

Chief Dale Bosworth Meets with Employees in Asheville in Early May

by Melissa Carlson

At the conclusion of a week-long Chief's Review of the Southern Research Station and Southern Region, Chief **Dale Bosworth** met with employees in Asheville. He opened the meeting by presenting retiree Dr. **Robert Thatcher** with a Chief's Certificate of Appreciation for Bob's many years of volunteer service with the Southern Appalachian Man and Biosphere program.

Photo by Melissa Carlson



Chief Dale Bosworth recognized retiree Bob Thatcher for his volunteer work with SAMAB.

Chief Bosworth discussed the relationship between the Washington Office (WO) and field levels of the Forest Service, the Natural Resource Agenda, and current priorities. He wants to see research get into the hands of people who can use it, and see more funds get out to the field. He encouraged people to be willing to come to work in the WO, mentioning that he understands that they need to feel that they will be able to return to work in the field, and that they think they will be able to make a difference during their WO tenure. *(continued on page 6...)*

The FY-2001 Director's Honor Awards

by Ivory Walker

Congratulations to all our winners! I am sure I speak for everyone at the SRS when I say we are very proud of your accomplishments. The winners are as follows:

The Director's Award for Ecosystem Management is awarded to RWU-SRS-4154, Southern Forest Productivity, Belowground Team, Research Triangle Park, NC for their work on oaks within Region 8. Team Members: **Bill Otrosina, Paul Kormanik, Susana Sung, Jim Cunningham, Jeff Magniez, Catherine Cook, Michael Thompson, and Linda Watson.**

The Director's Award for a Multicultural Organization is awarded to **Marianne Burke**, RWU-SRS-4103, Center for Forested Wetlands, Charleston, SC for her work with outreach, and environmental education at historically black colleges and universities.

Honorable Mention: **Nelida Rodriguez**, Human Resources Management, Asheville, NC for her work with the SRS Civil Rights Committee, and **Mary Williams**, RWU-SRS-4505, Southern Forest Insects and Disease, Athens, GA for

her work with youth and minority communities.

The Director's Award for Sustained Excellence in Science is awarded to **James Miller**, RWU-SRS-4105, Vegetation Management and Longleaf Pine, Auburn, AL for his research, development, and technology transfer in the field of Forest Vegetation Management Science.

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From the Director's Desk . . .

By now, the western fires have affected all of us. To those of you who've worked directly in this emergency, I offer my compliments and thanks. I encourage your participation. Protecting public safety is the first, but sometimes unstated, priority of every federal agency. Those of you who have gone on fire assignments, or have supported the mobilization locally have contributed directly. So have those who stayed behind to pick up the slack. Your willingness to shoulder additional work has freed your coworkers to go, and your contribution is just as valuable.

Now we're feeling another effect of the western fires—the financial impact. Fire fighting costs have now exceeded the original \$321 million budget. The latest projections for this fiscal year now top one billion dollars. First we were asked to free up people: now we are asked to free up money to support fire suppression so that the Forest Service will not exceed its spending authority.

The actions we've taken have hurt. The cancellation of travel, the deferral of purchases, the postponement of hiring and cooperative agreements disrupts our regular work and strains our external relations. But, if sending people on fire assignments shows we are part of the total Forest Service Team, so does our financial participation. Congress may well reimburse us for that, but we have to behave as if they will not.

One question you may well ask, "Will we see this every year from now on?" No one can answer that. It depends on the severity of the fire season, and what, if any, funding mechanisms for fire emergencies Congress and the Administration will choose. But, one thing is certain, and it bears directly on our research program. The stakes for wildland fire fighting have been permanently raised.

We are keenly aware that over 2000 structures have been lost so far this year. This phenomenon has accelerated with the desire of people to build in a "natural" setting, so the urban wildland interface has

been stretching outward from major and minor cities. As both the Southern Forest Resource and the Urban-Wildland Interface Assessments showed, this pattern is likely to continue. So, more structures are found in harm's way every year, more resources are committed to protect them, and more efforts are needed to teach owners fire protection, to make them aware of "firewise" practices. The Station is conducting research in this vital arena, and our work encompasses everything from social sciences to fire ecology.

But other forces are at work that may require rethinking the future. In regions where global climate change brings higher average temperature and lessened precipitation, existing forests will be at greater fire risk. Other regions will experience cycles that will permit fuels build-up during wet years followed by dry cycles that heighten the risk of combustion. Much more research is needed to unravel what these changed fire regimes may look like, and what the implications are to resource managers and public safety officials.

