



FOREST OWNER

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

"Many of our places of great natural beauty--our lakes, mountains and sea-shores--are becoming so accessible that they are being ruined by sheer numbers and bad taste. Perhaps we should have a rule about roads to our still-wild places: Don't pave them. Make it tough to get there. Only those people who really appreciate such beauty will put up with the hardship of going there."

--Eric Sevareid
Commentator, CBS News

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No. 3

PERSPECTIVES ON POLLUTION - Theme for 7th Annual Meeting April 12, in Syracuse

A fast-moving and straight-forward program has been worked out by Frank Williams' committee for the Annual Meeting. Scheduled for Saturday, April 12 at the Hotel Syracuse Country House, the meeting will focus on the theme, "Perspectives on Pollution." A key note speaker will be featured in place of the customary panel sessions. Other highlights include presentation of the Annual Heiberg Award together with an appropriate speaker at the luncheon session, followed by the Association's Annual Business Meeting early in the afternoon. Films or a field trip to a nearby air pollution monitoring station will be the choices available for those who can participate after the business meeting. Of course, there will be ample opportunities for general discussion of the principal topic (selected re-

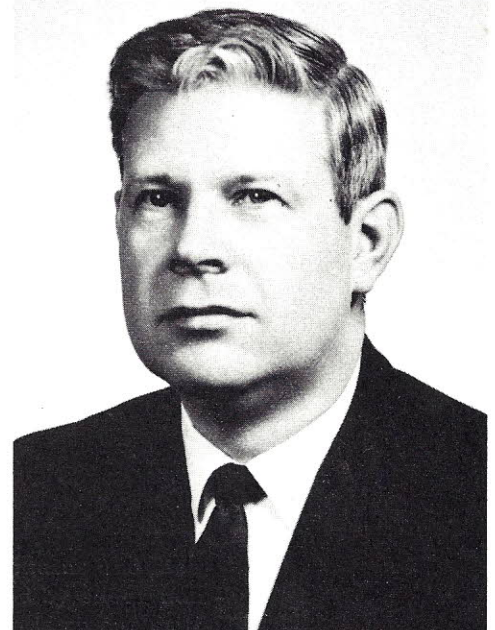
source-persons have been invited to offer their own "perspectives on pollution"), and there will be time to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

The "Perspectives on Pollution" theme was selected by the Program Committee because it enables us to discuss pollution from two main angles: the forest (and forest owner) as a polluter; and the impact of external polluters on forest land. Undoubtedly, many of our NYFOA members are generally aware of the forces that cause pollution of their air, water and other aspects of their environment, but it will be our task to sharpen the level of our understanding by recognizing the problems confronting both polluters and control agencies.

We are very pleased that Mr. Robert Hennigan will be our "key-noter." Bob, who is Director of the State University Water Resources Center located at the College of Forestry, was

formerly Assistant Commissioner of Health in charge of New York's Pure Waters Program. He has been closely associated with pollution and its problems for many years and he will outline the perspectives for us. Other contributors have already been selected and we will tell you about them in next month's Forest Owner. Meanwhile, since the program is sufficiently flexible to provide for the consideration of any ideas the members might have relative to the theme "Perspectives on Pollution," we urge you to send in your comments to the Forest Owner.

- H. G. Williams



Henry G. Williams, Jr.
Program Chairman
7th Annual Meeting

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following individuals have accepted nominations as directors in the coming annual election.

- Robert D. Burnham, "Highlands," Keeseville, N.Y.
- Mrs. Robert Wallace Gilmore, 39 W. 11th St., New York, N.Y.
- James U. Hansen, Hadley, N.Y.
- Francis M. LaDuc, West Street Road, R #1, Carthage, N.Y.
- Mrs. Winifred LaRose, Lake George, N.Y.
- William Lubinec, 22 Cornish Ave., Hillcrest, Binghamton, N.Y.
- John Stock, Tupper Lake, N.Y.
- John L. Stookey, 7208 Ridge Rd., Lockport, N.Y.
- Geotrik W. vanLonn, 120 Campus Rd., Clinton, N.Y.
- Mrs. Dorothy Wertheimer, 400 Bradford Pkwy., Syracuse, N.Y.

