



FOREST OWNER

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

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Editorial Committee

Lloyd G. Strombeck, Chairman...57 Main Street, Owego, N. Y. 13827
Mrs. Helen Varian William Lubinec David H. Hanaburgh
Merle Wilson, Editor, 24 Louisa Street, Binghamton, N. Y. 13904

Editorial Comment

Again the editor is faced with insufficient material from those who are most relatively familiar with Forestry. In such a situation the Editor, who by no means can be considered an authority in that subject, must do the best he can with what is available. We hope that the contents of this edition does not reveal too much the poverty of quality that could have gone into it.

Report of the Editorial Board, NYFOA, February 2, 1973--Lloyd Strombeck, Chairman

The functions of the Editorial Board, through the Forest Owner, are to:

1. Further the objectives of the New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.
2. Provide information, service, and encouragement to the member of the NYFOA.
3. Be responsible for the implementation of the various editorial and managerial policies of The Forest Owner.

NYFOA members are urged to contribute as many articles as they wish, for publication in The Forest Owner, but should limit them to 200 to 300 words. It should be understood that longer articles may be summarized or continued over into the next issue. You may air your views related to environmental conservation in the columns of The Forest Owner, but it will be clearly understood that such views as you reflect must not be construed as necessarily the policy of the NYFOA.

Send all ideas concerned with organizational activities and/or subject matter about land and water resources to Merle Wilson, the editor, at 24 Louisa St., Binghamton, N. Y. 13904, and all items related to positions of NYFOA on policy decisions to Lloyd G. Strombeck, the Chairman of the Editorial Board, at 57 Main St., Owego, N. Y. 13827.

Sources of information include members of NYFOA, NYFOA Board members, N.Y.S. University College of Forestry at Syracuse, N.Y.S. University College of Agriculture Department of Natural Resources, N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation, conservation periodicals, etc.

Publication dates are on the first of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

The newly approved budget published recently in the December issue of the Forest Owner for \$1089 was approved by the NYFOA Board. Guidelines have been established which outline the policies and responsibilities of the Editorial Board, and the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Editorial Board, and of the editor.

Please send your comments about The Forest Owner either to the editor or the chairman of the Editorial Board.

New York Forest Owners Association Report
on Printing and Mailing for the Calendar Year-1972

1972

Printing-Forest Owner -----	\$146.55
Printing-Programs, Brochures, etc.	142.56
Secretarial -----	192.50
Editorial Honorarium	50.00
Envelopes, Paper, and Misc. Supplies -----	137.81
List Maintenance	19.72
Postage	340.00
	<u>\$979.14</u>

Budget estimate for printing and mailing for the next fiscal year 4/1/73 to 3/31/74 \$1400.00

Respectfully submitted,
Emiel D. Palmer,
Treasurer, and Chairman of Printing and Mailing
Committee

The Annual Spring Meeting--John Ridings

The annual Spring Meeting will be held this year at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, on Sat. April 14, beginning at 9:30 A.M. in Marshall Hall. The morning session is the annual business meeting, with chances for membership discussion. There will be a coffee, donut, and conversation break in mid-morning. The Heiberg Award Luncheon (buffet) is at 12:30, followed at 2 P.M. by afternoon clinics on taxation, assessment, also layout and development of the forest property. Members will be encouraged to participate in the sessions. The Program ends about 4 P.M. The price is \$5 each (slightly less than NYFOA cost). Come and support your organization and discuss your problems with fellow members. Please try to send in advance the registration form already sent to you as part of the program brochure. It enables us to save money by being accurate in ordering meals, and it speeds registration greatly. Registrations should be sent to Emiel D. Palmer, 5822 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y. 13205.

Our thanks to Dorothy Wertheimer, a long-time Board member, for furnishing free the printing and paper for the Spring Meeting program.

The Fall meeting will be October 20 and 21 st, in the Bear Mountain Area (south of Newburgh). Mark your calendar. David Hanaburgh is Chairman this year.

Under "News of You" I was happy to see the suggested topics for future meetings submitted by Dr. Richard Mark. I've started a list which we will consider for future meetings. Our taxation clinic at the April 14th meeting will no doubt deal with one of his topics, namely alternatives to the highest and best use assessment concept.

Suggestions and Comment--John Ridings

How to get exercise, earn money, and improve your woods at the same time. If your woods have been recently harvested and you have lots of tops, which for a few years will be unsightly and there are weed trees and others that should be eliminated to encourage more rapid growth of more desirable trees, you can use a modern chain saw, some being as light as 6 pounds, and with a 14 inch bar, as it is a snap and a pleasure to cut these up, and in the woods. A teenager, and women, can use such a saw to make firewood. It isn't necessary to split wood in many cases. Just cut the small diameter stuff to desired length for

your fireplace or stove. If you want to sell the wood, you'll probably want to cut it to 18" lengths. You can deliver this wood after it is seasoned, or let people come to get it by the trunk-full. With energy costs rapidly increasing, wood shall be worth more. You just can't beat the many values of a wood, and it is renewable resource. Try it, you'll like it.

Chain Saw Safety.. Are enough members interested in a short demonstration of chain saw safety? If so, the time for a demonstration would be at the Fall meeting. If you are interested, why not drop a line to David Hanaburgh, Craft Lane, Buchanan, N. Y. 10511? Dave is Chairman of the Fall meeting Oct. 20-21, in the Bear Mountain area, south of Newburgh.

How about a bottom section fa a page in the FO, to be torn off and sent to me, or any member of the Board, with suggestions of topics for future meetings? Also, perhaps, the members would complete such a tear-out as to any areas they would be willing to contribute their efforts or talents in the furtherance of the Organization.

The Spring Meeting-Schedule and Details

Although the program of the 11th Annual Spring Meeting of 1973 has been sent to members, there is always the possibility of someone not receiving a copy, or of mislaying it. Therefore, the following may be of value for those or other reasons.

The meeting will begin on Saturday, April 14, 1973. Registration will take place in the Marshall Hall Auditorium of the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y. The time of Registration shall be 9 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. for those who wish to participate in the full day's activities. The editor assumes that those who may have to register at other hours shall be adequately taken care of, as it is logical to assume that such provisions shall be developed. At 9:30 A.M. the first action shall be an address by the President of the NYFOA. At 9:35 there shall be an address of welcome to S.U.N.Y. College of Science and Forestry, by Dr. Charles C. Larson, Dean of the School of Environmental and Resource Management. At 9:40 A.M. the Annual Business Meeting of the NYFOA shall take place, with the President presiding and an introduction of the newly elected Board of Directors, plus Reports of Committees, Old Business and New Business. At 10:30 there shall be Coffee, Donuts, and Conversation as Mr. Ridings said in the shorter version of this schedule. At 10:50 there shall be a return to the Business Meeting. And at 12:30 there shall be the Heiberg Award Buffet Luncheon in the Student Lounge of Marshall Hall.

At 1:30 P.M. the Presentation of the Annual Heiberg Award shall take place, again with the President of FOA presiding. At 2 P.M. there shall be two concurrent clinics, consisting of "Planning and Design of Your Forest Holding" by David Hanaburgh, Consulting Forester, and "Zoning Impacts on Your Forest Holding" by the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Staff. At 3 P.M. there shall also be two concurrent clinics, consisting of the first topic given above, repeated, and a new topic "Taxation Impacts on Your Forest Holding" by the Staff of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. At 4:00 P.M. Adjournment shall take place. It is probable that some informal activities may occur after that by interested parties in their own time and place, but the formal aspect shall be concluded, and many may depart immediately for home. The Program Committee consists of John Ridings, Chairman, Emiel Palmer, Renee Doster, and Dorothy Wertheimer.

To get to the College of Forestry, Syracuse University, whether proceeding east or west on the Thruway, get off at Exit 36, and take Rte 81 south to Exit 18

Adams Street, go east on Adams Street, Signs will then direct you to Syracuse University. Go to the entrance to the College of Forestry at the corner of College Place and Euclid Ave. If proceeding north on Rte 81, also get off at Exit 18 and proceed as in directions for those going south on 81.

The Camden Woods Walk--Archie W. Koon

Last October 28th, we had the opportunity of visiting the Harden Furniture Company's hardwood forest near Camden, just north of Oneida Lake. The visit was arranged by Herb Eckelberger, Adjunct Professor at the State University of New York, Environmental and Forestry College.

The weather was terrible--cold rain--but a dozen of us toured four demonstration areas. Each of these had been lumbered according to a different plan. Variations in felling pattern, disposal of waste, and the like, were noted.

We responded to questionnaires which had been carefully designed to elicit appraisal of the different cutting schedules. What was wanted was our opinion as concerned citizens, not as lumbermen. Professional and commercial evaluation was being obtained elsewhere.

Despite the discomfort, we had a splendid time. We expect to be invited for a follow-up viewing within a few years. Last fall, invitations were sent to NYFOA members within 50 miles of Camden. Anyone wishing to be included in a future woods walk there (or anywhere) please let me know. (Address of Mr. Koon is R.D. #1, Auburn, N. Y. 13021).

And a Woods Walk with Bill Lubinec

Before the editor ever heard of the NYFOA he had met Bill Lubinec, and had been invited to hike on his land, or with him some time to visit it. The time finally arrived, and by this time the editor was in a position to be invited in a dual role. Bill is the Vice-Pres. of the NYFOA, so it placed him in a dual role also, as a friend and host, and in his official capacity, also. But the woods has a habit of making one shed all roles other than that of a Child of Nature, or at least this becomes primary, and as such the editor thoroughly enjoyed the outing, and Bill's companionship, his "hosting", and his conversation.

The location of his woods is just outside Chenango Forks, N. Y., a village about twelve miles north of Binghamton. One approaches his land by means of a good road, one with an up-grade that places one in a position where one can look out over the village and a valley, to distant hills, and on-level areas through the trees and interstices, no matter how framed or formed.

Along the road, as one approaches the driveway-entrance to the land, one notices many trees that have been planted and/or pruned by Bill, and the editor, whose sense of humor may be distorted, suggested that Bill plant some Prune trees, and train them to prune the others, but he does not remember any applause for his wit, so he feels he only succeeded by half in that respect.

One also notices Bill's sign as a Certified Tree Farmer, though anyone listening to him would also know that he not only deserved the title, but that he would be one, title or not. At the driveway were piles of wood chips that town workers had unloaded on Bill's land, as Bill wishes to use these in some of his experiments in soil nourishment for other trees. He fills bags with them, and then strews them where he wishes for this experimental project.

An old house occupies a portion of the front area, and Bill has worked on the foundation of this, and uses the house as a shelter, and a tool depot as well. The first portion we visited was a exotic coniferous stand of varieties of "evergreens", still quite young in age, but showing much promise. Bill says that he has at least thirty varieties of conifers on his land, most of which he may

have planted, so the land is worth visiting to see these varieties if nothing else.

Of course there are many other varieties of trees than the conifers, such as some American Chestnut trees which Bill, (and probably all of us, too) hope will escape the blight that killed, and has continued to kill, so many of the wonderful Chestnut trees of America. (The editor is old enough to remember at least one of these trees, and the wonderful taste of the chestnut itself). Bill has Hazelnut and Black Walnut trees, the latter in abundance, as well as many of the trees that are native to this area. He pointed out that the White Pine, of which he has a good number, made New York State famous in the 1840's because of its timber qualities. There was a side-note also on the insect that lays its eggs in the terminal shoot of these trees, and that tends to kill them, and especially the terminal shoot, and that by using nurse crop trees that shade these terminal shoots the sunlight does not play on it, and that sunshine is needed for its warmth to hatch the eggs of the weevil, so that they are liable to not hatch if shaded, and this helps to cut down on the number of these beetles as well as preserving the correct growth and life of the pine tree. Some of the nurse crop trees may be hardwoods, as he has oaks, maple, black cherry, yellow birch, and many others.

At the south end of his land, and overlooking a sharp slope that formerly had been a source of gravel for the town, and beyond that a large creek, Bill has developed a residual detention-area, that keeps some of the snow from melting as fast as it might, and also prevents rapid run-off of water that could create erosion channels in the former gravel slope, and also carry some of his land above that area down into the creek section. This also tends to provide aquifers that can help to maintain a water table commensurate with better growth and sub-soil conditions that create a better total land area and plant growth. He also has carried many bushels of leaves and threw them over the slope-area, which in turn has helped retain water, prevent run-off and erosion, and has helped to create plant life on these slopes, which shall turn them into a pleasant but a steep hillside aspect rather than the bare ground effect. Other plants, such as ferns, which can supply deer with food, or other plants that supply various animals including the birds, are growing as a consequence of these two actions, the detention area and the dispersal of leaves.

Bill believes in tree competition as a means of developing stronger trees, but also believes that too much competition can do the opposite, and this is part of the theory as it pertains to felling weed trees. He also believes in the "rebound vigor" of those trees that may be relieved of unfair competition by undesirable trees in their immediate vicinity.

In felling trees he first makes a survey and decides which trees must come down. Instead of spray paint as markers for trees that are to be felled, Bill uses a polyethylene tape, which he puts around the tree. The tape is flexible yet adheres firmly, and data can be applied to this tape, of any kind that will guide the party who fells the tree. He says the tape is more expensive, but not so much that it is "felt" in most of these operations. He puts it around the D. B. H. area.

He also is aware of the Fomes Annosus plant virus and its communication underground from one tree to another, so when he fells a tree that is even suspected of being a focus of infection, which occurs often by means of the roots of another tree, he then sprays the stump of the felled tree with an antiseptic paint pruning fluid, which tends to kill the virus, making infection a more remote possibility.

Bill believes in the adage that "A Farmer's footsteps are best fertilizer",

and he explained that to me as not meaning that the farmer conveyed fertilizer from his shoes or boots to areas where he walked, but rather that the farmer saw many items that needed cultivation or work done, which in the general sense made for greater growth or improvement of any given area.

Bill also believes that pine needles are aided in decomposition by compost composed of leaves and other tree debris mixed with the needles, that the needles decompose more readily this way. He leaves many tree trunks lying in almost a "corduroy road" fashion in his beautiful pine plantation, (a section of the land which should be a "must" sight for anyone visiting his tree farm), as nourishment-factors for other trees.

He also creates a wild life refuge to some degree by high density stands and brush piles that can create harbors of refuge for some animals, also an invitation to those who prefer the privacy of high density. One of the animals not indigenous to this area, but which he recently saw on his land, is a Snow Shoe Rabbit. He says that making the land safe for some animals, also invites their predators, and this creates a balance of Nature insofar as the Fauna of that area is concerned, making for variety and greater pleasure in seeing animals that one might not see if personal attention is not given to this idea.

One of the impressive sights to the editor --"as he is a Nature Lover rather than a Forester" per se.--was the creek area, and more especially the creek itself, which was high with water running in energetic leaps and bounds over boulders and the creek bed, and this wild cascade seemed to create an identity with its life and energy, as well as its wild beauty. A glissade loaned some more of this wild entertainment, with water cascading down a high hillside of the opposite side of the creek, over a perfect icy slope and channel. There was very little snow left, but most of that that did remain was in the lower creek area of Bill's land. It was a very interesting and instructive walk, and it shall not be the last. Bill would be pleased with sincere and serious desire of others to see his land and what he has done there, which has taken about 10,000 man-hours of his and his wife's labor, not to mention his dog, who actually does some constructive work along with his master and mistress, but we'll let Bill tell you about that, because he will prove it to you, which cannot be done in this article.

The Adirondack Story

The attention of Forest Owners has probably been on the controversy regarding the Adirondack question more than any other in recent weeks and months. We are attempting here to give an account of the main features of this affair, by first presenting an article by David Hanaburgh, which unfortunately came a little too late to be in the previous edition. The material on the Adirondacks in that last issue is a good prologue to the present articles.

Adirondack Agency Proposals for Its Control of Private Lands--David Hanaburgh

A few years ago, it will be remembered, the Rockefellers, Lawrence and Nelson, proposed to turn over the Adirondack Park to the Federal Government as a National Park or National Forest. This proposal involved the State lands in the Adirondack Park.

When this proposal was knocked down by public indignation, the Rockefellers contrived to set up the "Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks", while at the same time, developing an unholy alliance with the Society for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the Sierra Club, and other more or less radical organizations of similar persuasion. The "Study Commission" turned out a very fine objective piece of work entitled "The Future of the Adirondack Park", supported by seven Technical Reports.

The above mentioned "unholy alliance " immediately proceeded to force through the Legislature the necessary legislation creating the Temporary Adirondack Park Agency, and providing this Agency with the mandate to:

1. Create a master plan for State Lands within the Adirondack Park, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation;
2. Exercise project review powers over certain developments within the Park;
3. Prepare and submit to the Legislature and the Governor, a land use and development plan governing the private lands with the Park.

In accordance with number three, above, an Adirondack Park preliminary Private Land Use and Development Plan was produced in very limited quantities for distribution among the "unholy alliance" for hearing purposes. Interested private land owners applying to the Agency office at Ray Brook are told that there are no copies available.

The Private Land Use and Development Plan is in two parts: (1) A map that divides the private lands of the Park into land use areas; (2) An accompanying text that establishes the intensity, type, character, and extent of land use and development permissible within each area.

The map is an office concoction of arbitrary use designations, many of which have no physically recognizable boundaries on the land. In its present form it is administratively unworkable, inaccurate as to present use, and discriminatory as to the permissible future use of specific private land areas.

All private lands are classified under one of the following types of land use---
---1. Urban and Rural Hamlets; 2. Moderate Intensity Use; 3. Low Intensity Use; 4. Rural Use; 5. Resource Management; 6. Industrial Use.

For each class the plan sets forth a list of allowable land uses. Any use not so listed is not allowed.

The plan requires a permit for every allowable use. These permits are required by the Plan to be issued for one of three classes of Projects: (1) Regional Projects, which must be issued by the Agency; (2) Special Projects, also which must be issued by the Agency; (3) Permissible Uses, which may be issued by the Town. The Agency has Veto-Power over any project if the Plan becomes law.

The statute that adopts and implements the Land Use and Development Plan will contain a broad grant of authority to the Agency to carry out its role with respect to implementation of the Plan. This will include the authority to engage in continued refinement of the Plan on a regional basis and to assist local government in the planning process. In addition, the Statute will give the Agency specific authority to administer the development permit system, adopt rules and regulations with respect to performance and other standards and to carry out any other function deemed necessary to fully implement the Plan.

Similar Plans are in prospect for the Catskill Park Area, and the Tug Hill Area west of the Adirondack Park. If these attempts are successful, similar plans are in prospect that will cover New York State on a Regional Basis.

The Adirondack Story Continued

That the Adirondack controversy did create interest and objections was revealed in a letter to the editor of the Evening Press in Binghamton, N. Y. The gist of the letter was as follows. The title given by the editor to the letter was "Lobbying Urged to Save Adirondack Wilderness". As the NYFOA is not a Lobbying organization, we merely quote the headlines as we feel that the editor must have also entered into the spirit of the letter. The writer first called their attention to the question and proposed legislation. She then said that 60% of the Adirondack Park area of six million acres, is privately owned, but interspersed with state lands, that the private land was "fragmented" throughout

the whole Park. She next said that what happens to privately-held land may affect the state land character also. She asserted that 80% of the private land is devoted to open space uses, and is largely forests with many lakes and ponds. She then tells that "Horizon and other large corporations" have purchased more than 25,000 acres for development and that the Adirondack Park Agency was to survey it, and that they had developed the Private Land Use and Development Plan for the Park, and that this was being reviewed in public hearings. She predicted pressure from large corporations to allow "unimpeded development" of the land. She said this would result in "economic benefit for a few people" and that the Public would suffer the gradual erosion of its surrounding parkland, intended to be 'forever wild'. She then said that the State pays taxes on the public parklands to the local governments. She emphasized that the citizens of the state should put pressure on legislators "to make sure that private land development in the park is very carefully controlled by the Private Land Use and Development Plan, and that its provisions shouldn't be weakened to suit private interests".

The above stated letter was clipped and mailed to David Hanaburgh for his comments, and it resulted in the following item from him, which was also published as a letter to the editor.

"I would like to comment on a letter to the editor from Ann Vernon that appeared in the Jan. 30 issue of the Evening Press.

The Adirondack Park Agency was not established to survey the activities of the Horizon Corp., under section 807 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act (in Part), the agency is required to produce a master plan to guide development on private lands within the park for submission to the Governor and Legislature in January, 1973.

In mid-December 1972, the agency released for public hearing purposes about 500 copies of Private Land Use Development Plan. These 500 copies were mailed to carefully selected individuals, but were generally unavailable to most of the private landowners of the Adirondack region.

The plan proposed in this document was so arbitrary and administratively inadequate that four of the nine members that make up the agency voted against its submission in December.

After about 15 hearings throughout the state, many individuals and groups sent letters to the agency. And after many special conferences with individual members of the agency, it had not to this date submitted its plan to the Legislature.

There are many 'emotional' and 'intellectual' so-called 'conservationists' and 'environmentalists' who would like to influence Governor Rockefeller and his man Henry T. Diamond, to try to rush through the 1973 Legislature the legislation that would, in effect, set up a dictatorship over all private land owners in the Adirondacks, and disenfranchise the local towns and counties of the region.

What does this mean to the property owners of New York State?

Similar plans are already in prospect of development for the Catskills and the Tug Hill regions. As precedents are established by the public acceptance of each successive plan, new ones will be developed until these regional plans cover the whole state with a new and disturbing layer of government.

So watch your politicians and professional planners. " David H. Hanaburgh, Consulting Forester,

This was followed by a letter apparently from a relative of the first letter-writer, but not as a "answer" to David Hanaburgh in which this new writer called attention to the bill "that will limit and control development in the Adirondacks". He again emphasized that large corporations were exerting pressure to kill the bill or at least delay it, and amend it to have it "watered down". He again urged letters to politicians in Albany re this matter. And this was the last of the letter-writers to date, March 13th, 1973. The editor wishes to add that, with the urging of Bill Lubinec, he was responsible for sending the first letter to Mr. Hanaburgh for his comment, which is given above.

News Releases and the Adirondack Story

The first three releases the editor failed to date, believing that there would not be so many news stories about this controversy. Therefore the material from the first three releases may not be in chronological succession. First was a statement that the "major Western land developer" had temporarily abandoned plans to start its "second home project" in the northern Adirondack region. The statement came from the Pres. of the Horizon Corp. of Arizona. They said they needed time to study the Adirondack Park Agency's master plan. A significant paragraph is this "The master plan as recommended would allow a major developer to bypass the park agency and seek legislative approval for a project not meeting the agency criteria." The Horizon Corp. plans called for "a commercial 'town center' in the middle of the development. This would be ringed by four groupings of condominium apartments, and by vacation homes, cabins, camps and travel trailers beyond that. The project would also include at least one golf course, and two man-made lakes". The lakes were to be used for recreation only, not for water supply, "a practice frowned upon by environmental and health agencies."

The next article stated that an "Adirondacks Plan Delay Bill" was on the floor of the Legislature, and that this had been drafted by the Adirondack Park Agency, and seemed to indicate that a year's delay in consideration of the plan would be in effect. The Governor opposed this delay bill. Public hearings seemed to indicate strong desire for a year's delay, according to the news item. The opponents of the delay brought out the observation that a delay would harm the region's economy.

The next article stated that 62 towns had sought to block submission of the Adirondack Park Agency's master plan after an Appellate Division judge lifted a "purported stay against the agency". The Agency then submitted copies to the Governor of the plan. The town suit was still scheduled to have other hearings, but the hearings were accepted as futile because the Governor had received the plan.

The first item which the editor dated, realizing now that this had developed into a "story" is of Jan. 20th, 1973, and the title was "Adirondack Park Agency Shows Split". It was contended by one party that "the agency would not support a delay in adoption of its plans", but also that "the request for a delay remained in 'the realm of possibility'". It was also stated that the state Administration did not favor a delay. An invasion of home rule was one of the arguments against the plan. A short article of Jan. 22nd said that the public hearings were over and that changes in the plan would be made, and that "overwhelming opposition to the plan" had been made by regional residents and officials, apparently in the Saranac Lake area.

A news item sent me by John Ridings is the next article. The gist of this, insofar as the Adirondack story is concerned, is that Assemblyman Andrew W. Ryan introduced a bill in the Legislature which would create a Land Use and Development Agency that would empower that authority to regulate and control all private lands in the state insofar as land use and development is concerned in about the same fashion as the Adirondack Park Agency would control the land of the Adirondacks, and this may take effect Jan. 1, 1976, and the same arguments that are used for the Adirondacks are showing up in support of this measure also. While it is not felt that it would pass or get much support now, one must be aware of the fact that this is merely the first time that it is introduced, and each time that such a bill comes before the Legislature it may get more support.

The next news item is of Feb. 14th, 1973 and seems to consist of ideas relative to revision of the Adirondack Park Agency plans, and these revisions at least seem to go in the right direction, but they would not be necessary if NO plan were in effect. It also said that "Some 800 requests for changes in the map which classifies all of the land in six different zoning categories have been filed by local governments, groups, and individuals, and that the agency reviewed and

approved about 150 changes...., "but later the article states that "Almost all of the changes requested by local zoning boards were approved by the agency, although some with modification....Requests filed by individuals...were less successful". At least half of those changes were rejected.

The next item is also from John Ridings and stated that the Tupper Lake Chamber of Commerce, concerned about a report of the Adirondack Park Agency, that the population of Tupper Lake might grow to about 656,644 person, "asked its consultant John Stock, for an analysis of this figure". This figure was then given for the Town of Altamont, but they "need some interpretation". However, this seems to indicate that if the plans go through that some villages and towns may grow very rapidly and to high figures.

The next article of Feb. 28th. In this article we read that the "Agency has decided to ease development restrictions and increase the role of local governments under the revised version of its master plan for private-land use in the region, according to several agency sources". They again mention the changes as given in the second paragraph above this, and said that it "is a weakening of the plan's restrictions on development of the 3.7 million acres of private land". The revised version allows 15 instead of 10 buildings to be built in per area unit.

The article on Feb. 28th stated, of the Adirondack Park Agency plan, that it had a "major weakening " and that this had occurred in the remapping or reclassification of lands near villages and other settlements. It went on to say that "Most of the changes placed the affected property in less-restrictive classifications for which density guidelines are very liberal or nonexistent and over which the agency's powers to supervise local zoning action is reduced". It went on to state that the revised version was reported to have weakened the agency's power to require local governments to set up zoning boards. It also reported that the revised version dropped the provision under which the agency can take over zoning in towns that do not set up boards of their own. It also reportedly took away the agency's blanket power to overrule local zoning board's decisions on some environmental projects, and in such cases the agency would have to seek a court order to overrule the local government in some cases.

The March 4th article stated that the Adirondack Park Agency had been served with an injunction against submitting its plan to the Legislature. This came thru a petition from 16 towns, and concerned the question of whether the agency had fulfilled a legal mandate to develop the plan "in cooperation and consultation with local government". Local governments had been consigned to a mostly administrative role in the preliminary version of the plan. That provision was denounced in fifteen hearings. The agency then began to revise the plan to increase the role of local government in a number of ways.

On Monday, March 5th a news item then reported that the Adirondack Park Agency as a body had approved a plan. But due to the injunction served on that agency by the 16 towns, the agency was to appear in a Supreme Court in Plattsburgh "to show cause why the submission should not be delayed".

But on March 6th an article stated that a judge had lifted a "stay" against the Agency, and that its master plan was on the way to the Legislature. An appeal was planned by Attorneys for the 16 towns.

Then came an article of March 7th stating that printing delays and a last-ditch court battle by the local governments against the Agency "has made the date of submission of the agency's master plan for private land-use more uncertain than ever". The agency had intended to submit the plan to the Governor and the Legislature, with release to the Public. An appeal of the judge's decision in favor of the Agency had apparently reinstated the injunction against submission of the plan.

On Fri. March 9th another article said that the Adirondack Park Agency had "released a revised private-land master plan today that makes some concessions to the agency's critics but still would place very sharp restrictions in the

park". Large-scale vacation-home developments "effectively would be banned, except on the outskirts of existing hamlets". And every proposed project of large substance "in the vast, inland areas of the Adirondacks would be subjected to close scrutiny by the agency". It then said that the plan faced an "uncertain fate in the legislature" due to continued opposition that had existed before. It was denounced by the latter for its restriction in part, and for possible prevention of development and economic growth, which sounded like the big Corporation's line in the beginning of the battle. A year's delay was again asked.

On March 10th "A revised plan for private land-use that would permit population growth in the Adirondacks about 70% higher than originally proposed" had been submitted to the Legislature the day before, according to that day's news item. The final report of the Agency is supposedly "less stringent" than the earlier version, and would "appear to allow substantially more development of the 3.7 million acres of privately owned property within the 6 million acre park". The Adirondack proposal would allow the area population of 200,000 to increase to a maximum of two million. And that, to the date of March 13th is the Adirondack story.

Beyond the Adirondack Story

"Land Use Planning Reports" of Jan. 15th, 1973 says that "The first broad Federal legislation to control the use of the nation's land is expected to be passed by Congress in 1973". It offers grants to states to develop and implement planning programs for environmentally critical areas and for development that has more than a local impact. Many states have moved already in that direction, that is, of Land Use Planning. Other bills are on the Congressional docket pertaining to the same subject, or allied to it in some degree. One of them at least, would require that within three years each state would be required to develop planning procedures embracing such items as inventories of land and resources, compilation of economic, environmental and demographic data, projections of the nature and quantity of the land needed and proper for some physical and social facilities, critical areas identification methods, key facilities, large scale developments, and designation of a land-use planning agency, within five years of passage of the federal bill, states would have to have a program of methods of regulating the following: areas of critical environmental concern, natural water systems, basic agricultural land, unstable ecosystems, areas affected by airports, highway interchanges of major importance, recreational and energy-providing facilities, large-scale developments of more than local concern, land use of regional benefit under certain conditions, some industrial sites and waste-processing plants, and large sub-divisions. Federal regulations would also create federal offices and advisory boards. The reward to the states would be in the form of federal grants when they acceded to the provisions of the bill. Almost the same degree of autonomy would be left intact in the fields of municipal zoning and planning, key facilities, where these especially are co-ordinated with state planning.

Another bill would create retention of federal ownership of land excepting where it might create more benefit for the public if owned by some other party, including public owners; an inventory of public lands; alternative methods of use, and other patterns for use, with public benefit and responsibility in mind. Other bills may differ specifically, but in general they follow parallel paths.

Position Wanted

It is important to place men who have specific knowledge of Forestry and Land Use in positions where they can use their specific knowledge for benefit to others. J. Lewis DuMond, NYFOA, Main St., Cobleskill, N. Y. 12043, has a resume of the specific factors of a young man seeking such a position. This man shall

graduate in June from the University of New Hampshire with a Masters Degree in Forest Resources, with specialization in Forest Recreation. If you can help to place this young man, please contact Mr. DuMond as soon as possible.

Environmental Workshops

Four one-week workshops on environmental concerns will be conducted for teenagers this summer at the Rogers Environmental Education Center, in Sherburne, N. Y. They will acquaint these young men and women with the major environmental problems of today. Their future responsibilities in respect to the environment, including organization work, will be stressed. Those of 13 and 14 years of age may attend either July 8-14, or July 15-21, while those of 15 and 16 may attend either July 22-28, or July 29-August 4th. This applies to both boys and girls. Information and applications are available from Mr. Lauren Vredenburg, Rogers Environmental Education Center, Sherburne, N. Y. 13460. Telephone numbers are (607) 674-2861 or (607) 967-4958. Candidates will be selected from applications received by April 6th, and will be notified not later than April 20th. A brief personal history of the candidates commitments and future aspirations in environmental matters should accompany the application. The fee is \$50 per person, which includes food and lodging. The fee must be paid by May 8th. Candidates should be chosen by sportsmen's organizations, civic or professional societies, on the basis of his concern in this field.

Let Us Spray?

A nuance of the controversey between the believers in herbicides, pesticides and other chemical warfare against destructive forms of life as an aid to the constructive forms of life, is now beginning to center on what chemical warfare contains more good than it does harm, or vice versa. Articles for and against are appearing more often, and lately a resurgence of the chemical arguments has taken place. Perhaps the battle will finally clarify what may and may not be used to give constructive life the margin of victory over the destructive. For example, Barron's magazine of Dec. 4, 1972, says that "Since the ban on DDT, for example, vast stands of timber have been ravaged by the tussock moth and other insect marauders". The thesis, antithesis, and synthesis may come out of the arguments for and against DDT and other chemical warfare agents, and probably it is a wise matter to let the giants do the battling until we think we see an argument that might hold good for a hundred years, and then hold on to it until a better argument upsets it at least. This requires an open-mindedness that does not set aside what the most practical course is at any specific time, but a readiness to change when that practical course is passe and another, better "practical course" takes its place after proving itself to us. This may also require a study of both sides of the argument, not only Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring", but also the arguments that might save us from being eaten up by moths. Insect warfare against insects is a vital part of the general warfare against destruction. Lady bugs and preying mantises may be of more value in some areas or in some ways than chemicals, so may de-fertilized insects, and the use of hormones to trap romantically included insect gentlemen. It has many angles, and we must examine all of them as we go along.

Notes of a Forest Warbler

"Letters to Woodlot Managers"...Alan R. Knight, Cooperative Extension Agent of Tioga County, 175 Front St., Owego, N. Y. 13827, has a series of excellent articles on managing your woodlot, that contains much basic material written in an excellent manner, and proceeds like a course in a woodland college. Woodland Improvement Tactics, Selecting Trees for Reforestation, Reforestation Techniques, Measurement of Logs, Planning Ahead for Woodlot Management, are just a few of the letters he presents, and the editor is impressed with the way

he writes about these subjects, for they are down-to-earth articles that really can give a novice needed information in an excellent sort of way. But they are almost a "must" for many who already know a lot, for they co-ordinate, and refresh, and give new facts and latest methods. They are, to be succinct about it, Excellent with arcapital E.

Thank you, Prof. Carlson... Prof. Carlson has written two letters to the editor which are greatly appreciated, and his fine personality illuminates the pages like a ray of hope in the earliest dawn of a changing world. After the first edition that the present editor managed to survive, Prof. Carlson said "Just a note to wish you well as you take over the Forest Owner. More than ever before, the private forest owner is going to receive encouragement to make the most of his woods, as the cut from the National Forests declines, as it may well do in the future as indicated by Agricultural Secretary Earl Butz on December 5, 1972. On the other hand, the great potential for forest production is on the privately owned lands, and it may well be that the United States will be following European practice of forest regulation. The luxury of allowing forest land to remain idle, or to be mismanaged, may no longer be the prerogative of the land owner, just as it is becoming more evident that the way we use the air or water in the environment, is no longer an individual choice, if pollution is one of the consequences. All of which is to suggest, that being an editor of the Forest Owner at this time is both an opportunity and a challenge!"

Prof. Carlson's magnetism drew a reply from the editor very quickly, and it is not important to publish that letter here, but in reply Prof. Carlson said that the editor should feel free to quote his letters "if they will help in any way to further your work as Editor, Forest Owner." His next paragraph encouraged the editor, who had confessed to him about being very ignorant of forestry, lost in the woods as it were, and looking for paths that might bring one to a clearing. Prof. Carlson went on to say that knowledge "is a matter of degree... we are all learning, or should be. It's our life and our resources, and our children's future that is at stake, and it is all too clear that what we have known is not enough." And what can one say to that, but "right on", or "That is all too true" or some other affirmation? He then advised that the editor to go ahead with the autobiographical sketch, and to admit his ignorance, and appeal for help from the membership for material to put in the Forest Owner. (The editor pauses here long enough to say "Help! Help!")....Prof. Carlson then mentions that members also belong to other organizations that are contiguous with the NYFOA and that this can bring in many angles for articles to publish.

Prof. Carlson also mentions authorities and organizations who may send literature of value for articles. At this point the editor must say this: that about five pages of the material of the second edition he put out were written from various sources by himself, and that I shall not quote all of Prof. Carlson's letter, nor give a digest of every item, but his two letters were what was needed at the time they came to act as an inspiration to do a good job. It is nice to be appreciated, and a pat on the ego of anyone who may need it is a wonderful stimulus to attempt to do one's best. So thank you very much, Prof. Carlson.

How to Grow New Christmas Trees on Old Stumps--Archie W. Koon

This really is not a new idea, and most growers scorn it. But everyone who cuts trees ought to try a few for love, even if not for money. In my own situation, I feel that it pays a little, so I have all the fun and some profit besides.

Often the bottom boughs are spoiled by weeds and so must be left behind. If enough of this stuff is left to keep the stump alive for a year or two, new vertical stalks sometimes will appear. These clearly are not the usual side branches. They look like little trees right away. Not every stump has them,

but perhaps half of the stumps will. Some stumps produce as many as ten or more, and they keep coming year after year. Then they must be thinned.

When the new shoot occurs well out from the stump, it is possible to grow two or three new trees at a time. Even so, it is better to have a succession so that the stump is always busy but never overcrowded.

The new growth is faster than that of seedlings because the old root system is so large. Being somewhat up off the ground, the new little trees do not have to fight weeds. As soon as they attain some size, they can begin to take over nourishing the roots. Then the old bottom boughs can be gradually trimmed back.

We started this technique back in the 1930's. Some of the trees now growing are the fifth crop from the same stumps.

Pines have not adapted to this scheme, but white spruce and Douglas fir succeed.

Even in cases where the little real trees do not appear, there is a tendency for the tips of the branches to grow upward after the tree is cut. This is entirely different from the very beginning. It takes several years for the tip growth to stop looking and acting like a branch. For a long time, it tends to grow flat. After it becomes vertical it continues to bend in toward the center of the original tree. By the time it gets into a desirable posture and mode of growth, it may be six feet up in the air, and no longer practical to work on.

Any species, even a pine, seems to be capable of this kind of growth. I once saw a Scotch pine which had assumed more or less the onion shape of the cupola on a Russian Church. The grower called it a "sweetheart" tree, but, alas, it was hollow.

For Your Attention

You may have noticed that this is Vol. 11, No. 2, and the last issue was Vol. 10, No. 1. The last edition should have been Vol. 11, but the editor was informed that it was to be Vol. 10, so he made it such. These things will happen in the best of regulated affairs. In addition to that Mr. Ridings suggested that we date the copies, so with this issue you will find a date of same, that will make it a little easier to assemble them in order of publication. Of course the main thing is whether the paper is worth reading or not, and all we can do is to try to make it so, and hope that it is. So the next copy will be Vol. 11, No. 3 unless it is changed again by order, and we hope you enjoy it anyway.



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1. Presiden H. W. vanLoon presenting the Heiberg Award for 1972 to Past President John Stock at NYFOA Spring meeting in Syracuse, with charming Mrs. John Stock looking on.
2. Miss Vashti from Cornell University explaining bird life at Hector Forest Fall meeting.
3. Mr. Paul A. Shaw, U. S. Forester, Hector Land Use Area explaining to NYFOA members at the Blueberry Patch Site about the esthetics of the camp site.
4. Mr. Paul A. Shaw explaining to NYFOA members why this 7 acre site has to be clear cut.
- 5-6 Red and White Pine stand on Bill Lubinec's Chenango Forks operation. Trees 22 years, varying diameter 4-6 inches on a No. 1 site. This high density stand has a basal growth area of approximately 180 sq. ft. necessitating thinning on a yearly basis for optimum growth and little taper.

Photos by Bill Lubinec
& his Rollei-flex

NEWS FLASH!

Watch out for the "SMALL STREAM BILL".....

This Bill (A1114; S1004) has passed the Assembly and is now being considered by the Senate. It would severely restrict all actions in or near small streams in New York State. It would affect you directly if you have a stream on or next to your property.

Check it out, and let your State Senator or the Governor know how you feel about it. Waste no time!

Pres. Piet vanLoon

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