Forest health is a key factor here. Forest ecosystems under stress are subject to insect and pathogen damage. These, in turn, affect fire risk. How will vegetation management principles change for future conditions? What needs to be done proactively? How will stakeholders react to this changed set of risks? Again, the Southern Research Station is making major contributions to the science underpinnings for future policy making.

So, our people are directly involved in the fire mobilization. Our discretionary funding helps finance the effort. Our research work leads the way to find better techniques and make sound policy decisions; this will ultimately improve resources and public safety. We can all be proud of our contributions and our sacrifices. We're in the middle of things at the Southern Research Station. Remember that when you read the headlines.



Dr. E. Thomas Lloyd, Research Forester, 1941- 2002



Tom Lloyd, 60, a long-time scientist at the Southern Research Station, and his wife **Carol Ann** disappeared from their home near Marietta, SC on April 14, victims of an apparent abduction.

Hikers found their bodies two weeks later in the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina. It appears the couple had been shot the night they were abducted. Tom's son **Aaron**, who had a history of mental illness, later committed suicide. Aaron's roommate is in custody. Tom earned his Ph.D. in Forestry in 1975 from North Carolina State University.

He began his USDA Forest Service career in 1966 as a mathematical statistician at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, transferring to the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Research Triangle Park, NC in 1967. Tom transferred to the Culture of Loblolly Pine and Wetland Forests unit in Charleston, SC in 1976. From 1987 to 1995 Tom served as project leader for the Silviculture and Management of Mixed Pine-Hardwood Stands in the Piedmont research unit in Clemson, SC. Since 1995, he had been with the Ecology and Management of Southern Appalachian Hardwoods research work unit in Asheville.

"Tom was a valued employee, held in the highest regard by his coworkers, both professionally and personally," said Station Director **Pete Roussopoulos**.

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John R. McGuire, 1916-2002 10th Chief of the Forest Service, 1972-1979



John Richard McGuire was born on April 20, 1916, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He graduated with a degree in forestry from the University of Minnesota. He briefly went to work for the Forest

Service, then decided to go back to school to be a research forester. He earned his M.F. degree from Yale University in 1941 and worked at the Forest Service research facility on campus. When World War II broke out, he entered the Army, moving up to the rank of major with the Corps of Engineers in the Pacific Theater. After the war, he returned to the Forest Service in a research position at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in New Haven, Connecticut. He moved in 1950 to a research station at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, while completing his M.A. in economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1962, McGuire became director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley, California. He moved to the Washington D.C. office in 1967, then was chosen Chief in 1971, during a time of increasing environmental awareness by the public. He served as Chief until 1979. While serving as Chief, McGuire made changes to strengthen the roles of the branches of state and private forestry and that of research to help implement the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

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Southern Aspect

includes events and employee news from the research laboratories and administrative staffs of the Southern Research Station, which serves Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. This newsletter is published quarterly by the USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Public Affairs Office, P.O. Box 2680, 200 Weaver Boulevard, Asheville, NC 28802.

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Associate Editor: Ron Coates.

To submit newsworthy stories for future issues, please send complete articles hard copy or on diskette (MS Word or RTF) to Ron Coates at the above address, call (828) 259-0509, or email to rcoates@fs.fed.us. Photographs are encouraged, preferably black and white.

Forest Inventory and Analysis Open for Business in Knoxville

On October 1, 2001, SRS-4801 (FIA) opened for business in their new headquarters office at 4700 Old Kingston Pike in Knoxville, TN. The first wave of employees arrived in Tennessee during the summer, while work was still being completed on the building. Several more employees moved in before the end of the year and more are expected this summer.



Project Leader **Jim Perdue** stated, "We have built a state-of-the-art research facility which will provide beneficial, long-term business and research advantages to the Southern Research Station and the Forest Inventory and Analysis program by providing one-stop customer service. FIA will continue to develop and disseminate information for the management of forest resources throughout the 13 southern States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands." The unit will be taking advantage of its proximity to the University of Tennessee to enter into new partnerships on various research and inventory projects.

If you're in Knoxville, the FIA staff invites you to stop and visit. Driving directions can be found at <http://fsweb.fia.srs.fs.fed.us/>. You can reach the Knoxville FIA staff at 865-862-2000.

