



# FOREST OWNER

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

The forest, comprising 1/3 of the land area of the United States, constitutes a basic natural resource vitally important to the economic and spiritual well being of the American people, - Preamble to Forest Policies of the Society of American Foresters, 1968.

September, 1968

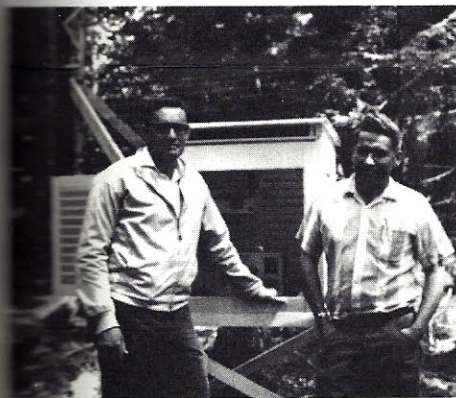
No. 9

## PRESIDENT JOHN STOCK SAYS "WELCOME TO THE ADIRONDACKS!"

John Stock, President of NYFOA, declares, "The Adirondack's a great country. I know because I have spent 40 years in what I consider to be the best of New York State.

"Come and breathe some of the fresh, pure Adirondack forest tanged air while enjoying the 6th Annual Fall Meeting of NYFOA."

All this is to remind our members to make reservations for our Annual Fall Meeting of NYFOA Friday and Saturday Sept. 20 and 21 and timed for just the moment when the splendor of Adirondack colors are at their zenith. Here's a great chance to break away from the routine and give yourself a breather!



## MEETS ON HUNTINGTON TOUR

Dr. Donald F. Behrend (right) Director, Huntington Forest Wildlife Station and William C. Tierson, Forest Manager, stand in front of one and a half acre deer enclosure and beside housing containing 20 channel recording equipment, used in study of deer feeding habits and preferences.

The 6th Fall Meeting program gets underway with a tour of the 15,000 acre Arthur and Anna Huntington Wildlife Station operated by the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Stop No. 1 on tour of the Huntington Forest will be right off Route 28N at the site of a former CCC Camp, 2 miles west of Newcomb, N. Y. and 12 miles east of the village of Long Lake.

Plan to be on hand promptly on Friday Sept. 20 at 12:30 noon with all individuals having had their lunch before this time. Then you will have an opportunity to register, and during the 45 minutes between 12:30 and 1:15 you can then walk through a splendid, intensively managed white pine plantation, one of the finest white pine plantations in the Adirondacks.

Automobiles will assemble along a woods road just off the main highway Route 28N. From there it will be an easy walk through the white pine plantation.

At 1:15 to 1:30 there will be a welcome by President Stock and by Dr. Donald F. Behrend, Director of the Huntington Forest, just prior to starting the auto tour of the Huntington Forest. The tour by car begins promptly at 1:30 and continues until 4:30. Late comers will find signs to enable them to join up with the car caravan.

Stop 2 on the tour will be at the Spring Hill area. Here is an unusual opportunity to see the management steps taken by chemical thinning, to improve the forest and compare it with the native untreated woods just across the road. Bill Tierson, Forest Manager of the Huntington Forest, and



BILL TIERSON, PROFESSIONAL FORESTER NUZZLES "STUBBORN" 2 year old buck, hand raised from a fawn. Bill Tierson is a native New Yorker with 17 years experience on the 15,000 acre Huntington Forest where annual timber harvests are made on designated areas.

Don Behrend will act as leaders on the tour.

Stop 3 will be in the Catlin Lake Landing. This is a natural area and an undeveloped 500 acre lake that is as untouched today as it was when the Adirondack Indians enjoyed it for the centuries before Columbus discovered America. With good weather and vivid autumn colors, there should be an excellent opportunity for picture taking.

Stop 4 is one of the unique features of the Huntington Forest research areas. It will show what happens to the woods when deer are kept out, through a fenced enclosure. We will learn from Don Behrend how the deer population can be managed in harmony with timber growing and yet keep (continued on page 2)



(continued from page 1)

an adequate supply of browse for the deer.

