New York

Forest Owner

July - August, 1979

Vol. 17, #4

THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Recording Secretary
Lewis DuMond
9 Grand St.
Cobleskill, NY 12043

Treasurer
Emiel Palmer
5822 S. Salina St.
Syracuse, NY 13205

Membership Secretary
Helen Varian
204 Varian Rd.
Peekskill, NY 10566

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

(Please underline choice)

Junior Member, (under 21) $1
Regular Member $7
Family Membership $12
Contributing Member . . . . . $12-$29
Sustaining Member . . . . . $30-$99
Supporting Member . . . . . $100-$499
Sponsoring Member . . . . . $500 and up
Gift Membership $5

(You may send your dues to Mrs. Varian whose address is immediately above)

IN THIS ISSUE

WELCOME OUR NEW MEMBERS

William H. Hall
Timber Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 606
Hancock, NY 13783

Audrey Lewis
Box 127
Westmoreland, NY 13490

Al Richards
225 N. Main St.
Herkimer, NY 13350

Mr. Arthur R. Schulz
28 Barnwell Lane
Stony Brook, NY 11790

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

Published by the
NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS Association

Evelyn A. Stock
Editor

1979 Summer Woods Walk

DATE: August 18, 1979

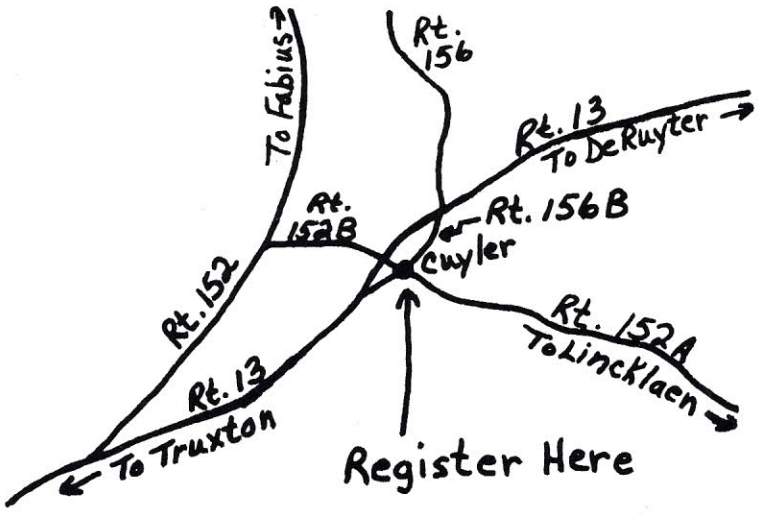
PLACE: Cuyler, New York

TIME: 9:30 a.m. Please sign in at the Cuyler Four Corners (see map).

This woods walk is a departure from the normal ones as it will be conducted wholly on State Forest land. The object of this walk is to see the State Forest "in action" and learn the goals of public forest administration. The tour will cover forest management, forest recreation, and wildlife and watershed considerations. All types of cutting systems will be covered along with forest road location and construction. Sales of timber, pulp, and firewood will be viewed along with experimental cuttings. Regional Forester E. A. Karsch and/or members of his professional staff will be present to lead the tour and make comments and answer questions.

REGISTRATION FEE: $1.00 - Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

Unfortunately no convenient lunch arrangements are available, so please bring your own lunch, including beverage. A picnic site will be available.



Pre-Registration Form

Return to: Robert L. Demeree, Assistant Regional Forester
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
P. O. Box 1169, Fisher Avenue
Cortland, NY 13045

NAME _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

I will bring _____ guests. AMOUNT ENCLOSED _____

INCOME – IS IT IMPORTANT?

BY AL ROBERTS
CONSULTING FORESTER

Is it important to you to get some income from your woodlot? **This is a question I would really be interested in getting an answer to from members of the NY Forest Owners Association.** If I had to make a guess I would say 50% would probably say no. But I would not be one of them. Those of you who would say no, can now skip to the next article.

It is important to me to get some continuing income for two reasons:

(1) just as a matter of principle I believe the forest is there to produce a saleable product for the benefit of its owner, and the community where it is located, and I would be a poor steward of this forest if it didn't. So much for principle.

