ACID RAIN:
Quietly Starving Our Forests
Perceptions Often Misleading

by Dean Arnett C. Mace, Jr.

I’ve heard from several of you in my recent travels across the state and region that you believe the School is “rich” and doesn’t really need private gifts. The first time I heard this, I was puzzled. The second time, though, I became concerned and began to wonder and ask about the source of this perception.

One alumni reeled off a list of the School’s assets, including our four campus buildings, land holdings, Whitehall Forest and Flinchum’s Phoenix. Another said it was “all those new faculty” we’d hired over the past few years.

These comments caught me by surprise. We do enjoy excellent facilities and lands which our faculty use for teaching, research and service activities, but they aren’t without costs. The School bears the considerable costs of maintenance, utilities, taxes and insurance on these facilities.

As most of you know, the faculty who joined us over the past two years were new positions funded by the Georgia General Assembly in 1997 and replacements for those who retired. They represent areas critical to the future success of forest resources in the state and region. They include experts in physiology, forest business, harvest scheduling, resource assessment, geographical information systems, and soil-site productivity.

Even with the addition of the new positions, Georgia is next to last in state allocations per acre of forest land and pulpwood production.

Increasingly, we depend on private funds to provide scholarships for deserving students, support personnel for our research and service programs, and continuing education opportunities for our professionals in the field. Today, more than 15 percent of our annual operating budget comes from private gifts.

The School’s endowment is significantly less than some similar programs. One comparable program has an endowment about three times ours. Furthermore, most of our endowment is in lands and timber, which we manage for many objectives, including revenue.

Alumni and friends provide the support that places the Warnell School among the top programs in the nation, and for this we are most grateful. Yet, we are hardly the “rich” School perceived by some.

Given the projections for public funding in the coming decade, private support will become essential in building and maintaining successful programs. Those Schools able to acquire private funding will be the leaders in quality research, education, and service. For example, the gift of $20 million to the Nicholas School of the Environment at Duke University greatly enhances their ability to conduct programs. And while gifts of this magnitude are impressive, each gift, regardless of size, is important to us.

I thank each of you for your past support and look forward to working with you to improve the quality of our own programs. Hope to see you at Homecoming.
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New research shows sulfur and nitrogen emissions from utility plants, cars and trucks strip the soil’s nutrients.

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The Foresters’ Log is an Alumni Association Publication. It is published twice a year in the fall and spring.
• **M. Bruce Beck**, professor and eminent scholar of environmental systems, was one of three winners of a national competition sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency’s Center for Environmental Research Information. Beck’s proposal, a vision of the future for sustainable water resources infrastructure, was presented in August at a meeting of the EPA’s Risk Management Research Laboratory.

• **John Carroll**, assistant professor of wildlife ecology and management, received $4,700 from Tall Timbers Research, Inc. and $5,000 from Quails Unlimited to support game bird research in Georgia.

• **Brian R. Chapman**, was promoted from associate professor to professor of wildlife ecology and management. In May, he was named WSFR graduate coordinator.

• **Kim D. Coder** was promoted from associate professor to professor of forest resources. He received a 1999 Regional Award for Excellence in Arboricultural Education at the Annual Convention and Trade Show, Southern Chapter, International Society of Arboriculture. He received two Awards of Excellence for Educational Programming from the Southern Extension Forest Resource Specialists, one for regional, another for international workshops on tree care and community forest management.

• **Bob Cooper**, assistant professor of wildlife ecology, and biometrics, received a Partners in Flight Award for developing a bird conservation plan for the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. He received a grant of $57,757 from the U.S. Forest Service to study the effects of alternative gypsy moth management on nontarget species. He also received $40,000 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey to investigate the effects of alternative silviculture treatments on birds in bottomland hardwood forests in the White River National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas.

• **Sarah F. Covert** was promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of forest biotechnology. She received a $59,370 grant from the state’s Traditional Industries in Pulp and Paper Program to study how fusiform rust disease forms in pines.

• **Colemen W. Dangerfield, Jr.** was promoted from associate professor to professor of forest economics.

• **Jeff Dean**, assistant professor of forest biotechnology, received a 3-year $276,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to study the structure-function relationships in plant laccases.

• **Ronald L. Hendrick** was promoted from associate professor to associate professor of forest soils.

• **Kris Irwin**, public service associate, received a $53,885 grant from the Eisenhower Higher Education Program to provide environmental education courses for Georgia K-12 teachers. He also received a $4,767 Urban and Community Forestry Grant from the Georgia Forestry Commission to develop curricula for high school vocational agriculture teachers.

• **Bob Izlar**, director, Center for Forest Business, and a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, was decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal in June.

• **Rhett Jackson**, assistant professor of hydrology, along with WSFR faculty **Ben Jackson**, **Jay Shelton**, and Georgia Tech professor, **Terry Sturm**, received a grant of $125,000 to study the effects of sand dredging on fish and invertebrates in urban Atlanta streams. Jackson, **Larry West** (Crop and Soil Science) and **David Leigh** (Geography) received a $60,000 grant from the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement to evaluate sediment sources in a Piedmont stream system. Jackson and **Darold Batzer** (Entomology) received a $10,000 grant to continue a study of wetland invertebrate communities adjacent to timber harvests.

• **Cecil Jennings** was promoted from associate professor to adjunct associate professor of fisheries.

• **David Newman** was promoted from associate professor to professor of forest economics.

• **Karl Miller**, associate professor of wildlife management, received a $46,000 grant from Restoration America, LLC to restore Southern fox squirrels to St. Phillips and Hall Islands, South Carolina.

• **Larry Morris**, professor of forest soils, was recognized at UGA Honors Day for outstanding teaching.

• **Robert Reinert**, professor of fisheries, received the Alumni Association’s Faculty Award for Outstanding Teaching at the 68th Annual Spring Awards Banquet in May.

• **Sara Schweitzer**, assistant professor of wildlife management, received a $4,000 grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to investigate the factors affecting the nesting success of oystercatchers, Atlantic least terns and Wilson’s plovers on Cumberland Island.

• **Klaus Steinbeck**, professor of silviculture, was recognized at UGA Honor’s Day for outstanding teaching.

• **Bob Teskey**, professor of forest ecology, was named interim associate dean for teaching and advising.

• **Glenn Ware**, professor of biometrics, was named Xi Sigma Pi Professor of the Year for exceptional undergraduate and graduate teaching and advising.

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Acid Rain: Threatening our forests’ future?

by Helen Fosgate

A new study suggests that the effects of acid rain appear far sooner than scientists knew and may threaten the future productivity of forests by quietly dissolving their food reserves in the soil. Collaborative research by scientists from three major southeastern universities shows acid rain accelerated the nutrient-leaching acidification of forest soils by a startling 38 percent at a site in South Carolina, where soil data were collected over three decades.

