New York

Forest Owner

I wandered lonely as a cloud

by William Wordsworth

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

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

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

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

May - June 1981

VOL. 19, No. 3

THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

In This Issue

Front Cover

Cammy and Erin in the daffodils (The Editor's grandchildren).

Calendar

NYFOA Meeting Schedule

March 14, 1981
• **Board of Directors, 10:00 a.m., DEC — Cortland**
April 25, 1981
• **Annual Meeting,** Syracuse
May 16, 1981
• Organizational Meeting, 10:00 a.m., DEC — Cortland
July 11, 1981
• Board of Directors, 10:00 a.m., DEC — Cortland
August 29, 1981
• Board of Directors, 10:00 a.m., DEC — Cortland
October 10, 1981
• **Fall Meeting,** Arnot Forest, Ithaca
November 21, 1981
• Board of Directors, 10:00 a.m., DEC — Cortland

Welcome Our New Members

JOHN E. DOYLE
55 South Street
Cuba, NY 14727

MR. & MRS. CLIFFORD E. HUBBS
R.D.#2 Fyler Road
Kirkville, NY 13082

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Box 709
Lake George, NY 12845

ERNIE MULLER
P.O. Box 82
Cragsmoor, NY 12420

MRS. HENRY OSTERMANN (Fam.)
679 Bloomfield Avenue
Verona, NJ 07044

JAMES RAWCLIFFE
Box 24, R.D.#1
Lindley, NY 14858

MR. FRANK T. ROSE
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Berkshire, NY 13736

RUSSELL SHULTIS
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Ulster Park, NY 12487

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Peekskill, NY 10566

THE WORLD

"I'll make a suit for you," agreed Ben, an overworked tailor, "but it won't be ready for 30 days."

The customer was shocked. "Thirty days," he protested. "Why, the good Lord only took 6 days to create the entire world."

"True," the tailor agreed, "but have you taken a good look at it lately?"

Heiberg Award Winner 1981

Curtis H. Bauer

Curtis H. Bauer, the 1981 recipient of the Heiberg award, has an outstanding record as a consulting forester, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, as a member of the Society of American Foresters, and in public service.

Mr. Bauer received his B.S. degree in forestry in 1950 from Syracuse. He has subsequently taken special academic work at the University of Georgia and the University of Washington.

Following graduation in 1950 he worked with the U.S. Forest Service in Montana for four years. He returned to New York in 1954 and established his own consulting firm. In 1974 he organized Forecon, an expanded consulting service, with several branch offices and an impressive array of specialties including: forest management, silviculture, engineering, forest resource studies, logging, forest recreation, and conservation. He has served as president of Forecon from its inception.

In 1969 Mr. Bauer was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry. In 1974 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, and served as Vice Chairman until November, 1979. In November of 1979 he was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the School of Forestry. He is also a trustee of the Forestry Foundation of the College. In all his associations with the College, he has served with distinction.

Mr. Bauer has been a member of the New York Section of the Society of American Foresters for 28 years. He has served the Society in many ways, including a term as Chairman of the New York Section. He is a member of several other forestry related organizations, including: American Forestry Association, New York State Institute of Consulting Foresters — of which he is a past chairman, Empire State Forest Products Association, and Forest Research Society. He is president of Wellsville Timber Corporation, which owns timber land in several counties of Western New York and in Pennsylvania.

In addition, Mr. Bauer has contributed significantly to many community and church organizations. He is a member of the Property Committee for the Lutheran Children's Home and Retirement Home, and he is a councilman of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. He is past president of the New York State Jr. Chamber of Commerce; he is an International Jaycee Senator, and past President of the Southwestern New York Resource Development Committee.

Mr. Bauer lives in the Town of Ellery, Chatauqua County, New York with his wife and three children. His activities include skiing, sailing, fishing, canoeing and camping.

CITATION
N.Y.F.O.A.
Outstanding Service Award 1981

J. Lewis DuMond was born and grew up in Walton, studied insurance and banking at Syracuse University and entered the Insurance Business in Cobleskill.

He married Mary A. Porter of Washington, D.C. and has two daughters.

His father purchased a run-down farm near Walton, and by 1931 had a forest plantation of over 300,000 trees.

For many years he was Treasurer of the Schoharie County Extension Service Association.

Lewis and Mary are Charter Members of the New York Forest Owners Association.

In April 1963, Lewis was elected to the first regular Board of Directors and was one of the signers of the NYFOA Certificate of Incorporation. He has been reelected to the Board of Directors several times and has served as Secretary of the Board for many years.

Lewis has represented the NYFOA at joint meetings with other organizations.

With Mary he has conducted Woods Walks and hosted Directors Meetings.

For this long and faithful service, the New York Forest Owners Association presents its 1981 Outstanding Service Award to Lewis and Mary DuMond.

* * * * *

The Heiberg Award and Forest Owner Outstanding Service Award were given to Mr. Bauer and Mr. DuMond at the Annual Meeting held April 25 at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse.

This issue went to press before the meeting so look for further information in the July issue.

Urban Forestry

Background Information for Street Tree Planning

Street trees are usually planted in more or less difficult conditions for plant growth. The factors which add up to make the growing conditions difficult will be part of this discussion. These are important since tree troubles compound in almost direct proportion to the harshness of city conditions. In terms of plant growth, city conditions may mean many things. An understanding of what the site variations may be and how they effect growth is essential before there is much to be gained by discussing the characteristics of individual tree species. The next paragraph discusses, by example, the effects of several diverse city sites so far as trees are concerned.

These sites may be used as a yardstick against which the harshness of local sites may be estimated by comparison. Street trees growing in small openings in the pavement located within the most intensively developed parts of Manhattan are called upon to survive under almost impossibly harsh city conditions. There are only several species that have demonstrated an ability to be worth planting in this degree of harshness. On the other hand, growing conditions are considerably more favorable on Manhattan in the small turfed park adjacent to the U.N., and also in Bryant Park, which occupies about a city block of area behind the main Public Library in the heart of Manhattan, near 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, and in which there is a large panel of grass. Lastly, the backyards and turfed front yards of enclavelike residential areas with detached houses within the highly developed New York City area offer growth environments which set little limit to the numbers of trees that can be successfully used. This despite the fact that these residential enclaves are still within city areas of fairly high density.

