppers, eggplants, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, cauliflower, pears, apples
Fall	Mid-October through November	White potatoes, beets, kale, carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas, Brussels sprouts, winter squash, cranberries, popcorn
Early Winter	December	Game, pork, sausage, nuts, seeds, dried bean
Holidays	Late December	Heritage meals, breads, cookies, and desserts
Winter	Mid-January to late February	Stored fresh and preserved foods

Between knowledge gained from my work at the Yale Dining Halls and my own farm life, I began organizing my own food selection and cooking repertoire around these nine food seasons, about 40 days each of certain combinations of foods that seasonally appear together. As I was to discover in the 1990s, this method was not unique to me, but the way traditional New Englanders had been eating for generations. I came across two Yankee cookbooks that were based on the same organizing principle, one originally published in 1958 and the other in 1986 (see references below).

I enjoy planning my home menus based on the Nine-Season Food Calendar because I like using the freshest, ripest, and highest quality foods that are locally available. I like the close connection with what the earth is yielding all around me. I change my dining room decorations about every six weeks, selecting tablecloth colors and other décor that reflect the current food season. I also like to pick flowers in bloom from around my farm and make floral arrangements that accent the earth's clock.

Jean Crum Jones is a registered dietician who with her husband, Terry, runs the Jones Family Farm in Shelton. She serves on the CFPA Board of Directors.

Year-Round Northeastern Foods

Mushrooms, sprouts, cranberry juice, grape juice, apple cider, black currant juice, milk, cheese, eggs, fish, grass-fed beef, honey.

Small-scale food processing is growing in the Northeast. Look for jams, tomato sauces, salsas, pickled vegetables, pickles, potato chips

References:

The Nine Seasons Cookbook, by Pat Haley. Yankee Books, 1986.

Old-Time New England Cookbook, by Duncan MacDonald and Robb Sagendorph
Dover Books, 1958, reprinted 1993



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STUMPAGE REPORT

Current prices for standing timber

This table summarizes 63 voluntary reports by foresters, loggers, and sawmills of prices paid for timber between July and September 2007 in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Prices are in dollars per thousand board feet using the international quarter-inch scale. Pulpwood and fuelwood are reported in dollars per cord. The Cooperative Extension Services of the University of Connecticut and the University of Massachusetts compile these quarterly reports, warning that these prices offer only a guide to prices, which can fluctuate due to many factors. See the Web site

<http://www.canr.uconn.edu/cew/forest/prices/ht.htm>, or <http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/snes-tumpage.htm>.

EAST OF CT RIVER				WEST OF CT RIVER		
SPECIES	no. of reports	median	range	no. of reports	median	range
Red oak	28	210	10 - 350	12	190	150 - 350
White oak	22	60	10 - 150	5	100	25 - 150
Other oaks	21	100	10 - 220	5	50	50 - 250
Ash	13	45	40 - 105	11	70	50 - 100
Cherry	9	200	100 - 350	10	350	200 - 525
Sugar maple	11	120	100 - 325	11	215	100 - 440
Red maple	18	50	10 - 125	10	45	25 - 50
Tulip poplar	1	30	-	3	70	0 - 200
Yellow birch	9	50	50 - 50	8	55	30 - 70
Black birch	15	50	50 - 150	7	50	30 - 100
Paper birch	6	50	30 - 50	2	28	10 - 45
Beech	0	-	-	6	3	0 - 20
Pallet hdwd	17	25	17 - 40	8	5	0 - 50
Other hdwd	6	33	5 - 80	1	100	-
White pine	36	90	20 - 153	10	60	40 - 200
Red pine	8	20	20 - 100	0	-	-
Hemlock	12	18	0 - 40	9	10	0 - 20
Spruce	6	20	0 - 20	2	20	15 - 25
Other sfwd	0	-	-	0	-	-
Poles, hardwd (\$/lin.ft)	0	-	-	0	-	-
Poles, sfwd (\$/lin.ft)	0	-	-	0	-	-
Fuel wood (\$/cd)	30	5	0 - 12	4	4	0 - 6
Pulpwood (\$/cd)	6	0	0 - 13	1	0	-
Biomass (\$/ton)	5	0	0 - 1	1	0	-