“We found a dramatic increase in acidity and a steady depletion of nutrients in the upper two feet of soil over this 30-year period,” said Daniel Markewitz, a soil scientist in the University of Georgia’s Warnell School of Forest Resources. The researchers, who also include Daniel D. Richter, of Duke University and H. Lee Allen and J. Byron Urreggo, of North Carolina State University, conducted the work at the Calhoun Experimental Forest near Spartanburg, South Carolina.

The study, one of the few long-term studies to look at the effects of acid rain on a forested site, was funded by the USDA competitive grants program, the National Science Foundation and Duke University. Findings were published in the October 1998 issue of The Soil Science Society of America Journal, and the July 1999 issue of Nature.

Acid rain forms when emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide react with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to produce acidic compounds. These compounds float to the ground, either in dry form as gas particles or in wet form as rain, fog or snow. The vast majority of sulfur and nitrogen emissions come from electric utility plants, automobiles and other forms of transportation.

Acid rain doesn’t usually kill trees directly. Instead, it strips the soil of nutrients and minerals as it percolates downward. It also hampers the soil’s ability to buffer trees from toxic substances such as aluminum and other heavy metals. Markewitz said the uncertainty among scientists about acid rain’s effects stems from the difficulty in distinguishing between natural and human-made sources of soil acidity.

“The soil in most places throughout the southeast has been altered -- tilled, fertilized and limed over long periods, from decades to centuries,” he said. “Also, much of the acid in soils, especially in forested environments, is produced in the natural processes of tree growth and the breakdown of soil organic matter.”

Markewitz said soil acidity must be measured repeatedly over long periods to get reliable data. But few studies of this type have been conducted in the U.S. The Calhoun Experimental Forest, where U.S. Forest Service scientists began recording soil data in 1957, provided a rare opportunity to study the relative importance of acid rain on soil acidification in a growing forest.

“Most studies on acid rain have looked at the soil from one to 10 years or less,” said Markewitz. “where we couldn’t reliably quantify the chemical changes in the soil exchange complex.”

To compare the contribution of various acid sources, researchers analyzed what they call the hydrogen ion budget for the Calhoun forest. This involves calculating net gains and losses in hydrogen by measuring nutrients accumulated in trees, tree root respiration and organic acids produced from the breakdown of pine straw, roots and litter.

“The great advantage of hydrogen ion budgets is that they integrate information about many chemical and biological processes into a single parameter for comparison,” said Markewitz. “In addition, Acid Rain continued on page 8...
Lab allows Warnell students to analyze, plot spatial data

Students work in the School’s Spatial Information Laboratory to create complex maps and overlays for use in research. The lab currently includes nine Unix and four Pentium computers, scanners, digitizers and a large-format color plotter. The Mead Coated Board Division recently donated three of the Unix computers, which enable students to analyze large databases.

Kim Winter, a Ph.D. candidate in wildlife biology, is using the lab to plot wildlife study areas in north central Bolivia, where she is conducting a survey of wildlife species in the Itonoma Territory.

“Plotting the different habitats and vegetation types ahead of time helps me know where to look for specific animal species on the ground,” she says. “It will save a lot of time in the field.”

Some students are evaluating satellite data for timber inventories or for modeling watershed erosion patterns. One student is analyzing changes in land value over time. Others are using the technology to design hiking trails that maximize vistas while minimizing soil erosion from foot traffic.

“The lab is being used for graduate and undergraduate classes, senior projects and for graduate and faculty research,” said Helen Whiffen, assistant professor of timber inventory, wetlands and geographical information systems. “In the future, we hope to offer more courses that delve into spatial models and statistics to better support both research and the many activities of the forest community.”

Spatial data, data with a known location on the ground, are important references for natural resource managers. Whiffen said it’s critical that students learn how to access and use the information from these data appropriately.

“These kinds of data are increasingly important for making quality management decisions and for analyzing policy options in forest resources management,” she said. “The availability of a facility of this caliber makes our graduates more qualified professionals.”

New WSFR Faculty

Dr. David Dickens, assistant professor, forest resources, Statesboro, GA
Education: Ph.D., forestry, Clemson University, 1997
M.S., site productivity, Clemson, 1988
B.S., forest management, UGA, 1985
B.A., philosophy/biology, Furman University, 1980

Dr. Richard Winn, associate research scientist, aquatic toxicology
Education: Ph.D., biology, University of Southern California, 1985
M.S., biology, University of Southern California, 1979
B.S., biology, University of Arizona, 1975

...Faculty News continued from page 2.

• Helen Whiffen, assistant professor of wetlands and geographical information systems, was named director of the 1999 Oconee Chapter, Georgia Division, Society of American Foresters. Whiffen, along with WSFR faculty Bruce Borders, Chris Cieszewski, Bob Izlar and Mike Zupko, of the Georgia Forestry Association, received a $64,000 grant from the Governor’s Traditional Industries Program (TIP3) to study timber inventories through the use of satellite imagery.


Timber investments on the rise

Timberland investments represent a tiny piece of the $5 trillion total U.S. investment pie -- just 0.1 percent or $6.5 billion. Even among real estate investors, it’s considered a niche category. But strong returns over the past 15 years -- and two new indexes that can help calculate timberland performance -- have attracted more commercial investors in recent years, according to a study by University of Georgia forest researchers.

“Timberland is less volatile than many traditional financial assets,” said Jon Caulfield, a forest economist in UGA’s Warnell School of Forest Resources. “After all, trees keep growing, even when we get gloomy pronouncements about the economy.”

The research, published in the April 1998 issue of The Forest Products Journal looked at timberland returns from 1981 to 1996. It found during that time, timberland routinely outperformed fixed investments and periodically, even equities. It also showed investments in timberland increased from just $69.2 million in 1985 to more than $6.5 billion in 1998.

Caulfield said institutional investors have been reluctant to embrace timberland, mostly because there hasn’t been an effective way to compare its performance to other assets. This, coupled with doubt about whether its performance would be persistent over time, kept many potential investors away.

“There were several ‘synthetic’ performance indexes out there, but they were based on hypothetical investments and regarded with skepticism,” said Caulfield.

In 1994 though, two new performance measures were introduced, both based on actual properties. The first, the Timberland Performance Index (TPI) calculates quarterly returns on existing funds managed by a cross-section of timberland investment companies. Compiled from data submitted by managers, returns are weighted by the dollar value of the assets in each fund.

The second, the National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries Timberland Index (NCREIF), also calculates a quarterly return of timberland properties managed by participating members, each of whom report to a centralized database.

While these performance measures have largely confirmed what the old, synthetic indexes showed, they’ve given potential investors new tools and confidence in timberland as a sound institutional investment.
Fish may soon replace lab mice

If the work of University of Georgia researchers pans out, fish could soon replace, or at least supplement, mice for screening chemicals in the lab. A team of UGA toxicologists has transferred genes from bacteria into the Japanese medaka, a tiny freshwater fish, to help evaluate the genetic health risks of chemicals in the environment.

“Transgenic fish offer nearly every kind of exposure route as mice, and, in tests, they can be exposed at low-dose, realistic levels,” said Richard Winn, an environmental toxicologist in UGA’s Warnell School of Forest Resources.

