



Tree Line



New Hampshire-Vermont Christmas Tree Association

June 2020

Special points of interest:

◆ Upcoming Meetings

The Fall Meeting of the NHVTCTA will be held on Saturday, September 26, 2020, at Janice and Rick Ziefelder's farm in Farmington, NH.

◆ Future Meeting Sites

The NHVTCTA is always looking for possible sites to hold our Summer and Fall meetings. We plan the agenda and help with the logistics; all you need is a willingness to host your fellow farmers for a day.

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Summer Meeting Cancelled, Fall Still On

The 2020 Summer Meeting of the New Hampshire-Vermont Christmas Tree Association, originally scheduled to be held at Carl Szych's farm in Newport, Vt., on June 27, has been cancelled due to COVID-19 virus concerns and restrictions. Our hope is to return to Carl's farm next Summer.

As of now, the Association is planning to hold its Fall meeting, which will take place at

Janice and Rick Ziefelder's farm in Farmington, N.H., on Saturday, September 26.

In somewhat related news, all summer fairs in Vermont have been cancelled per an executive order of the governor, and many fairs in New Hampshire have announced that they will be cancelled. As of press time, it appears that the Big E in Massachusetts is still planning to be held.

COVID-19: Early Planning for Sales Season

Editor's Note: It's still about five months away, so many things might change, but with so much different right now we thought it would be good to ask several members about their early planning for sales season given virus concerns and restrictions. See Page 6 for some additional resources in the form of current guidance from the State of Vermont for pick-your-own operations, which might be relevant; New Hampshire currently has general guidance for retailers and outdoor attractions, but nothing specific for pick-your-own farms.

Bill Tester

At our home farm, we will be limiting our wagon rides out to trees to family groups and not intermingling different people. We will be wearing masks, and plastic gloves for handling money.

In wholesale, so far orders are coming in, but employees have been very hard to get. All my employees right now are school-age kids. I believe the fact that many are getting the \$600 per week unemployment checks is keeping many would be employees from looking for a job. I am concerned that at harvest time I will be working by myself, as all kids should be back in school.

Nick Potter

At this time we plan on doing our retail selling pretty normally. Our choose'n cut process is pretty hands off and that makes it easier to adapt. Of course, we will use masks and sanitize saws and such but otherwise we expect it to be pretty normal.

We market very minimally as

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President's Message

Greetings to all,

I hope this message finds you, your families and loved ones healthy and safe during these unpredictable and frustrating times. Most of us can be thankful and fortunate that we could quarantine on our farms and be relatively protected from potential exposure to Covid-19, typically more common within highly populated areas. Keeping busy with our Spring planting and chores helped relieve tension and stress related to the concern for the virus.

After a relatively cold and wet early Spring, the weather has turned completely in the opposite direction. Many of us have not seen significant rainfall in three to four weeks and some growers had to water or irrigate spring seedling plantings. Not sure if the dryness might offer some relief of needlecasts and rusts experienced over the past few springs, but we may want to be alert and scout for spider mites during this hot, dry period.

It is disappointing we could not hold our Summer meeting but we are planning and are hopeful to hold the Fall meeting at Rich and Janice Ziefelder's farm, (formerly the Conley Farm) in Farmington, N.H.

We still face many challenges as it relates to Covid-19. How it may effect tree sales, customer and employee safety and, for some, whether we choose to close or open the farm for this season. Meanwhile, we continue to invest our time and resources into producing a crop and that may be exactly what we need to overcome the stress of Covid-19: real trees and Christmas!

Have a safe and productive Summer,

*Jeff Taylor,
President*



New Hampshire-Vermont Christmas Tree Association



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Copies of the Association bylaws and policies are available to members at any time by contacting the Executive Secretary.

2020 Tree Line Publication Schedule

Issue	Ad/Submission Deadline
January	—
June	—
September	Sept. 4

Drones Will Help in Christmas Tree Research

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Megan Skrip and comes from NC State's Center for Geospatial Analytics News.

In North Carolina, a new research partnership will explore how drone technology can help Christmas tree growers more efficiently measure and manage their unique crop.

