

CU IN THE WOODS

Clemson Extension Forestry and Wildlife Newsletter



Tick Talk

By TJ Savereno

<https://blogs.clemson.edu/fnr/2023/10/11/tick-talk/>

Anybody who has spent time in the woods or other wild surroundings is familiar with ticks, those blood-sucking arachnids that seek out creatures, including we humans, on which to feed. Most of us also know that ticks are carriers of numerous diseases, the most known being Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. However, many people are unaware of a recently recognized syndrome related to tick bites that can cause serious health conditions, including anaphylaxis and death. This condition is called alpha-gal syndrome (AGS), also known as red-meat allergy or tick bite meat allergy. People who develop this condition show symptoms typically 3-4 hours after eating meat from mammals (beef, pork, venison, mutton, etc.). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), symptoms can include:

- Hives or itchy rash
- Nausea or vomiting
- Heartburn or indigestion
- Diarrhea
- Cough, shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing
- Drop in blood pressure
- Swelling of the lips, throat, tongue, or eyelids
- Dizziness or faintness
- Severe stomach pain



Lone star tick (Susan Ellis, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org)

Some people with higher sensitivity may also have a reaction after eating milk and milk products or products containing gelatin. Most people who develop AGS had no previous allergic reactions to these products, and the development of the syndrome is sudden. Development of AGS occurs after being bitten by one or more lone star ticks, although other tick species may be involved as well. The exact mechanism by which tick bites cause this syndrome to develop in the human body is not completely understood and is still being studied.

In addition to North America, AGS has been identified in parts of Europe, Australia, Asia, South Africa, and South and Central America. Based on studies of antibody tests, cases in the United States are found predominantly in counties within the southern, Midwestern, and mid-Atlantic U.S.

Not only is AGS not well known by the public, but it appears that it is still poorly known among health care providers (HCPs). A recent survey revealed that 42% of HCPs surveyed had never heard of AGS, and among those who had, fewer than one-third knew how to diagnose the condition (Carpenter et

continued on page 2

In This Edition

Tick Talk

Page 1-2

The Safety Features of a Modern Chainsaw

Page 2-3

Stumpage Price Trends and Forest Industry Hot-Spots in South Carolina

Page 4-5

English Ivy Control - Basal Bark Treatment Research & Existing Recommendations

Page 5-6

Conservation Burial: Turning Your Haunt into Hallowed Ground

Page 5-6

Find Your County Forestry Association

Page 7

Our Extension Forestry and Wildlife Staff

Page 8

Upcoming Events

Find out about all of our upcoming events by visiting our events page:

<https://www.clemson.edu/extension/forestry/events.html>

Looking for more forestry and wildlife information?

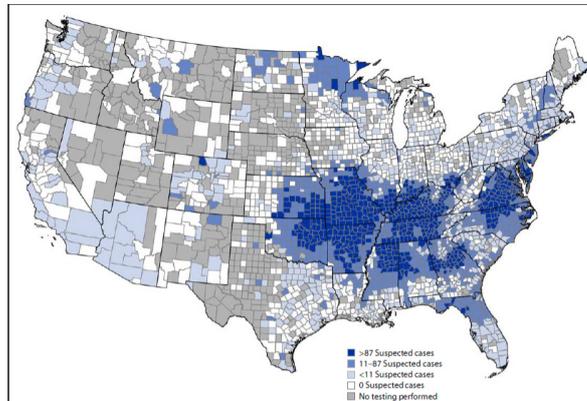
Check out our blog page for past articles and other great forestry and wildlife information-

blogs.clemson.edu/fnr

Tick Talk cont.

al., 2023). Thompson et al. (2023) reported that between 2010 and 2022, there were more than 110,000 suspected cases of alpha-gal syndrome identified. However, because of the lack of awareness and testing, it is estimated that as many as 450,000 people might have been affected by AGS in the United States since 2010.

You may ask why I, a forestry and wildlife Extension Agent, am writing an article about tick disease. In 1996, I suddenly developed an allergic reaction after eating red meat, and to this day, I am still unable to eat the meat of mammals. I was doing a lot more work in the field at the time, and I typically had to pick ticks off myself on a daily basis. However, it wouldn't be until another ten years or so had passed before I started seeing information about a possible link between acquired allergies to red meat and tick bites. That link was confirmed by research in Australia in 2007, but it was not until 2010 that a lab test was developed to make positive diagnoses. Fortunately, I have not developed sensitivity to milk and dairy products, at least not yet. It is still somewhat uncomfortable to explain why I can't eat



Geographic distribution of suspected alpha-gal syndrome cases per 1 million population per year— United States, 2017–2022 (Thompson et al., 2023).

a red meat product when offered to me at a meeting or a host's home, and I have to be vigilant when eating out and reading food labels.

