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FOREST OWNER

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

6th Annual Meeting In Syracuse, April 6th March is Membership Month!

Vol. 6

March 1968

No. 3

"BEST USE OF YOUR FOREST LAND" THEME FOR 6TH ANNUAL MEETING

For the first time our NYFOA Annual Meeting will be held away from the College of Forestry campus but not too far away. The place will be at the Northway Inn, in North Syracuse, Exit 36, on Saturday April 6, according to Henry Williams, Professor, School of Landscape Architecture at the College of Forestry, and Chairman, Program Committee.

We will be welcomed to the Syracuse community by Mrs. Maria Farr, Member at Large of the Common Council, City of Syracuse. Roy Simmons, President of the Syracuse Council, and one of our NYFOA members was not available on April 6.

Heading the list of our outstanding speakers will be first a talk by a member of our Board of Directors, Norwood W. Olmsted, Woodlands Manager, Finch-Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, in charge of their 135,000 acre Tree Farm - largest in New York State. Woody's topic will be "Your Forest and You."

The second speaker will be Dr. James C. Whittaker, Adjunct Assistant Professor, U.S. Forest Service, Department Forest Management, State University College of Forestry, who has been making a survey of forest recreation in the entire Northeastern United States. His subject is "Land Leasing - An Aid to Developing Recreation on Private Forest." He will show how many companies or forest owners through leasing, derive income that often pays the taxes and provides other benefits to forest owners.

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BIG LUMBER COMPANY AND WELL KNOWN PAPER COMPANY JOIN NYFOA

Cotton-Hanlon of Odessa, one of the largest lumber companies of the Northeastern States, and West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. of Mechanicville, well known manufacturers of pulp and paper, have joined NYFOA as Supporting Members.

Howard Hanlon, President of Cotton-Hanlon, stated that he is strongly in accord with NYFOA objectives. Bob Sand, forester for Cotton-Hanlon, was one of the two guides, along with his brother, who conducted the tour of the Cotton-Hanlon plant for our members during the 5th Fall Meeting last September. Two years before that, at the 3rd Fall Meeting, Wood Procurement Manager, an NYFOA member, Harry Southard, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Mechanicville, welcomed us to the tour of their pulp and paper plant.

First of the large forest industries of the state to join NYFOA was Finch Pruyn of Glens Falls who became a Supporting Member last year.

Approval of NYFOA by forest industry was initially indicated when the Empire State Forest Products Association, Inc. moved to take out a Sustaining Membership in 1966.

Credit for securing the two newest forest industry supporters goes to Frank LaDuc, St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet, N.Y. who so convincingly stated the mutual benefits that a thriving NYFOA could contribute to improving forestry conditions in New York State.

MARCH IS -- IS -- IS -- IS -- GET NEW MEMBER MONTH

Our Board of Directors member, Ken Parsons, Chairman, Committee on Membership says,

"To get new members for NYFOA just ask a forest owner, a friend or a neighbor about joining NYFOA. It's that easy! Try it!"

"Here we are with a fine organization, a growing Association. We know if we are going to do a good job of advancing forestry in this State, NYFOA must have the help of a lot of people.

"Getting our membership above the one thousand mark will help bring NYFOA recognition as a real going concern.

"Lend us a hand, will you?"

"If for some reason you can't contact a good prospect yourself, won't you send us the name and address of

the person, so that someone who can, will extend the invitation. Give us the name and address of the prospect. Send it to me, Ken Parsons, Sharon Springs, New York 13459.

"Let's get rolling! The big woods of New York State can do many things for us here in this State if we give it a chance, - give the woods some encouragement.

"It takes interested people to put our timberlands in better condition. The more workers we have the better.

"Start thinking! - Who should be a member? You know who! Ask him or her this month - in March. March is NYFOA membership month!"

"Yours for a big, strong, live NYFOA!"