Researchers at North Carolina State University's Center for Geospatial Analytics and Christmas Tree Extension [began] work in January on a two-year project in the Blue Ridge Mountains to test techniques for monitoring Christmas trees using drones, otherwise

known as unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs.

UAVs are commonly used in research to collect highly detailed, three-dimensional imagery of landscapes, and they have a lot of potential for helping Christmas tree farmers: "Instead of going out and measuring individual trees, a person could fly a drone" to get diameter and height information, or even detect discoloration caused by disease, explains Justyna Jeziorska, a research associate at the Center for Geospatial Analytics and expert in unmanned aerial systems (UAS).

Christmas trees, though, pose some unique challenges for UAS: Fraser fir—the most popu-

lar Christmas tree species in North Carolina—grows best on steep slopes on mountain farms; such hilly terrain requires very particular flight planning. The software that processes 3-D drone imagery also tends to round treetops into domes, hardly the shape of a narrow-tipped Christmas tree.

A Task Just for Christmas Trees...and Then Some

"A lot of this research project is uniquely targeted to Christmas trees," explains Zac Arcaro, the Center for Geospatial Analytics' assistant director of operations and a collaborator on the project. "Hilly terrain will be a challenge;

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Drones Will Help in Christmas Tree Research (continued)

Continued from page 3

the tops of the trees need to be detectable; but principles we learn could also be used beyond Christmas trees.”

For example, the project will compare the performance of a “sprayer drone” with traditional spraying methods for applying necessary herbicide and pesticide to Christmas trees as they grow.

Most drone models carry only a camera, and not an on-board tank capable of holding up to 10 kg of liquid; flying the bulkier drone requires special techniques.

Over the next year, Jezior-ska will conduct dozens of drone flights on tree farms in the Blue Ridge Mountains, repeatedly analyzing collected imagery and testing different algorithms to accurately calculate tree height and diameter.

While performing this research, she will work closely with Jeff Owen, an extension specialist at NC State’s Mountain Horticultural Crops Research and Extension Center. “He knows everything there is to know about Christmas trees,”

Jezior-ska explains, including how labor-intensive and time-consuming they are to inventory. Owen’s team at Christmas Tree Extension secured funding in 2018 to purchase the drones that Jezior-ska will test, hoping to demonstrate how the technology can make tree growing operations more efficient and cost effective.

Spreading the Word

Once research is complete, project collaborators will share lessons learned with growers across the state. The team will develop educational materials and provide trainings for extension agents, benefiting an anticipated 850 growers.

“I don’t want to make people write code,” Jeziorska says. “No one will need to be an ex-



UAS expert Justyna Jeziorska to co-lead a training workshop for extension agents in Boone, NC.

pert in GIS [Geographic Information Systems] to apply what we learn, and it will be tailored to the particular case of Christmas trees.” Jeziorska has taught dozens of practitioners how to use drones for their own work or research—through customized trainings and NC State’s popular UAS Operations & Analytics workshop—and emphasizes the importance of applying cutting-edge research to real-world settings.

Adds Arcaro, “If this research shows that drones are useful for managing Christmas trees, the info we provide will allow someone with their own interest and their own drone to do it themselves.”

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Dealing With Frost Damage

Source: Jeff Owen, Area Extension Specialist (Christmas Trees) Forestry & Environmental Resources, NC State Extension, NC State University

As we watch the forecasts, we tend to watch for the freezing point: 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Under the right conditions, even some lows in the upper 30's could lead to localized freezing conditions. Radiant cooling on a clear, still night can lead to pockets of settling air in the mid to high twenties – cold enough to injure new growth on trees. Forecasted lows represent an average and fail to represent all locations, particularly in the mountains. Colder temperatures and windy conditions associated with an Arctic blast or cold front would spell more widespread freeze damage on slopes and exposed locations – not just low-lying frost pockets.

It can take time for the injury to progress to observable death of the tissue. Symptom progression depends on conditions that desiccate or dry out tissue. Wind, sun, and higher temperatures will speed the process.

Radiant cooling freezes will seldom be as wide spread as the results of a frontal system.

