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The Voice for Illinois Forests

Acting on issues that impact rural and community forests and promoting forestry in Illinois

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****Inside this Issue****

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Message from the President

By Mike McMahan

Have you ever planted a tree and then stepped back to watch it grow? I have. Sometimes it seemed like it took forever for it to "catch on." The first growing season slipped by, and virtually nothing happened. Maybe a little leaf here or there, but no major growth spurt. Then, all of a sudden, it simply blossomed!

What was going on below the ground was the all-important development of a root system. I couldn't see any progress, so I couldn't tell it was busy growing underground. Now I have a young tree that is doing quite well.

I believe that the IFA is a lot like this tree - in the midst of a good growing season. After a 10-year period of ups and downs, our foundation-laying activities "underground," are starting to pay off. We have a strong root system in place, and we seem to be experiencing the type of growth that will help our organization mature from a sapling into a young tree. You may ask why I feel this way.

One reason is our membership. We recently reached a milestone of 900 members for the first time *ever.* This has not happened accidentally. We have worked hard to earn new members, bring past members back, and convince the tried and true to stay the course. If you are one who responded to a personal reminder to renew - thank you for staying in the fold! If you recently renewed on your own, that's even better. There is no more important thing to the IFA than a loyal and united membership.

The recent flurry of legislative activity reminds us that we stand united as the voice for Illinois forests. In order to be effective, we have to represent a significant number of people (members like you), and be willing to work with other organizations to make our case known and seek common ground. We have made some great strides in recent months, getting involved behind the scenes to help influence legislation in process, forming new alliances that can help us get more done in the future, and meeting with key leaders in Illinois government and the General Assembly. Trying to make some good things happen while protecting the interests that underpin Illinois forestry - all in a very tough year. There is no doubt we face some harsh conditions in terms of obstacles to our growth as an association.

Nothing happens because we are simply good looking. Things happen because we start coordinating our efforts and work hard towards specific objectives. The title of a small booklet IFA published several years ago says it all – "We Planted All These Trees, Now What?" We're about to find out. I look forward to the next several months of the IFA growing season. Enjoy your summer!

Mike McMahan

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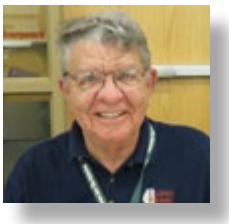
Secretary's Report

by Dave Gillespie



Several years ago the IFA, working on a project funded by the Illinois Forestry Development Council, commissioned a study of Illinois' forest industry. The study revealed that the forest resources of Illinois are a major component of our State's resource base, that forest industry output exceeded $23.08 billion, value-added was over $11.4 billion, and employment in the forest industry exceeded 131,500 full or part-time jobs with an annual payroll of $8.10 billion. Very impressive for a State where most people associate our agriculture with corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs.

Other forestry facts contained in the study, but we sometimes fail to mention after saying, "WOW, $23.08 billion dollars" are:

- **In 2010, landowners received $16.66 million for their standing timber.**
- **Illinois grows some of the finest hardwoods in the nation.**
- **Illinois currently produces much more timber annually than is harvested or lost to mortality.**
- **More than 90% of the forest land is privately owned.**
- **In addition to their economic contribution, Illinois forests provide significant environmental, and outdoor recreational opportunities throughout the State.**
- **Illinois forest acres contain 61% of the native flora and 75% of the wildlife habitat in the State.**
- **Illinois forests provide habitat for more than 420 vertebrate species and nesting for 120 bird species.**

All are reasons we should manage our forest resources for the benefit of all citizens of Illinois. The IFA is always there to help do this. Thanks for supporting our efforts through your membership and stewardship of Illinois forests.

New Benefit Available to Card-Carrying IFA Members

Members living near or planning a visit to the Chicago region may want to take advantage of a new IFA member benefit. Effective May 1st, you can present your official IFA membership card for free admission for yourself and a guest to The Morton Arboretum! See the fee schedule below for the amount you will save. No other discounts are included or implied, such as fees for trams, special events or program registration. This is strictly a basic admission discount, similar to the reciprocal benefit available to members of the American Horticultural Society. Consider becoming a member of The Morton Arboretum to enjoy other special discounts and freebies. Contact Dave Gillespie at Dandgisp@aol.com or call him at 217/483-2711 to request your IFA member ID card. Call Visitor Services at 630/968-0074 or visit The Morton Arboretum website to help plan your trip to this amazing place.

Current Admission Rates at The Morton Arboretum

December through March
AND every Wednesday:

$9 Adults ages 18–64
$8 Seniors ages 65+
$6 Youth ages 2–17

April through November:

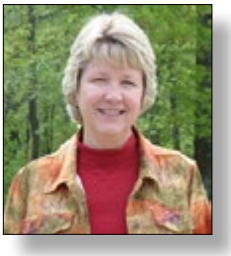
$14 Adults ages 18–64
$12 Seniors ages 65+
$9 Youth ages 2–17

Children 1 and younger are free.

Admission includes FREE parking.

A forest for the trees

Stephanie Brown, Executive Director



Have you ever put down roots, branched out, or been out on a limb? I'm amazed by the many ways that trees and forests are used to describe everything from basic life advice to the family tree. It's no wonder that the Illinois Forestry Association can be compared to a managed forest.

Getting Started.
Like any forest established on bare land, the IFA had to be planted. Our founders cared a great deal about Illinois forests and wanted to do something about the limited support system in place for the stewards of these lands. Just as landowners plant or manage trees with a better future in mind, our founders had a vision for what the IFA could become.

Professional Planning Assistance.
You might say we started with something like a tree planting plan. A steering committee put together the guiding documents for the IFA and selected our first official leaders, with government agencies assisting in our start-up. Board members became trustees or *stewards* of the Association, and began to recruit the trees - members like you - that would make up the "charter forest."

Once the IFA was established, technical advisors continued to be available for support as our efforts "took root." In fact, the ongoing assistance of professionals has been instrumental to the IFA's growth and success. Their professional guidance set us on a path to a well-managed association. Sound familiar?

We care about our trees (and forests).
If there is one thing we all have in common, it's that we care. The IFA aspires to connect members with the resources they need to grow as forest stewards. We're monitoring for problems and taking action to protect member interests. We are also aspiring to serve the members who don't own or manage a forest. Tree lovers who support what we are doing to conserve the forests of Illinois are welcome, too! Our members are able to see the forest *and* the trees.

Toward an adequately stocked forest.
Forests can have too few or too many trees per acre. Good management leads to just the right balance to make the best use of the resources the site has to offer. Retaining members and recruiting new ones will enable the IFA to cover more ground. We need "enough" members to be viewed as a significant voice by those we want to influence. Like a managed forest, progress can seem slow, and there is the occasional setback.

Aiming for a good mix of desirable species and age classes.
Illinois landowners are as diverse as the forests they own. We need to reach as many as possible to encourage more conservation on the landscape. The IFA needs men and women of all ages, with varied perspectives, diverse situations, and unique management goals. We need the veterans *and* the rookies -- all connected by a functional "ecosystem" that respects individual differences while doing good works that make the whole better than the sum of its parts.

Getting and staying healthy.
Good forest stewards strive to control invasive plants, manage insect and disease outbreaks, and favor the trees that show the most promise. A healthy forestry association monitors and responds to threats, too. We focus our limited resources on the efforts that produce the best return. It's not all wine and roses, though. Sometimes it seems like the IFA is like a little oak seedling on a shady forest floor, longing to be released from the conditions that limit our growth - earnestly seeking the resources needed to reach great heights as an organization. Let the sun shine in!

