Winter 2025

CU IN THE WOODS

Clemson Extension Forestry and Wildlife Newsletter

Casualty Loss for Timber Tax

By Kevin Burkett

Timber landowners like many other agricultural enterprises may encounter significant weather events like Hurricane Helene that destroy all or a portion of their planted trees. Naturally the question arises whether there are any tax breaks for these types of scenarios.

Stand of pines leaning and uprooted during Hurricane Helene. Photo credit: Jaime Pohlman, Clemson Extension.

First, it must be considered a casualty loss meaning it was an event that was sudden, unexpected, and unusual. Typically fires, floods, earthquakes, tornados, and hurricanes are considered casualty events. Insects, drought, and disease typically do not qualify because they do not meet all three criteria of being sudden, unexpected, and unusual. If the timber owner experiences such an event, it is important to document the event itself (newspaper clippings, articles, weather reports) and document the condition of the stand before and after the event. This does not need to be elaborate but is important for verification purposes. For casualty events, the deductible loss is the lesser of the adjusted basis (in the trees) - or - the reduction in the fair market value before and after the casualty event. Typically, the adjusted basis is going to be the limiting factor as the basis is usually lower than the decrease in fair market value. If the taxpayer qualifies for a casualty loss, they may take the loss in the current year or the prior year if the area has been federally declared as a disaster area. Claiming the loss in the prior year allows taxpayers to amend the previous year's return and (potentially) receive any tax benefit more quickly. Hobby landowners may benefit from a "Qualified Disaster Loss" which allows an increase to their standard deduction amount. This information can be found in IRS Publication 547 (pg. 4).

For landowners where timber is considered an investment, the loss is first calculated on Form 4684 and the loss is reportable on Schedule A of the 1040. This is beneficial only if the landowner ends up itemizing their deductions instead of taking the standard deduction. For timber business owners, the loss would be reportable on IRS Form 4684 and will then go to IRS Form 4797. Taxpayers in an area qualifying for disaster relief may also receive extra time from the IRS to file returns and pay taxes. Record keeping of the operation will be important for making these determinations.

For more information visit: https://www.timbertax.org/publications/fs/taxtips/salvage-timber.pdf

In This Edition

Events and More

Upcoming Events
Find out about all of our upcoming events by visiting our events page: https://www.eventbrite.com/o/clemson-extension-forestry-amp-wildlife-75733679603

Looking for more forestry and wildlife information?
Check out our blog page for past articles and other great forestry and wildlife information- blogs.clemson.edu/fnr

Spring Cleaning is for the Birds

By TJ Savereno

After the arctic freeze we experienced a short time ago, you may not believe Spring will be upon us soon, but it will. Tennyson reminds us what a young man's fancy turns to when Spring comes, and the same applies to other animals. Male Eastern bluebirds will soon be singing forcefully, defending their territory and attracting a mate. The male seeks out nesting cavities and tries to entice the female to inspect the cavity and convince her that it is a good and safe place to nest and raise their young. Nest construction soon follows, and the laying of eggs signals the start of the next generation.

A properly constructed and maintained nesting box will quickly be adopted by Eastern bluebirds and used for years to come. Photo by Gary Seloff.

If you are like many other people, you may have one or more Eastern bluebird nest boxes installed in your yard or on your farm. Bluebirds use natural cavities (such as those made by woodpeckers), but in some places, snags, another name for standing dead trees, may not be present. Artificial nest boxes have played a huge role in the recovery of bluebirds from very low population numbers in the middle of the 1900s. Bluebird boxes are readily found in hardware, feed and seed, and other birding supply stores. There are also many online options for purchasing bird houses, and of course, you can always build your own. Whatever option you choose, just make sure that you are building or buying a structure that is properly designed for Eastern bluebirds or any other cavity-nesting species you might want to attract. Cornell Bird Laboratory has a website (https://nestwatch.org/learn/all-about-birdhouses/) with information on just about any topic related to bird nesting structures, including nest structure designs, proper placement and spacing, and maintenance. The website also has tips for dealing with invasive, non-native birds, such as the house sparrow, European starling, and much more.

