1107-05-74 **Derek Levin**, **Peter Nugent** and **Lara Pudwell*** (lara.pudwell@valpo.edu), Department of Mathematics and Statistics, 1900 Chapel Drive, Valparaiso, IN 46383, and **Manda Riehl** and **ML Tlachac**. *Pattern-avoiding forests.* Preliminary report.

A heap is a rooted, ordered tree with integer-labeled vertices such that each child has a larger label than its parent. We associate a permutation to a heap by reading the labels from left to right by levels, starting with the root. A forest is an ordered collection of heaps where all vertices in the forest have distinct labels. We associate a permutation to a forest by reading the permutation associated to each heap and then concatenating. In this talk, we consider forests whose associated permutation avoids a single pattern of length 3. In particular, we highlight connections between pattern-avoiding forests and restricted lattice paths. (Received December 29, 2014)