Gypsy Moth Problem to Grow

By Katherine Seelye

Gannett News Service

ALBANY — State scientists are predicting a record-breaking invasion of gypsy moths this spring, with at least twice the number of acres as last year being eaten bare.

Some counties could be hit even harder. Experts in Saratoga predict a 30-fold increase over last year in their region.

Last year's invasion was called an epidemic, and left entire hillsides barren of leaves. This year's blight is expected to retrace that pattern and overshadow it, defoliating large swaths throughout the eastern third of the state.

Areas expected to be most thickly infested extend from Long Island to Westchester and Orange Counties up along the Hudson through the Adirondacks to Lake Champlain. These are the regions of contiguous oak forests, a favorite of the gypsy moth.

Predictions are based on numbers and sizes of egg masses left by last year's moths. This year's masses far exceed those counted last year. No one knows if the extreme cold of this winter killed the eggs, and if so, to what extent. But bets are off that the cold made much difference.

Michael Birmingham, who runs the state's forest insect control program, said the snow could have acted as a blanket to protect the eggs from the cold and icy winds.

His Environmental Conservation bureau conducted the surveys on which this year's predictions are based. His teams reported that at least twice the number of acres that met state criteria for insecticide spraying last year have met those criteria again this year.

To qualify for spraying, there must be a certain density of eggs per acre, and the land must be valuable for either recreation or timber. Thus, while 2.4 million acres of land in the state were infested last year, only 24,000 acres were sprayed.

Gypsy moths eat leaves, and can kill trees indirectly. By stripping trees of their natural protection, they expose the branches and trunks to other insects, viruses and sun radiation. Without leaves, a tree is deprived also of the benefits of photosynthesis, the ability to produce food and feed itself.

A homeowner can determine if eggs in the trees are dead by squishing the eggs between two fingers. If they pop, they're alive. If they are soft and gooey, they are dead. If they seem alive, the homeowner can bring some inside in a jar with a tight lid, and wait a few days to see if they hatch.

"The tight lid is so they don't crawl out and infest your home," said Birmingham.

If the eggs are alive, a tree can be banded with a sticky material or burlap, which will attract and trap the insects. The homeowner can then crush them or soak them in kerosene.

This year's survey found 120,000 acres eligible for spraying, but the state is allowing for a maximum of 150,000 acres. Last year, they were prepared to spray a maximum of 75,000 acres.

"We hope the natural controls work and we can put away our weapons," Birmingham said. "We want to protect the forest and give relief until natural controls can take effect."

The gypsy moth population increases and decreases in cycles of about seven years. Woodard said the cycles vary, but that the moths appear to be in their second or third year now, indicating this may be their peak year. Unfortunately, he added, since gypsy moths are not native to the United States — they were introduced by Europeans in 1869 — they don't have natural predators here to keep their population down.

Birmingham said, however, that when the moths reach their peak population they are likely to reduce their number themselves by competing for available food. When there is a high level, he said, they feel stress and are more susceptible to disease. He didn't know if they eat each other.

Wood Fuel Found to Surpass Atomic Energy in U.S.

By Robert D. Hershey, Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Americans are turning to wood fuel in such numbers that wood has now overtaken nuclear power as a source of energy in this country, according to a study published today by the Worldwatch Institute.

Seven percent of homes in the United States are now heated at least partly by wood stoves and furnaces, and in New England it is about 50 percent. The proportion of homes with such heating is still rising steadily, even though many homeowners have held back from buying wood-burning equipment in hope that the Government will provide a tax credit.

Moreover, the surge in wood-burning has made the United States a leader in what Nigel Smith, author of the report, sees as an international phenomenon.

"Of all the industrial nations," Mr. Smith said, "the United States was one of the last to switch to home heating with fossil fuels and it is now on the crest of the wave of nations returning to wood."

By the year 2000, he predicted, the use of wood as a world fuel would climb by at least 50 percent in volume and would supply 10 percent of the world's energy needs, as against with 8 percent today.

The institute, which specializes in analyzing the use of global resources, admits that the bright future it sees for wood poses some environmental dangers, but it says that these are not insurmountable. The creation of tree plantations could not only reverse the process of deforestation but would act as a sort of "sink" to carry away atmospheric pollution caused by wood burning, it asserts.

CORRECTION

The correct address for the Saratoga County Extension Office is — 50 West High Street, Balston Spa, NY 12020.

MAY

Then came faire May, the fairest mayde on ground;
Dect all with dainties of her seasons pryde;
And throwing flowers out of her lap around;
Upon two Brethren's shoulders she did ride;
The Twins of Leda, which, on eyther side,
Supported her like to their soveraine queens,
Lord! How all creatures laught when her they spide;
And leapt and daunc't as they had ravished beene!
And Cupid selfe about her fluttered all in greene!

—Spencer

USDA Says Crop of Ag Grads Not Big Enough

Although the employment future for many life scientists looks bleak (*BioScience* April 1980), there will be a shortage of graduates in food and agriculture professions, according to a just-completed survey by the Department of Agriculture.

"The overall estimate is an annual shortage of 8500 individuals with associate, baccalaureate, master's, doctoral, and doctor of veterinary medicine degrees in agriculture and agriculture-related sciences," according to USDA Director of Science and Education Anson R. Bertrand. **The most severe shortage will be for graduates with doctoral degrees, particularly in the areas of agricultural business and management, agricultural and forest engineering, animal and food sciences, forest products use, plant and soil sciences,** and **selected specialties in veterinary medicine.**

USDA conducted the survey in response to a concern on the part of educators and scientists in the field that universities wouldn't produce enough graduates to ensure the growth of agricultural productivity and efficiency.