Ken Parsons,
Chairman
NYFOA Committee on Membership

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Following a coffee break we will hear from Dr. Earl L. Stone, Jr., Professor of Agronomy, New York College of Agriculture, presenting an illustrated talk "Planting the Right Tree in Right Soil." It will supplement his interesting discussion with NYFOA members at the Arnot Forest during our 5th Fall Meeting.

At noon the Heiberg Award winner will be honored in a citation of accomplishment and presentation of a silver and black walnut plaque.

Our fourth speaker on this occasion will be Dr. Wilfred C. Cote, Professor of Wood Technology, State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, nationally and internationally known for his work on the ultrastructure of wood. He will present a talk entitled "Wood! - An Amazing Material - As Revealed by the Electron Microscope." The April Forest Owner will carry a special feature regarding this.

Finally, a free for all question period, open to all members will take place with five consulting foresters - President David H. Hanaburgh, David B. Cook, Arthur J. Weinheimer, Fred E. Winch, Jr. and First Vice President John Stock are being contacted to serve as a panel of consultants. Together these five have a world of experience in woods work, timber surveying, harvesting, log marketing and other aspects of woods management. This will be a lively session. Bring your questions.

The meeting will conclude with the serving of cookies and punch to provide opportunity for social enjoyment.

Check your calendar right now for April 6. We have advanced the date from prior years to keep in the clear of tree planting, spring plowing and attending meetings scheduled for later in April. Planto come! You will meet some of the finest people in all of New York State - right in the membership of NYFOA!

North American forests contain the world's richest and most diverse stands of trees. More than 900 species and varieties have been recorded north of the Mexican boundary--four times as many as occur in Europe.

Could NYFOA aim at interesting more professional people to consider acquiring and improving woodlands not only as a hobby and source of satisfaction but also perhaps as a way to diversify long-term investments?

THE SNOW SLED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE - Part II by Paul Doherty

Hunting and fishing will show the effect of the snow machine. In northern New Hampshire snow often lies deep on the ground during the deer season. Already deer hunters are using machines to reach deep woods spots. Trappers are covering distance unheard of in the days of the snowshoe. Long trap lines can be tended with ease on a fast moving machine.

Ponds and lakes almost never fished in winter, because of distance involved, are now within easy reach for the snow sled. Future game and fish regulations may well be rewritten to fit the needs of the sport as affected by the increasing use of snow machines.

Summer camps are being winterized for holiday and week-end use. Hundreds of lake front and back country cabins which have been out of reach in the past because of unplowed roads are now part of the family fun in winter via snow travelers. The lake that offers water skiing in summer has become a cold weather playground. Kids on skis and tobaggans are commonplace. Large fields have become winter fun grounds to the snow machine folks.

Clubs have been formed, some with over 100 members. Trips on week ends are commonplace with dozens of machines involved. Overnight excursions at camps are also on the list of things to do; some rugged characters are also doing winter camping via the snow machine. The uses are many and varied.

The recent session of the N. H. General Court passed legislation that affects the snow vehicle. Machines are now required to be registered, a driving license is necessary to cross a public highway, accidents must be reported, and the operator is subject to the provisions of the New Hampshire financial responsibility law. It is unlawful to operate in a reckless manner or under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Provisions of the new snow machine law are under fire from many parts of the state. Owners question the right of the state to require registration, to say how a machine shall be operated, and many other parts of the law. Some feel the bill does not include enough, does not protect the landowner, does not protect the fish and game resources. Without a doubt the next session of the legislature will again be faced with snow machine legislation.

NATION'S STAKE IN FUTURE OF FORESTRY

The basic objection--perpetuation of timber supply--is vitally important to modern Americans as evidenced by their growing dependency on timber for necessities and pleasures of life.

In construction alone, this dependency staggers the imagination. Lumber forms the frameworks of most U.S. homes. Glued laminated lumber arches and beams build three-fourths of all new churches plus increasing numbers of schools, industrial and commercial buildings. Other building products, such as plywood, are also in great demand. Wood poles form the basis of our communication systems; also provide structures for the majority of modern farm buildings.

