

SPRING 2017

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PHOTOS: JO ANNE WAZNY

ACT 250 AT 50 (AND WHY WE SHOULD CARE)

By Charlie Hancock, Board Chair

Greetings friends and welcome to the Spring 2017 edition of *Connections*, the quarterly newsletter from Cold Hollow to Canada. The calendar says that spring arrived last week, but looking out the window this morning it appears winter is still nipping at our heels. Soon enough the buds will break and the peepers will start peeping, but for now go bring a bit more wood in, warm up your coffee cup, and...take a moment to consider Act 250 with me. *Wait!* Don't turn the page yet. I know a discussion of Act 250 can make the most engaged eyes glaze over, but hang in there with me for a few minutes. This is important.

Act 250, Vermont's landmark land use development law, is approaching its fiftieth birthday. Passed in 1970, the law was designed to mitigate the effects of development through an application process that addresses the environmental and community impacts of projects that exceed a threshold size. Created to review large-scale development projects, the law uses 10 criteria that are designed to safeguard the environment, community life, and aesthetic character of the state. Act 250 has changed little in the last 50 years, and as we approach its golden anniversary many in the state (including those in the statehouse) are debating how we might update the law to reflect where



we've come as a state in the past five decades, and how the world around us has changed. One opportunity gaining traction is amending the law to address forest fragmentation.

Why would we want to address forest fragmentation?

From above, the Vermont landscape has an appearance of densely forested lands, but a closer look reveals that our forests are being fragmented by rural sprawl. Over the past ten years much work by both the state and non-profit sectors has looked to quantify and address this. Between 1982 and 1997, 51,000 forested acres were outright converted to other land uses. A more recent US Forest Service report suggests that Vermont may have lost up to 75,000 acres of forestland from 2007 to 2013. Another set of data from the US Forest Service demonstrates that we lost five percent of forests over 100 acres in size between 2001 and 2006. Furthermore, according to a VNRC report published in 2010, the amount of land in Vermont in parcels larger than 50 acres decreased by about 42,000 acres between 2003 and 2009. This correlated with an increase of 4,300 parcels under 10 acres in size between 2003 and 2009. The 2015 Vermont Forest Fragmentation Report from the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation offers a more recent summary of these trends. These numbers highlight an increasing trend in Vermont: **smaller forest parcels are being created through the fragmentation and parcelization of land from subdivision.**

So how does ACT 250 fit in? As I mentioned before, the Act utilizes 10 criteria to accomplish its overarching objectives. These criteria govern what aspects are considered during the review of an application, and whether a given plan will be approved, or required to change in order to safeguard resources of concern. *Over the last fifty years it has become clear that the existing Act 250 criterion related to forests, Criterion 9(C)—which seeks to protect forest soils—does not adequately address impacts to forests from subdivision, nor does it address the issue of forest fragmentation.* It does not consider the overall integrity of forests and the full suite of ecological and economic benefits

that forests provide. Another Criterion designed to protect natural areas—8(A), which seeks to protect necessary wildlife habitat—does not serve this function either. It has also become clear that where Forest Fragmentation is concerned, the original jurisdiction of the Act (what sort of development triggers review) is lacking. Presently Act 250 reviews subdivision of 6 or more lots in a town without zoning, or 10 or more lots in a town that has zoning and subdivision regulations. The pattern of development which we see in our forests is a slower perforation of the landscape, happening at a scale and pattern which leap frogs the jurisdiction of the original act, and drives forest loss and fragmentation. **Given these trends, we have an opportunity to improve Act 250 in two ways: strengthen the criteria to maintain intact forests and wildlife connectivity, and modify Act 250 jurisdiction to review projects that may fragment priority forest blocks and connectivity areas.**