That evening, Friday Sept. 20 at 7:00 to 8:00 there will be a dinner at the Riverside Lodge, 2 miles south of Tupper Lake on Route 30. Then after remarks by President Stock, the next hour will be taken up with an illustrated talk on the Huntington Forest's wildlife and management of forest by Don Behrend and Bill Tierson. Kodachrome slides will show the program and beauty of the Huntington Forest at different seasons.

Saturday morning Sept. 21 breakfast will be served at the Riverside Lodge from 7:30 to 8:30. At 8:30 there will be a 4 mile trip to the Rock Island Mill of Elliott Hardwood Co. Here there is an installation of new forest industry equipment that totals around a million dollars. Some of it is already in use, part under construction. At this point John Stock, Supt. of Litchfield Park Corporation's 28,000 acre forest, will be the leader.

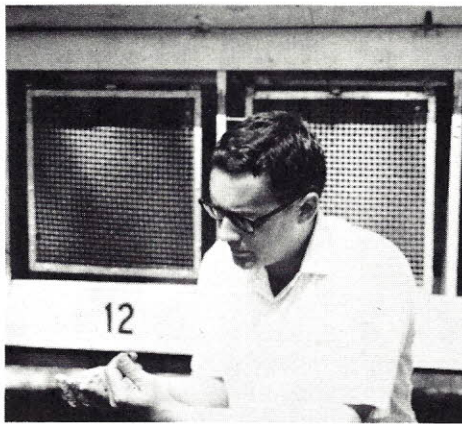
At 10:30 to 10:45 a.m. a coffee break will take place and from 10:45 to 11:30 there will be a demonstration of the new Rokon Trail-Breaker, a remarkable two wheel vehicle recently approved by the Forest Service for forest fire fighting when especially equipped.

The last half hour of Saturday morning will be used to summarize what has been observed and to provide a question and discussion period before adjournment at 12:00 noon.

The paper used in the programs of the 6th Annual Fall Meeting was manufactured from New York forests by Finch Pruyn Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N.Y. Our many thanks are due this company for providing NYFOA with the finest quality program and paper and printing in any program produced to date. This arrangement was expedited by Norwood W. Olmsted, Forest Manager, Finch Pruyn Co., Inc., 1st Vice President NYFOA, assisted by Finch Pruyn's Robert D. Greenleaf, Chairman of the Program Committee for the 6th Fall Meeting.

As stated in the handsomely printed program "We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Don Behrend, Bill Tierson of the Huntington Forest, John Stock of Litchfield Park Corp. and other NYFOA members who have participated in the preparation of the program."

Just a final personal suggestion - please dress informally for this occasion. Be prepared to dress warmly as there is always a chance that at



DON BEHREND, SPECIALIST IN FOREST ZOOLOGY, EXAMINES SAMPLE of dry ration deer food, consisting of corn, alfalfa and oats from one of the 20 deer feeders used in research project. In background, suspended grille fronts on deer feeders which are readily pushed back when deer want food. Time and frequency of deer feeding is electrically recorded.

this time of year in the great Adirondack country there will be a frosty tinge in the air that calls for warmer clothing. So come prepared for rain or shine, - but come prepared to enjoy yourself at our 6th Fall Meeting!

#### QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF FOREST INSECTS

Research on forest insect populations has generally been concerned with quantity. Since the degree of damage to trees is related to insect population density, it is necessary to learn why some insects periodically increase in quantity and devastate the forest.

Recently there has been a growing recognition of the possibility that quality of a population may have an important influence on quantity. The fall webworm, a defoliator of hardwoods which is being investigated at the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Forest Research Laboratory, Fredericton, N.B. illustrates two ways in which changes in the quality of natural populations may have important effects on survival rates and hence on changes in numbers.

