

# OHIO Woodlands Water Wildlife

WINTER 2017

The Ohio Woodlands, Water, and Wildlife Newsletter is published in part with funding from the Renewable Resource Extension Act (RREA).

## Building Ohio State: From Forest to the Renovation of the Thompson Library

*Kathy Smith, Extension Program Director, Forestry*

*Florian Diekmann, Head of the FAES Library & Student Success Center*

In 2009, the William Oxley Thompson Memorial Library, Ohio State University's main library, reopened after a complete renovation that not only transformed the building into a 21st century research library and campus hub but also restored the original 1913 library to its historical grandeur. As a part of this renovation white oak lumber, harvested from Ohio's Zaleski State Forest, was incorporated into the design. How the white oak from Zaleski helped to re-envision Thompson Library is just one of the fascinating stories that the exhibit 'Building Ohio State' will tell.

Starting February 1 and running through May 14, 2017 the Thompson Library Gallery will showcase the unique connections and history shared between The Ohio State University and Ohio's forests. Learn about Dr. Edmund Secret (yes of Secret Arboretum) who was sent to Ohio to become the first state forester and set up a forestry department that was eventually housed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (today's Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center) in Wooster and Dr. John Warder a physician from North Bend, Ohio who gave up being a doctor to follow his passion for trees and became a nationally recognized forestry advocate. The exhibit highlights how the university used the power of being the state's land grant university to foster forestry research, extend that knowledge out to the citizens of Ohio, and ultimately educate young men and women into the career of being foresters.

From Ohio's pre-settlement forests to the near-complete removal at the beginning of the 20th century and the promotion of conservation efforts that eventually led to the forests comeback, the exhibit explores what we know about the state's forests today. Detailing the role of Ohio white oak in the library renovation and examining current forestry research and outreach and the forests economic impacts on the state, the exhibit displays historical forestry equipment along with a cross section of the tree that inspired the use of white oak in the renovation. A 'vener' tree will also be on display along with some interactive display items presenting Ohio's forests.

The exhibition is organized by The Ohio State University Libraries and the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences in collaboration with the Ohio Society of American Foresters, the Ohio Forestry Association, the Ohio Tree Farm Committee, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry.

The exhibition is free to the public and the gallery is open during normal university business hours Monday to Friday from 10am to 6pm and Saturday & Sunday from 12pm to 6pm. For more information visit <http://senr.osu.edu/about-us/events/building-ohio-state>.



Dr. Edmund Secret measuring a white oak 1948.  
Photo: OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons

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## New Asian Longhorned Beetle Infestation Found Near Existing Quarantine Area

Joe Boggs, OSU Extension

Following are excerpts from a news release distributed regarding a new Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) (ALB) infestation found in Clermont County, OH:



Adult Asian longhorned beetle  
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU Extension



Exit hole  
Photo: Joe Boggs, OSU Extension

*"The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA), in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) today announced the discovery of Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) infested trees in a section of the East Fork Wildlife Area in Clermont County."*

*"East Fork Wildlife Area consists of 2,705 acres that are managed by the ODNR Division of Wildlife for public hunting and fishing in southwestern Ohio. It is unlawful for any person to remove wood from a wildlife area without first obtaining approval."*

*"The center of the newly discovered infestation is within the Williamsburg Township portion of the East Fork Wildlife Area, south of Clover Road. Tree inspection crews will continue to survey the area and surrounding areas to determine the extent of the infestation. Using ground surveyors and specially trained tree climbers, crews will inspect host tree species susceptible to ALB for signs of the wood-boring beetle. Any trees found to be infested will be removed as part of the eradication effort."*

*"Once the extent of the infestation is evaluated, ODA will move to expand the ALB quarantine to include additional areas near the new infestation. When available, a map of the regulated areas will be posted."*

ALB has a history in North America of infestations starting from single points of introduction with beetle "founders" arriving directly from Asia. Multiple related infestations then evolve in a region with their size and number being dependent on how long ALB remains undetected.

ALB in Clermont County, OH, has followed a trajectory similar to infestations in other regions. The original infestation discovered in 2011 near Bethel in Tate Township produced satellite infestations discovered in nearby Monroe Township (2011) and Stone Lick Township (2012). It is known that infested materials had been moved prior to the discovery of ALB in Ohio. It is not yet known how the new infestation in the East Fork Wildlife Area became established; investigations are underway.

It was encouraging that no new ALB infestations had been found in Ohio since 2012. However, the new discovery reminds us that we must remain vigilant. Although ALB will develop on trees belonging to 12 genera, maples (including boxelder) are by far the most preferred hosts. For further information and for

accessing a user-friendly webpage for reporting an ALB infestation, click on the link to the USDA APHIS ALB website

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/asian-longhorned-beetle/> .