Ours is a working forest.
Working forests produce a variety of goods and services. They earn their keep depending on how they are managed and for what landowner-driven outcome - be that timber, wildlife, recreation, or all of the above. The IFA has to be well-managed in order to be all it can be, too. We extend value to our members while advocating for a good cause: healthy and productive forests throughout the state. We act on issues that impact rural and urban forests and promote forestry in Illinois. Like most forests, we continue to be a work in progress. We produce what we can. It helps to be patient.

Harvest time.
It's not a perfect analogy. We don't harvest members who are past their prime in order to make room for new ones. We do, however, make good use of the dues and donations that members contribute. Volunteer board and committee members also give their time and energy to the cause. Without you - and them - we couldn't afford an IFA.

Sadly, mortality can be a factor when a member quits or passes away. Hopefully, we will always be bringing new members into the fold so that the IFA forest can be renewed for generations to come.

There's an old Greek proverb that says, "A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in." Forestry is a long term endeavor, carried on by dedicated stewards who have a legacy to impart. The same can be said of the IFA.

Are you on Facebook?

So is Illinois Forestry...

Illinois Extension Forestry
www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry

Illinois Forestry Association
www.facebook.com/ILForestry

Illinois Tree Farm
www.facebook.com/IllinoisTreeFarm

Illinois Walnut Council
www.facebook.com/IllinoisWalnutCouncil

Find us.
"Like" our pages.
Share your favorite posts with friends.

Join us in promoting Forestry in Illinois!

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SAVE THE DATES!

September 29-October 1, 2016

IFA's 11th Annual Meeting and Oak Restoration Conference

at SIU's Touch of Nature Environmental Center - Makanda

Thursday Afternoon - September 29th

Pre-Conference Session: ***ABC's of Forestry***

Basic Forestry Course for Landowners

Friday - September 30th

Morning Walk in the Woods

Guided nature walk including tree/plant ID, reading the signs of past land use, taking inventory, and envisioning the future forest

Afternoon Indoor Program - Let the Sun Shine In!

Coordinated Prescribed Burning, Invasive Species Control, and Thinning/Harvesting - A Panel Discussion

Practicing Good Neighbor Forestry on Adjacent Lands

Keynote Address: To be announced

Evening FIRESIDE FORESTRY Gathering

"Managing Forests for Wildlife"

Saturday - October 1st

Morning Business Meeting

Oak Restoration Field Tour at Trail of Tears State Forest

Sponsor and Exhibitor Packet Coming Soon!

Draft Program Subject to Change - Registration Opens September 1st

Help Wanted:

The IFA is seeking qualified volunteers to assist with the following functions:

Policy Support - Seeking members who know their state legislators and/or are willing to reach out periodically to share talking points provided. Familiarity with, or interest in learning more about the legislative process is a plus. We will add you to a list of people who can be counted upon to respond to issues.

Estate Planning Expertise - Active or recently retired estate planner needed to advise on program development, present a program, and/or author a newsletter article.

Social Media Support - Seek out and post appropriate content on the IFA Facebook page. Prior experience with managing a Facebook page - or a keen interest in learning is preferred.

Call Stephanie at 618/949-3699 or email ilforestry@gmail.com to learn more.

Western Illinois Youth Camp Hosts Tree Farm Field Day

by Ed Anderson

Showers didn't dampen the enthusiasm at the Tree Farm Forestry Field Day held on Saturday April 30th at the Western Illinois Youth Camp. A large crowd enjoyed demonstrations of a brush mulching machine operated by Littleton Logging as well as fish shocking by IDNR. The Lincoln Land Wood Turners were on hand to display their skills as well as displays by local woodworkers and carvers. The local chapter of Whitetails Unlimited awarded 15 scholarships to attend summer camp at the WIYC. A total of eight foresters and biologists were on hand to educate and answer questions about forestry management and methods. Tours included hardwood and pine plantings, log scaling, chainsaw maintenance and invasive control methods.

The 70 acre WIYC site was an ideal location for the field day with its many sheltered buildings and facilities. The site has an abundance of bush honeysuckle that is making it difficult for campers to utilize the wooded areas. The bush honeysuckle is also competing with native flora and degrading the woodlands by preventing regrowth of oaks, walnuts and other native trees. The WIYC is developing a forestry management plan that can be an example for proper stewardship of the both public and private woodlands.

Fisheries biologists use pond shocking to learn what fish species and stocking levels are present so they can make informed recommendations to landowners.

Invasive species presentation.

Hardwood management presentation.

Greg Littleton shows how logs are scaled.

Youth activities - a natural for this setting.

Reforestation Tour Deserves an Encore

by Kurt Bobsin

Zehr tree planting - 2100 stems per acre suggests that a thinning is needed.

Illinois Tree Farm, in cooperation with the Champaign County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) and Lincoln Heritage Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) Area, hosted a Reforestation Tour on May 19th. Several consultant foresters, along with other natural resource professionals, provided an informative and interesting discussion at the various stops.

The purpose of the tour was to look at young forest stands established by field scale tree planting to see how they are doing and what management might be needed to foster their continued growth into mature forests. Common problems include over-stocking, or too many trees per acre. Many seedlings were planted to ensure adequate survival, but now it's time to give the best ones more room to grow. Another reason for monitoring is the potential presence of invasive weeds that are best treated as soon as possible after their discovery.

It was a very nice day, weather wise, which likely inhibited participation by many landowners who were busy in the field. The Champaign SWCD is very interested in duplicating this tour again in the fall and will ramp up promotion and advertising to reach more landowners who would benefit from going on the tour and later comparing what they see and learn to the status of their own tree plantings done years ago.

A lot of planning went into this event, including an 18-page tour guide that featured photos and information for each tour stop.

Oak Awareness Month 2016

by Melissa Custic

In October 2015, the residents of Illinois celebrated their first OAKtober- Oak Awareness Month. The month was marked with fun and educational events, all of which were posted on the Chicago Region Trees Initiative's website (http://chicagorti.org/oaktober-events).

Oak-Awareness month is vital in Illinois because oaks are critical to healthy woodlands. They are a keystone species, providing food and shelter for more than 500 animals and habitat for numerous plants and fungi. OAKtober is a great opportunity to share information with residents about Illinois' history of pre-settlement oak/hickory woodlands and the challenges being faced by our oaks.

Historically, oak ecosystems were the most abundant forest type in the Chicago region, but in the last 150 years, development, changes in fire regime, and the prevalence of invasive species has caused dramatic reductions in their abundance. In the 1830's oaks made up 60% of the region's trees, but currently they account for only 5%. Oaks are not regenerating in our natural areas, and without action we could lose our oak dominated forests.

With only a few short months to go, we're trying to help partners plan the perfect OAKtober event for their community.

Are your native oak woodlands choked with invasive buckthorn and honeysuckle? Host a workday or challenge your local wood turners to a buckthorn reutilization competition!

Do you have some notable oaks in your neighborhood? Plan an oak-themed bike route or walk (e.g. Oak Tour of Evanston by Bicycle or Urbana's "Oaktober Trees" walking route)!

Are your residents keen gardeners? Host a native tree sale.

Are there many children in your community? Plan an acorn round up or nature class!

To make your event planning easier, we've assembled a page of oak-ey resources, including an OAKtober logo, OAKtober flyer event template, and Chicago Wilderness's Oak Ecosystem Recovery Plan.

Legislative Update

by Stephanie Brown & Dave Gillespie

In the last issue, we reported on several legislative measures that the IFA was engaged in trying to improve, prevent or support. The good news is that we got nearly everything we wanted. The bad news is that every single measure was left stranded in the House Rules Committee as the General Assembly adjourned for their summer break.