The webworm normally feeds during the summer, but in a late or cold season the caterpillars are unable to complete their feeding stage until late September or October. By this time hardwood foliage has become less nutritious and the fecundity of the females is reduced.

More important, however, is the consequent reduction in the quality of

their progeny the following year. Many of the eggs fail to hatch and the survival of the young caterpillars is significantly lower than the survival of caterpillars that come from well fed parents. This change in quality is not a genetic change, but can be attributed to a maternal influence operating through the quality or quantity of egg yolk.

A second change in the quality of webworm populations from year to year is a genetic change arising through natural selection.

In addition to the poor feeding conditions in cold summers, many caterpillars are unable to reach the pupal state, which is the only stage capable of over-wintering. The insects unable to reach this stage are the late insects that required the most heat before they emerged in the spring. Thus, after an unusually cold summer, the mean heat requirement of the next generation is considerably reduced as the result of natural selection.

This has been established by 11 years records on natural populations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the genetic control of heat requirements has been verified by laboratory breeding experiments.

During a series of warm summers the webworm population increases. So, too, do its heat requirements. Natural selection is therefore acting as a stabilizing mechanism because the conditions that permit increase in numbers also permit the multiplication of "weak" (high heat requiring) strains which will be decimated rapidly by a change in the weather.

As a result of these changes in quality and their effects on the reaction of the population to its environment from year to year, similar studies have been initiated on the spruce budworm. Is a change in the quality of the budworm associated with its periodic outbreaks?

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June, 1968)

The different species of wood that are used for interior paneling and plywood offer many contrasting finishes from one room to another. Simple finishing methods, such as waxing, impart soft warm tones that in many instances have maintained the finish with a fine patina for 30 years and more, with relatively easy care. Again, interior paneling may be delivered to the job completely finished and ready for application.





WOODS WALKERS visit Fred Najer's nursery area where he is growing a variety of hardwoods.

TEN PEOPLE ENJOY CHESTERTOWN WOODS WALK

For the second time in two years Fred Najer, NYFOA director and owner of four Certified Tree Farms was the host on July 20 to NYFOA neighbors and friends in the Chestertown area. Fred wrote about it as follows:

"I enjoyed my Woods Walk. I had done a lot of work during the past year and had a lot of help from good people in the Conservation Department, the Warren County Vocational School, Soil Conservation Service, etc. What pleased me most of all on the Woods Walk was the very appreciative audience.

"I had expected more people, - but only 9 showed up. I think the time between mailing the Forest Owner and the date scheduled was too short. A number of people had social commitments. This was also true of the two Conservation Department foresters from District 12 that had expected to come.

"A nonmember forester that came to see me professionally, saved the



ON THE PANTHER MOUNTAIN TRAIL, Lance L. Killmeier, 1961 graduate of the New York State Ranger School (New member of NYFOA).

day by coming along. I got the enclosed letter from him yesterday with three NYFOA memberships.

"The Hansens were there, - and Mr. Henry Maag from Castleton. Anton Cooper, a student member, asked me if he could bring his parents, brother and sister. That was all.

"However it was a very homogeneous group and the weather was perfect with a cool breeze blowing.

"What interested my visitors particularly were the exotic evergreens



VALLEY AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS are blended on this view from the cliff of the Panther Mountain Trail.

ARSON!

The autumn of 1963 was a dry one, resulting in one of the worst fire years in recent times. These periods of drought and extreme fire hazard are of grave concern to all who own wild land and particularly to those of us who do not live on our properties. It takes only one carelessly dropped or deliberately applied match to start a conflagration!

During mid-October of 1963, there had been a scattering of suspicious fires in eastern Rensselaer county, a couple of them big ones. Shortly after noon on the 23rd, a man from Fire Control dashed into my office to say that the observer on Number 7 Hill had just reported a fire "on Cook's place." Knowing that the crisp, dry leaves lay a foot deep in the hardwood lots that are intermingled with my conifer plantations, I had visions of thirty years of planning and work going up in smoke.