Urban Forestry Training Via Satellite

by Bill Hubbard

A changing southern landscape

Almost overnight, the South has gone from a region predominantly populated by rural residents to one that is profoundly urban. From Texas and Oklahoma to Kentucky, Virginia and all States in between, urban residents make up perhaps as much as 85% of the State's population. Even in rural towns and communities, the pressures of growth and sprawl are having tremendous impacts on our forests and natural resources. Trees and natural features of the landscape play important economic, social, and environmental roles. These features of the landscape provide cooling, increase property values, decrease air and water pollution, and have soothing social and public health benefits. Trees and natural resources in urban and community areas are worth billions across the South -- an asset that we can't afford to lose.

Responding to the drastic growth and sprawl, a regional multiagency team led by Cooperative Extension Service foresters, USDA Forest Service and State forestry personnel developed a satellite short course for county agents, field foresters, municipal workers and private and non-government organization personnel that focuses on urban and community forestry issues and solutions. The program, "New Dimension for the New Millennium: An Urban & Community Forestry Update" was broadcast to over 70 sites across the Southern region in October of 2001. Over 630 people participated in the live downlink version with countless others viewing the sessions later or online via streamed media.

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LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

by Alan Wagner

We have just begun the open season on long-term care insurance. If you have been reading any of the literature on long-term care insurance, you have probably come to the same conclusion I have. It is a very sobering experience. The cost of nursing home care is already at an average of \$56,000 per year nationwide and is expected to rise to a staggering \$190,000 by the year 2030. Statistics indicate that at least 43% of us will require such care sometime in the remainder of our lives. You have to wonder how anyone can afford not to have long-term care insurance.

The problem is that long-term care insurance is not cheap and, unlike regular health care insurance, the Federal government will not pay any portion of the premiums. Premium costs for even a modest 3 years of coverage for yourself and your spouse, with an inflation adjustment, could easily exceed \$125 every two weeks. That's \$3,250 a year right now! Additionally, premiums could increase 6% to 12% annually, perhaps for the rest of our lives. Many of us will require nursing home or home health care for far longer than three years. For example, a person diagnosed with Alzheimer's 10 to 15 years before they die may have to have home health care or be placed into a nursing home.

The sad truth is that some employees will not be able to afford any long-term care insurance. Others will not be able to afford as much as they ultimately need. Still others will choose not to purchase any long-term care insurance because they believe the government will pay the costs of nursing home or home health care. Unfortunately, Medicare covers almost no nursing home or home health care costs, and Medicaid coverage would require you to "spend down" almost all of your financial assets before you would be eligible for coverage.

Using Medicaid for this purpose could be especially painful when a married couple needs nursing care coverage for only one family member.

There is no magic bullet that will make this problem go away. Medical needs for the elderly and for those incapacitated through injury or disease is a rapidly growing problem in America. The Federal government is offering Federal employees some options for meeting at least part of these needs. You should take the time to research your long-term care needs and make the best decisions you can for your future. I urge you to review the literature you have been sent and to look at the information provided at the website: www.LTCFEDS.com. You should also look at the no-obligation comparison guides for private plans at www.ltcq.net for information and rate quotes. You may not like what you read on long-term care insurance, but you have an obligation to yourself and your loved ones to be informed before you make choices.

2002 Forest Service Science Award



Dale Brockway presents Katie Mullinax with the 2002 Forest Science Award for outstanding academic achievement.

On April 9, **Katie Mullinax**, a forestry senior at Auburn University, received the 2002 Forest Service Science Award for outstanding academic achievement in the study of science and mathematics in the School of Forestry

and Wildlife Sciences. **Dale Brockway**, Research Ecologist at the G.W. Andrews Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Auburn, who represented the Southern Research Station, presented the award to Katie at the School's annual awards banquet.

Deadline for next issue: September, 13 2002

Chief Bosworth

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He is comfortable with the focus of the Natural Resource Agenda on watersheds, roads, recreation and sustainable forest management, with the addition of fire to the platform.

Priorities:

The National Fire Plan received a major influx of dollars and now we need to

deliver. Watershed restoration, one of the tenets of the Organic Act, needs as much attention as timber management. In the past, nationally elevating recreation seemed to result in fewer dollars to the program in the

field; that needs to change. The Chief would like to see more involvement of wildlife biologists in the recreation program. He mentioned that we are in the business of providing the public with memories and he wants to ensure that they are good memories.