Tree derivatives are playing an even larger role in other vital phases of human existence--medicine, clothing, shoes, flavoring, nutrition, newsprint, food and beverage containers, furniture, farm implements, napkins and towels, dining utensils--just to name a few.

Then, there is the matter of silviculture. Thus far, it has been determined that at least 2,600 useful chemicals are embodied in trees. Since silviculture duplicate properties of oil, they may eventually take over some of the functions now performed by petrochemicals as oil reserves are depleted.

The economic branches of trees are likewise expanding. In the South alone, more than a million persons are employed by timber-based enterprises. (Source: Alabama Forest Products January 1968)

There are folks in the state who regard the machine as an instrument of the devil. Folks who object to the noise, to the change that has come over the winter woods. Some would outlaw their use.

No matter which side of the fence you happen to be on one fact is certain, the snow traveling machine is here to stay. The sport will grow, more and more machines will take to the snow each winter. Those of us who ride the drifts, cross the ice, follow the winter trails must make the sport safe, protect the landowner and the wild life and a hundred other things that make up the total picture. The future of snow traveling both for fun and work is in our hands. (Source: Forest Notes, New Hampshire's Conservation Magazine, Winter 1967-68)

MAPLE PRODUCTS TOUR -- LEWIS COUNTY

Fred E. Winch, Jr., Professor of Forestry, Department of Conservation Cornell University

Lewis County, New York's leading maple sirup producer, played host to 150 maple producers and their wives as well as managers of forest land in New York State. Scattered amongst the group were producers from the New England States and as far away as Quebec and Michigan. The 1967 tour was a culmination of many years of development of affairs of this type since the first was held in 1946 with only six people in attendance.

The first stop on the tour and the assembly point was the sugar bush owned and operated by the J. P. Lewis Company of Croghan, New York. This is a good example of continued management for the production of maple sirup. Here the group viewed and listened to the discussion of the fertilization studies which have been carried on for the paper company by Woodlands Manager, Robert Bramhall. Bob also mentioned the work of his company in producing plastic containers for maple sirup. Interestingly, the sugar bush is managed solely for the purpose of supplying maple sirup as Christmas gifts to the paper company's customers. For this reason the company has pioneered in small packages and plastic containers easier to ship.

With considerable interest participants on the tour examined trees both fertilized and unfertilized. The effects of fertilization were visible by darker colored, denser crowns. After the weed species and undergrowth had been eliminated chemically, 250 pounds of pellet-type fertilizer was applied per acre with a conventional spreader. Increased sirup production showed up in the years following.

Stop 2 for the maple producers was the sugar house of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Stoddard of Lowville. Here the group viewed closed circuit TV production of the Clayton Virkler sugar when, also in Lowville. Samples of maple kisses produced by the Virklers were passed out by two attractive maple queens, the Lewis County Queen, Rita Yousey, and the National Maple Queen, Shelia Anderson, from Cattaraugus County.

Considerable discussion resulted when the group visited the up-to-date Stoddard sugar house on the roadside where much of the product is sold.



Robert Bramhall of the J. P. Lewis Company addresses the assembling group in their sugar bush. Here the group saw good example of the results of fertilization of an older sugar bush and discussed the management techniques in it.



Ellwood Stoddard (left) National Maple Queen, Shelia Anderson of Cattaraugus County, Clayton Virkler and Lewis County Maple Queen, Rita Yousey, hosted the group at the Stoddard sugar house where the tour had an opportunity to view a closed circuit TV and to sample some of the products of the Lewis County maple producers.

Following the stop at the Stoddards, the group dispersed to their motels and hotels in the neighborhood and reassembled at Snow Ridge Ski Resort for the evening meal, a chicken barbecue.

The evening program, headed by County Agent Neil Handy, took up problems of maple producers. Max Neal, of Pitcher, New York, President, New York Maple Producers Association, presented Dr. C. O. Willits of the Philadelphia Maple Research Laboratory, with an award for his many years of untiring service to

the industry, a carved statuette of a maple producer carrying two sap buckets on a yoke.