Understanding Freeze Injury in Christmas Trees

Formation of ice crystals in plant cells during a freeze kills them. In perennial plants, this is offset by the processes of cold acclimation and dormancy. In part, dormant plant tissues contain less water and more concentrated sugars and salts than actively growing tissues. This forms a natural “anti-freeze” to

protect cells. Dormant buds are most resistant to freeze injury. Actively growing shoots have the least protection and will often wilt and die within a day or two of a freeze event. Expanding buds and emerging shoots are somewhere in between in their susceptibility to freezing temperatures. Damage will differ depending on the date freeze injury occurs. Further, different tissues can be more or less susceptible to injury.

Often with a May freeze, seemingly odd patterns of injury are observed. The bottoms or a single side of trees may be injured. Injured lower branches may reflect the depth of freezing temperatures in a frost pocket. Side injury can reflect the prevailing wind direction of the cold

front or might point east toward the rising sun. Sunlight will dry out fully exposed injured foliage more quickly than shaded foliage. The maturity of buds or shoots can also differ within a tree and reflect their own pattern of injury. Dominant buds or buds on the south side of a tree may be slightly more active (less dormant) than other locations on a tree and be at greater risk.

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Turkish and Trojan firs injured during May 2020 freeze. Photo by Tracy Taylor, Upper Mt. Research Station



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Vermont's Current Guidance for Pick-Your-Own Operations

Editor's Note: Below is the latest COVID-related guidance specifically for pick-your-own operations (general retailer guidance also applies) from the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets. Guidance may change before Christmas tree sales season, and may be different for tree farms, but similar requirements should probably be expected, and the following may help you get an early start on your planning.

1. REQUIRED PRACTICES FOR PICK-YOUR-OWN (PYO) OPERATIONS

1.1. **Customer Face Covering.** In accordance with Executive Order guidance, customers are encouraged to and should wear face coverings over their nose and mouth any time they are interacting with others from outside their households. Individual farms may require their customers to wear face masks.

1.2. **Limited Outdoor In-Person Picking.** PYO farms shall admit no more than one customer per 200 square feet of the crop space that is available for harvest/picking at the time of admission. All employees and customers in the harvest area must practice social distancing and follow all related safety requirements. If customer demand significantly exceeds available space, PYO farms should pre-schedule customer visits to limit the number of people on site.

1.3. **Social Distancing and Customer Flow.** PYO farms must manage customer flow to ensure a distance of at least 6 feet between all employees and customers at all times, including ensuring that all customers either wait in their vehicles or remain at least 6 feet apart while awaiting entry to the harvest/picking area.

1.4. **Containers and Tools.** Picking containers must either be clean containers provided by customers who maintain exclusive control over them, disposable containers provided by the PYO farms for customers to take home, or reusable containers that employees thoroughly clean and disinfect before each use. All tools or other devices that customers may share must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by employees before each use.

1.5. **Retail Stations.** All in-person

sales should be conducted at an outdoor retail station whenever possible, and all retail stations must include a sneeze guard, be regularly cleaned and disinfected, and have a hand-washing station or hand-sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol on site. Transactions should be conducted in advance whenever possible, and in-person sales should be conducted by electronic transaction without utilizing cash.

1.6. **Additional Requirements.** To limit in-person contact and the risk of contamination, the on-site consumption of food—including crops being picked—is not allowed. In addition, customers are not permitted to congregate on site before, during, or after picking. PYO customers are prohibited from areas of the farm not involved in the PYO farm operation.

2. PHYSICAL DISTANCING PLAN

2.1. All employees and customers will follow all safety practices and always maintain a distance of at least 6 feet between all employees and customers.

2.2. Online or telephone orders and transactions are encouraged because they are accomplished without in-person contact with customers. All employees engaged in this work shall practice social distancing.

2.3. Sales should be conducted outside whenever possible. Indoor retail operations are limited to 25% (twenty-five percent) of approved fire safety occupancy; or 1 customer per 200 square feet; or 10 total customers and staff combined, whichever is greater. Operators must POST their temporary occupancy limit, and which method was used to determine it, prominently on all entrances. Posting templates are available at acd.vermont.gov.