A recent bill introduced in the legislature (H.233) seeks to do this in two ways: *First*, it adds new criteria to review whether a project has been designed to either avoid or minimize forest fragmentation through proactive site design. If it is not feasible to avoid or minimize fragmentation through good site design, then mitigation is an option (much like mitigation exists as an option for impacts to prime agricultural soils). It is important to note that forestry and agricultural activities like sugaring would remain exempt from Act 250 review, unless forestry is conducted above 2,500 feet (which is generally rare in Vermont). Second, H.233 addresses the loopholes that have limited the review of development that penetrates intact forest blocks and connectivity areas. The proposal would give Act 250 jurisdiction to the highest priority forest blocks and connectivity areas in the state as identified by the Agency of Natural Resources in their Conservation Design process. These highest priority blocks or connectivity areas were selected by the ANR as the most important areas to maintain the biological the ecological integrity of our forests. According to H.233, if development occurs within 350 feet

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of one these select areas, it would trigger review. In addition, a lower threshold of lots would also trigger review. So instead of 6 or 10 lots triggering review, depending on whether a town has zoning and subdivision regulations, 3 or 6 lots would now trigger review. **H.233 involves two important concepts: improving the criteria to promote good site design to minimize forest fragmentation, and expanding Act 250 jurisdiction to review development that would impact the highest priority forest blocks and connectivity areas in the state.**

Unfortunately it appears that H.233 may not move forward this session, however the legislature *is* leaning toward the establishment of a broader commission to review and make recommendations on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Act as currently implemented in achieving its goals. The concepts presented in H.233 will likely be reintroduced through this process, so while the vehicle may change, the work to address the issue of forest fragmentation continues. **As it does, be a part of it. Your voice has power, and we ask that as this process unfolds you use it to support this work.** We'll keep an eye on this as it progresses. All we ask going forward is that you remain ready to engage and advocate when it matters most. Speaking together we can drive this change.

While it's easy to get cross-eyed when discussing legislation, we shouldn't forget why this is important. These forests are **economic engines**, fueling a robust forest products economy, and supporting

a vibrant (and growing) outdoor recreation industry. These forests form an **ecological foundation**, supporting natural ecological processes disturbance regimes; helping to maintain air and water quality and flood resilience; supporting the biological requirements of a host of plant and animal species; and supporting viable populations of wide-ranging animals by allowing function for reproduction, and genetic exchange. These forests define our **cultural identity**, defining the place we call home and underlying why so many of us choose to live here. Looking at the bigger picture, don't forget that Vermont sits within the Northern Forest, spanning over 80 million acres, encompassing the eastern edge of North America, and forming the last, largest ecologically intact temperate broadleaf forest *anywhere* in the world. This region is unique, *and* uniquely challenged. Nowhere else in the world is so much forest located so close to so many people. *This area spans 2 countries, 5 states, and 2 provinces.* Our place here, within this vast expanse of forest, is as members of a community that not only includes the people, but the soils, waters, plants and animals—or as Aldo Leopold put it, collectively: the land. And as members of this community we have a responsibility to protect it. When we zoom out, we see that our **work at the local level builds and maintains connectivity and forest health—really, community health—at the continental level.**



JO ANNE WAZNY

WOODLAND DELICIOUS

By Nancy Patch

One of the wonders of the woods is the great and amazing diversity that exists there, and spring is the time for botanizing. A by-product of learning your little plants in the woods is the opportunity to forage for edible and medicinal plants. It is very important that you are clearly familiar with these plants as mistakes can be anywhere from disgusting to deadly. Forage first with someone who definitely knows their woodland plants. Another caution is that many of our wild edible plants are now being over-harvested. I personally do not buy these plants at market and only gather them where I know others are not foraging and where I have permission.

I will discuss three such delicious plants in this article.