—from **BioScience**
American Institute of
Biological Sciences
September 1980

"Firewood Suppliers to the New York City-Long Island Area," a directory of loggers, is being updated by Fred Dearstyne. He noted to me during our 3/19/81 telephone conversation that major companies from Ottawa, Canada and the state of Georgia have already contacted him about warehousing firewood and selling firewood in cities in New York State including the "Big Apple."

If you want to be included in the new directory of loggers who are willing to supply firewood to New York City and Long Island, send your name, address, phone number, and information about form of firewood (logs, 4 ft. bolts, face cords, etc.) quantity available, and delivery methods to **Fred Dearstyne, NYS DEC Bldg., #40, SUNY Stony Brook, NY (Long Island) N.Y. 11794.**

FROM ANOTHER SIDE OF THE TREE

(Selling your timber)

By: J. Claude Lecours

Independent Professional Logger
and
NYSTPA Field Representative

I shall attempt to be helpful and make an honest effort to explain, in part, the logger's position and his share of professional responsibilities; to distinguish between good and bad points encountered in the buying and selling of timber, giving credit where credit is due, and the "axe" where needed. This will not be an attempt to give a blanket qualification to timber harvesters.

Foresters and loggers would do much for their respective professions if they would reognize the contributions made by professional members of both groups. It would seem wise not to recycle the public relation methods used twenty years ago. An old familiar way for shifting the burden of responsibility is by using such buzz words as "war zone" and "butchered," knowing full well the impact these words have upon the public. Such exploitation and the pitting of one group against another are methods used to promote self-serving interests. Better use of time and understanding will be created by a balanced presentation. Much progress has been achieved in the last twenty years and if we are truly concerned with the interest of the forests (and forest owners), we should all do our utmost to foster understanding and trust between the parties concerned and involved with timber harvesting.

Professional loggers may operate under the mode of a contracting or independent logger. An **independent logger** is usually a small operator, doing his own buying, cutting and trucking, **without the services of a forester.** The logging contractor works for large companies which conduct their logging operations under the supervision of a forester. Professional loggers, though their modes of operation may differ, have one thing in common — "their word is their bond."

Many loggers belong to an association such as the New York State Timber Producers Association (NYSTPA), which promote ethical business practices through the provisions of an established Code of Ethics. A formal complaint lodged by a dissatisfied forest owner, could result in the expulsion of the member from the association, upon proof of less than professional and ethical conduct employed in timber harvesting.

Loggers have become the wholesale dumping ground for any and all adverse results and impressions of logging operations; regardless if the operation has been conducted under forester supervision; regardless of the sale conditions or limitations imposed by the forest owner. Let's be honest — many factors govern the outcome of a harvesting operation, not just the logger's methods.

It is said that we have the government that we deserve. The same analogy can be applied when a forest owner contracts for a logger. Landowners who don't apply the practice of selecting a logger like you would choose a doctor, lawyer, carpenter, or any other professional, most likely will get what they deserve. Landowners who neglect such considerations as the duration of a contract, of which trees will be cut, or other management techniques (concerns); who will trade for green dollars at the expense of green aesthetic values, will surely find his mate and his fate.

A few hours of your time Mr. Landowner, to employ a professional logger will result in greater satisfaction in contrast to employing a logger on "blind faith." Ask for and check on references of the logger you intend to negotiate or contract with; look over past jobs that the logger has done; determine what kinds of timber you have, what application (logs, pulpwood, firewood or combination of), would best serve your purposes, for harvesting, for income, for good forest management.

From the logger's perspective, foresters have many good points. Foresters bring in a check and balance system. They have skills to conduct forest management; they can mediate a heated confrontation regarding a forestry matter and they can be excellent teachers in this field (I have known many).

And now the "axe" — some of them are none of the above and many loggers and timberland owners have suffered from the inexperience and incompetence of foresters. Inaccurate estimates, contract stipulations like "no guarantee as to the accuracy of this

Continued on Next Page

estimate," test the logger's ability to survive when he signs the dotted line of a logging contract and provides no assurance to the forest owner either. If foresters have all the answers (as some would have you believe), why aren't they out buying the equipment and going into the harvesting business for themselves?

Professional loggers are well aware of the problems involved with timber harvesting operations and are making earnest attempts on an individual basis to diminish problem causing factors and improve methods. Jointly, in recognition of their responsibility to assist in seeking solutions, they organized the New York State Timber Producers Association. The efforts of this professional organization are directed at improving harvesting operations, business practices and promoting good forest management practices. Efforts of NYSTPA, and other organizations too numerous to mention, of educating and informing members of the profession and the general public have been undertaken through sponsoring workshops and seminars. Additionally, NYSTPA and other non-profit organizations, are willing and able to provide general and specific information or sources for obtaining information, as a means to further understanding and cooperation.

The purpose of this statement "from another side of the tree," has not been to criticize, but to focus attention to the fact that a single group (loggers) should not be held solely responsible for all the problems arising as a result of timber harvesting, nor should they be held responsible for all the answers. The burden of responsibility must be accepted and shared, by forest owners, foresters, loggers, wood industries and the wood products consuming public. Cooperation is needed between and among these groups to result in beneficial methods and efforts that will best serve the interests of all.

May

Among the many buds proclaiming May
Decking the fields in holiday array.
Striving who shall surpass in brav
Mark the faire lowering of the
hawthorne tree
Who finely clothed in a robe of white,
Fills full the wanton eye with May's
delight

—Chaucer

Money Does Grow on Trees (And vice versa.)

Consider the wonderfully versatile American forest.

It provides all Americans with useful wood and paper products, recreation, natural beauty, protection for watersheds and wildlife.

But it goes even farther, making these less obvious, but no less important, contributions to the country's economic well-being:

Jobs — millions of workers in the woods, in the factories that turn wood and fiber into thousands of essential products, and on construction sites all over this growing land.

Taxes — billions of dollars a year, going to support schools, hospitals, public safety, countless other vital public services.

International trade — wood products we export help strengthen the American dollar and improve the nation's balance of payments.

