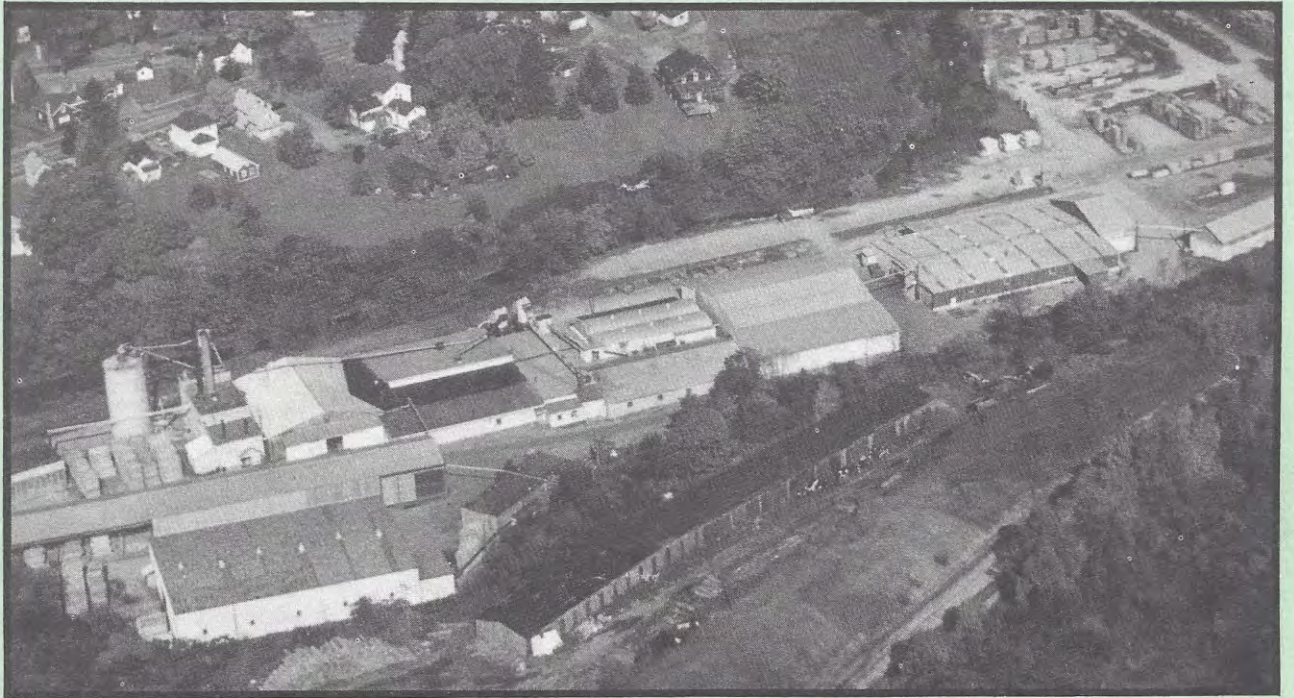


# FOREST OWNER

A Publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

September/October 1991

THE NEW YORK





# FOREST OWNER

VOL. 29, NO. 5

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## COVER PHOTOS:

Fitzpatrick & Weller, Inc. wood products manufacturing business in the Appalachian Mountains in Ellicottville, N.Y. is the subject of this issue's cover story.

# THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNER

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association  
Editorial Committee: Betty Densmore, Richard Fox, Alan Knight, Mary McCarty,  
Norm Richards, and Dave Taber

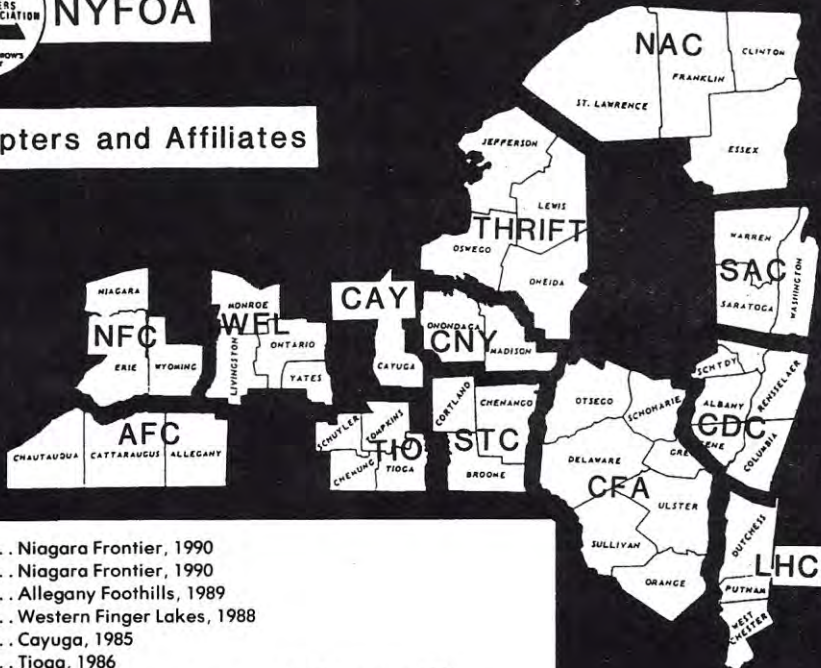
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Please address all membership and change of address requests to P.O. Box 180, Fairport N.Y. 14450.



NYFOA

## Chapters and Affiliates



NFC . . . Niagara Frontier, 1990  
AFC . . . Niagara Frontier, 1990  
AFC . . . Allegany Foothills, 1989  
WFL . . . Western Finger Lakes, 1988  
CAY . . . Cayuga, 1985  
TIO . . . Tioga, 1986  
THRIFT . . Tug Hill Resources, Investment for Tomorrow, 1982  
CNY . . . Central New York, 1991  
STC . . . Southern Tier, 1985  
CFA . . . Catskill Forestry Association, 1982  
LHC . . . Lower Hudson, 1991  
CDC . . . Capital District Chapter, 1991  
SAC . . . Southeastern Adirondacks, 1991  
NAC . . . Northern Adirondacks, 1991

A geographical depiction of the chapters and affiliates that make up the New York State Forest Owners Association.

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## President's Message

# Stewardship and the Future Direction of NYFOA



STUART McCARTY

We are hearing a lot about stewardship these days, especially as it applies to our woodlots. I suppose much of the impetus has come from the Federal government's initiative with stewardship grants to the states. This in turn has meant money available for all sorts of ideas on how to get the forest owner to pay attention to his or her woodlot. NYFOA has been involved with a grant to help distribute our Directory Issue of March/April 1990 to a wider audience. In both 1990 and 1991 John Marchant has served as editor of the *Woodland Steward*, a fine quarterly newsletter now going to 7500. NYFOA has gained close to a hundred new members as a result of this effort.

What do we mean by the term STEWARDSHIP? The official definition is: "Forest Stewardship is applying environmental and economic resource management principles to benefit current and future landowners and the public." Wow! For my definition I'd rather listen to people like Harriet and Jack Hamilton, New York Tree Farmers of 1990 and now Northeast Regional Tree Farmers for 1991: "Our family has worked so very hard to help create the forest on our farm that we are understandably interested in managing it for posterity . . . We derive our personal high from our Tree Farm. Not only do we love it for its own magnificent sake, we love it as well for the variety of species of plants,

animals, and birds that it shelters. It warms us with its wood, puts syrup and jam on our table, furnishes us with our very own playground because we hunt, fish the ponds and streams, hike, cross-country ski, and occasionally even loll in a hammock beneath its branches. . . . On occasion, it also puts a little jingle in our pockets."

There is more but the point is that the Hamiltons and many members of NYFOA see owning a woodlot as a responsibility to care for the woods, not only for timber production, but for all the other benefits and pleasures so well described by the Hamiltons. We care for our woods so they will be a valuable resource for future generations whether of our own family or those of complete strangers.

At our 1990 Annual Meeting Wes Suhr cited a survey of woodlot owners which asked why they had purchased their woodlot. Thirty percent responded to "practice forestry". Fifty percent said because of a love of woods or for a healthy escape. We have seen other surveys which send the same message; timber production may be secondary to other considera-

tions for owners of woodlots. We know, of course, that timber production and creating a wildlife habitat, for instance, are not mutually exclusive. In fact, there is much evidence that cutting trees help improve the forests for wildlife.

What am I getting at? I am wondering if NYFOA should review what appears to be an emphasis on timber production in the *Forest Owner* and in our association's objectives? It is an important part of the whole but evidence indicates only a part of the whole. Timber production is the best way to help meet the carrying cost of our woodlots. But can't we have our "cake and eat it too"?

When the Long Range Planning Committee under the leadership of John Marchant meets in the Fall perhaps it can take a look at this question of emphasis. More members are needed in NYFOA if we are to accomplish our objective "to encourage the wise management of private woodland resources in New York State." Maybe broadening our scope would help.

## Reminiscence

By Mary McCarty

When asked to write about Evelyn for the *Forest Owner*, my memory took a long walk down that oft travelled MEMORY LANE. Starting at the end, my last visit with Evelyn was at the Fall Meeting in the Catskills. She looked remarkably well, trimmer and fit. We discussed knees, feet, exercise, and then on to more fun things like good times we shared.

A staunch supporter of NYFOA over the years, Editor of the *Forest Owner* for seven years, Evelyn, when questioned about the amount of time she spent on the magazine, answered "ALL my time!" That sounds like an exaggeration but when I was reading the back issues of the *Forest Owner*, Evelyn's humor, selections of poetry, and fillers of every sort filled the



EVELYN A. STOCK  
EDITOR of NY FOREST OWNER  
1978 - 1985

magazine from cover to cover. She often said that she was always on the lookout for appropriate material for each issue. Her touch permeated each page.

(Continued on Page 19)



# Fitzpatrick and Weller

## Part I

By CHARLES MOWATT

The two Western New York chapters (Allegheny Foothills and Niagara Frontier) combined organizational efforts on July 20. First, the group (mob; there were 72 present) was graciously hosted by Fitzpatrick and Weller, Inc. at Ellicottville, NY.

The tour focused on one of the two large dimension plants at F & W. Here we received a small taste of the care and precision with which large volumes of wood products are manufactured from trees grown in our woodlots. We saw white oak panels being assembled, glued and surfaced. These panels will be used in kitchen cabinets destined for England. Drawer and furniture parts were also being produced on a very sophisticated moulder.

The investment in modern machinery was impressive. The electronic glue press, which can set glue joints in a little more than a minute and the computer controlled multiple rip saw were examples of the progressive capital commitment by the company.

The skills and diligence exhibited by the machine operators and other workers was very evident. Several of the workers were approached by members of our tour and asked to explain their routines. Based on their replies, it was plain to see that they were not only skilled, but enthusiastic about their jobs as well.