To find out more about alpha-gal syndrome and other tick-borne conditions, as well as how to protect yourself against tick bites, go to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at <https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/>.

References:

Ann Carpenter, DVM; Naomi A. Drexler, Dr. PH; David W. McCormick, MD; Julie M. Thompson, DVM, Ph.D.; Gilbert Kersh, Ph.D.; Scott P. Commins, MD; Johanna S. Salzer, DVM, Ph.D. (2023). Health Care Provider Knowledge Regarding Alpha-gal Syndrome — United States, March–May 2022 (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report / July 28, 2023 / 72(30);809–814. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/pdfs/mm7230a1-H.pdf>

Julie M. Thompson, DVM, PhD; Ann Carpenter, DVM; Gilbert J. Kersh, PhD; Tyler Wachs; Scott P. Commins, MD; Johanna S. Salzer, DVM, PhD (2023). Geographic Distribution of Suspected Alpha-gal Syndrome Cases — United States, January 2017–December 2022 (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report / July 28, 2023 / 72(30);815–820. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/pdfs/mm7230a2-H.pdf>

The Safety Features of a Modern Chainsaw

By Partick Hiesl

<https://blogs.clemson.edu/fnr/2023/09/05/the-safety-features-of-a-modern-chainsaw/>

Now that the outside temperatures are cooling down, it is a great time to start working on cutting some firewood for next year or cleaning up some of those trees that the summer storms knocked over. Many of you have probably used chainsaws for years or decades and are well-versed in the use of them. But do you know about the safety features of modern chainsaws and whether your chainsaw has them?

Modern chainsaws, meaning chainsaws produced after the mid-1980s, all have four distinct chainsaw safety features (chain brake, inertia brake, throttle trigger lockout, and chain catch pin) that are designed to keep you as the user safe and minimize major injuries. The **chain brake** (Figure 1) is part of the front handguard in front of the upper handle facing the saw chain. The function is simple, when engaged (pushing the hand guard towards the saw chain), the chain brake will prevent the saw chain from spinning, no matter how hard you pull the throttle trigger. When disengaged (pulling the hand guard towards you away from the saw chain), it will release the saw chain and allow it to spin again. The best way to use the chain

brake is to engage it every time you have completed a cut and are ready to take a few steps to the next cutting spot. This will greatly reduce the risk of accidental cuts when moving around. The **inertia brake** is designed to engage the chain brake when a large rotational force is applied to the chainsaw. This mostly happens in the case of kickback, the fast movement of the chainsaw toward the user when the top corner of the saw chain catches on some branches or other hard material. However, any fast movement that produces a large force will trigger the inertia brake. This is designed to keep the user of the chainsaw safe by stopping the saw chain from spinning and potentially cutting the user.

The **throttle trigger lockout** (Figure 1) is another safety feature that is designed to keep your right hand out of harm's way and to ensure a safe grip on the chainsaw. At the back of the chainsaw where the trigger is, you will find that you cannot depress the trigger unless you also depress another little button or tab that is either on top of the rear handle or with many battery-powered chainsaws, on the side of the rear handle. Properly depressing the

continued on page 3

The safety features of a modern chainsaw cont.

lockout button will require you to firmly wrap your right hand around the rear handle. This also provides you with a lot of control when handling the chainsaw. This is an important safety feature, so do not tape the throttle trigger lockout button to the handle or otherwise permanently engage it.

The **chain catch pin** (Figure 1) as the name suggests is a pin at the bottom of the chainsaw near the front of the power head where the saw chain comes into the clutch cover. In case the saw chain comes off the guide bar, the still rotating saw chain will drop and catch on the chain catch pin where most of the energy of the saw chain will be absorbed. After that, the saw chain will likely swing upwards and hit the underside of the rear handle, the rear chain breakage guard, before all energy from the saw chain is expended. All of this happens within a second or so, and while the loud bang of the saw chain hitting the rear handle can be shocking, the combination of the chain catch pin and rear handle will keep you safe and prevent major injuries. Once this happens, your chain catch pin will be damaged and you should replace it to ensure safe working conditions of your chainsaw. Most chain catch pins are secured with one screw to the chainsaw and can easily be replaced by yourself or a service technician.

