

New York

Forest Owner



May-June 1980

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



IN THIS ISSUE

- P. 2 New Members, Directors
- P. 3 My Last President's Message. Bob Sand.
- P. 4 Annual Meeting Awards
- P. 5 New York Forest Owners Financial Statement.
- P. 6 Wisconsin Woodland Owners' Association. Woodburning Auto. Front Cover.
- P. 7 June 14th Woods Walk
- P. 8 President's Message. Cordwood Sales Tip Scaling & Grading Workshop.
- P. 9 Directory of Forest Insect & Disease Management Representatives. Air Pollution from Wood Burning.
- P. 10 Fuel from the Forest by Robert R. Morrow.
- P. 11 Publications you should know about. Jokes, poems, etc.
- P. 12 ASK A FORESTER, on the present state of the market.

WELCOME OUR NEW MEMBERS

Andrew Doyle
RD#1
Rockstream, NY 14878

Fred Estlinbaum
Saddle Ridge Trolley Station
Marcellus, NY 13108

Gallatin Estates, Ltd.
Robert C. Davidge
421 Cortlandt Ave.
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

Bradley Gorczyca
137 E. Terrace
Lakewood, NY 14750

Robert J. Gorczyca
137 E. Terrace
Lakewood, NY 14750

Dr. William Hallahan
6658 North Avon Rd.
Honeoye Falls, NY 14472

David C. Hunter, Sr.
RD#3
Fulton, NY 13069

Mrs. A.L. Johnson
611 Coddington Rd.
Ithaca, NY 14850

Mr. F.V. Johnson
520 Murray Hill Rd.
Binghamton, NY 13903

Mr. & Mrs. William Lynch, Jr.
502 Thurber St.
Syracuse, NY 13210

Ms. Jane McCarty
27 Pine Street
Moorestown, NJ 08057

Bruce W. Reamer
771 S. Huckleberry Way
Webster, NY 14580

Published by the
**NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS
Association**

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

President
Howard O. Ward
240 Owego St.
Candor, NY 13743

First Vice President
Robert L. Edmonds
R#3, Box 99
Marathon, NY 13803

Second Vice President
Prof. Robert R. Morrow
Dept. Natural Resources
Fernow Hall, Cornell Univ.
Ithaca, NY 14853



New members...

George E. Striegel
312 Thorncliff Rd.
Buffalo, NY 14223

Katherine VerSchneider, MD
76, QAD, EMSL Research
Triangle Park, NC 27711

Carl W. Weber
Rockefeller Rd., R#1
Moravia, NY 13138

Richard L. Weir
Sr. Forester, Region 4
Forest Resources Office
Stamford, NY 12167

John D. Zawada
2510 Genesee St.
Utica, NY 13502

MY LAST PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Bob Sand and Award Winners.



For the past two years it has been my distinct pleasure to represent our Association as President. The time has slipped by quickly. Many individuals have contributed to our success. We've sustained considerable membership growth, kept our finances sound, and served the needs of forest owners with two meetings yearly, a dozen or so woods walks and another dozen (bi-monthly) mailings of the **Forest Owner**, round out our efforts. To each officer and director goes my heartfelt thanks for their time and effort in support of N.Y.F.O.A. To our incoming officers, I pledge my full support for the coming months in any capacity I can be helpful. I especially want to congratulate **Howard O. Ward** on his election as incoming President and I know his ability and bountiful energy will serve this Association in good stead.

Several new directors have joined the board. A hearty welcome to **William H. Hall** of Hancock, N.Y.; **George F. Mitchell** of Old Forge, N.Y.; and to **Dale N. Weston** of Spencer, N.Y. In addition, re-election to the board for three years continues the service of **Robert L. Edmonds** of Marathon, N.Y.; **Dr. Richard V. Lea** of Syracuse, N.Y.; and **Howard O. Ward** our new president from Candor, N.Y. Not to be overlooked is the return to the board of **A.W. Roberts, Jr.** of Cortland, N.Y. after a short respite from official duty. Welcome one and all.

Special thanks are also in order to those outgoing directors. **Barbara Pittenger** of Marcellus, N.Y.; **William S. Powers** of Milford, N.Y.; **Lloyd G. Strombeck** of Owego, N.Y.; and **Kenneth Williams** of Cooperstown, N.Y. They will be missed. Thanks to each of you for your part in making N.Y.F.O.A. a viable organization. We move forward knowing the ones who

have served are responsible for all our past successes.

At our annual meeting in Syracuse, **Helen Varian** was presented our 1980 New York Forest Owners Association Award for many years of outstanding support as our Membership Secretary. Helen has faithfully served N.Y.F.O.A. and deserves our most appreciative thank you, along with her husband **Clarence Varian**, the quiet one of a great team. We feel privileged to recognize both for many years of devotion to our association. Helen joins an elite group, namely, **Emiel D. Palmer** and **Kenneth L. Eberley** who each received the N.Y.F.O.A. Award within the past two years. All three have been prime movers for our benefit. Each has contributed much of themselves working diligently to insure continuity to a successful N.Y.F.O.A.

I bring attention to the following "Woods Walk" schedule ahead. All are on a Saturday.

- (1) **Sullivan County** — June 14, 1980
David H. Hanaburgh
Craft Lane, Buchanan, NY 10511
Phone: 914-739-5352
- (2) **Tioga County** — July 12, 1980
Howard O. Ward
240 Owego St., Candor, NY 13743
Phone: 607-659-4520
- (3) **Essex County** — August 16, 1980
Dean & Mrs. Hardy L. Shirley
Star Route, Elizabethtown, NY 12932
Phone: 518-873-2084
- (4) **Schuyler County** — Sept. 20, 1980
Robert M. Sand
Odessa, NY 14869
Phone: 607-594-2130

We hope many of you are interested in attending. I suggest you plan to contact the

individual "Woods Walk" sponsor for additional details including an agenda, directions, etc. Mail is best, but you can phone. Personal reservations are necessary so proper arrangements are possible.