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## Thousand Cankers Disease Update

Cindy Meyer, Extension Educator, Butler County

Recently, Extension has been receiving some questions about Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD). These questions are in regard to making the decision to sell walnut trees or not and if others in the State of Ohio besides Butler County should be concerned about their walnut tree plantings.

Ohio State foresters offer this advice if you are approached to sell your black walnut trees. If you have saleable timber contact a professional forester (i.e. ODNR Service Forester <http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/serviceforesters> or private consulting forester [http://www.osafidirectory.com/Find\\_A\\_Consulting\\_Forest\\_er.htm](http://www.osafidirectory.com/Find_A_Consulting_Forest_er.htm) or <https://www.acf-foresters.org/> ) for advice or call Ohio's Call Before You Cut service at 887-424-8288. If you have a current management plan, follow it and do not sell the walnut just because of TCD concerns.

Just a quick recap, TCD was originally confirmed in Butler County, Ohio in late 2012. TCD is caused when Walnut Twig Beetles, which carry a fungus, bore into the branches and trunk tissue of walnut trees. The fungus, *Geosmithia*, kills areas in the phloem just underneath the bark. Commonly, these dead areas or cankers, overlap and cause disruption of the nutrient flow within the tree. The tree suffers repeated infections caused by the fungus and eventually dies. There is no known cure for TCD.

Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) has conducted TCD surveys since 2013. The last positive traps were in

- Presence of brown to black tissue surrounding beetle galleries inside the bark

Verifying these symptoms with a local tree expert or forester is important. Many diseases also have similar symptoms and therefore cannot only be used to identify TCD.

For more questions, contact your local extension office or a local forester. For additional information go to: [thousandcanker.com](http://thousandcanker.com) or check out the following OSU factsheet:

(<http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/plpath-tree-07-0>).



Sparse foliage of infested black walnut trees.



Walnut twig beetle and galleries

2013 and so far in 2016, all traps have been negative with some specimens still being tested.

ODA has not documented widespread mortality although they are seeing symptomatic trees. Symptoms include:

- Sparse foliage or thinning of the canopy
- Leaf yellowing or wilting or branch dieback
- Excessive staining of the bark surface
- Presence of beetle holes in bark or galleries in branches or the trunk

## Critter Corner



### Bird Coats -

#### Staying Warm During Winter

*Marne Tilchenell, Extension Program Specialist, Wildlife*

How DO tiny songbirds stay warm during those blustery, cold winter days? They wear a coat of course! Just like we put on our puffy winter coats before heading out into the snow, birds puff out their feathers creating a coat of their very own. Remember birds are endothermic (also known as warm-blooded) meaning they regulate their body temperatures from within. When temperatures drop, birds must adapt in order to survive. Plenty of food and shelter are key, but behavioral and physical adaptations are also necessary. Enter the 'bird coat'. Birds puff out their feathers effectively creating air pockets that trap body heat and insulate the bird from cold temperatures. Birds can also control how warm they want their coat to be. Just like we choose the level of insulation in a down-filled coat, birds can decide if they need their 400-fill-power coat or their 900-fill-power coat for those really cold days. Muscles in their skin allow the bird to control the

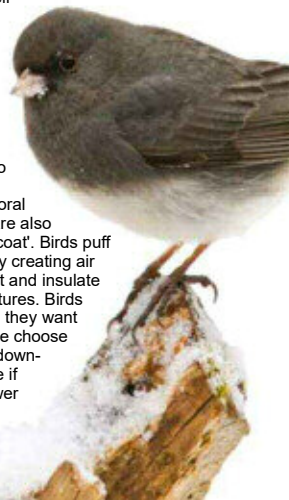




Figure 3



Figures 1



Figures 2

amount of puff. Feathers that are puffed farther out will create larger air pockets, and thus more warmth.

Credit must also be given to the mechanics of the feathers. A close inspection of a bird's feather will show interlocking barbs and barbules. These act much the way Velcro does, hooking together to create a strong, dense surface that helps to keep cold air and moisture out and warm air in.

So who needs thermometers to determine how cold it is outside? Just take a look at the cardinal sitting outside your window! Does it look like a round, red puff ball? If so, you better grab your warmest coat before braving the



Figure 5

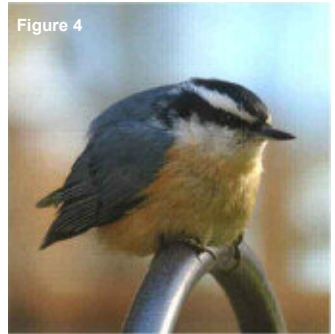


Figure 4

cold! Stay warm this winter and help those birds stay even warmer by setting out a little extra bird seed, suet, or dried fruit.