Ida and I made it to Cooxrox Forest in rather less than the usual travel time, but even that took an hour. In the meantime, the Stephentown Fire Department had also got the call, had gone in and quickly put out the fire, and had long since gone home. The fire had been set in the dry leaves and dead ferns at the edge of the traveled track of our Town road, had burned up to the stone wall and north on a gentle breeze about fifty yards, but had gotten over the wall in only one place. It blackened a couple of nice Paper Birch on the roadside, scorched the fronts of a number of Norway Spruce and two of my prized Larch. Only prompt detection and suppression stopped it from burning into a stand of hardwood where the firemen would have had difficulty getting to it.

Thanks to excellent detective work by Forester Ed White and Conservation Investigator Bob McCann, two local youths were picked up and, under questioning, confessed to having set the fire. Subsequently, they were indicted and presently sentenced--to what amounted to a severe slap on the wrist! This leniency was, presumably, because of their youth, but they surely were both big enough and old enough to start a forest fire!

Just after supper this last Halloween, I had a call from a neighbor, who reported that the fire engine had just gone in to my place. Again we had visions of a burn-out and again we sped eastward, but when we got to the Forest an hour later, there was nothing left but the smell of smoke and a burned spot.



FOREST OWNERS ON TOP OF PANTHER MOUNTAIN are rewarded with a clear view of Adirondack country.

and the hardwoods in my nursery. These include butternut, black cherry, Chinese chestnut, silver maple, Wisconsin weeping willow and black locust.

"I have trails through the Christmas tree plantation that is growing into forest size. These have been pruned and improved for small wildlife shelters. The Woods Walkers enjoyed seeing my nature trail. We finished up on the Wilderness Trail, climbing to the top of Panther Mountain.



## LONG RUN CANADIAN FORESTRY OUTLOOK

The long run outlook to 1975 and beyond for Canadian forest products exports is bright and a challenge to Canadians.

The Food and Agriculture Organ-

If forest products industry companies can establish sound training programs to retain and advance their employees, in addition to shouldering their responsibility for absorbing as much of the local unemployment problem as possible, they will have made a significant contribution to the relief of employment problems nationally.

More importantly, direct efforts to sustain the work force in forest-dependent communities will provide basic stability not only in terms of the industry's labor force, but to all citizens who derive their livelihoods from forest operations, whether directly or indirectly.

(Source: Special Report, National Forest Products Association June 14, 1968)

Once again, the fire company had responded to a call and had promptly put out another roadside fire. The match had been applied to the not-particularly-dry leaves at the edge of the road right opposite the fire of 1963. On a brisk north wind, it had burned down the road and into neighbor Cohen's birch woods, had just begun to fan out at the head when the firemen doused it. Except for the unsightliness of the scorched spot, no consequential damage was done but if it had gotten just a little further away from the road it would have been hard to stop. As far as I can find out, this obviously-set fire was never reported--whoever touched it off had a bit of good, clean Halloween fun and got away scot-free.

So what's all the excitement about a couple of little roadside fires that did no great damage? If nothing else, they are symptoms of a complicated and deep-seated social problem and a breakdown of civil protection for the landowner. With the depopulation of very considerable blocks of land still readily accessible over miles and miles of little-used Town roads, a firebug with a car can get into many an out-of-the-way place, start a fire and get out again before anyone knows what is going on. No matter how it is dressed up or how "young and innocent" the offender, setting a woods fire is still arson, and the consequence for others can be tragic. And even if the police catch up with someone--unless it be with match in hand--they have great difficulty in making a charge stick. Since the recent decision about the use of confessions, by our city-oriented Supreme Court, we non-resident owners are increasingly at the mercy of any crackpot with a match!