Woods Walks are first rate opportunities for any member interested in forest management and desiring to meet "one-on-one" with the forest owner. In all cases a professional forester will be in attendance. Groups must, by necessity, be no larger than 30. With the weather cooperating, a real day of interesting and informative forestry activity is yours. It will be time well spent.

At this writing, considerable change is taking place in the lumber business. Both hardwood and softwood lumber is now backed up in the trade. So far, little effect has been apparent in stumpage, but it will soon come about. The entire supply pipeline is full, with nearly every mill well stocked with both logs and lumber. I suggest you carefully reconsider any projected timber sale within the next six months. I'm not a pessimist, but know the "bloom" is fast fading. In prior down-years, stumpage has rarely been affected as to price, but demand falls sharply. Prime timber will always sell readily, but average or marginal stumpage doesn't attract heavy buyer interest.

Throughout the northeast, cull log firewood continues to be in heavy demand. Here is your opportunity to continue to up-grade most any hardwood stand profitably. Remember, that to practice forestry, you must CUT.

My best wishes to each member and all their loved ones for good health in the year ahead.

Respectfully,

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS' AWARDS LUNCHEON



Dr. William Harlow receives the Annual Heiberg Award from newly elected New York Forest Owner President, Howard O. Ward, of Candor, NY.



Directors: Ken Eberly, Gordon Conklin and Dave Hanaburgh.



Helen Varian receives the Annual New York Forest Owner Award for distinguished service, from Director Dave Hanaburgh.



BILL HARLOW WINS HEIBERG AWARD

Dr. William Harlow, Emeritus Professor of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, received the Heiberg award at the annual meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association held April 19th at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse. This award is given in appreciation of outstanding service in the field of forestry and is named for a former forestry professor at the college, Sven Heiberg.

Emeritus Professor Floyd Carlson told those in attendance of some of the highlights of Dr. Harlow's long career.

Bill Harlow's spirit of adventure was demonstrated when he teamed up with Floyd Carlson to produce the college's first "TV" program over the General Electric station WRGB in Schenectady on May 22, 1946. (At that time there were only six "TV" stations in the United States. The program was entitled "Poison Ivy—Don't Get Rash.") This was the beginning of the college's considerable pioneering work in the use of "TV" for educational purposes.

Dr. Harlow had the distinction of winning two Golden-Reel awards in nationwide competition and a number of other prizes for his skills in film making based upon his expertise in Time-Lapsed Photography. He was given a 2-year contract with Walt Disney which led to some thirty of his time lapse scenes appearing in the Disney film "Secrets of Life."

When Floyd Carlson made contact with the Academy of Forest Technology in Leningrad, USSR in October 1956 and secured a two-reel film revealing the action of wood cutting tools under high magnification and high speed photography, a copy of Dr. Harlow's film "Tree Portraits" was sent to the academy. In appreciation, Dean Hardy L. Shirley later received an invitation to visit the more than 150 year old academy of forest technology at Leningrad.



From left to right: Dr. William Harlow, Mrs. Harlow, Helen and Floyd Carlson.



Mrs. Bob Sand, Evelyn Stock and Mrs. Ken Eberly.



Helen and Clarence Varian own woodland in northern Oneida County. Last summer they finished the shell of a lodge built from locally sawed lumber.

Helen is a member of an antique study group and past President of Van Cortlandtville Historical Society. For many years she has been hostess to the many children who visit the Little Red Schoolhouse for early classroom and craft experiences. She is co-author of a local history, "Historic Van Cortlandtville".

Having become a member of the New York Forest Owners Association in 1967, she was one of a small group of dedicated members who met at Castleton Point in 1970 to revive a rapidly declining organization.

After several unofficial assignments she took on the job of Membership Secretary in 1972. She dropped non-paying members and reduced the roster to 187 paying members. Since then she has managed the roster so that we now have approximately 657 solid members.

You all know her. She sends the bills, answers your complaints, forwards your requests, updates the mailing list and forwards your dues to the Treasurer. She has served on the Editorial Board of the *Forest Owner*.

For these long and dedicated services, the New York Forest Owners Association is proud to present its 1980 Annual Service Award to Helen Wendover Varian.

To the Officers and Members of N.Y.F.O.A.

Clarence and I thank you for the lovely presentation and plaque given me at our Annual Meeting. I'm sure not many groups would honor the gal who sends out the bills!

It's a pleasure to witness the growth and serve such a great organization.

Sincerely,

Helen W. Varian
Membership Secretary

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
Financial Statement for Year Ending December 31, 1979

ASSETS 1/01/79

Treasury Account		\$ 81.46
Operating Fund		117.81
Time Deposit Fund		<u>3765.36</u>
Total Assets		3964.63
Liabilities (personal note)	\$ 500.00	
Net Worth 1/01/79	<u>3464.63</u>	

RECEIPTS

Contributions ¹		4993.38
Interest		336.26
From Reserve (personal notes of \$500 and \$400)		<u>900.00</u>
Total Receipts		6229.64

EXPENDITURES

Liabilities (discharge note)		500.00
Forest Owner		3404.14
Membership Secretary		238.71
Membership Committee		277.04
Liability Insurance		199.00
Printing and Supplies		127.00
Awards Committee		116.63
Associated Group Meetings		45.00
Directors' Elections		34.24
Bank Service Charge		<u>17.29</u>
Total Expenditures		4959.05

Receipts less Expenditures

1270.59²

ASSETS 12/31/79

Treasury Account		56.66
Operating Fund		609.86
Time Deposit Fund		<u>4068.70</u>
Total Assets		4735.22
Liabilities	711.63	
Net Worth 12/31/79	<u>4023.59</u>	

Increase in Net Worth

558.96

¹ Contributions include memberships (\$4764), receipts in excess of expenses at annual meetings (\$210), and miscellaneous (\$19).