To recap, SB2587 would have cleared the way for our state tree nurseries to sell plant materials, thus becoming more financially sustainable. The FDA Fee component was removed from that bill. A companion measure, SB0179, would have further supported IDNR by permitting nursery sales of liner stock, bare root seedlings that are "grown out" in containers and resold to supply urban forest restoration efforts with locally sourced native trees, in accordance with a memorandum of agreement with the IL Green Industry Association.

The proposed amendment to the Wrongful Tree Cutting Act - SB3289 - was also stranded in Rules, after being picked up by a potentially hostile sponsor in the House. Word on the street is that utility companies were opposed, even after the residential section of the bill was removed, and in spite of the exemption already in place to protect their interests.

It's likely these bills will be re-introduced during the next legislative session. We want to thank retiring Senator John Sullivan for his longstanding support of forestry interests in Illinois. Also, IDNR's Director Wayne Rosenthal, Michael Stevens, and Chris Whittom for their tireless efforts and cooperative spirit in working on shared legislative concerns.

State Forester Update

by Tom Wilson

At the time of this newsletter the IDNR is still awaiting a 2016 budget and a 2017 budget. Many projects and actions are on hold due to the budget related restrictions for spending, contracts, travel and activities. Our Mason State Nursery operations have survived a pending closure to date, and we are hopeful for a positive outcome there.

Our State Forest Action Plan of 2010 has been undergoing an update and is nearing a final draft stage. This summer it will be shared for public review and comments before a final document emerges to be accepted by the Director of IDNR, partners and the USDA Forest Service's State & Private branch. The Illinois Forestry Association (IFA) is represented on the Illinois Forestry Development Council, which is working on the internal draft with Division staff. IFA members will be invited to comment with the public and external partners when final draft is released.

We have resumed production of Wooden Dollars Monthly - an historic publication geared towards timber, timber buyers and wood industry related information. Each edition will feature a Buy and Sell section, including timber-for-sale marked by professional consulting foresters, procurement foresters or District Foresters. A mid-month Buy-Sell update is planned for Wooden Dollars to assure the section is useful and relevant all year. Wooden Dollars Monthly will be available electronically in PDF format, posted on the IDNR forestry website, and linked by other forestry organizations like the IFA.

Division Programs concerning Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, Fire, Forest Health, Timber Utilization & Marketing, State Forests, Forest Legacy and others continue to be offered and we strive to improve the delivery of these mandates, programs and related important efforts for the state's forest resources.

TICK SEASON IS UPON US

by Fredric Miller

Now that summer is pretty well underway, you probably have already had a run in with ticks. While ticks are part of summer, we need to make sure we protect ourselves and others, and not be blood donors.

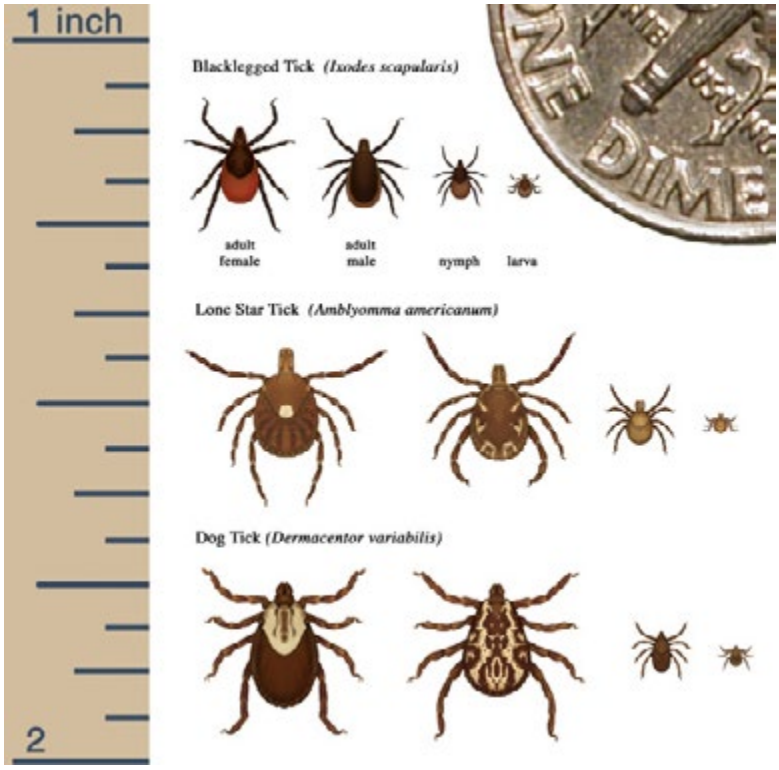
Many people think of ticks as insects, but they are actually insect relatives known as arachnids. Ticks differ from insects by possessing eight legs (six for insects), lacking antennae, and having only two body parts (insects have three). Male and female ticks are very efficient vectors of various disease because they attach to their host, including humans, feed on blood, and may go unnoticed for a number of days.

Ticks like to hang out in dense grass and woody shrubs (not trees) and move to a host when the vegetation is disturbed. Ticks do not fly (thank goodness!), but will crawl up to several feet to reach a host.

There are two major groups of ticks, the "hard ticks" and "soft ticks". The common dog tick is a good example of a hard tick. It possess a hard shield behind the mouthparts and when unfed, resembles a flat seed. Soft ticks lack a hard shield and resemble a raisin (do not taste like a raisin, however). Soft ticks rarely feed on humans.

The most common ticks you are likely to encounter and that transmit diseases to humans include the American dog tick, lone star tick, and black-legged (deer) tick. The brown dog tick is also common, but rarely affects humans.

Proper tick identification is important, so let's review our tick biology and habits. The American dog tick (ADT) or wood tick is usually the most common tick we can run in to. The ADT feeds on humans, is reddish brown and about 3/16 inch long. Females will have a large, silver spot on their back, but can grow to ½ inch long when engorged with blood (hopefully not yours). They are most active from April-June. The ADT can transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF), tularemia, and ehrlichiosis to humans. The long star tick (LST) is more common in southern regions of Illinois and feeds on a variety of warm-blooded hosts. The LST is much smaller (1/8 inch long), with a white spot on its back. It is active from April-July and mainly transmits RMSF. Our third tick, blacklegged or deer tick has three active stages that can feed on humans. Very small pin-sized young ticks feed on small mammals. As they grow, they migrate to larger mammals including people, and adults feed primarily on deer. Adults are reddish brown, and about 1/8 inch long. Like most ticks, they are commonly found in wooded areas along trails. The young ticks are active in spring thru fall and adults may be active in spring and fall. The deer tick is commonly known to transmit Lyme disease to humans. The deer tick is sporadically found throughout the Midwest. The brown dog tick (BDT) is common throughout the U.S., but rarely feeds on people, mainly dogs. Commonly found around dogs, the BDT is reddish brown, 1/8 inch long, and usually attaches around the dog's ears or between the toes.



Black-legged (Deer), Lone Star, and Dog Ticks. Left to right: adult female, adult male, nymph and larva stages. Photo source: IL Dept. of Public Health

Prevention is the best policy with ticks. First, wear protective clothing (i.e. cover up) when you are in "tick country". Second, apply an insect repellent containing 10-30% DEET to clothing, but avoid applying to exposed skin. Third, avoid walking through heavy grass and woody vegetation and sitting on the ground. Fourth, conduct a "tick check" after being outside including your pets. Finally, if you find a tick, remove it as soon as possible. Do not use a match, nail polish or your bare fingers to remove ticks. Apply a firm grasp with tweezers as close to the skin as possible and pull it straight out. Once you have removed the tick, wash the bite area with soap and water and apply an antiseptic to the bite area. If you develop an unexplained illness with a fever and/or rash, be sure to contact a physician immediately. Be sure to let them know you removed a tick and/or you were in tick infested areas. For further information on ticks and related health issues, contact your local health department.

