

## DuPont State Park, Forest?

*State eyes long-term plan to co-manage popular attraction*

By Harrison Metzger

Special to the Times-News

Published: Sunday, September 19, 2010 at 11:23 a.m.

Last Modified: Sunday, September 19, 2010 at 11:23 a.m.

**North Carolina is planning to create a state park within the 10,400-acre DuPont State Forest in recognition of the land's recreational, ecological and environmental importance.**

When the state's top elected leaders voted 10 years ago to add 2,223 acres containing three famous waterfalls to DuPont, they created a tourist attraction unparalleled among North Carolina's state forests.

While most state forests are managed primarily as educational and demonstration areas for forestry practices, the former home to DuPont's X-ray film plant in Henderson and Transylvania counties is different.

With the addition of the rivers and waterfalls DuPont has become a major regional recreation area for mountain biking, horseback riding, whitewater paddling and all kinds of outdoor recreation pursuits.

North Carolina is making plans to "co-manage" DuPont as both a state forest and park to better protect the land and its ecological treasures, and to provide more resources to manage it.

"Different parts of the property lend themselves to recreational purposes and forestry," said Judy Francis, western field officer for Dee Freeman, secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Although no final decisions have been made on management boundaries, the plan is for about two-thirds of the property to remain managed by the N.C. Division of Forest Resources.

The remaining third, including the most highly used areas in the center of the property, would become a state park and be managed by the N.C. Division of Parks and Recreation.

The change may be years away due to budget constraints. DENR says it plans to hold a thorough public involvement process to plan the new management scheme.

One major issue to be resolved is the cleanup of "brownfields," former industrial landfills and facilities on acreage where DuPont operated its X-ray film plant for decades. The assessment and cleanup has been going on for more than five years.

"Our legal team continues to work with DuPont Corp. to ensure that property is brought up to standards that would enable us to open it up for visitor use," Francis said.

Although the plant was razed years ago, building pads



remain as well as Lake Dera, a former recreation area and campground for plant employees, and a number of areas where industrial wastes were buried. DuPont is removing wastes and consolidating some in areas that would not be open to the public, Francis said.

Members of the advocacy group Friends of DuPont Forest had mixed reactions to the news. Mountain bicyclists, hikers and equestrians cooperated to push for the state to save the

waterfall land from development, and many users are happy with the state forestry division's light-handed approach to management. Francis said state leaders want DuPont to continue as a model of cooperation.

"We know it is a beautiful facility out there and we don't want to see it be developed excessively," she said. "The property has a lot of potential for visitor use and it (visitation) is growing every year. It has a diverse group of users, so we want to be able to accommodate everybody."

## Reaction

Dr. Ken Shelton of Hendersonville was part of the Friends of the Falls, a group that pushed for the state to force a developer to sell the waterfalls and rivers in the center of DuPont. Shelton said he had not heard about the co-management proposal, but would "welcome the move if it provides more protection for the land.

"However, there needs to be a balance so that people can exercise and experience nature up close and personal while keeping them away from the many sensitive ecosystems at risk in this forest," he said.

Lee Kitts of Hendersonville and his wife, Lynn, also said they were unaware of the proposal but welcome the idea. Like Shelton, the couple were among residents who organized a decade ago to push state leaders to add the waterfalls property to the state forest.

"We are sure that some members of our original Friends of the Falls group would be strongly opposed to that, but frankly, we think it might be a wonderful idea," he said. "As a scientist at DuPont, I had complete unrestricted use of the waterfalls and surrounding forest, and have been a bit frustrated about the limited access and recreation opportunity that has existed since it was established as a state Forest and managed by the forestry division."

Plant employees and their guests were allowed to camp at DuPont when it was privately owned, but camping has been limited to groups by special arrangement since the land became a state forest. Plant employees were also allowed to drive to the waterfalls, but motorized access has generally been restricted to persons with disabilities by special arrangement. Any proposal to allow more vehicle access would be controversial, however, since the forest has become famous for non-motorized recreation.

