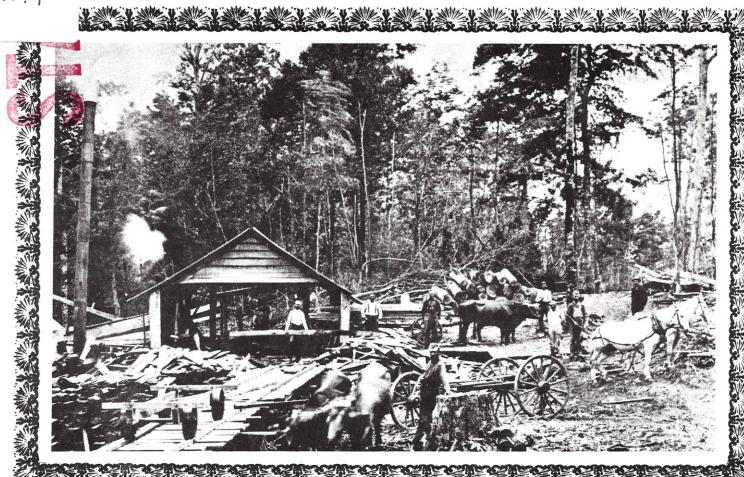


**New York** 

# Forest Owner

PER N515 V. 18 No.4



# THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION





## IN THIS ISSUE

- P. 2 New Members, Directors
- P. 3 View From the President's Chair
- P. 4 Make plans now to attend the Fall Meeting, By Bob Edmonds
- P. 5 Gutchess Lumber Company Hosts Fall Meeting
- P. 6 CURRENT EVENTS, By Bob Demeree
- P. 7 WOODS WALKS, Gilligan Mountain
- P. 8 Log Scaling Workship, Empire Field Days, Wood & Paint
- P. 9 Woodsmen's Field Days, Forestry Camp
- P. 10 FOREST MANAGEMENT, Workers' Comp.; Boundary Lines
- P. 11 Publications you should know about, Wood & Moisture
- P. 12 Broad Classification of Woods According to Characteristics



## WELCOME OUR NEW MEMBERS

Gerald E. Michael 7 Old Chimney Rd. Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458

Dr. Norman A. Richards 156 Westminster Ave. Syracuse, NY 13210

John E. Pipas, M.D. 404 University Ave. Syracuse, NY 13210



#### the sound of water

From childhood I have loved the sound of water;

singing of rain at midnight and the sweet music of mountains in a storm; the flutter of wet leaves after rain in early fall;

the gray swishing of water by the mill; and little murmurings of streams that flow through flower-dotted meadows or a quite green wood where only birds and children play.

There is a timeless healing in the sound of water that I will never let my heart forget.

and sometimes after sorrow there is comfort whenever I remember a sparkling stream that makes a pathway through the crust of snow.

All this decades ago and a half a world away.

Nonee Nolan



# 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

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



#### COMING!

A DIRECTORY; The complete list of names and addresses of all members of the New York Forest Owner's Association, as well as other helpful information, will make up the November, December issue of this magazine.



THE VIEW
FROM
THE PRESIDENT'S
CHAIR



# QUALITY CHRISTMAS TREES

It's a pretty dim view right now since I'm writing this from my hospital bed and the view from the window is a blank brick wall. Actually it's not all that bad, I am well enough to walk around and find windows to look out on the moving scene.

I was admitted Monday, Memorial Day, with pneumonia. It proved to be an unusual type and they haven't found what medicine to treat it with. Consequently, my body is taking care of it with the help of rest and nursing attention. I hope to be home sometime the week of June 9.

Now to the business of NYFOA. We had a very successful Board Meeting in Cortland on

May 24th. Minutes of the meeting are printed elsewhere in this issue. Please take note of the date of the Fall Membership Meeting — October 11. at Cortland. NY.

Bob Edmonds and Jim Lassoie are planning the meeting and will have publicity on it in the next issue of the Forest Owner.

I had big ideas of all the things I was going to write about but I seem to have run out of steam. Hopefully, I'll get it done for the next issue. I want to thank Bob Sand for pitching in to help during my illness.

Howard O. Ward President

#### WOODS WALK — LOGGING DEMONSTRATION AT THE WARD FARM

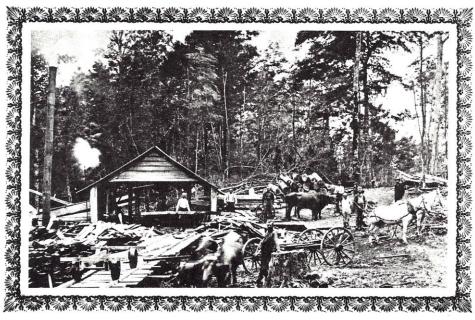
Please try to be at the junction of Route 96 and 96B, in the village of Candor at 9:30 a.m. There will be signs directing you from there to the Tree Farm. Saturday, July 12.

Bring your own bag lunch. Iced tea, water and coffee will be furnished.

A tour of the hardwoods will take place in the morning, including an area marked for thinning but not yet cut.

After lunch we'll get to see Cotton Hanlon doing a logging operation on an 8 acre piece of the farm, including their logging road to the area from the main road.





GEORGE GUTCHESS' SAWMILL GUTCHESS LUMBER COMPANY CORTLAND WOOD PRODUCTS CORTLAND CHIP CORPORATION PAUL BUNYAN PRODUCTS LAPEER N.Y. 1904

## MAKE PLANS NOW TO ATTEND THE FALL MEETING OF THE NYFOA

This year's Fall Meeting promises to be an interesting event for Forest Owners. Our theme is "Lands of Many Uses."

Plans are being made to tour the Gutchess Lumber Company [and Cortland Wood Products] facilities at Cortland where you will see intense utilization of wood first hand.

Nearby, we plan to visit a federally operated fish nutrition laboratory. In the immediate area is Lime Hollow, an ecologically unique area now being planned for a preserve and educational park.

We hope to have lunch at a large ski area, which will provide insight into a highly

developed forest land use.

After lunch, we will be stopping at the Moxie Gorge Wildlife Area of the SUNY College at Cortland. A different slant on land management for educational purposes will be presented.

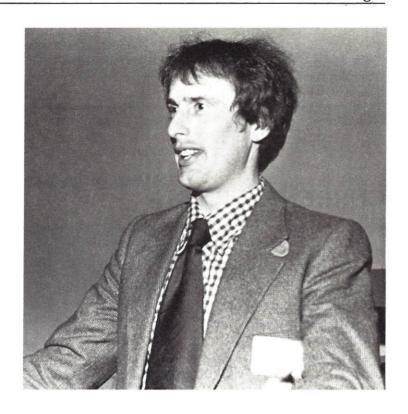
As you can see, we have a real mix of wood utilization, wildlife, preservation, highly developed land use and an educational forest use is in store for the forest owners who are in attendance.

Further details will be coming your way. Mark your calendar. Invite your friends and acquaintances. And plan to have a good time! When? October 11, 1980.

# GUTCHESS LUMBER COMPANY HOSTS FALL MEETING OCTOBER 11, 1980



Vice President of the New York Forest Owner's Association.



New York Forest Owners will be visiting the largest lumber manufacturing company on one property in New York State this fall. Welcoming the Association members and friends to Cortland is Gutchess Lumber Company.

The Gutchess family has been a part of the Central New York forests for three-quarters of a century. From its beginning in the days of oxen and crosscut saws, the company has evolved into a widely respected and well known company in the hardwood lumber business.

The cover of this issue of the Forest Owner shows George Gutchess first sawmill in Cortland County in 1904. During his career, he operated many sawmills in the Central New York area.

Gutchess Lumber Company continued to grow under the direction of George's son, Clair. "C.B." as he was known around Cortland County, marketed lumber produced by a number of widely scattered independent sawmilling operations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ontario.

In 1938 he established a mill on McLean Road on the western edge of Cortland; the site of our fall tour.

After a devastating fire in 1956, the mill which rose on the property marked the beginning of the present day manufacturing operations.

A home grown Cortland County business, Gutchess Lumber Company and its affiliates still enjoy local ownership and management by the Gutchess family. Affiliated companies include Cortland Wood Products, Cortland Chip Corporation and Paul Bunyan Products.

The Gutchess Lumber Company is devoted to the principle that "good conservation is good business."

With a half dozen professional foresters on the staff, it works with a renewable timber resource in ways that perpetuate forever the wood supply it needs.

While we like to reflect back to 1904, the forest management people of the company are looking far into the next century with their planning. Truly a growing company.

#### JOHN STOCK HONORED

TUPPER LAKE—John Stock, Tupper Lake, was presented with the Liberty Bell Award recently at the annual Franklin County Bar Association dinner held at the Tupper Lake Country Club.

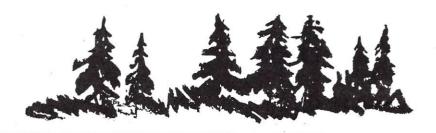
The presentation was made by David Johnson, president of the Franklin County Bar Association.

Johnson said, "This year's award goes to an outstanding citizen of Tupper Lake who has served this community widely and well. Stock is a 1937 graduate of the College of Forestry. He came to Tupper Lake in 1944 as a forester for the Emporium Lumber Company. Since 1956, he has been the Superintendent of Litchfield Park.

Mr. Stock has served on many local, state and national boards and activities over the years. He is a **past president and director of the New York State Forest Owners Association.** He is on the Advisory Board on Forest Lands to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Stock's awards include the Heiberg Memorial Award for his outstanding contributions in the fields of forestry and conservation. In 1975, St. Lawrence University recognized him as one of six distinguished North Country Citizens.

Ed's note: Mr. Stock is well known in the Boonville area and on several occasions has given talks on forestry taxation and other forestry related subjects at the Woodsmens Field Days.



## **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**

Lands and Forests Office P.O. Box 1169, Fisher Avenue Cortland, New York 13045 (607) 753-3095



# **CURRENT EVENTS**

This will be an attempt on my part to add to every issue what may be called current events. I will try each issue to bring the reader up-to-date on the latest in the world of forestry in Central New York on subjects that may be interesting or useful.

The most current event is that the bottom has finally dropped out of the lumber market. Demand for hardwood lumber and logs has slowed dramatically as housing starts remain reduced and the normal demands for hardwoods for flooring, cabinetry and furniture has dropped off. This is not, I repeat, not a good time to market standing timber. One of the pluses of growing trees is they can be harvested at one's leisure as opposed to annual crops.

Conversely, the demand for firewood remains strong. The lottery held for firewood on State forest land showed amazing demand. Here in the Cortland District, approximately 3,000 people applied and about 1,200 were successful. Many were turned away and will be looking for wood from private sources.

Funding for the Forestry Improvement Program (FIP) has suddenly and dramatically dried up. Apparently, use of this program nationwide has By Robert Demaree Asst. Regional Forester

increased to the point that it has exhausted the allocations. More will be available in October, but how much more for New York is a question mark. Information on this is best attained from your county ASCS Office. Each county has a different level of funding and has slightly different ways of handling the program.

Of interest on the legislative scene is the Packwood proposal which has been added on to a Senate Bill-HR 2492. In its current form, this Bill would provide a 10% investment tax credit and a 7 year amortization on the first \$10,000 for reforestation costs. This is a far cry from the present tax requirements of capitalization for reforestation. There is no need to go into great detail on this Bill as it has not passed, but if it does, more information will be available.

We are receiving quite a few complaints about the seedlings from the State Nursery. The seedlings were brown on top and generally had a poor appearance. This was due to no snow cover in the nursery this winter, causing the seedlings to wind burn. They should recover and grow if they show green buds below the damage.

Robert Demeree Asst. Regional Forester

#### Good Risk

A woman was nervous about her first airplane flight. An airline executive reassured her. "Look at it this way," he suggested. "If it wasn't safe, would we let you use a credit card?"



A government that is big enough to give you all you want is big enough to take it all away.—Sen. Barry Goldwater

#### **BOARD MEETING**

The 117th Board meeting of the NYFOA was held May 17th, 1980 at the DEC Headquarters in Cortland, N.Y. There were 12 directors and officers present with Howard Ward, President, presiding.

The **Membership committee** reported 659 members as of April 1, 1980.

There was discussion concerning the printing of a new Directory and this is to be under the supervision of **Robert Demaree**.

Kenneth Eberley reported that plans are all made for us to participate in both the "Field Days" at Boonville and the "Empire Farm Days."

It was voted to cooperate with Eugene Fisher, Extension Coordinator of the Forestry Department of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry in promoting workshops for the building of forest access roads. These meetings are to be held in various areas of the State.

Dean Shirley closed the meeting with a discussion of our role with Forest Owners. He stated that burning wood can degrade future forests, and that we should keep our members informed and project a reasonable outlook in order to keep our forests in the best condition.

The next meeting is to be **June 21**, **1980 at Cortland**.

J. Lewis DuMond Secretary

## WOODS WALK — GILLIGAN MOUNTAIN



The Calm, Peaceful, Beauty of a Woods Walk.

#### WHERE:

The Gilligan Mountain lot of some 650 acres is the largest single holding of Shirley Forests, Inc. It was acquired by the Shirleys in 1956. It had been cutover just prior to the sale. A partial cutting was made by the Shirleys in 1968-'70.

The lot is interesting because of the diversity of timber types, cutting methods used, the variations in soil and topography, and the volunteer species that have taken over the abandoned farmland and pasture.

The land extends from the flood plain of Boquet River to the summit of Gilligan Mountain, 1500 feet above sea level.

#### WHAT:

We will see a variety of types and species, as well as the development of different ages and age classes of the forest.

#### WHEN: AUGUST 16, 1980

Advance notice of intent to participate would be appreciated so that guides can be provided. Address your letters to Hardy L. Shirley, Star Route, Elizabethtown, NY 12932.

#### HOW TO GET THERE:

People coming from the south on the Northway Highway #87 should exit at number 30, turn left for about (2) miles to highway #9, and stay on #9 for (5) miles farther north to the entrance sign.

#### **ENTRANCE:**

The entrance to the lot is through the property of Thomas Lamb. A sign will be displayed at the driveway. This is on the river side of Route 9, about 5 miles south of the traffic blinker at the junction of State Highways #9 and #9N, in Elizabethtown.

#### LOCAL PEOPLE:

Local folks can find the Lamb entrance about (1) mile south of New Russia. Please bring your own lunch. Rain gear is advised.



Houses nest into the evening Silver Spreads like liquid over roofs and ground The mockingbird sits on a limb of summer lit by the moon—and sings the sky round.

#### ON THE CALENDAR

#### **WOODS WALKS**

- Tioga County July 12, 1980 Howard O. Ward 240 Owego St., Candor, NY 13743 Phone: 607-659-4520
- (2) Essex County August 16, 1980 Dean & Mrs. Hardy L. Shirley Star Route, Elizabethtown, NY 12932 Phone: 518-873-2084
- (3) 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-onone" 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.

#### **EMPIRE FIELD DAYS**

The New York Forest Owner's Association will have a display at the **Empire Field Days** again this year.

The event will be held from August 13th through August 15th at the Palladino's farm on Sweet Road, in the town of Pompey.

Ken Eberley will take his signs and membership information to the field days. If you are there, look him up.

#### WOOD AND PAINT\* In and Around the Home

#### A. With Oil Base Paints:

- 1. Boards with narrow summerwood bands are best for painting because the coating bridges the summerwood and holds better to the springwood.
- 2. Edge-grain, vertical-grain, or quartersawn bands have narrower bands of summerwood and therefore retain paint better.
- 3. With flat-grain boards, the side near the bark often holds paint longer than the opposite side.
- 4. Dark paints may be expected to last 2 to 3 years longer than light colors.
- 5. Three coats of an oil-type paint should dry to a total thickness of 4.5 to 5 mils (1 mil is 0.001 inch)

#### Recommendations:

- 1. Paint wood when it is at a moisture content which will prevail during service.
- 2. Shellac or varnish can be applied to end-grain wood or knots before painting to prevent loss of gloss or discoloration.
- 3. When first painting Douglas fir and Southern pine lumber, priming the wood first with an aluminum house paint made especially for exterior woodwork is beneficial.

# B. With Latex or Water Base Emulsion Paints, or Oil Base Paints:

#### Recommendations:

- 1. Correct the condition that caused peeling, blistering, or cracking of paint before repainting.
- 2. Wash dirty paint with detergent and rinse thoroughly with water.
- 3. Don't paint too often. Sheltered areas may not need to be painted when painting the house. Painting them every other time may be sufficient.
- 4. Sand or "feather" the edges of the sound paint around a spot where the paint has peeled before painting.
- 5. Paint when the weather is clear, dry, and not windy; and when the temperature is between 50 and 90 Deg. F.
- Start painting after the morning dew evaporates.
- 7. "Follow the sun" is a rule of thumb. Paint after an area has been exposed to the sun and is in the shade.
- 8. The USDA Forest Products Laboratory recommends applying a water-repellent pentachlorophenol preservative before priming new wood. It should dry for two warm, sunny days before painting with a primer.
- Don't paint a dirty surface. If you wait a month or more between applying a top coat to a primer, wash the primed surface thoroughly before painting.
- 10. Two coats of latex paint may be applied on the same day; but at least 48 hours drying time should be used between coats of oil-base paint.

\*Prepared from USDA Forest Service Misc. Publication No. 629 and USDA Home & Garden Bulletin No. 155 by David W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist, Wood Utilization Service, 231 Baker Laboratory, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.

### LOGGER, FOREST OWNER, MILL SCALER:

Your participation in a forthcoming Log Scaling and Grading Workshop is earnestly solicited.

WHEN:

Saturday, July 26, 1980

8:30 AM-3:00 PM

WHERE:

Ballard Lumber Company

Old Route 28

Fleischmanns, New York

#### WHY PARTICIPATE:

To gain understanding of —

- the role of harvesting in the management of the hardwood forest.
- the fundamentals and techniques of log scaling and grading and practice in application.
- $-\log$  rules being used and variations in  $\log$  volume as dependent upon rule used.
- the effects of log grades on quality of lumber output.
- live sawing demonstration.

COST: \$15.00 (fee includes box lunch and coffee break) per participant.

Cooperators:

School of Forestry

School of Continuing Education

State University of New York

College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York

New York State Timber Producers Association

Host:

Ballard Lumber Company, Fleischmanns, New York

HOW TO REGISTER: Detach form below and mail in envelope with \$15 registration fee

to: Dean, School of Continuing Education, 231 Baker Laboratory SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Syracuse, New York 13210

Registrations will be limited and reservations will be made on a first payment-first reserved basis. Also, the sponsors reserve the right to cancel this workshop if sufficient registrations are not received. If cancelled, all registration fees will be returned. Please use a separate form for each registrant.

Detach and return promptly

#### LOG SCALING AND GRADING WORKSHOP

Fleischmanns, N.Y.

Saturday, July 26, 1980

DI LONIE /

Enclose \$15 per registration. Make check payable to SUNY-ESF and mail to:

Dean, School of Continuing Education SUNY-ESF Syracuse, NY 13210

NAME		PHONE ( )			
\	(Please type or print)		1.		
ADDRESS					
	Town	State	Zip		
<b>AFFILIATION</b>					

#### WOODSMEN'S FIELD DAYS

WOODSMEN'S FIELD DAYS, will be held again this year at the Fair Grounds in Boonville, New York, August 16 and 17.

EVALUATING YOUR WOODLOT will be the seminar topic at the Boonville Woodsmen's Field Days on Friday evening, August 15 at the Adirondack Central High School in Boonville at 8 p.m.

The seminar is sponsored by the NYSTPA (New York State Timber Producer's Association) a non profit organization of loggers dedicated to the improvement of the lumber harvesting profession.

The seminar will feature Dan W. Weller, chief forester with the DEC and a real logger.

Information will be provided about quantity, quality, species, and logging practices, as they relate to woodlands. In addition an excellent movie (according to **David W. Taber**, cooperative extension specialist at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry) will depict multiple use values of forests and how the nation's 150 National Forests are "supposed to be sensitive to all people's needs." **Common Ground**, a half hour color movie which shows logging, milling and recreation on forests throughout the United States, will be shown.

David Gardner, of Gardner Bros. Farm near Canajoharie, is the NYSTPA logger who, along with his wife Kathy is setting up the seminar. David will be master of ceremonies.

The seminar is open to the public and free of charge. Refreshments will be served. There will be a question and answer period.



#### WHO WILL WIN

A \$100 prize will be given to the one who submits a **list of the most documented uses of wood.** The prize to be awarded at the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days on August 17.

Contestant rules are available at the Chamber of Commerce office, Boonville 13309.

All entries will become the property of the Field Days Corporation and the Judge's decision will be final.

All entries are to be typed or clearly handwritten.

The deadline for submitting your entry is August 1.



## R D 1 . McGraw, NY 13101

# **FORESTRY CAMP**

Camp Owahta Outdoor Education Center is pleased to announce the scheduling of a resident Forestry Camp for boys and girls 13-18 during the week of August 10 through 16 at its Town of Solon facility in Cortland County.

Designed in cooperation with public and private foresters, resource specialists, and professional forestry educators, Forestry Camp is aimed at the teen with a general and career interest in forestry. Campers who participate in Forestry Camp will come away with a basic knowledge of forest ecosystems, and how they function, the tools and techniques of the practicing forester, public policy decisions as they affect the use of forests, and the various approaches to forest management. The first several days of this program will be centered on developing a basic comprehension of tree identification keys and their uses, soil science, forestry measurements, including pacing, timber cruising, taking forest inventories and use of the Biltmore Stick, water quality and forest utilization, culminating in a study of forest management techniques including harvesting, thinning, pruning, planting, fire and silvics. A highlight of this program will be a field trip to a maple sugar bush, an evolving nature preserve (to examine forest recreation management techniques in action), and a local sawmill. Parents are invited to our closing all-camp forestry competition on Saturday.

In addition to our forestry emphasis each camper's program will be balanced by exposure to a wide variety of elective areas,

and traditional resident camp activities, including: campcraft, meteorology, local history, first aid, wilderness survival techniques, map and compass, mountaineering, edible wildfoods, song fests and recreational swimming.

The cost of the Forestry Camp is \$60.00, which is all inclusive.

Parents may register campers by mail or in person at the Cooperative Extension Office — Camp Owahta, County Office Building, 60 Central Avenue, Cortland, NY 13045.

A \$10.00 deposit is required with registration. The balance is due on or before the first day of Forestry Camp. Full refund of all monies will be given for cancellation received through June 2. The \$10.00 deposit is withheld thereafter. Early registration is encouraged as camp capacity is limited. For further information, call 607-756-7587.

By enrolling by May 30, campers are eligible for a 10% early enrollment discount. An additional 5% discount is available for two campers enrolling from the same family, or groups of four or more campers enrolling together.

Limited scholarship funds are available to those campers (Cortland County youth only) who cannot afford the entire camp fee, with preference given to families sending more than one child to camp. Application forms may be obtained at the Cooperative Extension Office.

For a descriptive brochure on Forestry Camp and Camp Owahta's other resident environmental education programs, contact Barbara Weatherby at the Cooperative Extension Office 607-756-7587.



# FOREST MANAGEMENT

#### WORK COMP. INSURANCE AND LANDOWNER'S FIREWOOD LIABILITY INSURANCE

Superintendent of Insurance with the New York State Dept. of Insurance, Albert B. Lewis, provided the following information to Ms. Dawn E. Radley of the New York State Energy Office in his letter of February 4, 1980.

"If the landowner allows the firewood to be cut and taken for no charge, he may be covered for his liability under a Comprehensive Liability Policy, a Homeowners Policy or a Farmowners Policy. In addition, a Contractual Liability endorsement would cover any hold harmless agreement."

"When standing timber is sold and the buyer cuts the wood for his own use or resale the liability of the landowner would be covered by a Comprehensive General Liability and Contractual Liability Policy."

"When a landowner contracts to have the wood cut for him with payment to the party doing the cutting, the landowner would need a Workers' Compensation Policy to cover the woodcutter and a Comprehensive General Liability Policy with Independent Contractors and Contractual Liability coverage to cover his liability with respect to third party claims."

We can thank Dawn for her willingness to share this viewpoint with us.

For your information, according to "100 Years in the Public Interest — One Hundred Years of Insurance Supervision in New York State" (printed in 1960), the New York State Insurance Department was established in 1860 (120 years ago). And its Complaint Bureaus analyze complaints from policyholders. "A final responsibility of the New York Insurance Department consists of furnishing the public with information concerning their insurance problems. Specific questions can be answered by mail."

Although Superintendent of Insurance Lewis writes from his New York City office, you may wish to do business with the Upstate office of the State of New York Department of Insurance at Empire State Plaza, Agency Building One, Albany, N.Y. 12223. About a year ago, Estelle Helpern of the Department's Publications Section (Tel. 518/474-4557) provided me with a "Directory of Insurance Companies" free of charge.

#### LINE TREES NEED NOT BE MARKED

On September 23, 1930 the Attorney General gave the following opinion to Alexander McDonald, the Conservation Commissioner, concerning line trees.

"On the line.—If the trunk of a tree is on the boundary line, the tree is the common property of both owners whether marked as a boundary or not . . . As such trees are the common property of both, neither may destroy without the consent of the other, and where a row of trees is on the line neither is entitled to make his own partition by cutting alternate trees, and furthermore, an injunction may be granted to prevent the destruction of a line tree. However, the mere fact that a tree stands upon a boundary does not preclude either owner from cutting away the branches overhanging his land."

David W. Taber Extension Specialist Wood Utilization

#### ADJOINING OWNERS

Here is part of what **Fred Johnson** wrote in his letter of February 15, 1980.

"The 'old tale' is that every other merchantable tree growing on a property boundary line, belongs to each adjoining owner. This is not legally correct unless both owners agree."

"Actually trees which stand on the boundary line, belong to adjoining owners together as tenants in common. Where such trees are destroyed by one of the adjoining owners, proprietors or agents, a trespass action may be maintained by the other adjoining owner."

"Line trees are on the actual line with the boundary passing through them. . . . Line trees are marked with blazes facing the line's direction and differ from trees standing close to, but not on the boundary . . . These trees are painted on the face or side of the tree facing the boundary."

"There is no joint ownership of trees that are face blazed or painted. They belong to the owner on whose land they stand . . . The State does not want these trees cut if they are located on the State side of the boundary. We would prefer that the adjoining owner agrees. However, we have no jurisdiction over trees on neighborhing land."

#### PROPERTY BOUNDARY TREES

Controversy sometimes occurs over who owns "line trees." A considerable amount of misunderstanding about who has the right to cut trees which grow on a property line exists, so let's look at the facts.

Fred L. Johnson, DEC Regional Forester in Lowville recently provided me with the facts dating back to the New York State Attorney General's opinion of September 23, 1930. Since it was an old "ruling" I had it confirmed by N.Y.S. DEC Principal Forester, Dan Weller of Albany who says it is still applicable and accurate.

If thou of fortune be bereft And in thy store there be but 2 loaves Sell 1 and with the dole Buy hyacinths to Feed thy soul.



Recently in Key West, Florida. "A man told police he was robbed of his expensive Gucci bag and wallet, a \$180 Tiffany lighter engraved with his initials, \$50 in cash, a checkbook - and \$30 in food stamps."

A girl in a wedding gown came running up to the first tee as a young man was getting ready to tee off. "Henry!" she cried, "You promised!"

"No, I didn't, Sally," he replied. "I said only if it rains!"

We used to hiss the villain. Now we go out and buy his book.

# Adjusting LIFE MEDITATION

It's a busy world we live in, We get caught in the race, And sometimes our sense of values Slips a little out of place.

It's a good thing to pull over
To the roadside now and then,
And get our thinking straightened out
Before we start again.

-Author unknown.

## **Publications You Should Know About**

Ithaca, NY—Trees, animals, trickling streams, birds, fallen leaves, wildflowers, underbrush and more comprise the interrelated community we call a forest. If you value this environment and want to learn more about it, two bulletins just issued by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University will be of interest in understanding and managing woodlands.

"Understanding Forest Ecosystems" (L-5-13, \$2.00) is a 40-page publication describing the living components of the forest environment. What happens to the forest, and why and how people can affect this community of nature is explained. The publication can be a companion on a walk through the forest to observe the trees, growth patterns, and wildlife requirements. After reading "Understanding Forest Ecosystems," your knowledge of the environment will be enriched.

A forest evaluation inventory sheet, reference guide for publications, and forestry organizations are included in the illustrated booklet. Information in the bulletin tells how to take tree measurements, to enhance growth, and to control pests, diseases, and undesirable vegetation. Clearcutting, leaving seed trees, and regeneration methods are covered. A glossary explains all terms used in understanding and working with the "forest ecosystem." Included are instructions for constructing and using a Biltmore Stick to measure the diameter and height of trees; instructions for making and using a Clinometer to measure slope in the land are provided, too.

A companion bulletin, "Managing Small Woodlands for Wildlife" (IB 157, \$1.50), includes diagrams for building various nesting structures. Topics covered include water and timber management, the integration of wildlife values with other woodland uses, maple syrup production, Christmas tree production, recreation and mapping, and inventorying resources in the area. Appendices list kinds of vegetation used by wildlife for food and habitation. Suggested references round out the 32-page publication.

Both of these bulletins can be used in conjunction with the Cornell Cooperative Extension publications on using wood as a heat source such as "Burning Wood" (NE

191, \$1.00). "Understanding Forest Ecosystems" (L-5-13, \$2.00) and "Managing Small Woodlands for Wildlife" (IB 157, \$1.50) can help you manage timber lots and plan areas to clear and cut for fuel.

Spring, Summer, and Fall are good times to manage a forest habitat. "Understanding Forest Ecosystems" and "Managing Small Woodlands for Wildlife" could make excellent gifts, especially for youngsters who want to learn more about the environment.

Both publications can be obtained by writing to Cornell University Distribution Center, 7 Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850. Please order by title and number and make checks payable to Cornell University. In New York State, Cooperative Extension offices also have copies of the publications; prices may vary in each county office.

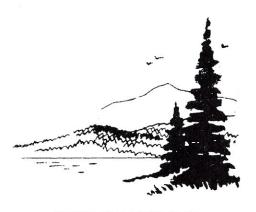
"Woodland Ecology", by Leon S. Minckler, 2nd edition, is available from Syracuse University Press.

The first edition was very well received, and the books are of great value to the owners of small forests.

Development of a Forest Products Management and Marketing Cooperative in Maine is a 42 page report by William R. Seymour, Cooperative Development Division, USDA-ESCS, (U.S.D.A. Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service) 500 12th St. S.W. (room 500), Washington, D.C. 20250. This report covers the woodlot owners' cooperative in the Dover-Foxcroft area of Maine. According to Seymour, "Preliminary data indicates that by organizing a forest management and marketing cooperative, woodlot owners could increase their net income per acre harvested by up to 24 percent."

In New York State the Ulster Energy Cooperative, according to David Strong, is being formed to economically assist member-participants in a number of ways including: 1. obtaining firewood less expensively, and 2. purchasing less expensively by group action such items as insulation and smoke detectors.