Wild Leeks or Wild Ramps are a member of the onion family. The scientific name is *Allium tricoccum*. This plant is considered one of the spring ephemerals which take advantage of the high light conditions in the spring forest before the leaves on the trees break bud. This plant thrives in very rich soil so is often found in sugar maple forests where the nutrients are high and the moisture content just right. The leaves of this plant disappear soon after the trees leaf out, but the plant is still there with roots and

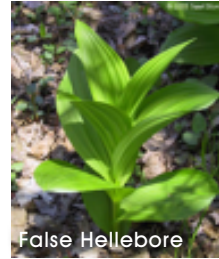


Leek Leaves



Ramps (bulbs of the Leek)

flowerheads. This is a fairly easy plant to identify because it has a very strong onion odor. Both the leaves and ramps



False Hellebore

(the bulb) can be eaten. The bulb is white and the leaves are long and slender and are individually emerging from the bulb. A very deadly somewhat look-a-like is False Hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. To

someone who knows their plants well it cannot be confused, but I have personally heard of a few people who made this mistake and were lucky to survive. False Hellebore can stop your heart in a very short time. This plant is identified by the spiraling and ascending nature of the leaves.

Trout Lily, *Erythronium americanum*, leaves are another delicious green.



Trout Lily

The leaves are best before the beautiful yellow flower blossoms. The taste of the leaves are a somewhat bitter, peppery flavor. I love them in my spring salad. This plant is ubiquitous throughout the forest in the early spring. It is another of the spring ephemerals, which disappear by the end of May. The leaves start out with deep green mottled leaf, which is when they are the most flavorful. As time goes by the leaves fade in color and then bam, are gone.

The final plant I will discuss is fiddleheads. A fiddlehead is an unfurled frond of a fern. Almost all ferns have a fiddlehead before it unfurls, but only one really has any reason to be eaten. This is the fiddlehead of the Ostrich Fern, *Matteuccia struthiopteris*. The best way to identify this fern when it is in the fiddlehead stage is the shape of the stem. If it has a round stem, pass it by,

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the taste will be very unappetizing. The right fiddlehead has a u-shape to the stem, much like celery. There will also be brown papery scales at the bottom of the stem. This is another plant that likes very rich soils and is often found growing along rivers in floodplain forests. It is very, very important to harvest cautiously so that only 20% of a cluster is removed annually. The problem is, if someone else already harvested that cluster it may be harder to determine. Look very carefully to see if some of the plant has already been cut.

I would encourage people to learn to identify plants and to forage as long as you know that the

location is not already being harvested. There are areas in some parts of our state that are losing

populations of these plants. Please enjoy, be careful, be conservative, and finally bon appetite!



Fiddlehead Fern

KEEPING TRACK MONITORING PHOTO COLLAGE



The Bakersfield Keeping Track Team getting psyched for a day out in the field

BEN MADDOX, ENOSBURG FALLS

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Tracking animal remains



More evidence from "dinner"



Coyote tracks

PHOTOS: BEN MADDOX, ENOSBURG FALLS

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Coyote tracks leading into the sunset



The beavers WIN!

PHOTOS: BEN MADDOX, ENOSBURG FALLS

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SEASON TWO FOR WILDPATHS

By Bridget Butler

Recently, while travelling back from a speaking engagement in Manchester Vermont I came upon a river otter that had been hit by a car. This is one of those animals that is especially sad to me to see as roadkill. Although I was outside of the WildPaths Project focal area, I always gather data from other towns in order to build a model for the project to be used elsewhere. So, I safely turned around, parked my car and grabbed my orange vest and smartphone. I snapped a few photos to upload to WildPaths on iNaturalist. One to identify the area, one to get an idea of the landscape and road features, and then I walked down the embankment to get one of the waterway passing under the road.

This stretch of Route 7 runs between Dorst Peak to the west and Mount Tabor to the east. In the valley, the Otter Creek dances back and forth, sandwiched between Route 7 and a set of train tracks. From satellite imagery of the spot, you can see the road, the railroad track, Otter Creek and what looks like an old oxbow from the creek that has now become a wetland. This is where the otter was attempting to cross.



North American River Otter roadkill

During this time of year, North American River Otters are on the move looking for mates. Breeding follows quickly after the female gives birth to the previous year's litter in February or March. Delayed embryo implantation leads to an 11-month period of gestation to start the process all over again. On a landscape scale, otters need 15-30 miles of good-quality stream to meet their needs. The Otter Creek is well-named for sure, but it's also paralleled by one of the busiest state roadways Route 7. Therefore otters are regularly



Where the otter was hit is also fragmented by train tracks.

hit on Route 7 as the move about trying to meet their daily needs.