While not a safety feature to protect yourself, the **spark arrester** keeps any sparks from the engine exhaust system and muffler contained and as such prevents accidental forest fires. The spark arrester comes in a variety of different forms but most often you can find a mesh screen over the muffler exhaust openings. Another form of spark arrester is a metal cover over the muffler with an exhaust opening at the sides. This will catch any sparks coming straight out of the engine and divert the exhaust gases to the side. You can find the spark arrester and muffler at the front of the chainsaw right above the saw chain and guide bar. It is good practice to periodically check the spark arrester to make sure that it is not damaged or clogged up with debris or sap.

This was a brief overview of the safety features that exist on modern chainsaws. Make sure all these safety features are in working condition with your chainsaw and replace broken parts before using the chainsaw. For more details on chainsaw safety and handling see the Land-Grant Press by Clemson Extension article by Patrick Hiesl and Janet Steele (<https://lgpress.clemson.edu/publication/how-to-stay-safe-around-chainsaws/>) and watch out for the next article on chainsaw safety and personal protective equipment in the CU in the Woods newsletter.

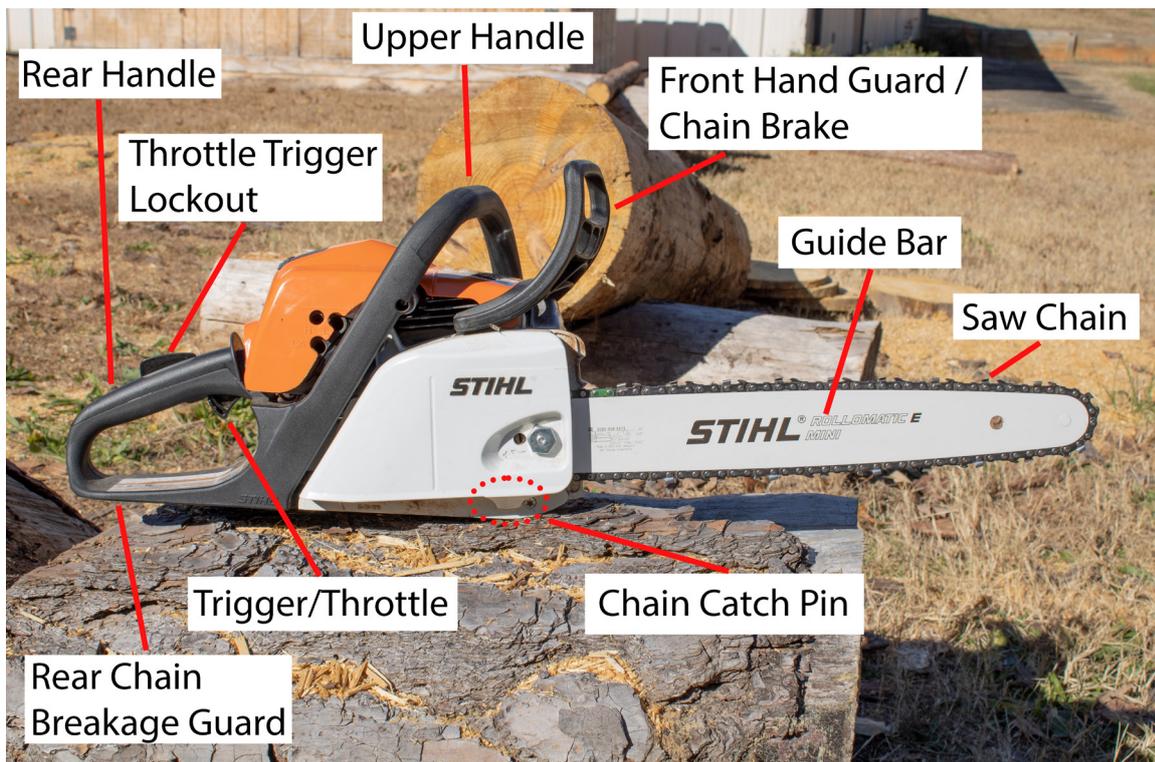


Figure 1: Chainsaw safety features and other components of a chainsaw. Photo Credit: Patrick Hiesl, Clemson University. In "How to Stay Safe Around Chainsaws", Land-Grant Press by Clemson Extension, 2022.