Perhaps one of the things that NYFOA should start campaigning for is tougher, tighter judicial enforcement of the present, adequate laws about woods burning. It is one thing to have a statute on the books, quite another to quickly and surely apprehend a wrong-doer. We badly need some realistic indoctrination of the courts, from J.P. up, so that those responsible for law enforcement in rural areas do not find their best efforts brought to nothing by the misplaced lenience at the Justice's court and lack of public support for adequate punishment. If we don't get such support, we could well find ourselves in a situation where no man's forest is safe from the thrill-seeking woods burner and where the rural landowner is denied the "equal protection of the law."

Let's do something about it!

Dave Cook of Cooxrox Forest

ization of the United Nations estimates that in aggregate, the world will require at least one-third more industrial wood in fifteen years time than at present.

It is expected that before 1975, Europe, the south and west of the U.S.S.R., and Japan will encounter limits to the rate at which more wood can be made economically available from their forests. In contrast, very large additional quantities of coniferous roundwood can be harvested in the northern and eastern part of the U.S.S.R. and in North America.

The restricted accessibility of the northern and eastern forests of the U.S.S.R., to 1975, may be one of the major restrictions to increasing output there. In this period, North America is considered by FAO to be the region most able to raise its annual output by the largest quantities without an appreciable rise in real costs and prices.

To strengthen the forest products sector of our economy which accounts for 20 per cent of the value of all goods exported from Canada; to ensure a continuing favourable balance of pay-

ments position; and to improve the Canadian competitive position for forest products in world markets; an aggressive forestry program during the next decade is vital.

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June, 1968)

## CANADIAN WOODPULP

Woodpulp export sales were 4 million tons in 1966 and were higher during the first six months of 1967 than for the same period in 1966. Three quarters of the exports, 3.0 million tons, went to the United States. Europe bought 668,000 tons.

Exports to Japan, Australia and South Africa have risen rapidly in recent years and are expected to continue increasing. Canada's exports to Japan increased ten-fold from 1961 to 1966, while those to Australia doubled in the last five years.

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June, 1968)

## CANADIAN LUMBER

The traditional and major markets for Canadian lumber are the United States and the United Kingdom. Other major markets include Japan, Australia, Central America, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, West Germany, and Ireland. U.S. housing starts decreased in 1966 to a low of 845,000 units and the \$525 million export peak of 1965 fell. With a sharp reversal in the availability of credit, a sharp turn-about has occurred and the 1967 total is expected to be 1.3 million units. U.S. prospects indicate a further improvement to 1.5 million housing starts in 1968. The improvement will exceed, if attained, the total housing starts in Canada for 1968. Since a major portion of Canadian lumber will be used in the U.S. residential building program, 1968 should be a very favourable year for lumber exports.

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June, 1968)

## PLYWOOD FROM CANADA

Sales of Canadian softwood and hardwood plywood, marketed mainly in the United Kingdom and the United States, have almost doubled since 1961. In 1966, plywood sales amounted to \$73 million and are expected to be higher in 1967 and 1968.

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June 1968)



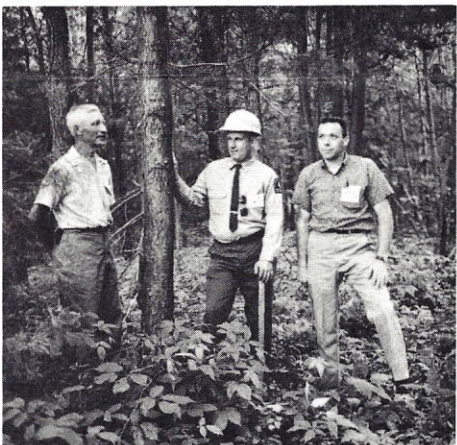


IT'S UP AND AWAY to the woods, riding in a farm wagon with an upholstery of baled hay.

#### CENTURY OWNED WOODS, SITE OF NYFOA'S 3RD WOODS WALK FOR 1968

Ten participants in member Hoyt Ackles' Woods Walk on July 27, got underway riding on bales of birds-foot trefoil mounted on a farm wagon drawn by Homer Ackles on a tractor, along a farm road that moved upward through contoured fields of certified grain along a mile of rising grade to where vistas of farming country in Central New York revealed beauties of the countryside.