This is a perfect example of why we're collecting data for the WildPaths Project. To me, this site immediately becomes one that calls for consistent monitoring, maybe even a game camera to capture successful crossings. We could build a case for working with towns to examine strategies to decrease threats to otters and other wildlife along this stretch of Route 7. Photographs and strong data sets from local volunteers would help attract additional funding to implement a wildlife crossing strategy.

As we kick off the second season of WildPaths this April, we're looking to focus some of our data collection at sites where towns are going to be working towards updated culvert assessments and replacement projects that will be coming online. The Town of Montgomery is planning on updating their culvert assessment and the WildPaths Project can help by providing supporting data about where animals are both successfully & unsuccessfully crossing roads. Roads of particular interest include Amidon Road and Reagan Road. The Town of Richford will also be implementing culvert replacement projects, and the Town of Fletcher will be conducting both culvert and road erosion assessments in the near future.

Here are some ways to boost your participation in WildPaths this season:

- Sign up to monitor a roadway once a month. We've got a number of focal spots we'd like to cover. You can find these by checking out our [new WildPaths Map section on our website](#). Send us an email at wildpaths@coldhollowtocanada.org to let us know where you'd like to monitor this year.
- Learn how to use iNaturalist to share your observations. This is especially for smartphone users! We get better location data through [iNaturalist](#). The interface is simple to use and there are few data fields to complete to make it super efficient.



BRIDGET BUTLER

Culvert blocked by fencing and debris

- Check culverts and bridges for tracks in the mud, and snap photos of culverts on your route. This is especially important where you may be finding roadkill frequently or where the culvert is noticeably impassable due to blockage or a perched pipe. Learn more about right-sizing culverts by visiting the [Resource section](#) on our WildPaths webpage.
- Pay attention to warm spring rainy nights when amphibians may be crossing. We'd like to get a better idea this year of where there might be significant crossing sites for frogs, toads and salamanders.
- Keep a data sheet, an orange vest, a flashlight/headlamp, and some muck boots in your car for those random sightings that may occur when you're out and about. Download the iNaturalist app to your phone to make those quick stops to add to our growing database.



CONSERVING FORESTLAND: WHAT DOES LONG TERM CONSERVATION MEAN?

By Nancy Patch

Conservation can be implemented in many ways. One way is to be a steward of your land, to take care of it during the time that you own it, without considering what may take place past that time. A good steward of the land can enhance the property for wildlife habitat, recreational access, and aesthetics all while making an income from the land. A good steward is also one who considers the long term health of the forest. That could mean conducting practices that will allow the forest to adapt to climate change, protects water quality and soil health, address invasive species and prevent harm caused by herbivory. These are all things that a landowner can do to protect the forest.

Long term conservation however indicates permanence, which is accomplished by placing a conservation easement on the property. A conservation easement is a legal document that restricts the future development of the property. This would limit or prevent subdivision or residential development or other activities detrimental to the ecological, agricultural or silvicultural values of the land. A working lands easement such as is common in Vermont allows you to continue to own, manage the land for timber, as well as non-timber forest products such as maple syrup, medicinal and edible plants. You also may continue to develop trails for personal recreation, hunt, fish and otherwise use the land.

The greatest benefit of conserving your land is to know that this land will stay part of the intact forested landscape of Vermont. This is a legacy to the future of the planet. To make sure that the biodiversity of the planet has some chance of surviving, a large part of the earth and oceans need to be protected from development. Having a small part of that in our corner of the earth can bring great satisfaction. The Northern Green Mountains of Vermont and the region that

Cold Hollow to Canada works in has been identified as one of the most important linkages in the Northern Forest to maintain the long term integrity of this forest. A local action can take on global significance. The Northern Forest is a globally significant forest as it is the most intact, broad-leaved temperate forest in the world. Actions we take in our region truly do make a difference.

