



New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners
Fédération des propriétaires de lots boisés du Nouveau-Brunswick

Member Newsletter - January 19, 2025

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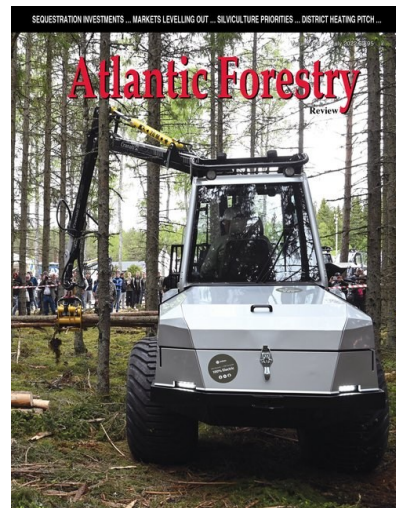


Did you make any resolutions for this new year? If you resolved to read more, may we suggest a subscription to the **Atlantic Forestry Review**?

Federation members receive a \$6 discount off of the price of a 1-year subscription. That's 6 issues a year for only \$14 - *what a deal!*

Makes a great gift too!

[Click here](#) to sign up today!



A Message from the Executive Director

Happy New Year from the Board and staff of NBFWO!

There has not been a lot of new developments or meetings in the last month as everyone spent time with friends and family.

We are planning for the next fiscal year and will consider your responses to our latest membership survey as we do so. Thank you for taking the time to respond. We sincerely appreciate the input.

Work continues on the Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC) project, and we continue to explore the potential of an amalgamated carbon credit project.

A joint Federation/Marketing Board committee has been struck to explore what a potential forest extension program might look like.

Work on these and many other files will ramp up over the winter season.

We encourage all of you to check out the resources on our website and share the value you see in membership with other woodlot owners. We are always looking to increase our reach.



Photo : American pine marten by Jillian Cooper

Respectfully submitted,

Susannah Banks

Executive Director, NBFWO

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Share your pictures!

We would love to see your woodlot pictures! Send us your pictures and they could be showcased in the newsletter, on social media or on the website.

Email them to: info@nbwoodlotowners.ca

What's New?

A ROUND UP OF NEWS FROM ALL OVER AND UPCOMING EVENTS

[Check out some news you may have missed this month:](#)

- *'Murder hornet' eradicated from the U.S., officials announce*
- *Spread joy, not pests: invasive species could be hiding in your holiday decor*
- *Canadian forests primed for more severe wildfire days, new research warns*
- *VIDEO: Fire behaviour experiments in boreal spruce and aspen*
- *Premier ready to ban glyphosate if link found to mystery brain illness*
- *Comparing Construction Costs: Concrete vs Wood*
- *In an Emergency, Especially in Wildfires, Neighbours Are Your Biggest Asset*
- *Walnut Trees' 40-Million-Year-Old Secret: How They Switch Genders Every Season*

January 23 - NBFWO & NWAI present a webinar: [Bats in New Brunswick](#)

Canadian Wood Fibre Centre continues their virtual Showcase series on [Feb 13th](#).


Jan 22 - CLIMAtlantic will hold a webinar on '[Balancing Community Needs and Climate Change within Nature-Based Approaches](#)'

Reforest Canada Collective & Forests Canada will hold a webinar series on 'Forest recovery strategies after wildfire in Canada', [Jan 29](#), [Feb 5](#), and [Feb 12](#).

WEBINAR:



bats

IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Presentation by Dr. Karen Vanderwolf
Thursday, January 23, 3-4pm

Hosted by the Nashwaak Watershed Association and the New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners



Keep an eye on the [News](#), [Ads Board](#), and [Calendar of Events](#) on the website for additional events and details.



Welcome to a new series for the newsletter, 'Your Forest in a Changing Climate'. Each month, our Climate Change Outreach Coordinator, Diane Fargialla, will write about the importance of adapting forest management practices so that New Brunswick's forests are resilient to the changes happening to our climate. This month, she tackles a little bit of history....

Earth's climate

It all began around 4.54 billion years ago, when particles and debris came together to form planet Earth. It is likely that the highest temperatures our planet has ever experienced date back to this period. The heat released by colliding matter would have kept the Earth molten, with temperatures reaching 3600°F (~ 2000°C). Our planet then began to cool and transform, gradually evolving into the planet we know today.

For millions of years, the Earth's climate has varied greatly, alternating between very warm periods and ice ages. Natural factors such as solar energy, volcanic activity and the Earth's orbit explain these variations. To better interpret them and understand past climatic conditions, scientists use climate indicators, known as proxies, such as sediments or ice cores, or tree rings.