We are deeply indebted to our hosts, Dana and Jess Fitzpatrick, Chief Forester, Joe Kuhn and Plant Superintendent John Ebert for adapting to our overflow attendance. Other chapters might take note of the popularity of industrial tours when trying to estimate probable attendance. I missed guessing the number of attendees by just under 100 per cent!

As forest landowners, we are encouraged that F & W is making the commitment to expand deeply into secondary manufacturing. It means that we can be more confident that our forest management efforts will be rewarded by the existence of a stable market for our wood products well into the future.

As rural taxpayers, we were also impressed with the number of jobs created by this activity. In all, F & W employs about 210 people in a village that has about 700 permanent residents. Many employees live in the surrounding countryside, but the economic impact of this industrial activity is highly significant to the rural community.

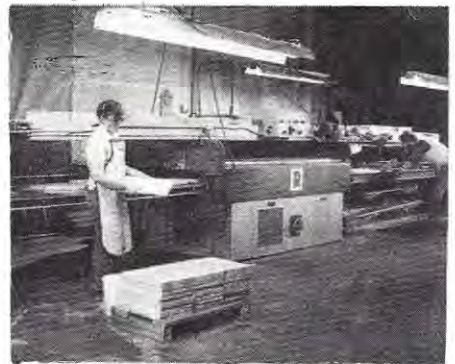
After the mill tour, most of the gang gathered at Betty Densmore's house and garden for a picnic. The share-a-dish arrangements again proved the culinary capabilities of NYFOA members. Rex Anderson's homemade charcoal broiled a variety of meats to perfection.



Compu Rip Gang Rip

Karen Anderson, Grace Mowatt and the Schaefer clan escaped the heat by jumping into the pond sans bathing suits. Camera buffs were disappointed to discover that they went in fully clothed.

We were very pleased to have NYFOA President, Stuart McCarty and wife, Mary in our midst for both the mill tour and picnic. Travel distances have always been a major obstacle for NYFOA members. This is the major reason for the popularity of local activities offered by chapters.



Electronic Glue Press

## Part II

By BETTY DENSMORE

Ellicottville, New York is a community that exemplifies co-existence of two very diverse forms of land use. Historically the small town (permanent population about 700) has been a lumber mill town; in the 50's Fitzpatrick & Weller, Murphy & Son, Nannen, Inc. and several small local saw mills employed hundreds.

The same geographic location with its rugged hills and harsh winter climate that favors the growth of prime hardwoods spawned the growth of ski resorts in the late 50's. The village's beautiful natural setting, the charm of its lovely Victorian homes, historic public buildings and stylish, old-fashioned downtown commercial area made it an instant favorite with skiers to the point where it is now "The Aspen of the East".

Land values in the township have sky-rocketed as skiers from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Ontario built chalets and condominiums. Land that sold for the grand price of \$500.00 per

acre in the 50's now is being offered at \$30,000.00 per half acre. Chalets and condominiums in the \$150,000 to \$500,000 range are common.



Dana and Jess Fitzpatrick

How has Fitzpatrick and Weller adapted and grown in this dynamic economic climate?

(Continued on Page 5)



## Fitzpatrick and Weller Part II — (Continued from Page 4)

Very well, thank you. F&W is used to change. The original main product of F&W was Hard Maple shoe lasts. With the advent of plastics, wood shoe lasts became obsolete in the early 60's. F&W adapted by changing their operation to a modern hardwood and two dimension plants. While other local mills down-sized or went out of business F&W changed, adapted and even grew and prospered; absorbing Murphy & Son in the process.

A village of 700 that swells to 10,000 on winter weekends certainly presents problems to the mill. Most of their employees now come from neighboring villages as they cannot afford to live in the somewhat exclusive area. Several of their storage yards front on the main street, a storage building is on the main street. The noise of log debarking equipment and the back-up beepers on hi-lifts is a source of some annoyance to merchants and visitors. The taxes on the mill (and several thousands of acres of timberland) make F&W one of the biggest taxpayers in town. Traffic on Friday afternoons in the congested village streets is a source of frustration. Two mile back ups on major routes are not uncommon during winter weekends and the annual October Fest.

F&W has been in Ellicottville since 1892 and they plan to stay. They constantly plan ahead and analyze problems to find economically viable solutions: they could sell the log and lumber storage yards and move further back into the industrial areas of the town, they could move some of their operations to a neighboring village. Problem solving is part of what has kept F&W a growing industry.

Another part is being involved in the diversity of Ellicottville's interests. Dana Fitzpatrick is on the Board of Holiday Valley Ski Resort. Dana and brother Jess are (or have been) on the School Board, Chamber of Commerce, and in local politics and the County Legislature. They help support the Fire Department, ambulance, local Associations and community groups. They and the mill they represent are valued citizens.

With the many full time jobs that they offer and their commitment to the future of the town, F&W is an

outstanding example of how the Forest Products industry can co-exist in a posh resort town and provide a healthy economic balance to a seasonal resort community.



Four Sided Planer

## Integrated Sawmills Boost Local Economies Part III

By PATRICK J. McGLEW

If you have ever had the opportunity to visit a well run hardwood sawmill, you soon learned that there is much more to this business than simply cutting logs and stacking boards. Current market conditions, lumber orders, anticipated trends, production capability, and resource availability (stumpage) are among the numerous variables which help to make this a most difficult and unforgiving business to be in. Recognizing the limitations of just selling "boards", as well as the benefits of having a wider variety of forest products to sell, today's most successful sawmills are becoming much more vertically integrated. The Tioga Chapter saw this first hand during a recent tour of Cotton-Hanlon, Inc., a hardwood sawmill and dimension manufacturing facility located in Cayuta, New York.

A long established and well known name in the forest products industry, Cotton-Hanlon utilizes fully all of the logs that enter the yard. Not only is the utilization complete, there is also tremendous value added to otherwise low grade lumber. This is accomplished by simply cutting out defects and completing some basic milling tasks in their dimension plant. With modern sawmills, the days of buying slabs for firewood are all but gone, with these, as well as edgings and trim being converted to chips for use in waferboard manufacture and other composites. Many mills are also using waste material, such as sawdust to generate on-site energy.

The problems of forest owners in the township are reduced to the simple problem of paying the taxes that have spiraled upward with the increased demand for services. Ellicottville's tax rate, on a percentage basis, has risen more rapidly than those of most surrounding towns. Landowners are faced with the dilemma of coming up with more tax dollars, convincing assessors of over-valuation (almost impossible), or selling off to developers. F&W's finely choreographed dance of co-existence is not possible to all Ellicottville land owners.

This direction toward greater efficiency and utilization by area mills, can impact very positively the local, and even regional economy. By integrating the basic sawmilling operation with further processing of the lumber, the natural resource is kept in the local economy longer. The longer that a "log" remains in the mill, in the way of bringing it closer to the finished product, the more jobs and dollars it generates for local families. A highly integrated mill therefore has significant value to area communities.

Integrated sawmills are also important to the forest owner. By being efficient and meeting the demands of various wood using markets, sawmills can maintain competitiveness and be profitable. This of course, means that they will continue to require and purchase our timber resource.

There are some exceptionally well run sawmills in New York, with very sophisticated marketing techniques. Certainly, they are located here because of the available timber resource; and we are fortunate to have them.

Pat McGlew is a consulting forester, Clear Creek Consulting, from Nichols, NY and serves as the NYFOA representative director for the Tioga Chapter.

★ ★ ★

"I think there is an opportunity for government and the industry to work cooperatively to achieve important

(Continued on Page 19)



# Chapter Reports

## Allegany Foothills

### BETTY DENSMORE

Joint AFC/NFC tour of Fitzpatrick & Weller mill and picnic at Densmores on July 20. (See cover story)

On June 29th a sturdy band took chainsaws, gloves and ambition to the Pierce-Whitney Forest and cleared the ice-storm debris from the trails. It was a HOT day but they got the job done.

July 25 saw members of the AFC meeting at David Mowatt's property on Laidlow Road in Franklinville, NY with gloves, ladders and long-handed trimmers (and trained apes, no doubt!) to go in search of balsam cones. At \$23.00 per bushel this is a fine opportunity to build up our treasury.

On Sept. 28 at 10 a.m. we will have a woodswalk on Beth and David Buckley's property on Ashford Hollow Road in West Valley, NY. Extensive wildlife plantings are a feature on this woodswalk. Also election of new officers will be held at this meeting.

The Fall Meeting (Oct. 4 & 5) at Allegany State Park seems to be well in hand. A steady stream of reservations is coming in. AFC's volunteers have done a fine job on this so far.

SEE INSERT FOR DETAILS!!

## Capital District

The CDC is off to a great start. Kudos to Joe Messina for initiating the chapter. Chapter Chair is Irwin King, Sugarbush Farm, RD 1, Box 159, Delanson, NY 12053. Mike Greason is editing an informative newsletter.

The CDC had its first woodswalk on Andy Maguire's property. Twenty-two people enjoyed a beautiful sunny day that featured a discussion of 480-A Real Property Tax Law; Andy is a participant in this program. A large brood of turkey was flushed out of a stand of trees and stuck around long enough to be photographed. Joe Messina had everyone munching on such wild edibles as clover leaves and blossoms and plantain leaves!

Next scheduled activity: a woodswalk at Sugarbush Farm on

Nov. 9, 1991 from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., on Rte. 146, 1000 feet west of Knox Cave Road in the town of Knox, Albany County. Watch for NYFOA signs.

## Cayuga Chapter NYFOA

### By BERNICE HATFIELD

We park our Ford pickup along a wooded stretch on Skinner Hill Rd. This highest point on Skinner Hill is bordered by timber stands, mostly owned by NYS. Several other pickups and a few cars are parked along the roadside and about 25 people are milling around waiting for our guide, Steve Davison, a state forester from Region 7. The site of this Cayuga Chapter woodswalk is a red pine clear cut, a section of an 88 acre stand purchased by NYS on May 3, 1935, from H.F. Wright at a cost of \$2/acre.

Harvesters, Homer Loggers and Greg Wellot, who cut the trees purchased by Pierre Cote of Locke have left a border around the area, so a roadway into the site is the only thing visible from Skinner Hill Rd.

After we walk into the area, Steve tells us these facts along with the history of this woodlot.

Men from the Sempronius CCC Camp S-96 planted 70,900 3 year old red pine with 6' by 6' spacing at an average planting rate of 457 trees per day. Painted Post nursery provided the seedlings. Alfie Signor, one of our Chapter members and a director, recollects being in the area way back then and planting pine trees.