Every easement placed on a property is unique. In some cases the land is forever open to public access either on a designated trail or by dispersed pedestrian access. In other cases the landowner reserves the right to limit who comes on the land. In other cases, special protections may be placed where there are significant ecological features such as rare natural communities, vernal pools, or riparian areas.

Easements are often donated by the landowner to a Land Trust, and sometimes the Land Trust will purchase an easement at its appraised value or at a reduced value. If donated or sold at a reduced value, the landowner can take a charitable tax deduction based on an appraisal. There are costs associated with conserving the land. The appraisal costs money, there are legal fees, and there is a one-time contribution that is used for the land trusts staff time in developing the easement and for a permanent stewardship endowment for the property. The stewardship endowment ensures that the easement is monitored and adhered to into the future. If it can be shown that these costs can be prohibitive to a particular owner, there are ways to find funds to assist or defray the costs. Local organizations such as CHC look for funds to cover costs, towns can develop conservation future funds to help as well. Enosburgh is one town in the CHC region that has done just that by creating a town conservation fund.

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When land is conserved the grand list value of that property may be reduced lowering the tax burden. In Vermont however, most of the properties with conservation easements are enrolled in the Use Value Appraisal program which lowers the tax burden by much more than the conserved land value. Research has also shown that conserved land has little effect on local property taxes.

Land conservation by easement donation or sale is permanent and held by a 501c3 organization that monitors the property into the future, essentially on a permanent basis. The easement is sometimes held by several organizations including a Land Trust, the state and sometimes the federal government. Changes to the easement can sometimes

occur, but in most cases only when further conservation is a result. CHC has a goal to assist in the long-term protection and conservation of the priority forest blocks and the areas that connect these blocks in our region. Our goal is to keep the entire forest connected and functioning for future generations by focusing on our own backyards, and by helping other like-minded organizations to do the same in their landscapes. We invite you to give us a call to talk further or hold a community discussion about conservation in your neighborhood and your town.



JO ANNE WAZNY



UPCOMING EVENTS

MISSISQUOI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE PRESENTATION

Monday, April 17th, 7 pm
Location: Enosburgh Emergency Services Building
Sponsored by: Enosburgh Conservation Commission
Contact: email enosburghcc@gmail.com
or call 802-933-2994

MAKING RIVER CORRIDORS WORK FOR WILDLIFE & YOU!

Tuesday, April 18th 5 pm Flume Demo opens,
6-8:30 pm workshop
Location: Cold Hollow Career Center, Enosburgh Falls
Free event
Please register in advance. Click [HERE](#).
Sponsored by: CHC, [Missisquoi River Basin Association](#),
[Friends of Northern Lake Champlain](#)
Contact: Bridget Butler at 802-393-4147
or bridget@coldhollowtocanada.org

A hands-on workshop will be held for conservation commissions, water quality groups, and planning commissions in Franklin County. Community members interested in resiliency planning, wildlife connectivity and water quality are welcome as well. Dinner will be provided.

During this interactive session you will:

- try your hand as a stream engineer, manipulating stream pathways, culverts, and bank stabilization to see what happens over time with a stream demonstration table;
- learn about the intersection between wildlife and infrastructure in river corridors;
- learn about the importance of river corridors and how towns can create a river corridor plan;
- see Agency of Natural Resources Atlas tools to aid town resiliency planning;
- be introduced to model river corridor bylaws, assistance available, and steps to adopt them

Workshop will be lead by staff from UVM Sea Grant and the Vermont Rivers Program, with support from the workshop co-sponsors including Missisquoi River Basin Association, and Friends of Northern Lake Champlain.

Please let us know you're coming by registering in advance — [click here](#).

THE MESSENGER — A DOCUMENTARY FILM ABOUT SONGBIRDS

Saturday, April 22nd, 7 pm
Location: Montgomery Grange Hall
Suggested donation: \$5 to support future programming
Sponsored by: Northern Forest Canoe Trail and Richford Conservation Commission
Info: richfordconservation@gmail.com

The Richford and Montgomery Conservation Commissions will be hosting a viewing of "The Messenger", a documentary about the incredible journey birds make twice a year during migration, and the current perils they face. This acclaimed movie provides a learning experience about an amazing natural phenomenon, a call to action to help our beloved songbirds, and a feast for the eyes. Area birding experts will lead a discussion following the showing.