From this slate 7 directors will be elected for a term of 3 years. Ballots and biographical sketches will be mailed to each member this month.

Fred E. Winch, Jr.
Chairman

ADIRONDACK HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION OPPOSES CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS

The Second Upper Hudson River Conference at Lake George on December 7 attracted more than 350 people. Conservationists, legislators, public officials, and private citizens heard the Association's plans for permanent protection of the Upper Hudson River.

Members announced a campaign to introduce legislation this year to remove the upper Hudson from any future dams, reservoirs, or impoundments. The group will also seek legislation for a state-sponsored Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The New York State Conservation Council will work for this program. State Senator Bernard C. Smith a-

greed to sponsor needed legislation. He is chairman of the Senate Conservation Committee.

The Conference members also explored alternative solutions to problems of needed water. The proposed dams on the upper Hudson were intended to increase New York City's water supply. The Conference suggested compulsory metering, re-use of water, proper usage of ground water, desalination, and power production be studied. The Association is preparing a brochure on these alternatives.

Further information can be sup-

plied to interested persons by Association President Paul Schaefer. The Association's address is P. O. Box 193, Schenectady, New York 12301.

Letters to government officials are a good way to fight for what you believe. The specific people to address concerning the Hudson River dams are

Governor Nelson Rockefeller
The State Capitol
Albany, New York 12226

and

The New York State Water Resources Commission
c/o The Conservation Department
Albany, New York 12226

"The New York Times" recently reported on the new view of dam builders--officially, the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Dams used to be signs of "progress and the ascendancy of man over his environment," the paper reports. The crowds that turned out to greet the Army Engineers cheered them.

Today, the only crowd turning out is likely to be a conservation group. And cheers are seldom heard.

The Corps does not only build dams. It also dredges ship channels and digs canals. Its major goals are, according to the Corps, flood control, provision of navigable rivers, and building of good harbors. Municipal water supplies, hydroelectric power, and recreation facilities are by-products.

Conservationists say dams also flood areas and alter the streams they block. Dredging muddies fish breeding grounds.

But the real complaints go beyond this. "The complaint most often leveled against the corps is that its planners and engineers pursue the immediate dollar benefits of a project without considering the project's long-range impact on the environment; further that it is almost a foregone conclusion that when the corps is called in it will recommend building something over leaving things alone," reports the "Times."

The paper reports the Corps is changing its tactics lately. No dam plans have been torn up, but ecology and esthetics are entering into the planners' consideration more than ever before.

The "Times" report did not mention proposed Gooley No. 1 Dam, but maybe the reporter had it in mind. (from "The New York Times," January 6, 1969)

The following letter was received from Lee Hunt, Treasurer of the Adirondack Hudson River Association, Inc:

Dear Mrs. Palmer,

We appreciate your interest in our fight and your donation of \$10.00

(from N. Y. F. O. A.). It will be spent wisely for projects voted on by the association.

It is nice to be backed by responsible people who are interested in preserving the unique wild character of the Hudson River in the Adirondack Park.

MANAGING THE HARDWOOD TIMBER TYPE

by Kenneth F. Lancaster, U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area
(Part II of 3 Parts)

How Do We Manage Timber

In timber management we are interested in growing the greatest amount of high quality timber in the shortest time possible. This feat is accomplished by controlling stocking density or the spacing of trees.

A natural stand, that has become well established, starts off with thousands of young seedlings. If left to grow, the stand ends up with 100 to 150 mature trees per acre at the end of 150 to 200 year period. It is a slow process, and also a large number of trees representing a considerable volume is lost. Under this system the most vigorous trees take over the site and deprive the less vigorous trees of sufficient light which eventually kills them, thereby providing more room for the vigorous trees to further expand and develop.

Under management, the same process is repeated in a controlled manner. Rather than waiting for nature to correct overstocking or crowding by natural selection, we help her along with frequent thinning operations throughout the life of the stand. These thinnings provide each tree just enough room for unimpeded growth, and shifts growth from a large number of trees to fewer trees without wasting site capacity.