Inflation deterrent — the more productive the forest, the more likely that the nation's supply of wood and paper products will be adequate to meet sharply increasing demands — and will be available at reasonable prices. Thus, a productive commercial forest, growing trees for today *and* tomorrow, becomes a significant inflation fighter.

Your stake in the commercial forest

So every American has a stake in increasing the productivity of the commercial forests. (*Commercial forest,* as defined by the U.S. Forest Service, is *all* forestland — whether owned by individuals, government or the forest industry — that is capable of, and potentially available for, growing repeated crops of trees for harvest. It includes land in National Forests but not in National Parks or Wilderness areas.)

So far, the commercial forest has been able to cope with all the demands made on it. But we can't expect it to continue to provide its benefits automatically.

Why trees need money too

If wood supply is to keep up with the predicted doubling of demand in this nation over the next 50 years, expenditures for replanting and regeneration will have to be substantially increased.

And the greatest potential for improvement is on publicly held land.

So that means the nation needs to establish policies and take actions to encourage productivity — not only in the National Forests but in other forests as well.

If you'd like to be better informed on how important it is to keep America's forests productive, write American Forest Institute, P.O. Box 873, Springfield, VA 22150 for a free booklet, "The Great American Forest."

The great American forest. Trees for tomorrow. And tomorrow. And all the tomorrows after that.

If you wish more information about the meetings, actions of the APA, or required APA permits, call the Adirondack Park Agency's toll free number from anywhere in New York State: **1-800-342-9766.**

Timetable for APA Clearcutting Action

According to Vincent J. Moore, the APA expects to have the APA appointed Steering Committee's recommendations governing Intensive Timber Harvesting (clearcutting) presented at the April regular meeting of the Adirondack Park Agency. Following this meeting **revised** rules and regulations governing Intensive Timber Harvesting will be drafted; and public hearings will be held on them. Probably implementation of the **new** (revised) Intensive Timber Harvesting rules and regulations by the APA for privately owned land within the Adirondack Park will take place in the summer of 1981.

Sincerely yours,

David W. Taber
Extension Specialist
Wood Utilization

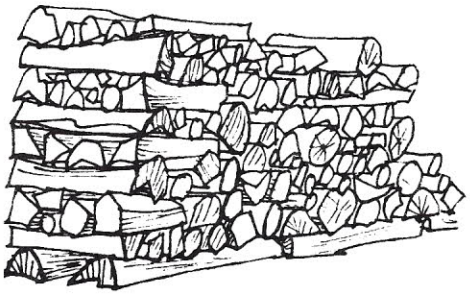
P.S. If you have pressing problems with any of the following items, let me know so I can provide you with the latest information:

Tuxedo, N.Y.'s **"commercial forestry"** local zoning law enacted October 21, 1980,

Sales Tax Law now includes definition of "Reasonable Cause" relative to interest and penalty assessments,

Woodland owner who sold "marked timber" lump sum with written contract forced to **legally defend himself** before the Work Comp. Board when buyer of timber subcontracted cutting and logger (who was not covered by Work. Comp. Insurance) was killed.

New Slitter To Reduce Sawmill Waste



SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Two State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF) researchers have been awarded a U.S. patent on a wood slitter designed to significantly reduce sawmill waste — the sawdust created by traditional sawblades.

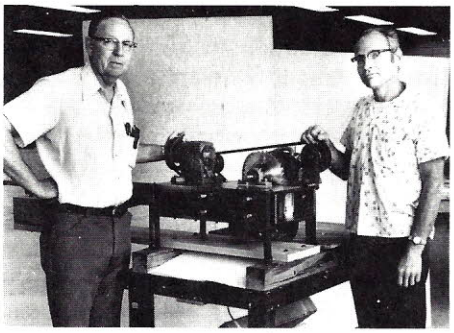
Dr. Eric A. Anderson, professor emeritus of Wood Technology, and **Walter A. Maier,** technical specialist in ESF's Department of Wood Products Engineering, say the wood slitter will also reduce noise pollution in sawmills and possibly save energy in the sawing process.

The circular slitter is similar in appearance to a typical sawblade, containing a number of teeth equally spaced about its periphery. But unlike a conventional blade, the periphery of the slitter is honed to a keen knife edge.

"Where a sawblade would have an effective edge of about one-quarter inch thickness," said Maier, "the teeth on our slitter come to a point. It makes a slice into the wood like a knife."

The slitter solves the problem that has baffled those working on slitters in the past — the fact that a blade forced through the wood along the axis of a board will follow wood grain deviations, distort and destroy the blade or damage the wood. "Our blade is self-tracking," Anderson explained. "It will follow a straight path because the teeth simply step over grain deviations. It is like walking your fingers over a lace tablecloth. The result is no damage to the blade or wood."

A conventional sawblade cuts a kerf (a groove left after sawing) out of the wood and this is what makes the sawdust. "Since our slitter cuts like a knife, it doesn't make sawdust, just as you don't leave scraps when you slice bread with a knife," Maier explained.



Eric Anderson, left, and Walter Maier display the experimental model saw they constructed to test the effectiveness of their new slitter blade.

After being cut by their slitter blade, the lumber must be planed to smooth the slit surfaces, but so must regularly sawed lumber. Planing creates wood shavings. "Shavings are considerably more valuable than sawdust," said Maier. "They can more readily be made into particle board, for example, or used in paper manufacture."

Sawdust of most species has, in fact, little or no reclaimable value except as fuel because of the destruction of the wood fibers caused by conventional sawblade action. Reliable estimates of sawdust produced through the current sawing process, said the inventors, run up to 19 percent of the original log volume.

Anderson and Maier recommend, at least initially, that in a sawmill the slitter be used to replace the edging saw, which is used to size and trim bark off lumber. The edger alone accounts for at least several percent of the sawdust produced in a sawmill. "If our slitter was substituted for every edger now in use," Anderson said, "it can logically be estimated that lumber production in the U.S. would be increased by more than two percent. Applied to a cut of more than 35 billion board feet each year, this increase becomes impressive."