LETTERS

ILLEGAL CAMPING

It was with great concern that I read the article, "Out the Door in Guilford to Southern New Hampshire," by David Bell (Fall 2007). The article glorifies one man's attempt to thru-hike the MMM Trail. In the text of the article, Bell discusses illegally camping on private property along the way. As a landowner of a small section of this trail, I am appalled that CFPA would print this article (and thereby encourage this type of activity). This highlights the concern that many landowners, myself included, have about this type of abuse when it comes to having the MMM Trail designated as a National Scenic Trail. And as the editorial board of the official publication of CFPA, I am disappointed that you and your colleagues were not more sensitive to the hiker-landowner relationship (which can be so fragile).

I ask you to please refrain from publishing any other articles that discuss camping (or any other illegal activity) along the trail. I, for one, believe you owe it to the landowners who allow strangers to access their property on a daily basis.

Clare B. Lindsey
Southington

Adam R. Moore, executive director of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, which manages the Mattabesett Trail, responds:

CFPA thanks Ms. Lindsey for her letter and for hosting the trail on her property. The Association does not condone unauthorized camping on or near any of the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trails. Our *Connecticut Walk Book* clearly indicates where camping may be available in the vicinity of the trails that we maintain. We also wish to clarify that the Association's publication of an article in Connecticut Woodlands does not convey an endorsement of the positions or policies expressed by that author.

On the matter of camping on the potential New England National Scenic Trail, we believe that Ms. Lindsey, and Mr. Bell, each raise very important points. Certainly, if a New England National Scenic Trail is designated, through-hikers will desire overnight accommodations, camping or otherwise. The Association will need to actively seek accommodation opportunities so that the landowners who so generously allow access across their properties are not burdened by unauthorized overnight guests. The Association will gladly work with landowners, the proposed trail Stewardship Council, the State of Connecticut and partner organizations to find suitable places for hikers to stay near the Metacomet and Mattabesett Trails.

Try this hike

continued from page 16

Longer hikes

Those looking for still more can pick up a Goodwin State Forest trails map at the center or at the southern terminus of the Blue-Blazed **Natchaug Trail**, which lies directly across Potter Road. More than 10 miles of white, red and yellow marked trails surround the 93-acre Pine Acres Pond, the smaller Brown Hill Pond, and follow other interesting forest landscapes. The Natchaug Trail begins by following the west bank of Pine Acres Pond and then cuts northwest through the Goodwin State Forest. It passes Black Spruce Pond and a beautiful overlook on Orchard Hill before wending its way down to the Natchaug River. Some 19 miles to the north it joins the Nipmuck Trail in the Yale-Myers Forest.

Finally, the **Airline Trail**, which is a state park trail on a former railroad bed, crosses Potter Road just a few hundred feet from the Center. A series of demonstration forest and wildlife management practices are being put in place along the trail here, and soon signs will be going up describing these projects. The graveled, level bed makes the Airline Trail ideal for hiking, cross-country skiing and horseback riding. Those feeling adventurous can hike the Airline Trail some 8 miles north to the Northeast Connecticut Audubon Center on Route 169 in Pomfret, and from there on to Putnam if they choose.

Contributed by Steve Broderick, an extension forester for the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System. He directs programs at the Goodwin Center under an agreement among the Extension system, the state Department of Environmental Protection, and CFP.

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SPRING PROGRAMS

For more information, or to register, please contact CFPA at 860-346-2372. For updated program information, visit www.ctwoodlands.org/EdPrograms.html. All programs except Family Hikes are held at CFPA headquarters in Middlefield.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATORS

CFPA teaches students how to think, not what to think, about the environment, as a sponsor of the award-winning environmental education curriculum Project Learning Tree. For a registration form, contact CFPA 860-346-2372 or info@ctwoodlands.org; CEUs available. Workshop fees are \$35 per person. The programs all take place at the Connecticut Forest & Park Association headquarters in Middlefield unless specifically noted.