Controlling density or spacing enables the forest manager to salvage & sell this material which would ordinarily die. Also the shifting of growth to a fewer number of trees resulting from thinning has the effect of reducing the time for a tree to reach maturity.

A maple stand can be grown to maturity in 116 years under management rather than depending upon nature to do it in 150-200 years. An added bonus, timber yields can be increased by 33% or more; forest managers are able to control composition and quality as well. Beech, elm, aspen, cull and defective trees for example, can be removed early in the life of the stand to provide room for the rapid growth of the more valuable yellow birch and maple.

Essentially, under good Forest Management or stocking level control, timber stands are maintained at the proper density or spacing for maximum utilization of site. No tree is provided more room than needed to grow and space is wasted.

One of the hazards to be avoided is thinning to below the proper level or removing too many trees which can defeat the purpose of thinning. Such a practice can materially reduce growth potential and tree quality.

CUSTOM TREE PLANTING

SERVICES AVAILABLE

The State Conservation Department's Bureau of Forest Management Nurseries announced it has compiled a listing of Custom Tree Planting Services available to help New York landowners plant seedling trees.

The listing provides the name and address, area serviced, size of acceptable job and type of planting done by firms in the custom tree planting service business.

Last spring the Conservation Department distributed 14,130,000 tree seedlings to encourage private landowners to put idle lands to good use. These trees are produced at nurseries operated by the Conservation Department and are NOT for ornamental planting. Landowners must order at least 1,000 trees and have at least one acre of open land available for planting. The trees are priced at \$10 per thousand. State and local sales taxes do not apply to tree seedling orders.

Contact your Forest District Headquarters for order blanks and information on what kind of trees are suitable for your land and details on what type of assistance may be available to help plant your seedling trees.

Copies of "Custom Tree Planting Services" for your area can be obtained by writing to your local Forest District Headquarters or Division of Lands and Forests, N. Y. State Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y.

Forest District Headquarters are located at:

- N. Y. Route 10, Stamford 12167
 - Box 145, Sherburne 13460
 - Box 1169, Fisher Ave., Cortland 13840
 - 5 E. Steuben St., Bath 14810
 - 135 E. 3rd St., Jamestown 14701
 - Box 31, Lowville 13367
 - 49 Park St., Canton 13617
 - 125 N. Main St., Herkimer 13350
 - Ray Brook 12977
 - Northville 12134
 - Box 220, Warrensburg 12885
 - Catskill Nat. Bank Bldg., Catskill 12414
 - 21 S. Putt Corners Rd., New Paltz 12561
 - RD 2, Rt. 44, Millbrook 12545
- address inquiries to District 14

HORSES - are used on logging by the New York State Forest Co., Ltd. of Edmundston, N. Y. to skid about 60% of the 100,000 cords of pulpwood it cuts annually. A well-trained horse will travel between stumps in the woods and the buckers on the road side without a special attachment.

One service performed by FOREST OWNER is that of sounding board--opinions can be expressed here. The following article is from Professor Fred E. Winch Jr. of Conservation Extension at Cornell University, Ithaca. Professor Winch says, "This may start a little discussion." Read and judge for yourself . . .

Professor Winch is an Extension Forester working from Cornell University. He is a member of the Forest Owners Association and submits this article as such.

IS THIS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR?

Forestry seems to have a low status to most of the non-forest owning population of New York. Few of the general public are aware of the contributions, economically and socially, of the forests of the State. New England and Pennsylvania hold forests in a much higher status--you see this when you travel these states--you know it when you talk to the business people in the smaller cities and towns adjacent to forests. These "forests mean dollars."