A study co-led by the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Arizona addresses this topic. The researchers recently published a detailed overview of the global mean surface temperature over the past 485 million years. The chart below presenting the results was obtained by combining geological data and computer simulations:

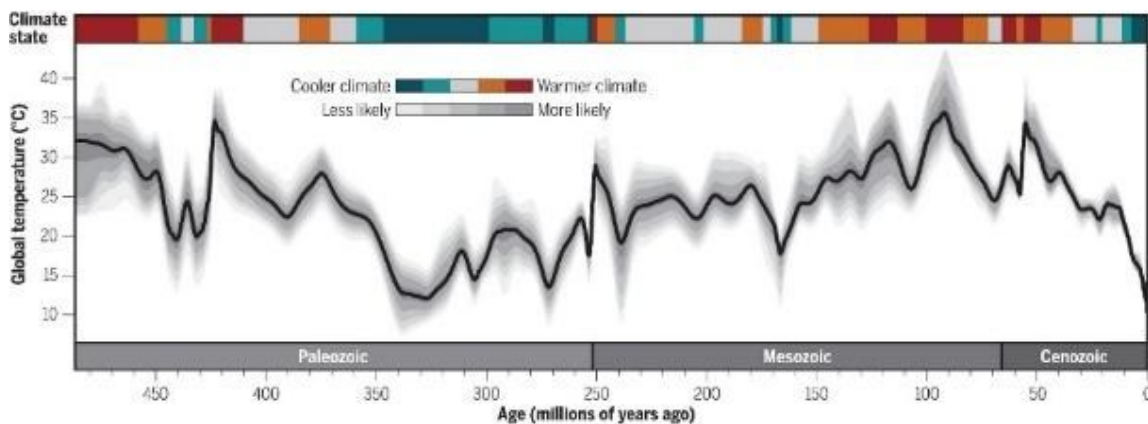


Photo: Earth's climate_Le climat de la Terre - PhanDA global mean surface temperature across the last 485 million years (Judd et al.)

(Continued on page 5)

This curve shows that temperature has varied between 11°C and 36°C (52°F and 97°F) over the past 485 million years, with a predominance of warm-climate periods. The results of the study also reveal that temperature is strongly correlated with the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, consistent with current global warming trends. Anthropogenic (caused by humans) emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases since the industrial era have enhanced this effect, leading to an increase in the planet's average temperature. The chart below illustrates this trend by showing the temperature anomaly since 1850. It compares the yearly average temperature with the 20th century average of 13.9°C (57.0°F).

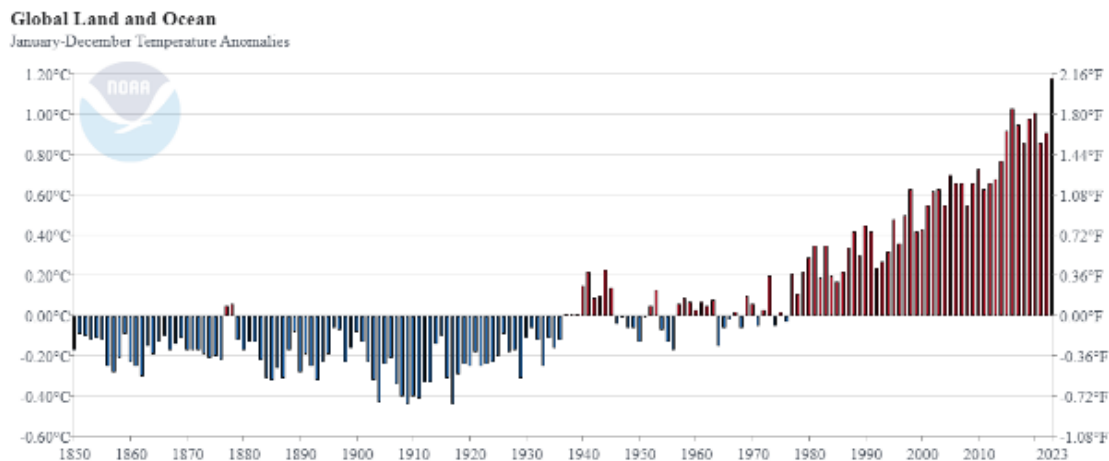


Photo: Earth's climate_Le climat de la Terre - Global land and ocean temperature anomalies (NOAA)

The Earth's temperature has risen by an average of 0.06°C (0.11°F) per decade since 1850, for a total increase of about 1.1°C (2°F). However, since 1982, warming has accelerated: it is now three times faster (0.20°C / 0.36°F per decade). It is also worth noting that the ten warmest years are between 2014 and 2023, with 2023 being the warmest year on record.