Once inside the 50 acre woods Hoyt Ackles, one of the three brothers operating the farm, along with Homer and Paul, pointed out the unusual three acre hardwood planting established about 1931. Here a stand of basswood, tulip poplar, black cherry, red oak and white ash showed that in spite of snow damage caused by drifts piled up by the west wind, the hardwood plantation was able to survive with limited care on what had previously been



HOYT ACKLES HOST (at left) looks down rows of three acre hardwood planting. Dick Garrett, forester of the Conservation Department's Cortland office places his hand on a 37 year old planted black cherry while Piet van Loon, Chairman NYFOA's Woods Walk Committee, notes planted hardwood height growth.

a wet open pasture unsuited to cultivated crops.

Planted about 6 x 8 through the encouragement of former Extension Forester Josh Cope of Cornell, the trees are now beginning to show good diameter growth in spite of the wet, heavy soil and poor drainage. No sugar maple was planted.

The woods' hardwood area had suffered in the blow down of 1950. However this Spring 140,000 board feet of timber had been sold for a return to the owners of \$5,700, a sale that included a mix of elm, beech, red and white oak, hickory and basswood.

Dick Garrett, forester out of the Conservation Department's office in Cortland, accompanied the Woods Walkers and pointed out the firewood curing on the stump as a result of chemical thinning. Plans are to sell stumpage for fuelwood.

The Ackles' woods showed good height growth and a fine potential for wood production. Young maples on the more favorable sites were making 6 to 8 rings per inch.

General plan has been to develop 5 acre plots at a time, working through the woods over a period of years, thinning out chemically, crowded and undesirable stems.

Hoyt Ackles remarked on the conflict between the forest and the apple business along with the dairy and growing certified seed grains.

Hoyt readily expressed appreciation of the Conservation Department's Forest Practice Act service over the years, and especially in preparation of a list of 10 timber buyers for the timber sale consummated early in the year.

Once out of the woodlot the Woods Walkers again seated themselves on the birds-foot trefoil bales, and soon were back and entered the cool, spacious apple packing shed to enjoy generous portions of apple cider and doughnuts to go with the lunches each Woods Walker had brought.

During the discussion it was brought out that the Ackles' farm had been established around 1830 at a time when apples were shipped in barrels and numbers of sheep were grazed. About 7,000 bushels of apples are packed each year from some 500 trees. Some of the trees are approaching a half century in age, yet bearing successfully.

It was a surprise to learn that by far the largest amount of branches pruned from the apple trees were left on the ground to serve as a mulch after being reduced to small pieces by

heavy equipment.

A dairy herd of 100 head with 55 milkers, the need for spraying consecutively for some 17 weeks during the apple growing season, plus the growing and harvesting of certified seed crops, suggests the need for employing an outside woods improvement service. This it seems would bring larger returns from the 50 acre woodland.

No doubt there are thousands of forest owners in New York State who will find the employment of a dependable woods improvement service a means of producing higher income from the woods areas. Such a dependable and skilled woods service would bring new satisfaction to the forest owner because he would see trees of improved quality growing and being harvested from his woods area.



WOODS WALKERS GATHER AROUND base of big shagbark hickory stump. Tree had 34" diameter, 2-1/2 log length with Doyle rule volume of more than 1,000 board feet.

From left to right, Dick Garrett, forester; Emiel Palmer, 2nd Vice President NYFOA; Piet van Loon, young 3-1/2 year old Eric Maier, his father Walter Maier, and mother Maria; Hoyt Ackles; Floyd Carlson, Executive Vice President NYFOA, and John Ridings, former Chairman of Woods Walk Committee.

Dick Garrett stated it was the largest shagbark hickory he had seen in Central New York after 7 years of professional forestry experience in the Forest Practice Act Program. Young Eric is holding up some of the characteristic shaggy bark. Estimated age of tree at least 150 years--possibly 200 years.