Nest boxes are most productive when they are monitored and kept clean and in good structural condition. The following are some of the things to look for when preparing your nest box for Spring:

- Inspect and repair holes and cracks that would allow precipitation and wind in. Small holes can be filled with wood putty. Larger ones may require replacing that structural element. Cracks can be glued and clamped or filled with wood putty.
- If the entrance hole has been enlarged by squirrels or woodpeckers, install a restrictor that returns the hole to the proper diameter for the species you are trying to attract. Enlarged holes make it easier for invasive species like European starlings to nest in. Restrictors are available commercially, or you can construct your own from sheet metal.
- Evaluate the location of the nest box. Have branches from surrounding trees grown enough last year to provide a bridge for rat snakes to use and invade your nest box? If so, prune the branch or move the nest box to a safer location. Also, make sure your predator guard is intact and still in its proper location.
- Use the information you gathered from last year's monitoring to decide whether other actions are needed. Were there multiple male Eastern bluebirds fighting over the one nest box you have in your yard? You may need to install another one (or more). Just make sure you space them at least 100 yards apart. Bluebirds are extremely territorial during the breeding season.
- Also, based on your monitoring observations, were there failed nesting attempts? If so, were you able to determine the cause? Did house sparrows move in before bluebirds, or worse yet, were the bluebirds able to construct a nest and lay eggs, only to have house sparrows destroy the eggs or kill the hatchlings or nestlings? They will even attack and kill adult bluebirds. If bluebirds are not able to nest year after year, then those boxes should be taken down until local populations of house sparrows decrease or are eliminated. Unfortunately, there will be cases where populations of the invasive birds cannot be sufficiently reduced, and nest boxes should not be installed at all rather than become death traps for Eastern bluebirds or other native birds, as well as house sparrow nest sites.

Maintenance of nest boxes includes ensuring that the box's location hasn't become unsafe. Here, branches of a sweetgum tree provided an avenue for this rat snake to raid the box. There were no survivors. Photo by TJ Savereno.

- European starlings and house sparrows are non-native, invasive species. As such, they may be dealt with using lethal, legal, and humane methods. That topic won't be elaborated on in this article. However, one other thing that should be pointed out is that brown-headed cowbirds, though a nest parasite of Eastern bluebirds and other species, are a native species and as such are federally protected. Their eggs and chicks should not be harmed.
- Both Sialis (https://www.sialis.org/clean/), and

spring cleaning is for the birds cont.

the South Carolina Bluebird Society (https://southcarolinabluebirds.org/nest-removal/), strongly recommend removing nesting material between clutches and at the end of the nesting season. One reason given for removing nesting material is to reduce the number of ectoparasites, mainly mites and blowfly larvae. A second reason is that while bluebirds may return to the same nest box in which a first clutch was successfully raised, they do not lay the second clutch in the same nesting material. Instead, they build a new nest on top of the old one. In fact, they will build a new nest in the same nest box before each subsequent clutch is laid. This results in each clutch of eggs and hatched young getting progressively closer to the entrance hole, making it easier for predators to reach them. For these reasons, remove old nesting material after each clutch has fledged. However, this requires you to monitor your nest box regularly. Eastern bluebirds fledge anywhere from 16-21 days after the last egg of the clutch is laid. The female starts the new nest about 5 days after the young have fledged. Do not open boxes to monitor between days 13 and 21 as this may cause the nestlings to fledge prematurely.

- When cleaning nest boxes, wear a mask and gloves and sanitize your hands immediately afterward. Old nests should be placed in a sealable plastic bag and put in the trash or disposed of outdoors far away from nest boxes. Use a wire brush to remove any debris that is stuck to the sides or bottom of the box. If additional cleaning is required, scrub with a soapy solution and rinse, or spray with a 10% bleach solution and allow to dry for 24 hours.

For additional information on establishing and monitoring Eastern bluebird nest boxes, see Clemson University Home and Garden Information Center Fact Sheet 2908, Providing for Bluebirds: Guidance for Bluebird Nest Box Establishment in South Carolina (https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/providing-for-bluebirds-guidance-for-bluebird-nest-box-establishment-in-south-carolina/).