Dr. Willits discussed the laboratory's research in concentrating maple sap to sirup by reverse osmosis. The process when perfected will allow producers to boil ten percent sap in the conventional evaporator rather than the 2 to 2-1/2 percent sap which they normally do at present.

Mr. Leland Beebe of the Maple Marketing Division of the New York Farm Bureau discussed the Farm
(continued on page 5)

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY 1968
FILM CATALOG READY

There is a beautiful new 32-page catalog of motion picture films available free on request from the College of Forestry. The catalog carries descriptions of more than 150 forestry and conservation films which are available for free loan to residents of New York State.

The College of Forestry maintains this active film library as part of its public service and continuing education program. New films are constantly being added. Schools, civic organizations, youth groups and others make use of these films.

NYFOA members are invited to write for a free catalog and to send names and addresses of teachers or others who should receive this catalog.

Address inquiries to:
Mrs. Stella D. Kroft

Film Librarian
State University College of Forestry
Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York 13210

POTENTIAL LUMBER
CONSUMPTION AND TIMBER
AVAILABILITY

During hearings this week on log export problems (to Japan) the Senate Small Business Committee, National Forest Products Association Forest Economist Dr. John Muench, Jr., predicted potential U.S. lumber consumption could reach 48 billion board feet by 1970. He said the potential could increase to as high as 56 billion board feet in 1975 and to 62 billion board feet in 1980. Muench based his predictions on historical use patterns and housing demand estimates for the next 12 years prepared by the National Association of Home Builders. The NAHB forecast foresees a housing demand of two million units in 1970, 2,270 million units by 1975 and 2.5 million units by 1980.

Based on these housing demand projections, Muench estimated the home building industry, which uses about 35 per cent of the total annual domestic lumber consumption, will need 16.8 billion board feet in 1970; 19.8 billion board feet in 1975, and 1.6 billion board feet by 1980. He pointed out to the Committee that present log export practices, plus a predominantly government-controlled supply of timber in the Northwest, could spell lumber shortages for homebuilding and other domestic construction needs as early as 1970.

Source: Forest Products Newsletter
January 26, 1968)

THOUGHTS IN A MAPLE GROVE

(June 1967) - Part II.

In this grove where I was resting on June's longest day, there are twelve species of trees. Only four grow well in the shade, and these four are almost worthless: namely hornbeam, striped maple, beech and hemlock. Markets for the first two have never existed. Each year fewer mills accept beech and hemlock. Those that do accept them pay prices which have not increased as have logging costs. Furthermore, they are slow-growing and defective. Therefore a silvicultural system that keeps full shade on the forest floor and thereby encourages these four species will result in a woodlot of slow growth and poor quality. I want nothing of such a system in my woods.

They have another group of six species here referred to as "high quality culls." Demand for them is active and prices for select logs are high. However they are either so defective (red maple, basswood, white and yellow birch) or they are so scarce (cherry and red oak) that my woods do not produce many select logs of these species. Their requirements must be considered secondary. They happen to be light-demanders, like the two supremely excellent species of these woods; namely, White Ash and Hard Maple. They have about every virtue that a forester can attribute to a tree, and deserve all the attention he can give them. Their most important requirement is light upon the top of the crown. Under-story specimens are invariably slow-growing, defective and poorly formed. The thriftiest trees are invariably those growing in sunlight. The fact that an ash or maple can survive in shade is not evidence that it is growing well there.

Even the most cursory glance at a list of log prices should convince every forest landowner who wants to make money from his timber that his aim should be to market the very best grade and species. In my woods, no tree stands because it may sometime yield a third-grade log, a stick of pulpwood or any such low value product. We forest landowners must give up the thought that we can make money and improve our woods by always cutting the poorest trees and retaining the best. Wood-using industries are looking for the best grades and are willing to pay for them. Our only chance to make a successful business of forestry is to supply what they want.

It is also our only chance to get along well with our loggers. They will do well by us if working in high-quality, heavy-volume stands that can carry the cost of careful logging. If working in marginal stands of low quality and volume, they will no doubt continue to be as unsatisfactory as in the past.