Gwen Hill of the Pisgah Trailblazers equestrian group was among advocates for shared recreational use of the 100 or so trails and roads that crisscross the property. Hill said the State Forestry Division has done a great job managing the land resourcefully with limited staff.

"I am concerned that when it becomes a park, the trails included in the park may no longer be multi-use," Hill said.

"I don't have anything to base that on other than the history of other properties that became parks."

For instance, some equestrians are unhappy with limitations on the trails they are allowed to use in Gorges State Park in western Transylvania County. Horseback riders, cyclists and hikers have shared many of DuPont's trails and roads with few problems, and Hill wants to see that continue.

"Equestrians and bicyclists have provided strong volunteer support to the (N.C.) Forest Service and I would hope their service will continue when the falls area becomes a park, and that multi-use access to this beautiful area continues," she said.

## A long road

Dick Thompson is a former leader in Friends of DuPont Forest. Several years ago he proposed that state parks — rather than the forestry division — manage the heavily-used parts of DuPont, but there was little support for the idea then. Today Thompson says annual visitation at DuPont is approaching 200,000. But he questions how the two state agencies will work together to manage the land.

DENR Secretary Freeman, who served in the early 1990s as Brevard's city manager, favors the plan for state parks and forestry divisions to co-manage DuPont, Francis says. The proposal is part of DENR's strategic plan, although nothing is happening quickly on the idea due to budget limitations, she said.

Francis said she is not aware of any other state parks and forests managed together in North Carolina, although state and national parks and forests in other states often share boundaries. The state may spend five years coming up with a plan for DuPont, and that process won't even start until money is budgeted, she said. She predicted the change will be beneficial in the long run, bringing more resources and better protection to DuPont.

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## N.C. Division of Forest Resources Encourages Safety During Fall Fire Season

RALEIGH — As National Fire Prevention Week comes to a close, the N.C. Division of Forest Resources urges North Carolinians to be careful with fire, especially during the fall fire season.

Fall wildfire season typically lasts from mid-October until mid-December. During the fall, people do a lot of yard work that may include burning leaves and yard debris. Sometimes, those yard fires escape and start wildfires. In fact, debris burning is the No. 1 cause of wildfires in North Carolina. There have been 3,205 fires this year that have burned about 13,066 acres — that's an increase of 231 fires and 1,742 more acres burned this year than at this time last year.

Many factors should be considered before burning debris. The state Division of Forest Resources urges people to follow these tips to protect property and prevent wildfires:

- Make sure you have a valid permit. You can obtain a burning permit at

any Division of Forest Resources office or authorized permitting agent or online at <http://dfr.nc.gov/>.

- Keep an eye on the weather. Don't burn on dry, windy days.
- Local fire officials can recommend a safe way to burn debris. Don't pile vegetation on the ground. Instead, it should be placed in a cleared area and contained in a screened receptacle, away from overhead branches and wires.
- Check local laws on burning debris. Some communities allow burning only during specified hours. Others forbid it entirely.
- Consider the alternatives to burning. Some types of debris, such as leaves, grass and stubble may be of more value if they are not burned, but used for mulch instead.
- Household trash should be hauled away to a recycling station. It is

continued on page 3

illegal to burn anything other than yard debris.

- Be sure you are fully prepared before burning. To control the fire, you will need a hose, bucket and a shovel for tossing dirt on the fire.
- Never use kerosene, gasoline, diesel fuel or other flammable liquids to speed debris burning.
- Stay with your fire until it is completely out.

Studies have shown that adhering to these and other measures can reduce the possibility for wildfires.

For more information, go to <http://dfr.nc.gov/>, or contact Brian Haines, public information officer with the Division of Forest Resources, at (919) 857-4828.



## New National Analysis on Forest Stewardship How the Farm Bill Has Improved Conservation

Washington, D.C. - Forest stewardship has increased on America's family forests since the 2008 Farm Bill significantly increased forest owner access to conservation programs. The new study, *Forest Conservation in 2009: A Farm Bill Progress Report*, from the American Forest Foundation was unveiled today at a briefing on Capitol Hill featuring national, state and local forest leaders.