Such an effect might also result in reduction of the cost of lumber manufacture, since more lumber could be cut from a given log with no increase in labor. In a mill cutting a hundred thousand board feet a day, an extra couple of thousand feet is a substantial gain.

The slitter developed by the ESF researchers also has the potential to save energy in the sawing process since the blade does not have to spin at high speeds in order to effect a cut in the lumber. "A conventional saw revolves at peripheral speeds many times the linear speed of the wood being fed into the saw," explained Maier. "Our slitter rotates very slowly by comparison. The slitter's peripheral speed is the same as the speed of the wood which is being fed in. As the wood is forced against the circular slitter, the slitter rolls its way right into the wood."

In a conventional circular sawblade, power is required to rotate the saw at high rpm to force the teeth against the wood and to cut out small pieces — the sawdust. Anderson says that with this slitter the energy used is as with a knife blade: to cut the wood and to overcome the lateral friction on the two faces of the blade as it moves through the wood. Further studies are needed to determine these energy requirements.

"The slitter's blades will rotate and slit the wood simply by forcing them into the wood," Maier said. It also works effectively if the power is sited at the blade — turn the blade and the wood moves through it. Because of this, the slitter also produces less noise than conventional saws. Edgers, in particular, are very noisy pieces of equipment.

The inventors say that the next step is to find a machinery manufacturer who will build a sawmill edger, utilizing their slitter blades, capable of being dropped into the production line and replacing present equipment. Should that happen, the inventors believe their discovery will eventually have a significant impact on the manufacture of lumber, on the forest resources and on the environment.

We confess, O Lord, that we think too much of ourselves, for ourselves, and about ourselves.

If our Lord had thought about Himself, we would not now be bowed in prayer, nor have the liberty in which and for which to pray.

If the great men whom we honor for their part in building our Nation had thought about themselves, we would have no free Republic today. Help us to see, O Lord, that "I" is in the middle of sin, and let no man among us think more highly of himself than he ought to think, to the end that we may be used in Thy service for the good of all mankind.

—Peter Marshall, D.D.

SALES TAXES REDUCED AGAIN

As of March 1, 1981, "Hand Tools used directly and predominantly in 'logging' including pulphooks, peaveys, cant hooks, axes, wedges, and splitting mauls" are exempt from Statewide and Upstate local sales and use taxes according to **Forest Industry Sales & Use Tax Law Guide Update for New York State** dated October 2, 1980.

Repair parts with a useful life of less than one year including chain saw guide bars, and cutting chains, and filters for rubber tired skidders and crawler tractors used for skidding logs are exempt from the Statewide and Upstate local sales and use taxes according to the sales tax law guide.

If you want a copy of the tax law guide, let me know.

By the way, **vendors who sell to loggers** are required to "collect the appropriate sales tax unless the customer furnishes a valid exemption certificate." This is according to **Sales and Use Tax Law Guide for Vendors Dealing with New York State's Timber Harvesting and Wood Using Industries,** dated July 1, 1980 and available from me.

Sincerely yours,

David W. Taber
Extension Specialist
Wood Utilization

STUMPAGE PRICE REPORT PUBLISHED

Everett Sochia's Stumpage Price Report No. 18 for January, 1981 was released in late February. Probably the July issue will be available in late August.

It includes fuelwood stumpage prices per standard cord from $0 to $40 according to 14 different reporting regions. Of course, those extremes are for "low" and "high" prices in the Franklin/Clinton/Essex county region and Long Island/Westchester/Putnam/Dutchess county region, respectively.

The average of the "most commonly reported stumpage prices per standard cord for fuelwood" is $7.85 according to the DEC report of the **Bureau of Forest Marketing and Economic Development.**

Timber prices are seen rising again in 1981. "Buyers paying big prices today are gambling on a strong housing market in 1983," says Hal Mayhew, who follows the industry for a financial analysis firm in Portland, Oregon. Indeed, prices of unharvested trees run far ahead of the current market value of the boards that could be made from the timber. In 1979, for example, a forest service estimate said that 1000 board-feet of lumber still on the stump was worth about $132 at prevailing board prices. The average bid for the year, however, was $336 — about two and one half times the estimated current market value.

TIMBER HARVESTING GUIDELINES FOR NEW YORK

Forests Are Renewable

Forests supply people with products they need. Forests provide wood, water, paper, wildlife habitat, recreation and much more. Without each, life would change greatly. People would suffer.

Forests are renewable. New crops follow each harvest. But harvesting must be planned properly to give continuing abundance of trees and animals. Soils must be protected to keep lands stable. And streams should remain natural and free flowing.

The New York Section Society of American Foresters recognizes the importance of natural resources and their use to satisfy people's needs. Foresters urge care in logging and continued use of methods that keep forests stable and productive. To help, the New York Section SAF has adopted timber harvesting guidelines for use in New York. The guidelines list ways to prevent problems from building up and for safely harvesting products from the land.

What Is Involved

Good logging begins with good planning. First, identify potential problems. Work out solutions. Then use suitable methods.

Here are some things to look for and do in logging.

Streams and Water

Siltation comes from erosion when soil washes into streams and lakes. That reduces water quality and may harm fish spawning beds. With properly planned logging, erosion never starts. Streams can be protected from careless disturbance and water quality kept natural.

What practices will protect streams, lakes, ponds and marshes and maintain natural water quality?

Recommendation: Keep stream crossings to a minimum and plan them carefully.

- check with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation about special regulations that apply to logging along wild, scenic and recreation rivers
- check with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for advice and approval about crossing classified streams (New York's Water Resources Law requires that anyway)
- cross streams by the most direct route and avoid crossing at bends and through pools
- find crossing sites that have low, stable banks, a firm stream bottom, and gentle slopes along the approaches
- cross at a few carefully chosen places, rather than any place that seems convenient
- use temporary culverts, bridges or runways where stream bottoms or banks would be otherwise damaged, and remove them after use

Continued on Page 9

Woodlot Management For Fuelwood

Cornell University Cooperative Extension (**Jim Lassoie**), the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (**Carl Wiedemann**), and the NYS Energy Office (**Mark Bagdon** and **Geoffrey Gillett**) are currently developing a public education program which will address the management of private, nonindustrial woodlands for fuelwood production. New educational programming materials on this subject will include a 16-mm film, a slide set, a bibliography, and a Cooperative Extension bulletin. In addition, a series of public seminars will be developed, conducted, and evaluated for a 10-county area around Albany, New York. The results of this project should be of interest to others in the northeastern United States. It is a one year, pilot project scheduled for completion in January 1982. For additional information contact **Gary Goff,** Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Jim Lassoie

RECOMMENDATION: Protect stream banks by controlling skidding and felling close to the stream.