Winn said fish are also cheaper to use, costing just “pennies a year,” compared to about 20 cents a day to maintain lab mice and, “are less sensitive, politically, than mammals for use in biomedical research.”

The transgenic fish carry specific DNA sequences that serve as targets for DNA damage or mutations. Researchers first expose the fish to a potential contaminant, then analyze tissues for mutations in the indicator bacteria. Because the same detection system is used in lab mice, Winn said comparative studies are now possible using two different species.

The fish can be used for screening organic materials such as PCBs, as well as heavy metals, radiation, herbicides and pesticides. They are especially useful, Winn said, in toxicity screening the more than 2,000 new chemical compounds introduced in the market each year.

“It’s the canary in the coal mine approach to screening that applies to humans,” he said. “We would never release the modified fish into the wild. In the lab, they act as surrogates for wild fish populations.”

Winn’s group has funding through the Georgia Biotechnology Center of the Georgia Research Alliance for a new $1.3 million facility, dubbed ABEL -- Aquatic Biotechnology and Environmental Laboratory -- to be built at the Warnell School’s Whitehall Forest. It will include aquatic toxicology laboratories for biological testing under highly controlled environmental conditions. The lab will accommodate freshwater and saltwater species, including specialized strains developed for aquaculture, environmental hazard assessment, biomedicine and biotechnology.

“This facility will serve as a national center for cooperative, multi-disciplinary research,” said Winn. “It will also help in the development and transfer of technology to existing and emerging industries.”

The Japanese medaka has already been widely used for cancer research, and Winn realized its potential as an alternative to rodents for screening chemicals. Initially, researchers took two bacterial genes, *LacI* and *cII*, the same genes used in mice to detect chemically induced mutations, and spliced them into a bacterial virus. When injected into medaka eggs, the bacteriophage entered the eggs’ nucleus. Some fish that developed from the eggs carried the new genes in all their cells. These fish appear to exhibit a low frequency of spontaneous mutations, which means they can “report” very low levels of new mutations.

Next, scientists added very small...
When she was a senior in high school, Sarah Covert wrote a paper about how microorganisms might be used to degrade plastics. Even then she thought about solving some important environmental problem. At the very least, she wanted to do “something helpful.”

Covert, 34, grew up in Middletown, N.J., just south of New York’s Staten Island. When she was 10, her family moved to London for two years, an experience she says changed her profoundly.

“Living in a foreign country made me aware for the first time that I was American,” she says. “I became more self-aware, and I began to admire people who could speak more than one language.”

While she had a keen interest in science, Covert was also drawn to the arts and began at age seven taking lessons in modern dance. It’s easy to believe. She is tall and lean, and with her reddish hair and pale gray eyes, reminds one of an Abyssinian cat. She still enjoys dancing, though she’s lately put modern aside to learn other forms, including Afro-Haitian dance.

“You meet a whole different group of people when you’re involved in the arts,” she says. “And while I never considered dance as a career or profession, I’ve always enjoyed having these distinctly different interests and abilities.”

A forest biotechnologist, Covert is working to solve the costly problem of tree diseases. Her research looks at fusiform rust, a confounding disease that causes orange cankers and contorted growth in pine trees. Fusiform rust costs the forestry industry more than $20 million a year in lost revenues. Covert and colleagues are learning how to minimize its impact by inserting genes likely to prevent the disease into the pine trees’ DNA.

She also teaches tree physiology and a graduate course in research methods. She says teaching has taught her a lot of specific information but also helped make her a better advisor.

“I think a lot about how best to communicate this very detailed information to people who don’t know anything about it,” she says. “I use videos and animation to help students remember the details of photosynthesis and respiration, for example. I strive to provide students with an image of the processes because I think it’s often more effective than a verbal explanation.”

Covert graduated from Middletown High School South and went on to Dartmouth College where she earned a bachelor’s degree in biochemistry and a certificate in environmental studies. During her senior year, she traveled to Kenya for three months with the Environmental Studies Program. There she lived in Nairobi, staying with different families along the way.

“Foreign travel has put a human face on other parts of the world for me,” says Covert. “Now, whenever I see items in the news about Africa, especially Kenya I read them, and I think about the people I met there, people who were so open and warm to me. The trip gave me self-confidence and made me realize I could do many different things.”

Covert went on to earn a Ph.D. in bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. It was here she got her first glimpse of the newly evolving area of forest biotechnology -- and of Pat O’Connor, her future husband, who was earning a Ph.D. in exercise science. She worked in a lab where scientists were pretreating wood chips using fungi rather than chemicals to breakdown the lignin fibers.

“My little part was characterizing the genes responsible for the breakdown of cellulose,” she says. “I found I really enjoyed lab work. It’s a lot like cooking: You mix things together, and you don’t...
STAFF NEWS

WEEKEND WARRIORS

Joe Sanders (left), research coordinator and winner of the 5K Treetrot (for the third year running), and Bob Reinert, the 1999 Alumni Association’s Outstanding Teaching Award recipient, celebrate their achievements at Flinchum’s Phoenix during Loblollypalooza weekend ‘99.

Brooks remembered with scholarship

Judy Fitzgerald Brooks (BSFR 1984, Forest Resources; MS 1995, Forest Resources) died in an auto accident on May 15, 1999. She was a research coordinator with Timber Mart-South. The Judith Fitzgerald Brooks Scholarship Fund has been established in her memory. You may make donations to the University Foundation with “Judy Brooks Scholarship” on the memo line. For more information, contact Mary McCormack, (706) 542-1011.

Acid Rain continued from page 3.

we had the great advantage of soil samples archived from all collection years to evaluate changes in the soil exchange complex and the potential accumulation of sulfate, the predominant component of acid rain within the soil profile.”

Changes from 1962 to 1990 were dramatic. Soil pH, the measure of a compound’s relative acidity or alkalinity, decreased by as much as one unit in the top 14 inches of soil and by half that amount in the lower 14 inches. A one pH unit decrease indicates a 10-fold increase in hydrogen concentration. But how damaging is that change to the future productivity of the forest?

“The effects of acid rain are incipient and so is the level of concern about it,” said Markewitz. “But this study shows us that as we continue to push growth in plantations, we will have to manage not just major nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorous, but also minerals such as calcium and potassium to ensure sustainable production.”

Researchers did find a decrease in soil sulfate levels over the past decade. They attribute the lower levels to stricter air quality standards, particularly the use of low-sulfur coal.

“Soil scientists predicted this improvement more than a decade ago,” said Markewitz, “and it has shown us that following sound science will benefit the health of the forest ecosystems in the long run.”

lab Fish continued from page 6.

... quantities of a standard mutagen, N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU), to the fish tanks. They waited from one to 16 hours, then ground the fish up and recovered the bacterial DNA for analysis. Researchers found that they could detect even the slightest genetic changes, noting a two- to threefold increase in mutations at low exposures to this chemical.