The other day I was glancing over some of the figures for sales that had been completed in the 1967-68 fiscal year for the eastern regions national forests. If we consider New England, Pennsylvania, and Ohio as our neighbors--as they are, we find that National Forests produced a worthwhile volume of forest products and dollar value in those states. It is reflected here:

State	National Forest	Vol. (MBF) Timber	\$ Value
New Hampshire	White Mountain	33,178	350,680
Maine	White Mountain	4,746	55,507
Vermont	Green Mountain	14,143	735,838
Ohio	Wayne	6,411	72,026
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	29,743	1,168,302

New York has a few thousand acres of National Forest, as the Hector Land Use area in Schuyler, Seneca and Tompkins Counties, which is administered as part of the Green Mountain National Forests, but this is all. The Eastern Region, Minnesota and Missouri, east to West Virginia and the coast produced 552,746 MBF and \$6,118,985. It is interesting that Pennsylvania with 5+% of the volume produced over 1/6th of the dollar value for the Region. This is a reflection of the sales of high valued hardwoods such as cherry, ash and maple in an area of high quality furniture industry production.

What has this to do with forestry in New York? Those who are associated with federal forestry know that 25% of every sale of products from National Forests, whether it be Christmas trees, ferns for greens, posts, poles, or timber, goes back to the local taxing area in which the sale is made, for schools and roads. This has therefore created an excellent climate for forestry to develop in at the local level. Forestry does mean something to the average citizen in those communities.

(continued on page 4)

FOREST RESOURCE ANALYSIS IN FINAL STAGES

The Southern Forest Resource Analysis Committee is now working on the final draft of the most far-reaching program for timber resource development in history. The project underway for nearly two years, is sponsored by Forest Farmers, Southern Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers, American Plywood and Southern Pine Associations. While details of the program will not be announced until the final committee report is submitted to sponsoring organizations, it can be revealed that plans are underway to greatly stimulate tree growth in the South to serve a wide range of human needs--aesthetic and recreational as well as material.

Importance of the project--from a national standpoint--is evident from forecasts of Edward P. Cliff, chief of the United States Forest Service. He predicts that by the year 2000 the

South must provide more than half the nation's forest products in volume two and a half times as great as the region produces today. Already, the Southern forests are supplying enough lumber annually to build a million homes, 60 percent of the nation's pulpwood, the majority of its wood poles and piling--plus growing quantities of plywood, glued laminated lumber, chemicals and other essentials.

Organizations sponsoring the Southern Forest Resource Analysis Project represent producers of lumber, plywood and paper and private land owners. Other private and public agencies, educators, publishers and financial institutions are cooperating. The project seeks to broaden the base of industrial forestry practices which have resulted in the establishment of 47 million acres of tree farms in the Southern Pine producing states during the last quarter century.

(continued from page 3)

The point I try to make is not to develop a national forest but to examine, critically, our present distribution of the receipts of sales of forest products. Would it not be more equitable, and better for forestry, to return directly to "Red Lake town" and its school district 25% of a \$40,000 sale of timber? The land has been off the tax rolls for years effectively. It has been assessed at only \$4.00 per acre per year, and money in lieu of taxes paid on that basis, while adjacent lands are taxed at \$20 to \$30 per acre. Yes, the argument can be made that the money comes back in state aid for schools and roads, but the bonus in periodic sales of forest products grown in the area could do much for forestry and to a large degree relieve the animosity of adjacent landowners who feel that state lands put a greater burden on them. The time to change our laws or institute new ones to help this situation is now--before sales get to the proportion of those on the Allegheny National Forest. Sales of \$150,000 per year are a pittance in the budget of New York but when our high quality hardwoods develop sales of over a million dollars for the State budget, those hot little hands will not be as amenable to change as they are now.

Fred E. Winch, Jr.

In New York while only a few acres are owned by the Federal Government (New York has always felt it could take care of its own problems better than Washington), we do have large areas of state land. Much of this is owned and managed as "production forests." While the National Forests in the Northeast were established shortly after the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911, our State reforestation areas were established in the early thirties after the passage of the Hewitt Act in the late 20's, thus there is about 15 years advantage in growth to the National Forests. In New York the last few years, there has been the beginnings of sales, some substantial, from Hewitt areas and game management tracts. This money goes to the State's "General Fund" 100%. None comes directly back to the taxing area such as the town or school district. No one even knows that a sale has been made from state lands in many cases. Forestry locally receives little status.