(2) is that it is very costly these days to own forest land and it should be able to currently bear some of the costs, and eventually show a profit. In my case, the costs are $4.50 per acre per year for taxes, and $18.00 an acre interest on the value of the property. In other words, if I sold the property and invested the money at 8%, the income would be $18 per acre per year. Now this is quite a lot. Since I calculate that to me "joy of ownership" is worth $4.00 per acre per year, it only leaves $18.50 for the land to pay. Is this a reasonable amount to expect? Well, I am not a learned economist schooled in the cruel facts of long term compound interest, but off hand, I would say yes. I have some growth plots in my woods which show about 500 board feet per acre per year of growth. The trees in the stand run from 5" to 15" in diameter. Some of that comes out periodically in thinnings for low value products (firewood) but perhaps 300 b.f. will eventually go for sawlogs. While most of us are acutely aware of how fast taxes have gone up, perhaps not so many are aware of the fact that stumpage prices for the good hardwood sawtimber species have been going up faster than the inflation rate. So the 300 b.f. of sawtimber per acre per year would translate to, say, $50 per acre per year.

I have a good site, good species, good markets and I thin regularly so that each tree can do its best for me. If all these things are not true for your woods then you cannot expect to get the 500 b.f. (board feet) per acre per year.

If you are among the 50% who would say "yes", it is important for me to get some income from my woods, then here are some suggestions on how to do it, (if you don't already know).

First and foremost of course, is a commercial timber sale. You may think you do not have any timber, but look again. If you haven't kept up with the changing market conditions you might be surprised. The market for chips and low grade pallet logs has made anything 10" and up marketable, even large ironwood. If in doubt check with a consulting forester of the Dept. of Environmental Conservation. You don't have to have a large acreage either. New equipment has made it financially feasible to harvest only a few acres. Another idea is to do the cutting and skidding yourself, thus adding $75 to $100 per thousand b.f. to the value you have to sell. But be careful. **Don't cut until you have the trees sold.**

Prices you might expect to receive vary widely in different parts of the state and in individual woodlots depending on timber species, quality and accessibility, but $150.00 per thousand board feet for hard maple, cherry and ash and $200 per b.f. for oak is not unusual. I wish I could say the same for beech and hemlock.

If you really don't have any sawtimber, and if you haven't thinned your sapling or pole stands within the past five years, you probably have some firewood. This presents a wide range of possibilities. I like to cut firewood, so I sell it split and delivered. If your woods is reasonably accessible, the stumpage market for firewood is great. I know a farmer who has the Conservation Dept. forester mark his woods for a thinning and he cuts and skids the trees, tree length, to a field where weekend cutters can buck it up and take it home in pickup trucks or car trailers.

Still another jump down the scale. I found, when my trees were smaller that people would even buy 3" by 6' mixed hardwood posts. I have considered, but haven't tried fence rails. Of course if you have locust or cedar, you have a gold mine.

If you don't have sawtimber and the firewood and post markets are no good, but your woods still needs thinning, and you are a do it yourselfer, you can make money doing timber stand improvement in your own woods. This is done through a subsidy provided by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Depending on your county, the program differs somewhat, but generally they will pay you about $30 per acre to thin your own woods. If you are not already familiar with this program, see your consulting forester, Conservation Dept. forester or your county U.S.D.A. office.

If you have any open fields on your property sitting around doing nothing, by all means grow some Christmas trees. Lately, demand has exceeded the supply and the price has at least kept up with inflation, $5 to even $10 on the stump for well cared for Douglas fir and balsam is a possible price.

If you have a large enough acreage (a few hundred), you might be able to recoup at least part of your taxes by leasing the hunting privileges to a group of hunters. The Division of Fish and Game of the Dept. of Environmental Conservation might be able to help you in this area.

If none of the above works, sell out at today's inflated land prices and buy I.B.M. stock.

1979 OUTSTANDING TREE FARMER

Kenneth Eberley (L) receives a Tree Farm Certificate for his second Tree Farm at the same time he is recognized for his achievement as the Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year in New York State. Making the presentation is Patrick S. A. Flood, chairman of the New York Tree Farm Committee for the American Tree Farm System.

