Certified Naturally Grown PRODUCE SUMMARY INSPECTION REPORT

Farmer/s: Bill W	800	Farm name: Woods Maple Products			
Inspector: Richard Grast		Affiliation (farm name, extension) Cornell Coop Ext-Frankly			
Inspector is a:	□CNG Farmer	□Farmer using natural practices □Cert Organic Farmer			
⊠Éxtension Agent □Sust Ag Educator		☐Master Gardener ☐ Customer (1 of 3)			
Date of the inspection: Aρເ ໄພຸ 2016 How long did the inspection last?:					
Based on my observa declarations about the		the producer(s), I fee	el confident	t in making the following	
	s in sustainable agricult n fertility of soils and con m.		Agree / D	Oisagree RLG (Your initials)	
	ates a commitment to the biodiversity of the surro		Agree // [Disagree RLG (Your initials)	
	t prohibited insecticides al fertilizers were in use		Agree) [Disagree RLG (Your initials)	
	deration looks to be surr otect from chemical spra	300 PH 1970 TO 100 PH 1970 PH 100 TO 100 PH		Disagree <u>RLG</u> (Your initials)	
	to make sure that no ge eds are used on this acr	10 Third Book 25 Third at 1 the reason of the reason in	Agree / [Disagree <u>RLC</u> (Your initials)	
I feel confident in reco	ommending that the abo	ve listed producer(s)	and their f	arm	
	be included	not be inc	luded		
in the Certified Natura	illy Grown program.				
Rubero Signature of Inspector	330	May 2 Date	2016		
	,				
	committed to continual ing the next twelve mon	[Handel St. 1877]		ability and going beyond of the tolong	

Certified Naturally Grown Supplemental Inspection Questions for Maple Producers

(To supplement CNG Produce Inspection Worksheets)

	Farm Inspected Woods Maple Products Date of Inspection Apr. 16, 2016
	Name of Inspector Richard Cast
	Affiliation of Inspector (farm name, extension, etc) Conell Cooperative Extension
	 Maple sap is considered a wild crop. CNG's Wild Crop Harvest Standard states that: a wild crop must be harvested in a manner that ensures that such harvesting or gathering will not be destructive to the environment and will sustain the growth and production of the wild crop.
	a. Ask the maple producer what steps they take to protect and ensure the sustainability of their sugar bush. The wood family has sustainably managed their forest since 1924. They follow Cornell tapping quidelines. b. Does the land seem well cared for? Are the trees healthy? This is a very well-managed sugar bush that appears to be mexcellent health. 2. What does the producer use for a de-foamer (if anything)? Is it organic? Organic vegetable oils are sparingly used.
	3. In rural areas, woods have unfortunately been used as dumping grounds for all manner of garbage, including toxic waste. Are there any dumps or other sources of potential contamination (old vehicles leaking oil, for example) near the sugarbush? Does the producer refrain from tapping any trees that stand within 40 feet of dumps?
2	4. Over-tapping trees can stunt their growth. The Cornell Sugar Maple Research & Extension Program guidelines state the following. > Trees 10-17 inches in diameter (31-53 inch circumference) should have no more than one tap. > A tree 18-24 inches in diameter (57-75 inch circumference) should have no more than two taps. > A tree larger than 25 inches in diameter (79 inch circumference) should have no more than three taps. Does the producer adhere to the Cornell guidelines for number of taps per tree based on size? Absolutely.
	3

5. To maximize tree health and sap production, Cornell recommends that all taps are 5/16" in diameter or smaller. Is this their practice? If not, would they consider transitioning to smaller taps? (This isn't a requirement but a strong recommendation.) All taps are 5/16" and have been for many years