In the next several years very substantial sales can, and undoubtedly will, be made. Take an extreme example: Chenango County is at the present time nearly 52% forested according to the U.S. Forest Service Survey of 1967. There are 300,500 acres of forest, state ownership amounts to 77,300 acres or 25% of all forest lands, potentially the best managed in the county. Nearly every town in the county and every school district would directly benefit, if this land were a national forest, from timber sales; forestry would locally get a boost.

IMPROVED MARKET FOR HARDWOOD IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

The hardwood pulp market again deserves some mention. A new plant in Pennsylvania, the Charmin Company in Mehoopany, has just opened up and is taking wood and are paying \$7.85 per ton for wood brought in from an access of 46 miles.

In addition to this, the three largest saw mills: Gutchess Lumber Company, Cortland; Cotton-Hanlon, Cayuta; and Booher Lumber Company at LaFayette are all starting to take hardwood pulpwood. They are already debarking and chipping their slabs and edgings, and in order to keep their chipper busy they wish to get into hardwood pulpwood business.

It appears that this area is going to work slowly into hardwood pulp production. This can be a great boom to the woodland owner if it is handled properly.

If this market can be used to thin our hardwood pole stands and market

poor and low grade material, it will be.

However, if the woodland owner is irresponsible and lets the logger strip his woodlands of all merchantable material, it will be a step backwards. (Source: Forest Practice Act Newsletter #11, District #3, Cortland, N. Y.)
**LARGEST SALE ON STATE
REFORESTATION AREA**

Of great interest is the latest sale made by the State of New York on their Reforestation Areas. 1,500,000 Board Feet of sawtimber were recently sold on Cortland 3 adjacent to the Greek Peak Ski Center. The price was \$44,000 plus.

In addition to harvesting the sawtimber, the contractor will be responsible for constructing one mile and a half of access road and cutting or deadening 8,000 cull trees on the sale area. This is, as far as we know, the largest sale ever made on State Forest land.

(Source: Forest Practice Act Newsletter #11, District #3, Cortland, N. Y.)

CORNELL CHRISTMAS TREE SCHOOL SLATED FOR MARCH 7 & 8

The annual Cornell School for Christmas Tree Growers will be held March 7 & 8 at Morrison Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Topics scheduled for the first day's program include the economics of the Christmas tree market, limiting factors in spruce seedling establishment, weed control and fertilization, and computers. The second day's session includes a question corner on pest control and a talk on the artificial Christmas tree industry.

This will be the ninth School in the series and, if the caliber of speakers participating can be used as an index, it promises to be the best yet. Top men from industry, government, and the universities will be participating in the two-day program.

ECONOMICS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

by Marion Clawson and
Jack L. Knetsch

328 xx pages. Illustrated with numerous charts, tables, and diagrams. Published by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, 1967. Price \$8.50

Directed primarily toward recreation administrators and planners and students in these fields, this book explores policy issues and methods of analysis on timely recreation questions. The authors consider the tremendous demand for outdoor recreation opportunity, the availability of leisure time, and rising affluence. The increased demand comes at a time when cities and industrial centers are spreading out over larger areas. Which parts of the country are best suited to outdoor recreation? Which areas ought to be preserved? Who is to pay, and how much?

Among the topics discussed are the various elements of demands--population, leisure, income, transportation, and location; supply considerations and recreation quality, the economic values of recreation and its claim on resources; the effect of recreational development on local economies; cost and investment considerations, and pricing and paying for public facilities.

IT IS ONLY

When we fear the shortage, of that which trees make possible that we worry about the trees themselves. Today, in the face of growing demand, there is need to take stock of the world's limited natural resources.

(Source: Francis T. Spaulding

A GAME FOR ALL SEASONS

Whereas planting conifers is a simple and popular activity for those who own or wish to create a woodlot, managing young hardwoods is likely to be both more profitable and more interesting. Instead of the monotony of even ages and single species, you can deal with many species and ages, each with a variety of responses and requirements. They represent a spontaneous rather than an artificial community. Among them you can choose favorites and follow over the years how they respond to releasing by becoming the tall, straight, clear and healthy trees you want them to be, the lords of the forest.