The "process gridlock/analysis paralysis" problem needs to be solved. The process is not adding value. We need to become an example of good government; our grants and agreement process makes it very difficult for our partners to work with us.

No job is so important that we can't do it safely. Our workforce is the best. We need to pay attention to how we work and take care of each other.

The Chief called upon Sally Collins, Associate Chief, to provide a summary of the review. Her overall impression was very positive about the accomplishments the Review team saw and the relationship between the Station and Region.

She did mention some areas of concern: The grants and agreements process needs help from the national level. There is frustration over the inability to conduct active management to address such things as pine beetle and other forest health issues. Public education is needed in this area. In order to make shared ownership more effective, the Station and Region need to "go to the well" together, in budget and program requests which is a strength here in the South. Process gridlock has extended into Human Resources, e.g. hiring, and EEO complaints processes. There is a need to replace the skills of people leaving the workforce.

Other points made by the Chief in response to questions include: Principles for Forest Service leadership need to include shared ownership, field focus, and respect; we all have to own everything that happens in the Forest Service. Where people fall in the boxes and lines on an organization chart is not as important as the relationships they foster and maintain. We need to do a better and more creative job of contracting. The roles of the W.O., Regions, and Stations need to be thoughtfully redefined and then restructured. Participants from the Washington Office in the week-long Review included Associate Chief **Sally Collins**; **Tom Thompson**, Deputy Chief for the National Forest System; **Rob Mangold**, Director Forest Health Program, State and Private Forestry; and **Don Meyer**, Acting Regional Forester, R-9. Southern participants included **Bob Jacobs**, Regional Forester; **Ken Arney**, Deputy Regional Forester for State and Private Forestry; **Dave Holland**, DRF for Resources; Pete Roussopoulos, Station Director; and **Bruce Jewell**, Assistant Director/Pines. Assisting the team were **Nancy Walters**, SRS, and **John Greis**, R-8, and report writers **Gerald Wicker**, R-8 and **Cheryl Chatham**, Ozark-Ouachita NFs.

Photo by Melissa Carlson



Forest Supervisor John Ramey presented Richard Quick with a Certificate of Merit "for demonstrated leadership of the staffing and recruitment effort in the Eastern Administrative Zone (EAZ) and for his personal dedication and work effort to meet the needs of the EAZ Board members and their organizations.

Photo by Melissa Carlson



From left to right Monica Schwalbach, Deputy Forest Supervisor for National Forest in North Carolina; Pete Roussopoulos, Station Director for Southern Research Station; Dale Bosworth, Chief of the Forest Service; Bob Jacobs, Regional Forester for Region 8, and John Ramey, Forest Supervisor for National Forest in North Carolina.

John R. McGuire

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McGuire faced increasing opposition to forestry practices being carried out on the national forests. Most notable was the Congressional hearings over clearcutting on the national forests. The hearings came about after a report of a committee headed by University of Montana School of Forestry Dean Arnold Bolle on clearcutting on the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana and a lawsuit over clearcutting on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia.

McGuire was instrumental in having the Forest Service review, then change, forest management practices, and modify and integrate its methods of land management. Major issues facing the Chief were the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) and RARE II decisions, mounting controversy over the management of national forests, and new direction from

Congress which mandated planning at the national forest, region, and national levels through the Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

John R. McGuire wrote: "Perhaps the greatest challenge facing forestry today is the calendar---namely the arrival of the 21st century. My question is, will American forestry be ready to meet the 21st century?"

A major determinant of how well American forestry prepares for the 21st century will be cooperation in resources management. This means cooperation among federal, state, and private ownerships; cooperation across long-standing professional barriers; and cooperation with new and different arrangements of people and organizations, a trend which is becoming more evident with each passing year. The interested general public is surprisingly knowledgeable about natural resources. Yet people still need to hear forestry's message that sound forestry practices can provide both protection and use."

from "The USDA Forest Service -- The First Century"

