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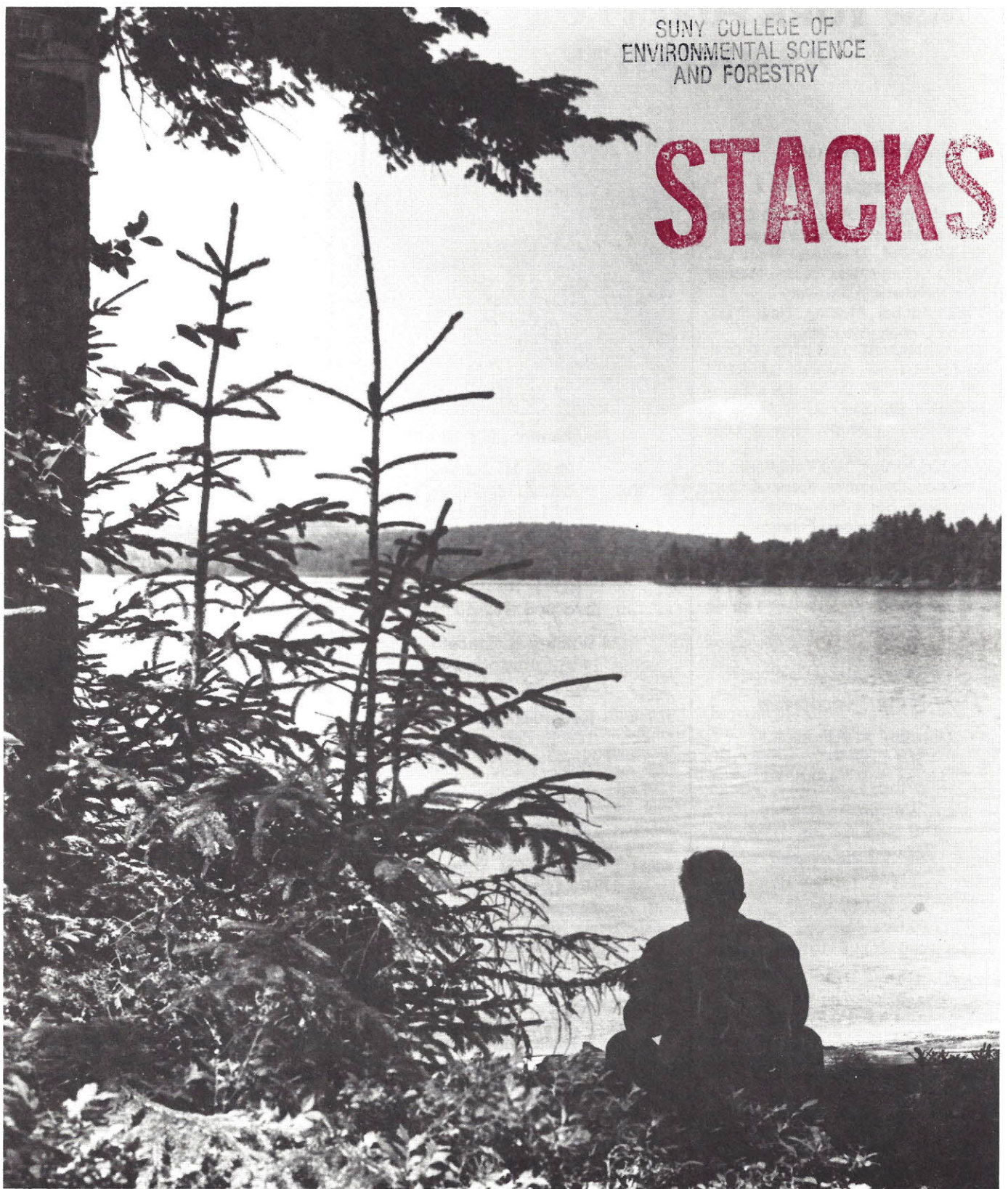
Forest Owner

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July - August, 1981

Vol. 19, No. 4

THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION



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

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(Elected April 1981)

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Welcome Our New Members

Caroline F. Adams
384 Etna Rd.
Ithaca, NY 14850

Sen. Warren Anderson
The State Senate
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224

Sherwood F. Davis
Box 458
Tully, NY 13159

Danny Duic
406 Russell Hill Rd.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M4V 2V2

Mr. & Mrs. Howard Engel
11 Beatrice Lane
Old Bethpage, NY 11804

FRONT COVER

Archer and Anna Huntington Forest on the Newcomb campus of the State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

J.E. Gramlich
145 Long Meadow Circle
Pittsford, NY 14534

Robert Hannan
1926 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, FL 33020

Terry Harrocks
Deerlands
Box 703
Lake Placid, NY 12946

John A. Joh
Hawleytown Rd.
Binghamton, NY 13903

Philip H. Jones
Jones Tree Farm
272 Israel Hill Rd.
Shelton, CT 06484

Joseph H. Kimmel
RD#1, Route 11
Kirkwood, NY 13795

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1438 Comstock Ave.
Syracuse, NY 13210

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105 E. Genesee St.
Skaneateles, NY 13152

Kevin McCormick
9 Elmwood Dr.
Apalachin, NY 13732

William V. Plath
18 Swan St.
Schenectady, NY 12307

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West Danby, NY 14896

Steve Servies
Becky Spencer
RD#1, Hewitt Rd.
Homer, NY 13077

John C. Sterling
42 Agard Rd.
Trumansburg, NY 14886

David Strong
Wood-For-Fuel-Project
P.O. Box 966
New Paltz, NY 12561



The View From the President's Chair

On Sunday, April 12 there appeared in the Binghamton "Sunday Press" an article entitled "Cutting Trees: Rules Needed?" by Barry Katz. It proposed that local governments should pass ordinances restricting the amount and methods of harvesting on private forest lands.

In response, I wrote a letter to the Editor which appeared in the Sunday Press April 19. It follows:

The Sunday Press
Binghamton — 4/19/81

EDUCATION AIDS TIMBERLAND

Editor, The Press

The article headlined "Cutting trees: Rules needed?" by Barry Katz in the April 12 Sunday Press was excellent: However, as president of the 700-plus member New York Forest Owner's Association, I agree with John Goodfellow of New York State Electric & Gas that laws for logging are unnecessary but "education of the landowner is the best way (to prevent abuse in timber operations)."

Education of the woodlot landowner is the objective of our association. The association publishes six issues a year of its magazine *New York Forest Owner*, which has helpful information. We have two membership meetings a year at which seminars are held on all aspects of forest ownership, plus field trips at the fall meeting. We hold four "Woods Walks" a year where members visit managed, private- and state-owned forests to see first hand the benefits of forest management for continued harvests.

The landowner is responsible for the proper management of the timber stand thereon. Thus, education of the landowner, (not binding, all-encompassing, restrictive laws), will accomplish the desired renewing of our forest resource.

The association invites all who are interested and concerned about the productivity of our forests, as well as their use for recreation and wildlife habitat, to become members. We wish to teach the uninformed and to learn from those who have experience.

HOWARD O. WARD
President
New York Forest
Owners Association
Candor

If you feel, as I do, that what you do with your land and its products is nobody's business but yours as long as no one else is hurt by your action, then let's not have restrictive local laws. However, some of your neighbors may feel that poor (bad) forestry practices on your land may affect them by soil erosion or mere "visible pollution," then they'll opt for regulation.

I don't want regulation, and I don't think you do! Get all of your neighbors, their neighbors, friends, relations, anyone you can think of, to join NYFOA. The more people we can educate, the less pressure there will be for outside control of our private forest lands.

Please work at it! I'd like to see 1000 members by 1982, and 10,000 by 1987. If everyone pitches in and spreads the word, it can happen! Let's make it happen.

P.S.: This will be my last View from the President's Chair before the new president, Bob Edmonds, takes over; but I will still be around with news and views for a growing organization.

Howard O. Ward

Directors of NYFOA



Directors present at the Annual Meeting, seated from left to right—Paul Steinfeld, Mary McCarty, President Howard Ward, Robert Edmonds, J. Lewis DuMond and Evelyn Stock. Standing, left to right:

Robert Sand, James Lassoie, Robert Demeree, Gordon Conklin, David Hanaburgh, William Hall, George Mitchell, Ken Eberley, Al Roberts and Dean Hardy Shirley.

NYFOA Committees April 1981 — April 1982

BUDGET, FINANCE AND AUDIT

Richard Lea, Chairman
Stuart McCarty, Treasurer
Emiel Palmer
Howard Ward
Bob Morrow

BY-LAWS

Howard Ward, Chairman
Lewis DuMond
Bob Sand

EDITORIAL

Al Roberts, Chairman
Gordon Conklin
Dick Lea
George Mitchell
Lloyd Strombeck

AWARDS COMMITTEE

Dave Hanaburgh, Chairman
Emiel Palmer

LEGISLATIVE

Bill Hall, Chairman
Fred Umholtz
George Mitchell

MEMBERSHIP

Paul Steinfeld, Chairman
Al Roberts
Mary McCarty
Ken Eberley
Bob Demeree
George Mitchell

NATURAL RESOURCES & LAND USE

Art Eschner, Chairman
Dale Weston
Bob Demeree
Lewis DuMond
Peter Levatich

NOMINATIONS

Gordon Conklin, Chairman
Bob Sand
Lewis DuMond

PUBLICITY

Mary McCarty
Al Roberts
Bob Demeree, Chairman
Jim Lassoie
Lloyd Strombeck

WOODS WALKS

Bob Sand, Chairman
Walt Weston
Emiel Palmer
Peter Levatich

George Mitchell New Membership Secretary

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, George Mitchell of Old Forge was appointed our new Membership Secretary. Henceforth any new memberships or changes of address are to be sent to him at the following address: New York Forest Owner, P.O. Box 69, Old Forge, New York 13420.

George has offered us the services of the computer in the office of the Northern Logger's Association, of whose magazine he is business manager.

With the rapidly increasing membership (we now have 476 paid members in 23 states and one in Canada). George will be taking a big step in bringing better service to the organization by maintaining an up-to-date, computerized mailing and membership list.

1981 - 1982 Schedule of NYFOA Directors Meetings

July 11, 1981	Cortland
August 29, 1981	Cortland
October 10, 1981	Arnot Forest
November 21, 1981	Cortland
January 9, 1982	Cortland
February 27, 1982	Cortland

April 10, 1982
Spring (Annual) Meeting
in Albany

Brief Directors Meeting to Follow
May 15, 1982 Cortland

October 10, 1981
Fall (Annual) Meeting
Arnot Forest

1981 ANNUAL MEETING NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association was held in Marshall Hall at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse on Saturday, April 25. The theme of the meeting was "forest finances." Approximately 115 members and guests were in attendance. This was an excellent turnout, and it is very gratifying to see the interest taken by the members in their association.

Dean Berglund, Dean of the College of Forestry, gave a welcoming address. President Howard Ward then conducted a brief business meeting which included a treasurer's report and other reports to the members.

John Stock, representing the Society of American Foresters, gave a presentation concerning legislation to license professional foresters in New York State. A call by President Ward for a show of hands indicated that the members were in favor of such legislation.



Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Bauer display the Heiberg Memorial Award presented to them at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association for outstanding achievement as a forest manager. Mr. Bauer is a consultant forester from Jamestown, New York.

Curtis Bauer, President of Forecon, a consulting firm, then addressed the membership on forest taxation. In an excellent presentation, Mr. Bauer outlined the forms of land taxes and described 480-A, the New York State Forest Tax Law in some detail.

In a luncheon ceremony downstairs in Nifkin Lounge, the Heiberg Award was presented to Curtis Bauer and the N.Y.F.O.A. Award to J. Lewis DuMond. These awards and their recipients are described and outlined in the previous issue of the Forest Owner in considerable detail.

The afternoon session consisted of three workshops:

1. Timber Contracts, by Bill Hall
2. Income and the State Taxes, by Dr. Allen Horn



President Howard Ward addresses the members at the Luncheon Awards ceremonies.

3. Forest Measurements, by Fred Umholtz

These were hour presentations given twice, and the members had their choice of two. All were equally well attended and I received favorable comments from all sessions.

At the Director's meeting following with 18 present the following offices were elected for 1981:

- President — Robert Edmonds
- 1st V. President — Robert Morrow
- 2nd V. President — Paul Steinfeld
- 3rd V. President — Robert Demeree
- Recording Secretary — Lewis DuMond
- Treasurer — Stuart McCarty
- Membership Secretary — George Mitchell
- Editor — Evelyn Stock

Evelyn Stock is also to assist the Membership Secretary and the Recording Secretary.

Robert Sand was appointed Archivist.

The membership as of April 1, 1981 was reported as 719.

The new president, Robert Edmonds, thanked Howard Ward for his work during the past year as President. He also thanked Robert Sand for his work in planning the annual meeting.

Richard Lea was appointed Assistant Treasurer.

All in all, it was an interesting and fruitful meeting and I think everyone enjoyed it.

Robert L. Demeree

Annual Meeting

The following is a summary of the Annual meeting and of the Organizational meeting of the Board following.