Winn has also developed a transgenic medaka, and a saltwater fish, Fundulus, with a third gene, LacZ, which he says can detect radiation-induced gene damage. And while he cautions that more work is needed before the fish find widespread use as test subjects, Winn believes fish are the future of environmental testing.

“We now recognize the need for a battery of tests and subjects to get meaningful information,” said Winn. “We’re not so much married to the method, but to getting answers.”
Do we really need international research and education?

BY JOHN CARROLL

It’s been just over a year since I joined the faculty of the Warnell School. The general perception is that I provide an “international” wildlife perspective. This comes from the fact that when hired, I was employed as a research scientist in England. It’s rather ironic for me to have this label, because I never traveled outside the U.S. until I was well into my twenties. I now believe international activities are extremely important, and I perceive a need for more emphasis on this aspect of our student education.

When I was an undergraduate in the 1970s, there wasn’t much opportunity for international travel, either for pleasure or as part of my professional education. Like most of my classmates, my view of the rest of the world was colored by what I saw on television. I know now that it was quite a biased view. During my junior year, my mother returned to her home village in Ireland for the first time in 26 years. I had never been outside the U.S., and I realized I didn’t understand much about the origins and cultures of my own family. For me this sowed the seeds of what has become an important aspect of my career as a professional biologist.

My first real opportunity for international travel came as a Ph.D. student. With a small grant from the National Science Foundation, I traveled to England to work with biologists studying the interaction between farm management and game birds. It was the most eye-opening experience of my life and changed me profoundly. I discovered an enormous world out there with so much to offer, both personally and professionally. That trip gave me a completely different perspective about how we might study and manage wildlife here in the U.S. It became quite apparent to me that Americans and Europeans can look at the exact same conservation problem, and come up with completely different solutions.

Since that time I’ve been involved in a number of research projects around the world, from North America to Southeast Asia. I have found that these collaborations provide me with new perspectives on my research here that I wouldn’t have if I stayed home. For example, the significance of agricultural management, insect populations and survival of game bird chicks was understood and incorporated into farm management in England dating back to the 1970s, yet we are just starting to look at these issues here in the U.S. Now that I’m working on quail in Georgia, I can see how a narrow focus, taken by biologists in the U.S. limited their ability to respond to factors causing the decline of quail. Here many game managers consider intensive agriculture too difficult to overcome in order to manage game birds effectively. In England, they had no choice but to try.

The question in the title of my essay isn’t really a question for me at all. We share natural resource management issues and problems with the rest of the world. We don’t have all the answers either. Sometimes our culture helps to point us in the right direction, sometimes not.

Do our students need international exposure? Absolutely -- now more than ever. When I look at our undergraduates, I see myself 20 years ago. They need for that door to be opened, as it was for me. And I’m not talking about what Europeans refer to as the American “10-countries-in-10-days-holiday-abroad,” but real international exposure. Our students need the kind of exposure that can only come from accompanying faculty on research projects and field classes to foreign countries. Cultivating international programs not only benefits our students professionally, but also humanizes peoples and problems in other parts of the world. Even very short-term foreign experiences can mature the most provincial student. I know because I was one of them.

The Warnell School has an excellent reputation internationally, yet we haven’t taken advantage of it to fully develop our international program, especially for our students. In this global economy, not having at least some international background is paramount to a student taking an exam in a course after having missed the class. Even the student who spends the rest of his or her life managing natural resources here in Georgia can benefit from this new understanding. With the renewed commitment that UGA President Michael Adams and Dean Mace have made to international programs, we need to turn the word “international” into action.

John Carroll is assistant professor of wildlife management. Contact him c/o the Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; or by email: jcarroll@smokey.forestry.uga.edu.
Weyerhaeuser V.P. delivers 1999 Spring Colloquium

Once trusted professionals who enjoyed the quiet approval of the public, foresters today face an exciting, but challenging and increasingly controversial future, according to Mack Hogans, senior vice president of corporate affairs at Weyerhaeuser Company. Hogans delivered the 1999 Spring Colloquium at the University of Georgia’s Warnell School of Forest Resources in April.

“When I graduated, foresters were as well-loved and uncontroversial as Smokey the Bear,” he said. “Today, there is no region of the world where a practicing forester can escape the controversy or pressures of the public.”

Hogans’s speech, entitled, “Forestry in the New Millennium: You Can’t See the Forest for the People,” chronicled Weyerhaeuser’s struggles in coping with the public’s growing concerns over forestry issues. Until the furious debate over the Northern Spotted Owl in Western states, Hogans said the company had been fairly confident, even complacent, about its public image.

“Suddenly people began to view us as thoughtless clearcutters who were more of a threat to the environment than protectors of it,” he said. “And while we never expected environmental groups to fall all over themselves in tribute, until then we truly believed that most of the public was comfortable with what we were doing.”

Hogans said the company’s first response was to bombard the public with facts showing that they were replanting trees, managing their lands for fish and wildlife and doing a good job of protecting the environment. But when Weyerhaeuser found that people just didn’t buy their message, Hogans said they went back to the drawing board. The result was a series of public surveys and town meetings to find out why.

“What we learned was that people didn’t feel we shared their values,” he said. “Trees are now a precious natural resource to the public, and they believed we saw them solely as a commodity. That isn’t true, of course.”

Hogans cited several trends that had fueled the public’s hostility. First, he said a significant percentage of Americans fear that our forest are disappearing, despite reforestation efforts by industry to maintain the forests we currently have. And somewhere, he said, the distinction between public and private forests seems to have gotten lost. He also believes that the expanded role of forestry that now includes watershed protection, habitat preservation, clean air, cultural and even spiritual considerations, has put foresters in the thick of public policy debates.

“People are not just concerned about the forest next door, but about forests around the world,” he said. “And they are quite likely to confuse forestry issues abroad with those here at home.”

Repairing their image was, in some cases, simply a matter of communication and education. In other cases, Hogans said it was a matter of changing Weyerhaeuser’s practices. For example, in Washington state the company hired a landscape design firm to make their clearcuts more attractive. Now they harvest on contours, leaving trees along the roads and ridge tops to form an unbroken line against the sky.

Hogans said public perceptions are more and more being influenced by non-governmental consumer and environmental organizations. Some of these groups certify forest products as sustainable or environmentally friendly. Others, in striving to protect declining salmon runs near Puget Sound, are pressing for harvesting restrictions that Hogans said, in the worst case scenario, could place up to 70 percent of the primal forestland in Western Washington off limits to harvest.

“Non-governmental organizations are playing an increasingly significant role in the forest management decisions we make,” he said.
Colloquium

Hogans said it’s possible to meet growing worldwide demand for wood and paper products on a sustainable basis, “if proper forestry is practiced and if there is a commercial benefit for doing so.” He also spoke of the foresters’ “higher calling,” the need to maintain the world’s forests for ecological, as well as economic, good health.

“Our industry can leave a fairly gentle footprint on the earth -- if both forestry and manufacturing are conducted with the environment in mind,” he said.