² Reflected in increased net worth (\$558.96) plus liabilities (\$711.63), which total \$1270.59.

REPORT OF BUDGET COMMITTEE

	BUDGET 1979	ACTUAL 1979	BUDGET 1980
Receipts			
Contributions	4200	4993	5500
Interest	350	336	350
From Reserve	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1050</u>
Total	5450	6229	6900
Expenditures			
Discharge liabilities	—	500	710
Forest Owner publication	3450	3404	4365
Membership secretary	375	239	375
Membership committee	400	277	350
Liability insurance	250	199	225
Printing and supplies	200	127	200
Award committee	125	117	125
Education committee	200	0	200
Associated group meetings	125	45	100
Directors' elections, meetings	100	34	100
President's expenses	100	0	100
Woods walks	50	0	50
Bank service charge	25	17	0
Miscellaneous	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	5450	4959	6900

SCLERODERRIS CANKER
(Gremmeniella abietina)

A disease of coniferous trees has received considerable attention since 1976 when a highly virulent strain of the causal fungus was found in Northern New York. The new strain presumably originated in Europe although it is not known when it was first introduced to North America. The European strain, as it is now called, can cause disease on many different species of trees. All pines, all spruces, eastern larch (Tamarack), Japanese larch, Douglas fir, and all true firs **except** balsam fir are susceptible to Scleroderris canker.

However, some species seem to be much more resistant than others. Red pine, Scotch pine, and Austrian pine of all sizes and ages may be killed within three years after the first infection. White pine, on the other hand, is only attacked when it is growing in a red or Scotch pine stand where disease incidence on those species is high.

Spores of the Scleroderris fungus ooze from infected branches when they get wet, become airborne by splashing rains, and spread within and between trees and stands of trees by moving with fog and wind.

The Scleroderris fungus can produce spores on affected twigs for up to one year after the twigs die. Thus, man could greatly accelerate spread of the disease if he were to transport infected plant material over land and discard it near susceptible trees. This is of particular concern with respect to movement of Christmas trees.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Plant Industry, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, a branch of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture are trying to minimize the chances that man might serve as a transmitter of this disease. They have established a "Quarantine Zone" to include those parts of New York and Vermont where the disease occurs. Christmas tree plantations within that zone are meticulously inspected each year, and if the disease is found in or within 1000 ft. of a plantation, trees from that plantation may not be transported outside of the quarantine zone.

Since the original discovery of the European strain of Scleroderris canker, surveys have not detected any dramatic spread of the disease. The ultimate course of the disease cannot be predicted at this time, but it appears that the regulatory action and cooperation from Christmas tree growers have successfully impeded spread of the disease.

In New York State the "Quarantine Zone" includes portions of the following ten New York counties: Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Warren, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego and St. Lawrence. All of Lewis and Franklin Counties are under quarantine.

Continued on page 12

WISCONSIN WOODLAND OWNERS ESTABLISH NEW ASSOCIATION

If you own Wisconsin woodland, you should know about the Wisconsin Woodland Owners' Assn. (WWOA).

The private, non-stock, non-profit association was established in August to give woodland owners a voice in matters that affect them, according to University of Wisconsin-Extension (UWEX) forester Gordon Cunningham, who serves on the WWOA's founding board of directors.

(The UW Department of Forestry, with support from a U.S. Forest Service grant, is assisting the association in its organization. University departments have traditionally helped organizations of this type get started. Familiar examples include crop producer organizations and such groups as the Dairy Herd Improvement Assn.)

The association intends to make clear expression of woodland owners' concerns to appropriate policy makers, Cunningham says.

The association also intends to promote the exchange of information and ideas about woodlands and woodland management among landowners, educators and representatives of the many state industries that depend on woodlands.

Other, more general goals include the protection, enhancement and wide use of all woodland-related resources and the fostering of wider public appreciation of the value of forests and forest products in the state's economy.

"From surveys, we know that most private owners value their woods most as sites for nature study and recreation," Cunningham says. "How to identify and nurture woodland plants and animals will be one important kind of information WWOA members will share."

Many owners are also interested in harvesting firewood or other crops without damaging their woods. This kind of information will also be available, the UWEX forester says.

The association will sponsor conferences, field days and seminars, and will produce and distribute educational materials. The annual program will include visits to woods that members have managed for a variety of specific purposes, from enhancing natural beauty and wildlife populations to harvesting timber.

The association offers two membership categories: individual membership for \$10 dues, and contributing (company) membership for \$50 or more.

Only woodland owners will have voting rights. Persons with an interest in forests and forestry, but who do not own woodland, may join as associate members or as contributing associate members, but they will not receive voting rights. Membership dues are tax-deductible.



FRONT COVER:

This is the time of year when deer fawns are born and we are all protective about them. Any damage deer may have done to our plantations or gardens are forgotten at this period of fresh growth. Indeed surveys show that most landowners enjoy deer on their land so much that they tolerate light to moderate damage.

How can we dissuade desperate deer from browsing our precious cultivated plants, without having them do harm? Some answers may be at hand.

At the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, white and black tailed deer responses to odors are being studied. There are attractant and repellent odors. Some of the repellent odors inhibit feeding drastically. Odors as a wild life management tool may be just around the corner.

If you would like to get involved, or provide some support, suggestions for sites for field experiments would be appreciated. There is also a need for fencing materials and for gravel to improve deer pens. If you would like to help, please call Dr. Mueller Schwarze, 315-473-8857.