SRS Sponsors Joint Mammal Conferences

The Threatened and Endangered Species Research Unit in Clemson (SRS-4201) organized and cosponsored the joint meetings of the Southeastern Bat Diversity Network (SBDN) and the Colloquium on Conservation of Mammals of the Southeastern United States. The meetings were held at Clemson University on February 21-22, 2002 and cosponsors were Clemson University Department of Forest Resources, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, and NCASI. Over 130 students, scientists, and managers from universities, state and federal agencies, and private industry across the South attended. The SBDN meeting featured a workshop on the red bat, *Lasiurus borealis*, a common

but little understood tree-roosting bat that inhabits a variety of forest types in the South. A special session was held Thursday evening on two "competing" acoustic sampling methods for bats (frequency division vs. time expansion). This session generated much lively discussion about the current and future state of bat research, inventory, and monitoring on public and private lands. Twenty-two presentations were given during the Colloquium on Conservation of Mammals of the Southeastern United States. Papers covered a wide variety of topics including methodology, habitat selection, landscape ecology, toxicology, management, and disturbance of small mammals, bats, and several meso-carnivores (skunk, raccoon, mink). Contact **Susan Loeb** (864 656-4865 or sloeb@fs.fed.us) for a copy of the abstracts.

Ken Grayson, FIA Employee, Recognized for Generous Act

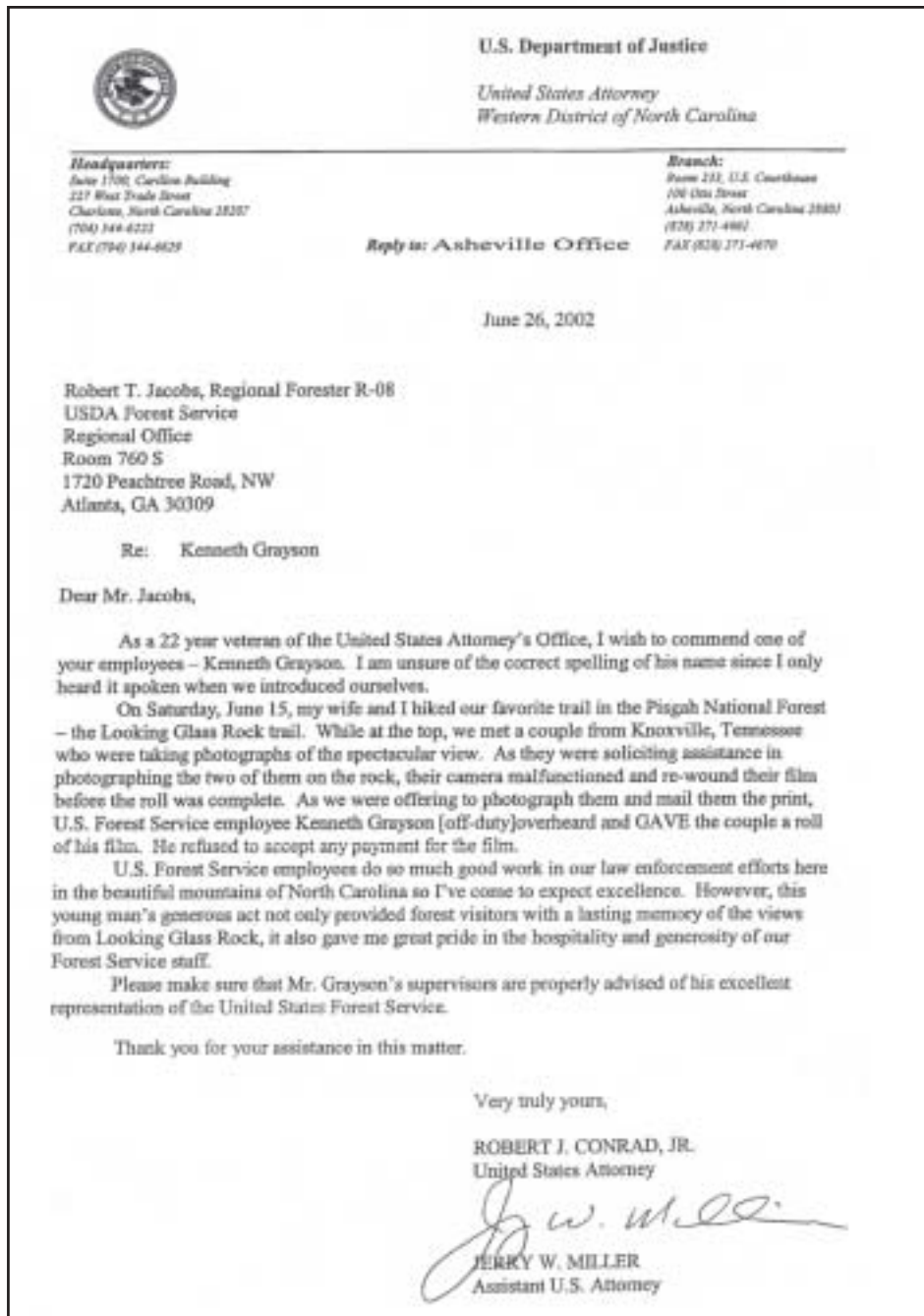
I was very pleased and proud to receive a letter (copy enclosed) from **Jerry W. Miller**, U.S. Attorney, commending you for your generous gesture of giving a roll of film to a tourist in the Pisgah National Forest on June 15.