— avoid cutting trees growing within 10 feet of the stream bank (that helps keep the banks in place and maintains shade over the water)

— don't skid up and down the stream channel (and that is a good rule for intermittent streams, too)

— keep skidders back at least 50 feet from the water and winch off any logs that lie closer to the bank (for slopes over 10 percent it is good to keep skidders back at least 100 feet so they don't stir up the soil and start erosion)

— directionally fell trees so the tops land away from stream (that keeps debris out of the water and keeps the skidders farther away from the banks)

— remove any logging debris that gets into the water so stream flow isn't affected

— when clearcutting, leave a 50-foot wide uncut strip along both sides of flowing streams, ponds and marshes (that keeps the water shaded and prevents heating up by direct exposure)

Roads and Skid Trails

Soil uncovered by skidding and truck traffic can erode if water runs over it. Good design and proper maintenance make the best prevention. Poor drainage leads to mud holes. And erosion occurs if water is not diverted off the road surface. The steeper the slope, the greater the danger.

How can erosion be prevented from landings, logging roads, skid trails and off steep slopes?

RECOMMENDATION: Plan carefully the protection of slopes exceeding 30 percent.

— on steep slopes set back roads and trails at least 150 feet from streams, ponds and marshes

— winch logs off steep slopes where possible and minimize the number of skid trails and the amount of skidder traffic

— log steep slopes during dry weather when soils are dry, or log when the ground is frozen and snow covered

— after logging, regrade roads and primary skid trails and install diversion devices as needed

RECOMMENDATION: Properly locate, design and build all roads and skid trails.

— keep roads and skid trails out of wet and poorly drained spots, and off tops and toes of banks and slopes (that should keep machines from getting stuck, too, and make skidding and hauling more economical)

— provide ways to divert running water off roads and primary skid trails when slopes exceed 10 percent (figure out where streams of water will run off during a rain or snow melt, and put in diversion devices to channel surface water off the road or trail)

— keep roads back from streams, ponds and marshes (set them back 100 feet on slopes less than 30 percent, and 150 feet for steeper ones)

— don't run ditch water directly into a stream (stop roadside ditches before a stream crossing and divert the water into the woods)

RECOMMENDATION: Select landing locations that avoid erosion problems.

— keep landings out of low spots and poorly drained places

— put landings on gently sloping ground that will give good drainage

— set back landings at least 200 feet from streams, ponds, lakes and marshes (that will reduce chances of siltation from erosion off the landing)

— grade and level landings after use and reseed if needed

Roadsides Along Major Travel Corridors

Some people object to logging slash, hung-up trees, poor utilization, deeply rutted roads and landings, and the like. Plan ahead to avoid build-up of these things. Be aware of the landscape. Logging just a little differently usually keeps the roadside area looking good.

What will help to make logging jobs look better along major travel corridors?

RECOMMENDATION: Comply with New York's fire laws.

— keep logging debris off the right-of-way of public roads and back at least 20 feet from the right-of-way (that's required anyway)

— lop all conifer tops (it's required, too)

— keep log piles back at least 20 feet from the right-of-way (again, it's in the law)

RECOMMENDATION: If logging along major travel corridors isn't screened by a hill, high bank or other topography, maintain a 100-foot wide scenic buffer strip along the roadside.

— directionally fell trees so the tops land away from the road (that puts the slash further out of sight and reduces needs for top lopping)

— use all merchantable products in each tree (people don't like to see unused logs and bolts left lying in the woods, and if you cut them out it automatically lops off many of the large branches, too)

— pull down hung-up or partly fallen trees, fell bent over and broken off trees and use merchantable material in them

— use care in skidding to protect understory vegetation (shrubs and saplings make a good natural screen)

— keep skidders back in the woods and off the right-of-way (that keeps the road banks from getting rutted and helps keep skid trails out of sight)

— cut lightly within 100 feet of the forest edge by keeping at least 50 square feet per acre of basal area in residual trees, including some big ones (that keeps a forest-like appearance along the road)

— keep in mind that trees standing directly at the edge of the woods provide the best screening

— keep stumps low

RECOMMENDATION: Wherever possible, keep landings out of sight and dress up landings and access roads after use.

— put landings behind a hill, bank or land form that hides them from the road, or set landings back into the woods as far as practical (use a setback of at least 200 feet whenever possible)

— build access roads somewhat curved (it is harder to see around a curve than up a straight road)

— lay out landings so the long axis lies perpendicular to the road

— keep entrances from the road narrow to reduce visibility from the roadside (widen the road once back in the woods but keep the entrance narrow to restrict visibility)

— clear landings after use by burying debris or dragging waste material back into the forest (actually, if you skid out only usable parts of the tree, there won't be much waste at the landing)

— back blade landings and access roads so they are smooth and level and free of ruts and mud holes (then they look better and should rapidly seed into new vegetation) **Continued . . .**

— put in diversion devices at places where water might run down the roads and wash off soil into roadside ditches
— regrade and clean ditches along the roadside and close temporary roads
— where needed, seed access roads, landings, and ditches (especially where they come close to the highway)
— pick up oil cans, lunch wrappers, broken cable and other junk

Try Them . . . They Work

Good stewardship of natural resources means wise use. Wise use provides a proper inheritance for future generations while caring for our needs today.

The New York Section SAF calls upon landowners, timber harvesting contractors, forest managers and forest industries to harvest carefully. Everyone must work to keep our forests productive through safe and well planned logging. These guidelines list practices that prevent problems.