"Most Americans think our forests are owned by state and federal governments. But the greatest segment are actually owned by families and individuals," said Tom Martin, President and CEO of the American Forest Foundation (AFF). "All Americans rely on these forests for clean water, clean air, carbon storage, recreation and the wood products we use every day. The 2008 Farm Bill was a strong beginning toward acknowledging these public benefits and investing in protecting them."

"Unfortunately the threats to private forests in general, and family-owned in particular, have only accelerated so we need to continue to ensure that the necessary resources are provided to help family forest owners maintain healthy and productive forests," added Martin.

Among the report's findings:

- Farm Bill programs helped 36,000 landowners conserve more than 1,019,000 acres of forest land just in 2009.
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funding for forest conservation activities increased by 134% since 2007. This is especially important since more than half of our nation receives its drinking water from forested landscapes.
- Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) funding increased 296% for forested habitats. Sixty percent of at-risk plant and animals rely on private forests for habitat.
- EQIP and WHIP together devoted over \$40 million in 2009 - up from \$14 million in 2007 - to practices like wildlife habitat improvement and thinning to reduce fire risk.
- The Forest Stewardship Program helped nearly 16,000 forest owners develop management plans

that promote good stewardship and cover more than 2 million acres.

The study found that states vary significantly in their focus on forestry versus other land types, and the use of Farm Bill program resources for forests:

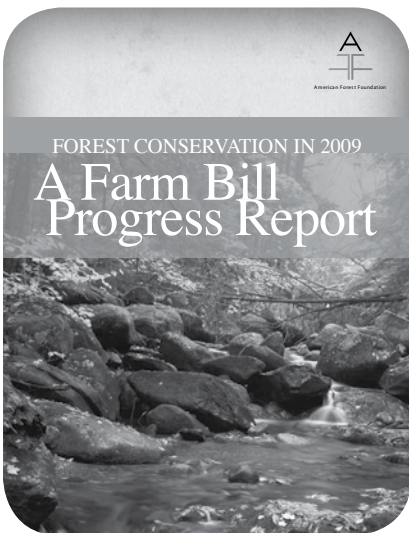
- States range from 71 % to 0.05 % of EQIP funding used for forestry.
- Alaska, Alabama, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Ohio all top the list, spending more than 10% of their funding to forestry.

Participants at the briefing included, Jay Jensen, USDA Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Cara Boucher, Michigan state forester, Dr. Rob Parkes, vice-chair, Arkansas Forestry Commission, Lisa Parkes, Arkansas Tree Farmer, and Chuck Leavell, AFF Board member, Georgia Tree Farmer and member of the Rolling Stones.

Leavell, with his wife Rose Lane, owns 2,200 acres in Georgia, certified through the American Tree Farm System,® (ATFS), a program of AFF. "When we inherited this land, I wondered how I would manage this and a busy tour schedule. But I soon learned I had an incredible passion for forests and this avocation has changed my life," said Leavell. "I am hoping that I can help

raise awareness about the value of America's family-owned forests and why Farm Bill programs need to continue to provide the necessary resources to keep these forests, forests," added Leavell.

The American Forest Foundation analyzed data provided by the NRCS, Farm Service Agency, and the U.S. Forest Service, regarding the implementation of conservation programs authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill. They conducted interviews of family forest owners who have participated in one or more of the programs and are certified by ATFS. *Forest Conservation in 2009: A Farm Bill Progress Report* is available at [www.forestfoundation.org](http://www.forestfoundation.org).



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# Reaves Appointed to Top Research Job at USDA Forest Service

By Stevin Westcott, Press Officer, Southern Research Station



ASHEVILLE, NC (Oct. 1, 2010) — Jim Reaves is headed back to the nation’s capital to oversee USDA Forest Service Research and Development across the United States. Reaves has served as Forest Service Southern Research Station (SRS) Director in Asheville since January 2008.

On Sept. 10, Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell notified agency employees that Reaves accepted the position of Deputy Chief for Research and Development. In that role, Reaves will lead the largest natural resource research organization in the world, comprised of about 500 scientists and 1,500 dedicated professional and administrative Forest Service employees, and a budget of \$312 million.

