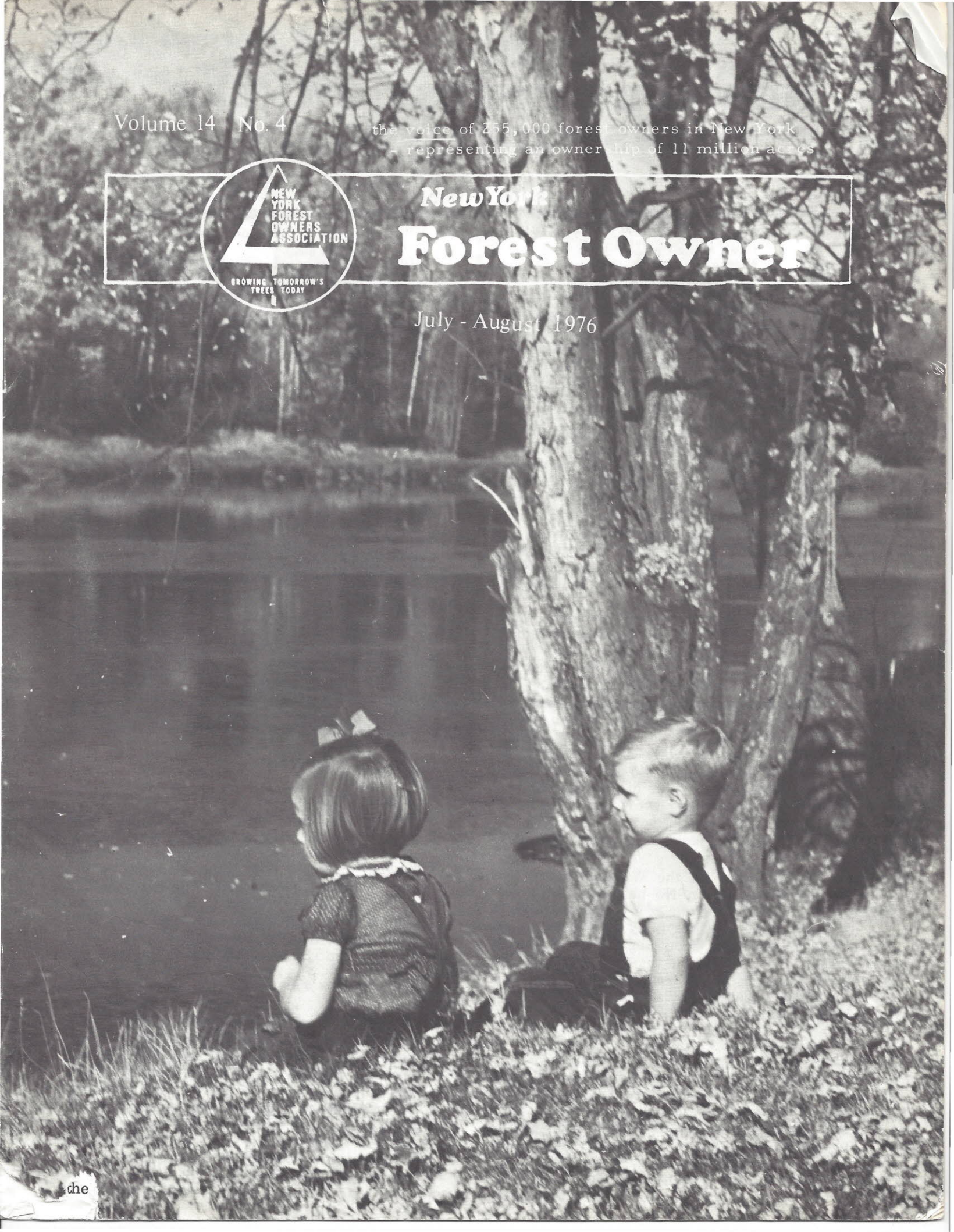
Volume 14 No. 4

the voice of 255,000 forest owners in New York
- representing an ownership of 11 million acres

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
GROWING TOMORROW'S TREES TODAY

New York Forest Owner

July - August 1976



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THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Association Officers

The cover...