The white pine weevil is the most serious insect pest of the eastern white pine. This insect's attack results in the commonly observed crook or fork formation on the tree's main stem.



**NEW FOREST LANDS  
IMPROVEMENT SERVICE, INC.  
AVAILABLE TO WOODS OWNERS**

Just signed up as a member of NYFOA is Peter Catelli. Last year he organized Forest Lands Improvement Service, Inc. in Lewis County, now has a branch office at 133 Sims Rd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

The service to forest owners includes a trained crew for planting, thinning or releasing timberlands through chemical or mechanical means, pruning of crop trees, shearing and shaping of Christmas trees. Consulting services include Christmas tree production, maple syrup

**SUGGESTS DOUBLING UP ON TRIP  
TO FALL MEETING**

Editor Floyd E. Carlson:

No doubt you noted date September 25 in letter from Rokon, Inc. Wilmington, Vermont on their anticipated Trail-Breaker (Editor's note: The date of Sept. 25 was wrong. The demonstration will take place Saturday morning Sept. 21 as correctly indicated in the program.)

Hope I can find an accomplice to attend the Fall Meeting. It sounds wonderful!

Sometime ago I suggested we list our new members, joining since the NYFOA directory was published - list them in the Forest Owner. This might help scattered members to double up on a trip to a meeting. Just heard you Wednesday on WGY. Enjoyed your tales of other days.

Cordially,  
(signed) Mrs. M. D. Winne  
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production, timber production and recreation.

The corporation aims to increase the economic and esthetic returns for the forest owner. Also to provide work and forestry experience for high school graduates of occupational courses in conservation. The importance of the forest resource is indicated by the federal government's willingness to pay 80% of the cost of timber stand improvement projects through the agricultural conservation program (ACP).

Last year Forest Lands Improvement Service, Inc. limited its operations to Lewis County. At the present time it is expanding to fill the needs of such services in Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego Counties.

Peter Catelli is a 1966 graduate of the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

**URBAN AREAS ARE A MAJOR  
SEDIMENT SOURCE.** In the Potomac River Basin, only about six percent of the 15,000-square mile drainage is in urban and suburban use. But these areas produce 682 tons of sediment per square mile while all rural areas combined contribute only 133 tons per square mile.

Altogether, two and one-half million tons of sediment wash down the Potomac into the estuary each year. (Source: March 12, 1968 Tuesday Letter, National Association of Soil and Water Conservation District)

It is estimated that by the year 2,000, the United State population will require twice as much wood as it now uses. Meeting this demand will require improved management of forests and woodlots.



**THE FOREST BURN ACROSS THE  
NATION IN 1967**

Due in part to the hair raising forest fire weather conditions in the late summer 1967, 4,658,586 acres of forest land were burned, a blackened and charred area equal to the area of the State of New Jersey!

However in view of the dangerous fire conditions existing in 1967 Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman says "The limitation of scorched acreage last year can be classed as a triumph, when compared to such years as 1950 when more than 15-1/2 million acres burned, or to 1945 when 17.6 million acres were razed."

"Forest Fire Statistics" a pamphlet of the Forest Service, reports a total of 125,025 fires recorded in 1967, the second highest total in the 1960's.

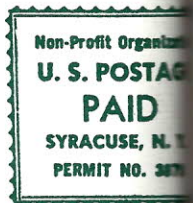
The record of lands protected by state or federal fire fighting forces show that 90% or 103,427 of these forest fires were caused by man. His acts of destruction ranged from outright incendiarism to carelessly handled campfires.

In the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon more than half of the fires there were ignited by lightning strikes.

Already this year of 1968, there have been many instances across the nation of a bad forest fire season and the possibility of an even more dangerous situation in the West. Both August and September are critical months.

Let's all remain alert to the danger of forest fires!

As might be expected, the biggest forest acreage among the states is Alaska with 118,400,000 acres.



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