Regarding Reaves’s qualifications, Chief Tidwell stated, “His more than 29 years of work in the natural resources field and experience in senior-level positions has prepared him well for his role as Deputy Chief, R&D.”

As SRS director, Reaves oversaw forest service research in 13 southern states, including more than 120 scientists and several hundred support staff. The veteran U. S. Forest Service employee said he was unaware that he was being considered for the agency’s top research job.

“Originally, my plan was to retire here in Asheville,” said Reaves. “When the chief called and offered me the position, I was very surprised, humbled and honored. I accepted the job because I felt it was my duty to serve the agency when asked. I’ve worked as a civil servant for many years, and this is one more opportunity where I can make a difference in forest service research and development and in sustaining the nation’s forest resources. I’ll miss Asheville and the dedicated and talented staff at the Southern Research Station. At the same time, I look forward to this new and exciting chapter in my life.”

Prior to his appointment as SRS director, Jim Reaves served as associate deputy chief for Research & Development in Washington, D.C., from 2000-2007. In the 1990s, he moved to Washington, D.C., serving first as a senior staff member to the U. S. Forest Service deputy chief for Research and Development, and later as staff director for Vegetation Management and Protection Research. Prior to working in Washington, he served as an assistant director for Budget and Planning at the Southern Research Station. Reaves began his career as a research plant pathologist in the Pacific northwestern and the southern United States. He has published his scientific work in national and international science journals. Jim Reaves was born in Horry County, S.C. He received his bachelor’s degree in biology from Voorhees College in Denmark, S.C., in 1977, where he graduated with honors. He received his master and doctorate degrees in biology/plant pathology from Atlanta University in 1981 and 1985, respectively. He has had additional leadership and executive training from the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and the Dialogos Leadership for Collective Intelligence in Cambridge, Mass.

Reaves expects to officially report for duty as deputy chief for Research and Development about the beginning of November. When he arrives, Reaves will address top U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Forest Service priorities that include climate change, forest threats such as invasive species and pests, and numerous other natural resource issues.

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## 2010 Johnston County Tree Farmer

### Jeff Godwin

The Johnston Soil and Water Conservation District recently recognized Jeff Godwin, of the Crocker’s Nub area, as Johnston County’s Tree Farmer of the Year. For thirty years the District has recognized a Johnston County citizen who practices woodland management. Jeff Godwin has planted trees to protect water quality, enhance wildlife habitat and prevent soil erosion. Most recently, Mr. Godwin planted the majority of his farm with the native long leaf pine, North Carolina’s state tree, to establish its unique woodland ecosystem. Mr. Godwin is employed as a firefighter with the City of Wilson. He and his wife, Karen, have a daughter, April, who has helped plant some of the trees on the family farm. The Godwins participate in the USDA Conservation Reserve Program, which gives incentives for planting trees



# Why leaves change color

As the cooler days of autumn approach, North Carolinians anticipate the annual explosion of color when the state's landscape changes from a sea of summer green to a full palette of brilliant yellows, oranges and reds.

While most people associate the changing color of the leaves with the cooler autumn temperatures, it's not just the cooler temperatures that bring on the color display, according to Dr. Richard Braham, associate professor of forestry at North Carolina State University's College of Forest Resources. It's the results of those temperatures on the chemical processes in the leaves and the colors of the pigments already in the leaves that account for the change.

"The leaves of trees and other plants contain several different kinds and colors of pigments," Braham said. "The chlorophylls, which are involved in photosynthesis, are green. Some other main pigments in leaves are carotene, which is a yellow-red color, like a carrot, and xanthophyll, which is yellow. These pigments are present in leaves year-round."

During the growing season, Braham said, the chlorophyll pigments are abundant as they help manufacture food for the tree. "Because the chlorophylls, the green pigments, are so dominant and are continually being replaced, the leaves appear green during the spring and summer."

But as the temperatures turn cooler, this constant replacement of the chlorophyll pigments is inhibited, Braham said.

"The cooler temperatures restrict this process to the point that the chlorophyll pigments ultimately disappear from the leaves," Braham said. "Basically what this does is unmask the other pigments, the reds and yellows, which were present all along, but in lesser amounts."