From the time of planting, Steve tells us that in 1959, the eastern part of the stand was TSI'd. In 1967 there was a pulpwood harvest; cabin logs were harvested from 1973 to 1978; firewood was cut from 1978 - 1988; and in 1989 the eastern part was thinned and the western 32 acres was clearcut for sawtimber.

Before clearcutting, the state approximated 20,000 hardwood seedlings per acre on the ground. Now there are at least 10,000, mostly red maple, cherry and aspen with a few red oak.

The soil is Langford channery silt loam with a depth of 18 inches to 24 inches to hardpan. When the pine reach the hardpan, they stop growing. The western part of the stand is also wet, not good for red pine; therefore,

the decision to clearcut and allow the seedlings to grow to a natural hardwood stand.

Two hedge rows of saw timber sized oak and cherry were left to break the clear cut and put out seed. An October 1989 windstorm blew down some of the trees which were then harvested. Wildlife, including deer, grouse, duck and a variety of song birds now use the clear cut area.

We hop back into our vehicles and go to Dumplin Hill Road and on to Brockway Rd. for the second stop in our woodswalk, a hardwood pole stand. This was a part of the same 184.27 acre parcel purchased in 1935. It is 48 acres and is mainly hard maple and red maple, Steve tells us.

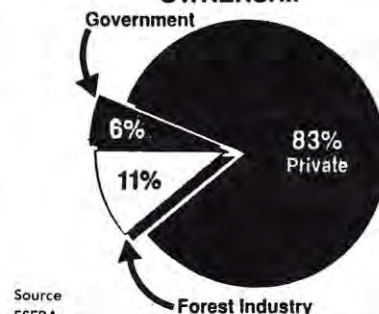
The first treatment after purchase was in 1973 when the stand was TSI'd. Firewood was harvested from 1974 - 1979. In 1989 when the blowdown occurred, black cherry knocked over was salvaged when 15,000 board feet was sawtimbered. Beginning in 1991, the stand is being marked for firewood cut by home owners through the DEC's firewood lottery.

After questions and answers on the lottery, the method of marking and the impact of ferns on regrowth in the area, we return to our trucks and cars to make the last stop of the outing. We go to our pond off Dresserville Rd. for a picnic. Everyone has brought a dish to pass and Alf has provided hots, burgers and drinks. We all enjoy good food and conversation followed by a business meeting. A special thanks to Steve Davison, Alf and all who attended to make it a success.

For our Fall Meeting Dick Hemmings is organizing a tour of a local woodworking/cabinet making shop. If you weren't at our picnic, we missed you! Please plan to attend our next event.

Bernice with her husband Wendell own and manage several forested parcels in Southern Cayuga County.

### COMMERCIAL FOREST OWNERSHIP



Source  
ESFPA



## Lower Hudson

By **BAMBER MARSHALL**,  
Secretary

Since chapter formation-approval in April two events occurred and three are planned.

June 24th (Monday) at Stony Kill Farm Forest (DEC) on Route 9D in Wappingers Falls, Bob Ewald of Walker Valley (Sullivan County), 1990's Outstanding Timber Harvester by award of Region 3's Forest Practice Board, demonstrated logging with knuckle-boom loader lifting logs onto timber-forwarder having rubber-tired wheels both fore and aft, keeping logs from dragging ground. Logs came from small areas showing shelterwood, seed tree, and clearcut examples of forest management, which will be interesting to visit periodically.

July 29th, also at Stony Kill, Jack Humphries, P.E., President-Technical Manager of Humphries Associates of Augusta, Maine, demonstrated his automobile-hitched, trailer-mounted model of a Humphries Downdraft Gasifier. He poured into the hopper on top a grocery bag of wood chips, remarking that a hopperful lasts 15 to 18 hours, showed us how to fire the unit that makes and consumes its own charcoal, how to switch valves to send the wood-gas from exhausting to the internal-combustion engine that powers a generator limited to 9500 watts. (Did you know that 3.3 pounds of dry wood generates 1 kilowatt hour of electricity?) Truly a beautifully-designed trailer-ready unit! Indoors in a slideshow we saw models for sawmills and industries accumulating wood waste and public utilities converting landfill chips to municipal electricity or heating. 20 attended: 6 from 14 column-inches of newspaper publicity about LHC, NYFOA and the wood-gasifier, 6 from 96 mailings (50 to members), 4 from DEC, and 4 in Humphries' group.

### FUTURE EVENTS:

Sept. 21 (Sat) 10 AM+: Westchester Woodswalk. Non-LHCs can ask for news.

Sept. 29 (Sun) Dutchess County Harvest and Forest Festival at Stony Kill. For new forestry action we need **VOLUNTEERS**, maybe especially some woodsmen - field - day veterans who would love another Boonville.



The Humphries Downdraft Gasifier was demonstrated at a recent Lower Hudson Chapter meeting.

An Oct. Tour is planned through J&J's sawmill. Bob Davis arranged most of this, and it seems to be a good start for LHC.

property to tour a 25 year old clear cut now regenerated in Black Cherry and Earl's woodcutting operation.

## Niagara Frontier

— **EARL PFARNER & BOB WHITE**

Twenty-five or more members of the NFC toured Fitzpatrick & Weller Mill on July 20 and went on to the picnic at the Densmores.

On September 21 at 10 a.m. the NFC will meet at the Beaver Meadow Audubon Center, 1610 Welch Road, Java Center in Wyoming County for a special tour led by Earl Pfarners. Earl has been leading tours at Beaver Meadows for years. The center has about 300 acres of forest, fields and wetlands where an appreciation of, and environmental education, is taught to kids of all ages. The group will take a 1½ to 2 hour walk focusing on tree identification, some tornado damage done by the June 1991 tornado, beech bark disease, the arboretum and the exhibits in the buildings. Plan to bring a lunch.

If time permits and enough members are interested after lunch the group will assemble at Earl's

## Tioga Chapter

By **PAT MCGLEW**

On June 28, 1991, Cotton-Hanlon hosted the Tioga Chapter for a tour of their sawmilling and dimension manufacturing facility. The event was scheduled for a weekday afternoon to allow us to see the mill in operation. Attended by 25 people, the tour was well run, informative, and very enjoyable. Hats off to Cotton-Hanlon's staff!

The chapter's next program is entitled "The Politics of America's Working Forests", and deals with key issues facing America's forests, as well as understanding the legislative process. The intent of this program is to make forest owners more effective communicators with lawmakers, with the desired result being a better understanding of forestry issues by the policy makers we contact. This 4 hour workshop is scheduled to begin at 12:30 p.m. on September 28, 1991, in

(Continued on Page 18)



# Gypsy Moth Has Ruinous History

By DAVID W. TABER,  
Department of Natural Resources,  
New York State College of Agriculture  
and Life Sciences, Cornell

The gypsy moth was first introduced from Europe into the United States, near Boston, in 1869. Since then it has spread to a region bounded by the southern borders of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada, through New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, and south to central Virginia and northeastern West Virginia. In addition, isolated infestations have been found across the continent.

The spread of the gypsy moth, regionally and across the nation, is affected by the following factors:

- \* Each female moth may produce 500 to 1500 eggs in its one egg mass, before it dies in the year it developed.

- \* Windblown newly hatched caterpillars start new infestations.

- \* Egg masses, laid on items that people transport, are spread across the country.

- \* Gypsy moth caterpillars can feed on several hundred kinds of plants, some of which grow in the Midwest and South.

Young (small) gypsy moth larvae (caterpillars) survive best on oak, aspen, birch, willow, larch, and apple trees.

Feeding primarily on the leaves of trees, the gypsy moth's greatest damage to forested land was in 1981 when 13.8 million acres were defoliated. That area is about the size of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont combined; or equivalent to about 46 percent of New York State's total land area.

This apex of insect damage was followed by a decline in gypsy moth populations; but in 1989 the number of moths began to increase significantly in several states. Then, in 1990 an estimated 7.4 million acres were defoliated in the Northeast.

"Costs" of gypsy moth defoliation include the following:

- \* Reduced pleasure for people involved in outdoor activities when caterpillars are plentiful.

- \* Less attractive landscapes where trees are defoliated.

- \* Destruction of ornamental trees, and the cost of their removal and replacement.

- \* Reduced growth and increased mortality of forest trees grown for timber.

- \* Contamination of drinking water by increased nitrogen and bacteria levels from feces and leaf droppings.

The primary source of the preceding material was the Oct. 1990 USDA Forest Service publication, "Gypsy Moth Research and Development Program." For additional information about gypsy moth research, and the Integrated Pest Management Decision Process for Gypsy Moth, contact: Program Manager, Gypsy Moth Research and Development Program, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 5 Radnor Corporate Center, 100 Matsonford Road, Suite 200, Radnor, PA 19087.

And from *The Northern Logger and Timber Processor*, July 1991:

1990 was a very bad year for Pennsylvania when it came to gypsy moth. The leaf-eating forest pest caused damage totaling more than 4.3 million acres — the most severe gypsy moth-caused defoliation ever recorded in the state. That record also put the keystone state into an unenviable first place throughout the Northeast in terms of acres defoliated.

"If the upward population trend of the gypsy moth continues, we can expect to see even more defoliation not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Northeast and central Michigan in 1991," says Dr. Gerry Hertel, Assistant Director of Forest Pest Management, USDA Forest Service in Radnor, PA. The gypsy

(Continued on Page 18)

## Battle Lines Forming Over 'Northern Forest'

From *New Hampshire Weekly Market Bulletin*

Vol. 70, No. 17, July 17, 1991

Such national news media as the Los Angeles Times and Washington Post have been taking note of the developing battle over the future of what is being called the Northern Forest, a hunk of land the size of Virginia that stretches from the eastern shore of Lake Ontario to the Maine - New Brunswick border and includes most of New Hampshire lying north of Franconia Notch.

While a lot of attention has been focused lately on timber harvesting and the endangered spotted owl in the Pacific Northwest, much interest will soon be directed at what's going to happen to the woods of Northern New England and New York, an area being called one of America's greatest natural treasures and woodbaskets.

Most of the land is privately owned and much of it has been managed for timber production by a handful of major corporations. But change in the timber and pulp business plus the real estate boom of the 1980s began fragmentation of some holdings and stirred fears the whole area could be hacked up into second home lots.

Congress funded a study of the future of the Northern Forest, and the recommendations of that report have refueled controversy between environmentalists who want the federal government to lock up the land and others who want private ownership to continue with tax breaks and other inducements. More study is underway, and Charlie Levesque, formerly with the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Assn. and the Trust for New Hampshire Lands, has the job as head of the federally funded Northern Forest Lands Commission of trying to get the various factions to agree on a strategy for the future management of the land.

His task is a daunting one. Right now a group called Preserve Appalachian Wilderness is pushing a grand vision which would provide for an "evolutionary preserve" which would be home to the wolf and the cougar. I'm sure it will be a while before cougars roam in Clarksville or wolves howl in Wentworth Location, but New Hampshire's North Country is at the center of what's going to be a mighty big tussle over land management.



# Forestry By Frustration: The Environmental Imperative

By KEITH A. ARGOW  
Publisher

When I first saw the picture we used on this month's front cover, it made a lasting impression. The photographer captured a moment in time. For me, a woodland owner, he captured more than that.

The frustration, even anguish, expressed by the logger is real. His ability to earn a living — his very future — is at stake. His future and our futures as landowners are intertwined. Forest practices regulation, new definitions of wetlands, riparian zones, unrealistically high timber taxes, wide swings in stumpage prices — all lead to the uncertainty of our woodland investment. Now add to that a measure of public distrust of our motives, as expressed in a growing wave of landowner regulation, and we feel a sense of "forestry by frustration."

This compelling photo was taken in Ft. Bragg, California, on July 21, 1990, during the "Redwood Summer" campaign. The photographer, David Cross, is based in Berkeley. Perhaps his reasons for being in Ft. Bragg had as much to do with his concern with the environment as the chance that he might bring home meaningful photographs. "As I saw this confrontation heating up," he said, "I put the camera on rapid advance." Mr. Cross has provided a tangible record of the force of change that many of us are dealing with today.

There is something in each of the "four faces of Adam" worth noting. The face of the logger catches one's attention immediately. His job is on the line. His way of life is being threatened, or at least that is how it seems to him. There is some of all of us in that logger. His face is expressing the pain, the frustration, that many of us feel . . . or are beginning to wonder if we should be feeling.

The earthperson is a glimpse into the future. He is a harbinger of change. Much more than a flower child of the 1970s, he is on the front line against tremendous odds. We may call this naivete, but such a person cares about our forest resource and is



willing to make a personal stand. He or she may put his or her life on the line before this all is over.

Next is the reporter, camera-in-hand, with a wary look lest he be pounded next. It is appropriate that the press should be a part of this picture for, without the media, many fewer people would have heard about "Redwood Summer." Nor would they know the underlying causes that led to the demonstration and last November's voter initiative.

Finally there is the "landowner" tucked in the background with a concerned look on his face. I have no idea if that person pictured is a landowner or not, but for purposes of this commentary we can let him stand in for one . . . or, more correctly, for us. As landowners we are a part of this picture, whether we want to be or not.

In reality, there is a part of us in every one of the four faces. In the logger is our right to practice forestry, our opportunity to convert part of our forestry investment into a profit through careful and responsible logging. The earthperson represents a commitment to care for the forests under our stewardship. We express that commitment through our use of Best Management Practices, our stand improvements, the protection from fire, insects, and disease that we provide, and our responsibility for a renewable and productive forest.

The photographer (reporter) is the

essence of a free press. The expression of ideas without government censorship is one of the foundations of our free enterprise system. You might think that is easy for me to say because I publish a magazine, but both the editor and I were landowners before we came to our current positions. Why belabor the obvious? Because, if there is one comment I keep hearing, it is that the "liberal press" is giving the environmentalists a platform they don't deserve. Yet, if we start regulating the press, where do we stop?

A free society, a free enterprise system, and free trade thrive best under a free exchange of ideas. All citizens should have the opportunity to make up their own minds and act accordingly. That has been the thinking of the National Woodland Owners Association from the very beginning as expressed in our motto: "Informed Woodland Owners . . . Are Our Best Protection."

**FORESTRY BY FRUSTRATION** is here. Our degree of frustration will be an indicator of how well we are able to adapt to the changes that are coming our way faster than before.

Non-industrial private forests already produce one-half of America's home-grown wood supply. In the 21st century that share is expected to increase to 60% according to the latest projections by

(Continued on Page 18)



# Ask a Forester

Send Questions to:  
Wes Suhr, R.R. 1, Box 59B  
Oswegatchie, N.Y. 13670

## Starting Oak Successfully (*Rerun*)

By WES SUHR

If you read "Starting Red Oak" in the May/June issue, commit yourself to learn this response from an avid oak man, Peter S. Levatich of Brooktondale, NY. He remarks, "I have been experimenting with red oak for about 15 years and finally have a method that works 95% of the time." His experience is so valuable for this high-value species that my first article must be revised and supplemented.

### COLLECT ACORNS

Peter adds that you should collect the acorns "... when they first begin to fall off the tree and are still green-brown. Go twice a day and beat the squirrels to them."

### TEST

Forget the "float test", Peter exclaims: "... float testing is a myth being repeated. The 'sinkers' are the wet ones — rotten with maggots, or viable, they all sink." (Instead, he gives them a visual test after preparing and storing over winter (cold stratification). See "True Test" below.

### PREPARE AND STORE

Immediately after collecting, he layers the "... fresh acorns in a plastic bucket with plenty of 1/4 inch holes in the bottom and hardware cloth across the top. Inside are 1 inch layers of fresh chainsaw chips from a deciduous log (alternating with layers of acorns). I place the full bucket in the back of the shed and water it so the chips stay damp. In December, I bury the buckets in a damp sawdust pile behind the sawmill and let them freeze if they so desire."

### TRUE TEST

"Around the first of March, I dig out the buckets, spread the acorns on a damp blanket and do a visual review. Rotten ones, or those with a pinhole (maggot got out) are discarded (usually 10%). Frozen ones are usually viable and easy to verify: the inside looks yellow through the frost crack."

### GERMINATE

Peter germinates his red oak before planting in the garden, another reason for his good success. "I make a deal

with my wife and put the good acorns in the refrigerator (ideally 40° F) with some of the damp chips and covered with a damp cloth so they do not dry. In 14 to 20 days, 90% of these will have a nice white, 1/8 to 3/8 inch-long sprout, a joy to behold!" Lacking a refrigerator, he suggests keeping the "... acorns near 40° F in a moist environment for about two weeks to get sprouting. That 'environment' may be in a cellar or buried in a pile of old leaves in a shady place. Protection from rodents and from freezing are essential."

### PLANT SPROUTED ACORNS

Peter plants the sprouts in a rototilled vegetable garden at 8 inches on centers, 1/2 inch deep in the soil. "Keep watering and weeding. I do not cultivate because the young roots stay near the surface. By July 1, I cover the soil with 2 inches of rotten wood chip mulch. 98% of those planted survive and will have two flushes of growth the first year."

### TRANSPLANT AND MAINTAIN

Normally, Peter transplants when the seedlings are two (or more) years old. This year, he is trying one-year olds "... to see how it works because these are the easiest to transplant." He advises not to bare-root — it is best to transplant with soil. "A

plastic wash basin is packed with seedlings with a 4 inch core of soil on each and then placed in to pre-dug hole in the mineral forest soil. I water at planting and every 3 days thereafter until the first good rain. All this is a chore, but after massive failures of earlier experiments, mainly due to drying out, it proved cost-effective."

### TUBEX

"But this is only the beginning. Most seedlings thus set out will get chewed, clipped and eaten by deer, raccoons (salt from your hands), rabbits, rodents, etc. To overcome all this without fail, I now use TUBEX tree shelters placed over the seedling at planting time. Tubex is fantastic and certainly cost-effective."

This tree shelter not only provides complete protection from animal damage, but also reduces moisture stress on seedlings. They are produced in various lengths (8 inches, 2, 4, 5 and 6 feet), depending on height of transplants.

Interested readers may request the catalog and other information from TUBEX, 75 Bidwell Street, Ste. 105, St. Paul, MN 55107 (1-800-328-4827, ext. 1906).

(Continued on Page 11)



Barbara Levatich and TUBEX Shelters over Red Oak, Hobnob Forest.

(Photo Courtesy of Peter S. Levatich)



## Ask a Forester Starting Oak Successfully —

(Continued from Page 10)

### PRUNE

"I prune all my seedlings, home sprouted or volunteer (see below), in the dormant season on my regular wood walks. I only prune for a good (usually the most dominate) leader, cutting the leader competition."

Peter deals with another group of red oak seedlings — volunteers. "Squirrels and blue jays will bury or drop an acorn in forest openings or edges where it may sprout and struggle despite the deer. The best time to find them is in the fall when their distinct foliage hangs on after most leaves are down. I flag them with 3- mill dark blue flagging which is easy to see all year and endures." Depending on their size and condition, he prunes and may even "TUBEX" them.

### SUCCESS

"All this is a lot of work. I plant about 30 seedlings a year and that makes 300 in 10 years. My woods have new openings yearly for just that many and I have the time for them."

Some day, when I am long gone, someone will have the joy of oak veneer logs aplenty. And that is no myth!"

After all your work, Peter, I don't think I could cut them. Those majestic, mature red oak may have more aesthetic charm than value in wood. The readers and I want to thank you for this fine contribution to and for **FOREST OWNERS**.

## Conference to Explore Midwest Red Oak Decline

Countless generations of residents and visitors have lived and played beneath the sheltering branches of oak trees in southeast Minnesota, northeast Iowa and southwest Wisconsin. But that may be changing. A conference will be held in June in Winona, MN, to look into the problem of red oak decline.

Red oak is one oak species that is disappearing from this area's landscape. Statistics show that harvesting and natural loss due to old age and disease annually outstrip red oak growth by as much as 30 percent.

Despite their reputation for strength, durability and long life, oaks are surprisingly difficult to regenerate. They regenerate from stump sprouts and from acorns, but neither method is consistently reliable. Large oaks are usually the first to be harvested. However, large stumps produce less vigorous sprouts. Good acorn crops occur only at two- to five- year intervals. And even in a good seed year, many acorns are destroyed by insects or eaten by wildlife.

material is of interest to those energized individuals who create all of the reported milling about. For us non-organizational individuals — and I suspect that that describes a good portion of the NYFOA membership — committee reports are not especially exciting.

Roughly another page is devoted to paid advertising. Fair enough — helps to pay for the magazine.

Two pages plus are devoted to forestry political issues; these are usually of some interest, although they tend to reflect a single position — that of the commercial forest industry. As a long-time litigator, lobbyist and apologist for forest industry positions I recognize the perspective, though I don't always agree with it. A more reasoned presentation of conflicting opinion (some of it is reasonable) would add some perspective. And I am sure that many NYFOA members — though doubtless not a majority — do not consider the production of saw-grade timber to be the primary value of their woods. And NYFOA by stated purpose is a forest owners' association, not an association of loggers, saw-millers and pulp producers. These are of course often

If they survive all of this, oak seedlings often do not get the sunlight they need to sustain growth because most woodlands are too shady.

Not only are oak trees dwindling in number, the overall quality of the oak resource is declining as well, sponsors of a recent conference on the subject say. Changes, they add, are clearly needed in the way oak woodlands are managed if this important resource is to be maintained.

The conference, "The Oak Resource in the Upper Midwest: Implications for Management," examined the many demands made on our oak resource and the implications for forest management.

The conference included a large number of concurrent sessions covering topics such as oak forests and tourism, converting low-quality oak into high-value export products, site preparation and weed control for oak regeneration, and the use of local ordinances to protect oaks from construction damage.

forest owners, and in any event surely welcomed as members. But they don't embody NYFOA's primary function.

There are, by my count, only three pages left for informational articles about trees, forests, and woodland management. I joined NYFOA hoping to learn something about those subjects, and continue membership with the same hope, though it has been little fulfilled. Tell me, pray, about trees, bugs, habits of growth, fungi, bacteria, forest animals. Give me more about ash die-back, about the white pine borer and the red pine sawfly. Tell me how to select trees for stand improvement. And don't be sketchy — give out some learning that will be new to most of us.

And don't worry so much about mistakes the 15-acre owner may make by untrained application of what are, to be sure, professional skills. I don't especially want to hire a forester to make decisions for me; the mistakes I will doubtless make will not produce an ecological disaster. I would just like as much information as you can provide about what a forester would do if I did hire him.

(Continued on Page 18)

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

My friend Dick Fox frequently asks me how I liked the most recent issue of the *NY Forest Owner*. Being naturally non-contentious, I have been giving him polite replies. However, by persistence Dick has compelled me to think about it, so after looking through the July/August issue I noted my response.

First, I realize that I actually don't read much of the magazine. Why? Take a look at the last issue. Of 19 pages of print, 14 pages were devoted largely to the activities of NYFOA and its Chapters: reports of meetings past or meetings to come, contests, woods walks, awards and meetings of related organization. I'm sure this



# Brooklyn's Little Tree Farmers

By JANE SORENSEN

They were lining up in pairs to go back to class. Fifteen fifth graders had just finished planting buckwheat in a ½ acre vacant lot next to their school, P120K.

"Miss Jane, Miss Jane," they went out of line and encircled me. "Can we plant tree seeds next year instead of buckwheat? Shouldn't we plant tree seeds if we are a Tree Farm?"

Fifteen pair of eyes beamed up in eager anticipation.

"No, tree seeds take too long to start. Remember how you planted tree seeds in class and nothing happened?"

Fifteen pair of eyes clouded in disappointment.

"We are going to plant baby trees instead, but we can't do it until trees lose their leaves in the fall. Then, you can come up to my tree farm and get the trees Ms. Henry ordered. Don't you remember the little Christmas trees I showed you? I planted them in the woods so you can plant them in our buckwheat field. The fence will be repaired and we will get more soil. We planted buckwheat because it is good for the soil."

"Green fertilizer!" chimed a trio of voices.

I am an Occupational Therapist. I have been in practice 26 years. I started working with handicapped Viet Nam Vets and now work with the physically mentally and societally



*Jane Sorensen Lord, PhD, OTR, longtime activist, author and communications consultant in many different areas in which she has an interest, has agreed to serve as communications liaison on the N.Y. State Tree Farm Committee of the American Forest Council. Jane and her husband, Gordon own a tree farm in Orange County.*



handicapped — New York City School children. I drive from school to school to evaluate potential therapy candidates and am a regular, twice a week therapist at the special ed high school, P721K housed at P120 in Bushwick Brooklyn — a black and hispanic ghetto.

I see regularly what you read about — crack babies, fetal alcohol syndrome, abused children, autism, retardation, profoundly mentally and physically handicapped — society's underbelly, the direct equivalent to a mismanaged forest.

I also see hundreds of vacant lots, overgrown with weeds and staghorn sumac. Neglected, they encourage garbage dumping and a general lack of respect for the earth.

As a tree farmer, I drove past them and started to imagine neat rows of Christmas trees or nursery stock instead of chaos. I know how therapeutic it is for people to work with the earth — gardening is a respected, established modality in occupational therapy treatment.

When Backyard Tree farming came on line to create a bridge between rural tree farmers, and suburban and urban tree admirers, I proposed

*(Continued on Page 19)*

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# New York's Master Forest Owner COVERTS Program

By GARY R. GOFF

Cornell Cooperative Extension will be piloting a new program over the next year designed to instruct a volunteer corps of Master Forest Owners to pass along their experience and motivation to neighboring forest owners. The primary goal of the program is to have Master Forest Owners relay to their neighbors the notion that sound forest management improves ownership satisfaction. These volunteers will also share how to go about getting needed information or services to carry out this management. Through this assistance, hundreds of forest owners will be empowered to make informed management decisions that reflect their ownership objectives and stewardship values.

This program is modeled after two similar Cooperative Extension programs that have proven effective in a number of states. Vermont and Connecticut have conducted COVERTS (wildlife habitat improvement) programs for several years, funded by The Ruffed Grouse Society, and Oregon and Iowa have conducted Master Forest Owner programs. Each of these programs has the overall goal of promoting sound forest and wildlife management through the efforts of exemplary volunteer forest owners.

New York's program is jointly funded by The New York Forest Stewardship Program, The Ruffed Grouse Society, The National Wild Turkey Federation, and the Renewable Resources Extension Program with assistance provided by The New York Forest Owner's Association and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. The process involves:

- (1) soliciting and choosing 30 volunteer Master Forest Owners to at-

tend an all-expenses-paid 2½-day seminar on wildlife, forestry, ecology and communications;

- (2) conducting the training with the assistance of volunteer professionals at Cornell's Arnot Teaching and Research Forest near Ithaca in 1-3 November 1991;
- (3) assisting the Master Forest Owners with their responsibility to each contact and educate at least 10 neighbor forest owners from November 1991 through July 1992; and,
- (4) evaluating and revising the pilot program by September 1992 for

consideration of continued funding and implementation.

Response to the Master Forest Owner and COVERTS program conducted in other states has been outstanding and the sponsors of New York's pilot program hope that this program can meet with similar success.

Gary R. Goff is an Extension Associate with the Renewable Resources Extension Program at 104 Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 (607) 255-2824.

## Chapter Development

By CHARLES MOWATT

There is great chapter development news.

Two brand new chapters now bring NYFOA's total to eleven plus two affiliates. Chapters and affiliates now cover 45 of the 57 counties in New York State. The two new additions are the Central New York Chapter and the Northern Adirondacks Chapter.

The Central New York Chapter covers Onondaga and Madison Counties. It was organized under the leadership of Tom Ellison. Serving chapter leadership functions are: Tom Ellison, Chair & Newsletter; Bill Miner, Vice Chair; Jack Cottrell, Treasurer; John Mueller, Membership & Woodwalk Committee; Dr. Al Horn, Woodwalk Committee; and Thomas M. Graber, Public Relations.

They have identified other outdoor-oriented organizations in their area and plan to network with them in an effort to encourage mutual

understanding of goals, exchange of expertise and, hopefully, to expand membership.

The Central NY Chapter's first meeting is scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 7 at 10:00 a.m. at the Heiberg Forest south of Syracuse. The Heiberg Forest was named for Svend Heiberg, Professor of Silviculture at ESF and inspirational founder of NYFOA.

The very latest addition to the list of NYFOA chapters is the Northern Adirondacks Chapter. Their first organizational meeting was held in late July. An initial event is scheduled for September, hopefully in the Tupper Lake area. A variety of topics is planned. They include silvicultural tools used in wildlife management, forest products markets, and technical assistance available from state foresters.

Provisional officers are: Wes (Ask a Forester) Suhr, Chair; Bob Howard, Vice Chair; Don Brown, Treasurer; Dave Forness, Secretary.



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# Two Studies Contradict Report of Twenty-First Century Commission

By CAROL LaGRASSE

Two SUNY Professors completed separate studies this spring that contradict the controversial findings of the Governor's Twenty-First Century Commission on the Adirondacks. Neither study received financial aid from any interest group.

Professor Charles I. Zinser of SUNY Plattsburgh's geography program presented a paper, "Land Use Regulations and Subdivisions in New York's Adirondack Park," at the Association of American Geographers' annual meeting in Miami, Florida. Zinser concluded that the existing APA land use plan "is working extremely well in protecting the open space character of the Adirondack back country." He said that his study contradicted two central findings of the Commission: that the APA plan "has been ineffective in protecting the open space character of the Park," and that the "subdivision of land in the Adirondack Park is threatened."

Dr. Charles Simpson, a sociology professor at SUNY Plattsburgh, was critical of the mindset behind the many studies, maps and plans being made for the Adirondacks. Presenting his paper to the Popular Culture Association and American Culture Association meeting in San Antonio, Texas, he quipped that the studies of everything about the Adirondacks have become so urgent that the "sound of shuffling mylar [maps] seems as characteristic of the region as the rustle of leaves on the forest floor."

In his paper, "Mapping the Sublime: The Social Construction of Nature in the Adirondacks," Simpson said that the process of mapping environmental and social patterns "seems rational and objective." But, he said, "In truth, this tool, central to the administrative shaping of the Adirondacks, is highly subjective."

He said that the thinking process behind all the studies is based on selected wilderness values that reached their culmination in the 19th century romantic period, to the omission of other land-use values of the region; for instance, those of the native Americans and those of the Adirondack residents.

"If understood as an expert process yielding compelling data on technical grounds alone, it is fatally flawed," he said.

Simpson urged that all the Indian, Adirondack, and wilderness ideologies of land use be brought together "to build the cultural foundations for sustainable life."

## Commission's Recommendations Questioned

Zinser could see no justification for the Commission's recommendations to increase the average lot size in "rural" and "resource management" zones from 8.5 acres per lot and 42.7 acres per lot to 2,000 acres per lot. He found that rate of development was slower in the Adirondack Park than elsewhere in New York State.

Zinser found that history of subdivision in the last twenty years in the township of Altamont that he studied revealed no significant change in land use. He found that although the township was subdivided among a number of owners since 1973, when the Adirondack Park law went into effect, "the primary use of the land in both 1973 and 1989 was for timber and open-space recreation."

Zinser also concluded that "the purported severe restrictions of the present Adirondack Park Private Land Use and Development Plan are not as tyrannical as many proponents of the plan have claimed." But he reached this particular conclusion by querying only present-day owners, and his report points out that the controversial Ton-Da-Lay development, that was planned for Altamont and gave ammunition to advocates for the APA law, had to be cancelled on account of this APA law. Ton-Da-Lay was then forced to recover cash by heavy logging and selling out its 18,386 acres.

Zinser found that the Twenty-First Century Commission had two conflicting goals. One goal was to add 26,000 additional acres of the township to the Boreal Wilderness area, as part of the Commission's plan to "take 655,000 acres out of forestry uses, since no trees are allowed to be cut in the "forest preserve." Zinser said this contradicts the statement of the Commission that it "wants to

promote a healthy forest products industry as a major contributor to the Adirondack economy."

## Bias Against Rural Culture

Professor Simpson said that the heritage of a rural community is not likely to find its way into the process of professional study. "Their barns and old logging roads, still significant local landmarks, are not likely to make it into the mapmaking procedure." Because the rural community does not define the values in the study, "the landscape signature of its own past" will be missed, he said.

Simpson concluded that the presence of native Americans in the Adirondacks was dismissed by professional historians because they viewed the land spiritually and kept their impact on it slight.

Simpson made three points. First he said that the institutionalized planning process is "based upon cultural values that are selective and partial." He said "They magnify the interests of some groups and obscure, or make invisible, the land use culture of other groups."

Second, because zoning limits property rights, "it is imperative that all groups expected to have an interest participate in the formation of such policy." He criticized the "absence of a statutory presence [on the APA] of elected representatives of local communities."

Third, the governor-appointed commissions that have defined the cultural values in the Adirondack landscape since the late 1960's have been drawn from the same group of people. Therefore, the commissions

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# Tree Farm Experience Proves Advantageous

(Source: David Taber)

Tree Farming under the auspices of the American Tree Farm System is a rewarding experience for landowners, and a benefit to society. In June, the American Tree Farm System officially celebrated its 50th anniversary. Officially, it was on June 12, 1941 with the first Tree Farm established in the State of Washington.

Now after 5 decades of promoting multiple use forest management to protect the environment, provide such human benefits as scenic landscapes, clean drinking water, outdoor recreation opportunities, and wood products, there are more than 70,000 Tree Farms growing 95 billion trees (more than 350 trees for each person in the United States) on more than 95 million well-tended acres.

Each acre contains the forested area that is equivalent to a square which measures 208.71 feet on each side, comprising 43,560 square feet of area. The total land devoted to certified Tree Farms amounts to 4 trillion, 138 billion, 200 million (4,138,200,000,000) square feet of land space. Based on allocating one person to a space of 4 square feet in which to stand, a population of 4,130 times that of the United States' 250 million people, could stand in the Nation's Tree Farms that have been certified by the American Tree Farm System.

All fifty of the nation's states have Tree Farms. New York ranks 15th in number of tree farms with 1,781 as of January, 1990. Based on acreage in Tree Farms, New York ranks 22nd with 1,109,526 acres. Many New York Tree Farms range in size from 10 to 150 acres: they are not all huge acreages.

One Tree Farm in New York is the 4-H Camp Pines of Cornell Cooperative Extension of Sullivan County. The Forested area is used for environmental education including forestry, bird watching, and other outdoor activities. The 267-acre tract has been "preserved" (not fragmented and developed into housing lots) as a working forest. What a marvelous legacy to leave for future generations: "open space" that once developed would be gone forever.

According to a 1988 evaluation of the site, which is located adjacent to the

beautiful Neversink River, and between Grahamsville and Claryville, "it is a gem."

The 1988 report continues: "Its potential for youth and adult educational programs on natural resources (wildlife, wildflowers, aesthetics, outdoor recreation, forest grown wood products, and woodland ecosystem) management is tremendous."

Managed with the assistance of NYS DEC Service Foresters, the property has had its property boundaries established, its forest types recorded on a map, its formerly used, high-intensity camping area preserved and identified on a forest map, and harvested areas noted on the map by year of timber sale contract.

Over the last half century, youth and adults have enjoyed the outdoors at 4-H Camp Pines, learned about the natural forest environment with both its gradual and occasionally sudden changes over time, and gained reinvigoration by escaping from the stresses of high population places to the tranquility of a relative small "wilderness."

As a working forest, consumers have been provided with wood products by way of the forest industry which has converted trees into logs;

logs into lumber, veneer, and woodpulp; and lumber, veneer, and woodpulp into the ultimate products desired by human society. Of course during the last 20 years, wood for energy as fuel has also been especially important.

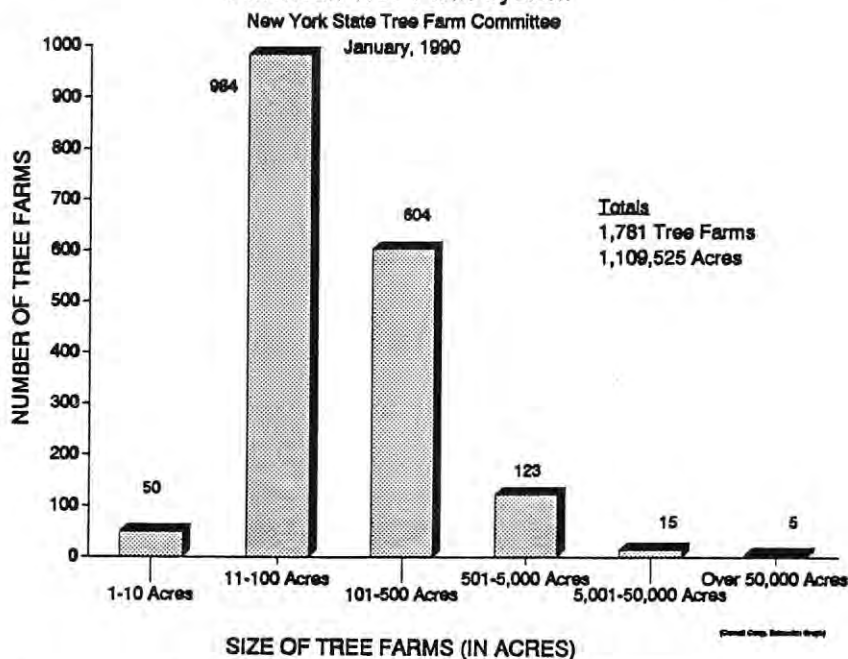
Most Tree Farms in New York State are small, privately owned forested properties. Nearly 60 percent of them are 1 to 100 acres in size (See graph).

For additional information about the American Tree Farm System and how one can become a tree farmer with a Certified Tree Farm, contact the New York State Tree Farm Committee, Mike Virga, Chairman, Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper, Inc., P.O. Box 338, Lyons Falls, NY 13368 (Lyons Falls is in Oneida County North of Utica; and it is about 8 miles from the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days).



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# BRIEFS

## OUTSTANDING MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

*10th Mountain Division (LI),  
Fort Drum, NY*

It seems appropriate that the Northeastern Loggers' Association should give recognition to the 10th Mountain Division because the 10th's glorious history is rooted in the Northeast. It was in the early days of World War II that a group of New England skiers formed the nucleus of the U.S. Army's first effort at having a unit trained in mountain and winter fighting.

More than half of the 107,265 acres comprising Fort Drum are under productive forestry management. The

program is unique in that the primary mission of military training is met while maintaining a healthy forestry program.

Selective harvesting through silvicultural methods is accomplished on 3 - 4,000 acres each year. Annual yields consist of 600 - 800,000 board feet of sawtimber, 4 - 5,000 cords of pulpwood and 900 - 1,200 cords of fuelwood.

Forty percent of the net proceeds are returned to Jefferson and Lewis counties for schools and road maintenance. A forestry inventory and reclassification of lands is conducted every ten years to maintain

current and accurate information on land use planning. A range fire control program keeps range fires and dollar losses at a minimum. Eighteen miles of firebreaks are maintained.

A new fuelwood program enhances the income producing potential of forest products, provides an alternate source of energy to homeowners, makes fire control activities easier and cleans unsightly material from roadsides.

The accomplishments of the forestry program at Fort Drum are even more significant since they are compatible with the military training mission of the installation.

## Vermont Addressing "Clearcutting"

The visual impacts of timber harvesting in Vermont were apparent along Route 2 between St. Johnsbury and Lancaster, New Hampshire this past spring when as many as 20 skidders landed upon the well-traveled northern route. To the inexperienced eye, a clearcut is ugly. What was even more apparent was a misconception of what constituted a clearcut.

Passers-by reacted to the negative

feelings experienced by seeing a large number of operations taking place along one route. Spring break-up in Vermont brings us, as an industry, out of the woods and along blacktop roads where trucks can continue to move the product.

The Vermont Dept. of Forests, Parks and Recreation and the VTTPA are addressing public concerns about clearcutting, as a result. Responding positively, the Department organized

a photo session of some of the sites and will be going back in upcoming months and years, to gain a visual aid in showing people the natural process. Vermont loggers responded by attending a meeting, organized by the VTTPA, to interact with citizens and other interested parties, including representatives from the Dept. of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

## Outstanding Contributions to Forest Industry Education

*Forestry Committee, Greater  
Adirondack RC&D Council, Inc.*

The committee was selected for living up to its mission, "to educate landowners and citizens of the Adirondacks about the economic contributions and importance of the forest and forest industry to the area's economy."

The committee has conducted workshops to train school teachers on the presentation of conservation and forestry issues. Public service announcements (PSA) about the American Tree Farm System have been videotaped and distributed. Placemats used in North Country restaurants were designed and printed.

A promotional video showing the potential of Northern New York's timber resource, wood products industry and labor pool was produced. A timber bridge workshop was cooperatively sponsored with several states.

The Tree Farm PSAs were retaped and distributed for airing last year and an educational video targeted at fifth and sixth graders was produced and distributed as well.

A major activity last year was the inception of a new environmental education center in cooperation with a Board of Cooperative Education Services and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. The center, located at the Pack Demonstration Forest, Warrensburg, was made accessible to the handicapped. A summer science academy was started

and educational overnights were provided for the handicapped. A barrier-free ecology interpretive center, fishing site and nature trail were developed. An interpretive, self-guided forest management tour was also completed last year.

*(Continued on Page 19)*

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# Forestry News

By DAVID W. TABER

## LYME DISEASE STILL SPREADING AND DANGEROUS

According to the *New York Times* of June 26, 1991, and its Personal Health column writer, Jane E. Brody, "Lyme disease, a tick-borne bacterial infection, is spreading faster than any other ailment except AIDS." She notes, "Lyme disease has been reported in 48 states, Canada, Europe, and Asia and, according to official reports, afflicted 30,000 people last year in this country alone."

Regarding an intermediate carrier of Lyme disease, the deer tick, Brody reports, "Deer represent a biological dead end for the tick; infected ticks that leave deer are at the end of their life cycle and do not feed again and thus cannot transmit the bacteria."

Ticks that have not fed, which may be transported on the bodies of a variety of animals including humans, do pose a danger. Brody writes, however, "People face the most danger not from animals, but from moisture-ridden foliage, tall grass, and leaf litter, where ticks spend most of their time."