[Click here to learn more about the film The Messenger.](#)

TREE SALE — FRANKLIN COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Monday, April 24th LAST DAY FOR ORDERS
Sponsored by the Franklin County Conservation District
Contact: Jeannie Bartlett at 802-528-4176
or franklincountynrccd@gmail.com

Orders are being taken now for the 2017 Franklin County Conservation District Tree Sale. All proceeds go to support conservation programs of the District!

This year the District is excited to expand their offerings of native trees that are great for wildlife and beautiful in your yard. You'll find a variety of trees, shrubs and wildflower mixes which will help you improve your land for wildlife. This year's list includes serviceberry, hazelnuts, two new varieties of apples, a pollinator wildflower mix and much more. The price list also marks which state each variety is sourced from. Buying more locally-sourced trees makes it more likely that they will thrive in our climate and conditions here, and it supports the local economy of sustainable land use.

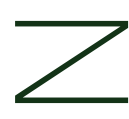
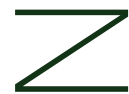
Place your order as soon as possible for the best selection. Supplies are limited and orders are first-come first-served. Payment must be received with orders to reserve your trees. Last day for orders is April 24th.

Print off the order form here: [FCCD Tree Sale 2017 Order Form](#)

Return the form with payment to the FCCD Office at 27 Fisher Pond Road, St. Albans.

Pick up date is Saturday, May 6th at Franklin County Field Days site at 294 Airport Road in Highgate. If you cannot make it on May 6th, please call to make other arrangements. Surplus trees may be available for sale after May 6th.

[Learn more about the Franklin County Conservation District on their Facebook Page.](#)



GAME OF LOGGING LEVELS 1-4

LEVEL 1: Wednesday, May 3rd
LEVEL 2: Thursday, May 4th
LEVEL 3: Wednesday, May 10th
LEVEL 4: Thursday, May 11th

Location: Enosburgh Falls, VT
Fee per level: \$150

Sponsored by the Cold Hollow Career Center/
Adult Education

Contact: James C. Ouellette @ CHCC jouellette@chccvt.net

Game of Logging teaches chainsaw skills with each level building upon the one before. By listening to explanations, watching demonstrations, and then practicing techniques, participants come away with better work habits and greater confidence in their ability to safely fell trees and work in the woods.

Level 1 provides an overview of chain saw safety and covers basic tree felling and you will fell a tree. Level 2* covers basic saw maintenance and chain sharpening techniques and provides another opportunity for tree felling. Level 3* will introduce you to limbing, bucking and the challenge of felling difficult trees. Level 4* will cover job planning and harvesting operations.

If you are interested in reading more about the Game of Logging Course, visit Northeast Woodland Training's website, <http://www.woodlandtraining.com>. Registration is required. Please see contact information above to receive registration form.

*You must have completed Level 1 before moving on to Level 2 and so on.

ENOSBURGH TOWN FOREST GUIDED BIRD OUTING

Sunday, May 21st 7 am
Location: Enosburgh Town Forest
Sponsored by: Enosburgh Conservation Commission
Contact: email enosburghcc@gmail.com
or call 802-933-2994

BIRD WALK IN RICHFORD

Sunday, May 21, 7 am
Location: Goyné Property in Richford
Sponsored by: Richford & Montgomery Conservation Commissions
Contact: richfordconservation@gmail.com or 933-2416

Bird Diva, Bridget Butler will be our guide and birdsong interpreter! Meet at Pratt Hall in Montgomery Village to caravan to a nearby location. While scouting for birds, we will learn about birds' needs for various habitats and what landowners can do to encourage a diversity of species.