Thanks to you, a visitor to one of our beautiful national forests went home with a lasting memento of their visit as well as a positive impression of the Forest Service. Thank you for representing the Forest Service, FIA *and* yourself in such an admirable fashion.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jim

JAMES H. PERDUE
Project Leader



“This SUCKER Really Works!”

by Frank Robison

Julia Murphy, Forestry Technician, who supervises the Senior Community Services Employment Program (SCSEP), collaborated with seniors **Frank Robison** and **Gary Bartlett** to solve the perennial problem of picking up leaves from the Bent Creek Experimental Forest Station grounds in Asheville, North Carolina. They decided two things were needed to facilitate the job.

PROBLEM

1. Find a way to gather more leaves before emptying the storage container.
2. Find a way to pick up leaves from ditches.

SOLUTION

1. Together the seniors modified a seldom-used 5x10 single axle Equipment Trailer so that it could be used with the present riding mower. This provides approximately 100 more times leaf storage.
2. To work in the ditches, an automobile hitch receiver was altered and bolted to the right rear side of the trailer to accept the existing leaf suction/blower motor. Next, they rigged up a flexible suction hose and a fixed discharge pipe with a 180-degree elbow to blow leaves

into the top of the storage container.

A hitch ball was attached to the rear of the mower to accept the trailer hitch socket.

After completing and testing their apparatus -- EUREKA -- it worked. For a modest expenditure of approximately \$300.00, hand cleaning ditches was virtually eliminated and pickup time was reduced substantially.

To use, one person drives the riding mower while a second person operates the vacuum hose in the ditch. A cantilever swivel arm above the trailer supports part of the weight of the suction hose.

COMMENTS

Dust problems are minimized by using a tarp over the trailer as the leaves are being loaded. By lowering the tailgate on the trailer, leaves can be hand-removed with a fork in 20 to 30 minutes.

All the add-ons are easily removed. The suction motor can be removed and properly stored. The riding mower deck has not been changed in any manner.

SUMMARY

There you have it! Maximum utilization of existing equipment with minor modification makes the leaf season more bearable.

Photo by Gary Bartlett



Photo by Gary Bartlett



Station Director's Awards

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The Director's Award for Excellence in Safety and Occupational Health is awarded to RWU-SRS-4251, Wildlife Habitat and Timber Resources Integration Team, Nacogdoches, TX for an outstanding safety record during the last 9 years while working with unusual hazards. Team Members: **Rodney Buford, Richard Conner, Kathleen Franzreb, Vicky Gauer, Nancy Koerth, Rose Moore, Roger Perry, John Puschock, Craig Rudolph, Daniel Saenz, Rich Schaefer, Ron Thill, Toni Trees, and Howard Williamson.**

The Director's Award for International Programs is awarded to **Chung Hse,** RWU-SRS-4701, Wood Utilization, Pineville, LA for his work with the United Nations Development Programs, and providing guidance on a variety of utilization policy issues around the globe.

Honorable Mention: **Bernard Parresol** for his work with the People's Republic of China.

The Director's Volunteers Program Award is awarded to **Mary Swafford,** RWU-SRS-4106, Interior Highlands Ecology and Management, Hot Springs, AR for daily volunteer service helping pile brush to improve access to 4-wheeler trails and roads, as well as other volunteer activities.

The Director's Award for Customer Service is awarded to RWU-SRS-4351, Watershed Response to Disturbance, Otto, NC for outstanding customer service to the people of Macon County, the Forest Service, Universities, and the national and international research communities.