Every Student Learns Outside

Friday, May 2, 9-3

Grade K-5 educators

Unleash the naturalist in your students. Discover ways to challenge them to explore grade-appropriate environmental issues – from the inside to the outside. Project Learning Tree (PLT) activities suit different learning styles, meet education standards and teach through experiences in nature. All activities feature science as well as reading and technology connections, clear objectives and assessments strategies. This completely hands-on workshop will teach how to use inquiry skills to examine and measure components of different habitats. We'll investigate a variety of factors of an environment, such as sunlight, temperature, wind, soil, plants, and animal life. Participants receive the Project Learning Tree PreK-8 Activity Guide. *CT Language Arts Frameworks: Reading and Responding, Communicating with Others. CT Science Framework Content Standards: Scientific Inquiry, Scientific Literacy, Scientific Numeracy.*

WalkConnecticut's Family Hike Leader Volunteer Training

Saturday, May 3 from 9-noon

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. 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.

Get Out! Outdoor Learning for Youth Leaders & Camp Counselors

Thursday, May 22, 9-3

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 PreK-8 Environmental Education Activity Guide.

FOR SCOUTS

Bring your troop or den to these fun and hands-on workshops; activities help earn the following badges or pins. Workshops can also be scheduled per your schedule/calendar; call for details. Pre-registration is required; \$5/scout.

Brownie Scouts – *Eco-Explorer*, Saturday, April 26, 2-3:30 p.m.

Cub Scouts – *Forester*, Thursday, May 8, 4-5:30 p.m.

WALKCONNECTICUT FAMILY HIKES

Free – the last weekend of each month

Bring the kids! Feel the fresh air and enjoy quality time outdoors together. Family Hikes, led by trained Family Hike Leaders, are part of Connecticut Forest & Park Association's initiative, *WalkConnecticut* the trail to health and happiness. Family Hikes are free as a public service to the children and families of Connecticut. Pre-registration is appreciated, but not required. Locations are subject to change; call CFPA at (860) 346-2372 and visit www.ctwoodlands.org for additional Family Hikes. Babies in backpacks welcome.

To ensure a safe and enjoyable time:

1. Leave pets at home
2. Wear sturdy shoes
3. Bring water and a snack to enjoy on the trail

Join us for adventure along the trails throughout Connecticut the last weekend each month.

April

Sunday, April 27

Spring Woods Hike, Durham,

1-4 p.m., 6 years+

Search for signs of spring in the wonderful Field Forest, behind Coginchaug Regional High School (CRHS) in Durham. We'll look for animal homes, interesting trees, plants, rocks, a stream and explore a vernal pool. Using our eyes and ears, we will look for lots of frog eggs, frogs & other spring pond life! Don your detective cap to figure out the clues to find a letterbox (bring your rubber stamp and pad). Bring your sense of adventure for fun springtime discoveries. Rain and high winds cancel. Directions: Meet in the back parking lot for CRHS. Call CFPA for directions to the high school. Check our Web site for updates, www.ctwoodlands.org

May

Saturday, May 31

Easy Hike at Highland Park, Manchester

1-2:30 p.m.

For ages 5 and older

Let's discover the beauty of the close-to-home forest at Case Mountain. We'll follow a gravel path to the summit of Case Mountain for the well-known view of Manchester's Downtown and the Hartford skyline. Come learn some basic hiking skills and have fun in the outdoors; some steep areas.

Directions: Meet at the parking lot one-tenth mile from the intersection of Birch Mountain and Camp Meeting Roads, Manchester. If coming from Hartford, take I-84 to I-384. At exit 4, take a left onto Spring Street, and a right onto Highland Street (which becomes Camp Meeting Road). In about one-half mile, take a right onto Birch Mountain Road, where the lot is almost immediately on the right. If coming from Providence, take I-384, exit 4, and turn right onto Highland Street. In about seven-tenths of a mile, turn right onto Birch Mountain Road, where the lot is on the right.