"Whenever you see a plant or tree in bright fall color, you know that it has little or no chlorophyll left," he said. In other trees, these same processes occur, he added.

"But in addition, another pigment called anthocyanin is formed in large amounts. Anthocyanin is responsible for the brilliant red and purple colors seen in some maples."

Getting the most brilliant fall colors takes more than just reducing the amount of chlorophyll in the leaves, Braham said, adding that year-round weather conditions and the general vigor of the tree also have an effect on the intensity of the fall color display.

"To get the best display of leaf color, we want to have fall conditions that will be cool to inhibit the reformation of chlorophyll, yet not so cool that the tree's growth processes are stopped completely," he said. "What will give us the nicest color displays are warm days, but cool nights."



If the weather stays hot during the day and warm at night, then suddenly turns cold, the variety and intensity of the color can be limited, he said. The amount of rainfall during the summer as well as during the autumn months can also affect the colors.

As people make plans to get out and see the year's display of colorful foliage, Braham said, it's important to remember that the colors will be showing for a period of four to six weeks.

"People often have the misconception that the leaf color display in the North Carolina mountains only happens the second week of October," he said. "But in fact, leaves will be changing colors from mid- to late September into early November."

The sourwood and blackgum trees with leaves that turn reddish colors are usually the harbingers of the fall leaf color season, Braham said.

Braham, who teaches dendrology, or tree identification, said that in addition to the sheer beauty that the changing colors offer, there is also a practical side to the change in color. "If you know the color that a tree's leaves change to in the fall, it can help you identify species that may be hard to determine."

"For example, the blackgum tree and the persimmon tree are very similar and are often confused. But if you know that the leaves of the blackgum turn a reddish color and the leaves of the persimmon turn a yellow or yellow-green color, then you can easily identify the tree in the fall," he said.

In North Carolina, yellow fall leaves can be seen on the yellow poplars, hickories, yellow birch, ash, black locusts, black walnut, and some maples. The show of red leaves comes primarily from the blackgums, sweetgums, maples, dogwoods and some oaks. The range and intensity of these colors can be spectacular, from brightest yellow and orange to brilliant red and deep purple-reds.

Many North Carolinians who are accustomed to the annual color display don't realize that much of the world doesn't experience this fall color change, Braham said. "Basically, eastern Asia and eastern North America are the only places where there are many species of trees and plants that have the brilliant color changes in the fall," he said. "There's very little color change in the forests of Europe, for example, and Europeans are normally just astounded when they visit here during our fall color season."

"Other parts of the world, and even in the western United States, there may be only one or two species that change color. In our western states, there are the aspens that turn yellow and some maples that turn red, but that's all. And because they have so many more evergreens, they don't get the brilliant color displays," he added.

In North Carolina, most people don't have to look far to see spectacular colors during the fall. With nearly 19 million acres of public and private forestland stretching from the mountains to the coast, there's always enough fall color for everyone to enjoy.

## Salem, Dianne, and Patrick Saloom Named 2010 National Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year

Washington, D.C. - The American Tree Farm System® (ATFS), a program of the American Forest Foundation (AFF), named Dr. Salem, Dianne, and Patrick Saloom as the 2010 National Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year presented by STIHL. This annual award recognizes outstanding sustainable forest management on family-owned woodlands. The Saloom Properties, LLC, is a family-owned Tree Farm in Brewton, Alabama.

The Salooms were honored Thursday night in front of more than 350 woodland owners who had gathered from across the country at the 17th Annual National Tree Farmer Convention held in Burlington, Vermont. With this award, AFF annually recognizes outstanding sustainable forest management on privately-owned woodlands.

The Salooms' Tree Farm story is a story about relationships, with their Tree Farm work is a labor of love and faith. Their motives are unselfish and they have put forest management to work in a big way.

Salem attributes the success and happiness of his life - to his parents. They taught him to "tend a vigorous garden," and believe "you can do anything."

Salem Saloom was born and raised in Enterprise, Alabama where he earned a medical degree from Alabama University and become a well-known and respected physician and surgeon.