There is a reason why birds look larger in the winter, and now you know why - they have their winter coats on! The northern cardinal on the left is nice and warm in his feather coat (Figures 1 and 2).

Another bird frequently seen during the winter is the chickadee. Chickadees are also easily recognized by their "chick-a-dee-dee" calls, which are often a form of communication to nearby chickadees. For example, the more threatened a chickadee feels, the more "dee" notes there will be in its call (Figure 3).

Red-breasted nuthatches are typically seen (Figure 4) in Ohio starting in the fall, as they migrate south from their

northern breeding grounds. Some will stay up north year-round, while others continue further south, staying in Ohio and other states along the way.

Some travel all the way down to Florida.

Much like the red-breasted nuthatch, dark-eye juncos (left) like the one above spend the winter in Ohio and further south. As they tend to show up in time for winter, then leave before spring arrives, they have earned the nickname, "snowbirds".

Many are surprised to hear that robins often stick around in Ohio during the winter (Figure 5). While some migrate, many form nomadic flocks, spending time feeding in areas that offer enough food to feed all those hungry mouths. This is why robins seem to "disappear" from our yards in the winter. Once spring arrives, the flocks break up and lone robins "return" to our yards, making us think they were gone all winter. But now we know better!



Sugar house for producing maple syrup.

## Ohio Maple Days

Ohio's maple syrup season runs from early January through mid-March depending on the weather. Ohio Maple Days are geared towards our maple syrup producers (both hobby and commercial) with a goal of providing them with information and education that can help them improve their tapping operations. The agenda is the same for each location.

This year the programs are set for:

- Jan. 19, Morrow County, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. at the Lutheran Memorial Camp, 2790 State Route 61, Fulton.
- Jan. 20, Wayne and Holmes Counties, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. at the Mennonite Christian Assembly Church, 10664 Fryburg Road near Fredericksburg.
- Jan. 21, Geauga County, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. at Joe J.S. Miller's Window Shop, 15020 Shedd Road, Burton.

This year's topics include -

- **Food Safety Act** and Ohio Department of Ag Updates: The Food Safety Act contains a mandatory requirement of all maple syrup producers to register their operation. However depending on your operation you may or may not need to register. ODA will cover details and changes regarding sales of maple products and the sugaring operation inspection process.
- **Why Production Numbers Matter:** This session

will detail why each producer has an influence on the overall states production numbers. It will cover the myths and false concepts and rumors about doing your due diligence to report your production numbers.

- **Timing Of When To Tap.** The 2016 season should have been an eye opener for many maple producers. Those that got out and tapped early did average and for some a little above average. Producers still tapping by a calendar date or a traditional date did not do very well. Some had a 4 to 6 day season. We will talk about tossing out the traditional dates and paying attention to the weather.
- **Bulk Syrup Prices and Quality Control:** How to get the best price for bulk syrup when selling it on the open market. Covered will be the "Must Have's Before Selling". Must be graded, must know quality, must have representative samples to accompany barrels, must know what you have and the volume of what you have. All these and several other points to be covered will increase the prices you can receive for your products.

Also, there will be a trade show; reports from OSU Extension and the Ohio Maple Producers Association; Free testing of hydrometers, refractometers and Vermont Temporary Maple Syrup Grading Kits. (bring them to the program); and a session called "Maple Nuggets" for sharing questions, ideas and information.

Pre-registration is required, which includes lunch, refreshments and handouts, costs \$30 and is due before Jan. 12. Payment at the door is \$35 and doesn't include lunch.

Send your name, contact information, which day's program attending and check or money order (made payable to OSU Extension) to OSU Extension,

Holmes County, 75 East Clinton Street, Millersburg, OH 44654.

For more information, go to <http://holmes.osu.edu/events/2017-ohio-maple-days> (with a link to the brochure and registration form) or call Ashley Gerber 330-674-3015.

## Calendar of Events

<b>February 6</b>	<b>Woodland Opportunities</b>	<b>Crawford County</b>
<b>March 14</b>	<b>Woodland Workshop</b>	<b>Fulton County</b>
<b>March 25</b>	<b>Ohio River Valley Woodland and Wildlife Workshop</b>	<b>Burlington, Kentucky</b>



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## facebook

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## Come find us at:

[www.facebook.com/OhWoodlandStewards?ref=rf](http://www.facebook.com/OhWoodlandStewards?ref=rf)

### Check Us Out On The Web!

Look for newsletter articles, links to fact sheets and other publications by browsing our site. Registration for upcoming Woodland Stewards classes may also be done electronically.

Website:

[woodlandstewards.osu.edu](http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu)

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### Contact Us!

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