Happy New Year 2015!
The 100th anniversary year of the North Carolina Forest Service

The Newsletter Has a New Look.

After two years we have stepped back to view how the BMP Newsletters have been received. We are pleased with the positive comments from many of our readers and customers. Each quarter that the newsletter is published on our website, we see a significant increase in the number of webpage visits…leading us to conclude that there are a lot of you out there reading this, and that’s great.

Starting with this issue, we will produce a single BMP Newsletter each quarter, with a page devoted to each geographic region of North Carolina: western, piedmont and eastern.

We made this change to improve your reading time, so that if you are interested in topics across multiple regions, you can find all of the information in one newsletter and avoid having to download multiple files.

In each issue, we will devote the back page exclusively to listing our District Office BMP Contacts and the popular “What’s Wrong With This Picture” feature.

We hope you continue to find this a worthwhile newsletter. Your feedback is appreciated; email us at forestry.npsunit@ncagr.gov.
BMP Topic: Fluids, Oils, and Trash

Logging and other heavy-duty forestry work require machines that consume diesel fuel, motor oil, lubricating grease, antifreeze, transmission fluid, and other assorted liquids.

Equipment breakdowns and hydraulic hose ruptures may be prevented by routine maintenance and replacing parts on a regular schedule.

Maintaining a “well-oiled machine” in top running condition not only improves the logger’s financial bottomline by avoiding costly down-time or repairs, but also prevents oil, grease, fuel and other polluting fluids from washing onto the soil and into the water when equipment is operating in the woods.

Do not accept fluid leaks as ‘normal’ business. Constant drips or leaks can contaminate the soil or water, and waste money.

- Keep all fluid containers sealed, capped, and upright to avoid spillage or leakage.
- Keep tools and materials handy for rapid containment and clean-up if a spill occurs:
  - Many different sized fluid-capturing pads and booms.
  - An ample supply of absorbent pellets or granules.
  - Shovel to dig a berm around the fluid.
  - Thick plastic bags to dispose of contaminated materials.
  - Rubber or latex gloves for workers to use during cleanup.

It’s not just the machines that consume fluids: the workers on the job site need plenty of food and drink to stay hydrated and up to the task of logging.

Don’t trash-up somebody else’s land:

⇒ Deposit all trash in a sturdy container that can be taken to a county convenience center for proper disposal, ideally at the end of each day, so that it doesn’t pile up on site.
⇒ Do not burn trash on the site: burning garbage is illegal and may ignite a wildfire!
⇒ Do not bury the trash: take it to a proper convenience center for disposal.

Review Chapter 8 of the N.C. Forestry BMP Manual for more BMPs on managing fluids and solid waste. Also, look at page 117 in the Manual, or page 9-1 in the BMP Field Guide, to review the state law requiring notification of a petroleum spill.
Western Region Focus

The NCFS Lenoir District Water Quality Forester, Roger Miller, will retire in early 2015.

Roger has served North Carolina’s loggers and woodland owners for 35 years, and laid the foundation for proactive BMP outreach, logger training, technical assistance, inter-agency cooperation, and follow-up visits.

In fact, this BMP Newsletter exists due to Roger. It was inspired by a quarterly newsletter that he single-handedly produced for several years, called *The Waterbar*. He wrote, printed, and mailed copies directly to loggers and timber buyers in his service area of northwestern North Carolina.

Roger has mentored and trained many NCFS employees in BMPs, FPGs, and water quality protection. The photo above was taken in October 2014 during a ProLogger workshop, with Roger as the center of everyone’s attention, doing perhaps what he loves most at work: talking with loggers about BMPs, in the woods.

*The more things change, the more they stay the same…*  
At right we see Roger doing more of the same, explaining BMPs to a group of loggers, way back in 2000 (Y2K... remember all of that!?).

UPCOMING EVENTS

JAN. 12, 2015 @ Belmont.  
Project Learning Tree for K-8 Grade Instructors. Contact Laura Shidal: 704-822-9518.  
Visit the Hot Topics at the NCFS website for future events.

Thanks Roger.
Above: Johnny Boggs, with the USDA Forest Service, explains a watershed study on the NCSU Hill Forest to students from Wayne Community College.

Foresters: The Next Generation

In December, staff specialists from the N.C. Forest Service and USDA Forest Service led a field lab exercise for students from the Forest Management Technology Program of Wayne Community College. For the past 4 years, the NCFS and USFS have partnered to provide in-the-woods field labs, tours, and instruction to forestry students from both Wayne Community College and N.C. State University. Topics include proper BMPs for stream crossings, planning a timber harvest, logging roads, wetlands, stream identification, streamside management zones and riparian buffers. We can provide similar BMP field tours and trainings for groups of 10 and 20 people, with advance notice. If you are interested, discuss your idea with our District Office BMP Contact Person listed on the back page.

Thank You, to the Wake County Soil & Water Conservation District for presenting the North Carolina Forest Service with its 2014 Dan Wilkinson WRAL Conservation Communication Award. All of us in the NCFS are honored by the recognition and are glad to know that our products are filling a role in education.

Photo courtesy of North Carolina Forestry Association and Wake Soil & Water District
Grow Trees, or Grow Crops?
_for using BMPs, it shouldn’t matter._

Without going into a long history lesson, this is a question that landowners in North Carolina, and much of the South, have faced for decades. In recent years, across the Coastal Plain we have seen a higher frequency of woodland areas being cut and cleared for conversion to agricultural production, for both crops and pasture. We all like to eat and have clothes to wear, so we need farmers to produce food and fiber in a financially viable way, all while conserving our soil and water resources by using BMPs.

The challenge comes when timber is being harvested and the site is cleared for agricultural production, but some of the forestry BMPs that are commonly used on traditional forest harvests are not used because the site is a land-use conversion. For example, even if trees are cut and stumps removed from alongside a stream when clearing the timber for agricultural production, there should be BMPs installed to prevent soil and erosion from reaching streams, wetlands, or ponds.

This photo was taken in March 2014 of a tract where timber was cut and removed, and the site was prepared for agricultural production.

**BMPs can prevent downstream impacts of sedimentation, and the potential loss of topsoil productivity.**
What’s Wrong With This Picture?

Well... a lot of things.
The roadside ditch is plugged with logs...
There are many open, tipped or mangled oil buckets laying exposed on the ground...
The soil appears to be too soft for logging, resulting in significant rutting from the tractors...
And overall, this is an unholy mess.

What perceptions about logging and forestry does this give to those who drive by?
Managing trash and fluids is beneficial not just to protect water and soil, but also to protect the integrity of the forest industry.
If you are a logger or timber buyer: do better than this.
If you’re a woodland owner: hire professionals who will take care of your land.