In 1983, Saloom bought 158 acres of forest property in Conecuh County. His goal was to improve the land's timber as well as wildlife, while creating a family refuge. That was the creation of Saloom Properties. For the next 27 years, the Salooms would buy surrounding parcels of forestland which today totals 1,762 acres of Saloom Properties.

In 2004, when Hurricane Ivan devastated southern Alabama, it took its toll on the Saloom Tree Farm resulting in devastation of his timber stand and finances. He took this adversity and turned it into an opportunity - replanting 136 acres of loblolly pine, Alabama's native species.

Today, Saloom Properties offers field trips to explore the forest. Fishing, hunting, camping, horseback riding, hiking, and other activities can occur daily in the Salooms' forest. For the past five years, the Salooms have been involved in the Forest in the Classroom/Classroom in the Forest Program in which they visit fifth grade classes and speak with them about forestry among other topics.

Saloom is a member of numerous forestry organizations including the Alabama Forestry Association, the Longleaf Alliance, and the National Wild Turkey Federation. He has organized, promoted, and conducted a number of forestry related workshops as a member of the Conecuh Forestry Planning Committee.

Just like in his medical career, Saloom has researched in depth everything he could find out about tree farming, from forestry and conservation practices, to learning firsthand about the interaction of wind, temperature, humidity, and solar radiation. "Very simply Salem Saloom is an outstanding Tree Farmer because of his deep and relentless love of the land," Doug Link, the forester who nominated the Salooms, said. "It is in this love of the land that drives all of his actions on and around his tree farm and for that there is no substitute."



*Salem, Patrick & Dianne Saloom and Brad Sorgen from STIHL*

An estimated 11 million private forest landowners collectively manage 56 percent of the forestland (423 million acres) in the United States. These lands provide many economic, social, and conservation benefits including supplying clean water as forests supply more than 50 percent of freshwater flow in the lower 48 states. The National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year Award, presented by STIHL, honors commitment, hard work, and generous outreach by the true champions of sustainable forestry-the nation's private landowners.

In accepting the award, Salem also congratulated other woodland owners, "Our award is your award as well."



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## Interior and Agriculture Departments Announce Joint New Climate Change Research Projects

WASHINGTON, July 27, 2010 — Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar today announced joint scientific research projects that address the effects of climate change on freshwater systems and sensitive aquatic species in the northwestern and southeastern United States.

“Addressing the challenges of climate change will require new tools that enable our leaders to develop successful strategies,” said Vilsack. “This research will provide tools and information to help ensure that aquatic ecosystems in the Northwest and Southeast remain healthy in the face of climate change.”

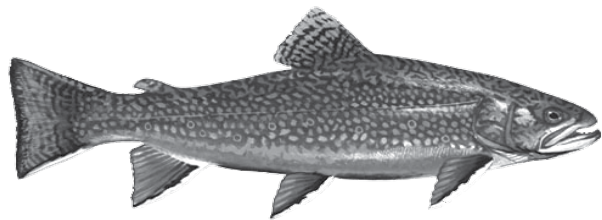
“Conserving our nation’s fisheries and aquatic ecosystems will be a challenge as climate change continues,” said Salazar. “These collaborative research projects will provide the science and technology needed by the Interior Department and other natural resource managers to plan for coping with these challenges, especially in sensitive aquatic environments.”

Salazar noted that these projects are an early indication of the kind of science and management support that will be generated by the Interior Department’s regional climate science centers, which will be established in the Northwest and Southeast later this year. “Collaborative science targeted at managers needs is our agenda,” Salazar said.

The multi-year \$500,000 joint USDA-DOI projects, which will be carried out by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) scientists, will make use of existing data, field studies and modeling to better understand the effects of climate change on aquatic ecosystems. Information from the project will help guide science-based land-use decisions by federal agencies and others engaged in long-term planning for climate adaptation.