Wisconsin Natural Resources Dept. Flambeau State Forest

Alan R. Knight

Editorial

"All quiet on the Western Front." No letters to the editor. No pennings from Pinewald. No article from Ron Baldwin. Gee, it must be summer. Everybody is in their woods, instead of writing about them, I guess. Don't let the new format of the *Forest Owner* fool you. It needs articles and essays and photos as much as ever...maybe more. Who knows? Maybe we can pay for them one day.

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It's gratifying to hear so many people say they like the new *Forest Owner*. They've been kind to say nothing about the typographical errors and bloopers missed in proofreading. We'll try harder.

It's all too easy for forest lovers to get wrapped up in matters of forest taxation, environmental protection, or running a Forest Owners Association. It's too darn easy to get moving too fast to hear the evening breeze in the hedgerow or to take a walk in search of wild strawberries. Today was my lucky day. After three decelerating days of vacation, I was able to do both. And it's been too long.

* * * * * * * *

Our tour of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland seems to be progressing nicely. Spring, 1977, appears more popular and feasible. We need at least 20 and not more than 40 travellers to make this dream a reality. Correspondence with our European counterparts is growing more frequent and more detailed as plans become more polished. Be sure to study the itinerary and highlights in the *next* issue of the NY *Forest Owner*.

Photo Contest for Unusual Trees...

White Pine Branches into new Trees

Raymond R. Walker of Constableville offers an entry to the Unusual Tree Photo Contest.

Mr. Walker says that the most unique thing about the tree is the top of the tree. He was unable to get a picture of this because of its location but said that a branch at the top grew sideways and then turned up to grow a second top about 30' high.

Unusual, wouldn' t you agree?

Readers are encouraged to brush the dust off their cameras and capture an odd tree for the rest of the readers to see. The Forest Owners Association is offering prizes of $5.00 (1st place), $3.00 (2nd place), and $1.00 (3rd place), for photographs and complete descriptions of the three most unusual looking trees.

Photos and details should be sent to the editor for publication.

Pot increases Tree Production

by G. A. Van Horn,
Pennsylvania State University

Trees, unlike people, do right well when "potted," according to 10 years of experiments at Pennsylvania State University. In recent years, growing Christmas trees in tiny pots for later transplanting has become big business.

In 1973, for example, about 26 million seedling trees in the United States were grown in small pots, much like flowers and vegetables. In 1974, an estimated 42 million container-grown trees were produced in the Pacific Northwest alone.

Such containers, often made of paper or plastic, reduce the stock, and improves the first- and second-year growth in field plantings, says Edgar H. Palpant, Penn State research assistant.

Palpant believes the container systems compete costwise with the older nursery system using bare-rooted seedlings. He favors the new systems, especially when superior genetic seeds are planted. Idaho Douglas fir seeds, for example, are producing plants up to 15 inches tall by the end of the first growing season.

In the 1975 genetic studies, Scotch pines planted one tree per pot -- and grown with an undisturbed ball of soil -- averaged 72 per cent taller than trees grown 4 and 5 per pot or grown in a nursery and transplanted with bare roots. The plastic or paper pots are 3 to 4 square inches in size.

One containerized system uses paper pots developed in Japan; another system uses semi-translucent plastic pots. Known as the "book plantersystem," the latter allows easy removal of the plant and its miniature ball of roots and soil. The "book planter," (its sides open like a book) is best for species such as Douglas fir which grow poorly under wet conditions in paper pots.

Survival of seedlings in the latest study averaged nearly 100 percent -- much better than for bare-rooted seedlings on poor sites. The new container systems can produce quality seedlings in nearly half the time required with the older bare-rooted system. But, the new technique involves more than containers -- proper light, soil conditions, moisture, and nutrients are vital.