The twenty-acre stand where I was working on that long June day has now been brought to such a condition that every tree is growing at least one select log worth \$100 a thousand board feet standing in the woods. There are no beech, hemlock, hornbeam or other weed trees. Each stem is straight, smooth and sound. There are no stagnant under-story saplings and no mis-shapen culls waiting for markets that will never come. Six years and about \$30 an acre have brought this stand to the condition described. But every year's growth returns this investment.

Every forest landowner should have his favorite grove; and this one happens to be mine. Here I have put most effort; here the response has been best. Here is where I love to rest, when the tanagers whistle, the chipmunks scamper and the thrushes call through the long days of June.

Henry S. Kernan
South Worcester, New York

THRIFTY TREE FARMER

The thrifty tree farmer does not concentrate on one crop or one product to the exclusion of others. Instead, he manages his timber for all products and derives maximum growth and maximum yield from his land on a perpetual basis. In the process, he serves the needs of a number of important customers with his timber harvests.

Sawtimber, pulpwood and pole-timber, of course, nourishes the lumber and plywood mills.

Periodic thinnings are performed to give sawtimber trees room for sunlight and straight healthy growth. Material removed by thinnings feeds the paper mills. Full benefit is realized from the self-regenerating tendencies of trees through constant vigilance against fire, insects and disease. Permanent timber supply is assured simply by maintaining the rate of growth at a level that consistently exceeds the rate of harvest.

(Source: Alabama Forest Products
Jan. 1968)

(continued from page 3)

Bureau results on cooperative marketing and announced that the Farm Bureau would hold its membership drive seeking to enroll 300 maple producers.

Professor Bob Morrow of Cornell University reported on Cornell's Lake Placid and Arnot experimental sugar bush research areas and the methods the University is using to solve problems of maple producers, such as the use of vacuum pumps on plastic tubing, the handling of plastic tubing when taken down and replaced and reducing the cost of sap production. The evening was wound up with a slide presentation by Fred Winch of Cornell University discussing impressions of European forestry.

The second day of the tour started off bright and early with many of the participants arriving at Joseph Yancey's sugar house in the Belfort area. Joe and his family had two sap gathering rigs hitched to his favorite teams of horses. A good many of the participants relived the "old days" by riding through the sugar bush on these rigs. The Yancey family has owned this bush since 1844 and though a modern sugar operation, many old methods have been maintained over the years. It is rather interesting that Joe Yancey was on the first maple tour in 1946. Since has hosted the State tour three times. Joseph Yancey and his brother, Ervin combine a profitable maple business with a management of their woodlots, harvesting sawlogs and pulpwood from thinnings.

Just a very short trip further down the road, the group visited the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lyndaker and observed the use of aerial tubing emptying into an underground storage tank. Lyndaker's modern sugar house was again being remodeled, this time to accommodate the use of oil-fired evaporators and a steam boiler. Their modern salesroom in the new sugar house was set up to receive those on tour. During a coffee break, Lewis County milk, cheese and Croghan bologna was served, courtesy of the Lewis County Chamber of Commerce.

Traveling north, the group moved onto Harrisville to see the combined operations of Verne and Duane Wicks, one of the most modern setups in upper New York State. It involves a central evaporator plant, new in the last few years, several pumping stations in the woods, plastic lines and modern canning and packing techniques. Discussion was vigorous, many questioning innovations that



Part of the group on the tour stop in the shade of the old sugar camp and look towards one of the pumping stations in the Verne and Duane Wicks operation. This is one of the larger ones in the North Country boiling sap from 10,000 taps and making in an average year about 25 to 2700 gallons of sirup, most of which goes into the retail trade.



To start off the new day, the group visited the Yancey sugar bush and many had an opportunity to ride the sap gathering rigs through the bush. Joe Yancey and his brother-in-law and County Agent Neil Handy welcomed the group to Yancey's sugar bush which is over 125 years continuous operation.