Persons interested in additional information about forestry cooperatives may wish to contact Cooperative Extension, or the USDA Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service in Washington, D.C.



# WOOD AND MOISTURE\* In and Around the Home

FACTS:

- 1. Wood is a fibrous material which shrinks when it dries and swells when it absorbs moisture.
- 2. Wood can absorb moisture in the form of water vapor from the atmosphere when the relative humidity is high.
- 3. Wood can absorb free water which is in contact with its surface.

#### RESULTS:

- 1. The shrinking of wood can cause warping in lumber, splits in lumber, loosening of fastenings connecting lumber, cracks in plaster, and cracks between floor boards.
- 2. The swelling of wood can cause buckling of floor boards and sticking of drawers, windows, and doors.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. Wood should be seasoned to a moisture content which is in harmony with the service conditions.
- 2. The recommended average moisture content for interior finish woodwork in New York State is 8 percent. For most of New York, however, the interior woodwork's moisture content in January may be 6 to 7 percent, whereas in July it may reach 10 or 11 percent. In the New York City area the July moisture content of interior woodwork may reach 13 percent; and along Lake Ontario, it may reach 12 percent.
- 3. Recommended moisture content for various lumber items at time of installation follows:

I	ndividual	
	Pieces	Average
Interior finish woodwork		
and softwood flooring	5-10%	8%
Hardwood flooring	6-9%	7%
Siding and exterior trim	9-14%	12%
Sheathing and framing	9-14%	12%

\*Prepared from USDA Forest Service Report No. FPL-1655 by David W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist, Wood Utilization Service, 231 Baker Lab., SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210, January 1973.



Evelyn A. Stock Editor 5756 Ike Dixon Rd. Camillus, N.Y. 13031 Non profit C. J. bulk rate U.S. POSTAGE PAID Nedrow, N.Y. 13120 Permit No. 37

#### BROAD CLASSIFICATION OF WOODS ACCORDING TO CHARACTERISTICS\*

(Classification system for comparing woods:

A = relatively high in particular property;

B - intermediate; and C = relatively low)

