

Public Input Data Regarding White's Woods 1995-Present.

1995: The first time the Supervisors proposed to timber White's Woods, the Township mailed a survey to voters, finding that 62% (**1527** of the 2463 total respondents) did NOT want White's Woods selectively timbered (31% approved of the timbering plan while 7% had no opinion).

April, 2007: The Indiana Gazette announced the results of an online survey which asked the question: "Do you think timbering should be allowed in White's Woods?" The voting response (**747 votes**) set a record for any single question posed online by the Gazette. The results were:

- 69.2% believe timbering should not be allowed in White's Woods.
- 22.6% believed removing some trees from the area would ultimately be beneficial.
- 8.2% thought further study was needed.

June, 2007: Friends of White's Woods presented the White Township Supervisors with a petition signed by over **1,000** citizens opposed to that timbering plan.

July, 2020: FWW distributed a survey that was presented to the White Township Supervisors. 98% (**S= 229**) of those who completed the FWW survey want the White's Woods Nature Center to remain in its natural state.

In addition (in 2020) , a total of **1,240** individuals who reside in zip codes 15000-16999 (Western Pennsylvania) signed a petition to protect the woods, stop timbering, and preserve this Project 70 natural area. Nearly two-thirds of these signatories live within a forty-minute drive of the park, the large majority of these residing within White Township or the Indiana Borough.



All of the 2020 data [can be found here](#)

June, 2022: Dr. Susan Boser work with her 800-level graduate class, *Advanced Qualitative and Mixed Research Methods*. (**S=289**). Over two-thirds of survey respondents (67.6%) were opposed to selective timbering of the area. Both selective timbering and limited season bow-hunting (57.4% opposed) were perceived as having a negative impact on White's Woods, the ecosystem, and on the individual respondents.

These woods were identified by over 80% of respondents as important for nature conservation (84.7%) , air quality (82.6%) , stormwater control (70.8%) , and wildlife preservation (82.3%).

