So, in the end, I did receive payment for the value of my trees. But what did the entire process really cost me? Countless phone calls to my neighbor, my own attorney, and a consultant. The county engineer also showed me how to mark my boundary lines to help protect your timber assets. But in the meantime, what do you do if you notice someone is cutting your timber illegally?

• Notify them that they are cutting on your property.
• Talk to the owner of the logging operation. If that doesn’t work, talk to the landowner that gave them permission to cut the trees. If that doesn’t work, call your attorney to report the theft. And if they still don’t stop, call your attorney.

For more information about timber theft:
• Download Tree Theft: http://www.dof.virginia.gov/mgt/print/Prevent-Timber-Theft.pdf
• Talk to the landowner that gave them permission to cut the trees. If that doesn’t work, call your attorney to report the theft. And if they still don’t stop, call your attorney.

By: Bill Worrell, Virginia Cooperative Extension

Selling Your Timber

If you are a forest owner interested in managing your forest on your own, one of the best ways to start is by contacting a local forest extension program. One of the best ways to learn more about forest management is to get involved with forest extension programs. One way to do this is by attending a timber sale or a forest management course. These courses are usually held in local communities and are open to anyone interested in learning more about forest management.

In the winter of 2012, I attended a timber sale course in Blacksburg, Virginia. The course was taught by a local forester and covered topics such as silviculture, forest health, and timber harvesting. The course was well-attended and covered a wide range of topics. The instructor was knowledgeable and engaging, and the class was interactive and hands-on. Overall, the course was a great way to learn more about forest management and to meet other forest owners in the area.
You Ain’t From Around Here! Eutrophic Invasive of the Wild: Hogs (Sus scrofa)

By Jennifer Gagnon, Virginia Tech

Let me make this clear up-front, this article has nothing whatsoever to do with the film Wild Hog starring Tim Allen, John Travolta, Martin Lawrence and William H. Macy. I implore you, if you thought otherwise. But I tell you now, while I do like the film, I would not recommend it as a means of educating or entertaining the above mentioned films. That said, I was looking to settle the intelligent, literate, and right-minded (very right-minded) at the number one invasive species in our films. That being said, all our films part here. Part 2 will cover the wild hog’s history and damage. Part 3 will cover the current events and strategies for the future of Virginia hogs. So let us begin.

Wild Hogs are the same thing as wild hogs or wild pigs or Sus scrofa. If you are hunting a wild hog, it is a wild hog, and no other hogs (other than maybe the hog you bought as a pet which you never got around to flooring) should be a wild hog.

What’s Not to Like About Invasive Species?

Wild hogs have an amazing sense of smell. They can smell things up to 7 miles away their eye sight is good, and they have been known to respond to a smell up to a mile away. Wild hogs are not finicky eaters. They will eat anything that has calories and will fit in their mouths. Wild hogs have an amazing sense of smell. They can smell things up to 7 miles away. Their eye sight is good, and they have been known to respond to a smell up to a mile away. Wild hogs are not finicky eaters. They will eat anything that has calories and will fit in their mouths.

Wild hogs have a varied diet. They will eat almost anything that contains protein, fat or carbohydrates. They will also eat a variety of fruits, vegetables, and grains. Wild hogs are not finicky eaters. They will eat anything that has calories and will fit in their mouths.

Wild hog damage to a lawn. Photo by: Billy Higginbotham, Texas AgriLife Extension Service.

Wild hogs carry a number of diseases which can affect humans, livestock, wildlife and house pets. Two common diseases are swine brucellosis and pseudorabies. Swine brucellosis is an infectious disease of domesticated and wild swine. It is transmitted through milk, meat, and semen. It can cause reproductive failure in domestic swine and can be transmitted to other farm animals, such as cattle, sheep, and goats. Pseudorabies is a viral disease of domesticated and wild swine. It is transmitted through contact with infected animals and can cause respiratory, nervous and skin symptoms in animals.

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