Conservation Comments

By Paul M. Kelsey
New York State
Regional Conservation Educator

A week or so ago I was in a red pine plantation that was just over 50 years old, and observing it I couldn' t help but recall the early fears of wildlife managers about the effect of reforestation on wildlife. This particular plantation had an abundance of food for deer in the form of both herbaceous and shrubby vegetation. Ground cover was dense enough that it also would have formed good brook cover for grouse, something that early game managers could not have imagined even in their most optimistic dreams.

A few days later I was in another red pine plantation that was almost the same age, and it showed many of the problems that wildlife managers had been predicting. The dense canopy overhead had so shaded the forest floor that there was very little there but pine needles. Here and there were small hardwoods that were heavily browsed by the few animals that happened to drift through the cover under the pines.

What was the difference?

The first plantation had been managed to produce a maximum of timber and, in the process, had been thinned four times. The second plantation had been planted as a preserve. In it plants were to be left as nature intended and nothing was to be removed. As a concession to give the trees just a little more room so that they would not be too whip-like, one thinning had been made. The little vegetation on the forest floor was a remnant of the past effect of that thinning.

Mother Nature's "balance" has been going on for years, but her aims are not necessarily those of man. She will restore trees to our worn out farmland, but she will start with brambles, sumac and aspen, rather than hard maple and ash.

Man can accelerate the return of trees by planting conifers. This will eliminate some plant and animal communities Mother Nature would provide, but need not make a sterile monoculture of one type of plant as once assumed. After planting red pine, it is actually three to five years before they are big enough to even change the animal life associated with the original field. At this time they are beginning to crowd out some grass, giving heavier coniferous cover and are starting to attract cottontail rabbits year round.

In another 10 years they have closed in their branches and are shading out all cover beneath. This is the stage which frightened early game managers, for, though it may furnish good protective cover for a time, even this soon gets too tall. The plantation, if left to Mother Nature to manage, could go on this way for decades before the whip-like trees were broken by snow or wind, again letting light to the ground and permitting food plants to grow.

For a few short years this dense stage is good to force trees to grow straight. If, as they are growing straight and close, more than half the crown dies, the trees begin to lose strength, speed of growth and vigor to overcome disease or insect damage. Before this point is reached trees should be thinned so that half their height is still in growing branches. This is about 15 years in red pine.

At this point, thinnings are of no value, but by the time the crowns again come together and they should be thinned once more to keep half the trees in living crown, the stems are big enough so that they can be sold for posts, pulp or chips.

With each thinning to give the tops growing room, sunlight gets to the forest floor and such trees as ash and oak, which grow best in light shade, can become established as replacement forest. For the first few years after a thinning even such sun-loving plants as blackberries may be common.

The time schedule for this practice varies from one tree species to another, depending on how fast they grow, how tolerant they are to shade and crowding and site conditions. Proper thinning keeps a healthier plantation with a much broader type of plant and animal association for better natural balance.

"WOODLAND $$ and SENSE"

Carol and David Vaughn, Forest Owner Association members from Erin, N.Y., recently promoted an ambitious educational program for forest land owners. Coordinating contributions from Chemung County Cooperative Extension, Department of Environmental Conservation, Soil Conservation Service and the Twin Tier Consulting Foresters Company, B.O.C.E.S., and Bob Sand (who probably represented Cotton Hanlon, the Tree Farm Program, and the Forest Owners Association all at once), the Vaughn's efforts were repaid with an attendance of 36.

Topics covered in the fast moving morning program were "available helps for woodland owners", "tree growth, timber value and harvesting", "fostering good cultural practices and utilization of wood for fuel", "woods safety", and "the Forest Owners Association and Tree Farm System". One extra special attraction was the wood identification contest which each participant had the opportunity to puzzle over.

A tip of the hat to Carol and Dave Vaughn for pioneering a program which might well be matched in towns across the state.

Arthur Kopp receives a hardwood butcher block from Bob Sand for winning the wood identification contest.