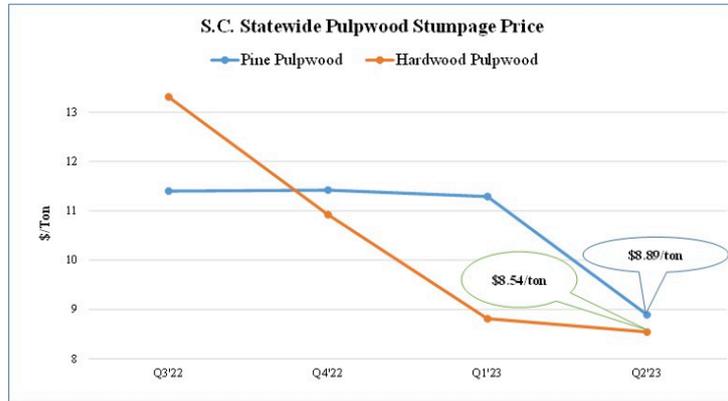
Stumpage Price Trends and Forest Industry Hot-Spots in South Carolina

By Puskar Khanal

<https://blogs.clemson.edu/fnr/2023/10/23/stumpage-price-trends-and-forest-industry-hot-spots-in-south-carolina/>

Pulpwood Stumpage Trends in Q2, 2023:

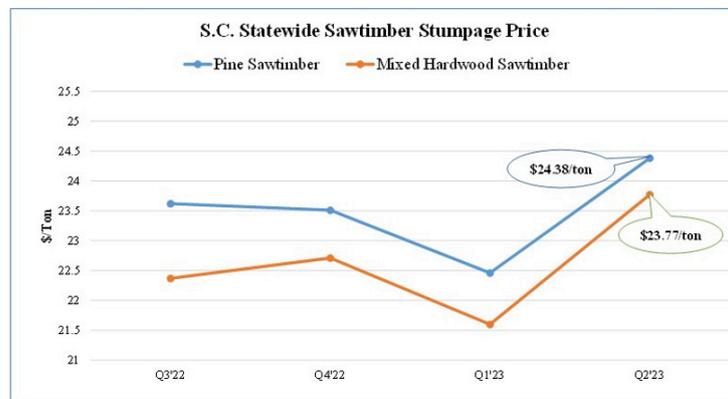
In the second quarter of 2023, statewide pine pulpwood stumpage prices averaged \$8.89/ton, while the average hardwood rates were \$8.54/ton in South Carolina. It is a dramatic decline in pulpwood prices from the first quarter of 2022 when pine and hardwood pulpwood stumpages were above \$14/ton.



Graph of S.C. statewide pulpwood stumpage price trends for Q2'23. Credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

Sawtimber Stumpage Trends in Q2, 2023:

Unlike pulpwood prices, sawtimber prices for both pine and hardwood were in upward trajectory in this quarter which is a reversal from the trends seen in the last quarter. The statewide pine sawtimber prices were \$24.38/ton, while mixed hardwood trees sold at \$23.77/ton in the second quarter of 2023. Compared with prices in the last quarter, it is an increase of over 8% for both pine and hardwood trees (see figure below). The average sawtimber prices for both pine and hardwood in the year 2022 (average of all four quarters) were \$24.30/ton and \$23.60, respectively.



Graph of S.C. statewide sawtimber stumpage price trends for Q2'23. Credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

Data credit: The sawtimber and pulpwood price data included in this newsletter are published with permission from TimberMart-South Athens, GA 30605 email tmart@timbermart-south.com.

CAUTION: WOOD MARKET IS LOCAL.

Stumpage prices for both sawtimber and pulpwood in your local markets could vary significantly as compared to the above statewide averages depending on: size and species composition, quality of timber, total acres and volume, logging ability, distance from nearby mills, and overall market condition. Managed timber stands with large, straight, and quality trees with clear logs (logs without knots or branches) that could be used for lumber, veneer, or export products generally get higher price. This means, properly managed trees in good health and good quality would likely get more stumpage price than unmanaged trees.