Use them. They are easy. Do your part. Help in wisely using our forest resources.

For more information contact:

New York Section Society of American Foresters

or

Empire State Forest Products Association

IF I HAD A POLE

If I had a pole, a worm and a hook
A peanut butter sandwich and
a comic book;
I'd sit by the river and fish all day,
With my toes dug deep in the
muddy clay.

I'd quit rememberin' figures and facts;
Just eat and read, stretch and relax;
Coaxing the sun to warm me to sleep,
Dreaming the world was mine to keep.

Yes, If I had a pole, a worm
and a hook;
A peanut butter sandwich and
a comic book;
I'd reign like a king with a
crown of jewels;
And only the fish would be in schools.

—Author Unknown

RECIPE FOR TREE PLANTING

by

Arthur T. Viertel

Assoc. Prof. of Landscape Architecture

No Secret

People who are said to have a "green thumb" are actually people who through common sense or learning know what plants can and cannot endure. There is no secret to planting. Adherence to the following details should bring success.

Season for Transplanting

Spring and fall are the traditional planting times. Many problems are avoided by moving trees during these seasons. In the spring all trees may be easily moved after the ground has dried enough to be workable and before the new leaves appear. In the fall trees that lose their foliage may be easily moved at any time after the leaves have dropped and evergreens may be safely moved during late summer or very early fall.

Digging the Hole

It is best to have the hole dug before the tree is delivered to the site so that planting may be done immediately. A hole that is from 18 inches to 24 inches deep should be adequate for any tree that is likely to be planted by the homeowner without special equipment. All planting holes should be as wide at the bottom as they are at the top. In the case of a tree which is moved with bare roots the diameter of the hole should be somewhat wider than the span of the roots. In the case of evergreens the diameter of the hole should be approximately eighteen inches wider than the diameter of the ball of earth which encases its roots. If these rules are followed, it is likely that a tree which is 8-10 feet high and which is to be moved with bare roots will require a hole three feet across. A bare-rooted tree that is 2-2½ inches in diameter will probably require a hole 3½-4 feet across. A 5-6 foot high evergreen moved with an earth ball will probably require a hole three feet across.

Choice of Tree

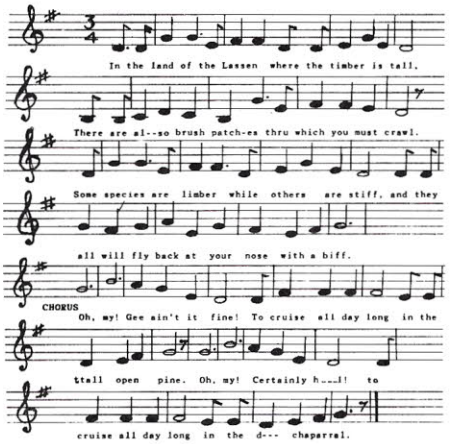
It is much safer to plant nursery-grown as compared with collected wild trees. With nursery-grown stock much more of the fine feeding roots are within a reasonable compass of the trunk and are able to be saved in the moving process.

No tree should be chosen if it does not look healthy and well cared for. Evergreens should have a fresh color and should have a firm, unbroken, moist earth ball. Bare-rooted specimens should have their roots protected against drying and should have plump buds, fresh twig color and firm bark. No tree should be selected that gives any indication of insects, diseases, or major mechanical injury.

Continued on Page 11

Does anyone remember this song from an old song book (Songs of the Forester) printed at the College of Forestry in 1946?

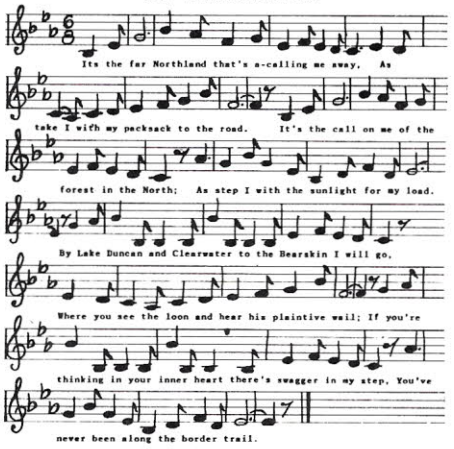
CHAPARRAL SONG



2. There's old Manzanita,
There's blue brush and oak,
And Chinkapin dusty
(It's certainly no joke).
I've wondered which kind
Is the worst, till I'm thin
And at last I've decided
I'ts the kind that we're in.

3. We might ride the saddle
Of a ridge, we could stick.
We might spear our grub
With the forks of a creek;
Use a river bed to sleep in,
Eat sawdust for mush,
But we can't scrub our teeth
With this d---hillside brush.

THE FAR NORTHLAND



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Soil

To do well a tree must be planted in a soil which supplies its roots with air as well as with water and adequate nutrient elements. The level below the planting hole must therefore be capable of permitting drainage or artificial drainage must be installed. The planting hole itself should be filled with a loose soil which retains moisture but which does not puddle. Light sand or heavy clay are undesirable, and can be corrected by the addition of sufficient organic matter such as peat moss, compost, leaf mould or well-rotted manure. Depending on the quality of the existing soil, up to 50% by volume of such material may be required. All materials used should be thoroughly mixed.

Transporting the Tree

Roots should be protected from drying from the moment they are exposed to the moment they are planted. With trees that are moved bare-root, wet burlap and wet straw or sphagnum moss are commonly used for this purpose. With trees that are moved with a ball of earth, care should be taken to keep the earth ball moist. If the tree cannot be planted immediately, it is well to dig a slight trench, lay the roots in it, and throw soil over the roots for protection. Care should be taken that no air pockets surround the roots and that the soil is kept moist continuously. The tree is best laid on its side in this procedure so that no effort need be expended to protect the tree from toppling over.

It is always a good practice to lift all balled plants by taking hold of the earth ball. The weight of the earth is likely to break many roots if the tree is lifted by the trunk.