Saturday, May 31

Cockaponset State Forest, Haddam

9-noon

Age 8 and older

This moderately difficult hike of nearly 3 miles along the green-blazed trail is a great challenge for older kids. We'll hike through an area that has under gone a managed timber harvest designed to sustain a new generation of oak and pine. Learn about timber harvesting in Connecticut and how a forest regrows. There is a possibility that an active harvest may be in process along the trail. The State Forester responsible for the Cockaponset will be joining us on this hike. Please wear appropriate footwear and clothing as trail has rocky sections and may be muddy. Heavy rain or high winds cancel. Call Family Hike Leader at 860-345-8029 before 8:15 am if in doubt.

Directions: CT Route 9 to Exit 8 (Beaver Meadow Rd). Meet at commuter lot at exit. We'll carpool to trail head (limited parking) on Beaver Meadow Road.

June

Saturday, June 28,

Introduction to Hiking, Chester

9 AM – Noon, ages 5+.

Not sure what you need to know to take the family outside? Let us put your mind at ease and show you and your family how fun and easy walking the trail can be. Join us for the 10 Essentials of a Safe Hike, how to read trail blazes and other hiking information. An easy hike of nearly 3 miles on the Pattaconk trail to the north end of Pattaconk Reservoir. Heavy rains or high winds cancel; call Family Hike Leader (860-345-8029) before 8:15 am if unsure. Directions: CT RT 9 to Exit 6 (RT 148 in Chester). West on RT 148. Turn right after Cedar Lake onto Cedar Lake Road. Continue on Cedar Lake Road until seeing a brown and yellow sign for the Pattaconk Reservoir Recreation Area. Turn left after the sign and follow to parking lots. We'll gather at the parking lot on the left hand side. Route will be signed. Hike begins promptly at 9 AM.

MORE FAMILY PROGRAMS

Introduction to Letterboxing

Saturday, June 28, 2 - 4 p.m, all ages

Join us for a fun-filled afternoon. We'll learn all about letterboxing, the adventurous treasure hunt of the trails. Bring a simple design (or we'll supply you with ideas) in order to create your own family letterbox stamp for use on the trails and take home for other letterboxing jaunts. Venture on the John R. Camp Outdoor Classroom & Demonstration Forest to find your very first letterboxes after following a series of clues. \$10/family; \$12/nonmember families to help cover cost of materials. Pre-registration required; space is limited. Call 860-346-2372 or email info@ctwoodlands.org to pre-register.

OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST

Trails to a Cure, 8-Mile Trail Race and 3-Mile Walk

Cockaponset State Forest, Chester, Sunday, May 18

8 a.m. registration, 9 a.m. both races begin

In memory of Steve Hancock, a runner who died at age 58 of pancreatic cancer. Proceeds benefit Pancan, a national non-profit dedicated to finding a cure through more research, effective treatments, prevention programs, and early detection. In his last year of life, Steve Hancock helped resurrect this race, and attended it. All of the race organizers knew Steve, who was known for running occasionally with two other friends in plaid suits.

For an application and information, contact Brenda Hancock at 860-887-2062, Laurie Tomlinson at 860-526-2240, or Jay Church via email at turkey0526@netzero.net. The race starts and ends at the parking area near Pattaconk Reservoir. Take route 9 south or north to Exit 6 and follow signs.

Stories About Bears in Our Lives

Bears: A Brief History,

By Bernd Brunner

New Haven and London:

Yale University Press, 2007. 259 pages.

BY ROBERT M. RICARD

Walt Disney indoctrinated me as I grew up in the 1950s and early 1960s. At age 5, I met Fess Parker, who was more than the actor who played Daniel Boone; he *was* Daniel Boone. The Disney “Daniel Boone” righted wrongs, saved the day, and beat the bad guy, and did all the other good things the Eisenhower happy days stood for.

The best quality of the Disney version, for me, was how it depicted the boundless American frontier – woods, mountains, rivers, prairie, and plain. Disney’s romanticized stories shaped my perception of the natural world and humans’ role in it. Almost everything the “noble” frontiersman Boone did on television and at our local Danielson Cinema settled into my brain like a hibernating bear and probably fueled my decision to become a forester.

Absurd? Then read *Bears: A Brief History*, by Bernd Brunner. This small book, translated from German to English, is a treasure trove of stories, anecdotes, science, and illustrations and presents an engaging narrative of the shared and complex history of people and bear interactions. Here are stories – including the myth and subsequent legend of Daniel Boone and his killing of a bear when he was only three – that span human time and space. Included is the known pre-written history as recorded in primitive cave paintings in Europe and legends and stories passed through generations of native peoples.

Brunner begins asking us to imagine how primitive man might have reacted when he first encountered a bear. What would this early hunter have thought when a bear rose

up on its hind legs much the same as the hunter did? Brunner reports that except for a few rodents and owls only bears stand up like humans. What would primitive man have made of the bear’s face, which seemed familiar, even though it had a large nose and eyes that align in a nearly frontal plane? Would he have wondered more about the similarities than the differences between humans and bears?

Brunner goes on to describe the mixed feelings of man and beast, how people have venerated, killed, captured, caressed, tortured, nurtured, trained, eaten, worshipped, loved, and despised bears. He gathers stories, fact and fiction, from Japanese, Russian, North American, European, and South and North American cultures. From these stories Brunner weaves threads of commonality between the interaction of bear and man throughout the historical record. To be sure, this is a science-based book but Brunner doesn’t permit the reader to simply slide comfortably into faith in behavioral science. Scientists now know much about bear behavior and biology, such as their reproductive and hibernation patterns, but he correctly and deftly weaves scientific knowledge with cultural anecdotes, such as human “bearanoia,” which has caused us to nearly exterminate many species of bear.

In a chapter on “Transformations,” Brunner tells stories from various cultures including those that contributed to the formation of western beliefs. Myths and legends depict the bear in a pagan image of kinship between man and nature, but the bear played a key role in early Christian legends. Brunner writes that “Saint Ursula, for example, received her name because she successfully defended eleven thousand virgins against bears – a fear that could represent the saving of these Christian innocents from the dangers of nature worship.”

Bears played a distinctive role in nature worship and reverence. He writes, “One such story was handed down from ancient



Greece, where female bears served as symbols of motherhood. The beautiful nymph Calisto had broken her vow of chastity to become one of the many lovers of Zeus. She became pregnant as a result of her liaison, and when her condition became apparent the furious Artemis, the goddess of the hunt, turned Callisto into a bear. In spite of her new form, Callisto gave birth to a human son, Arcas, who grew up separated from his mother. Years later, while hunting, Arcas happened upon the bear Callisto, whom he of course did not recognize as his mother. As her son took aim, Zeus decided to rescue Callisto and set her forever in the sky, where she is visible as the “Big Dipper,” the constellation known in much of the world as the “Great Bear.”

With these and many other wonderful tales, along with the mythical aspects of Daniel Boone – friend and foe of Native Americans, bear hunter and caretaker, wearing his coon-skin cap “on the top of ole’ Dan” – this book tells how the bear and human story spans many cultures and eras. By the way, the origin of “The Three Bears” is here, too.

Forester Robert M. Ricard works for the Urban Natural Resources and Public Management program of the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System in West Hartford.

Essentials

continued from page 18

by the Connecticut Forest & Park Association and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, received a small grant this past year to correlate its curriculum to the state standards in science, language arts, math, and social studies. This means that teachers will be able to teach with the Project Learning Tree curriculum while meeting state standards.

I also realize the importance of reaching teachers before they even get into the classroom. Working with college students studying to be teachers has been a joyful opportunity to bring environmental education into the classroom. The goal is for them to have the resources early on before their careers begin. Currently, many students studying to be teachers are only required to take one science class.

We at CFPA believe that the children truly are the future stewards of the land. If they connect to the outdoors while they are

young, they can grow to be environmentally literate citizens who can make sound decisions about our land.

While the No Child Left Behind Act tries to improve education, it has led many schools to forsake environmental education. This past year, a coalition of more than 160 environmental, education, and public health organizations proposed a new federal act—the No Child Left Inside Act. The bill calls for state education “environmental literacy plans” that would teach elementary and secondary school students about the outdoors. It calls for grants for teacher training and outdoor student programs. So far, U.S. Sen. Christopher Dodd has signed on as a co-sponsor. (Thank you, Mr. Dodd.) If you believe that our students should be learning about Connecticut’s environment in the classroom, then I ask you to contact your member of congress and senate and let him or her know this issue is important to you. Our goal is an environmentally literate citizenry.

Visit www.eenclb.org for more information on the No Child Left Inside bill: The House version is HR 3036 and the Senate version is S1981.

By the way, my sister the second grade teacher recently gave her students a new type of homework assignment. On a recent Friday afternoon, she challenged them to put down their video games, step away from their computers, and go outside over the weekend. They will write about their experiences Monday in class.

Lori Paradis Brant is the education coordinator of CFPA.

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BRONTOSAURUS BRUSH MOWING DIVISION

Adam Moore Sets Sail for Martha's Vineyard to Direct its Land Trust

Adam R. Moore, executive director, secretary, and forester of the Connecticut Forest & Park Association since 2001, will be stepping down from these posts at the end of April to take a job as executive director of the Sheriff's Meadow Foundation, the land trust for the island of Martha's Vineyard, where he previously served as land superintendent for its land bank.

Mr. Moore has overseen CFPA during a period of growth and marked several milestones: the 75th anniversary of the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System; the fivefold increase of the annual fund; the creation of two new trails, the Aspetuck and Saugatuck trails; the formation of the WalkConnecticut project; the movement to name the Metacomet and Mattabesett trails as part of the New England Scenic Trail (for which he testified in Congress); the purchase of trailside lands, the publication of two new editions of the *Connecticut Walk Book*; the growth of this magazine; increases in education programs and land programs; increases in the administrative staff; and last November's production, spearheaded by Starr Sayres, of a play, "Forces of Nature."

"I think I'm most proud of the people who are doing the work," Mr. Moore said. "It's been a joy to have hired most of them, and to work with them and see what they're able to accomplish—and to try to draw the best out of them."

Family influences

Mr. Moore is a native of Durham and a member of a family with strong ties to conservation work and public service. His father is Robert Moore, the chief administrative officer of the Metropolitan District Commission (a water and sewer



Michelle Paulson

Melissa and Adam Moore

authority) and the former deputy commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. His grandfather, the late Greg Curtis, was the Middlesex County agent for the University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension System.

After graduating from Yale University in 1992, he spent one year as a paralegal for the firm Hunton & Williams in New York, soon deciding the lawyer's life was not for him. He enrolled in the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, expecting to earn a master's degree in environmental studies. Soon after starting, he changed his mind and enrolled in the forestry program. He recalled the moment he changed his mind, after attending a field program at

the Yale Camp at Great Mountain Forest, watching forester Jody Bronson cutting down a tree.

In 1995, the same year he earned his master's degree in forestry, he married his wife, Melissa, whom he had first dated as a senior in high school. That date ended with Mrs. Moore's parents grounding her because she had snuck out (she was a freshman at the time). They had run into each other several years later, at church. Mrs. Moore is a graduate of Quinnipiac College and a registered nurse. They now have four children.

After forestry school, Mr. Moore looked for a job in his field for a year. He found a job at Connwood, a forestry service for private landowners, where he worked for a year and a half.

The next stop was working for the Martha's Vineyard Land Bank Commission, which uses the funds from the real estate conveyance tax of 2 percent to buy and manage land for conservation. He and Melissa lived on the island for three and a half years. In 2001, Mr. Moore returned to Connecticut and to CFPA, living in Durham. The Moores' daughters are Madeleine, 11; Isabel, 7; and Ingrid, 4. Their son, Robert, is 1.

Strategic plans, speeches, and a new logo

Besides the major milestones CFPA initiated or was involved with, Mr. Moore directed a major push to improve the Association's public outreach. In 2003, the board approved a new logo, and in 2006, Mr. Moore delivered a major speech on conservation at Plant Science Day, held each year at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in Hamden. He also testified for legislative initiatives in Hartford such as bills to register or otherwise limit all-terrain vehicles.

While he was not looking for a new job, Mr. Moore said the opportunity to live with his family on an island and to run an organization similar in size to CFPA in that environment seemed right at this time. "When you have an administrative job like mine, a lot of the accomplishments are those of others," Mr. Moore said. "They become your accomplishments, too."

Lisbon Family Donates Easement

CFPA has accepted a gift of a conservation restriction over about 375 acres in Lisbon from Dr. Christopher Glenney and his family. The Association is grateful for the gift, which will be the subject of a future article in Connecticut Woodlands.



CFPA Staff

Starr Sayres

Development Coordinator Starr Sayres Retires

Starr E. Sayres, development coordinator of the Association since 2002, retired in February. Over her term, Starr more than quintupled annual giving, taking the Association's annual fund from less than \$20,000 in 2001 to more than \$100,000 (and climbing) for the 2007 fund. Mrs. Sayres was the vision behind the play, "Forces of Nature" (see Connecticut Woodlands, Spring 2008, for articles about this November 9 premiere). Written by playwright Stephen Most, "Forces of Nature" was the brainchild of Starr Sayres, who thought of the idea during a conversation with her sister, Elinor Ellsworth.

"Starr has been an absolute inspiration and a joy to work with," said Adam R. Moore, executive director of CFPA. "She embodies the ideals of conservation, and we will dearly miss working with her on a daily basis."

FAST FOOD, SLOW SEED

Little seed, it was never.
Right?

Never a seedling,
Never needed water.
Never strived for sun.
Never provided fodder.
Never a wheat head,
Never crowded by weeds.
Never blew in the wind,
Growing past farmer's knee.
Never gathered sunlight
To manufacture energy.

Hamburger bun, fast-food sesame roll,
You're fast, but you take a toll.
Teaching little children,
Pressing countless lunchlines
For instant gratification,
That food is a cartoon
That feeds imaginations.

— Kathleen Groll Connolly

Welcome New Members!

We are pleased to welcome you as a member of CFPA and we thank you for your interest and support. As a member, you become an important part of the conservation community. We hope you will find your membership informative, satisfying and fun, and that you will introduce yourself personally at one of our many events throughout the year. This listing includes the names of those who joined or renewed their membership between 11/15/2007 and 1/31/2008.

Sheila Anson	Edward Drapatin and Sons	Lady Yolanda Joseph	Mrs. Edward R. Peckerman	Joy J. Sherman
Donald Bellemare	Daniel J. Duffy	John J. Kriz	Clarence O. Peterson, IV	Geoffrey P. Smith
Betsy Bielefield	Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer	Neal Konstantin	Ray Rauth	Stephen G. Solley
Tatonka Bruce Bill	Kirsten Feldman	John C. Larkin	Mr. and Mrs. R. Reich	Caroline K. Tighe
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Jeremy Carlson	Stephen Grossman and Sally Hellerman	Martin L. Mador	Paul Rochford	
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David and Emily Davison		Stephen and Jill Parkosewich		

A special welcome and thanks to the following new and renewing members

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Sunny Valley Preserve
Town of Orange Tree
Committee

* denotes new member

The 2007 Annual Fund

The Association launched the 2007 Annual Fund in late October with enthusiastic Board commitment and a first-time goal of \$100,000. We offer our thanks to those whose contributions were received between 11/15/2007 and 1/31/2008, making it possible for CFPA to exceed its ambitious goal.



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Marcia Casey in honor

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The 2007 Annual Fund

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Kimberly Chagnon	Emery Gluck	Stephen Mayer and Diane Kaplan	Robert and Doreen Raney	Betty S. Tylaska
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Shirley Galka	Robert J. Martin		Baldwin Terry	Marlene S. Toobin
	Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Mason			

Development Director Begins Work



Teresa Peters

James W. Little

James W. Little, an accomplished trust officer and, more recently, high school teacher, has begun work as CFPA's director of development.

Mr. Little worked for 24 years in trust and investment services for several financial institutions, including Fidelity, Connecticut Mutual Financial Services, Fleet Bank, Shawmut Bank, and, from 1999-2003, American Savings Trust Services, where he was senior vice president and senior trust officer.

From 2003 to 2007 he taught English to 10th-through 12th-graders at the Metropolitan Learning Center in Bloomfield.

A graduate of Providence College, Mr. Little is working toward a master's degree in American Studies at Trinity College. He lives with his wife, Margaret, in

Hebron. They have two sons and a daughter.

He has been active in several community causes. He is the former president of the Catholic Foundation of the Diocese of Norwich, director and treasurer of the NEPCM Endowment, and corporator of New Britain General Hospital and a former member the hospital's Development Committee. He has served on the CFPA Board of Directors and as its finance chairman.

Mr. Little's many other activities in the past included director of Easter Seals Camp Hemlocks, chairman of an Easter Seals Telethon, as general chairman of the Annual Bishop's Appeal for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Norwich, as a soccer and basketball coach, and as a religious education teacher.

Hibbard Trust for Land & Trails

Established in honor of long-time CFPA Executive Director, John Hibbard, the Hibbard Trust for Land & Trails supports the Association's topmost priority – conserving the land and trails of Connecticut.

John Brady

Jon and Ann Colson

Holly Drinkuth and Family

Frank Vartuli

APPLAUSE!

FORCES OF NATURE Performance, recent contributions

The Connecticut Forest & Park Association thanks its many sponsors, volunteers, production team, actors and director for making the FORCES OF NATURE project a great success. To our supporters, we express our deep gratitude for your generosity and sense of adventure in providing sponsorships for this undertaking.

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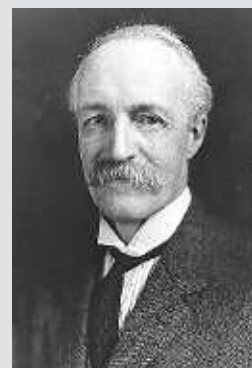
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Other Donations

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Linda Cunningham, bottle redemption proceeds

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Bequests

The Association sincerely appreciates the life-long gift of service by **Barbara Kitchel Girdler**, and is especially grateful for her bequest of \$15,000 to be used to maintain the beautiful landscaping she helped create at CFPA headquarters

The Heritage Society

Bequests such as Mrs. Girdler's have been instrumental in helping secure CFPA's success and growth to continue to fulfill its mission. We want to acknowledge and thank those individuals and families who have been members of The Heritage Society since 2001:

John R. Camp*

Ruth Cutler

Grace W. Ellsworth

Barbara Kitchel Girdler*

Edward and Marion Richardson

James L. Shattuck*

Katherine Stevenson*

Leon W. Zimmerman*

*deceased

If you have questions about The Heritage Society or wish to speak to someone about a bequest in your estate documents, please call Jim Little at 860-346-2372 or e-mail him at jlittle@ctwoodlands.org.

Gifts to the Connecticut Forestlands Council Fund

The Association accepts donations on behalf of the Connecticut Forestlands Council to meet its needs in promoting forests and forestry in Connecticut.

Connecticut Fly Fisherman's Association

Office Volunteers

Melissa Emma

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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.

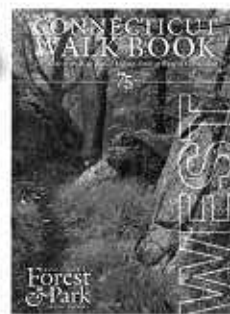
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A Shared Landscape,

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.

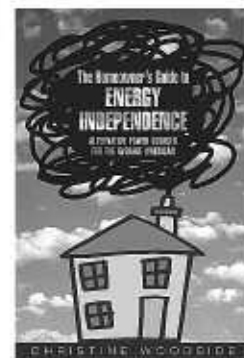
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The Connecticut Walk Book, WEST, and the Connecticut Walk Book, EAST, provide a comprehensive guide to hiking throughout the state. Published by the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, the two volumes are the 19th edition of the guidebook first 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**
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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)

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)



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Photo courtesy of Susan Barlow

Case Mountain summit, where Lewis Morgan Porter, who blazed the Shenipsit Trail, spent much of his time. See page 14.

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