Forest Industry Hot-Spots in South Carolina

South Carolina is one of the top timber harvesting states in the southern U.S. and has one of the highest carbon sequestration rates across the Southeast region. Timber harvesting and logging activities may negatively affect forests' carbon storage amount, potentially converting them from carbon sinks to sources. Also, do-nothing could be an alternative strategy from a carbon sequestration and storage perspective, but it overlooks the economic and employment benefits of the forestry and forest-products industries.

Timber production and carbon sequestration could sometimes be competitive land use practices requiring forest managers to balance utilization and conservation benefits.

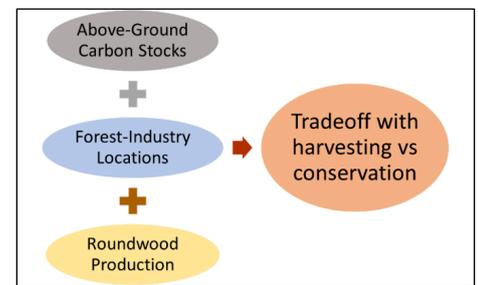


Chart depicting considerations needed to be made when deciding between harvesting or conservation practices. Credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

Identifying

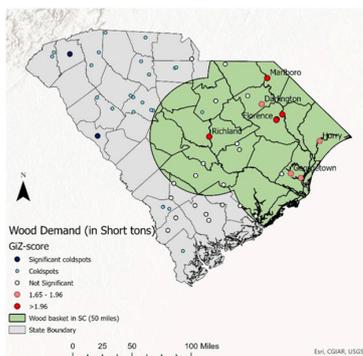
hotspots of timber

production and carbon stocks would be useful to balance development and economic activities with climate change mitigation and the carbon sequestration potential of the forests. Implementing forest management practices that increase stand growth rates would accelerate the carbon sequestration rate, while removing old and mature trees would reduce the carbon storage amount for some time.

From the hot-spot analysis of primary and secondary industries in SC, four major counties – Laurens, Union, Dorchester, and Colleton have a higher concentration of primary wood-processing industries. Likewise, four counties – Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens, and Charleston have a higher concentration of secondary industries in South Carolina. In terms of timber harvesting, three counties – Berkeley, Dorchester,

continued on page 5

Stumpage Price Trends and Forest Industry Hot-Spots in South Carolina cont.



Map showing wood demand. Credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

and Georgetown were hotspots of wood removals. Largely, primary forest-industries are established slightly farther away from the city areas with low land value and abundant raw materials. For the secondary industries, proximity to the urban areas is vital for increased market access and reduced transportation costs.

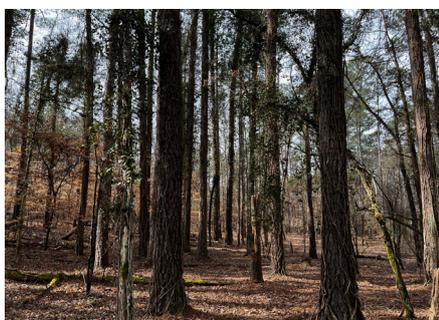
Forested counties with higher diameter classes and hotspots of higher merchantable volume should prioritize timber harvesting over carbon sequestration.

English Ivy Control — Basal Bark Treatment Research & Existing Recommendations

By Stephen Peairs

<https://blogs.clemson.edu/fnr/2023/10/11/english-ivy-control-basal-bark-treatment-research-existing-recommendations/>

In numerous urban forest settings and isolated patches of rural forestland, English ivy (*Hedera helix*) persists as either groundcover or aerial vines (different life stages) attached and extending up into the canopy of trees. For some landowners, this plant is a nuisance and can hinder tree growth/development. This article will discuss research observations from current herbicide research (late winter basal bark application) being conducted to control English ivy within the Clemson Experimental Forest. Recommended chemical methods (including foliar applications, cut stump, and stem injection) to deaden the species will also be presented.



Aerial form of English ivy vines within a closed canopy, mixed pine/hardwood stand on the Clemson Experimental Forest. Photo credit: Stephen Peairs, Clemson University.

Clemson Forest Research

A small infestation (~1+ acres in size) of English ivy vines within the experimental forest was utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of the herbicides: aminopyralid (Milestone®) and triclopyr – pyridinyloxyacetic acid formulation (Trycera®) as limited literature exists on these two products' effectiveness on English ivy. The carrier solution in which the herbicides were mixed was also investigated to determine if commercial diesel, methylated seed oil (MSO), or forestry basal oil would individually perform optimally. The addition of a penetrant adjuvant (Cide-Kick2®) to a couple of individual treatments (one for each herbicide) was also tested and evaluated.