If the object of your management is to grow a low-value product, pulpwood and the like, the financial returns from the woodlot will be too low to justify thinning. Of themselves, thinnings do not increase over-all yields. Their purpose is to improve quality, a factor of less weight in the pulpwood market. Moreover loggers will not ordinarily make such partial cuttings for products of low value, at least not in New York State. Here, pulpwood stumpage is far too abundant for the owner's margins of profit to be any higher than very slim.

New York's woodlots can grow magnificent northern hardwoods such as maple and ash for sawlogs and veneer. Their values are many times those of pulpwood.

In choosing which species to favor, the forest owner must know how well each thrives in his locality. For example black cherry can be a wonderful species, sound, straight, fast-growing and high-priced; but in northern Delaware County, black cherry is rarely of good quality. My property has about two dozen native species of trees, but only two hardwoods are of really first quality and therefore worth favoring. These species are the hard maple and the white ash. Each of the others has interests and values. Occasionally there is a fine red oak; poplar appears often first of any in open fields to prepare the way for others and so on. Nevertheless first attention must go to those stands that have enough maple and ash to make a valuable stand of themselves. Among the softwoods, the only species I favor in the same way is the red spruce, and for the same reason.

The basic principal of thinning is to shift the growth capacity of the soil to the better trees by eliminating the poorer ones. By basing your judgment

upon species and the desirable qualities of form, growth and so on, you can decide which trees to favor and which trees to suppress in an order of priority. The next question is to decide how far you should go in reducing the density of the stand.

Several interesting ways to control density have been advanced and discussed. One of these gives most importance to the distribution of size classes so as to fix a certain relationship between them. For example in northern hardwoods if the number of stems in any two-inch diameter class is divided by the number in the next larger class, the quotient should be about 1.6. Any such formula is difficult to apply rigidly, but it can be a useful guide.

Another scheme uses a spacing rule as a guide. For example each tree should stand ten feet from the next and as many more feet as the diameter of the tree in inches.

Probably the most favored and most satisfactory way to control density is through basal area. Basal area is the sum of all the cross-sections of the stems 4-1/2 feet above the ground on a given acre. An angle prism, which is inexpensive and easy to use, can measure the basal area almost as fast as one can count. Research foresters have been discovering that the basal area can vary within wide limits without reducing the over-all growth. The advantages of reducing the average basal area and thus the density are several. If the products are salable, you have less capital tied up in growing stock and thus a higher return on the investment. Moreover low stand densities produce the highest growth of individual trees. Since the quality of fast-growing hardwoods is higher than slow-growing ones, this fact has an important influence upon stumpage values. In northern hardwoods the average basal area per acre should be between 40 and 80 square feet depending on the quality of the site.

In fact when you arrive in your woodlot with axe and saw, what you chiefly need are an observant eye and a vision of what your woods will become after you have finished your present work and after the passage of time. The rules of silviculture can be kept safely on hand, to be used as guides whenever the choice is doubtful. For the most part, these choices are obvious. Cut down the apple and hawthorn, remnants of the days when cows grazed here where trees now grow. Cut down other early invaders

of the open field, the pin cherry, the poplar and the mishapen white pine. Cut down the trees forked near the ground (red maple, mostly), those with scars, conks, flat crowns and crooked stems. Leave a few big old den trees for the raccoons, and any doubtful ones for the next go-round. Procrastination is not a silvicultural vice. The same trees will be there for re-consideration the next season for the next year; a series of light cuttings are better than one drastic operation. Moreover the leaving of almost any tree can be justified on some grounds. Partridges eat the seed of hornbeam and hide in hemlock trees; alders add nitrogen to the soil, and who can begrudge a place to the lovely grey stem of the shadblow? Silviculture allows wide tolerances. Do not be impatient, for even the poor woodlot will produce quantities of fibre and even some good logs after a while.

After years of experience, I have strong preferences regarding tools and methods. Undesirable trees should be severed and on the ground. Now that light chain saws are available, the speed of girdling is no longer so marked. Furthermore, girdled and poisoned trees are around too long. They are unsightly and dangerous, and they clutter up your view of what has been done and what wants doing. They give your woodlot a charnel-house atmosphere visually incompatible with the crop trees, your chosen lords of the forest.