TWO BABIES: My granddaughter Erin McCormack, and one of Dr. Mueller Schwarze's fawns, Ed.

The membership year is July 1 through June 30. Those who join any time during the first year will be charter members and will receive the full year's complement of publications and other information.

For more information, contact your county UW-Extension office or the WWOA, P.O. Box 188, Madison, WI 53701; telephone (608) 263-5574 or 262-3357.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT!

In 1923, a very important meeting was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. Attending this meeting were nine of the world's most successful financiers. Those present were:

- The President of the largest independent steel company.
- The President of the largest utility company
- The President of the largest gas company
- The greatest wheat speculator
- The President of the New York Stock Exchange
- A member of the President's Cabinet
- The greatest "Bear" in Wall Street
- Head of the world's greatest monopoly
- President of the Bank of International Settlements

Certainly, we must admit that here were gathered a group of the world's most successful men. At least, men who had found the secret of "Making Money".

Twenty-five years later, let's see where these men are:

- The President of the largest independent steel company, Charles Schwab, died a bankrupt and lived on borrowed money for five years before his death.
- The president of the largest utility company, Samuel Insull, died a fugitive from justice and penniless in a foreign land.
- The president of the largest gas company, Howard Hopson, is now insane.
- The greatest wheat speculator, Arthur Cutter, died abroad—insolvent.
- The president of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Whitney, was recently released from Sing Sing Penitentiary.
- The member of the President's Cabinet, Albert Fall, was pardoned from prison so he could die at home.
- The greatest "bear" on Wall Street, Jesse Livermore, died a suicide.
- The head of the greatest monopoly, Ivar Krueger, died a suicide.
- The President of the Bank of International Settlement, Leon Fraser, died a suicide.

WOODS WALK—14 JUNE 1980

(Bring own lunch)
10 A.M.

David H. Hanaburgh
(Sullivan County, N.Y.)

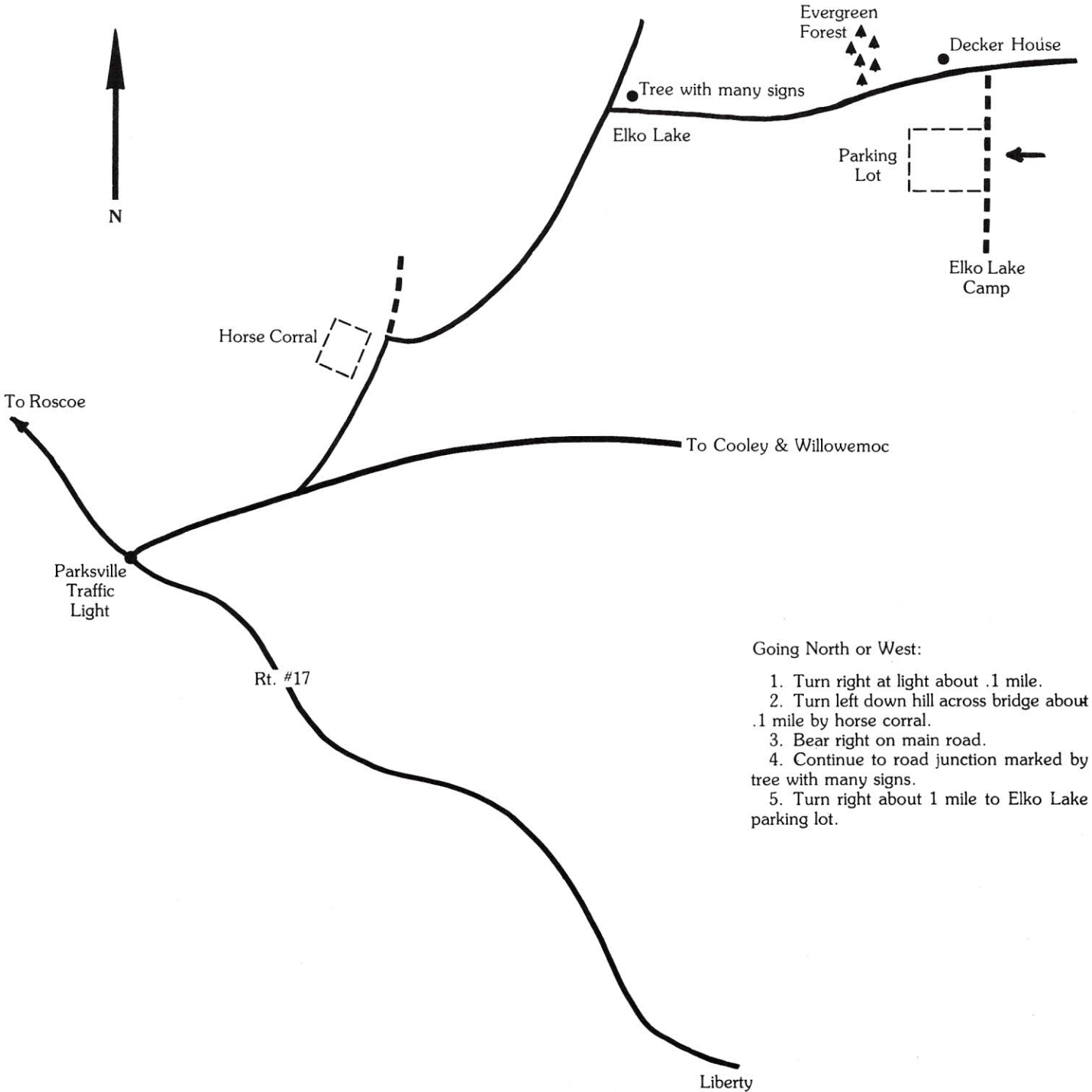
SUBJECT:

Nature Trails
Waterfalls & Stream Ecology
Outpost Camps
Plantations (Norway Spruce)
Hardwood Forest
First 20 Reservations ...