1) 2.5% Milestone® + 10% Cide-Kick2® + 87.5% MSO (methylated seed oil)

- 2) 5% Milestone® + 95% MSO
- 3) 21% Trycera® + 79% MSO
- 4) 30% Trycera® + 70% MSO
- 5) 20% Trycera® + 10% Cide-Kick2® + 70% diesel
- 6) 30% Trycera® + 70% basal oil
- 7) 5% Milestone® + 95% diesel

*Milestone® = 21.1% aminopyralid – 2 lbs/gal (a.i.)
Trycera® = 29.4% triclopyr (acid) – 2.87 lbs/gal
Cide-kick II = d'limonene, related isomers, emulsifiers (wetting agent, sticker, activator, and penetrant all in one)

Study Design

Ten individual infected trees for each of the seven treatments (10 trees per treatment; 70 total trees) received herbicide applications on March 5, 2023. These trees were marked with either blue (aminopyralid) or orange (triclopyr) florescent paint (different markings for each treatment) and numbered with tree tags to aid in area delineation by treatment. Individual vine counts were performed on each tree. The tree number, vine count, and species were recorded. Treatments were evaluated at both 91-days and 122-days post-treatment. The 91-day treatments involved cutting into, but not severing, the stem tissue to determine desiccation (dryness or presence of green tissue). The second evaluation date simply looked at foliage health (either still green or brown/dead). In addition, the crown health



English ivy vines around oak tree bole within the Clemson Experimental Forest. Photo credit: Stephen Peairs, Clemson University.

continued on page 6

English Ivy Control cont.

of treated overstory “host” trees was visually assessed to determine if herbicide had impacted the merchantable trees.

Findings

The initial observation (91-days post-treatment) found minimal (ineffective) control by any of the treatments. Secondary observations (122-days) did find one of the treatments had provided good control, however. Treatment #5 (20% trycera® + 10% Cide-Kick2® + 70% diesel solution) was estimated to deaden <85% of the individual vines. The largest vines appeared to have some degree of live foliage present. Thus, retreatment using cut stem treatment (hack and squirt) is advised for these live residual vines (See Traditional Herbicide Recommendations for English Ivy below).

Other triclopyr treatments also deadened some ivy vines though both were inadequate for management purposes (treatment #4 – approximately 24% of total vines controlled; treatment #6 – approximately 10% controlled).

Comparatively however, treatment #3 which only utilized 21% Trycera® in MSO without surfactant did not appear to deaden any treated English ivy vines. Likewise, all aminopyralid treatments were ineffective and did not appear to control any vines.

Overstory trees appears to be unaffected (no visual appearance of crown dieback) amongst treatments. Species composition of all sample trees included loblolly pine and hardwood species (primarily red oak, white oak, and red maple; limited yellow-poplar and gum). One smaller diameter (~7” diameter at breast height) white oak had crown damage, but this could potentially be a result of the ivy vines. Thus, findings suggest that either triclopyr acid or aminopyralid applied to vines around the base of overstory trees will not cause damage/mortality.

There are two recommendations can be derived from this study:

- *Trycera® herbicide can control English ivy when mixed in the proper carrier (if adequately absorbed through the plant’s bark).*
- *the addition of a penetrant surfactant is necessary to ensure suppression of well-established English ivy vines. The surfactant may allow for lower concentration of active ingredient (± 20% triclopyr) to be effective.*



Clemson creative inquiry students assisted with basal bark treatments. Photo credit: Stephen Peairs, Clemson University.

Other important observations are:

1) *aminopyralid is ineffective on English ivy regardless of the carrier/penetrant included in the solution.*

2) *the effective treatments took greater than three months before effects were evident.*

Financial Considerations

The estimated cost per gallon of triclopyr/diesel/penetrant solution is approximately \$25.56 (based on current chemical costs and diesel at \$3.50 per gallon). Assuming each infected tree averages 15 vines per tree, the cost per acre (100 trees) using the same methodology applied in this study, the price per acre equates to \$178.92. Labor costs are not included in this estimation. The approximate time to treat 10 trees in the study was 15 minutes and used approximately 70% of one gallon of solution.