Pruning

In moving a tree some roots are always lost. This is especially true of the fine roots which supply a tree with the bulk of its water and nutrient elements. Broken and ragged root ends should be cut clean.

With the exception of evergreens which are generally not top pruned, it is customary to compensate for the root loss by removing 30-50 percent of the top growth. When removing entire branches, each branch should be cut flush with the branch or trunk from which it arises. When cutting off parts of branches, each cut should be made so that there is a living bud at the end of each stub. Broken branches, rubbing branches and V-crotches in trees that do not typically have them are all likely candidates for correction. It is wise to preserve the tip of a single trunk which runs from the base to the top of a tree.

Planting the Tree

Every effort should be made to plant the tree in a vertical position and at the same depth as the dirt ring on the trunk indicates it was set formerly. The tree should be placed on a good bed of well prepared soil. With trees that are moved with an earth ball it is not necessary to remove the entire covering of burlap. Some of it may be cut away without relifting the ball after the tree is correctly placed. With bare-root stock all roots should be spread out and should be pointed away from the main trunk. If a single root is especially long, it should be cut off. It should never be bent. If more than a single root exceeds the planting space, the hole is too small.

When backfilling the soil should be well worked around each root or with balled plants under the earth ball so that no air pockets remain. As insurance against air pockets, the soil should be thoroughly tamped. With bare rooted plants this should not be done until after the roots are well covered. Water should then be filled in the hole to further settle the soil. Once water has been added, no further tamping should be done but the remainder of the hole should be back-filled with loose soil.

Staking

Trees are rather readily whipped by wind and their foots loosened for the first few years after planting. Protection against this can be afforded trees up to 3 inches in diameter by supporting them with two stakes, 2" x 2" by 8' long. Stakes are customarily placed on opposite sides of the tree about one foot away from the trunk. Driving them 18 inches below the elevation of the bottom of the hole will insure sufficient support. If they are driven before backfilling, no root injury will result from this operation. The link between the stakes and the tree should be a wire run through a piece of hose. Crossing the hose between the stake and the tree trunk will give added protection. Staking of small trees moved with a ball of earth is not usually necessary.

Care After Planting

Once the tree is in place regular inspections for tree troubles are a wise precaution. To keep the tree in a vigorous state, watering during dry spells for the first few years is necessary. Too frequent watering is as harmful as none at all. Water deeply and thoroughly but only repeat when necessary. Evergreens should be watered thoroughly just before the ground freezes in the fall.

One of the most beneficial procedures for the conservation of moisture is the addition of a mulch. A 2- to 4-inch layer of such materials as peat moss, compost, leaf mould or well-rotted manure spread over the entire root area will pay dividends.

Vigorous growth can be encouraged by the addition of a fertilizer in early spring. A 10-6-4 commercial fertilizer is ideal. A simple rule to follow is to apply 1 pound per inch of trunk diameter the first year, 2 pounds per inch the second year and 3 pounds the third year. After the third year, 3 to 5 pounds per inch may be used. When spreading the fertilizer it is well to start a little distance from the trunk and cover to a short distance beyond the spread of the branches. The fertilizer should be thoroughly watered in after spreading.

Limitations

The discussion presented here applies only to trees within the range of sizes likely to be attempted by the average homeowner without trained help. Professional tree movers can move trees of almost any size at any time during the year.

Continued in next issue

JUNE

The evening comes, the fields are still,
The tinkle of the thirsty rill
Unheard all day ascends again;
Deserted is the half-mown plain,
Silent the swathes; the ringing wain,
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

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
GROWING TOMORROW'S TREES TODAY

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

ASK A FORESTER

By Al Roberts

Mr. James Rawcliffe
Box 24, R.D.#1
Lindley, N.Y. 14858

Dear Mr. Rawcliffe:

I'm sorry it took so long to answer your letter but it went to two other people before it ended up with me.

Concerning marketing your timber: —There are a few general principles that should be followed and I will list some of them.

1. The individual trees which are to be cut should be selected and marked by a forester with guidelines provided by the owner. The forester is familiar with the many interacting variables involved in growing timber as well as selling it, such as value of different species and different sizes of trees, their growth rates and site requirements, condition of the market, etc.

2. The timber, I feel, should be sold on a lump sum bid.

3. Several potential buyers should be given an opportunity to bid.

4. A contract specifying conditions of the sale should be drawn up and signed by both parties.

5. Except in certain cases the total amount bid should be paid at the signing of the contract.

6. The cutting should be frequently checked by the owner or his agent.

These are a few very brief principles which could be greatly enlarged on if there were space. But how can the ordinary timber owner manage all this? There is help available. I would recommend you first contact your Regional Foresters office. The address is New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 115 Liberty St., Bath, N.Y. 14810. In due time (depending on their current work load) they will have a forester inspect your woodlot with you to give you general recommendations. They can also give you a limited amount of service (timber marking) for a nominal fee. They can also give you a list of private consulting foresters for your area who will provide quick and complete marketing service which would include marking trees to be cut, estimating their volume and value, advertising the timber for sale, negotiating a contract with a buyer and supervising the cutting.

I should mention that the timber market in general is depressed at the present time due to the slack economy and low activity in the housing industry. However, some species such as oak and cherry are still selling well as are large lots of high quality timber.

It sounds as though you would enjoy membership in the N.Y. Forest Owners Assn. They sponsor several "woods walks" each year as well as two meetings a year, and occasionally a European or U.S. forestry tour. I'm enclosing a membership application form and a leaflet about consulting foresters. Good luck and I hope we see you at a future meeting.

Very truly yours,

A.W. Roberts, Jr.

Do you have problems or questions about your trees or woodlot, or a woodlot you would like to have?

Contact **Al Roberts,** our "Ask A Forester" columnist. His address is R.D.#3, Cortland, NY 13045.

HUMOR

Gardening

The best way to enjoy a beautiful, productive garden is to live next door to one, and cultivate your neighbor.

Debt

Sympathizer: "Tell me, friend, how did you ever get yourself into such destitute circumstances?"

Derelict: "Well, when I had the world by the tail I let go and reached for the moon."