TREE FARMERS can now enroll in a practical correspondence course in "Small Woodlot Forestry", given by the Pennsylvania State University. The course covers establishment, care, management and use of forests and costs $4.50. For information write the Pennsylvania State University, 307 Agricultural Administration Building, University Park, PA 16802. Inquire about the correspondence course No. 79.

Dave and Carol Vaughn of Erin, N.Y. at the "Woodland Dollars and Sense" meeting which they coordinated.

Textile Manufacturer Switching from Oil to Wood Chips for Power

American industry is taking a dramatic step away from its dependence on oil and gas to power its factories with a woodwaste burning boiler nearing completion at a giant textile mill in Alabama.

Russell Corporation (American Stock Exchange) of Alexander City, Alabama, is the largest manufacturer of athletic apparel in the United States. This month, Russell Corporation will become the first non-wood product related industry in America to install a modern industrial boiler system utilizing wastewood — wood chips, sawdust and bark — as its primary fuel. In the process, according to E. C. Gwaltney, Jr., president, the company expects to save six million gallons of oil annually, cut the present fuel bill almost in half, pay off the $1.7 million new boiler installation cost from operating savings within five years and provide a dependable source of steam energy.

Ben Russell, president of Econ, an Alexander City-based company promoting wastewood as a primary energy source, sold the concept to the textile mill a year ago. "The Environmental Protection Agency notified the mill that its aging coal-fired boiler would have to be rebuilt or shut down by January 26, 1976," Russell relates. "And No. 5 fuel oil used by the mill had doubled cost in one year with further unpredictable hikes guaranteed. In addition, the future price and availability of natural gas were very unstable factors so the mill could not consider it as a primary fuel source for the future.

"After considerable research into the availability of waste wood and its burning and economic characteristics, we entered into an agreement with McBurney Stoker and Equipment Co., Inc. of Atlanta," Ben Russell continues. "McBurney has several hundred boiler installations around the country burning wastewood as a primary fuel in such installations as papermills, plywood plants, particleboard plants, furniture plants and sawmills. McBurney's engineers worked with me in the design, manufacture and field construction of the two Babcock & Wilcox wastewood fired boilers which will produce 120,000 lbs. of steam per hour for the 5,000 employee mill system.

"We will be buying wastewood from sawmills," Russell explains, "that formerly was a pollutant with no commercial value. And with the intervention in 1970 and the now proven ability of the Morbark Total Chipavestor, to reduce unmerchantable trees to wood chips in 30 seconds, we can guarantee the supply of wood chips and wastewood on a contractural basis for decades."

Russell and McBurney report the use of wood chips as an industrial fuel has several advantages:

1. Wood is a clean fuel; it contains no sulfur — the prime factor in air pollution.

2. The ash content of wood is low; it can be removed by simple mechanical means; the by-product is useful as fertilizer.

3. Wood fuel is much less expensive per BTU than fossil fuel.

4. Locally available wood fuel is readily attainable and is not as subject to interruption due to political and labor problems.

5. Creating a local market for previously unmerchantable wood creates a new industry and allows land owners to economically clear and replant unproductive acres.

6. Wood is a renewable resource; fossil fuels are not.

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The conversion of wood into usable products requires six times less energy than for steel and thirty nine times less than for aluminum.

Biltmore Estate

Cradle of American Forestry

American forest management can be traced to a clear beginning point.

The year was 1889 and the forest owner was multi-millionaire George W. Vanderbilt.

The place was the Biltmore estate on wooded, hilly, acreage in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

Vanderbilt's first move after acquiring the initial site was to plant portions of it to white pine. He wanted to conceal bare and eroding slopes, to furnish attractive borders for estate roads, and build a forest estate along European lines.

Forestry was already more than two centuries old in Europe, and what few graduate foresters there were in the United States were educated in Europe.

Shortly after the first white pine planting, Vanderbilt hired a young forester named Gifford Pinchot who had just returned to the United States from his studies in France and Germany. Pinchot later was to become the first head of the U.S. Forest Service, and is generally regarded today as the father of forestry in the United States.