2.4. All harvest areas are limited to a maximum of no more than one customer per 200 square feet of the crop space available for harvest at the time of picking. All employees and customers must practice social distancing and follow all related safety requirements. The designated health officer employee will ensure compliance. The customer waiting, harvest, and retail

area shall also be marked for one-way access wherever two-way access would require employees or customers to be closer than 6 feet apart, and whenever a crop row provides less than 10 feet of open space for foot traffic.

2.5. Outdoor space will be further monitored to ensure that all customers awaiting access to a harvest site remain in their vehicles or maintain sufficient separation while awaiting entry. The designated health officer employee will ensure safety compliance for traffic flow and customer spacing while awaiting access to a harvest site.

2.6. Employees shall not have more than two persons in a vehicle and should have a single employee per vehicle whenever possible.

3. POSTINGS / NOTIFICATIONS

3.1. **Internal for Employees.** All PYO farms shall distribute a concise internal document to all employees that explains all social distancing and related safety requirements.

3.2. **External for Customers/Visitors.** All PYO farms shall employ a designated health officer employee to ensure ongoing and simultaneous compliance with all safety requirements in each sector (parking/waiting, harvesting, retail) of the PYO operation.

3.3. **Postings/Signs.** PYO farms shall post visible signs that include the following information: a) preordered sales transactions are prioritized and preferred; b) identifying the maximum number of customers permitted in indoor retail spaces and outdoor harvest sites; c) the protocol for maintaining separation while awaiting entry, d) that all customers should wear appropriate facial coverings, and e) customers with COVID-19 or COVID-19 symptoms are not allowed on the premises. Instructions for minimizing contact shall also be posted adjacent to each retail station, which shall be conducted in an outside area whenever possible.

3.4. All PYO farms shall adopt a written plan to ensure that all safety, health, and sanitation requirements are followed in each facet of their operations.

COVID-19: Planning for Sales Season (continued)

Continued from page 1

it is and don't suspect that there will be a need to market differently. Our customers are generally return customers or return customers that bring friends.

Most of my wholesale customers are returning customers and we have received a few new customers on small orders. Our customers are still buying the same quantity as last year.

The only thing we are doing differently is mechanizing what we can in order to reduce labor costs. Any employee we have right now wears a mask when in contact with anyone else and practices social distancing.

Andy Aldrich

I've just started thinking about how I will handle choose and cut at my farm with the pandemic as it is now, and making the assumption it will be about the same in December.

I'm small and new and thinking of my first year last year (oh, and the town road my farm is on is still washed out and will be for another year yet). I/we will be wearing masks. We'll build a big sign asking families to stay together and for everyone to stay social distanced. With no food or such, people at my farm will be spaced out almost naturally.

Maybe the association could look into getting masks we could hand out and purchase as a group? Probably hand sanitizer too. I'll have gloves and/or latex gloves or both depending on weather to help with credit card and cash transactions.

Maybe we can also get an association/farm sign saying

"Stay Christmas tree distanced." Looking for a little humor.

Bob White

For our choose and cut farm, we are in a very difficult position; for years we have jammed a whole lot of people onto a couple postage stamps of land and buildings.

Our maple business already endured major changes that we are just starting to recover from. We closed down for three months; it takes time and effort to get your head used to changes to the ways we operated for years. Employees are very concerned about working together indoors.

On the tree farm, keeping young summertime workers separated has been a challenge. We have more people looking for work than ever before.

For the sales season our current thinking is: In our little sales and wreath shop we are moving the wreath operation into a new (yet to be built) building that will have no customers inside; greens cutting will move to our barn away from customers. This will open up space in our sales area if we open up for customers. Not sure how we will handle selling gift shop items if at all.

We will be changing our doors and windows. Our cashiers will operate through windows, with customers staying outside. Hot chocolate will be handed out of the building to customers.

We likely will handle no cash. We will look to have our credit card machines able to handle no touch cards and will not have printed, signed receipts

or provide receipts at all.

Our normal operation is to greet all incoming families, up close and personal. Hand them a saw safely, etc. More years than not this has gotten me very sick during the season as so many want to shake your hand and crowd around you. The saws carry bad things very easily. Wearing mittens continuously has helped me a whole lot to stay well the past few years.