County Forestry Associations

Abbeville County Forest Landowners Association
Contact: Stephen Pohlman

Aiken County Forestry Association
Contact: Janet Steele

Anderson Forestry & Wildlife Association
Contact: Carolyn Dawson

Calhoun-Orangeburg Forest Landowners Association
Contact: Janet Steele

Darlington/Florence Landowners Association
Contact: TJ Savereno

Edgefield County Forestry Association
Contact: Stephen Pohlman

Greenville Forestry & Wildlife Society
Contact: Carolyn Dawson

Greenwood County Forestry Association
Contact: Stephen Pohlman

Kershaw County Forest Landowner Association
Contact: Robert Carter

Laurens County Forest Landowners Association
Contact: Jeff Fellers

Lexington County Forestry Association
Contact: Janet Steele

Lowcountry Landowners Association (Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper)
Contact: Derrick Phinney

McCormick County Forestry Association
Contact: Stephen Pohlman

Newberry County Forestry Association
Contact: Jeff Fellers

Salkehatchie Forestry Association (Allendale, Bamburg and Barnwell)
Contact: Janet Steele

Saluda County Forestry Association
Contact: Stephen Pohlman

Tri-county Forestry Association (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester)
Contact: Tancey Belken

Williamsburg County Forest Landowners Association
Contact: Tancey Belken

Contact the Association nearest to you to find out about upcoming meetings!

Invasive Tree Pests in South Carolina Forests: 2025 Update

By Dave Coyle

South Carolina's forests have their share of pests – this we know. And while most of these pests are native and typically only impact stressed or injured trees, several non-native species are present and established in our state. Of those non-native species, a few are true invasives, capable of causing widespread economic and/or ecological damage.

Let me start by saying there's good news and bad news when it comes to invasive species in South Carolina's trees and forests.

First, the bad news. We still have several invasive tree-infesting species. The emerald ash borer is still present in several Upstate counties. Adults are a bright green beetle, while larvae are whitish in color and feed on the phloem of a tree (just under the bark). Larval feeding can kill mature trees in just a few months, as their winding feeding galleries cut off nutrient transport within the tree and essentially cause starvation. Little can be done to manage emerald ash borer populations in natural areas, though there are several biological control agents that have been shown to help reduce beetle populations. These beetles only impact ash (*Fraxinus*), so if you have dying ash, it's worth checking it out and notifying your local Extension agent or SC Forestry Commission forester. Laurel wilt, a devastating disease spread by the redbay ambrosia beetle, is present in most of the eastern half of the state and is making its way into the Upstate. This disease affects all species in the family Lauraceae, which includes redbay and sassafras. The beetles attack healthy trees and introduce a fungus, which quickly grows and clogs the tree's water-conducting tissues.

Adult emerald ash borer. Photo credit: Dr. Matt Bertone, NC State University.

Trees rarely survive once infected. The Asian longhorned beetle is under federal and state regulation and is still confined to an area in Charleston and Dorchester counties. This large black and white beetle primarily attacks maple (*Acer*), but can also use poplar (*Populus*), willow (*Salix*), birch (*Betula*), sycamore (*Platanus*), and elm (*Ulmus*). Larvae can get up to nearly 2" long and feed on the wood, causing branches and stems to break. While this pest can be eradicated, total host removal is necessary, which means removing and grinding the infested tree and stump.

Adult Asian longhorned beetle. Photo credit: Dr. Dave Coyle, Clemson University.

Spotted lanternfly nymph. Photo credit: Dr. Dave Coyle, Clemson University.