Verne and Duane had devised. At this sugar house sap from 10,000 taps is collected and boiled down to sirup.

For lunch, the tour journeyed a short distance to the Juniper Hills ski area where a cafeteria lunch provided opportunity for continued discussion and summarization of the tour.

This year's tour theme developed by Neil Hand, Lewis County Cooperative Extension Agent, was "How Am I going to Remain Competitive." Those enjoying the maple producers tour in 1967 had ample opportunity to visualize ways to remain competitive in the years to come.

NEWS OF YOU

New memberships are coming in from all parts of the state. Thanks to you our brochure frequently falls into receptive hands. To receive credit for a new member remember to put your name on the line "Introduced by" when you hand out a brochure. Please notify your membership secretary when you need more brochures.

Some of our new members are:

Mrs. Elsie M. Porter (Essex) - A numismatist ANA #46646 from Keeseville.

Samuel A. Caputa (Madison) - DeRuyter

Robert Dice (Sullivan) - Program director of WVOs, Liberty and Pres. of Sullivan Co. Historical Society. On his questionnaire he says that his occupation is "Writer, guide, artist and gunshop." When you are in the vicinity give a listen to WVOs at 1240 on your radio dial.

Thomas Will (age 6-1/2) - Tonawanda. At his tender age I am told that he is able to recognize several species of trees and has prospects of becoming a forester.

Frank LeRoy (Herkimer & Madison) - A retired geologist from Hamilton.

Edward N. Moot (Schoharie) - A retired writer from Schenectady.

Addresses supplied on request.

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

The small tree farms and farm woodlots, source of much of the nation's timber supply, mean for the owners: new cars, new homes, farm buildings, new equipment, tuition for education, money in the bank.

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CAN WALNUT TREES BE MADE TO ORDER?

Woodscientists at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin have an unusual study now underway in cooperation with the North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.

Researchers are looking for answers to questions such as "Why do black walnut trees from certain areas have greater buyer appeal and higher value than those from other areas?"

What accounts for the difference in color in walnut logs from different areas?

Do trees from different areas have real differences in wood properties?

Are soil-site properties related to wood properties and are wood products related to one another?

If answers could be found "this could prove a tremendous boon to walnut producers and consumers for it would mean a much greater supply of quality walnut." Says Donald H. Gott, Executive Director, American Walnut Manufacturers' Association.

Black walnut is generally regarded as this country's most valued hardwood. Black walnut is constantly increasing in demand for furniture, paneling, veneer, gun stocks, and novelties. Current study is under the direction of Harold L. Mitchell, Chief, Laboratory's Division of Wood Quality Research.

(Source: Northern Logger and Timber Processor Feb. 1968)

Conservation Commissioner R. Stewart Kilborne reports hunters and bowmen taking 58,481 deer in 1967 - largest number of white tails ever harvested in the State.



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MAY 29 1968

SUNY COLLEGE OF
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AND FORESTRY

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

The membership in NYFOA continues to increase. With this growth the need for a directory has become more urgent. A directory committee is hard at work on the project. It is hoped that the finished product will be mailed to all members by May 15. Director Loyd G. Strombeck is chairman of the committee assisted by Miles Jacobs, Emiel D. Palmer, and your membership secretary.

The directory will include an alphabetical listing of all members (as of Feb. 12, 1968) with complete addresses for each. There will also be a listing by county of residence and, if known, by county or counties in which members' forest land is located. A listing of new members up to publishing date will be added as a supplement.

As an added service the Bylaws of the New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. with the latest revisions will also be a feature.

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

GROWTH EXCEEDS CUT: BUT THE SURPLUS IS IN LOW-QUALITY HARDWOODS

Net annual growth is more than twice the annual cut. In 1952, the growth was 393 million cubic feet and the cut from growing stock was 141 million cubic feet. However, much of the annual growth is on trees of small diameter, poor form, or low-value species.

The rate of removal of the favored species, sizes, and grades exceeds the rate of replacement.

(Source: Timber Resources of N.Y. State 1956)

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