Pinchot set up a management plan for the estate which, at the time, was about 7000 acres. Vanderbilt later acquired a total of more than 100,000 acres of land, reportedly so that when he looked from his mansion to the west he owned everything in sight.

Pinchot was succeeded in his job as the Vanderbilt estate forester in 1895 by Dr. C.A. Schenck, a forester from Germany. Within a year Dr. Schenck had half a dozen assistants, all serving without pay for the training they would receive in forestry. This led to the establishment of the Biltmore Forest School on the estate in 1898, the first school of forestry in the United States. More than 200 foresters were graduated from the school before it closed in 1908 when Dr. Schenck left the estate.

Dr. Schenck and his students carried out a number of experiments, including planting of 40 different species, half conifer and half hardwood. Having poor luck with his hardwoods, Dr. Schenck turned to white and shortleaf pines, and these plantings were highly successful.

Even though the estate is obviously the cradle of American forestry,there is no continuous record of careful forest management from the first years until the present for most of the remaining estate acreage. Some of the stands were not thinned until they were nearly 50 years old.

However, there are exceptions, and those exceptions suggest what modern forest management can do. An example is the Old Orchard plantation, so called because it had been an orchard before Dr. Schenck's time, but was badly eroded when he first undertook remedial action. He planted the area to white pines in 1899. The U.S. Forest Service started thinning the plantation in 1916, and has continued to manage the area since then. In 1953 the Forest Service reported that, in spite of the extremely poor site, the value gained from thinning resulted in an increase of more than $200 per acre over the unthinned portion of the plantation.

The Biltmore estate still is a working forest today; a certified tree farm, one that's managed for repeated timber crop production as one major objective. Most Americans have seen glimpses of the estate lands, but probably don't realize it. Estate forests have been used for background settings of numerous television commercials. And many millions of tourists have examined the estate and its castle over the last 75 years.

Today the land is managed under a contract with Champion International Corporation and their conservation forester for the area. Lewis E. Herron. The management plan provides for special esthetic considerations because the estate remains a prime tourist attraction. It is a tribute to the care with which the work is carried out that few, if any, of the hundreds of thousands of tourists who visit the estate each year realize the extent to which the land is used for timber production. Company records show that during 10 years of operating on the east side of the estate, more than 100,000 cords of pulpwood were harvested, plus 10 million board feet of sawtimber.

Almost that much has been produced from the west side.

Yet the casual visitor will refer to the estate as "virgin" forest. And regret their home town parks don't look as appealing.

From a talk by Lewis E. Herron to state foresters visiting the Biltmore Estate timberlands.

Man and the American Forest. *Another in the series of historical vignettes to be published in GreenAmerica during the bicentennial period to help describe man's relationship to the American Forest.*

New Conservation Commissioner Installs State Forest Practice Board Officers

by Dave Taber

Peter A. A. Berle, commissioner of the N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation, attended the State Forest Practice Board meeting in Albany on Thursday, May 13. Berle, an attorney from New York City, has been appointed by Governor Hugh Carey to replace the resigning Ogden Reid.

Relative to woodland taxes, a major problem of the forest industry which depends on trees from about half the state's land area, Berle commented, "I feel very strongly that tax relief for forestry is critical for the forest industry and preservation of forest land."

William B. Lambert, vice president of Harden Furniture Company, McConnellsville, was installed as chairman of the State Forest Practice Board on May 14. In accepting the office, Lambert noted that 1976 was the 30th anniversary of the State's Forest Practice Act which was enacted in 1946. And he said, "The purpose of the act is to promote better forestry practices for the protection of the forest resource and production of all forest products including fiber, wood, recreation and wildlife."

Lambert emphasized the need for conservation education for youth when he declared, "We are concerned with the education of young people to conserve these resources from the forests which are renewable; and we should pass on to future generations more than we take." He added, "This can be done by the application of scientific forestry and wildlife management principles."

Tree planting was one activity of high priority with the Forest Practice Board. James O. Preston, Director of the Division of Lands and Forests with the N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation reported that some 10 million tree seedlings have been produced and distributed by the State's nursery in Saratoga this year. That's enough trees to plant about 10,000 acres of land with a crop that can be harvested for Christmas trees, pulpwood, and structural 2" x 4" lumber for consumers in the years to come. However, Preston noted that people obviously appreciate the forests for their beauty, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection.

David W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist in Wood Utilization with the Applied Forestry Research Institute, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, commented on the fact that natural regeneration of New York's forests is of major significance since almost ¾ of the trees are deciduous hardwood species like beech, yellow birch, maple, ash, and oak which are not hand planted but develop naturally after timber is removed by logging. He said, "Often consumers don't realize how important New York's forests are for not only their beauty and recreational atmosphere, but for wood products they yield. High quality ash baseball bats, Adirondack sugar maple bowling pins, New York State white ash hockey sticks, and even Christmas trees are but a few of the thousands of products people depend on from the forests of New York." He suggested that summer vacationers and tourists will be impressed with the vast expanses of forests comprising some 56 per cent of the land area in this industrialized state. Taber said, "New York's forests are an important asset and resources to be used by society both now and in the future for the many benefits they can continually provide."

At State Forest Practice Board meeting on May 13th, in Albany to discuss forestry matters, in New York are (l to r) James O. Preston, Director, Division of Lands and Forests, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation; acting commissioner of the Dept. appointed by Governor Carey, Peter A. A. Berle; and Chairman of the State Forest Practice Board, William B. Lambert, vice president of Harden Furniture Company.

WOODS WALK to SHIRLEY FORESTS

August 7

Hardy L. Shirley will open his doors to the public for a Forest Owner Association sponsored "woods walk" on Saturday, August 7, 1976 at 9:30 A.M.

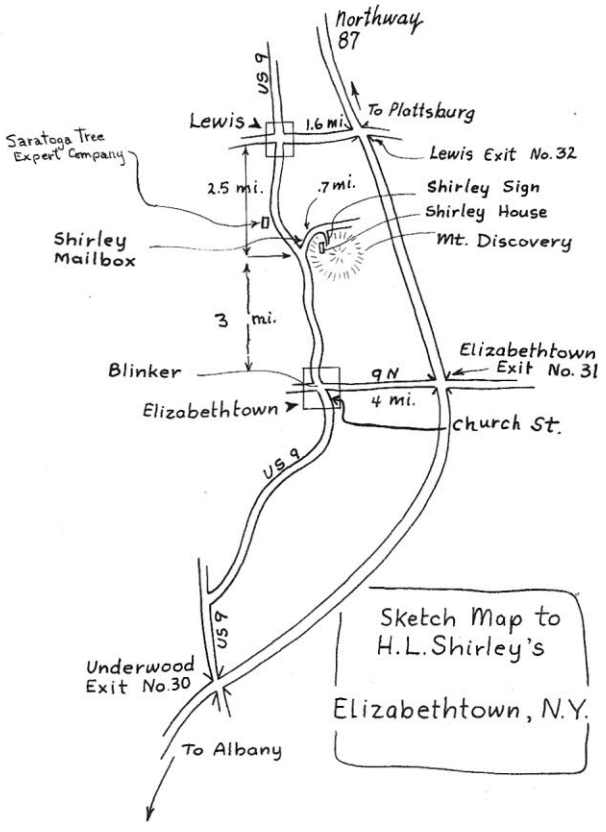
Participants must please notify the Shirleys of their intentions by noon, Tuesday, August 3rd. This will help the Shirleys anticipate how many are coming and provide luncheon beverages (bring your own lunch).

Contact: Hardy L. Shirley
Star Route
Elizabethtown, N.Y. 12932
Telephone: 518-873-2084

What the tour includes:

Stop 1. Galamian Lot on Lewis-Wadhams road. Thinnings in white pine plantation.
Stop 2. Hayward Lot, Broofield Road. 1976 selective cutting in pine stand, third under current owner.
Stop 3. Brookfield Road. Timber stand improvement in hardwoods.
Stop 4. Shirley residence, Ray Woods Road. Lunch. Explanation of management plan and of results to date of 21 years of operation. A tour of managed old growth timber and explanation of permanent inventory plots.
3 P.M. Adjournment.

Plan to assemble on Church Street, Elizabethtown, between the Adirondack Center Museum and Cemetary (the museum is on Route 9 and 9N first street south west of blinker light).



OWNERS UNITE FOR BETTER FORESTS

by Bill Turner Associate Editor "Northern Logger"

One of the most unfortunate aspects of the so-called "environmental" movement of the last ten years is the extent to which members of many of the groups pressing for more land and forest use regulation have ignored the rights and interests of those people who are most legitimately concerned about the future of the land: the land owner. False propaganda has portrayed the owner as a holder of huge blocks of land, heartlessly developing it and stripping it for every penny while destroying natural values. The truth is, in regard to forest land, that some 4½ million people own some 363 million acres in the U.S., or an average of about 80 acres per holding. The owners themselves are, as a rule, not wealthy people, wage and salary workers, retired people, housewives and widows.

While their reasons for owning land vary widely, they all must pay property taxes, taxes that are the basic support for many important community activities. Thus, the health and productivity of their forest land is indeed of great concern to them. It is not surprising, then, that owners associations have developed which seek to further their interests while protecting forest land both from poor use and harmful and debilitating legislation.

In New York State this movement has taken shape in the body of the New York Forest Owners Association (NYFOA), a young and growing organization which now has some 463 members. Their objectives would serve as an excellent model for any owners association, whether at the community, county or state level.

The primary objective is to advance, protect and represent the 255,000 owners of 12 million acres of forest land in New York in forestry programs, planning and policy. It is believed unified action in a common cause will improve the forest resource and the opportunities it presents, particularly when it supports such private programs and the Tree Farm Movement. In working toward an economic climate favorable in permanent forest industry, the Association believes ownership of forest land will become a more attractive investment and thus favor better stewardship. To improve this stewardship the Forest Owners encourage education and research in forest management, marketing and use of forest products and services. Ultimately, it is hoped a balance between timber growth and cut will be achieved, which will assure raw materials for industry and steady employment in forest communities and rural areas.

Objectives require action to be met. NYFOA has an excellent program for attaining it's goals. This includes publication of *The Forest Owner* six times a year to provide for the friendly exchange of experience, outlook and opinion among its members. Members are also mailed other instructive materials provided by private, state and federal agencies. Annual and Fall meetings and special tours, field trips and "Woods Walks" round out the educational activities of the Association. Other work involves the development of standards for timber harvesters that protect forest owners in the sale of timber and during logging operations. NYFOA is actively seeking to foster the training of skilled timber harvesters and forest workers to implement these standards.

A prime interest is in working up a sensible use-classification scheme for forests which will identify those areas best suitable for timber growing, recreation, watershed, wildlife and summer home sites. An important part of such a program is formulation of a forest land tax adaptable to conditions of timber harvest.

An ambitious program, yes, but one that will assure the future productivity and beauty of New York's forests far better than any inefficient, indifferent government bureaucracy or the actions of over-emotional, misinformed "environmentalist" zealots. "That government is best which governs least", Thomas Jefferson once wrote, and he meant that individual citizens, imbued with a sense of responsibility toward their land were a far better guarantee of the strength of a nation than any governmental body. The New York State Forest Owners Association is the kind of citizen's group that Jefferson foresaw as a fundamental part of the republic.

The Association stresses that one does *not* have to own forest land to become a member of NYFOA. It feels that all the citizens of New York have a stake in the future of the state's forest land and can support the Association's work through their membership. If you would like to join or obtain further information on NYFOA, write to Mrs. Helen Varian, Membership Secretary, 204 Varian Rd., Peekskill, N.Y., 10566.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

(Please send to:)

Mrs. Helen Varian, Membership Secretary
204 Varian Rd., Peekskill, N.Y. 10566

I would like to help advance forestry in New York State. I enclose my check payable to the New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.

( ) I own ___ acres forest land in _____ County, N.Y.

( ) I do not own forest land but I support Association's objectives.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip Code _____

ANNUAL DUES

(Please underline choice)

Junior Member (Under 21) $1

Regular Member $7

Family Membership. $12
(husband, wife)

Contributing Member . . . . . $12 – $29

Sustaining Member . . . . . $30 – $99

Supporting Member. . . . . $100 – $499

Sponsoring Member. . . . . .$500 and up

Particleboard made from Forest Residues

The U. S. Forest Service has found a new product to help the housing industry, use our forests more wisely, and leave logging sites cleaner. A structural particleboard, strong enough to help support a building, can be made from wood now left in the forest as residue because it has few economic outlets.

Particleboard is not a brand new thing, around four billion square feet is manufactured every year, and is used primarily for furniture, cabinets, shelving, and the like. The second largest use is in home construction as a hard, stable covering for walls and floors.

But structural particleboard is something else. It must bear heavy loads and be weather resistant.

Forest Products Laboratory research scientists are designing a flakeboard made from forest residues that is much stronger than most other commercially made particleboards.

They have found that a flake about .02 inch thick and 2 inches long is the best-shaped particle for a structural particleboard. The scientists are now establishing production criteria such as board density, quantity of adhesive necessary, and pressing time.

Structural particleboard is of great interest to the Forest Service. It fits in with the Forest Service policy of using as much of a tree as possible without damage to the environment. Added benefits include visually attractive harvesting sites, reduced fire danger, reduced insect and disease problems, and better regeneration of the new forest.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members:

William H. Lamale
144 Briarhurst Rd.
Williamsville, NY.

Miss Virginia Ann Lepley
66 Joanie Lane
North Tonawanda, NY 14120

John F. Davis
Marietta, NY 13110

Togar Estates
481 Kinder Komack Rd.
Oradell, NJ 07649

Wendell N. Watkins
Foster Rd. Rt. 1
Gowanda, NY 14070

Mr. Robert Knobel
4 Bartlett Ave.
Homer, NY 13077

Today more than 37% of the energy needed to operate the nation's paper mills comes from what once was considerable waste – such as tree bark and the liquid that's left over from the papermaking process itself. Some mills are planning to become more than 80% self-sufficient in energy.

Marketing Bulletin 420

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
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Announcements

Field Days

N.Y.S. WOODSMEN'S FIELD DAYS

August 21 and 22 , Saturday and Sunday, are the 29th N.Y.S. Woodsmen's Field Days in Boonville. This year a special committee of equipment dealers is working on making the event bigger and better for industry. Also for the first time, loggers will need to preregister with the Boonville Area Chamber of Commerce in order to participate in the log loading and log skidding contests scheduled for Saturday afternoon. Only a limited number of entries will be accepted in these contests this year and registration will be by mail in advance. Therefore, interested loggers should contact the Boonville Area Chamber of Commerce, Boonville, N.Y. 13309 (Tel. 315 942-5112). The contests are sponsored by the New York State Timber Producers Association.

Fall Meeting

The fall meeting is to be held at the Fancher Forest near Brockport, N.Y. The date is Saturday, October 9, 1976 at 10:00 a.m. Dr. Robert Hellman will be arranging the details.

Awards

Logger, professor, and research scientist received honors at the 22nd Northeastern Loggers' Congress in Glens Falls on April 13. J. Claude Lecours of Old Forge was recognized as the "Outstanding Timber Harvester land Owners." Professor Emeritus, Dean Hardy L. Shirley of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, was lauded for his "Outstanding Contribution in Forestry Education." AFRI researcher Ralph D. Nyland of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, was praised for his "Outstanding Achievement in Timber Harvesting Research." Beautifully inscribed black cherry plaques donated by Harden Furniture Company were presented to each recipient by Ted Curtis, the new president of the Northeastern Loggers Association. Curtis is from Curtis Lumber Company of Hubbardston, Massachusetts.