As for 2024, there is little reason to be very optimistic: current data suggest that it will surpass 2023 in terms of warmth. January to August 2024 have already set new records, claiming the gold medal for highest average monthly temperatures. As for September to November, the silver medal goes to them, right after 2023. Data for December, as well as the annual average for 2024, will be published shortly.

It is therefore crucial to realize that the evolution of Earth's climate is following a worrying trajectory. The rapid shift towards a warmer climate could represent a danger for mankind, who has mainly lived within a range of 10°F (5.6°C). There is no guarantee that humans and other species will be able to adapt to such climate change in the future.

References

- NOAA, European Space Agency, National Geographic, Smithsonian Institution, University of Arizona
- Emily J. Judd et al., A 485-million-year history of Earth's surface temperature. *Science* 385, eadk3705 (2024). DOI: 10.1126/science.adk3705



SEEDS OF WISDOM

Bits of information to help you make the most of your woodlot adventures

During the winter, birds have one simple priority: survive until spring. Sometimes, these little songbirds help each other survive by coming together. Instead of being split up on separate summer nesting territories, in winter they sometimes form mixed-species foraging flocks. These flocks rove around the woods in the tree canopy while each species forages for insects on the trees in a slightly different way. Each bird is constantly looking and listening for danger from predators. They warn each other of danger by sound.



“Sometimes you have to work together to make it through the hard times. Animals are so clever!”

Photo collage (left) and cranberry photo (below) by [Meduxnekeag Valley Nature Preserve](#).

Cranberries are not a favourite food of many birds but they are an important survival food as winter progresses and other food becomes scarce. Ruffed grouse, Robins, Cardinals and grosbeaks are among the birds which feed on its fruit. The bushes are also useful as shelter from the elements and places to hide from predators. Animals such as deer, moose, red squirrels and beaver also feed on the various parts of the cranberry bush.



TREES AROUND THE WORLD: The cedar of Lebanon

The Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), a majestic conifer, is native to regions ranging from Lebanon to Turkey. This species grows at altitudes of over 1000 m and can reach 40 m in height. Some individuals are said to be over 1,000 years old! When young, this tree develops in a pyramidal shape. As it ages, it becomes denser and flatter, with branches spreading horizontally. Once prized for construction, the Cedar of Lebanon is now culturally and ecologically of great importance. It is the national emblem of Lebanon, and features on the country's flag.



Photo: Cedar of Lebanon_Le cèdre du Liban by Diane Fargialla

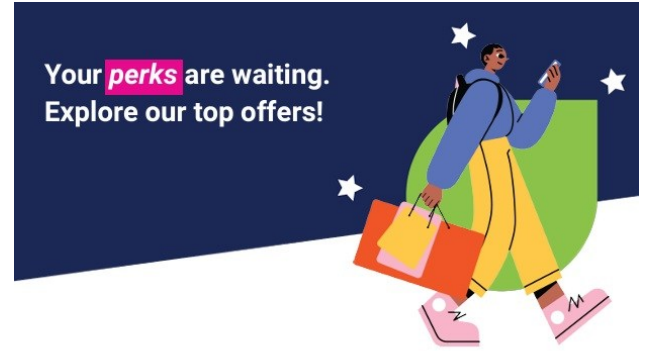
Perkopolis

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By signing up to Perkopolis with an email address and your NBFWO Member Number, you can receive offers and discounts for all sorts of purchases. You can choose to receive emails from Perkopolis with their latest offers, or not - it is up to you!

Registration is easy, but you will need your NBFWO Member Number to sign up. You can find instructions on how to sign up (and how to find your member number) when you sign into the website and go to the Member Home page. Scroll down to the MEMBER PERKS and select the 'Perkopolis - how to sign up' tab.

If you have any questions you can contact [Perkopolis customer service](#) through live chat, phone, or email.



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Writers wanted

Do you have an interest in writing? We are looking for volunteer members who would like to write about forest-related topics for the Newsletter.

If you are interested, please get in touch with the topic(s) you would like to write about.

Email info@nbwoodlotowners.ca



Photo of Red Fox by Barb DArpino (Nature Canada)

Thanks for reading - Until next time!

www.nbwoodlotowners.ca