The reported effects of Lyme disease that result from a blood infection of a tick-bitten human include a red circular rash, swollen and painful joints, arthritis-like symptoms, and effects to the heart and nervous system.

Proper prevention of tick bites; appropriate removal of ticks from the body with fine pointed tweezers — by placing the tweezers on the mouthparts of the tick, not the head or body — and immediate diagnosis and treatment once a person has been infected by Lyme disease are the key to prevention of the most serious consequences of tick bites and Lyme disease.

## PEOPLE AND TREES ARE PARTNERS IN TIME

Humankind has always depended on trees. In addition to the benefits provided by standing trees growing from seedlings to dead snags, humans value the wood for fuel and housing.

Reverence for trees in the United States developed in the late 19th

century and continued by some throughout the 20th century. This rather ritualistic commitment to preserving trees as growing plants that should germinate and die in a "natural manner" without influence from humans is based on a variety of justifications. These include such things as the preservation of forests, wildlife, watersheds, big trees, old trees, scenic beauty, soil, clean air, natural environments, and biological diversity.

However, in our multicultural world with a human population that has been expanding rapidly during the last three decades to over 5 billion people, trees and the forests they compose are a barrier to a higher standard of living for developing nations, a source of fuel for cooking and warmth in many places, and an economic resource.

"People and Trees — Partners in Time" is the slogan of the Forest Stewardship Program in New York State during the 1990s. It can be considered symbolic of a natural world that includes human beings struggling to survive in global and local arenas that involve traditional thinking, modern-day progressive recommendations, environmental concerns, and economic realities. The concept of people and trees as partners in time will affect generation after generation, as environmental, economic, social, and human aspects of survival continually change over time.

## HORTUS SOURCE LIST AIDS PLANT GROWERS AND SELLERS

Each year Cornell's Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium publishes the Hortus Source List between late March and early June. It lists the availability of seeds and other forms of plants from commercial businesses.

The spring 1991 Hortus Source List is a directory of 31 retail nurseries and 29 wholesale companies that sell seeds and/or a variety of other forms of plants (including trees) for most of the guidebook's listed 2,500 species of plants and 10,000 cultivars. The 219-page publication is divided into five sections:

1. Introductory remarks of explanation about the book

2. A list of plant retailers with addresses

3. A list of plant wholesale companies with addresses

4. A list of common names of plants, alphabetically, followed by their scientific name

5. A list of scientific names of plants, alphabetically, by genus and species, followed by names of retailers and/or wholesale companies that sell the plants.

The businesses that sell the plants identify the forms of plants, by species at time of sale, as the following: bulb, corm, or rhizome; balled and burlapped; bare root; container; seed; and/or tissue culture plant.

The Hortus Source List may be purchased by sending \$10.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling for each copy (checks payable to Cornell University) to Melissa Luckow, L.H. Bailey Hortorium, 467 Mann Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 (Telephone: 607-255-7829).

This publication may be helpful to horticultural avocationists who want plants or names of plants, and it may be useful to businesses and landowners who want to purchase plants.

For nurseries and other businesses in New York, and possibly anywhere in the world, that sell special plants and wish to be listed in the 1992 edition of the Hortus Source List, contact Luckow's associate, Sherry Vance (same address as Luckow's but telephone is 607-255-7981) by Nov. 30, 1991, and send her your catalog of plants for sale.

Plans are to make the Hortus Source List database available as a call-in computer bulletin board within a year. If you are interested in becoming part of this database project, contact Luckow.

## Nolan's Sporting Supplies

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## Chapter Reports —

(Continued from Page 7)

rooms 107 - 108 of the Tioga County Office Building, 56 Main Street, Owego, New York. Since complete group participation is crucial for the success of this program, it is limited to 20 persons. A second workshop, possibly split into two evening sessions, will be held if interest warrants. For further details and to reserve your place, contact Patrick McGlew at (607) 699-3846, or Brent Henry (Cornell Coop Ext) at (607) 687-4020.

NYFOA member Jim Signs, of Signs Equipment, Owego, New York, will hold a chainsaw safety course on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1991 from 6:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. In addition to chain saw safety, this workshop will cover saw maintenance, how to properly sharpen your saw, felling techniques, and other valuable topics. There is no registration fee for NYFOA members, non-members will be charged \$10.00. Contact Jim at (607) 687-0330 for further details. Pre-registration is required.

### CATSKILL FORESTRY ASSOC.

After the Annual Meeting June 29 (attended and enjoyed by NYFOA President Stu McCarty) where Frank

Brodie discussed starting a maple syrup operation and Mike Demeree reviewed the 480A Tax Law, CFA scheduled a Tree Scaling Workshop by consulting forester Lou Tirrito for the end of July. For August Kathleen Farnum announced a CFA sponsored woodswalk at the Glenford property of Bob Cruickshank which would focus on Wildlife Habitat Improvement and logging in progress.

### THRIFT AFFILIATE

Bonnie Colton's HILLTALK reports that most respondents to a survey of members in the four county area preferred to remain organized as an affiliate to the NYFOA instead of chapter representation. THRIFT, also acknowledged difficulty obtaining candidates for the current slate of officers who choose to be replaced this fall.

The recent economic slump prompted a cancellation of the Canadian Fall Seminar according to Glen Blouin of the Canadian Forestry Association. And HILLTALK plugs a return of the 40% capital gains exclusion on profits from the long range investment required for growing timber.

slow the spread of gypsy moth through the project area in Virginia and West Virginia.

A total of about 140,000 acres will be treated using Dimilin, Bt, the gypsy moth virus, Gypchek, sterilized gypsy moth pupae and eggs, as well as beads and flakes impregnated with the gypsy moth sex attractant and spread throughout areas to prevent male moths from being able to find and mate with females.

## Forestry Frustration —

(Continued from Page 9)

the U.S. Forest Service. Our ability to meet that demand is not threatened by the environmental movement; it is challenged!

That logger is counting on us for a job, the earthperson is counting on us for a sustainable environment, and the press will tell it as they see it.

That's not threat; it is opportunity. It is knocking now.

(Source: July 1991 National Woodlands)

## Two Studies Contradict —

(Continued from Page 14)

have all reflected a "deepening and particular environmental planning philosophy: wilderness planning and protection."

Tracing the history of "nature doctrines" up to the great Adirondack camps of the industrialists, he said that the wealthy created the state forest preserve as a buffer around their estates.

He said that the lobbying burden of the industrialists had since been taken up by middle-class groups such as the Adirondack Council and the Adirondack Mountain Club.

In contrast, the Adirondack residents have an ideology of land as "a commodity to benefit the entire community." He said, "It springs from a culture in which a living had to be dug from the earth or cut from the forests."

Describing a culture of communal values, Simpson said, "The proposals of the newest Adirondack Commission would threaten this culture." The commission's recommendations would stop the children of residents from building on their parents' land and preclude hunting camps on timber land because the state would own the recreation easements. Jobs to replace lost employment in mining and timber would be precluded, he said.

Reprinted with permission from the Adirondack JOURNAL/Warrensburg-Lake George NEWS May 91.

## Letter to the Editor —

(Continued from Page 11)

A good many of us who bought small patches of trees had entertainment in mind — a place to walk, a place to sit, a place to fool around with trees. A sort of a hobby. Hobbyists don't demand that all information be useful — they just want to know something to know it. Can you help out?

Sincerely,  
Tim Williams  
Cayuga Chapter

Tim Williams is a retired Vice President and General Counsel of ITT Rayonier Inc. and past president of the Northwestern Pulp and Paper Association.

## Gypsy Moth —

(Continued from Page 8)

moth caused 7.3 million acres of moderate to heavy defoliation scattered throughout the Northeast; up from 3 million acres in 1989.

State gypsy moth suppression projects have already begun, and of these Pennsylvania's will be the largest, with a planned treatment area of 339,950 acres.

The projects are cost-shared by the USDA Forest Service and will total treatment of approximately 924,142 acres in nine states. Two states, Ohio and Wisconsin, will initiate their first cost-share projects against the gypsy moth this year. Ohio plans suppression of approximately 3,000 acres and Wisconsin will conduct an eradication project in three infested sites, totaling 5,875 acres.

The Appalachian Integrated Pest Management (AIPM) Gypsy Moth Project will again conduct treatments aimed at minimizing impacts and determining the best approaches to



## Reminiscence —

(Continued from Page 3)

Moira and Al Roberts, Bill Lynch, Bob Sand and others were grand supporters of Evelyn in her editorial endeavors. We helped with labels, sorting, trips to the P.O. at Camillus, and all the time there was that calm good humor that made Evelyn the special person that she was. Her sense of trepidation diminished with each issue of the magazine. She grew into the job beautifully, and as one of her close friends said, "She had the soul of a poet".

Stuart and I were lucky enough to have been on two of the NYFOA sponsored trips with Evelyn. We went to Scandinavia together as well as across Canada. Alan Knight was our shepherd, and we were the obedient sheep, but oh, oh, what good times we had!!! Yes, Evelyn was a bit slower some of the time, but what a good sport she was! Her feet didn't let her down too often, and we all looked out for each other. There are now three missing from that group — Dave Hanaburgh, Howard O. Ward, and Evelyn Stock. They were all recipients of the NYFOA Outstanding Service Award. We miss you, Evelyn, and thank you again for all you did for NYFOA.

## Fitzpatrick and Weller Integrated Sawmills Part III —

(Continued from Page 5)

goals both for the industry and the society as a whole. In this case this means both economic goals, because the industry is tremendously important in the economy of the state, and environmental goals."

"If we, the public are to continue to receive the benefits which we always have from private land, I think we do have to respect both the rights and the financial situations of private landowners."

Robert Bendick, NYS DEC Deputy Commissioner as quoted in the Empire State Forest Products Association's New York Forest Policy summary of the 1990 Legislative Session.

## Brooklyn's Tree Farmers —

(Continued from Page 12)

becoming a Backyard Tree Farm to the principals at P120. A large lot beside the school could house about 1000 seedlings and support gardening too.

A meeting between teachers and principals of the two schools and Mark Hengen of the NYS DEC, Region 2, cemented the idea and the school signed up. The program would be educationally focused for the elementary school students and vocationally focused for the special ed high school students. There are many low end jobs in the gigantic indoor-outdoor landscape businesses in NYC. The mentally handicapped kids could learn many of them.

The excited teachers ordered 350+ trees and shrubs which arrived before the land was prepared. I heeled in the trees at my tree farm and the kids planted 150 seedling shrubs in 1016 food cans the cafeteria volunteered to clean and save for our use.

I bought \$12 of bagged topsoil (Occupational Therapy supplies) and brought in spades, spade forks, dibbles, bowsaws, shears, and pruners. I taught the kids to carry and handle the tools. They practiced enthusiastically on a filled in 500 sq. ft. area of weeds and scrap trees. They trimmed, cut, cleared and snipped a maze of paths. They found slugs, ants, centipedes and even a dead chicken (probably the loser in an illegal cock fight).