Now for some good news! None of the pests you just read about have significantly expanded their ranges in the last couple of years. And the spotted lanternfly and elm zigzag sawfly – two invasive tree pests in neighboring states – aren't known to be present in South Carolina yet. The spotted lanternfly (present in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia) is an insect that feeds on over 100 different host plants, including several smooth-barked hardwoods, like maples and young walnuts (*Juglans*). Spotted lanternfly is unlikely to be a forest pest but feeding by this insect can negatively impact tree growth and health. There is a quarantine for spotted lanternfly, and we are asking anyone who sees this pest to report it immediately, as the impacts of this pest are both known and significant. The elm zigzag sawfly (present in North Carolina) is capable of defoliating elms of any species and size. Both of these pests are fairly distinctive in appearance, as spotted lanternfly is black with white and red coloration when young, and can be over 1/2 inch long. Elm zigzag sawfly larvae make characteristic feeding patterns in leaves, and can quickly defoliate entire trees. If you see either of these pests, please let your local Clemson Extension agent or SC Forestry Commission forester know right away.

Elm zigzag sawfly larvae. Photo credit Dr. Kelly Oten, NC State University.

Find out more about these pests at our state regulatory page (https://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant-industry/invasive/index.html) and report them if you see them!

Considerations for Firewood

By Stephen Pohlman

Our state's natural disasters often knock down a lot of beautiful hardwood trees and leave many people asking themselves what to do next. In many cases, salvage harvests are not the answer because the amount of devastation is just not enough to justify a commercial harvesting operation. You could have a small portable sawmill operator cut a few boards for you, but that, too, may not be economically feasible. That leaves many turning to firewood as an answer. Others may be considering firewood simply because the cost of energy (electric, propane, natural gas) continues to rise, and they want an alternative. In this article, we will talk about firewood preparation, storage, etc., in hopes of you getting the most out of your hard work processing firewood.

Let's start with the fact that fire can be dangerous, especially concerning enclosed structures and even more so when these structures are occupied with people and/or pets. Please take every precaution to have your fireplace, chimney, and any other equipment inspected by a professional to ensure you do not have a hazard. First-time fireplace owners should note that not all fireplaces are the same. Some are rated for gas log sets (either vented or ventless), and others are for wood burning. Wood-burning fireplaces with fire bricks should be inspected for cracks and other safety concerns and replaced accordingly.

Let's begin with why tree identification is crucial regarding firewood. There are many good tree identification sources available today. Some of my current favorites are the mobile apps "iNaturalist" (https://www.inaturalist.org/) and "vTree," (https://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/vtree.htm) as well as the Virginia Tech Dendrology website (https://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/factsheets.cfm), which is a web-based version of "vTree" by Virginia Tech. One reason tree identification is so important is that certain species have certain burn characteristics. Some tree species naturally make popping and crackling sounds while burning, which, for some, adds to the experience and/or reason for burning firewood. Different tree species can also impact how easily the firewood is split and how much smoke it produces. Missouri Extension has a great publication entitled "Wood Fuel for Heating," (https://extension.missouri.edu/publications/g5450) which includes a chart comparing the burning properties of several commonly found tree species.

When cutting firewood, remember to cut to the appropriate size length for the firebox in your fireplace. Trimming processed firewood to a shorter length can be dangerous with a chainsaw due to the increased risk of kickback, and poor body position during trimming can lead to muscle fatigue. Also, due to the splintering of the wood, blocks of firewood that have already been split into pieces pose a higher risk of the saw chain jumping off a chainsaw's bar than round wood. Besides, who wants to waste more time, effort, energy, and fuel on cutting a few extra inches off your firewood?

Properly store firewood is off the ground and covered. Stock photo.

Store firewood off the ground so it does not absorb moisture. Elevating firewood does not have to be elaborate. Most people lay down something they already have available (old lumber, scrap metal to act as runners, pallets, etc.). Stacking the wood under a cover (shed, barn, etc.) is just as important in the battle of keeping moisture out of your wood too. I have tarped wood before, and it works, but be mindful that it traps moisture, especially during our hot southern summers, and can be counterproductive as the moisture encourages the wood to rot. If you must use tarps, try to suspend them above the wood to allow airflow. Wood containing moisture will burn; however, it will not put off as much heat and will oftentimes give off excess smoke. Once a fire reaches an optimal temperature, dry wood will be consumed by flame at a proper intensity and often emit little smoke in the process.

Keeping wood in log-length sections before processing it into firewood is fine. However, remember to still store it off the ground, and know that the wood does not dry out nearly as fast as wood processed into firewood lengths. Thus, if you are trying to hold wood for many years, this is a great option; however, if you want to use it next year, you probably need to process it to dry out. The same can be said about keeping wood in round form versus splitting it; split wood will dry out faster. Wood that has been cut in advance and allowed to dry out is often referred to as 'seasoned' firewood. For many, firewood is not considered seasoned unless it dries out for a year.

If you are considering moving to a system where wood will be your primary heat source, consider having a storage system for keeping wood dry year-round. Also, keep at least 2 years ' worth of 'seasoned' firewood available; that way,

considerations for firewood cont.

if it is an unseasonably cold winter, you can dip into next year's wood as needed. Granted, your '2 years out supply' might not be perfectly seasoned just yet, but it beats the alternative of not having any. Then, you can cut enough wood to make up for the wood you dipped into before the next winter, as well as prepare the next second year's wood source to build back up your 2-year stockpile.

I would be remiss if I didn't at least mention the phrase "Don't Move Firewood." "Don't Move Firewood" is a campaign that encourages people not to move firewood great distances to prevent the spreading of non-native species. Non-native simply implies a species that does not belong in a certain ecosystem. That term can be from as small as county to county, not to mention state to state or country to country. Granted, none of us are planning on moving wood very far for home heating purposes, but just be mindful during that next camping trip that's a few hours from home, and maybe consider buying firewood from a local source during your camping excursion instead of bringing it from your woodpile at home.

Lastly, I do not want to go down the rabbit hole of buying firewood, but I must, especially since I mentioned doing so above. Do understand that a 'cord' is a forestry unit of measure that describes 128cu ft, or 4'x4'x8', of space. According to Virginia Tech, studies show that a firewood pile can vary from 58 cubic feet to 94 cubic feet depending on how tightly wood is stacked within a cord. The same can be said for "a pickup truck load" of firewood, which can vary due to bed size and truck capability. Virginia Tech measured this variance range from 1/5 to +1/2 of a cord.

As always, if you have any questions about firewood, please contact your local Clemson Extension Office and have them contact your local Forestry & Natural Resource Extension Agent.

Resources:
Virginia Tech Firewood Facts, Follies, and Forest Management Presentation (https://forestupdate.frec.vt.edu/content/dam/forestupdate_frec_vt_edu/resources/presentations/WoodsandWildlife2013/bondfirewood.pdf)
Don't Move Firewood (https://www.dontmovefirewood.org/map/south-carolina/)

Spotted Lanternfly

By Tancey Belken

South Carolina residents should be on the lookout for another invader: the invasive spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*). Originally from Southeastern Asia, the spotted lanternfly (SLF) was first detected in Pennsylvania in 2014 and is now established in 14 surrounding states, reaching as far south as North Carolina.

Spotted lanternfly adult coloration Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org.

Spotted lanternfly prefers Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) but will feed on other species. They will feed from over 100 plant species and are especially problematic for grape growers, where heavy feeding can significantly reduce yields. The SLF uses piercing mouth parts to feed from target plants, usually congregating in large numbers while they feed. As they consume the sap from plants, they also excrete waste, called honeydew, which can accumulate on surfaces below and turn them black.


SLF Nymphs come in 4 instars or stages. Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.

Effective monitoring will include looking for egg masses that resemble smears of mud. Female SLF will lay eggs on any hard surface in winter, including trees, furniture, buildings, and cars. Eggs hatch in late spring, and the resulting nymphs will go through 4 instars or stages. The nymphs are about the size of a tick when they hatch, are black with white spots, and develop red patches as they grow. They mature into adults by mid-summer. Adults are about an inch long, with beige opaque forewings with black spots. Under their forewings, they have bright red hind wings with more black spots. The adults have a unique appearance and often congregate in large numbers to feed, moving up and down the tree at dawn and dusk.


Spotted lanternfly egg masses look like smears of mud. Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org.


SLF adults congregate to feed Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

How can you help prevent the spread of spotted lanternfly?

- Don't transport firewood; instead, use wood local to where you plan to burn it.
- Check your vehicle for egg masses and adults before and

spotted lanternfly cont.

after long trips.
- Destroy egg masses if you see them (after documenting them with pictures and location notes)

If you think you have found a spotted lanternfly, take a picture of it and make a note of the location. Upload the picture and additional information to the Clemson Extension Invasive Species Program SLF reporting tool (https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/e5ed40d4b0a841c7bdf32fcfa4725b37) and to iNaturalist.org (https://www.inaturalist.org/).

Additional Resources:
HGIC 2025: Spotted Lanternfly (https://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheet/spotted-lanternfly/)
Land Grant Press 1008: Spotted Lanternfly Management in Nurseries, Orchards, Vineyards, and Natural Areas in South Carolina and Georgia (https://lgpress.clemson.edu/publication/spotted-lanternfly-management-in-nurseries-orchards-vineyards-and-natural-areas-in-south-carolina-and-georgia/)
Penn State Extension: Spotted Lanternfly Management (https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly)

Stumpage Price Trends in South Carolina for Q4, 2024

By Puskar Khanal

Pulpwood Stumpage Trends

South Carolina statewide average pine pulpwood prices were $7.7/ton, and the hardwood pulpwood prices were $10.1/ton in the 4th quarter of 2024. Compared to the pine and hardwood pulpwood prices in the previous quarter (Q3 of 2024), there is a 10% and 5% decline in both prices, respectively. The pine pulpwood prices declined below $7/ton this quarter, but the rates were close to $9/ton in the last quarter.

However, hardwood pulpwood prices were increasing in the previous three quarters but have declined slightly this quarter. Overall, the pine pulpwood prices averaged $8/ton, while the average hardwood prices were $9.7/ton for 2024.

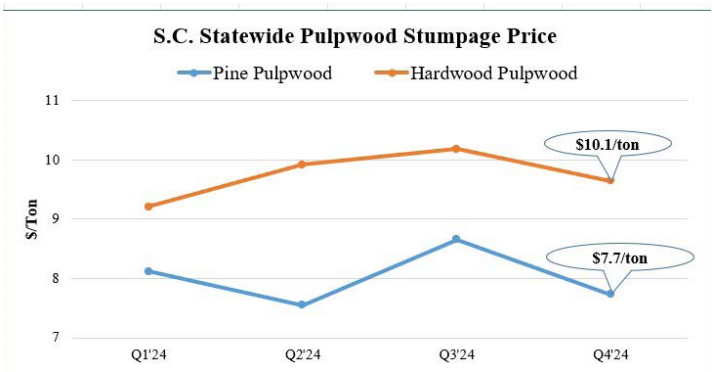


Figure 1. Graph of South Carolina statewide pulpwood stumpage prices for Q1'24 to Q4'24. Graph credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

Sawtimber Stumpage Trends

The statewide pine sawtimber prices were $22.4/ton, while the hardwood prices were $24.1/ton in the Q4 of 2024. Both pine and hardwood sawtimber prices decreased, but hardwood prices reduced by over 6%, while pine prices declined about 3% from the last quarter. The pine sawtimber prices have been declining over the previous three quarters while the hardwood prices decreased from their best rates in the last quarter for this year. Overall, the average pine sawtimber prices were $23.4/ton, but the average hardwood rates were $23.6/ton for 2024.

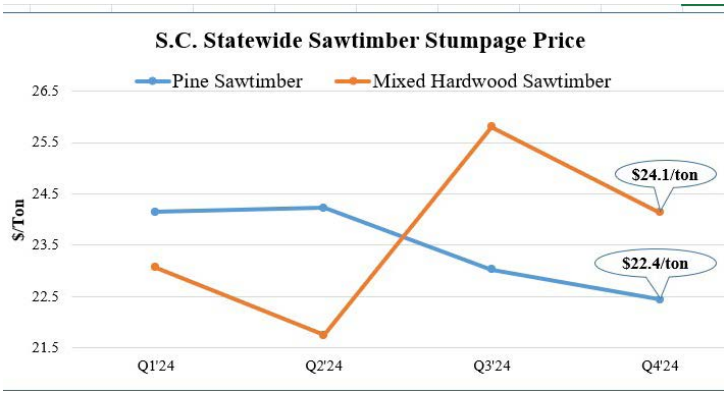


Figure 2. Graph of South Carolina statewide sawtimber stumpage prices for Q1'24 to Q4'24. Graph credit: Puskar Khanal, Clemson University.