After the tree is cut we often have large crowds around our shaking and bailing areas, then it is on to packing into our sales areas and hot chocolate. Often we tie trees on cars, maybe 50 percent of them. This often involves getting inside the cars with people, etc.

Things we need to change outdoors: We need to spread customers and employees way out in our bailing areas. (GOOD LUCK with this one.) Or shut down the bailing areas if we can not control distancing. We do not plan to tie any trees on cars, or carry trees with customers. This will not be received well.

We need to sanitize saws between each use, which will be pretty difficult for us, especially at 10 degrees. All employees need to wear masks; I assume these do not work below freezing, so likely face scarves will be the answer. And our employee warming elf shack is way too small.

So we have some challenges. If we are lucky we will be allowed to open this year.

And I would recommend checking your insurance to make sure your employees and customers are very well covered.

Dealing With Frost Damage

Continued from page 5

A hard freeze in mid to late April can kill buds. Bud abortion is often associated with the center crown bud that makes the new leader and / or the lateral buds in the crown. Patterns can also include lateral buds along tree leaders, particularly the side facing the prevailing wind direction during a freeze event. Loss of any of these key buds can set a tree back for a year or more and be difficult to correct through pruning and shearing.

April freezes can also injure bud scales but not the tiny shoot inside the bud. Injured or dead bud scales become resin-soaked and stiff. Several weeks later when new shoots are trying to emerge, their growth is restricted by bud scales that cannot expand. Stunted yellow shoots with short or backward-bending needles are often the result. This freeze injury pattern is usually associated with leaders and lateral shoots that emerge from the crown bud (the same buds that aborted from freeze injury on neighboring trees), or terminal shoots on branches. These dominant buds may be swelling before other buds on a tree with a corresponding loss of dormancy-protection. One characteristic of this injury will be the presence of hard, dry bud scales at the base of injured shoots long after the bud scales have fallen off of normal shoots. Degree of constriction will determine if the shoots eventually recover or are bypassed by healthier foliage on the tree.

Appropriate Treatment for Freeze-Injured Trees
Hopefully, only a handful of Fra-

ser fir Christmas trees are injured on your farm. Determining the best treatment can be difficult. Growers often err on the side of too much intervention or one-sided intervention. Even after injury from a freeze or hail storm, plant growth regulator-based shearing principles still apply.

A conical-shaped Christmas tree depends on a proper balance of plant growth regulators. The loss of dominant buds can throw a tree into biochemical chaos. Dominance of what are now the apical shoots must be sorted out within the tree. Aggressive pruning can undermine the healing process the tree undergoes. Hormonal dominance will determine which shoots become leaders. It will be more apparent as foliage matures. It may be better to wait until normal July shearing season and work with what the tree provides rather than trying to “jump the gun” in late May or June.

When that time comes, if the leader was killed, try to select the highest and best surviving shoot. Even a slight height advantage over its neighbors can boost bud or shoot dominance. Leaders should be twice as long as lateral branches to maintain hormonal dominance to the following year. Lateral branches should never be so short that they have only one or two buds left (those will become multiple tops or “horns” next year). If only the base of a lateral shoot remains, consider removing it completely. The absolute worst shearing practice is to cut back hard on the central leader without also trimming lateral



Frost-bitten leader on a Fraser fir transplant. Photo by Buddy Deal, Smokey Holler Christmas Tree Farm

branches immediately below it. If you cut the leader, laterals also need to be cut (and hormonally suppressed).

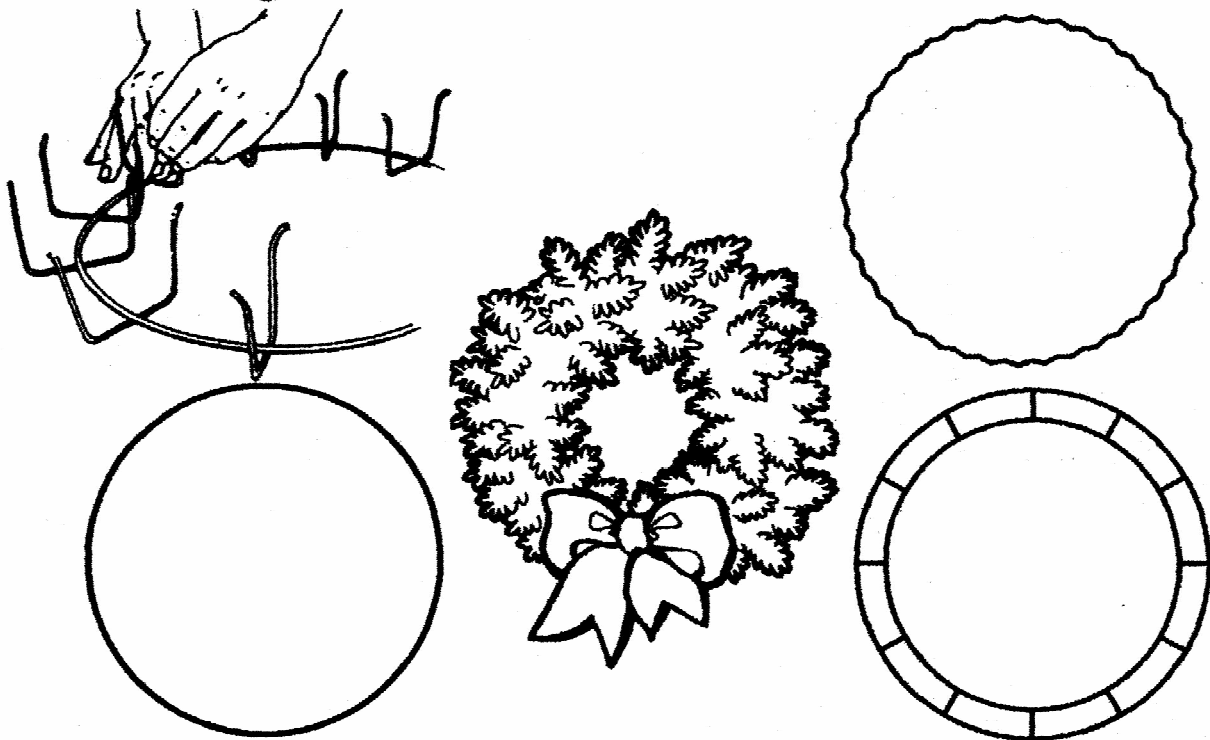
Remember, less intervention is often better. If a tree is severely damaged, you can wait until next year to correctively prune. It may take more work but you might not lose more than one year overall. Salvage shear this year, and there won't be any growth to fix next year. Hard shearing into old growth can cost you 3 years in the end.

Finally, freeze-injured shoots do not fall off on their own. They dry and become resin-soaked. You will either need to prune or sweep-off dead shoots from market trees. Some customers might not care, but most will. After the 2002 freeze, growers found that dried shoots swept off more easily during dry weather when humidity was low and shoots were most brittle.

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Educational Opportunities

With the NHVTCTA Summer Meeting cancelled, here are a couple of online educational opportunities you might want to explore:

UNH Extension Online Course

Rachel Maccini, Pesticide Safety Education Program Coordinator with UNH Cooperative Extension, was in touch to let us now about a new online Christmas Tree Course created for folks either looking to get started growing Christmas trees or for those who are presently producing Christmas trees and need to obtain their pesticide license.

Rachel explains that, "This course covers basic information

that will help you diagnose and manage pest problems in your plantations. It walks a grower through a plantation and focuses on recognizing potential pest problems and discusses different management techniques that will help keep the plants healthy and thriving."

She notes that the UNH Extension course "also covers information pertaining to getting started with Christmas trees, site selection, species selection, pests and pest management using Integrated Pest Management philosophies."