Remember, ticks are part of the summer experience. By being aware and alert, we can still enjoy our time in the woods and nature and all it has to offer.

Fredric Miller is Professor of Horticulture at Joliet Junior College, and a senior research scientist in entomology at The Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Ill.

Understanding Herbicide Recommendations

by Chris Evans, Extension Forester, University of Illinois

Effective forest management often involves the use of herbicides. However some forested landowners are not familiar with the terminology and methods used with herbicide applications and can easily get overwhelmed at the thought of implementing treatments on their own. Chemical names, brand names, solution rates, and application methods are thrown around in publications and presentations but can be confusing or out-right incomprehensible to people new to herbicide use. This article aims to give a basic primer on herbicides for forested landowners including how to understand and implement herbicide recommendations and how to go about safely handling, mixing, and storing herbicides.

For effective foliar sprays, the leaves of the target plant should be in good condition and actively growing. This stand of bush honeysuckle is starting to turn color for the fall and is too far 'past it' for foliar applications.

Application Methods

Herbicides are commonly used to treat invasive plants or when conducting Forest Stand Improvement (FSI) practices, such as thinning undesirable trees, to prevent sprouting. They are also used to reduce competition for newly planted trees or to prepare a site for future tree planting. For forest management, four different application methods are commonly used.

Foliar application – Foliar applications of herbicide are often also called spot spray applications. This is where individual plants (or small groups of plants) are treated by applying herbicide onto the foliage (i.e. leaves) of the plant. For effective foliar applications, the majority of the leaves should be hit with herbicide. Only a fine covering of drops are needed on a leaf, if the herbicide is dripping off of the leaves, then the treatment was too heavy and herbicide was wasted. For foliar applications to work, the plants treated should be actively growing with healthy green foliage. Drought, other stressors, or fall color change will all limit the effectiveness of foliar applications.

Broadcast application – Broadcast applications also treat the foliage of the target plants but an entire area is treated and not individual plants. These types of applications are usually done with a tractor- or ATV-mounted sprayers with either a boom with multiple nozzles or special 'boomless' sprayers. Broadcast applications are typically used in tree plantings, for site preparation or to treat heavy infestations of invasive plants.

Sprayers mounted on tractors or UTVs are an effective and inexpensive tool for landowners to use for forest management.

Cut stump application – Cut stump application is a favored method for treating woody plants to prevent sprouting. After the plant is cut down, herbicide is applied directly to the cut surface of the stump. For best results, the herbicide should be applied within 10-15 minutes of cutting the plant down. This method can be used summer-winter with fall being the most effective time. This method is used for woody invasive plant control or Timber Stand Improvement cuts. A variation of a cut stump application is to girdle the woody plant and apply the herbicide directly into the girdle line. This is typically done with larger trees and leaves the tree standing to die.

Using herbicide dye can help avoid missed or double applications when doing cut stump treatments.

Basal bark application – Basal bark is similar to cut stump as it uses a more concentrated formulation of herbicide to treat woody plants to prevent sprouting but does not require the plant to be cut down or girdled first. Instead, an oil-based ester herbicide is applied directly

Continued on the next page...

to the lower bark where it penetrates through the bark into the plant to be carried to the roots. In the past, diesel fuel or kerosene were used as the carrier for basal bark (and cut stump) treatments but now specialized oil called basal oil or forestry oil is preferred. As with cut stump, basal bark applications are most effective in the fall but can be applied summer – winter.

Herbicide Names

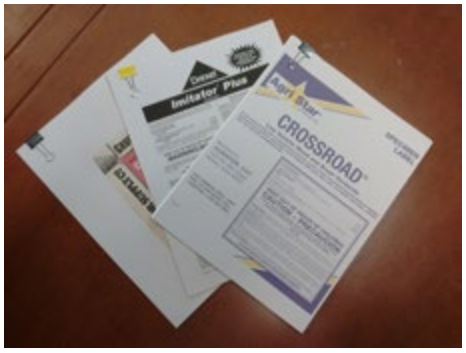
A common source of confusion in herbicide recommendations is the names of herbicides. Herbicides can be called by their brand name or chemical name. The brand name is the name, specific to that particular formulation, given to it by the manufacturer. Each different formulation will have a unique brand name. The chemical name is the name of the active ingredient used in the herbicide. Many different formulations and even different manufacturing companies can use the same chemical as the active ingredient, as such the chemical name is not unique.

For example, a commonly used herbicide in forestry is glyphosate. Glyphosate is the chemical name of the active ingredient in many different herbicide formulations. Roundup is the best known herbicide that uses the chemical glyphosate. However, even within Roundup, there are several different formulations each with a specific brand name, such as Roundup Pro, Roundup ProMax, Roundup Custom, etc. Examples of other herbicides that use glyphosate are Imitator plus and Accord XRT. A specific formulation of glyphosate that is labelled for use in and around water is Rodeo.

Herbicide recommendations, especially those from agencies or universities, will typically use chemical names instead of trade names, to avoid favoring one company over another. A landowner then, would need to go to a local farm store or other chemical provider to see which specific herbicides are carried that use the recommended chemical.

A Note on Herbicide Labels

Each herbicide comes with a label. The label is a legal document that gives information on where and how the herbicide can be used. It is important (and in fact required by law) that you read the label before using the herbicide. The label will specify the types of habitats that the herbicide is labelled for, the plant species that it is effective on, recommended rates, methods, and timing for control, mixing instructions, and safety precautions. Given the different formulations and varying concentrations of herbicides, even among those that share an active ingredient, it is vital that the label is consulted before applications to determine the correct rate.



Herbicide labels are a crucial source of information and need to be read anytime applications are made. Printing labels and storing them together is an easy way to utilize labels for forest management planning.

Rate Recommendations

Recommendations for the rate of herbicide to use typically come in two different formats – amount per acre or percent solution. 'Per acre' recommendations are typically used for broadcast applications, using equipment such as tractor or ATV-mounted sprayers to uniformly cover the area in an herbicide solution. These types of sprayers vary greatly on how much liquid the sprayer uses when spraying an acre of land. There are calculations and methods to determine this for a sprayer that can easily be found online, but, to do effective broadcast spraying, it is important to know this rate. Because of this variation in sprayer rates, herbicide recommendations for broadcast applications are given in amount of herbicide per acre. This amount can either be for the herbicide solution (typically stated as quarts or sometimes ounces per acre) or for active ingredient (typically given as pounds per acre). This can be confusing but when the recommendation states a volumetric measurement, such as quarts per acre, then mix the herbicide into the tank in the correct ratio depending upon your spray rate. For example if you have a sprayer with a rate of 30 gallons per acre and your herbicide recommendations is to apply three quarts of herbicide per acre, then you would need to use a ratio of 3 quarts herbicide/30 gallons of spray mix or, simplified, 1 quart of herbicide for every 10 gallons of spray mix. So for a fifty gallon sprayer, the correct rate would be five quarts of

Fluid ounces of herbicide needed for desired solution

Mix amount	1%	2%	3%	5%	10%
1 gallon	1.25	2.5	4	6.5	13
2 gallons	2.5	5	8	13	26
3 gallons	4	8	12	19	38
4 gallons	5	10	15	26	50
5 gallons	6.5	13	19	32	64
10 gallons	13	25	38	64 (2 qt)	128 (1 gallon)

Conversion reference chart –

1 gallon = 128 ounces	1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 16 cups
1 quart = 32 ounces	1 quart = 2 pints = 4 cups
1 pint = 16 ounces	1 pint = 2 cups
1 cup = 8 ounces	

Continued on the next page...