Data credit: The sawtimber and pulpwood price data included in this newsletter are published with permission from TimberMart-South, Athens, GA 30605 email tmart@timbermart-south.com.

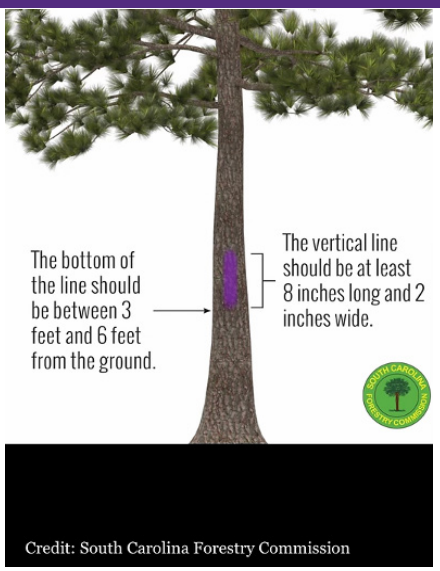
WOOD MARKET IS LOCAL. Stumpage prices for both sawtimber and pulpwood in your local markets could vary significantly as compared to the above statewide averages depending on size and species composition, quality of timber, total acres and volume, logging operability, distance from nearby mills, and overall market condition.

FAQ: Why is There Purple Paint on Those Trees?

By Robert Carter

In 2022, South Carolina passed a law permitting landowners to replace no trespassing signs with purple paint. Traditional signs must be monitored yearly for damage and to make sure they have not been removed. Purple paint will last several years and cannot be knocked off by nature or humans. If you decide to replace no trespassing signs with purple paint, here is what you need to know:

- The purple paint needs to be placed on an immovable object (tree, post, etc.) with the bottom of the paint 3 to 6 feet above the ground or water.
- The purple marking should be one vertical line at least 2 inches wide and 8 inches long.
- The markings should face outwards from the property and at intervals of no more than 100 yards apart.
- The marks should be easily visible to anybody approaching the property.
- The marks serve as notice that the property is private, and no one is allowed entry without permission.



Purple paint law graphic provided by SC Forestry Commission.

Contact our Agents:

Agent	Email	Counties Covered
Tancey Belken	tanceyc@clemson.edu	Berkeley, Charleston, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburg
Robert Carter	rec4@clemson.edu	Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Sumter, Richland, York
Carolyn Dawson	dawson4@clemson.edu	Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
Jeff Fellers	fellers@clemson.edu	Chester, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, Union
Derrick Phinney	dphinne@clemson.edu	Statewide Program Team Leader
Jaime Pohlman	jaime@clemson.edu	McCormick, Statewide Communications Responsibilities
Stephen Pohlman	spohlma@clemson.edu	Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, McCormick, Saluda
TJ Savereno	asavere@clemson.edu	Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Lee, Marlboro
Janet Steele	jmwatt@clemson.edu	Aiken, Bamburg, Barnwell, Calhoun Lexington, Orangeburg
Vacant		Allendale, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton, Jasper

Specialist	Background
Lance Beecher	Aquaponics, Aquaculture and Fisheries
Dave Coyle	Forest Health and Invasive Species
Cory Heaton	Wildlife Management
Patrick Hiesl	Forest Operations and Forest Products
Puskar Khanal	Forest Economics
Marzieh Motallebi	Ecological Economics and Carbon Credits

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences

Follow Us Online
@fnrclemson

Like
Follow us on Instagram
YouTube

Newsletter is compiled by Jaime Pohlman
Newsletters are archived online at:
https://www.clemson.edu/extension/forestry/resources/newsletter.html