Literature Cited

4-County Cooperative Weed Management Area.

<https://4countycwma.org/aweeds/best-management-practices/invasive-ivy/>

Derr, J. 1993. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) response to postemergence herbicides. *Journal of Environmental Horticulture*. 11(2):45-48.

Holland, S. 2023. Herbicide usage on English ivy in the Maryville College Woods. Senior report study. Maryville College, TN. 41 P.

Miller, J. 2007. Nonnative invasive plants of southern forestry. Pages 36-37.

Miller, J., Manning, S., and Enloe, S. 2015. A management guide for invasive plants in southern forests. USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station. Asheville, NC. General Technical Report SRS-131. 133 P.

Neal, J. 1998. Postemergence, non-selective herbicides for landscape and nurseries. NC State Univ. Horticulture information leaflets. <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/postemergence-non-selective-herbicides-for-landscapes-and-nurseries>

Yang, Q., Wehtje, G., Gilliam, C., McElroy, S., and Sibley, J. 2017. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) control with post-emergence-applied herbicides. *Invasive Plant Science and Management*. 6(3): 411-415.

Conservation Burial: Turning Your Haunt into Hallowed Ground

By Amanda Taylor

<https://blogs.clemson.edu/fnr/2023/10/23/conservation-burial-turning-your-haunt-into-hallowed-ground/>

Land is a legacy, something you pass on to your children and your children's children. Historically, when someone passed away, family members managed all of the affairs, including the care of the body. But somewhere along the way, we lost parlors in our homes, funeral parlors took over, and we were left with just the living room. With rising funeral costs and a desire to conserve land from future development, many Americans are exploring conservation burial.

What is a conservation burial?

It is the ultimate act of conservation. Your body is buried without embalming fluids, in a biodegradable container, with no vault surrounding it. A traditional funeral leaves behind a bigger carbon footprint and is typically more expensive than a conservation burial. You can be buried on your own land this way, or you can be buried in a conservation cemetery, like [Ramsey Creek Preserve](#) in Westminster. Your burial makes the property hallowed ground, protecting it from future development.

You might have a lot of questions. Won't these bodies impact our drinking water? Won't a bear or coyote come along and dig me up? Is this even legal? The answers to that are: no, no, and yes!

It is legal in the state of South Carolina for you to be buried on your own property. See [South Carolina Code Section 40-8-10](#) to learn more about the laws surrounding burial.

While we do have viruses and bacteria in our bodies, most become inactive within a few days of our passing. As we break down, our components are filtered through layers of soil and rock before ever reaching surface water. To eliminate this risk, it is common practice to bury human bodies away from bodies of water. When it comes to animals, despite most conservation burials only being three feet deep as opposed to the traditional six feet, wildlife digging up graves is not a common phenomenon. Even those buried without a casket are safe from animal encounters.

How do I do this on my land?

After speaking with Kimberly Campbell from Ramsey Creek Preserve, here are some options that she invites landowners to

explore:

1. If you currently have a conservation easement on your property, you could potentially be buried on that land. Contact the organization you have your easement through to see if this is an option.
2. Another option is establishing a private family cemetery. After having your county survey the land that you want to be the burial ground, the assessor's office will officially designate the land as a private family cemetery on your deed. If your land does not stay within the family after a few generations, no worries. Under South Carolina preservation laws, your descendants have a legal right to visit and maintain your grave, even if they don't own the land anymore. Reach out to your county assessor's office for more details.
3. If you don't have a good spot on your land, you can contact a green cemetery near you about your future burial plans. Search "green cemetery" or "conservation cemetery" in your preferred search engine.
4. You could also consider starting your own conservation cemetery. If the land you'd want to use is not under a conservation easement, you can start this as a commercial venture. Providing your community with a beautiful place to lay their loved ones to rest can be a rewarding experience. Look into the business licenses you would need and evaluate your risks and opportunities. Do you have roads in good enough condition for people to access the potential cemetery? Do you have time to do occasional maintenance around the grave sites?

While talking with Kimberly Campbell, she explained that Ramsey Creek Preserve's goal is to maintain the land in its most natural state. Encouraging wildlife and managing protected plants like the Oconee Bell fit into their vision of allowing people to "go wild" when they die. Having a conservation burial is a way to pass on your legacy as a landowner, conservationist, or just plain tree hugger. As South Carolina continues to develop and inflation continues to rise, you may want to consider transforming some of your current haunt into hallowed ground.