Herbicides - Continued from Page 9...

herbicide. When the recommendation rate is in pounds and state a.e or a.i. then it is talking about active ingredient (or acid equivalent) or herbicide. Each label will state the a.i. or a.e for the herbicide. For example Garlon 3A, a commonly used herbicide in forestry, has an acid equivalent of 3 lb/gallon. Roundup pro has an a.i. of 4 lb/gallon. When this is used in a recommendation, it simply just adds another mathematic step to convert a.i. or a.e. to volume before determining how much to add. For example, using the same sprayer as above (that sprays at a rate of 30 gallons per acre), if the recommendation was to apply 2 lb of a.i. of Roundup Pro per acre, then use the ratio of 4lb a.i. per gallon to determine that the need rate is 2 quarts of herbicide per acre and, to mix fifty gallons of solution we would need to add 3 1/3 quarts of herbicide.

Fortunately, a much easier recommendation to understand is percent solution. This is the format that will typically be used by most forest landowners, as it is for spot spray, basal bark, and cut stump recommendations. Percent solution recommendations are simply the ratio of herbicide in a solution, given as a percent and is independent of spray rate or speed or spray swaths. The only information that is needed is total amount of spray desired and the % solution recommended. If the recommendation was for a 50% solution of herbicide in water, then half of the mixture would be herbicide and the other half water. For example, using a 4-gallon backpack sprayer and a recommended rate of 3%, then, 3% of the total volume of the four-gallons should be made up of herbicide. Using the conversion of 128 fluid ounces per gallon, then 3% of four gallons would be 15 fluid ounces (4 gallons = 512 fluid ounces X 3% = 15 fluid ounces). A handy quick reference chart is provided below that has already calculated the amount of herbicide needed for various rates and sprayer sizes.

Remember to read the label of the herbicide to be used, as it will give rates for the different application methods.

Safety Rules and Regulations

There are several important rules to remember when handling herbicides so that you remain safe. The first and most important rule is to never store herbicides in any type of drink container. I know it sounds silly, but people store herbicides in old milk jugs, 2-liter bottles, water jugs, etc. It is not enough to clearly mark the bottle as containing herbicides, someone could still mistake that liquid for something safe to drink. Unfortunately it happens all too often. The second rule is to always wear appropriate safety gear when handling and mixing herbicides. The set of protective clothing is collectively called PPE or Personal Protective Equipment. Each herbicide's label will specify the types of PPE that are required to be worn when using that particular herbicide. Typically it is long sleeve shirts, pants, closed toe shoes, chemical resistant gloves (ones made from nitrile are easily found for sale), and eye protection. Even in hot weather, it is important to wear all of your PPE when mixing or applying herbicides. Another rule is that you should print and have on hand the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each herbicide in use. These SDS sheets, formally called MSDS Sheets, give all of the basic safety information about that herbicide in an easy, quick-to-find, standardized format. Having these readily available will allow anyone to find the needed information quickly in case of a spill or accidental exposure to the herbicide. A great place to find SDS sheets and labels for herbicides is http://www.cdms.net/.

Another good recommendation to consider when using herbicides is to have a spill kit on hand in your work vehicle in case of spills of concentrated herbicides. Spill kits can be as simple as a five-gallon bucket with the following items - extra safety goggles, additional chemical-resistant gloves, garbage bags, absorbent material such as cat litter, sawdust, or activated charcoal, a dust pan and brush, and a sheet with emergency phone numbers. Keep the bucket closed and clearly mark it as a spill kit. Pre-made spill kits are also available for sale from several companies.

Mixing/Handling

As mentioned above, always wear appropriate PPE when handling and mixing herbicides. Never mix two different types of herbicides unless the label states it is OK.

When mixing an herbicide with water, add about 1/3 of the water into the sprayer first, then the full amount of herbicide needed (and dye if used) and finish with the remaining water needed. This will help ensure thorough mixing. Try to avoid mixing too much herbicide. Herbicide that is mixed does not store well and will separate over time. When in doubt, mix less than you think you need. It is easier to mix up a little more later than dealing with leftover herbicide.

Never store herbicide in spray equipment for more than a few days. Herbicide is hard on sprayers and will clog up nozzles and pumps and quickly ruin a sprayer. When storing herbicide in a sprayer is needed, even just overnight, always label what is in the sprayer, the concentration, and the date mixed. The easiest way to do this is to tie a tag or piece of flagging on the sprayer or stick a piece of duct tape on it and write the information with a marker. Similarly, always thoroughly clean spray equipment after use. The easiest way to clean a sprayer is, after it is emptied, add some water and shake/stir it. Spray the water out over an area that is labelled for use for that herbicide. Repeat this three time to make sure all of the herbicide is cleaned out.

Herbicides should be stored in a dry location in their original containers. If a new container is needed, only chemical safe containers should be used and a label should be attached. If possible, store herbicides over winter in a climate controlled location. Many herbicides should not freeze.

Herbicides are an important part of forest management and hopefully, the tips and explanations provided in this article will help landowners implement and use sound management recommendations.

Chris Evans is a University of Illinois Extension Forester, located at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center.

Starting from Scratch

Editor's Note: *Welcome to our latest installment in a series, inspired by a member who asked for more coverage of the basic information needed to improve poor quality land and timber. Learn what you can, and consider the added step of seeking advice from local professionals to best address your unique situation. A great place to start is with your local USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office.*

Does your soil need a check-up?

by Rick Street, USDA-NRCS District Conservationist

Soil has been defined as the "makeup of comprising particles of weathered parent rock and a variety of living and dead organic matter from different origins." Soil health is "a state of a soil meeting its range of ecosystems functions as appropriate to its environment. Some would say, "Wow, that's deep."

Soil Health has largely replaced the expression "Soil Quality," which was common in the 1990s. The primary difference between the two is that soil quality was focused on individual traits, such as the "quality of soil for crop production" or "quality of soil for roadbed preparation," and so on. The addition of the word "health" shifted the perception to be more all-inclusive and systematic. The underlying principle in the use of the term "soil health" is that soil is NOT just an inert, lifeless growing medium. It's a living, dynamic and slowly changing environment. Fertility is one of those dynamics that changes.

Soil depletion occurs when the nutrients that contribute to fertility are removed and not replaced, and the conditions that support the soil's fertility are not maintained. This leads to poor crop yields. In agriculture, depletion can result from excessive cultivation and inadequate soil management. In forestry, depletion can be caused by such events as the removal of the forest itself, an increase in flooding, soil compaction by grazing animals, extensive logging, frequent burning, or poor forest management. Forest soils are often thin to begin with, so they have less to lose.

Fertilization affects plant growth in various ways. The goal is to strike a balance of all nutrients to enhance the effectiveness of the soil. The soil contains three main macronutrients - Nitrogen (N), associated with leaf growth; Phosphorus (P), which helps roots, flowers, seeds, and fruit develop; and Potassium (K), supporting strong stem growth, movement of water in plants, promotion of flowering and fruiting. There are also three *secondary* macronutrients: Calcium (Ca), Magnesium (Mg), and Sulfur (S); and nine micronutrients: Copper (Cu), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Molybdenum (Mo), Zinc (Zn), Boron (B), Silicon (Si), Cobalt (Co), and Vanadium (V). Then, there is pH - a measurement that describes the relative acidity/alkalinity of the soil. Most of the time, we focus on the macronutrients and the soil's pH range - all commonly determined by laboratory testing of soil samples. For tests to be considered current, they should be conducted every four years.

The most obvious locations of low fertility are in areas where plants tend to look stunted or where the soil is barren and nothing wants to grow. However, even if the nutrients just get a little below the optimum range, the soil is still out of balance. Being just a little out of balance is not shown to the naked eye, but it can be detrimental to overall soil health and productivity of the site.

If you suspect a problem with a site, soil testing may be advisable. It requires the collection of soil samples, often performed on 2.5 acre grids (1 sample bag per 2.5 acres), at a depth of 7 inches, and can be accomplished by using a soil probe, a soil auger, or a shovel. At the root zone, generally 7 inches deep, take a small amount (around 1/4 cup) of soil from 5 random locations within each 2.5 acre plot, mix the 5 samplings together, this will represent your first sample. Keep repeating this process every 2.5 acres, until you have covered the area you want to sample. Your samples should be kept dry and placed into paper bags, labeled, with your name & sample number. It is recommended that you make a map as you go along, so you can link your sample locations to the test results later.

After all sample locations are collected, send them to a facility that can do the testing for you. After a short time, generally a couple weeks, your test results will arrive in the mail. You can now correlate the number you placed on the sample bags and map with the label on the test results.

Here's a link to a few soil testing labs used in Illinois - http://extension.illinois.edu/soiltest. A hard copy of this list, along with the Illinois Agronomy Handbook (a great resource and primary source for this article) should also be available from your local University of Illinois Extension office. Farmers often use their local agricultural fertilizer dealer to assist with sending in their samples to soil testing labs. These dealers can also help interpret the test results and have the products needed to amend the soil.

Most likely there will be costs associated with soil testing, and also for the various soil nutrients that may be recommended. It may not be cost-effective to apply widespread fertilization to forest "crops", however there may be certain areas that need a little extra TLC to meet your land management goals.

Visit your local NRCS/SWCD office to learn more: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/il/home/?cid=stelprdb1117095

Tune in next time for more advice about "Starting from Scratch."

Welcome to a new recurring feature, available to ICF/IFA member consultants who would like to contribute an article.

Establishing a Timber Basis

by Mike Long, Long Forestry Consultation

A consulting forester is a major financial asset to forest land owners. In addition to helping forest land owners save on property taxes, acquire cost share funds to help manage their property, and substantially increase timber sale revenue, consultants also help reduce the gross taxable gain following a timber sale. They do this by establishing a timber basis for the landowner at the time of purchase. **Failure of a landowner to establish their timber basis can result in a very costly error in the future.**

When a landowner decides to sell their timber, the revenue from that sale is either taxed at the long-term capital gains rate or as ordinary income. The tax rate in either case is based on the net taxable income from the sale. The net taxable income is equal to the gross proceeds from the sale minus expenses related to the sale and minus the basis in the timber. By subtracting the timber basis from the gross proceeds of the sale, called basis recovery, gross taxable gain can be significantly reduced if not eliminated.

When land is purchased, the amount paid for the land at the time is called basis. Some land contains timber, which is an asset that can be sold separately from the land. Therefore, the basis in the property needs to be assigned to either a land account or a timber account. The amount of money in the timber account is called the timber basis.

The first step to establishing a timber basis is to conduct a forest inventory and timber appraisal. This will provide the total board footage on the property at the time of purchase, and the fair market value of the timber at the time of purchase. The fair market value of the land also needs to be determined. The sum of the fair market value of the timber and the land is equal to the fair market value. Once the fair market value of the timber is calculated, it is divided by the total fair market value to get the proportionate value of the timber, or percentage of the timber value that makes up the total fair market value. Multiply the proportionate value by the original purchase price, and the timber basis is calculated. Here's a basic example, summarized in Table 1.

A landowner purchases 40 acre of forest land for $120,000. The only fees were from a forest inventory to acquire the fair market value of the timber. It cost $500. Therefore, the total purchase price is $120,500. The forest inventory found the property had 100,000 board feet for a total value of $20,000. The land appraised for $3,500 per acre, for an appraised value of $140,000. Therefore, the total appraised value of the property was $160,000. (Note the total appraised value is not the amount paid for the property.)

To allocate the appropriate amount of the original purchase price to the timber account, the fair market value of the timber is divided by the total fair market value, which equals 12.5%. This number is multiplied by the original purchase price to allocate the correct amount to the timber account. This allocated $15,062.50 to the timber basis account.

Calculating the timber basis serves one purpose, to find out the depletion unit. The depletion unit is simply the original timber basis divided by the total volume in the timber account at the time of purchase. In this example, the depletion unit is 100,000 board feet divided by $15,062.50, for a unit of 0.15 cents. The depletion unit is what is used to calculate the basis recovery after a timber sale. For example, the landowner has a timber sale in which 50,000 board feet were harvested for a total value of $17,500.00. To calculate the deduction, multiply the total board footage sold by the depletion unit, which is 50,000 times 15 cents, or $7,500. This is the depletion allowance, and is subtracted from the total sale amount in order to determine the net taxable gain.

This landowner will pay taxes on $10,000 of income instead of $17,500. In addition, the fees used to conduct the timber sale, such as the consulting forester fees, boundary marking or survey fees, can also be deducted as an expense. If the landowner had a consulting forester conduct the sale, and the fee was $500, then the net taxable gain decreases further to $9,500.

Table 1. The basic information needed to begin calculating the timber basis.

Total acres	40.00
Forested acres	40.00
Purchase price	$ 120,000
Foresters fees	$ 500
Total Purchase price	$ 120,500
Board Footage per Acre	2,500
Total Board Footage	100,000
Average price per bd. ft.	$ 0.20
Timber value per acre	$ 500
Total timber value	$ 20,000
Land value per acre	$ 3,500
Total value for land	$ 140,000
Total appraisal value	$ 160,000

Table 2. The account table that allocates the proportionate amount to each account based on the proportion of total fair market value that is attributable to each account.

Account	FMV	%FMV	Basis	Depletion Unit
Land	$ 140,000.00	87.50%	$ 105,437.50	
Timber	$ 20,000.00	12.50%	$ 15,062.50	$ 0.15
Improvements	$ -	0.00%	$ -	
Total	$ 160,000.00	100.00%	$ 120,500.00	

Timber basis - Continued...

To calculate the new timber basis, or amount of money that is still available to deduct during future timber sales, subtract the original timber basis of $15,062.50 by the depletion allowance, or $7500. The new basis that carries forward for use in the future is $7,562.50.

Table 3. Adjusted basis following a timber sale.

Adjusted basis	$ 15,062.50
Depletion allowance	$ 7,500.00
Taxable income	$ 10,000.00
New adjusted basis	$ 7,562.50

The monetary benefits to a landowner when working with a consulting forest are many, and calculating and utilizing timber basis is just one example. Check out the Illinois Consulting Foresters website to find a consulting forester near you at www.illinoisconsultingforesters.com.

* Calculating timber basis can be very complex, and the techniques used to calculate basis differ depending on how the property was acquired. This is a basic example that illustrates the benefits of having your timber basis calculated. For more information that is specific to your property, contact your consulting forester.

Over the past two to three years there has been a concerted effort by several governmental and environmental groups to stop agricultural run-off of fertilizer and herbicides into streams and reservoirs. Several agricultural interests banded together and have developed a series of best management practices which seem to be effective in accomplishing many of the concerns voiced by EPA, various environmental organizations and others. The Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (ICBMP) has a list of ten or more things that landowners can do to stop agricultural run-off and reduce pollution of streams and reservoirs (particularly those used for storage of drinking water). Further, this will be even more of a concern after the problems brought forth in the city of Flint. Michigan.

A recent issue of Farm Week, the weekly Illinois Farm Bureau publication had an article about the successes that several farmers have had by adopting various practices put forth by ICBMP. Unfortunately, at least in my opinion, there were only two which involved the planting of trees. These were Riparian Forest Buffer and Filter Strips. The Natural Resources Conservation Service has specific requirements for each of these as to where and for what purpose they can fit into any plan to reduce run-off. If interested, please contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District.

I personally, would like to see more trees used for this purpose. There is a planting about one mile away from where I live in Springfield along the South Fork (Sangamon) River on the Rochester side. During periods of heavy rainfall this area floods, but the trees along the riverbank keep the bank from caving in and the new planting should keep much trash out of the river as well. The balance of the bottomland is farmed. Across the road, it appears that the owner has chosen to put about half of his bottomland into hay or pasture. This land is also adjacent to the river. The grass will help filter any excess fertilizer or chemicals out of the groundwater and keep it from contaminating waters downstream. Still, there are a few trees to stabilize the riverbank, although in my estimation, a few more wouldn't hurt.

We don't need to plant a forest but, more trees need to be a part of every conservation plan. That's my opinion. What's yours?

History of Conservation in Illinois

by Dave Gillespie, IFA Secretary

This account of the history of conservation in Illinois was written by Joseph P. Schavilje in 1941. This 16th installment begins where #15 ended.

Part II - History of Forest Conservation

Illinois, although now one of the most intensively agricultural states, originally had 42% of its area covered with forest growth. The other 58% was largely open prairie, for the most part marshy and covered with tall grasses. The original 15,273,000 acres of forest land occurred in an extensive area in the southern third of the State, with less concentration along the western border, the Illinois River Valley, and the northern border.

The topography of the State is that of an elevated plain having a slight slope to the south. Large streams have cut wide channels bounded by abrupt bluffs. The lesser streams have cut through the bluffs, forming a hilly topography along the large streams. A section of the Ozark uplift crosses the southern end of the State and this, together with an area in the extreme northwest corner of the State, is unglaciated. The Ozark ridges, unglaciated areas and river valleys were all originally forested. The forest tended to follow closely the lesser streams so that the prairies were broken by long fingers of forest extending out from the large streams.

(To be continued in the next issue)

Featured Tree: American Sycamore

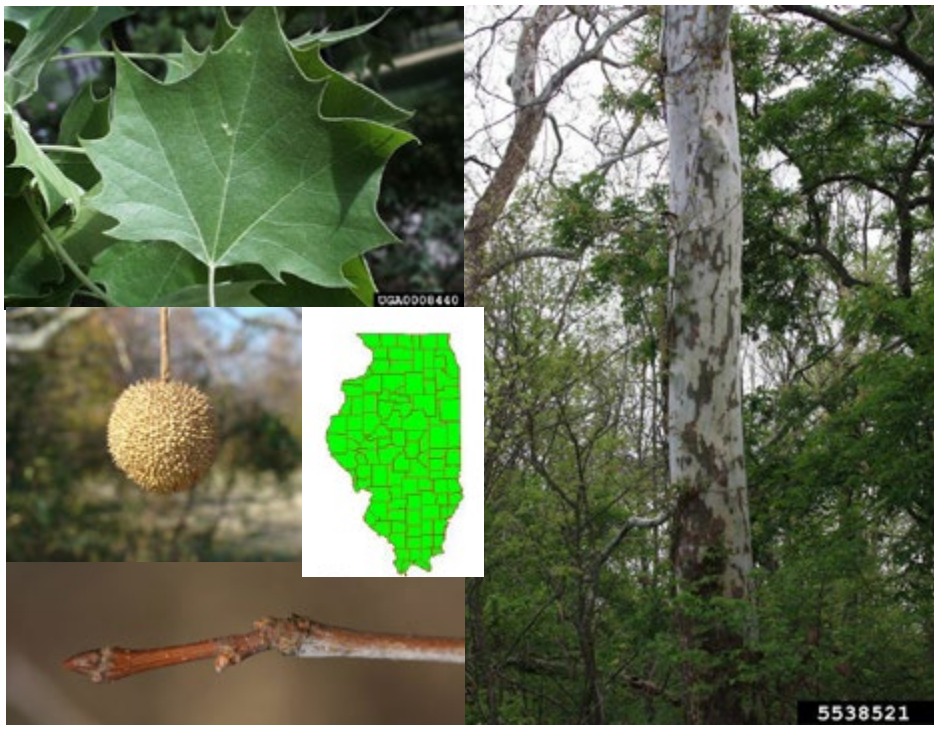
(Platanus occidentalis)

State Champion - 84.5" DBH, 126' height, 108' average crown spread

American sycamore is an iconic tree in this country. Its patchy bark, bright white upper branches, and crooked limbs make it a distinctive part of the American landscape. Sycamores are found along streams and rivers throughout all of Illinois and they can get really, really big.

The wood of American sycamore is light in color, with a reddish heartwood and is often used for trim, flooring, pallets, plywood, and sometimes veneer.

Sycamore leaves are sharply pointed and palmately-lobed. The fruit are balls comprised of tightly packed tufted seeds. The bark is very varied, usually patchy, going from dark brown and flaky to bright white and smooth.



Featured Invasive: Autumn Olive

(*Eleagnus umbellata)*

Autumn olive is an invasive shrub that was intentionally planted throughout Illinois (and much of the midwestern and eastern United States). It is a non-bean nitrogen fixer, a relative rarity in the plant world, thus allowing it to grow in extremely poor soil conditions and causing it to be favored for soil reclamation projects along with the traditional wildlife habitat plantings. Autumn olive can quickly dominate openlands and it particularly damaging to tree plantings, where, if left unchecked, can completely overwhelm and shade the newly planted trees.

The alternate, simple leaves with silvery undersides make identification simple. Autumn olive also has whitish-yellow flowers with four petals. These flowers are extremely fragrant and you can smell the sweetness in the air in the spring when near a flowering infestation. Berries on autumn olive are rusty red and the bark is tight and light gray. Some, but not all, autumn olive bushes have thorns.

Autumn olive is listed in the Illinois Exotic Weed Act, and it is illegal to sell, purchase, transport, or plant it.

Featured Trees and Invasives are authored by Chris Evans, Extension Forester at the University of Illinois. If you're on Facebook, check out www.facebook.com/IllinoisExtensionForestry, and get Tuesday Trees and Wednesday Weeds in your news feed every week. We'll continue to publish a sampling quarterly. Thanks, Chris!

Top Ten Invaders of Forests in Illinois

Can you match each photo with the correct caption?

1) Garlic mustard - This invader uses chemical warfare to help it outcompete native plants. It forms dense patches in our forest understories, impacting everything from grasses to spring wildflowers.

2) Emerald ash borer - This little bug is now found pretty much throughout the state and has an insatiable appetite for ash trees. The feeding of the larvae cut slowly girdle the trees and starve them to death.

3) Common buckthorn - The scourge of northern Illinois, this invasive shrub can dominate a forest understory to the exclusion of almost all other native plants.

4) Autumn olive - Originally planted for wildlife and soil remediation, Autumn olive has moved beyond those plantings and is invaded where ever it pleases. It is particularly problematic in young tree plantings.

5) Bush honeysuckle - perhaps the single largest invasive plant threat to forests throughout the Midwest is bush honeysuckle. This invader has wide ranging impacts, including reduction in tree growth and seedling establishment, loss of species diversity, alterations of stream water chemistry to increases in bird nesting success.

6) Feral hogs - While many people don't realize that feral hogs are a problem in Illinois, those that have seen the damage firsthand are convinced! These wild pigs eat bird nests, dig up tree seedlings, create large wallows, and compete with native wildlife for food resources.

7) Multiflora rose - The single largest conservation mistake in the Midwest was likely the introduction and promotion of multiflora rose for wildlife and agriculture. While it was done with the best of intentions, resulting wide spread infestations testify that it was in error.

8) Oriental bittersweet - The strangler of trees has the ability to wrap tightly around tree trunks to girdle the trees but also can climb high into the canopies to shade out the trees or simply pull the limbs down from the added weight.

9) Japanese stiltgrass - When viewing just one individual plant, Japanese stiltgrass seems harmless, but, a population at full capacity can turn a bottomland forest into a hay field with trees.

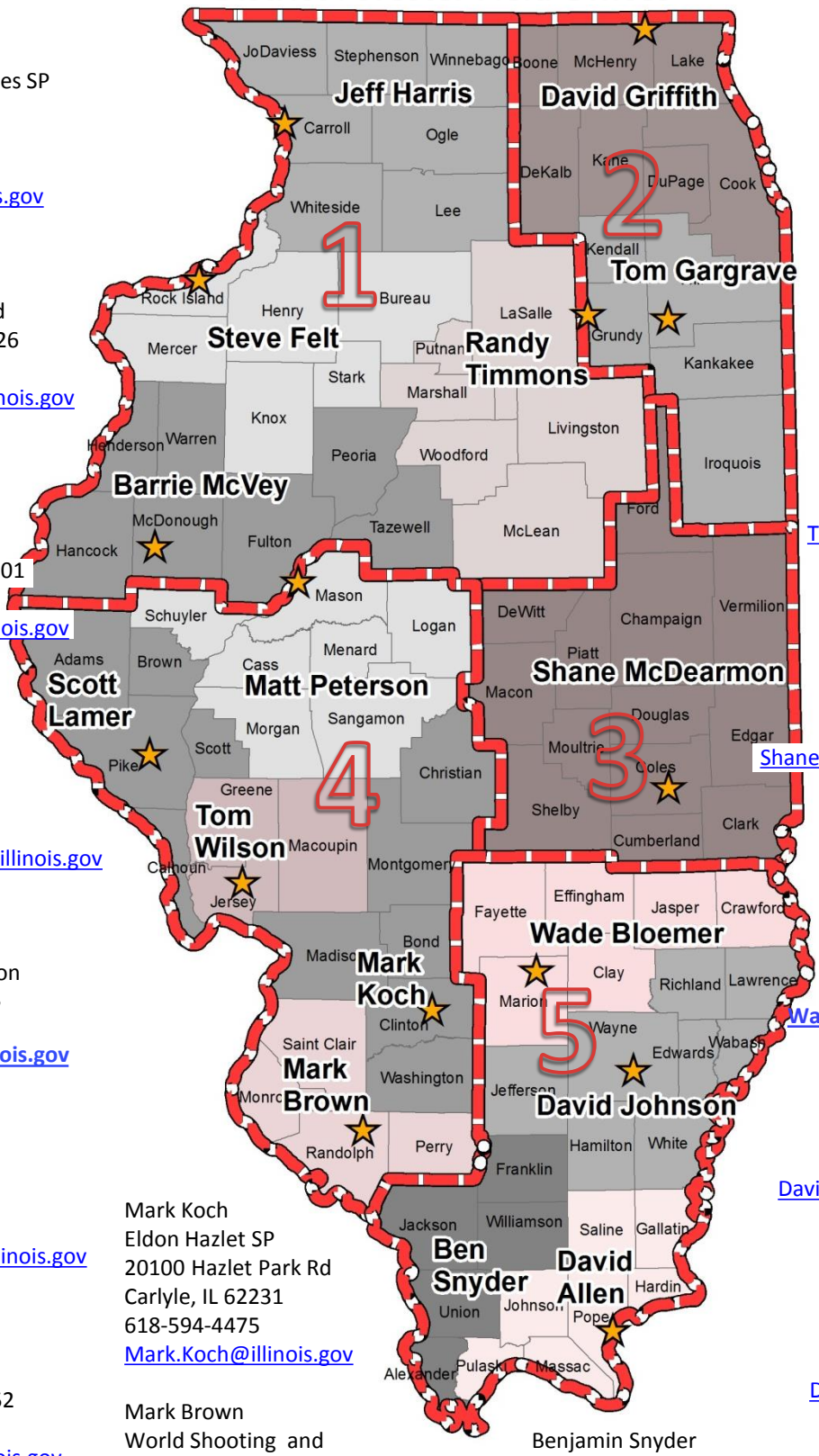
10) White nose syndrome - Bats are an important part of the forest ecosystem, and white nose syndrome has the potential to devastate populations. This disease is spreading throughout the cave-hibernacula in Illinois.

Source: Chris Evans and the Illinois Extension Forestry Facebook Page - in observance of Invasive Species Month.

Answers: 1)d, 2)i, 3)h, 4)j, 5)a, 6)e, 7)f, 8)b, 9)c, and 10)g

May 01, 2016

Illinois DNR Division of Forest Resources
District Forester Field Offices



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Membership Registration Form

Privacy matters to us. We will not sell or share this information.

Name(s):_____ Date:_____

Representative, if business or group**:** _____

E-mail Address: _____

Home Phone:_____ Cell Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____Zip: _____

Home County: _____ Land County: _____

Membership Category:_____ Term:_____ Amount Due: _____

See below for categories and term options

Would you be interested in a volunteer role of any kind? _____Yes _____ No _____ Maybe

(*We are always on the lookout for potential committee or board members, and occasionally need help with events, mailings and other tasks. If you have special skills or interests that might fit – forestry, clerical, legal, real estate, marketing, IT, etc., please let us know!)*

Please return this form and your payment to: (or join and pay online at **http://ilforestry.org/join**)

Illinois Forestry Association
P. O. Box 224
Chatham, IL 62629

For IFA Administrative Use (01/2016)

ID # _____ Region ___

Clip and Save This Portion for Your Records…

Questions? Call Dave Gillespie at 217/494-6982

Membership Category

IFE - Basic Membership – with email address	$25
IFE3 - Advantage Basic – 3-year member w/ email	$70
IFM - Basic Membership – newsletter via US Mail	$35
IFS - Supporting Membership	$50
IFX - Sustaining Membership	$100
IFL - Life Membership *	$500
BUS - Business Membership	$50
STU - Student (non-voting, email only)	$10

IFA is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit charitable organization. Dues may be tax deductible as a business expense, and donations counted toward charitable contributions. We encourage you to explore the tax benefits of IFA membership with your accountant.

Welcome, and thanks for your support!

* Lifetime membership dues can be paid in two installments, up to 6 months apart

Date: _____ Membership Category Selected: _____

Amount Due: _____ Total Paid: _____ Check # _____

Illinois Forestry Association
P.O. Box 224
Chatham, IL 62629-0224

Purple Paint Sign Order Form

Name _____

Street Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

E-Mail Address _____

# of Signs ____ x $12 (Member Price) _____

# of Signs ____ x $18 (Non-Members) _____

Shipping & Handling _____

TOTAL _____

Shipping: 1 sign - $8.00 | 2 signs - $9.00 | 3 signs - $9.00 | 4 signs - $10.00 | 5 signs - $11.00
Orders in excess of 5 signs must be shipped in two mailers

Mail Order Form to: (Check or Money Order made payable to ***Illinois Forestry Association***)

Stan Sipp
Director, Region 3
P.O. Box 111
Mansfield, IL 61854

Signs are shipped via U.S. Postal Service
Invoice will be included with signs

Questions? Contact Stan by email at sksipp@illinois.edu