Not later than June 6
Send reservations to:

ELKO LAKE CAMPS
Parkville, NY
Sullivan County

David Hanaburgh
Box 122
Buchanon, New York 10511



Going North or West:

1. Turn right at light about .1 mile.
2. Turn left down hill across bridge about .1 mile by horse corral.
3. Bear right on main road.
4. Continue to road junction marked by tree with many signs.
5. Turn right about 1 mile to Elko Lake parking lot.



THE VIEW
FROM
THE PRESIDENT'S
CHAIR



Let me tell you, it's scary! Here I am, President of an organization of several hundred members with the responsibility of seeing to it that those members have sufficient information to manage their forests in a profitable and long range manner.

For one who is not a forester by training, that's pretty awesome. Fortunately, our association can call on people who are knowledgeable in these matters.

The appointment of committee chairmen (I refuse to use "chairpersons" because chairman or the plural chairmen, is a noun defining a position and has no sex) is the first order of business. Of course, before that I



have to renew my knowledge and understanding of the Constitution and By-laws.

We're going to have a good year because Past President Bob Sand had things pretty well set when he stepped down from office. Bob did a tremendous job and gave more of his time than I'll be able to. I'll give it "my best shot" and if you'll all help, volunteer time and ideas, we'll make progress.

Your President

Howard O. Ward

CORDWOOD SALES TIPS

I will try to put together a few things I have learned about making and selling firewood over the years. First, it did no harm to grow up having to help make firewood to fill the family woodshed. A 6-foot crosscut saw and a buzz saw were standard equipment then.

In the early '50s, I purchased a chain saw. Chain saws revolutionized woodmaking, but they can be dangerous if not handled with caution and respect. A time not to be in a hurry is when cutting the tree from the stump. Take sufficient time to cut a proper notch, leave a good hinge, and have wedges on hand when needed. Also, wear a hard hat and watch out for those flying dead limbs that are so unpredictable when a tree falls.

Of course, if one is able to cut up the treetops left by a logger, much of the risk is bypassed.

Since 18-inch wood is most popular in our area, I have a hardwood stick about an inch square and 18½ inches long, and a pruning saw. I place one end of the stick even with the butt of the fallen tree and hold it firmly on the trunk. Then I make a pass with the pruning saw pressed against the other end of the stick, pulling toward me.

By placing one end of the measuring stick at the saw mark and repeating this procedure, I can quickly mark the trunk and side limbs to get a uniform length of firewood.

I prefer to split the wood the same day it is chain-sawed to proper lengths, because it splits best then. I split by hand and prefer a double-bitted axe. I keep one bit sharp to cut slivers and trim off small branches, and the other bit is allowed to become dull for splitting, since a dull bit is less apt to stick in the block of wood.

Size

A preferable size for wood for fireplaces is 3 to 5 inches across, or about 220 to 240 sticks per face cord. Customers with thermostat-controlled stoves may prefer larger chunks.

Anyone with wood of uniform length and diameter, seasoned from six months to a year in a place where there is good air circulation (wood stacked too close to the next stack will blacken or mold), should have no difficulty selling it.

The best price can be had if one is prepared to deliver and stack the wood for the customer, as opposed to selling at home.

I always make out bills in duplicate, with name, address, phone number and date of delivery to each customer. At the end of the delivery season, I arrange the names alphabetically, with all the sales information following. This information I keep by the phone, so it's handy when a customer calls during the usual delivery months of September and October.

Information

First, the customer usually wants to know how much wood he bought the year before, and the current price. This is a good time to set up an appointment for delivery. But don't wait for all customers to call, because too many want delivery right after the first cold snap or snowfall!

Most of my new customers are friends, relatives or neighbors of present customers. Good records are a must. I have delivered to some of the same customers for more than 15 years.

In my case, I use a tractor and trailer only periodically to transfer wood to a stockpile, and use a four-wheel-drive pickup and chainsaw as everyday equipment.

To me, the four-wheel-drive vehicle is more important than a hydraulic woodsplitter. Splitting by hand gives me needed exercise. Having been a farmer most of my life, I am quite accustomed to working for my health.

—Earl Pfarner, Chaffee, New York



WOODBURNING AUTO

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Ben Russell drove from Florida to Los Angeles in a car powered by burning wood.

"And, that wasn't all we used," said Russell, president of the company that

devised the method. "We burned vines, old shoes, even a dead squirrel. When we were finished with lunch at hamburger stands, we would throw in the wrappers."

What he created, he says, is a steel reactor which rolls on wheels behind a station wagon. Through a heat process, it breaks down the wood or whatever into charcoal, then pulls off the gas into the car engine.

ON THE CALENDAR...

WORKSHOP:

Scaling and Grading of Miscellaneous Standing Forest Products

To be Held:

SUNY Campus at Wanakena, New York
(The Ranger School)

June 3, 4, and 5

Sessions begin at 12 noon and end at noon the next day. The purpose is to familiarize people with grade requirements for veneer; pole; piling; and saw-logs.

If interested please call—Gene Fisher, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 315-473-8757.

Registration fee is \$40 which covers room and board.

AIR POLLUTION FROM WOOD BURNING

John Allen from Battelle Research Laboratories in Columbus, Ohio recently alerted me to the following facts based on research conducted by his company.

Both EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) have contracted for research on efficiency of and air pollution from residential heating units which burn wood for fuel.

Burning wood with restricted air flow actually increases heat transfer to the home and therefore increases stove efficiency because heat is not lost up the chimney. However, restricted air supply in the combustion chamber reduces total combustion or efficiency of combustion which thereby creates more pollution in the form of smoke particles and gases like poisonous carbon monoxide which are emitted when incompletely burning wood.

Probably the most effective way for the EPA or other regulatory agencies to control the mean ambient air quality where wood burning impacts the environment due to the concentration of many homes heating with wood, is to control the design of stoves, furnaces, and fireplaces which are used to burn wood. Other alternatives include regulating the types and form of wood which is burned, and trying to improve operator performance so that the users of wood burning heaters control the drafts and fuel in order to prevent unnecessary pollution.

DIRECTORY OF FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Region	Name, Address, and Telephone	Function or Counties Served
0	Michael J. Birmingham Daniel Weller** 50 Wolf Rd. Albany, NY 12233 (518) 457-7370	Central office program staff.
1, 2 & 3	Wayne Cooper, H. Decker* 21 So. Putt Corners Rd. New Paltz, NY 12561 (914) 255-5453	Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester
	William Rockwell, R.H. Williams* Jefferson Rd., Stamford, NY 12167 (607) 652-7364	Delaware, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie
4	John Crosby, E. White* National Bank Bldg., Catskill, NY 12414 (518) 943-4030	Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schenectady
	James Sullivan, Phillip Capone* Ray Brook, NY 12977 (518) 891-1370	Clinton, Essex, Franklin
5	Joseph DeMatties, Delos Mallette* Northville, NY 12134 (518) 863-4545	Fulton, Hamilton
	Steve Warne, Clint Rumrill* Hudson St. Ext., Warrensburg, NY 12885 (518) 623-3671	Saratoga, Warren, Washington
	Bruce Schneider, F.L. Johnson* RFD 3, Rt. 26A, Lowville, NY 13367 (315) 376-3521	Jefferson, Lewis
6	Mike Perry, Elmer B. Erwin* 30 Court St., Canton, NY 13617 (315) 386-4546	St. Lawrence
	Fred Sinclair, Seymour Coutant* 225 N. Main St., Herkimer, NY 13350 (315) 866-6330	Herkimer, Oneida
	F. Bulsiewicz* P.O. Box 594, Sherburne, NY 13460 (607) 674-2611	Madison, Chenango, Broome
7	Dave Riordan, E. A. Karsch* Box 1169, Fisher Ave. Cortland, NY 13046 (607) 753-3095	Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins
8	James Pitt, R. Morrison* 115 Liberty St., Bath, NY 14810 (607) 776-2165	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Monroe, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates
9	Walter Koss, Charles Mowatt* RD 1, Box 4, Jamestown, NY 14701 (716) 484-7161	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming

*Regional Foresters

**Bureau Chief

FUEL FROM THE FOREST
March 1980 Meeting of
Society of American Foresters
N.Y. Section

An excellent meeting on a timely subject. Some highlights and excerpts follow:

1. Keynote address, **J. Philip Rich**.

Wood and other solar-derived energy sources are limited and unable to replace much of our heavy dependence on fossil fuels. Thus energy conservation is a primary need. Solar energies, while **not** true alternatives, can further reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Fuel needs provide an opportunity for improved forestry ... trees are storehouses of solar energy ... large overburden of small and cull trees currently chokes the forest ... foresters can remove overburden for fuel and grow the better trees faster for higher uses (lumber, veneer, etc.) ... improved wildlife habitat, recreation access, and other uses ... but forests are on a time clock ... when overburden removed (20-30 years?), fuelwood limited to a portion of the annual growth (young, crowded trees).

But ... foresters challenged as never before ... need to avoid overcutting of valuable growing stock and possible loss of genetic base ... Burlington Electric uses wood ... harvest by whole tree chipping ... need large volumes, but not necessary to clearcut (will operators absorb added costs of selective cuts?) ... foresters can reject chips if not harvested properly (will this policy continue as competition and prices rise?) ... foresters needed to locate harvest areas, site roads, mark trees, and supervise harvests.

2. SUNY-ESF Biomass study, **Doug Monteith**. (All tree and woody shrub material from root tip to leaf tip expressed in weight or volume).

Projections of New York's forest biomass availability in next few decades, based on considerations of access (transport, topography, etc.), concentrations of forest industry, interest of harvesters, and availability of privately owned woodlands. Possible stages of annual production include: (a) present - 2 million dry tons, (b) accelerated cull removal - 4 million tons, (c) intensive forest management (primarily thinning) - 8 to 9 million tons, and (d) biomass farming on non-forest land - 20+ million tons. This study, which considers local conditions, promises to be more useful than several recent "far-out" reports for the national scene. We await publication for more details.

3. Cornell wood energy survey. **Rick Koelsch**.

An estimated third of New York's rural farm and rural-suburban homes use wood fuel. About a half-million homes use an average of 3½ cords each—a total of 1.7 million cords. This figure seems high, being

nearly equivalent to the amount of wood harvested yearly by forest industry in New York for lumber, pulp, etc. It is equal to the state's 1929 reported fuelwood production.

Most wood was obtained from private land; less than 5 percent from state land. Less than 15 percent was delivered by tree harvesters. Nearly 60 percent was burned in wood stoves; the remainder in fireplaces and furnaces. Wood was the only fuel in less than 10 percent of the wood-burning homes. The fuel oil equivalent was less than 5 percent of that used in residential heating in 1977. We're probably looking at only the tip of an iceberg.

4. How to heat your home with 8 sticks of wood a day (40# a day, 2 cords a year).

Peter Levatich.

(a) Insulate well—R30 overhead, R19 in walls, etc.

(b) Orient home and windows to take advantage of solar radiation. Light colored walls for re-radiation of heat. Warm, inside chimney.

(c) Use a ceramic rather than metal stove. Ceramic materials such as brick store and radiate heat better than metal, but conduct heat slowly (you don't get burned when you touch it). Peter, an Ithaca architect, has built a highly efficient brick kiln for heating his home at a cost similar to that of installing a fireplace.

(d) In addition to efficiency and reducing wood demand, emissions and creosote are greatly reduced.

5. Weeping for Goliath?

Energetic **Bob Young**, General Manager of Burlington Electric, kept us spellbound with his enthusiasm for burning wood and his tales of regulations, red tape, and delays that slow implementation. Just as I started to feel sorry for the electric company, I realized it was the same old story—a desire to "keep the lights on", willingness to take care of the rich who continue to build the most energy-costly electric homes in as frigid climates as they wish (prompted by current "cheap" electricity from PASNY as well as Canada), belief in nuclear power as necessary for the future (wood is only a short term stop gap), and safety behind public service commissions that guarantee profits regardless of fuel prices (the customer pays for everything).

6. Other Items covered included:

(a) Report from State Energy Office (good, but they think mostly in terms of promoting energy development rather than energy conservation). Wood seen as a resource to "help us over the hump until other renewable resources come into wider use".



(b) Problems of capital, inventory, and other growing pains in establishing fuelwood production and distribution businesses.

(c) Institutional use of wood fuel, including boiler designs, and field trip to see handling, burning, and emission controls for an industrial boiler.

(d) Environmental effects of home heating with wood. There are carcinogenic emissions from incomplete burning of wood as well as other fossil fuels, but emission of particulates is the principal concern. In general, wood is dirtier than oil, but much cleaner than coal (large SO₂ emissions). Relatively complete combustion, achieved by hot fires with dry wood, suitable air mix, and well-designed burning equipment will solve most problems. These are the keys to burning efficiently and control of creosote, as well as greatly reduced emissions.

7. Limitations of wood use—some quotes from panel.

New England may be on the brink of a new wave of forest exploitation.

Greatest long-term contribution of wood is as a replacement for energy-intensive building materials (metals, concrete, brick, etc.).

Potential losses of soil productivity, valuable growing stock, water quality, etc. from excess harvests or poor practices.

Value added by forest products industry is 20 times that for same amount burned in an electric generating plant.

How many Burlington's (50 MW) can we have? Wood already coming from Adirondacks and Canada for smaller test plant.

Wood also in increasing demand as chemical feedstock, as well as for sawlogs, pulp, and fuel.

Demand for wood fuel is a double-bitted tool. Will we improve 14 million acres of New York woodlands or will we watch it go up in smoke?

People's interest in wood fuel makes them receptive to learning how to improve their woodlands ... great opportunity.

Wood can supply some 5 percent of energy use. **Need conservation.**

Robert R. Morrow
Dept. of Natural Resources
Cornell University

May Mottoes

"Change not a clout
Till May be out."

"Who doffs his coat on a winter's day
Will gladly put it on in May."

June

The evening comes, the fields are still,
The tinkle of the thirsty rill
Unheard all day ascends again;
The mower's cry, the dogs alarms,
All housed within the sleeping farms!
The business of the day is done,
The last-left hay-maker is gone.
And from the thyme upon the height,
And from the elder-blossom white
And pale dog-roses in the hedge,
And from the mint plant in the sedge,
In puffs of balm the night-air blows
The perfume which the day fore-goes.
And on the pure horizon far,
See, pulsing with the first-born star,
The liquid sky above the hill!
The evening comes, the fields are still.
Mathew Arnold



MY LIFE MY TREES
Dr. Richard St. Barbe Baker

Dr. Richard St. Barbe Baker has been encouraging tree planting longer than most people have been alive. Now 90 and living in New Zealand, he started the Men of the Trees nearly 60 years ago. The American branch served as one of the inspirations for the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930's.

My Life My Trees, by Richard St. Barbe Baker, 1970; 167 pp., 2.25 pounds (about \$5.20) postpaid. Available from: Findhorn Publications, The Park, Forres IV36 OTZ, Scotland.

Publications You Should Know About

BE YOUR OWN CHIMNEY SWEEP
By Christopher Curtis and Donald Post

Few enterprises are so ripe for disaster as sweeping the potential fire hazard out of a dirty chimney. This well illustrated book tells how to do it right and appears to be realistic about the difficulties. The usual Garden Way publication quality includes a source list of necessary supplies.

J. Baldwin

Be Your Own Chimney Sweep by Christopher Curtis and Donald Post, 1979, 101 pp., \$4.95 postpaid. Available from: Garden Way Publishing Co., Charlotte, VT 05545.

WOOD HEAT SAFETY

By Jay Shelton

Jay Shelton was among the first to do comparative testing of wood stoves and must be considered an expert of experts. You needn't wait for a better book to come along.

J. Baldwin

Wood Heat Safety by Jay W. Shelton, 1979; 165 pp., \$8.95 postpaid. Available from: Garden Way Publishing Co., Charlotte, VT 05545.

NEW CHAIN SAW MANUAL

J.P. Lassoie

A new 118-page **Chain Saw Manual** is now available from the American Pulpwood Assoc., 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (\$2.50 ea.). The book, written by APA Div. Forester, R.P. Sarna, was designed for use by the forest industry, as a classroom guide, and to help the homeowner use his chain saw safely. The manual discusses various types of chain saws and accessories, saw maintenance, saw techniques, felling, thinning, bucking, and the importance of the cutter as part of a logging system.



WORK IN THE WOODS
BECKONS RETIREES

OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, Fla. (AP) —When Ike Burgess turned 65, the sawmill where he had worked for 28 years sent him home for good.

But Burgess was full of energy, fit and willing to work. He spent months going from odd job to odd job until he heard about a **federal program tailored for senior citizens who don't want to retire.**

A slight, cheerful man with a graying goatee, Burgess, now 67, works three days a week in the Ocala National Forest.

He's one of more than 52,000 older Americans — 55 or over — who work part-time among the trees and streams composing the nation's 173 national forests and grasslands on nearly 190 million acres.

The project is included in the **Older Americans Act of 1973**, which established a **variety of work programs to help senior citizens remain active after retirement**, said Labor spokesman Gale Gibson.

PROFESSIONAL TIMBER FALLING

By D. Douglas Dent

This book is really good. Dent begins with an ideal tree and goes on to explain safe and efficient falling techniques for all the different problems that anyone could come across. Written for beginning and experienced woodsmen.

Professional Timber Falling (A Procedural Approach) by D. Douglas Dent, 1974; 181 pp., \$10.95 postpaid. Available from: D. Douglas Dent, P.O. Box 905, Beaverton, OR 97005.

THE ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TREES

(Timbers and Forests of the World)

By Herbert Edlin, Maurice Nimmo, et al 1978; 256 pp., \$15.95 postpaid. Available from: Crown Publishers, One Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.

SIMON & SCHUSTER'S GUIDE TO TREES

Stanley Schuler, ed., 1978; 300 pp., Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

Appearances

Two girls at the beach were admiring the passing scene, which included an athletic chap, who was strutting his best.
"That's my kind," said one.
"Well, I don't know," the other replied, "I had a friend who married a man who owned a two-car garage, but he just keeps a bicycle in it."

Ancestry

The lady was trying to impress those at the party. "My family's ancestry is very old," she said. "It dates back to the days of King John of England." Then turning to a lady sitting quietly in a corner she asked condescendingly: "How old is your family dear?"
"Well," said the woman with a quiet smile, "I can't really say. All our family records were lost in the flood."

• It takes a lot of newsprint to publish the **Sunday New York Times**. Every week 620,860 trees give up their lives and branches just to supply the Metropolis with the weekend paper. That amounts to a staggering 314 acres of timberland every Sunday.

—Westport Town Crier

Etiquette: Learning to yawn with your mouth shut.

Teacher: Who was the smallest man in history?

Kenny: The soldier who went to sleep on his watch.

A conference is a gathering of important people who singly can do nothing, but together can decide that nothing can be done.



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

James F. Minehan
391 Murphy Rd. R #1
Binghamton, N.Y. 13903

Non profit org.
bulk rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nedrow, N.Y.
13120
Permit No. 37

ASK A FORESTER

By Al Roberts

Your editor asked me to write an article about the **present state of the market**, so I have consulted an expert. James Peek is Marketing and Utilization Forester for the New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation. He keeps in close contact with the markets for wood products in New York. He is probably the most knowledgeable person in the state on this subject, and well qualified to answer the questions I put to him.

Al Roberts

Roberts:—What is the present status of the market for stumpage in New York State?

Peek:—It has declined in price by possibly 15% or more. There are still sales being made, but there are fewer bidders, and on poor lots there may be no bidders. Exceptionally good lots may bring nearly normal prices.

Roberts:—Is this a general decline or are there exceptions?

Peek:—Some species are holding up better than others largely because of the export market. The European market is very interested in our oak and cherry. In fact, New England and New York are turning into the "wood basket" for Europe. On the other side of the coin, the softwood market has really collapsed. Several northern New York and western softwood mills have shut down or turned to hardwoods. So far, no hardwood mills have closed.

Roberts:—What is causing the downturn?

Peek:—A superficial cause for the drop this spring was the excellent logging conditions last winter. The mills are overstocked.

A longer range cause is the state of the economy, high interest rates and a large drop in housing starts. The amount of

furniture sold is in direct proportion to the number of housing starts. Also, people are spending a larger proportion of their income for food and energy.

Roberts:—Would you recommend that an owner not sell timber at the present time?

Peek:—Generally speaking, yes. However, there are all sorts of reasons why you should sell. For instance, if you needed money and it was either borrow money at 18% or sell the timber. Your own personal situations should dictate.

Roberts:—What does the future look like?

Peek:—For the short range, it will probably get worse. As for when it will get better, ask any five economists and you will probably get five different answers.

For the long range forecast, however, all the indications are for a higher demand and better prices. The closed western mills may permanently lose part of their market to Eastern softwoods.

It takes much less energy to produce lumber for houses than to produce competing products.

It has been said that in the not too distant future the energy crisis may be replaced by the fiber crisis. Nearly all the loggers are in the firewood business, and getting much better prices for the poorest logs when they sell them for firewood, rather than when they sell them for low grade lumber.

And while New York State is growing more tons of wood than is being cut, much of it is in cull trees and inferior species. Large trees of good quality and species are getting scarcer.

Roberts:—So everybody should get out there and do their T.S.I. (Timber Stand Improvement)?

Peek:—Right!

The great trouble with the school of experience is that the course is so long, graduates are too old to go to work — Henry Ford.



SCLERODERRIS CANKER

Continued

Within this zone of 12 counties, surveys by NYS Agriculture and Markets inspectors and U.S. Forest Service involved 279 sites with a total of 6,736 acres of which 4,869 acres passed inspection and 1,867 were quarantined. The quarantine in 1979 was expanded to include the town of Pamela (Jefferson County).

In summary, although Scleroderris has not extended its range in New York State, the disease has intensified within the quarantine area.

Research investigators G.N. Lanier and L.P. Abrahamson, College of Environmental Science & Forestry (CESF) reported the following: The twig infesting Scolytid beetles **Pityophthorus pulicarius** and **P. puberulus** were exonerated from the role of suspected transmitters of scleroderris canker but a significantly reduced rate of disease infections and "feeding" punctures believed caused by weevils in red pines treated with the systemic insecticide Furdan indicated that insects may nonetheless have a role in the disease spread. During 1980 they will further investigate the role of feeding punctures in rates of scleroderris infections by continuing the Furdan test and systematically studying the possible association of feeding punctures and new infections.