VERMONT COVERTS LANDOWNER TRAINING

June 2nd - 4th
Common Ground Center, Starksboro, VT
Contact: Lisa Sausville at 802-877-2777
or e-mail lisa@vtcoverts.org

Free training with \$100 refundable deposit for registration

Do you love your woodland? Enjoy seeing birds and other wildlife and want to learn how a healthy forest can enhance wildlife habitat, provide recreational and timber benefits? Are you interested in reaching out to others in your community? Then join Vermont Coverts for a 3-day Woodland Owner Training. It will allow you to connect with resource professionals and other landowners just like you while learning how you can improve your woodlands for wildlife and other benefits. Space is limited so register now! To learn more, see a sample agenda or download an application visit our website at www.vtcoverts.org.

Fall dates will be September 8th - 10th at the Kehoe Conservation Camp, Hydeville, VT

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF THE VERMONT LAND TRUST

June 10th, 1-4 pm
Rose Woodlot Property, Enosburgh, VT
Contact: info@coldhollowtocanada.org

Join us for an indoor presentation of the conservation goals for the Cold Hollow Woodlots Program followed by a wood walk of the Rose property. The Woodlots Program is a landscape level project that encompasses eleven ownerships over approximately 2,000 acres. This project is one of several projects planned that engages a group of landowners through a peer to peer network to manage their property for wildlife habitat across the landscape. Interior songbird habitat management is a focus with assistance from Audubon VT. The landowners also receive a climate change analysis of their forest management plan and recommendations to move forward to implement climate change adaptation strategies. This project is part of a national pilot project with US Forest Service on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

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MISSISQUOI RIVER PADDLE-PEDAL & RICHFORD RIVER FEST

Saturday June 24th, 8:30am - 2 pm

Location: Davis Park, Richford

Richford River Fest is a free event; \$15 entry for Paddle-Pedal

Sponsored by: Northern Forest Canoe Trail and Richford Conservation Commission

Info: richfordconservation@gmail.com

The Missisquoi River Paddle-Pedal event celebrates recreation along the Northern Forest Canoe Trail and the Missisquoi Valley Rail Trail between Richford and East Berkshire, VT. The event combines 6.5 miles of flatwater paddling along the Wild & Scenic Missisquoi River and 4.5 miles of cycling back on an adjacent rail trail. This is a family-friendly event for all ages, and includes an optional race class, for those folks looking for some friendly competition.

This event is part of the Richford River Fest, a family-oriented celebration of the Missisquoi River that includes educational activities for kids and adults alike, nature walks, music, and barbeque and bake sale. Beginning at 11 AM, attend workshops and visit displays about nature and river ecology at Davis Park. Games for children, face painting, BBQ and bake sale will be available. Canoe rentals available through Montgomery Adventures.

ENOSBURGH TOWN FOREST TRAIL MARKING SESSION

Monday, June 26th 5 pm

Location: Enosburgh Town Forest

Sponsored by: Enosburgh Conservation Commission

Contact: [email enosburghcc@gmail.com](mailto:enosburghcc@gmail.com)

or call 802-933-2994

REGIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION MEETINGS

BAKERSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Meets the last Monday of every month
at 1:00 PM in the Town Hall Building,
40 East Bakersfield Rd, Bakersfield.

ENOSBURGH CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Meets the fourth Monday of every month
at 7:30 PM at the Cold Hollow Career Center,
184 Missisquoi St., Enosburg Falls.

MONTGOMERY CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Meets the first Wednesday of the month from
5:00 to 7:00 PM at the Public Safety Building/Library
at 84 Mountain Road/Rt. 242, Montgomery Center.

RICHFORD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Meets the fourth Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM
in the upstairs conference room of the Arvin A. Brown
Public Library, 88 Main St, Richford.

COLD HOLLOW TO CANADA STEERING COMMITTEE

Meets the third Monday of each month from
6:00 to 8:00 PM at the Cold Hollow Career Center
in Enosburg Falls or Bakersfield Library. We rotate
the location, so please let us know if you'll be
joining us. It'd be great to see you there.

**Don't forget to check coldhollowtocanada.org
for updated Upcoming Events*