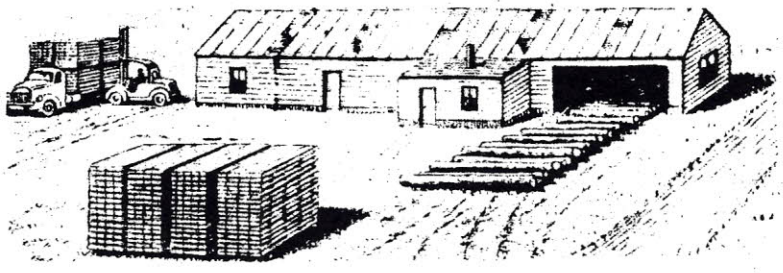
Albany, May 31. . . **Kenneth L. Eberley** of the Oneida Countytown of Whitesboro was lauded for 50 years of forest management work as a woodland owner who cares for his forests, at the Empire State Forest Products Association meeting in Albany on Thursday, May 31. Eberley received an award for the Outstanding Tree Farmer for 1979 in New York State.

American Tree Farm Chairman in New York, Patrick S. A. Flood, presented Eberley with a Tree Farm Certificate for his second property since he now has Tree Farms in Cooperstown and Forestport. Flood also provided Eberley with a plaque in recognition of his accomplishments as Outstanding Tree Farmer in New York State. And Flood announced a new McCulloch chain saw will be presented to Ken Eberley at the New York Woodsmen's Field Days on August 19 in Boonville as a token of appreciation for his efforts and interest in promoting good forest management.

Eberley has removed Ribes plants which spread blister rust that kills white pine trees. Over 50,000 tree seedlings have been planted by Eberley since 1952 and many have been harvested for Christmas trees. Eberley has invested in the future of his farms by conducting non-commercial thinnings made to remove poor trees which compete with potential crop trees. He has made commercial cuttings to remove low value trees and commercial harvests have been conducted to realize the full potential of good forest management which yields high value timber.

Ken Eberley is a Tree Farmer who is certified under the American Tree Farm System which requires that good forest management, approved by a professional forester, be practiced before being certified as a Tree Farmer. Eberley, in addition to being one of over 400 Tree Farmers in New York State who manage some one half million acres of woodlands, is this year's Outstanding Tree Farmer.

Information about forest management and the American Tree Farm System, which is nationally sponsored by the American Forest Institute of Washington, D.C., can be obtained from Patrick Flood, New York Tree Farm Committee Chairman, 21 Bay St., Glens Falls, N.Y. 12801.



1.
Why doesn't this scene represent New York State's forests accurately?

Would you believe it?

True forestry facts.

In the Boonville-Lowville area, a new disease, Scleroderris canker, is killing thousands of red and Scotch pine trees.

Commercial forests in New York State contain more growing stock volume of ash, sugar maple, beech, basswood, and yellow birch than any other state according to estimates.

4.
About how many sawmills are there in New York State?
(a) 300, (b) 500, (c) 700

3.
Is this leaf from a birch, beech, ash, maple, or basswood?

5. Has sawmill production (a) increased, (b) decreased, (c) remained the same in New York State between 1976 and 1978?

Can you identify 15 hazardous conditions or acts?
Don't do as demonstrated here or accidents will happen.

ANSWERS

1. Softwoods which are conifers with needles are in the scene; and they cover less than 20 percent of New York's commercial forest land. More than 80 percent of the State's commercial forest land is in hardwood forest types according to the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

2. 54,000 pounds.

3. Sugar maple, called hard maple in the lumber industry.

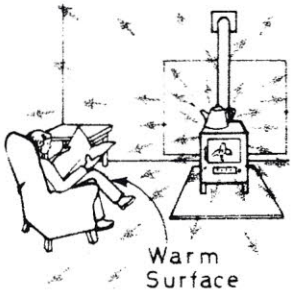
4. (b) 500

5. (a) increased by 126 million board feet to about 500 million (1/2 billion) board feet.

2.
This is a tandem axle log truck with a knuckle-boom hydraulic log loader. Under New York State law, the maximum legal weight on the dual (tandem) axles is 36,000 pounds. What is the maximum legal weight on a tri-axle tandem group (three axles together)?

Attend the free program
"WOOD IS GOOD"
about firewood, woodlots,
chainsaws, and stoves, etc.

Friday, August 17, 1979
Adirondack High School
Boonville, N.Y. — 8:00 p.m.



32nd Annual New York State

WOODSMEN'S FIELD DAYS

August 17, 18 & 19, 1979

Boonville, New York

N.Y.S. Loading & Skidding Championships
N.Y.S. Open Championship Woodsmen's
Contests • Forest Industry Exhibits
Wood Craft Demonstrations

Promote N.Y.S. Forest Industry

For Information Write:

Boonville Area Chamber
of Commerce — Box 163
Boonville, N.Y. 13309

Sponsored by:
N.Y.S. Woodsmen's Field Days Corp. and N.Y.S. Timber Producers Association

Scientists Study Method to Fight Ambrosia Beetle

Burnaby, B.C.. (CP) — Scientists are using perfume to lure the **ambrosia beetle,** which costs the British Columbia forest industry millions of dollars a year, to a sticky death.

A research team headed by Dr. John Borden of the Simon Fraser University biology department has won a $108,000 grant from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council to conduct a three-year study of the technique.

The beetle has become an increasing problem in British Columbia since 1970 when chemical pesticides traditionally used to combat the wood-boring pest were banned for environmental reasons.

Ambrosia beetles do not attack living trees but burrow deep into harvested logs and processed lumber to raise their young, leaving the wood marked with a maze of pin-sized holes and dark stains which form when fungi grow in the tunnels.

Downgrading the damaged wood to utility from premium grades results in a loss of about $7-million a year in British Columbia.

Dr. Borden says lumber companies have tried to combat the problem by removing felled logs from the forest before they can be infested. They have also tried spraying logs with a fine mist of water because the beetles do not like damp wood. Both methods work but are not practical.

The research project centers on three pheromones identified during the last 12 years by Dr. Borden and Dr. R.N. Silverstein of the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse.

Pheromones are a sort of perfume insects use to communicate. Simon Fraser chemists have been able to synthesize three pheromones, one for each of three species of the ambrosia bettle, which in nature are used by the insects to alert each other to the discovery of a log suitable for housekeeping.

In the development program, sticky perfumed traps will be set out at several log-sorting locations around the province.

Pheromones are environmentally safe and the technique appears to be effective.

A pilot project between 1974 and 1976 at a sawmill near Chemainus on Vancouver Island worked so well that the company has adopted the technique as its only control method.

"In another field test recently at a log-sorting site near Sooke (West of Victoria), we captured 10,000 beetles with one trap in one week," says Dr. Borden.

"That's probably a small proportion of the total population, but it indicates that we have a good chance of over-all success."

July Woods Walk

by Gordon Conklin

Nearly 50 people attended the Woods Walk sponsored by The New York Forest Owners Association in July near Ithaca, New York. Participants looked over two woodlots. . .one owned by Cornell University, and the other by the Beck family.

Prof. Robert Morrow, a director of NYFOA and a member of the faculty at Cornell University, led the discussions about both woodlots. Some points that were made included:

—Thinning does not increase the total amount of growth in a woodlot, but concentrates it on selected trees. **Doing** a thinning is more important than **how** the thinning is done.

—The growth response from thinning can be substantial over a period of 10-30 years. Therefore, thinning offers a better financial opportunity than planting trees.

—A tree puts on a considerable volume of growth annually after reaching a diameter of 14 inches. Harvesting trees in the smaller diameters tends to heavily diminish the near-potential for timber growth.

—When thinning is done to existing (and potentially valuable) hardwoods on good sites, it is one of the most effective forest-management practices.

—Failure to thin stands results in a small number of large trees per acre. . .and too few good-quality trees from which to select crop trees. There should be 100-150 good trees per acre for crop trees.

—Not all trees will respond to release by thinning. Some small trees may be 50 years old and only an inch or two in diameter! Releasing an older tree that is still very small will not result in a desirable tree that will grow rapidly.

—"Whip" trees, small ones whose upper branches "whip" on nearby trees, reduce the crown size of those neighboring trees. "Wolf" trees are big, ungainly specimens that are worthless for timber, but take up an enormous amount of room in the forest. Both types of trees should be taken out when thinning.

THE HUNTINGTON LECTURES 1979

Presented by
The State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Thursday, 8:00 p.m. at
The Adirondack Ecological Center
Route 28N, Newcomb, New York

You are invited to participate in the twelfth annual season of the Huntington Lectures. These lectures about wildlife, nature and the Adirondacks are designed to appeal to layman and expert alike. All lectures are open to the public and are free of charge.

PROGRAM

July 26 **The Adirondack Coyote.** Mr. Joe Okoniewski, Graduate student, C.E.S.F., Huntington Wildlife Forest, Newcomb, N.Y.

Aug. 9 **The Nesting Ecology of the Goshawk in the Adirondacks.** Ms. Barbara Allen, Raptor Specialist, Endangered Species Unit, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, N.Y.

Aug. 23 **Potential Effects of Acid Precipitation on Forest Ecosystems in the Adirondack Mountains: A Problem Analysis.** Dr. Dudley Raynal, Associate Professor, C.E.S.F., Syracuse, N.Y.

For additional information, please contact:
Mr. Raymond Masters
Adirondack Ecological Center
Newcomb, New York 12852
Phone: (518) 582-4551

Publications You Should Know About

What forest landowners should know about Federal Estate and Gift Taxes. From USDA Forest Service, Southeastern Area, State & Private Forestry. General Report SA-GR1, 1976. By Keith A. Utz et al, available from Forest Service, Suite 901, 1720 Peachtree St., N.W. Atlanta Ga. 30309.

Truck Weight Law & Vehicle and Traffic Law Transportation of logs and other materials available from Dave Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist Wood Utilization Service, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210.

Logger's and Sawmillers Guide to Federal Labor Law. Available from Dave Taber.

Scandinavian Tour Postponed

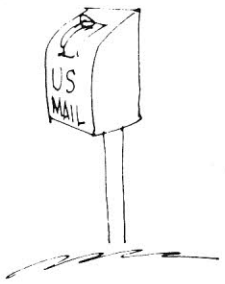
My great fortune at being chosen Assistant Editor of American Agriculturist is your misfortune in having a delayed tour to Scandinavia. With all the flurry of activity involved with moving a family and starting a new job, it has been impossible for me to think of trip planning.

My scheme is this: no fall, 1979, tour. Instead, I shall make whatever arrangements I can for a two week trip to Denmark, Sweden, and Finland in July, 1980. This offers some advantages and some disadvantages to the Forest Owners Association. While the summer price is sure to be higher than a spring or fall off-season price, the summer date would appeal to many whose profession prohibits their participation in spring and fall.

There may even be jet fuel still available in 1980!

Anyone wishing details of the trip or to volunteer to go should contact me at 257 Owego Street, Candor, New York 13743.

— Alan Knight



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

EMPIRE FARM DAYS
August 7-8-9
Palladino Farm, near Pompey, North of Route 20.

"The Impact of Intensive Harvesting on Forest Nutrient Cycling" — a conference, to be held August 13-16 on the ESF college campus in Syracuse, will examine the effects of the total removal of trees on the productivity of forest sites.

"The knowledge of heavy logging design far exceeds knowledge of what is happening to soil conditions at logging sites, according to Dr. Albert Leaf, soil scientist at the forestry college. Consequently the conference has generated a great deal of interest from industry personnel and consulting foresters as well as researchers and faculty interested in learning about the effects such equipment and activity has on the productivity of forest sites.

Information on conference facilities and registration may be obtained by writing: **Dean, School of Continuing Education, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.**

AFRI Research Note No. 29, April, 1979. **Gypsy Moth Suppression tactics and their effects on parasitism and the natural occurrence of Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV).** Available from Dave Taber.

AFRI Research Report No. 44, May 1979. **Optimizing Log Skidder Production in Northern Hardwoods** by D. E. Koten and L. S. Flatau.

AFRI Research Report No. 42, April 1979. **Perspectives for "Silvicultural Best Management Practices"** by Richard J. McClimans, James T. Gebhardt and Steve P. Roy.

AFRI Research Report No. 43, May 1979. **Stand Volume Tables for Second-Growth Northern Hardwoods in New York** by Jeanne Marie LaPlante, Ralph D. Nyland and John V. Berglund.

FOREST SOILS EXPERT RETIRES

ITHACA, N.Y. — Earl L. Stone, well-known for his research in soil-forest relationships, has been named professor of forest soils, emeritus. He retires June 30, 1979 after 31 years on the faculty of the N.Y. State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University and will become visiting professor at the University of Florida at Gainesville.

USDA Gypsy Moth Program

GYPCHEK, an insecticide developed by scientists with the USDA Forest Service's Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory in Hamden, Conn., is undergoing tests this year in five states and one foreign country. Used for controlling gypsy moth populations, GYPCHEK was registered in April of last year by the Environmental Protection Agency.

This year's tests will take place in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York. West Germany will provide an international aspect to experiments which are intended to determine GYPCHEK's operational characteristics. The tests should result in improved formulations and application rates.

Two other USDA agencies, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Science and Education Administration (SEA), are cooperating with the Forest Service in the 1979 tests.

Made from the gypsy moth nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV), GYPCHEK is a biological control agent that has proved significantly effective against gypsy moth populations. NPV provides excellent protection for tree foliage, and poses no known danger to birds and animals that feed on gypsy moth larvae. Research conducted at Hamden on a variety of mammalian and avian predators showed no short term effect on general condition, weight, reproduction, or the state of tissues.

Gypsy moth research and development began in the early 60's and will continue until 1980. Much progress has been made in that decade of research toward understanding and controlling the gypsy moth and the damage it causes.

For more information on GYPCHEK or other gypsy moth research developments, write:

Program Coordinator
USDA Gypsy Moth Program
Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory
151 Sanford Street
Hamden, CT 06514

Location Key for Best Management Practices — Silviculture

by
Richard J. McClimans

Problem
Although intensive and sustained timber harvesting with carefully applied management practices does not generally result in water pollution, destruction of water quality and aquatic habitats can occur when certain forestry activities take place under sensitive site conditions and locations. Small headwater streams and tributaries are especially vulnerable.

Objectives
To identify those sensitive site conditions and problem areas which should either be avoided or where special management practices should be applied in order to minimize adverse impacts on water bodies.

Results
The report describes site conditions and locations where certain forestry activities become critical with respect to water pollution control considerations. Graphics are provided to indicate where special management considerations or practices are needed.

Application
The research report should be of interest to foresters, landowners, public officials and loggers who are interested in applying the best management practices to silvicultural operations in order to preserve and protect forest and water resources.

AFRI Research Report No. 39 March 1979

Whole Tree Weight Tables for New York

by
D. B. Monteith

Problem
Increasingly expanding markets for whole tree chips and fuelwood require a simple but accurate means of measuring the forest tree resource on a weight basis, including portions of trees previously considered unmerchantable. Weight tables provide the measurement tool to provide the information necessary to measure our forest resource by this new yardstick.

Objective
To develop useful above ground whole tree weight tables of known accuracy and reliability to New York forest conditions.

Results
Weight tables were developed for ten species: sugar and red maple, hemlock, white pine, northern red oak, beech, white ash, spruce, aspen and yellow birch. They are available in metric or English units, on a green or dry weight basis and for each of the following components: whole tree, entire bole, bole to 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12" dob top limits. The tables include weights for trees of Dbh from 1" (2.5 cm) to 22" (55 cm).

Application
These whole tree weight tables can be used with any stand table developed by standard forest mensuration and forest inventory techniques to estimate forest tree standing crop and growth in terms of weight. They apply to a wide range of conditions throughout New York and are sufficiently accurate for operational application.

AFRI Research Report No. 40 April 1979

Herbicide Screening for Weed Control In Western Forest Nurseries — Great Plains Segment

by
L. P. Abrahamson and K. F. Burns

Problem
Use of herbicides in forest tree nurseries is very limited at the present time even though herbicides are available that have potential or demonstrated applicability for nursery use. However, some of these chemicals are not registered by the Environmental Protection Agency for nursery use and others have not been accepted by all nurserymen. Additionally, there has been no coordinated effort to develop and encourage herbicides for forest tree nursery use in the western United States.

Objectives
A coordinated effort will be made to develop, register, and demonstrate safe and effective herbicide treatments for use in western forest nurseries, thereby greatly reducing labor and weeding costs. Such treatments must produce acceptable weed control (greater than 70 percent reduction in weeds) and must be safe on important conifer/hardwood species (no significant reduction in seedling survival or height and no soil persistence at twice the dosage required for weed control). Six nurseries in the Great Plains will cooperate in the herbicide trials in a three year study.

Results
First year results which included six herbicide treatments: (DCPA, Oxyflurofen, Bifenox, Napropamide, Oxadiazon, and the Bifenox-Napropamide tank mix) produced acceptable weed control without noticeable phytotoxic effects on most of the species tested. Further tests will continue in 1979.

Application
Since each years testing is a separate study, the results of the first year tests are provided in this report. Nurserymen and others will be interested in the results.

AFRI Research Report No. 41 April 1979

Copies of Reports are available upon request.

Publications, SUNY College
of Environmental Science
and Forestry, Syracuse 13210

Comparison of the BAF 20 and BAF 10 Variable-Radius Plot Methods for Estimating Gypsy Moth Egg Masses

During the 1978 field season AFRI conducted a number of field projects and evaluations, one of which was a comparison of the basal area factor 20 (BAF 20) and the basal area factor 10 (BAF 10) variable-radius plot estimation methods for sampling gypsy moth egg masses. The DEC had been using the BAF 10 method as their standard and wanted to determine if the BAF 20 sampling scheme gave similar estimates for egg masses per acre while decreasing the sample time. AFRI conducted the determination as part of the cooperative study.

METHODS

The procedures and computations for the BAF 20 egg mass sampling method can be found in the gypsy moth handbook entitled, "Gypsy Moth Egg-Mass Sampling with Fixed and Variable-Radius Plots", which was developed by the Combined Forest Pest Research and Development Program (USDA, Agr. Handbook No. 523). AFRI modified the sampling procedure slightly by not stratifying the egg mass counts by height. Also, no stratifying was done in the fixed-radius 1/200 mini-plots. The BAF 10 method used by the DEC was similar to the modified BAF 20 method.

The Applied Forestry Research Institute (AFRI) is cooperating on a study with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to develop an Integrated Pest Management System for the gypsy moth. This study is partially supported by funds provided by the USDA Forest Service and the DEC.

In 1978, a number of areas in Sullivan and Orange Counties were sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) (Thuricide 16B and Dipel WP) by the counties and with carbaryl (Sevin-4-oil) by a private contractor. AFRI selected plots from these study areas to compare the two egg mass sampling methods. Egg mass counts were conducted in October, 1978. Ten plots sprayed with Bt, five control plots, and three plots sprayed with carbaryl were sampled using both methods with a total of 81 subplots. Mini-plots with a radius of 8-1/3 ft. (1/200A) were used to estimate nonoverstory egg mass densities. The time to sample a subplot using a two man crew was recorded for each of the 81 subplots.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 summarizes the results of egg mass density estimates and average time to sample BAF 20 and BAF 10 subplots.

The egg masses per acre estimates showed no significant difference at the 95% confidence level using a standardized t-test. However, the two means for sampling time per subplot were significantly different at the 95% confidence level. In other words, it took 39% less time to sample a BAF 20 subplot than a BAF 10 subplot and there was no significant difference in the egg mass density estimates. At the 95% confidence level, the two sampling time means differ by as little as 6.6 minutes or as much as 13.3 minutes.

In summary, valuable time can be saved during a field season, with regard to egg mass surveys, with no significant differences in the accuracy of results by using a BAF 20 variable-radius plot estimation method instead of a BAF 10 method. AFRI found no significant differences at the 95% confidence level in egg mass estimates, while realizing a substantial savings in sampling time (39%) by using a BAF 20.

L.P. Abrahamson
Senior Research Associate
D.A. Eggen
Technical Specialist
R.L. Nissen, Jr.
Technical Assistant

Table 1. Comparison of egg mass densities and sampling time between BAF 10 and BAF 20 variable-radius plot methods for estimating gypsy moth egg masses.

Parameters	Method BAF 10	Method BAF 20
Average egg masses per acre	130	144
Standard error of the mean	21	24
Range of plot means	0 to 321	0 to 328
Average number of minutes to sample one subplot (2 man crew)	25.3	15.3
Standard error of the mean	1.4	1.1
Range of subplot times	3.0 to 67.0	1.0 to 48.0

FISH STORY

Two ardent fishermen met on their vacation and began swapping stories about the different places they had fished, the kind of tackle used, the best bait, and finally about some of the fish they had caught.

One of them told of a vicious battle he once had with a 300-pound salmon. The other man listened attentively. He frankly admitted he had never caught anything quite that big. However, he told about the time his hook snagged a lantern from the depths of a lake. The lantern carried a tag proving it was lost back in 1912. But the strangest think of all was the fact that it was a waterproof lantern and the light was still lit.

For a long time the first man said nothing. Then he took one last draw on his cigarette before rubbing it out in the ashtray.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, he said slowly, "I'll take 200 pounds off my fish, if you'll put out the light in your lantern."

Him-Her-and getting the lawn mowed

A wife who was always nagging her husband to mow the lawn hit on a sneaky new way to get it mowed before the grass got too long. He got home one afternoon and found her out cutting the grass herself with the new power mower. She was, in short, shaming him before the whole neighborhood.

Furious, he took over and finished the job. When he put the mower away, he disconnected the spark plug so as to make sure she wouldn't be able to pull such a stunt a second time.

Several weeks went by and he came home and found her mowing the lawn again.

"There was something wrong with the mower," she told him, "but I called a repair man. He fixed it and only charged five dollars."

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
GROWING TOMORROW'S TREES TODAY

Evelyn A. Stock
Editor
5756 Ike Dixon Rd.
Camillus, N.Y. 13031

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Come In

by Robert Frost

As I came to the edge of the woods,
Thrush music—hark!
Now if it was dusk outside,
Inside it was dark.

Too dark in the woods for a bird
By sleight of wing
To better its perch for the night,
Though it still could sing.

The last of the light of the sun
That had died in the west
Still lived for one song more
In a thrush's breast.

Far in the pillared dark
Thrush music went—
Almost like a call to come in
To the dark and lament.

But no, I was out for stars:
I would not come in.
I meant not even if asked;
And I hadn't been.

July

Yellow with birdfoot-trefoil are the grassy glades;
Yellow with cinquefoil of the dew-gray leaf;
Yellow with stone crop; the moss-mounds are yellow;
Blue-necked the wheat sways, yellowing to the sheaf.
Green-yellow, bursts from the copse the laughing yaffle;
Sharp as a sickle is the edge of shade and shine.
Earth in her heart laughs, looking at the heavens,
Thinking of the harvest, I look and think of mine.

Love in the Valley
G. Meredith

August

This month received its present name from the Emperor Augustus, and was selected not as being his natal month, but because in it his greatest good fortune happened to him. As July contained thirty one days, and August only thirty, it was thought necessary to add another day to the latter month, in order that Augustus might not be in any respect inferior to Julius.

Mottoes

"All the tears St. Swithin can cry, St. Bartlemy's mantle wipes them dry."

"St. Bartholomew (August 24th) brings the cold dew."

'If the 24th of August be fair and clear, then hope for a prosperous Autumn that year.'

Got a question?

ASK A FORESTER

Correction: In the last issue under the heading of Birdseye Maple it should have said Harry Burry. . . says that he has noticed that the phenomenon is noticeably more common in northern Michigan and the Adirondacks than in other locations.

Definitions

Wisdom: Knowing the difference between pulling your weight and throwing it around.

Vacation: 1. A change of routine that makes you feel good enough to go back to work and poor enough to have to. 2. A brief relief without the chief.

Vision: Looking farther than you can see.

Youth: A good substitute for experience.

When it comes to giving, some people stop at nothing.

The trouble with some folks who give until it hurts is that they are so sensitive to pain.