

UPCOMING FORESTCONNECT WEBINARS

- **February 15 2012.** *Forest Vegetation Management Using Herbicides.* Forestry labeled herbicides are a safe and effective means of controlling undesirable forest vegetation. They are used for achieving many objectives including: establishing desirable regeneration, increasing tree growth and timber production, creating and enhancing wildlife habitat, and controlling non-native/invasive plants. This webinar will highlight forestry herbicide application methods, products, and treatments guidelines for controlling competing and invasive vegetation. Presented by David R. Jackson, Extension Educator/Forester, Penn State Extension.
- **March 21, 2012.** *Emerald Ash Borer: Status, Current Efforts, Owner Actions, and Pesticide BMPs for Communities and Landowners.* The emerald ash borer will be a fixture on our landscape and rural woodlands for a long time. Learn the latest information about it distribution, what current efforts are trying to control and manage the pest, what actions owners can take to limit EAB impact, and what pesticide options exist for communities and landowners. Presented by Mark Whitmore, Cornell University Department of Natural Resources.
- **April 18, 2012.** *How forest pests pester a tree.* Pests are a special type of stress in the life of a tree. Different types of pests can impact foliage, roots, stems, and fruits. Each pest type has special characteristics that determine how it is able to impact trees and the types of management strategies that can control those pests. This webinar will evaluate the biological effects of different types of pests (insect and fungal) on trees, and review common stresses, pests, and new potential threats. Presented by J. Rebecca Hargrave, Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Chenango County.
- **May 16, 2012.** *How Honeybees Choose a Forest Home.* In the late spring and early summer, when a honeybee colony becomes overcrowded in its hive, it will cast a swarm. When this happens, about a third of the worker bees stay at home and rear a new queen, thereby perpetuating the mother colony, while the other two-thirds of the workforce – a crowd of some ten thousand – rushes off with the old queen to set up a daughter colony. The migrating bees travel only about 100 feet before coalescing into a beardlike cluster hanging from a tree branch. Here they will remain bivouacked for a few days. During this time, several hundred of its oldest bees will spring into action as nest-site scouts, explore about 30 square miles of the surrounding landscape for potential nesting cavities in trees and buildings, locate a dozen or more possibilities, and democratically select a favorite for their new dwelling place. We will see how can a bunch of tiny-brained bees, hanging from a tree branch, can make such a complex decision and can make it well. Presented by Dr. Tom Seeley, Cornell University Department of Neurobiology and Behavior.
- **June 20, 2012.** *Legal considerations of estate planning.* (details pending. Paul Catanzaro, University of Massachusetts)