To prepare the larger (1/2 acre) field to plant buckwheat, they moved commercial garbage to cover a 20-foot break in a cyclone fence. Thirty 5th and 6th graders carefully moved tires, wood, car transmissions, and washing machines to make a barrier to prevent further dumping.

We had only patches of ground to plant because we could not move all the foundation materials. I bought a fifty pound bag of buckwheat (twice what was needed). They sowed the patches, they planted it in the classrooms in individual milk containers. It went home in pockets to try in window boxes and small patches of front and back yards. (It grew best everywhere but in the vacant lot).

We have the blessings of the board of education to proceed in the fall. With their facilities management group the garbage will be removed, the fences repaired, and soil and mulch laid.

The children will come to my tree farm in the fall to dig up their trees and take some wild seedlings to transplant.

"Miss Jane, can we work on the tree farm? Can we share the tools again? I like the dibble best. I like the bow saw. I did real good with the scissors. Please!"

"Yep, you can help me move some sawn down trees. You can saw some limbs off my pines and hemlocks. I have plenty of things for you to do."

"WOW"!!!

## Briefs —

(Continued from Page 16)

### Forest Stewardship Resource Facts

Forest Stewardship is important to New York. It enhances the economic benefits to society, protects the forest environment from misuse, and provides sound management principles for the following resources: 18 1/2 million acres of forests (62 percent of the State's land area); 506,500 non-industrial private forest landowners who control 13 1/2 million forested acres; 2.8 million acres of State owned forever wild Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves; 800,000 acres of multiple use NYS Forest and Wildlife Management Lands; millions of non-consumptive recreational

users; a 4-billion dollar (of annual sales) forestry industry (6th largest in Nation by state); 80,000 forest industry jobs; 3,000 native plant species of which 608 are rare; 837 vertebrate species of wildlife of which 200 are rare; 70,000 miles of streams and rivers; and 3.4 million acres of lakes, ponds, and reservoirs — (according to New York's 1991 Forest Stewardship Plan).





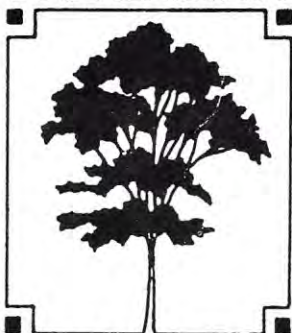
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## WOODLOT CALENDAR

Sept. 21 - SAC, 10 A.M., Woodswalk, Erwin Fullerton Tree Farm in Warrensburg, (518) 747-7230 or (518) 623-3444.

Sept. 28 - AFC, 10 A.M., Woodswalk, David Buckley's residence in West Valley, Betty Densmore (716) 942-6600.

Sept. 28 - T10, 12:30 P.M., 4-Hour Workshop on Politics and Forestry; Owego, N.Y., Pat McGlew (607) 699-3846. Reservations Required.

Oct. 4, 5 - NYFOA, Fall Meeting, SEE INSERT.

Oct. 16 - CAY, 6 P.M., Lake Como Woodworking Shop, Dick Hemmings (315) 496-2023.

Oct. ? - LHC, J&J Sawmill, Robert Davis (914) 831-3109. Contact Mr. Davis for more information.

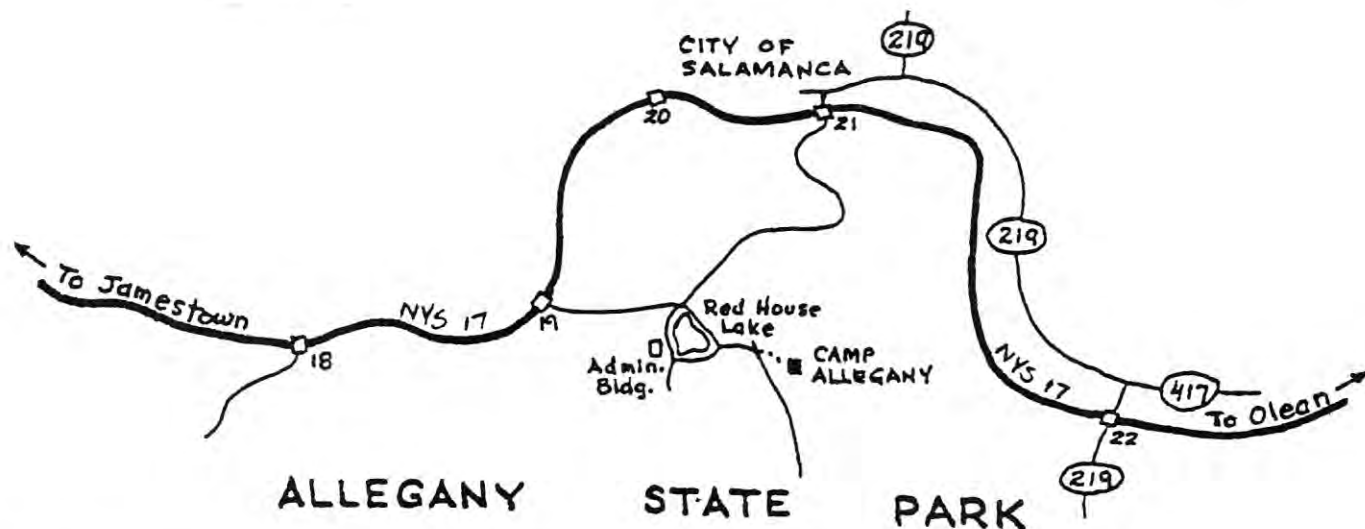
Nov. 9 - CDC, 1 P.M., Woodswalk Sugarbush Farm, Irwin King (518) 872-1456.



# New York Forest Owners Association

## Fall Meeting Oct. 4 & 5, 1991

### Allegheny State Park — Salamanca, NY



#### AGENDA

##### Friday, October 4

4:30 - 7:00 Registration at Camp Allegheny  
Displays and Demonstrations

5:00  
7:00

Cash Bar  
Buffet Dinner — BBQ  
Chicken, country style  
ribs, potato, broccoli, salads, pies.

8:00

**SPEAKER:** Jim Rich, Allegheny State Park Manager

##### Saturday, October 5

7:00 - 8:00 Breakfast - Scrambled eggs, bacon, sausage, french toast, home fries, fruit

Prepare box lunches - turkey, ham, cheese sandwiches, chips, brownie, beverage

8:45 Depart by motorcade for Northeast Forest Experiment Station, Kane, PA (approx. 40 miles).

9:45 Arrive NEFES, Kane. Divide into smaller groups for tours of field studies carried out on the Experiment Station. Station Director, Susan Stout, plans to show us deer impact studies, control of interfering understory species and the results of various thinning intensities.

12:00 Box lunch

2:30 Conclude field tour and Fall Meeting.

Registration must be received by Sept. 25, 1991. However, space limitations necessitate limiting reservations to the first 100 paid applications. Therefore, your prompt attention is urged.

Return this form by September 25 with check payable to NYFOA to Betty Densmore, Route 1, Box 81A, Machias, NY 14101. Phone (716) 942-6600.

Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Meals: Dinner, Breakfast and Box Lunch \$24.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Dormitory:

FRIDAY: No. female \_\_\_\_\_, No. male \_\_\_\_\_, \$11.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

SATURDAY: Optional ..... \$11.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Congdon Trail Cabins:

FRIDAY: Each cabin, regardless of No. occupants \$42.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

SATURDAY: Optional, first come, first served \$42.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_



# You Are Invited to Choose From Several Accommodations Offered in and Near Allegany State Park

Meals, dormitory and Congdon Trail cabin rentals will be accepted through NYFOA by using the accompanying reservation form.

Although NYFOA activities end Saturday afternoon, the dormitory facilities will be available for those desiring to stay Saturday night.

**Congdon Trail Cabins.** These cabins are a part of the rentals regularly available at Allegany State Park. Congdon Trail is located within walking distance of Camp Allegany. We have reserved all 16 cabins on Congdon Trail for NYFOA use on Friday night.

Each cabin is 17' x 23', single room, winterized with a refrigerator, gas heater and two double bunks (four beds).

Bathing and toilet facilities are located in a building separate from individual cabins, but within easy walking distance.

Cost of each Congdon Trail cabin is \$42 per night. You must bring your own bedding and towels. You are encouraged to make cabin reservations in the name of four occupants known to you (for example, two couples). These cabins will also be available for rental on Saturday night, but we cannot guarantee reservations for Saturday night unless paid reservations are received prior to commitment to public rental.

**Camp Allegany** is a group camp constructed in the 1970's to house resident camper/workers in the Young Adult Conservation Corps. It consists of two dormitory buildings, a mess hall, a recreation building and the meeting room recently

constructed by the College of Environmental Science & Forestry.

The dormitories will accommodate up to six people in each room. These heated sleeping rooms have hardwood floors, single cots with mattresses and metal wall lockers. You must bring your own bedding and towels. Each of the two dormitories will house a maximum of about 30 people.

In order to provide a bed for as many as possible, it will be necessary to reserve one dormitory for women and a separate one for men. There are two bathrooms inside each dormitory building. There are multiple facilities in each bathroom.

Cost of dormitory accommodations: \$11 per person, per night.

## DORMITORY OR CONGDON TRAIL CABIN RENTALS WILL BE ACCEPTED THROUGH NYFOA BY USING THE ACCOMPANYING RESERVATION FORM.

If you wish private motel accommodations or other facilities within Allegany State Park, you must make your own reservations. Meals can be reserved separately by returning a paid reservation form.

Other facilities available at Allegany include RV hookups @ \$10 + \$2 for electric. These reservations can be made by calling 1-800-456-CAMP.

Following are private lodgings available within 30 minutes of Allegany State Park.

	Double Rate
Allegany Motel, Route 417, Allegany (716) 373-1450	\$22.00
Lantern Motel, Route 417, Allegany (716) 373-1672	\$21.60
Dudley Motor Inn, 132 Main Street, Salamanca (716) 945-3200	\$49.58
Tour-o-Tell, 888 Broad Street Ext., Salamanca (716) 945-5162	\$43.20
Best Western, 3211 W. State Street, Olean (716) 373-1400	\$38.88
Castle Inn Motel, 3220 W. State Street, Olean (716) 373-1050	\$51.84
Park Inn, 2711 W. State Street, Olean (716) 373-1500	\$52.92
Holiday Valley Motel, Route 219, Ellicottville - 1-800-448-2110	\$59.40
Journey's End Motel, E. Main Street, Falconer - 1-800-668-4200	\$53.88