SPECIES   Section   Sect	B - intermediate; and C = relatively low)										
Basswood         C         C         C         B         A         C         C         C         B         C           Beech         A         A         C         C         C         C         C         A <t< td=""><td>SPECIES</td><td></td><td></td><td>FREEDOM FROM SHRINKAGE</td><td>FREEDOM FROM WARPING</td><td>OF</td><td>PAINT HOLDING</td><td>DECAY RESISTANCE OF HEARTWOOD ONLY</td><td>BENDING STRENGTH (load carrying capacity as a beam)</td><td>STIFFNESS (resistance to bending under load</td><td>TCUCHNESS (shock resistance - ability to withstand suddenly applied loads)</td></t<>	SPECIES			FREEDOM FROM SHRINKAGE	FREEDOM FROM WARPING	OF	PAINT HOLDING	DECAY RESISTANCE OF HEARTWOOD ONLY	BENDING STRENGTH (load carrying capacity as a beam)	STIFFNESS (resistance to bending under load	TCUCHNESS (shock resistance - ability to withstand suddenly applied loads)
Beech         A         A         C         C         C         C         C         A         A         A           Birch, Yellow         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B	Ash, White	Α	Α	В	В	С	_	С	Α	Α	A
Birch, Yellow         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         <	Basswood	С	С	C	В	Α	-	С	С	В	С
Cedar, Northern White         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         C         C         C           Cedar, Western Red         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Cherry         A         B         B         A         C         -         -         A         A         A           Elm, American (Rock)         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A         A           Elm, American (Rock)         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A         A           Fir, Douglas         B	Beech	A	Α	С	С	С	_	С	Α	Α	Α
Cedar, Western Red         C         C         A         B	Birch, Yellow	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	С	А	Α	А
Cherry         A         B         B         A         C         -         -         A         A         A           Elm, American (Rock)         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A         B         C         B <td>Cedar, Northern White</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td> <td>Α</td> <td>Α</td> <td>A</td> <td>Α</td> <td>А</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td>	Cedar, Northern White	С	С	Α	Α	A	Α	А	С	С	С
Cherry         A         B         B         A         C         -         -         A         A         A           Elm, American (Rock)         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A         B         C         B         A         A         A         A         A <td>Cedar, Western Red</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td> <td>Α</td> <td>Α</td> <td>Α</td> <td>Α</td> <td>Α</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td>	Cedar, Western Red	С	С	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	С	С	С
Fir, Douglas         B         B         B         B         C         C         B         A         A         B           Fir, White         C         C         B         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         B         B         C         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A         A		Α	В	В	Α	С	-	-	А	Α	A
Fir, White         C         C         B         B         B         C         B         B         C         B         B         C         B         C         C         A	Elm, American (Rock)	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	С	А	Α	Α
Hemlock, Eastern         B         C         B         A         A         B         B         C         C         B         A         A         A         B         B         C         C         A	Fir, Douglas	В	В	В	В	С	С	В	Α	Α	В
Hemlock, Western         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         B         C         B         A         B           Hickory         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A           Larch, Western         A         A         B         B         C         C         A         A         A           Locust, Black         A         A         B         B         C         C         B         A         A         A           Maple, Sugar (Hard)         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A         A           Maple, Red (Soft)         A         A         B         B         C <td>Fir, White</td> <td>С</td> <td>С</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>С</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>С</td>	Fir, White	С	С	В	В	В	В	С	В	В	С
Hickory         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A           Larch, Western         A         A         B         B         C         C         B         A         A           Locust, Black         A         A         B         B         C         -         A         A         A           Maple, Sugar (Hard)         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A         A         A           Maple, Red (Soft)         A         A         B         B         C         -         C         C         C         C           Oak, Red         A         A         C         B         C         C         C         A         A         A         A           Oak, White         A         A         C         B         C         C         A <td>Hemlock, Eastern</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>С</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td>	Hemlock, Eastern	В	В	В	В	В	В	С	В	В	В
Larch, Western         A         A         B         B         C         C         B         A         A         A           Locust, Black         A         A         B         B         C         -         A </td <td>Hemlock, Western</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>В</td> <td>С</td> <td>В</td> <td>Α</td> <td>В</td>	Hemlock, Western	В	В	В	В	В	В	С	В	Α	В
Locust, Black         A         A         B         B         C         -         A         A         A         A           Maple, Sugar (Hard)         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A         A         A           Maple, Red (Soft)         A         A         B         B         C         -         C         C         C         C           Oak, Red         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A	Hickory	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	С	A	A	A
Maple, Sugar (Hard)         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A           Maple, Red (Soft)         A         A         B         B         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         C         A	Larch, Western	A	Α	В	В	С	С	В	A	Α	Α
Maple, Red (Soft)         A         A         B         B         C         C         C         C         C           Oak, Red         A         A         C         B         C         -         C         A         A         A           Oak, White         A         A         C         B         C         -         A         A         A         A           Pine, Northern White (or Eastern)         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         A         C         C         C           Pine, Ponderosa         C         B         B         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Sugar         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Western White         C         B         B         A         A         A         C         B         B         B	Locust, Black	Α	Α	В	В	С	-	Α	Α	A	A
Oak, Red         A         A         C         B         C         C         A         A         A           Oak, White         A         A         C         B         C         -         A         A         A         A           Pine, Northern White (or Eastern)         C         C         A <td< td=""><td>Maple, Sugar (Hard)</td><td>Α</td><td>Α</td><td>С</td><td>В</td><td>С</td><td>-</td><td>С</td><td>Α</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></td<>	Maple, Sugar (Hard)	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	С	Α	A	A
Oak, White         A         A         C         B         C         -         A         A         A           Pine, Northern White (or Eastern)         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         C         C         C           Pine, Ponderosa         C         B         B         A         A         B         C         C         C         C           Pine, Sugar         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Western White         C         B         B         A         A         A         C         B         B         B	Maple, Red (Soft)	Α	Α	В	В	С	-	С	С	С	С
Pine, Northern White (or Eastern)         C         C         A         A         A         A         A         C         C         C           Pine, Ponderosa         C         B         B         A         A         B         C         C         C         C           Pine, Sugar         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Western White         C         B         B         A         A         A         C         B         B         B	Oak, Red	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	С	A	Α	A
(or Eastern)         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C           Pine, Ponderosa         C         B         B         A         A         B         C         C         C         C           Pine, Sugar         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Western White         C         B         B         A         A         C         B         B         B	Oak, White	Α	Α	С	В	С	-	A	Α	A	A
Pine, Sugar         C         C         A         A         A         A         C         C         C         C           Pine, Western White         C         B         B         A         A         C         B         B         B		С	С	A	A	А	Α	A	C	С	С
Pine, Western White C B B A A A C B B B	Pine, Ponderosa	Ç.	В	В	Α	Α	В	С	С	С	С
	Pine, Sugar	С	С	Α	Α	A	Α	С	С	С	С
	Pine, Western White	С	В	В	Α	Α	Α	С	В	В	В
Redwood BBAAABBB	Redwood	В	В	Α	Α	В	Α	Α	В	В	В
Spruce, Eastern C B B A B B C B B	Spruce, Eastern	С	В	В	Α	В	В	С	В	В	В
Sycamore A A C C C - C B B B	Sycamore	A	Α	С	С	C		С	В	В	В
Walnut A A B A B - A A A	Walnut	A	Α	В					A	A	A

<sup>\*</sup>Prepared from USDA Farmers Bulletin No. 1756 by Pavid W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist, SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry, Synacuse MY

## **ASK A FORESTER**

By Al Roberts

Dear Al:

As a private individual owning a small woodlands, I will have to say that to get some income from my woodlands is extremely important. I think a great majority of small woodlands owners probably feel the same way I do. One of the big handicaps of the small landowner is the fact that, for the most part, we are non-professional, and the profesisonal logger takes an unfair advantage in most cases and does not do a proper timber harvesting job. In addition to this, the small landowner, in most cases, cannot afford to retain a consulting forester because the revenue from the small woodlot would not even pay for the consulting work necessary to supervise a silvicultural pro-

Speaking as a professional forester working for a pulp and paper company which uses roundwood as the major source of supply for its mill complex, I feel that it is extremely important that we realize income from our lands and from those resident and non-resident small landowners around us as well. It behooves us as a major landowner and a major user of raw material that we attempt to educate these landowners and assist them either through an independent consulting service or as part of our own organization and provide them with a multiple use landowner program.

Very truly yours,
Norwood W. Olmsted
Woodlands Manager