More details, and the course itself, can be found online at <https://extension.unh.edu/resource/christmas-tree-course>

Virtual Industry Meeting
The Michigan Christmas Tree Association is hosting a two-day virtual meeting and trade show for growers from various states. The meeting will be conducted live July 30 and 31, from 8:45 am until 1 pm. Participants will have the option to tune in to the live webinar or stream the recording on-demand afterwards. Industry specialists will cover topics from taxes and marketing to shearing and pest management and more. For more details, visit <https://www.mcta.org/docman/educators/127-glct-virtual-meeting-lr>
To register, visit <https://tinyurl.com/VirtualSummerMeeting>

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Experimenting With Fertilizing Transplants

By Bob White

Some of us have struggled to get transplants that look great coming from nurseries to continue looking that way the first year after moving onto our farms, myself included.

To that end we have been looking for potential methods to help. At our farm we are finding the timing of transplanting is critical; the earlier the better while the soils are cool and moist and hopefully get some rain before the heat waves. Root aphids are a problem but the ants that farm them and their tunneling are likely far worse.

Methods to feed the root zone have been discussed for years but to my knowledge not too much effort has been put into testing what can be helpful and what can kill. At our fall meeting last year, Rich Cowles from Connecticut explained his methods and positive results of using nursery fertilizers. Unfortu-

nately these expensive polymer coated fertilizers are not for sale at most fertilizer dealers so a little harder to get. I decided to do some tests this spring to see if I could find good ways to kill the plants, and maybe some options that might be helpful. Larry Downey has let me know that these efforts have been done by others. He knew that standard Urea was not an option to put in the hole with the roots. I used some ESN coated urea and have verified this has real good potential to kill the plant.

Some other things we are looking at: Does it matter where you put the fertilizer and how much is too much? Which fertilizer need to be kept away from the roots, and how does drought affect this.

I did nine different types of applications using standard fertilizers directly in or around the roots. One was killing trees within a couple

days, while the others seem to have no negative effects so far, so time will tell how they end up performing. Rich Cowles will be working with us doing additional testing.

I am hoping that some of you have done testing in the past putting fertilizers or whatever in the root zone especially phosphorus and maybe willing to share your information, or be willing to do tests at your farm in the future. If so, please let me know.

One thing that I've learned is that a stressed transplant that has its roots compromised very easily can become a weak, stressed poor-quality tree for the rest of its years, if it does live. At my farm, it is pretty easy to identify the trees that struggled to get started after drought, etc. They often get better a couple feet above the ground but never become the quality tree they could have been.

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Charlotte J. Wright

We were saddened to hear of the recent passing of Charlotte Wright. Charlotte was a long-time member of the NHVTCTA, and in 2017 the association presented her with honorary life membership. A brief excerpt from her obituary follows.

Charlotte J. Wright

Charlotte Jenkins Wright, 100, died peacefully of natural causes on March 22, 2020 at Maplewood Nursing Home in Westmoreland.

She was born in Keene on Oct. 11, 1919, the daughter of Alston D. Jenkins and Helen R. Jenkins. She graduated from Keene High School in 1937. Although she was unable to attend college, she was an avid reader and researcher throughout her life.

She married Melvin A. Wright on June 14, 1941. In

1942, they bought a run-down former tavern with no indoor plumbing or electricity on Hurri-

cane Road in Keene. They worked tirelessly to transform the structure into a home where family and friends always found a warm welcome. Charlotte remained living there until 2018.

In 1962, she and Melvin began planting Christmas trees as a future retirement project. Charlotte kept the business operational after Melvin's death in 1993 and remained actively involved well into her 90s.

Please visit www.foleyfuneralhome.com to leave an online remembrance.



Trading Post

FOR SALE: Caretree 501B tree spade. Digs a 28" root ball. Truncated blades. Currently configured for SSQA, but was previously mounted on large tractor FEL. Weighs about 1100 lbs. Always under cover, no hydraulic leaks. Includes small supply of wire baskets and burlap socks. See ad on Craigs List. Asking \$3000 obo. Call Russell at 802-492-3323 or russreay@vermontel.net

FOR SALE: Paxton Greens Christmas tree business for sale. Not ready to pull the plug, but hectic December and hot, humid shearing season are less tolerable than they used to be. Annual choose and cut sales 550-700 trees, ~5000 in the ground. All necessary machinery and equipment in residence. Do not wish to sell real estate, but want someone to take over operations. Terms are highly negotiable. Call Russell at 802-492-3323 or russreay@vermontel.net



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