In the Northwest, a region known for its abundant supply of cold and clean fresh water, the project’s goal is to identify how climate change will affect water temperature, quality and quantity, as well as the likely effects of increasing and more fluctuating water temperatures on coldwater-dependent fish such as trout and salmon. Regional climate change will likely cause altered hydrology and water temperatures, vital components of water quality and healthy life cycles for species such as Pacific salmon, trout and chars, which depend on coldwater habitats. At the same time, little is known about existing and potential impacts of climate change for stream temperature in the Pacific Northwest. With a better understanding these factors — temperature and altered water flows — experts will be able to help guide land-use decisions by federal and state agencies planning for climate adaptation in the area.

In the Southeast, the project’s goal is to develop tools managers can use to minimize the effects of climate change on aquatic ecosystems and the coldwater-dependent species in them, as well as on related ecosystem service such as drinking water quality and wildlife-based recreation. The scientists will refine and combine climate and hydrologic models for the region that will help resource professionals assess how land-use and water-management decisions will affect coldwater fish species such as brook trout, and the transition from coldwater fisheries in the mountains to warm water fisheries in the lower-lying Piedmont area.



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## FOREST SERVICE UPDATES FREE GUIDE TO “INVASIVE PLANTS IN SOUTHERN FORESTS”

ASHEVILLE, NC — USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station (SRS) Director Jim Reaves today announced that gardeners, foresters, landowners and others concerned about nonnative invasive plants in the South can now request free copies of “A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests.” The long-awaited book is an update of the very popular “Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests: A Field Guide for Identification and Control,” published by the Station in 2003.

“The book’s lead author, Jim Miller, is one of the foremost authorities on invasive plants in the South, so we’re delighted to offer this enhanced field guide at no cost to anyone interested in learning about and identifying invasive plants in the region,” said Reaves. “The Forest Service has distributed nearly 160,000 copies of Jim’s first book on invasive plants, and with the spread of exotic species across region, we expect there will be even more demand for this expanded version.”

SRS Research Ecologist Jim Miller co-authored “Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” with SRS Research Technician Erwin Chambliss and Research Fellow and Extension Specialist at Auburn University Nancy Loewenstein.



Kudzu

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“Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” gives users a more comprehensive identification guide to nonnative trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, ferns and forbs invading the region’s forests and other natural areas. The updated field guide added:

- 23 more plant species with updated information on the original 33 species;
- 241 new photos and images;
- Enhanced photo clarity and color; and
- A new “Resembles” section so users can identify plant “look-alikes.”



Chinese Privet

The book’s appendix contains the most complete list of nonnative invasive plants in the 13 Southern states, providing common and scientific names for 310 other invading species including, for the first time, aquatic plant invaders. Also, the authors updated the “Sources of Identification Information” section to include the latest books, manuals and articles on invasive plants. The ever-expanding website section lists Internet resources that provide useful information on

identification and efficient management.

At the same time, “Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” retains features that attracted users to Miller’s first book, such as detailed descriptions of select plants, their stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, ecology, history and use, and distribution.

“Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” differs from Miller’s first book in that the update focuses solely on the “identification” of exotic plants and does not include “control” methods. Jim Miller and co-authors Steven Manning, president of Invasive Plant Control, Inc., and Stephen Enloe, weed management extension specialist at Auburn University, cover methods for controlling invasive plants in a new, companion book titled “A Management Guide for Nonnative Invasive Plants of Southern Forests,” available October, 2010.

People can request copies of “Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” by sending their name and complete mailing address, along with book title, author, and publication number GTR-SRS-119 to: [pubrequest@fs.fed.us](mailto:pubrequest@fs.fed.us).

“Invasive Plants in Southern Forests” is posted in PDF format on the SRS website at <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/35292>. In addition, the book is available in html format at <http://wiki.bugwood.org/Archive:IPSF>. People interested in using images from the book can download files at <http://www.forestryimages.org/>



Silk Tree

5,400 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of \$584.80 or \$0.10 per copy.

[www.dfr.state.nc.us](http://www.dfr.state.nc.us)

A Quarterly Newsletter, from the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor | Dee Freeman, Secretary | Wib Owen, Director, Forest Resources



Printed on Recycled Paper

N.C. FOREST STEWARDSHIP NEWS  
1616 Mail Service Center  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-1616

Presort Standard  
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