Silviculture is indeed a game for all seasons and woods. If you cut in cold weather the brittle wood is easier to cut and the hardwoods will sprout to provide food for wildlife. If you work during the heat of summer, the stumps will die and rot away more quickly. Since a woodlot has no rigid schedule to meet, you can, if you so choose, merely carry or lean upon your axe, admiring your previous work or planning the next phase; or you can even do your planning from the fireside or garden bench. The woodlot will be there, and not too much the worse for your absence. If you have a social conscience, remember that thinning hardwoods will result in more ground-water for the streams, more food for wildlife and more wood for the economy. It will also build upon a capital gains investment account against the days of financial reckoning.

--by Henry S. Kernan

RD 1

Worcester, New York

NEWS OF YOU

Commander Jane Barton, USNR, senior WAVE in the capital district area for the past 20 years, retired from the Naval Reserve in December with a formal ceremony at the Albany training center. CDR Barton's retirement occurred 26 years after she reported for boot training in 1942. She is program director, Radio-TV-Motion Picture Bureau, State Commerce Dept. She is national vice president, northeast area of American Women in Radio and Television. She is a charter member of NYFOA and is a Christmas tree grower. A salute to her!

Robert Ullery, a charter member, was elected president of the N. Y. State Christmas Tree Growers Association at a recent meeting in Syracuse.

New members in January were:

David M. Beers (Onondaga) - Syracuse
James Whitaker - A junior member from Mount Vision
Keith Clinton - A junior member from Cooperstown
Richard Cyzeski - A junior member from West Oneonta
Bill Cole - A junior member from Maryland, N. Y.
Mr. & Mrs. Mike Marzocco (Otsego) - Mount Vision
Mr. & Mrs. H. Irving Chase (no forest land) - Cobleskill
M. M. Kline (no forest land) - Schenectady

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

MISSING A SLIDE - ANYONE?

Many slides were offered for copying when a graduate student at the College of Forestry was assigned to developing a slide series for NYFOA. Incidentally the slide series is now available with script just completed to go with set which provides narration for anyone for using the slides.

Except for one or two slides all of the many slides made available from any number of NYFOA members were returned to their rightful owners.

One slide did not get returned to the rightful owner. Right in the center of the picture in the foreground is a section of a snag or stump 16" in diameter that has been heavily mined by a woodpecker. The immediate area around the snag is rather clear. The background shows young to medium sized evergreens mixed in with hard-

woods.

One more point of identification - the slide has an SVE binder on it and a thumb mark on a small brown circle with a thin vertical and horizontal red line making a cross.

Now who's missing the slide?

- Floyd E. Carlson

CONSERVATION

Has become not an economic, but an important and living issue. And conservation means among other things, trees - trees and more trees. And with the trees go the wildlife and birds that help to make our forests real sanctuaries of nature.

(Source: Francis T. Spaulding former Commissioner of Education, New York State)



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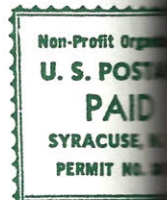
FROM THE EDITOR'S CORNER:

We're still getting items in response to my recent request for information about the Adirondack Hudson River Association, and thank you all. We plan to keep "Forest Owner" readers up on that news--even though an article scheduled for the February issue got lost in the mail between typing and layout. (Some slow month we'll write an editorial on the Post Office!)

Due to the success of that earlier request, here's another: on Sunday, February 9, the Syracuse newspaper printed a small editorial concerning the oil slick off the California coast. The newspaper cited "recent talk" of moving oil drilling rigs into Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and requested that such rigs be kept on shore. Does anybody know the history and present status of proposed oil operations in the lakes?

Several people have written or told me about bald eagles they knew since my recent mention of them. The National Observer reports that reproductions of a painting of the bald eagle are available. Artist Bob Hines of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife painted it. Request copies from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Cost is 50 cents.

Finally, the quote in our masthead this week is from Mr. Eric Sevareid, one of the very respected journalists of our time. I like to listen to him, and I thought his quote might interest many of you. So much for front-page editorials!



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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
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