Want to learn more about conservation burial? You can check out the [Conservation Burial Alliance website](#) or contact a conservation cemetery near you.

County Forestry Associations

**Abbeville County
Forest Landowners Association**
Contact: Stephen Pohlman
spohlma@clemson.edu

**Aiken County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Janet Steele
jmwatt@clemson.edu

**Anderson Forestry &
Wildlife Association**
Contact: Carolyn Dawson
dawson4@clemson.edu

**Calhoun-Orangeburg
Forest Landowners Association**
Contact: Janet Steele
jmwatt@clemson.edu

**Chesterfield County
Forestry Club**
Contact: Ryan Bean
rbean@clemson.edu

**Darlington/Florence
Landowners Association**
Contact: TJ Savereno
asavere@clemson.edu

**Edgefield County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Stephen Pohlman
spohlma@clemson.edu

**Greenville Forestry &
Wildlife Society**
Contact: Carolyn Dawson
dawson4@clemson.edu

**Greenwood County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Stephen Pohlman
spohlma@clemson.edu

**Kershaw County Forest
Landowner Association**
Contact: Ryan Bean
rbean@clemson.edu

**Laurens County Forest
Landowners Association**
Contact: Jeff Fellers
fellers@clemson.edu

**Lexington County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Janet Steele
jmwatt@clemson.edu

**Lowcountry Landowners Association
(Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton,
Jasper)**
Contact: Amanda Taylor
ast4@clemson.edu

**McCormick County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Stephen Pohlman
spohlma@clemson.edu

**Newberry County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Jeff Fellers
fellers@clemson.edu

**Salkehatchie Forestry Association
(Allendale, Bamberg and Barnwell)**
Contact: Janet Steele
jmwatt@clemson.edu

**Saluda County
Forestry Association**
Contact: Stephen Pohlman
spohlma@clemson.edu

**Sumter County Forest
Landowner Association**
Contact: Ryan Bean
rbean@clemson.edu

**Tri-county Forestry Association
(Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester)**
Contact: Amanda Taylor
ast4@clemson.edu

**Williamsburg County
Forest Landowners Association**
Contact: Tancey Belken
tanceyc@clemson.edu

Contact the Association nearest to you to find out about upcoming meetings!



Several members of our Clemson Extension Forestry and Wildlife Program Team had the opportunity to participate in a portable sawmill training last fall. Team members from left to right include: Jaime Pohlman, TJ Savereno, Ryan Bean, Patrick Hiesl, Matt Burns (Extension Leadership Team), Jeff Fellers, Janet Steele, Cory Heaton, Stephen Pohlman, Derrick Phinney. Photo credit: Kathy Coleman, Clemson Extension.

Contact our Agents:

Agent	Email	Counties Covered
Ryan Bean	rbean@clemson.edu	Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Sumter, Richland
Tancey Belken	tanceyc@clemson.edu	Berkeley, Charleston, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburg
Carolyn Dawson	dawson4@clemson.edu	Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
Jeff Fellers	fellers@clemson.edu	Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Union, York
Derrick Phinney	dphinne@clemson.edu	Statewide Program Team Leader
Jaime Pohlman	jaime@clemson.edu	McCormick, Statewide Communications Responsibilities
Stephen Pohlman	spohlma@clemson.edu	Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, McCormick, Saluda
TJ Savereno	asavere@clemson.edu	Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marlboro
Janet Steele	jmwatt@clemson.edu	Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun Lexington, Orangeburg
Amanda Taylor	ast4@clemson.edu	Allendale, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton, Jasper
Specialist	Background	
Lance Beecher	Aquaponics, Aquaculture and Fisheries	
Dave Coyle	Forest Health and Invasive Species	
Cory Heaton	Wildlife Management	
Patrick Hiesl	Forest Operations and Forest Products	
Puskar Khanal	Forest Economics	
Marzieh Motallebi	Ecological Economics and Carbon Credits	

Newsletters are archived online at:
<https://www.clemson.edu/extension/forestry/resources/newsletter.html>

Newsletter edited by Jaime Pohlman and reviewed by Amanda Taylor

Clemson Extension Forestry and Wildlife Program Team-
 Contact: Derrick Phinney dphinne@clemson.edu

Follow Us Online

@fnrclemson



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
 College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer.