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**New York
Forest Owner**



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May - June 1979

THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION



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WELCOME OUR NEW MEMBERS

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FALL MEETING

To be at the Adirondack Lodge in Old
Forge.
Time and details later.

Published by the
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

check and follow through on, and the program, we are indebted. N.Y.F.O.A. is indeed fortunate to have so many able and willing people help execute a really full day of details. Thank you one and all.

It is encouraging that we've gained nearly 75 new N.Y.F.O.A. members during the last year. I am positive that we can continue this positive growth for years to come, hoping that one day we can have 15,000 forest owners in our membership. It is possible.

The New York State Institute of Consulting Foresters, Inc. provided us with a first-rate program at the annual meeting. The panel, headed by **Curtis H. Bauer**, Pres. of Forecon, Inc. with main offices at Jamestown, N.Y. introduced us to the role of the Institute. He then introduced the four additional members of this panel. **Donald E. Peterson**, Pres. of Adirondack Forestry, Inc. with his office located at Wilmington, N.Y., **Michael N. Steigerwalt** of the Forecon, Inc. Cortland, N.Y. office, **William H. Hall**, Pres. of Timber Services Inc. from Hancock, N.Y. and **David R. Teets**, Consultant

Forester located at Ghent, N.Y. Each provided an insight to their roles associated with forest management and the service they can provide. Dave's edited and condensed presentation is scheduled to appear in this issue of the Forest Owner. Also, a **Directory of the Institute Membership** is planned for this issue.

To each of these gentlemen, we express again our appreciation for being willing and able to come to Syracuse for our day together.

I wish to acknowledge the vote of confidence the Board of Directors gave me in re-electing me your President for one more term. The entire Board and its officers will work to make 1979 another year of success for N.Y.F.O.A.

The annual meeting at Syracuse on Saturday, April 21st. was a success. The weather was absolutely perfect for travel—bright and warm. Attendance was good. Our treasury is solvent. I believe all who came found the day worthwhile.

Any meeting of this size requires a lot of effort by a number of people to bring it off smoothly. No single person could do it alone as well. To all who were a part of the planning the publicity, the many details to



Membership Directory of: New York State Institute of Consulting Foresters, Inc. Prepared for the membership of the New York Forest Owners Assoc. April 21, 1979

FIRM NAME	PRINCIPAL	ADDRESS	PHONE
Adirondack Forestry, Inc.	Don Peterson	Box 116 Wilmington, NY 12997	518-946-2277
Forecon, Inc.	Curtis H. Bauer	Crown Bldg. 100 E. 2nd. Street Jamestown, NY 14701	716-664-5602
	Vincent P. Chebetar, Jr.	5 Genesee Street Avon, NY 14414	716-226-8330
	Michael Steigerwalt	413 Cortland Savings Bank Bldg. Cortland, NY 13045	607-753-3113
	Richard G. Pancoe	229 State Street Lowville, NY 13367	315-376-7758
The Woodlands Company	Jerry Cebelli	12 Elm Road, RD #1 Middletown, NY 10940	914-386-1055
Timber Services, Inc.	William H. Hall	118 West Main Street Hancock, NY 13783	607-637-2520
	Bruce M. Edwards		
William Hohmann	Consultant Forester	P.O. Box 139 Kinderhook, NY 12106	518-758-7109
A. W. Roberts, Jr.	Consulting Forester	R.F.D. #3 Cortland, NY 13045	607-756-5956
David R. Teets	Forestry Consultant	P.O. Box 75 Ghent, NY 12075	518-392-3644
John H. Thorington		R.D. #2 Skyhigh Road Tully, NY 13159	315-696-8002
M.R. Zimmer & Associates	Mark R. Zimmer	317 10th Street P.O. Box 112 Honesdale, PA 18431	717-253-4321
Twin Tiers Consulting Foresters	C. Newton Gowdy	P.O. Box 446 Bath, NY 14810	
	James L. Prunoske		
	Richard L. Willson		
Jack J. Karnig	Consulting Forester	Box 483, Continental Road Cornwall, NY 12518	914-534-7502

Continued



Dr. Edward E. Palmer, president of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, welcomes the NYFOA to the college for the annual spring meeting, held in Marshall Hall, April 21.

Although it is commonly believed that a major deficiency in the way our society operates is due to the lack of recognition by lay people of a great need for those who are technically skilled and what contribution they may be able to make to lay activities and technical skills. I believe the major deficiency lies in the inability of technically skilled people to recognize their great need for understanding and cooperation on the part of lay persons.

In activities of lay forest owners, such as most of you are here there is a great deal of poetry — and all of us know that while poetry is not accurate it is often true. Science on the other hand, is most of the time accurate, though not true. The New York Forest Owner's Association and its relationship to the scientific community of the college combines beautifully the truth of poetry and the accuracy of science.

NYFOA ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

The Spring meeting at Syracuse on April 21 was blessed with wonderful weather. It was almost too nice to spend indoors, but there were compensations for those who attended. The welcoming remarks by Dr. Edward E. Palmer, President of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry were not a mere formality. He touched lightly on profound concepts related to the poetic and scientific features of woodland ownership, noting that poetry was true but not accurate, while science was accurate but not true. The annual business meeting moved quickly into a session of committee reports and membership approval of the 1979-'80 budget. Prof. Allen F. Horn, the first formal program speaker, distinguished between popular notions of timber trespass and the legal realities. This was followed with a forthright talk presented by Daniel W. Weller, Principal Forester at Albany with the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Bureau of Forest Resource Management. He outlined the goal of the D.E.C. to realize from managed State Forest land, annual income of a million dollars. He expressed no desire by D.E.C. or its foresters who provide the services to forest owners to have conflict with private consulting foresters.

Following a buffet luncheon, highlights included the introduction of Mrs. Svend O. Heiberg, then the Heiberg Award presentation to Fred C. Simmons, of Old Forge, and the New York Forest Owners Award to Ruth and

Kenneth L. Eberley of Whitesboro, N.Y. for years of outstanding service to NYFOA. It was announced that Ken has been chosen for the N.Y. Tree Farmer of the Year Award.

The afternoon program was presented by a panel from the N.Y.S. Institute of Consulting Foresters. Individually, four members described and illustrated a wide range of professional services, tailored to a forest owner's individual objectives. Consultants may often best satisfy an immediate need for income, but they also work developing long-range management plans including forest road and skid trail location, improvement of wildlife habitat, design and build ponds, all to enhance maximum site use. Consultants offer expertise in marketing, estate planning, tax problems and provide forest owners with practical advice from many disciplines.

The program as a whole was tightly planned. One morning speaker would have allowed time for more informal exchanges of information. Perhaps a specific time slot, next year, could be devoted to a workshop or small roundtable discussion. This reviewer, traveling from Westchester County, found the meeting rewarding and expects to use information gathered that balmy day. I even managed to visit quickly the Tri-State forestry schools from New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia Woodsmen's Field day competitions held nearby during our meeting.

By Paul Steinfeld

Consulting Foresters - continued

Richard Bell , Consultant	673 Panorama Trail West, Rochester, NY 14625	
Marvin G. Clinch, II , Consultant	5404 Foster St., Durhamville, NY 13054	
Robert A. Jordan , Consultant	RD #2, Box 416A, Sinclairville, NY 14782	
David T. Mance, Jr. , Consultant	64 Murray Avenue, Goshen, NY 10924	
R. Bamber Marshall , Consultant	376 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021	
William N. Roe , Consultant	5 Grand Street, Warwick, NY 20990	
Edwin R. Shaffer , Consultant	Indian Trail Road, North Blenheim, NY 12131	518-826-3794
John W. Stock , Consultant	Country Club Road, Tupper Lake, NY 12986	
Kenneth L. Williams , Consultant	RD #3, Box 92, Cooperstown, NY 13326	
Thomas H. Gaman , Consultant	P.O. Box 47, Chappaqua, NY 10514	
Francis D. Hunter , Consultant	Black Lake Road, White Lake, NY 12786	
Joseph S. Szumski , Consultant	Black Lake Road, White Lake, NY 12786	

All Institute members are graduate foresters, hold membership in the Society of American Foresters, and have expertise specially oriented to forest management. As professionals, their services include skills necessary to achieve increased productivity, appraisal and marketing assistance, and sound advice on a free basis.

Career Forester Wins Heiberg Award



Hardy Shirley announces that the Heiberg Award winner is Fred C. Simmons of Old Forge. From left to right, Prof. Robert Morrow and Mrs. Morrow of Cornell University, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Hardy Shirley, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Svend Heiberg, Mrs. Bob Sand, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Conklin, Bob Edmonds, Ken Eberley and Evelyn Stock, NYFOA Directors.

have been printed in the U.S. as Agricultural Handbook Number 7. Permission has been granted to publish it in nine foreign countries. Simmons also worked for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Chile before assuming the editorship of the logging journal. During this period the magazine prospered, and its logging exhibit hall was developed. Some 70,000 visitors have passed through.

A native of Waverly, NY Simmons is an alumnus of Cornell and Yale Universities.

The Heiberg Award honors persons of outstanding achievement in the field of forestry in New York State, and is named for the late Svend Heiberg, a Forestry College faculty member and one of the founders of the New York Forest Owners Association.

Photo by George Snyder

A career forester who has worked in the field of logging and timber processing for more than four decades has been presented the Heiberg Memorial Award by the New York Forest Owners Association. Fred C. Simmons of Old Forge, N.Y., received the award at the Association's annual meeting on Saturday, April 21, 1979, at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, (ESF), in Syracuse.

Simmons recently retired as senior editor of the Northern Logger and Timber Processor, and executive secretary of the Northern Loggers' Association. Prior to that assignment, however, he spent 30 years with the USDA-Forest Service working in the Northeast. During that time he authored the Northeastern Logger's Handbook, a practical volume in constant demand since 1951. More than 70,000 copies



Hardy Shirley congratulates Heiberg Award winner Fred C. Simmons. From left, Bob Sand, NYFOA President, Mr. & Mrs. Simmons, Shirley and Mrs. Shirley.

The Decade Ahead - The Changing Scope of DEC Forest Management Services Provided Under The Forest P.A.

By Dan Weller Principal Forester
Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Albany

THE DECADE AHEAD . . .

First, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak at this meeting. We have common goals and this is an opportunity to share our concerns and dreams, and hopefully join together to achieve good management of New York State's 12,000,000 acres of privately owned forests.

We in D.E.C. have been undergoing the convulsions of reorganization for some time now. I believe the convulsions have about stopped. This can mean one of two things: impending death or impending health. This time it is impending health.

Let me take a few minutes to describe what I do and how my Bureau of Forest Resource Management fits in.

The State Forester for New York is Norm VanValkenburgh. I report to Norm. My bureau has program responsibility for:

1. State Forests Management Sales Access Recreation Public Use
2. Saratoga Tree Nursery 5-6 Million Seedlings/Year
3. Tree Improvement
4. County Forestry
5. Forest Insect and Disease Control Gypsy Moth Beech Scale Forest Tent Caterpillar Saddled Prominent Etc.
6. Tree Farm Cooperation
7. FIP & ACP
8. Watershed Projects
9. 480-A Forest Tax Law
10. Urban & Community Forestry
11. Endangered Plants
12. 208 as it Relates to Forestry

13. Forest Practice Board

14. Forest Practice Act

To carry out these programs out in the field we have 61 foresters and 36 technicians. My goal is to appropriately balance the emphasis placed on these various programs. The 12,000,000 acres of private forest land should appropriately receive major emphasis.

How can we impact these acres most effectively with our service foresters?

Several avenues are open to us and the ones I will describe are the routes we will be following.

1. Coalition of Forestry Interests Forest Owners Association Forest Practice Boards Empire State Forest Products Society of American Foresters The List Goes On.

I'm not talking about a formal coalition right now, but communication is essential.

2. Forestry interests should have input into the development of DEC Forestry Programs. "Public involvement," if you will. In this regard, we are developing a public involvement approach in the development of management plans for state forest areas.

3. Cooperating Consultant Forester Program

We are formalizing our relationship with consultant foresters and our referral policy is being re-examined.

My goal is to develop a full partnership with consultants in the management of forest resources.

4. Urban Forestry

I feel that through an active Urban Forestry Program, we can help urban residents with the management of their vegetation, and educate them concerning what's happening in the rural forests and why management is essential. The majority of people live in urban areas, they pass cutting ordinances, woodlot owners don't.

5. Increase and strengthen our rela-

tionship with cooperative extension. Education is essential if forest management is to continue and increase. Extension is responsible for education. I look forward to a closer relationship.

6. Finally, we must continually reassess the role of the service forester. We must constantly reaffirm our direction and change if change is needed. Public involvement is an essential element of this reassessment process.

I would like to conclude with a few accomplishment figures for 1978.

- Under 480-A, 57 properties have been certified for a total of 25,757 acres.
- 5786 landowners were provided service on 366,520 acres.
- 716 sawtimber jobs were marked on 12,074 acres for a volume of 34,755,000 bd. ft. (average job 17 acres).
- 259 Landowners were referred to consultants for an acreage of 96,656. This figure should jump next year.

Thank you. Are there any questions?



Front Cover

R. Norman Matheny, who photographed the lovely scene on our front cover this month is staff photographer for the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Matheny, in granting permission to use the photograph added that "you might be pleased to hear the photograph placed in the White House Photographer's Association contes, and is currently on exhibit at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C."



Bob Edmonds congratulates Ken and Ruth Eberley for having been chosen to receive the New York Forest Owner of the Year award.

Photo by George Snyder

TIMBER TRESPASS

by Dr. Allan F. Horn

The definition of Timber Trespass is selling or removing timber from the lands of another person without a legal right.

There are several reasons for this occurrence. Sometimes the seller does not know the true location of his boundary. Sometimes the seller gives a vague or misleading description to the buyer. A well drafted sale contract will have provisions for boundary description and seller's warranty of title to the timber sold. In one case the seller told the buyer to cut to the fence and the buyer took it to mean a fence further over, and someone else's timber was cut.

Sometimes a Utility company fails to negotiate an easement and the trees in question are outside the row boundary.

Then there are times when there is no excuse, just willful and wanton disregard for the owner's rights.

This type of trespass might be Christmas trees stolen. Evergreens in your front yard might be taken for this purpose. Also trees with high stumpage value.

The law says that if any person cuts down or carries off any wood or timber or otherwise despoils a tree on the land of another without the permission of the owner he may state in his complaint the amount of his damages and demand judgment for three

times the sum so stated. Where upon if the verdict awards him any damage he is entitled to 3 times the sum awarded except only if the verdict finds that the injury was casual or involuntary or that there was probable cause to believe that the land was his own. The third was if the timber was taken for making or repairing a public road or bridge.

PENAL LAW

A person is guilty of trespass when he knowingly enters or remains in or upon premises (definition includes real estate).

Crime in the 4th degree offence

Knowingly entering or remaining upon real property which is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders is a 3rd degree offence.

The Environmental Conservation Law has been interpreted by the DEC. They will enforce it with their conservation officers only in instances of hunting and fishing.

The above two laws provide for sanctions against the trespasser but not damages to the landowner.

There is a common law Action for Trespass which recognizes the owner's property right and provides for nominal damages if the right is violated even if there are no actual damages.

The owner can institute an action for

Big Year For The Eberleys

The second annual "Forest Owner of the Year" award was given at the spring meeting to **Ken and Ruth Eberley** for the more than generous use of their time, money and talents in promoting the Forest Owner Association, and its membership.

Ken just recently learned that he has also been chosen Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year by the American Tree Farm System. Ken says life begins at 72 not 40.

damages or equity action for injunction and/or damages if he can prove 1. that he is the owner, in possession or has legal rights to immediate possession, has the right to reversion, or remainder coupled with an injury to the inheritance at the time of trespass. 2. There will need to be a description of the land trespassed upon. 3. What are the facts showing the acts of trespass. 4. Also the facts showing damages resulting from trespass.

DAMAGES

What is the value of the trees (as stumpage) 2. What injury was done to the land.

The value before and after the trespass would be used if the timber in question had a higher value for another purpose e.g. ornamental or aesthetic. A case of this kind happened when a developer bought a piece of wooded land to build a community on. He planned to use the trees to shade a picnic ground, as well as shade for lawns etc.

3. Loss of future hunting, or anticipated tree growth is no cause for action. It being considered too speculative.

Proof of ownership should present no difficulty unless the ownership is in dispute. In case of adverse possession a jury would have to decide.

PROVING TRESPASS can be done by witness or admission.

DAMAGES

The service of a competent professional is well worth getting. They can bring out points that the judge or other lay persons would not necessarily know about.

Estimating Volume — if the tops have not been moved they can be measured to obtain the taper of the logs and obtain a fairly accurate description of the tree as a whole.

By measuring the stump and observing trees in the immediate area and obtaining the volume from those trees. It is less accurate but is accepted by the court.

Continued on page 11



By the year 2020 the demand for wood products will double. That is only forty years in the future. The New York Forest Owners Association must certainly look upon this rapid growth in demand as a challenge.

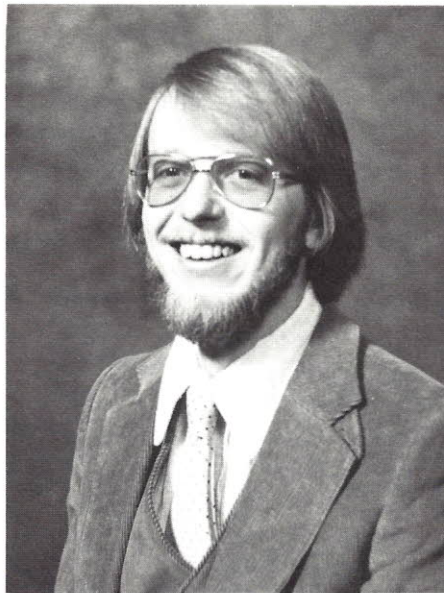
Paul Bunyan had his place in the earlier days of logging, totally harvesting huge acreages with one swing of his mighty axe and hauling the timber off with "Babe", the famous blue ox, but such methods are unacceptable today for many forest owners. A better way is to manage this important resource. As a professional consultant forester, I feel a strong responsibility to encourage clients to use good management practices.

We manage forestland in a way that today's timber is harvested, using conservation measures to assure future cuts from the land in a decade or two. This at a fair profit to the forest owner. The five county area surrounding my headquarters is comprised of about 967,000 acres of so-called commercial forest land. I work for some clients beyond those geographical boundaries. In this area there are perhaps twenty sawmills, with an additional twenty-five or more mills buying logs for shipment outside this territory. We have 114 timber harvesters.

It is interesting to note the effect on forest management practices that can result from a professional's input. Not long ago it was like pulling teeth to convince some loggers to follow desired conservation practices. Many habitually cut and left the mess, taking the best and leaving the less. This was wasteful.

Today, better management is coupled to a strong timber demand. The quality of work now done by most logging practices.

The consultant should not be considered as expense, but as added value that includes his woods-wise supervision. I get involved in boundary line work of forest management areas, but in no way is my activity meant to



David R. Teets
Consultant
Forester

replace the licensed surveyor. Appraisal also is now becoming important due to increased activity in rural real property.

The economic impact of the forest products industry is considerable for my service area. Generally speaking, farming is our largest industry. Each year some farms are purchased by city dwellers to be used as "second homes," and resulting in adding acres primarily for recreation. This mix of farms and recreation land creates a unique situation, with some open land rented for crop production and considerable acreage being allowed to revert to woodland and in time will help us meet added demand for timber products.

I would like to tell you about our function as a consultant. Much time is spent on Timber Marking and Marketing. There is brisk activity in timber sales, and during the past three years we experienced a 400% increase in the average stumpage value. Part is due to inflation, but harvesting costs including labor, fuel and equipment have not increased as much as stumpage.

I also act as an agent for the landowner. This generally includes both estimating and marking, lay-out of logging roads, mailing a prospectus to buyers, showing the sale, advise or locate markets, and accept bids for the sale. I then must develop a workable contract and supervise the harvesting to



see that contract compliance is satisfactory.

Today's value of real estate includes both the timber and the land. High timber prices are responsible. I provide the landowner with a report of timber volume by each specie, and a timber value based on local markets. Appraisals are prepared in a similar way for timber trespass and stand damage.

As consultant foresters we do related forestry work, such as timber stand improvement, thinning, land use planning, and tax assistance. Another service is a Timber Management Plan required by the forest tax law "480A." This represents a great potential for increasing the availability of present and future timber. Under present law, a Management Plan is developed to provide the land owner with silviculture recommendations to meet good forestry objectives. There are disturbing signs that the law may be changed to the disadvantage of the forest landowner.

For the first filing period, only 15,000 acres in all of New York State have been placed with management plans under this law. This low figure is due to the close proximity of implementation of the law and the filing deadline.

An increasing number of land owners have expressed interest in setting up management plans. The law may be changed. I have been advised that the State Board of Equalization and Assessment may set valuation via a uniform formula, yet unannounced, for all timber producing land. Unfortunately, any Township will have the right to refuse the benefits of 480A, to the land owner. This appears as a strange action by the Bureaucracy, as the original purpose of this law was to increase the future availability of our very valuable natural resource.

New York forest owners control the future of a most valuable renewable resource and with each year we will find timber of greater importance to mankind. How this resource is taxed will determine it's management and it's future availability. It is both a challenge and a responsibility.

NYFOA Director Honored

American Agriculturist editor **Gordon Conklin** was presented an Outstanding Agriculturist Award at the annual meeting of the Empire State Council of Agricultural Organizations held late in 1978. Entitled "Master Editor," the citation read in part, "We, the farm and agribusiness leaders of New York State salute you for your influence in the development of more efficient farm family businesses in the Northeast. We commend you for your interest and clear insight into your fellow men—their problems and frustrations and hopes for a better life—through your wide contacts and acquaintanceship in the agricultural community."

The publication's association with the Council has roots going all the way back to 1919 when then-editor E.R. Eastman called together farm leaders to form the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. The Conference Board joined the New York State Agricultural Businessmen's Council on February 20, 1970 to form the Council of Agricultural Organizations. — *Albert Hoefer, Jr. — American Agriculturist*



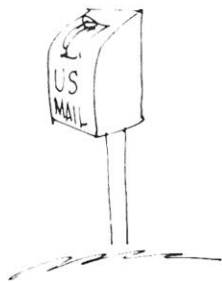
Estate Planning Booklet Available

Despite the 1976 reforms, the Federal estate tax law can still jeopardize the security of the family farm. What can farmers do to cope with estate taxes?

To help farmers with estate planning, the Suffolk County National Bank is making available a new bulletin entitled *Protecting Your Land from the Federal Estate Tax*. This 11-page bulletin explains how the 1976 law affects farmers; what types of properties are subject to taxation; what special valuation problems apply to farmers; and what farmers can do to overcome the threat of estate taxes. It also talks about reducing the estate's cash requirements and raising funds to cover the tax levy. Finally, the booklet urges farmers to "plan NOW for the future of your business," citing installment sales, long-term leases, buy-sell agreements, and bequests in wills as methods which should be considered.

For your copy of this informative booklet, contact Joe Gibbons at the Suffolk County National Bank, 6 West Second Street, Riverhead, NY 11901, phone 727-2700. — *David Newton, Land Use Specialist.*

From: *Suffolk Co. Agric. News*
March 1979 — Vol. LXIII, No. 3
Page 8



IN THE MAILBOX ...
... letters posted, pilfered
or passed along.

My two sons and I enjoy reading the Forest Owner so please let me know when my membership runs out as I don't want to miss a single issue.

S. Kutney
Binghamton

Enjoyed our last Forest Owner Magazine very much. The picture on the front cover had a comment about our farm.

In the middle 30's under the direction of Prof. Josh Cope we set out a five acre hard wood plantation. I think it has been thinned out twice under out "TSI" program. Think it the only hardwood plantation in Onondaga County and doubt if there are many such private ones in the state.

Anyone interested is very welcome to visit the area.

Hoyt S. Ackles
Rose Hill Road
RD #1 Marietta, NY

Dear Mr. Eberley:

It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been chosen as the Outstanding Tree Farmer in New York State for 1979.

The forest management of your lands in Otsego and Oneida Counties exemplifies what good forestry practices can accomplish in New York State.

The wood-using industries within the State are very appreciative of landowners, such as yourself, who do an excellent job of managing their lands and would like to honor you at the Empire State Forest Products Association's Spring Meeting — tentatively scheduled for May 31st in Albany. Also we would like to award you with a McCulloch chainsaw at the Boonville Woodsmen's Field Days festivities in August.

Someone will be contacting you regarding further details. We are hopeful that you will be able to attend these affairs as our guest.

Once again, congratulations on your selection as 1979 Outstanding Tree Farmer!

Sincerely,

Patrick S. A. Flood
Chairman
New York State Committee of
American Tree Farm System

DUES

An ammendment is being prepared for the members to vote on at the fall meeting.

Almost Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Loggers - And Were Afraid To Ask

The College of Environmental Science and Forestry has recently published a report which summarizes information provided by 387 active New York loggers. The report summarizes the social, economic, working arrangements, equipment and production aspects and problems reported by the respondents to questionnaires mailed in January and February 1978.

New York's loggers are a remarkable diverse group of business people including a substantial number of college graduates, many small and part-time operators and a lot of family businesses. About half of the responding loggers reported earnings less than \$20,000. in 1977 from selling wood, although the average of the 306 loggers who provided this information was \$40,100.

Of particular interest to landowners will be their assessment of problems they encounter and their perception of landowner concerns (See Table).

You can obtain a free copy of the report by requesting a copy (*Profile of New York Loggers* by D. Monteith and D. Taber, AFRI Research Report No. 38) from:

Applied Forestry Research Institute
SUNY College of E. S. and Forestry
Syracuse, New York 13210



TREES ARE . . .

A tree, seen through human eyes, is most often a thing of beauty. If "beauty is as beauty does," then Mother Nature also sees the tree as a work of art, for the role it plays in life's drama is a vital one.

From a meteorological standpoint, **trees are environmental wonder workers:** Trees give shade from the sun and temper the air on hot days. . . Trees offer warmth at night. . . Trees block winds. . . Trees are natural snow fences. . . And trees play umbrella in offering protection, with some hidden drawbacks, from sudden showers.

To understand these wonders, we need only examine natural processes.

TREES ARE . . .

The earth is like a complex machine that needs fuel to operate. It gets its fuel as energy from the sun. Every 24 hours, the sun showers the earth with heat energy equal to 500 billion tons of burning coal. About 30 percent of this solar energy is reflected or radiated back into space as soon as it touches the earth's denser atmosphere. The atmosphere absorbs another 20 percent before the majority, 50 percent, reaches the earth's land, water and plant surfaces.

The solar energy that is absorbed generally equals the heat lost through longwave radiation. In longwave radiation, heat spreads outward much like it does from a hot stove or radiator. Eventually, the longwave radiation released to space must equal the amount of solar energy absorbed if global temperatures are to remain the same. This phenomenon is called the energy balance or the energy exchange.

The rate at which the earth stores, transports, converts and spends solar energy controls our climate. Trees play an important part in setting the rate at which energy is exchanged. Their exact influence depends on height, volume and density.

A grove of trees viewed from above looks like a leafy, green canopy. The topmost foliage in the canopy absorbs about 90 percent of the solar energy received by the grove. This energy raises the temperature of the foliage. The canopy in turn begins to release radiated and convected heat. Radiated heat is what reaches you at the side of a fire, whereas most convected heat travels upward. When energy from the sun

meets the force of this upward and outward movement, it is diverted, and a cool, shady grove is the result.

TREES ARE . . .

According to Forest Service research meteorologists, trees do a better job of reducing the temperature than a tent or umbrella would do in the same area. A tree has the special ability of transpiration, aided by an immense depth of foliage that offers 5 to 7 times more surface area than a comparable piece of canvas.

In transpiration, the tree draws moisture from the soil into its roots and moves it to the leaves, where it is evaporated. Much energy is used in the process, since about 580 calories of heat are lost with each gram of water. For an idea of the energy involved, consider that less than one-fifth of these 580 calories would be enough to bring a gram of freezing water to the boiling point. A calorie is the energy needed to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water 1 degree centigrade.

Through transpiration and evaporation, the tree is able to remove the potential heat load from above and below the canopy. The tree works like an air conditioner and, in this capacity, has its greatest effects on our climate.

Forest Service scientists estimate that well-watered trees can reduce air temperatures on a hot, dry day by as much as 2.5 degrees Centigrade (or 5 degrees Fahrenheit). The effect of even a few trees could be significant in an urban area. Forest Service researchers have noted that a single city tree may carry the workload of 5 average-size room air conditioners running about 20 hours per day.

The Forest Service scientists recommend keeping trees well watered to gain full transpirational benefits. Water availability, especially for trees in urban areas, is presently under study by scientists in the Forest Service's amenities project in Pennington, New Jersey.

TREES ARE . . .

A natural air conditioner by day, the tree becomes a blanket at night. Solar energy absorbed during daylight escapes from the tree after sunset. The energy is released slowly in all directions, making night temperatures higher under trees than in the open. Shaded ground also enjoys a longer frost-free period.

TREES ARE . . .

Trees affect winds in several ways. When an air current reaches a group of trees, part is deflected upward and undergoes a small

negative change in speed. The rest passes underneath the tree crowns and loses speed rapidly. Winds striking an extensive forest undergo a marked drop in velocity as soon as they hit the forest margin and a further-reduction in speed as they continue into the forest. The exact change in an air current depends on such details as the physical dimensions of a tree, the density and size of its crown, and the grouping of which it may be a part.

Trees planted as windbreaks are common in the Plain States. They serve primarily to keep bare soil from blowing away.

According to Forest Service research meteorologists, a double row of 40-foot high maple trees, planted perpendicularly to the direction of the prevailing wind, will reduce wind speed in the area immediately downwind by about 50 percent. Their effect decreases markedly as the vegetation's angle to the wind decreases from 90 degrees.

In urban areas groups of trees are often planted along busy highways to reduce sudden gusts of wind. They also cut down on dust and debris transferred from highways to adjacent living areas.

TREES ARE . . .

If properly placed, trees can reduce the drifting of snow around buildings and on highways. Trees can also be a grooming aid at the ski slope, where their proper location helps to channel the snow.

TREES ARE . . .

Forest Service research meteorologists tell us that the effect of trees on precipitation tends to be overrated.

A tree is only temporary, and often dangerous, shelter from a storm. With its height and natural grounding, a tree is an attractive target for lightning. As an umbrella, although the large surface area of its canopy allows it to catch and hold more water than the ground area under it, a limit is eventually reached. When this happens, the overload is dumped below.

On the average, high vegetation catches and permits the evaporation of 15 to 20 percent of all rainfall before it reaches the ground.

☆☆☆

The effects of trees on climate will seldom be as dramatic to us as their effects on the beauty of a region. But their role in modifying the micro-climate of an area is very real, as we have pointed out.

Trees are of two general types, each of which will further affect climate modifications in an area. Large conifers or cone-bearing trees cool the air in summer and winter, while deciduous or broad-leaved trees reduce temperatures in summer only.

Forest Service scientists recommend that backyard plantings be arranged for the



Continued from page 10

greatest combined meteorological and aesthetic good. In the Northeast, a homeowner should plant conifers on the western and northern sides of his lot to protect his house from cold winter winds. Deciduous trees planted along the southern side of his property provide summer shade and winter sun. Finally, for sunny mornings and a sense of openness, he should plant grass and shrubs to the east and southeast.

HOW YOU CAN SAVE WITH A WOODSTOVE

Stove, Pipe, Installation, etc.	\$ 458.00
Chain Saw	149.95
Gas & Maintenance for chain saw	44.60
4-wheel drive pickup, stripped	379.00
4-wheel drive pickup, maintenance	438.00
Replace rear window of pickup (twice)	310.00
Fine for cutting unmarked tree in state forest	500.00
Fourteen cases of Michelob	126.00
Littering fine	50.00
Tow charge from creek	50.00
Doctor's fee for removing splinter	45.00
Safety glasses	29.50
Emergency room treatment (broken toes from a dropped log)	125.00
Safety shoes	49.50
New living room carpet	600.00
Paint walls and ceiling	110.00
Worcester chimney brush and rods	45.00
Log splitter	150.00
Fifteen acre woodlot	9,000.00
Taxes on woodlot	310.00
Replace coffee table (chopped up and burned while drunk)	75.00
Divorce settlement	33,678.22
Total first year's costs	54,922.82
Savings in "conventional" fuel-first year	62.37
Net cost of first year's woodburning	54,825.44

... TREES ARE ENVIRONMENTAL WONDER WORKERS

The information in this booklet is based upon the results of research by Forest Service Meteorologist Raymond E. Leonard of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station's Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Durham, New Hampshire.

Further research on the effects that trees have on our environment is being done by Forest Service scientists in a forest amenities project at Pennington, New Jersey. As part of the Pinchot Institute for Environmental Forestry Research, scientists in this project are studying problems such as how to improve growing conditions for trees in urban areas, and what effects different kinds and sizes of trees and woodlands have on human comfort.

Research of the Pinchot Institute, which was established in 1970, is geared to tackling various forestry-related problems facing urban portions of the United States. As America's first concerted research effort at environmental forestry, the Pinchot program involves scientists from a consortium of nine leading universities, in addition to Forest Service researchers at Amherst, Massachusetts, and Pennington, New Jersey.



I wandered lonely as a cloud

by William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay,
In such jocund company;
I gazed-and gazed- but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

A walk along the shore of Ullswater before 1802.



Timber Trespass - continued

ESTIMATING THE VALUE

Prices may be obtained from mills within hauling distance of the cutting site. Stumpage prices may be obtained from DEC.

Other damages may be obtained for unmerchantable material unnecessarily destroyed.

SUMMARY

Most cases are settled out of court but even if the landowner obtains an award or settlement he always loses something.

The best protection is to know your boundary locations and have them marked in a plain unmistakable fashion and keep a close eye on your property.



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Hepeticas

Hepaticas are one of the treasures of the woods in spring. The flowers may be white, pink, lavender or blue. Sometimes there is more than one color on a plant.

They are of the buttercup family and one type, *Hepatica Americana* has round-leaves, and *Hepatica acutiloba*, has sharp lobed leaves.

Which type are the ones in the photograph?

Photograph taken by Dr. Josiah Lowe

WOODS WALKS,

will be held in the Ithaca area, July 7,
and in the Cortland area August 18,
details later.

GOT A QUESTION? ASK A FORESTER

BY AL ROBERTS
CONSULTING FORESTER

*Curly Maple, Birdseye Maple
questions from P. L. Marks
Brooktondale*

1. *Is it known under what conditions Hard Maple produces curly maple?*

I had to check with Dr. Carl DeZeeuw at the forestry college in Syracuse for the answer to this. He says no one really knows for sure, but that it appears to be genetic, rather than anything present in the environment.

2. *Can anyone recognize such a tree on the stump?*

Carl says that some old woodsmen claim that they can tell, but personally, he can not. However if you remove part of the bark you can see ripples or ridges on the wood itself. Also it is usually present in the larger trees.

3. *Does the amount of curliness vary in different locations in the tree.* The answer is yes, and it is usually in the butt log.

☆☆☆

Birdseye Maple is completely different and unrelated to curly maple. It apparently is not a genetic characteristic, and seems to be related to something in the environment. Harry Burry also at the forestry college, and an ex-lumberman, says he has not noticed that the phenomenon is noticeably more common in northern Michigan and the Adirondacks than in other locations.



Want Cleaner Air? Kill A Pine Tree

As there are in most human activities, there are fads in pollution. The environmental movement began with concern over fish kills and dirty, smelly water, two decades ago. Today the big issues are land use, nuclear energy and ozone. This state may be able to do something for the first two, but ozone is likely to be around in unhealthy quantities for a long time.

There is growing evidence that a good part of the ozone that makes air in Maine unhealthy to breathe at times may be generated by the vast spruce, fir and pine forests that cover more than half the state.

The evidence is still circumstantial. Tudor says he has just begun to investigate the possible ramifications of natural smog. But the environmental bumper sticker of the future may read. "Breathe clean air, kill a pine tree." *Maine Sunday Telegram 8/20/78*
PS: *Perhaps some of our readers have more information on this — either way. See the next issue. Ed.*