All individual Director's Award winners, with the exception of the Director's Volunteer Program, will receive a cash award of \$1,000 and team winners will share \$3,000. Volunteers are not allowed to receive cash payments.

In conclusion, I encourage all Station employees to consider submitting a nomination for the FY-2002 Director's Awards when the call letter is sent out later this year. It's a great way to recognize outstanding accomplishments.

Raleigh RWU Cleans UP

The Southern Global Change Program just completed their inaugural Adopt-A-Highway Program clean up on a 2-mile stretch of road in Raleigh, NC. This first clean up was very successful and resulted in 9 bags of recyclables, a car fender, hot water heater and 15 bags of discarded waste being removed from the roadside. Future clean ups are planned to occur four times a year and continue indefinitely.



Our Program continues to strive for high awareness related to the benefits of recycling. We currently recycle most types of paper products, rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries, cardboard, chipboard, plastic, glass, aluminum, plastic and paper bags and unusable computer parts.

Urban Forestry Training

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The nine-hour professional development course focused on the current situation as it relates to sprawl and uncontrolled growth in the South, changing roles and responsibilities of natural resource specialists, extension agents and others, urban and community forestry solutions, new training technologies available on the internet and forest health, tree ordinances and public policy solutions.

This course, the first ever of its kind in the country, was well received. Some comments include:

"I thought the sessions were excellent. The last one was particularly useful as it covered how-tos and tools that anybody can use." **Kacey Ratteree**, Executive Director, Georgia Urban Forest Council.

"This program was well organized, professionally delivered (it had technology bells and whistles) and extremely pertinent. The subject matter is exactly what people are clamoring for – proactive activities regarding tree ordinances, collaboration building in communities and access to resources." Ellen Struther, Environmental Landscape Specialist, South Carolina.

Regional collaboration a key to success

State extension foresters, state forestry agency urban forestry coordinators, and USDA Forest Service personnel formed the steering and implementation committees. All 13 southern States were invited to participate and nine chose to do so live. One other utilized the program using their in-house distance delivery system shortly after the live broadcast. The other states were provided videotapes and will utilize when/where needed. Another useful aspect of the training involved introduction of an online urban forestry field manual. This 16-chapter guide for foresters, extension agents and others is being developed by the USDA Forest Service in collaboration with the University of Georgia and other experts from land-grant, Forest Service, state forestry and other agencies. Chapters include information on urban forest benefits, health, wildlife, policy, tree identification, urban soils, tree biology culture and protection, roles of state agencies and others.

The online manual is an excellent source of professional development and reference for county extension agents and others. It can be accessed at:

[http:// www.urbanforestrysouth.org/pubs/ufmanual/index.htm](http://www.urbanforestrysouth.org/pubs/ufmanual/index.htm). The success of the course has led to discussions to hold another training dealing with urban-wildland interface issues, needs and opportunities.

For more information on the satellite course or the regional materials developed see www.urbanforestrysatellite.net or contact **Bill Hubbard** at the address listed below.

For more information about Regional Extension Forestry programming contact Bill Hubbard, Southern Regional Extension Forester, 4-402 Forest Resources Building, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, (706) 542-7813, whubbard@uga.edu, homepage: www.soforext.net and www.forestryindex.net

Tom Lloyd

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"His applied research in mixed pine-hardwood systems provided a much better understanding of appropriate silviculture in those systems. His recent work focused on stand development modeling, data imputation, and the use of remote sensing and other advanced technologies. Tom was a very progressive thinker with regard to life and human interactions. He was a champion of the human rights perspective in the workforce and was active in promoting civil rights and concern for others. Tom and Carol Ann were victims of a tragic crime which deeply saddens all of us."

The family prefers memorials be sent to the Slater Baptist Church Building Fund, P.O. Box 243, Slater, SC 29683.

Reminder:

When submitting photos for the Southern Aspect, please send black-and-white photographs, if possible. A second choice is to send in good quality 35mm slides.

While new technology exists and many people now have digital cameras, most of the digital photos supplied to go with your newsworthy articles have not been usable, due to poor image quality.

If you must submit digital photos, your digital camera must have an image quality of 1.3 megapixels or better. Images of less quality cannot be used. The editorial staff will contact those who submit articles with digital photos that do not meet the minimum quality level, so that you may have time to re-submit either black-and-white photos or 35mm slides.

...Editor

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