While world consumption of wood has nearly doubled and paper use tripled since 1960, he said the amount of land devoted to forests in developed countries has remained fairly stable. But the Worldwatch Institute warns that worldwide, and especially in developing countries, natural forests are disappearing at a rate of 40 million acres a year.

“Should we be alarmed by that?,” asked Hogans. “Yes, but not without hope -- if we apply sustainable forestry practices now available to improve the way we manage our “working” forests. Depending on the region, modern forestry can grow from three to 10 times the volume of wood per acre as an unmanaged forest -- and much more quickly.”

He told forestry students in the audience that while they might, at times, find themselves in the eye of a hurricane, their future as foresters would never be dull.

“I believe you’ll experience the gratification of being involved with issues vital to preserving the earth as a viable and nurturing home for humans,” he said.

JOHN W. RHENEY, JR.
Program Coordinator
(BSFR - UGA, 1976
MSFR - UGA, 1980)

Years at UGA/WSFR: 20

Description of your job:
One of the best parts of my job is the variety of tasks I work on. A general description would be that I manage the WSFR Biometrics Group’s research program on a day-to-day basis. This includes scheduling study measurements and managing the datasets coming from the field. I go to the field when needed to install new study sites, and I maintain contact with our industrial members of the Plantation Management Research Cooperative. I also perform general programming tasks for the group, and I am creating web sites for the PMRC.

Family: Leigh, my wife, works 3/4-time in the Medical Microbiology Diagnostics lab in the Vet school. She’s also an artist. I prefer the art over the blood tests! She works in watercolor and pastel, and her work will be showing at the Botanical Garden in September & October. Jessica, 10, is a full-time handful.

Best things about WSFR: I have been fortunate to have had great supervisors since beginning work here. Also, I have a fantastic field crew which gets an amazing amount of quality work done every year and makes me look good. With these two bookends holding me up, I get along.

Last good book you read: I am finishing a book I picked up in an antique shop called “Days Off,” by Henry Van Dyke. It was published in 1907 and chronicles the author’s vacation travels and expounds on his philosophy concerning vacation time. The descriptions he gives of streams, lakes and small towns is fascinating when compared to current maps of the areas. He would be heartbroken!

What’s rolling around on the floor of your car/truck right now?
Mostly rocks, fossils, and unknowns I’ve found while installing research plots.

Interests outside work: I’ve been building a house for 10 years now, and I continue to work on it in spurts. I also piddle around at fishing, shooting and woodworking. Jessica likes shooting and fishing too, so this gives us time together.

If you could meet one person no longer living, who would it be? I’d like to just go back and look around the Southeast prior to colonization.

How would you most like to be remembered? As someone who listened and someone who got the job done.
Warnell Student Receives Joshua Laerm Award for Natural History Research

Cary Feltman, a recent graduate of the University of Georgia’s Warnell School of Forest Resources, received the Joshua Laerm Memorial Award in January in a ceremony at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education. The $500 award, established in honor of late UGA ecology professor, Joshua Laerm, supports undergraduate and graduate studies in natural history.

Feltman’s award funded a trip to Bolivia, where he is working with UGA graduate student, Kim Winters, in conducting a survey of wildlife in the Itonama Indigenous Territory. He is collecting wildlife data, setting up remote sensors and interviewing locals about wildlife species and abundance.

Feltman is the son of Candice Langford and Howard Feltman, Jr., of Columbus. ▲

Wildlife Conclave

The WSFR took top honors again last spring at the Southeastern Wildlife Conclave, hosted by LSU. Seventeen schools and more than 300 students participated.

**Overall winner** -- UGA

Team members included: Benji Addison, Kathy Church, Erin Clark, Travis Craven, Sarah Cross, Brant Faircloth, Elena Goldberg, J.C. Griffin, Matt Harper, Andy Jordan, Eric Kenney, James Lee, David Marler, Heather Miller, Kate Mowbry, Sheldon Owens, Kevin Peyton, Allen Sealock, Shannon Smalley, Justin Sloan, Dan Stephens, Lee Turman, David Vinson, Jay Welch, Dorie Wolfe, Jeremiah Zastrow, Pat Zimmerman

- **Quiz Bowl winner** -- UGA team members: Captain, James Lee, Jay Welch, Kevin Peyton, Pat Zimmerman, Kate Mowbry
- **Team Field Competition winner** -- UGA (all students participated)
- **Obstacle Course** -- 4th place (Eric Kenney, Brant Faircloth, Allen Sealock, Benji Addison)
- **ART** -- first place -- UGA (Deek Cox)
- **Turkey calling** -- 2nd place (J.C. Griffin)
- **Pirogue Race** -- 3rd place (Dan Stephens, Matt Harper)

Faculty advisors/coaches: Sara Schweitzer, John Carroll. ▲

Femi Osidele, a Ph.D. candidate in water resources, and major professor M.Bruce Beck, received first place at the 1999 Georgia Water Resources Conference for their paper, “Identifying Key Model Parameters in Matching Observed Past and Possible future Behaviors for Lake Oglethorpe, Ga.” ▲
UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS AND HONORS

• Society of American Foresters Scholarships -- Jody Padgett, Erin White
• UGA Food Services Student Employee of the Year -- Robert Amos
• Forestry Alumni Scholarships -- Stanley Adams, James Chumbler, Brant Faircloth, Andrew Hitchcock, Jason Lawson, Kevin Peyton, Christyne Scofield and Tamara Terry
• Forestry Alumni Freshman Scholarship -- Mary Ellen Bowles
• Forestry Alumni Pre-professional Scholarship -- Emily Zeigler

• William Tyler Ray Scholarships -- Ben Dickerson, Alex Harper, Jeremy Means, Amanda Newberry, Kevin Ryan and Jason Ward
• Martha Love May Memorial Scholarship -- Elena Goldberg
• Georgia Forestry Association Scholarship -- Shane Keebaugh
• Georgia Division Society of American Foresters Scholarship -- Jason Gordon

• Earl Jenkins/Gladys Beach Memorial Award -- Nathaniel Schwalen
• Charles A. Leavell Scholarship -- Scott Gregor
• Superior Pines Scholarship -- Jesse Johnson
• Students Presented at UGA Honors Day -- James Chumbler, Brant Faircloth, Jennifer Hamblen, Thomas Hancock, Lewis Jordan, Katie Ann Myszka, Kevin Peyton, Jason Ward and, Bethany Anne Yash

• Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Senior -- Kevin Peyton
• Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Sophomore -- Gabel Holder
• Xi Sigma Pi Inductees -- James Chumbler, Demetrius Cox, Cory Drennan, Reginald Fay, Jonathan Gassett, Elena Goldberg, Thomas Hancock, William Hinson, Kim Jefferson, Tom Johnson, Steven King, Rose Leathers, Jennifer Maness, Scott Mooney, Camron Owens, Kevin Peyton, Elizabeth Putman, G. Allen Sealock, Jr., Seth Shanahan

• Xi Sigma Pi Regional Scholarship -- Thomas Brooks
• Forest Service Science Awards -- Jennifer Hamblen, Kevin Peyton
• E. E. Provost Scholarship -- David Vinson
• Yancey Scholarship -- Matthew Armstrong
• Ben Meadows Scholarship -- F. Chase Cook
• Archie Patterson Scholarship -- Reginald Fay
• C. M. And Bernice C. Stripling Scholarships -- Randall Davis, Jr., Timothy Jarrell

• Rayonier Incorporated Foundation Scholarship -- James Ulmer
• Southeastern Society of American Foresters Scholarship -- W. Clint Gregory III
• Fredrick Williams Kinard, Jr. Scholarship -- Shannon Smalley
• Forestry Faculty Award -- Jennifer Hamblen
Graduate Student Awards and Honors

1999-2000 Clutter Fellowship Recipient -- R. Thomas Tye

E.L. Cheatum Award -- James Welch

Outstanding Graduate Teaching Awards -- Sandra Cooper, Karen Dasher, Nathan Grahl, Melinda Mosner, Dorothy Wolf

Stoddard-Burleigh-Sutton Award -- L. DeEtte Walker (Ph.D. candidate, genetics)

Sandy Cederbaum, a wildlife graduate student, received a $1,000 Sutton-Burleigh-Stoddard grant to study alternative cotton cropping systems to benefit wildlife.

Brian D. Fath, a Ph.D. candidate in water resources, co-authored a paper with Sarah Coffin of Georgia Tech and M. Bruce Beck, that took first place in the social sciences category at the 1999 Georgia Water Resources Conference. The paper is entitled, Designing Management Strategies that Integrate Stakeholder Beliefs with Scientific Models: A Case Study of Lake Lanier.

Michael Walsh, a graduate student working on his M.S. in Scott Merkle's lab, was awarded the Westvaco Minority Scholarship. ▲

1999 Graduate Symposium Winners

Forest Biology, Soils & Hydrology, and Management

First Place (tie)
Roger Charles Tripp Lowe ($300) (Roger Charles Tripp Lowe and Helen Whiffen)

First Place (tie)
Kathleen E. McEvoy ($300) (Kathleen E. McEvoy, Lawrence A. Morris, Ronald L. Hendrick, and Eulalie A. Ogden)

Second Place
Rong Liu ($200) (Rong Liu and M. B. Beck)

Third Place
Michael J. Walsh ($100) (Michael J. Walsh and Scott A. Merkle)

Fisheries and Wildlife

First Place
Alan B. Williams ($300) (Alan B. Williams and Robert J. Cooper)

Second Place (tie)
Carrie A. Straight ($200) (Carrie A. Straight and Robert J. Cooper)

Second Place (tie)
Dorothy J. Dorie Wolf ($200) (Dorothy J. Wolf and Robert J. Cooper)

Third Place
Brent J. Hess ($100) (Brent J. Hess and Cecil A. Jennings) ▲

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Third Place
Brent J. Hess ($100) (Brent J. Hess and Cecil A. Jennings) ▲

Faculty advisors/coaches: Helen Whiffen, Kris Irwin, Bob Izlar, Klaus Steinbeck, and Dick Daniels. ▲

The 42nd Annual Forestry Conclave was hosted by North Carolina State University. Thirteen teams from the southeast participated.

Overall finish -- UGA, 10th
- technical events -- 8th
- physical events -- 9th

Individual Placings:
- Dendrology (Michael Waters) -- 3rd
- Log Rolling (David Cartwright) -- 4th
- Photogrammertry (Mark Shaw) -- 4th
- Log Birling (Ben Dickerson) -- 5th
- Wood Technology (David Vinson) -- 6th
- Wildlife (Erin Clark) -- 7th
- Archery (Mark Shaw) -- 7th
- Mens Bow Saw (David Cartwright) -- 8th
- Womens Bow Saw (Erin Clark) -- 8th
- Mens Crosscut Sawing (Mark Shaw) -- 8th
- Womens Crosscut Sawing (Erin White) -- 8th
- Pole Felling (Brian Stone) -- 9th
- Womens Crosscut Sawing (Erin White) -- 9th
- Axe throwing (Tommy Brooks) -- tied for 10th
- Compass and Pacing (Brian Stone) -- 10th
- DBH (Mike Harrell) -- 11th
- Knife Throwing (Cameron Owens) -- tied for 11th

Faculty advisors/coaches: Helen Whiffen, Kris Irwin, Bob Izlar, Klaus Steinbeck, and Dick Daniels. ▲
School hosts sustainable forestry training for state’s county agents

The Warnell School of Forest Resources hosted a four-day intensive training program in sustainable forest management for county extension agents last spring. The agents, who have forestry responsibility in three to five counties each, cover about 100 of the states’ 159 counties.

The new program, taught by faculty and staff of the School, will strengthen the delivery of information and educational materials to improve forest sustainability and profitability for private forest landowners across the state. Agents learned about forest and wildlife management, forest products and policy and got an overview of the School’s research, service and outreach programs.

The School received an Award of Excellence for this program, which continued this summer with trainings in many forested regions of the state.

...(Left) Barry Shiver, professor of biometrics, explains research trials at a site in Oconee County.

...Covert profile continued from page 7.
always know what’s going to happen. That’s the exciting part.”

When Pat got a faculty position at Arizona State University, Covert received a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship to work at the University of Arizona, just an hour and a half away. By the time Pat came to UGA a year and a half later, the two were married.

Covert moved her Fellowship to UGA’s Department of Genetics, where she worked for one year as a postdoctoral researcher. In the summer of 1993, she joined the all-male faculty of the Warnell School of Forest Resources.

“I must admit, I felt very self-conscious at first about being the only woman here,” she says. “And it was a bit of an adjustment to move into a forest resources program. But being a woman really turned out to be a non-factor as far as my work and my acceptance here. And in the end, this has been a great place for me to land.”

When she isn’t working -- or dancing -- Covert loves to garden and read. She likes mysteries and historical novels, especially those about the South. And she’s addicted to reading the art section of The New York Times, which she digests along with breakfast on weekends.

Despite working in a discipline heavily dependent on new technology, or perhaps because of it, Covert is committed to a modern, though moral quality of life.

“When I retire,” she says, “I’d like to look back and feel that my work had contributed in a way that moved us ahead while minimizing our negative impact on the environment.”

(L) photo by Chuck Moore


I have to admit that when I accepted the position of Alumni Relations and Development Coordinator at the School of Forest Resources last July, I had no idea that I would write only two columns for the *Foresters Log*: a “Hello” column, and a “Goodbye” column. Over the course of the year, you may have met my husband, Scott, who was a graduate student in the School. After completing his masters in May, he accepted a wonderful opportunity with Canal Forest Resources in Charlotte. While we are both excited about what the future holds, we will truly miss the School and all of the special people associated with it.

Several times since joining the School’s staff, I have told people that I have never met a more dedicated or caring group of alumni than those of this School. You have shown how much you care about the School’s programs through your comments, your time, and your financial support. I am very proud to have worked with you this year, and I believe that by continuing your efforts with Mary McCormack, your new alumni relations and development director, you will continue to see the Warnell School of Forest Resources set the standard for forest resources education.

I would like to extend a special thanks to the members of the Membership and Development Committee. Your volunteer efforts have had a significant impact on the School’s success in acquiring new WSFR Alumni Association members and new Presidents Club members. Many of the Schools alumni are moved to act solely because of your encouragement. Congratulations on another successful year, and many thanks for dedicating your time to this important cause.

Though my time at the Warnell School has been brief, it has been filled with many wonderful new friendships, and very challenging work. I wish to thank you all for your friendship, and for your continued support of the Warnell School of Forest Resources and the University of Georgia.

It truly is great to be a Georgia Bulldog!

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**School Mourns Loss of Thompson Brothers**

The Warnell School of Forest Resources lost two special alumni, Lawrence N. “Tommy” Thompson and William N. “Bill” Thompson, Sr., last spring.

Tommy Thompson earned his B.S. degree from the School of Forest Resources in 1948. He was co-founder and owner of T&S Hardwoods, Inc. in Milledgeville, Georgia. He supported the University of Georgia and the School of Forest Resources in many ways, serving as a trustee of the University of Georgia Foundation and as a member of the School of Forest Resources External Advisory Board. Tommy passed away March 19, 1999. His leadership, support, and friendship are missed by all.

Bill Thompson earned his B.S. degree from the School of Forest Resources in 1952. He was the founder and president of Thompson Hardwoods, Inc. in Hazelhurst, Georgia. In support of the University of Georgia, Bill hosted the New Faculty Tour each year. He passed away April 22, 1999. Thompson Hardwoods, Inc. has always been a highlight for those participating in the tour, as Bill was a most entertaining and friendly host. The School and University will certainly miss his friendship.

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**Sizemore & Sizemore celebrates 50 years**

Dr. William R. Sizemore, who earned the first doctoral degree from the University of Georgia’s School of Forest Resources in 1964, is celebrating the 50th Anniversary of his company, Sizemore & Sizemore, Inc. this year. The Tallassee, Alabama, firm was originally founded as a three-person operation in 1949.

Bill was soon joined by his wife, Mary Ellen, an attorney, and began operating as a partnership. The firm has grown to more than 20 employees, 8 of whom are professional foresters. Bill currently serves as chairman of the board. Day-to-day operations are handled by (1971 WSFR alum) Jack P. Fillingham, vice chairman and manager of forest management services, Steven G. Burak, president and manager of appraisal services, and Richard Pinkowski, Jr., vice president and manager of GIS and special projects.
**BARDEN CANNAMELA**

An environmental specialist with Georgia’s Environmental Protection Division, Barden Cannamela spends his days on the phone -- and on the road. And while it’s a far cry from the romantic life in the woods he once experienced, he believes he may be “doing more good” this way.

“I see a little of everything,” he says with a sigh. “People changing their oil in the street, burning tires and insulation in the open, developers who don’t set up silt fences. It can be frustrating. Change is slow, but the EPD is committed to protecting the environment and educating future generations, and I’m a part of that.”

Cannamela oversees EPD’s Environmental Compliance and Education Grants Program in northeast Georgia. Counties receiving the grants agree to employ an environmental compliance officer to enforce solid waste, air and water quality codes. Officers investigate complaints, educate citizens, and, when necessary, issue citations. Since 1995, Cannamela has established compliance offices in 18 of his region’s 30 counties.

“Many of these counties are growing fast, and there are a lot of problems associated with that,” he says. “Soil erosion and sedimentation from new development are major pollutants to our waterways.”

Cannamela works with county officials to set up ordinances and to make sure the courts enforce violations. He has seen that education goes further than enforcement in bringing about positive change.

“Some people don’t know they’re breaking the law,” he says. “Others find it difficult to change the habits of a lifetime. For instance, some rural folks have been burning household trash in a 55-gallon drum in the yard for 50 years, and they just don’t see that as a pollution problem.”

Cannamela earned a bachelor’s degree in biology at West Georgia College in 1981 and two master’s degrees at UGA, first in entomology in 1993, another in forest resources in 1998. His broad education has helped him consider the big picture in his role as planner and problem-solver.

In April Cannamela authored a paper, along with WSFR wildlife faculty Bob Warren, for *The Wildlife Bulletin* about why it’s beneficial for state wildlife and environmental protection agencies to function cooperatively.

“It makes sense,” says Cannamela. “I really look at my job as the environmental protection of wildlife habitat.”

(1) Contact Barden Cannamela c/o Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, 745 Gaines School Rd., Athens, GA 30605, (706) 369-6376, Email: barden_cannamela@mail.dnr.state.ga.us)
Alumni Afterhours

The School held seven Alumni Afterhours programs last spring. All of the locations were new, with the exception of Rome. Programs were held in Milledgeville, Perry, Jesup, Albany, Rome, and two out-of-state programs were held in Charleston, South Carolina and Jacksonville, Florida.

The programs were well-attended, and it was a pleasure to see familiar and new faces.

Special thanks to this year’s program sponsors: T&S Hardwoods, Inc., Weyerhaeuser Company, Rayonier Corporation, F&W Forestry Services, Inc., Temple-Inland Forest, Westvaco and Champion International Corporation.

Join us for Homecoming ’99

Warnell School of Forest Resources
October 22-23, 1999

Friday 10/22/99
• Golf Tournament
• Whitehall Mansion
  Open House
• Alumni Reception

Saturday 10/23/99
• Alumni Assoc. Meeting
  • Gameday BBQ
• UGA vs. Kentucky

Please register by calling Mary McCormack in the Warnell School of Forest Resources Office of Alumni Relations and Development at (706) 542-1011.

Meet Mary McCormack, WSFR’s new Alumni and Development Director

A native of Athens, Tenn., Mary McCormack received her B.S. in political science from Middle Tennessee State University in 1986, attended Cumberland School of Law, and moved to Athens, GA in 1989. Her husband Tom McCormack, practices law in Jefferson, Georgia.

Prior to joining WSFR, Mary traded commodities with Bill Keck Inc., worked as operations manager for JC Bradford & Co., and was a broker with the Frierson Group at Merrill Lynch. Mary enjoys snow skiing, SCUBA diving, baking, and being Mom to two-year old daughter, Calli, plus two dogs and a cat.

Thompson Scholarship

To honor of their father, Bill Thompson’s children have established the William N. Thompson Distinguished Scholarship at the Warnell School of Forest Resources. The scholarship acknowledges Bill’s tremendous appreciation for a 4-H scholarship that enabled him to receive his degree from the School of Forest Resources at UGA, and his desire for others to have the opportunity to receive a college education. The scholarship will annually provide a student in the School the opportunity to receive an excellent education and to become a contributing member of the forest resources profession.

If you would like to make a contribution in Bill’s memory, please send your check, payable to the University of Georgia Foundation William N. Thompson Scholarship, to: The Daniel B. Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-2152.

The McCormack File:

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1930s

S.L. Welborn (1938 BSA) is retired and living in Athens, Ga.

1950s

Bill Berry (BSF 1957) 3840 Woodlane Circle, Gainesville, GA 30506; wberry1776@aol.com; is enjoying retirement after 39 years with Inland Container Corporation.

James Fendig (BSF 1958), Forest Resource Management Systems, Savannah, Georgia, received the Georgia Forestry Association’s 1999 Wise Owl Award.

Howard H. Jones, Jr. (BSF 1957) is the President of Berry-Jones Insurance Agency, Inc. in Tucker, Georgia.

Francis J. Morris (BSF 1959) retired from Mead Coated Board in November 1996.

J. Neil Parker (MF 1956) 292 Leightlands Road, Evandale 7212, Tasmania, Australia; is now retired after nearly 40 years with the Tasmanian Forestry Commission and the state’s private forestry agency specializing in trees in rural land management. In 1997, he was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) for “service to primary industry in the field of forestry, particularly as an advocate of sustainable vegetation management in Tasmania.”

1960s

Marvin Harris Folds (BSF 1963) is retired.

Preston T. Fulmer (BSF 1961) has retired from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Sam Stokes (BSF 1963) is a wildlife biologist with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

David Earl Tyre (BSF 1960) 163 Beth Drive, Jesup, GA 31545; retired in December 1998. He spent 30 years in forestry and eight years as a rural mail carrier for the U.S. Postal Service.

1970s

Norman L. Brunswig (MF 1973) was appointed executive director of the National Audubon Society’s new South Carolina state field office at the Francis Beidler Forest.

Farris Cadle (BSFR 1974, Forest Resource Management) 21 Colonial Trail, #10, Garden City, GA 31408, fcadle@sysconn.com; will be listed in the 2000 edition of Who’s Who in America, and in the 2000 edition of the Dictionary of International Biography.

Thomas Jerome Chapman (BSFR 1970) is a marketing manager for Merial Select, Inc. He is responsible for all marketing functions within the domestic USA. He is also the proud new grandpa of Emalyne Elizabeth Godfrey.

Ron Ferguson (BSFR 1970; MS 1975, NC State) is a Stewardship Forester for the South Carolina Forestry Commission.

John Godbee, Jr. (BSA 1972, MS 1974), International Paper Co., Savannah, Georgia, received a Meritorious Service Award from the Georgia Forestry Association.

Frank Green (BSFR 1978), Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, Georgia, received a Meritorious Service Award from the Georgia Forestry Association.

William E. Lancaster (BSFR 1971) received the Merit Award from the Georgia Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society. The award was presented in recognition of outstanding effort that promotes wise land use or conservation products. Lancaster was specifically cited for his “leadership, recruiting, and fundraising efforts” for a forestry youth camp. He is a 23-year SAF member and manager of Metrac in Macon, Ga.

Keith Legette (BSFR 1977) is a staff forester for Georgia Pacific in Palatka, Florida. He analyzes wood and fiber procurement operations.

Paul Loska (BSFR 1972) retired as a senior fisheries biologist with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources after 34 years of service.

William F. Miller, III (BSFR 1970) is the new Savannah Region Group manager for International Paper Company. He has responsibility for lands and fiber in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Larry Walker (MFR 1970), Weyerhaeuser Co., Ogletorpe, Georgia, was named Georgia Forestry Association’s 1999 Forest Activist of the Year.

1980s

Lawrence R. Gering (PhD 1985) P.O.Box 948, Clemson, SC 29633; returned to Clemson University to join the Department
of Forest Resources as assistant professor of biometrics/GIS. Most recently, he was an associate professor of forestry at Oklahoma State University.

**Tom Hurley** (*BSFR 1980*) is a survey manager for SDAAtlantic/Tribble & Richardson, Inc., which is a consulting, engineering and architectural firm in Macon, Ga.

**John P. Lyon** (*BBA 1984, International Business; MFR 1988, Forest Resources*) is a forest operations manager for Champion International Corporation. He has been married to Diane for 11 years and has two sons, Alex (9) and Andrew (8).

**Thomas J. Wiswell** (*MFR 1982*) 1818 Valencia Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32207-2533; retired in May, 1996 as Sr. CICS Technical Coordinator, ALLTEL Corporation (Mortgage Information Service, formerly CPI). He recently celebrated his 19th anniversary with wife, Martha.

### 1990s

**Jason B. Alexander** (*BSFR 1996*) married Jessalyn Jordan in June. He is currently employed by Smurfit-Stone Container in Troy, Alabama as a forester.

**Jose Antonio Aleixo da Silva** (*PhD 1986; Post Doc 1993*) is a professor in Brazil. He was elected regional secretary of the Brazilian Society for Advancement of Science.

**Bryan H. Ashe** (*BSFR 1998*) married Michelle Wells in April. He is currently self-employed in Augusta, Ga.


**Mark Danaher** (*BSFR 1998*) 1407 Knollwoods Circle, Bainbridge, GA 31717; mark.danaher@ipaper.com; is a forest research specialist at International Paper’s Southlands Experiment Forest. He has two daughters, Alyssa (4), and Isabella, born January 15, 1999.

**Phillip Exley** (*BSFR 1996*) 1902 Armory Drive, Americus, GA 31709; phillip_exley@hotmail.com; is employed by Weyerhaeuser Corporation as a harvest manager.


**Russell B. Gray** (*BSFR 1998, Wildlife*) 3806-B Mayfair Lane, Albany, GA 31707; is a wildlife technician at the Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center.


**Corey Sprinkle** (*BSFR 1994, Wildlife*) is the owner of Corey’s Wildlife Control in Monroe, Ga. He handles a wide range of animal problems, from flying squirrels and bats to coyotes and snakes.

**Michael J. Staton** (*BSFR 1996*) married Krista Adams in March. He is currently employed with the Georgia Forestry Commission.

**G. Garrett Tipton** (*BSFR 1991*) is an area procurement forester with the J.M. Huber Corporation in Tennessee. He and his wife, Mesa, have two children, Cody (boy) and Jordan (girl).

**Ted Will** (*BSFR 1996*) 140 Cheatham Drive, Athens, GA 30606; is currently working on his thesis for a master’s degree in wildlife ecology from Mississippi State University. He married Tracey Doles in January 1997. They are expecting their first child in October.
The University of Georgia
Continuing Forest Resource Education Program
1999 Schedule

*Sponsored by the Georgia Center for Continuing Education and the
Warnell School of Forest Resources*

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<th>Program Name (Location - CFE hours)</th>
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<tr>
<td>GIS and GPS for Natural Resource Managers</td>
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<td>Computers and the Internet: Essentials for Foresters (Athens - 7)</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Check out our web page at www.forestry.uga.edu/wsfr1/html/continuing_ed.html*

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