The 19th Annual Meeting — April 25, 1981 — Marshall Hall — Syracuse, N.Y.

Howard Ward, President, presided.

We were welcomed by Dean John V. Bergland of the College of Forestry who stressed the coming pressures on the forests including those in New York.

Stuart McCarty gave the treasurer's report showing receipts of \$7205.07 and expenditures of \$7030.24.

A budget of \$7200.00 for 1981 was approved.

The following were elected to the Board of Directors for three-year terms:

Robert Demeree	Emiel Palmer
David Hanaburgh	Robert Sand
James Lassole	Fred Umholtz
Lloyd Strombeck	

David Hanaburgh reported that the Trust is in suspension at the present time.

Kenneth Eberley was thanked for his good work as Membership chairman.

It was announced that Helen Varian has resigned as Membership Secretary and that George Mitchell has been appointed to this office. The mailing list is to be put on computer.

The N.Y.F.O.A. voted to support the bill calling for the licensing of Professional Foresters.

The Fall meeting is to be at Arnot Forest on October 10.

Allen Knight spoke of a proposed N.Y.F.O.A. trip across Canada by train, visiting a convention in Seattle and a boat trip to Alaska. This would be in August 1982.

Robert Sand reported four Woods Walks in 1980 and he would like the same number in 1981.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis DuMond display the Special Award Plaque given to them at the 1981 Annual Meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association. This award is given for service to the organization. Mr. DuMond has long been a member of the Board and presently serves as Secretary.

CONFIDENCE: that quality which permits an individual to do crossword puzzles with a fountain pen.



TIMBERMAN SEES LAND OF DIXIE AS FUTURE "WOOD BASKET" OF THE WORLD

By Clayton Jones

Business and Financial Writer
of *The Christian Science Monitor*

If the South ever rises again, it may awaken to the sound of woodsmen yelling "timber" in a Southern accent ("tim-b-a-a-h-haa").

The verdant Southern states could become the Middle East of timber in coming decades, William Haselton, chairman of St. Regis Paper Company, asserts.

"The 21st century could witness a new ascendancy in the South, as that area assumes a position in the world timber market comparable to the place it held in the 18th-century cotton and tobacco industries," says Mr. Haselton, who also chairs the National Forest Products Association.

An unusual combination of extraordinary climate and soil conditions from Florida to Arkansas puts the South in a position of becoming the "wood basket" of the world, the St. Regis chief executive officer says.

Also, the rise of southern pine plywood for housing and other new know-how, such as how to convert heavily pitched pine into newsprint, have helped double the number of pulp and paper mills in the South over the past 25 years. Pulping capacity has quadrupled.

The mid-1980s will be a telling — as well as a felling — time for the South as many of the tree plantations begun after World War II become mature enough for cutting.

In the South, however, most commercial grade timberland is owned by private landowners. Nationwide, 58 percent of the timberland is held in private hands, with 18 percent controlled by government and 14 percent by the forest products industry.

St. Regis, which owns 2.5 million acres of Southern timber, has a philosophy of "Go South, grow trees, and export," according

to Mr. Haselton. But it finds the "disassembly" of timberland among so many owners the major barrier to expanded harvests — and to larger U.S. wood exports.

"A forest products industry needs a secure land base," says Mark Lapping, forest expert at the University of Guelph in Ontario. "It is very difficult when you are dealing with 50,000 landowners."

Private owners of forest land rarely invest in timber-growing practices such as site preparation or precommercial thinning. Few of them know what huge increases in productivity these kinds of practices will produce, Mr. Haselton says. Many are just not aware of the value of their timber, or where to sell it.

The timber industry's greatest constraint, however, is tax twists that work against investment for long-term harvesting by individuals. The average forest landowner in the South is over 50 years old, for instance, and land will likely pass to heirs before harvest; the inheritors must pay estate taxes, and usually the land is broken up and sold.

To encourage tree farming, says Mr. Haselton, timberland should be treated as capital, able to receive investment tax credits. Also, landowners should be able to borrow on the future value of their timber with repayment when the timber is sold, backed up by disaster insurance.

"If properly cultivated, our Southern forests alone could fulfill America's needs and provide an abundant surplus for export," Haselton says.

One answer to dealing with piecemeal ownership is tree-farm cooperatives, in which owners pool production and marketing. Some 165 timber cooperatives in the nation, however, have difficulty holding together, says James G. Byrne of the U.S. Forest Service. Such "land assembly" is even more difficult during a boom in second homes and as inflation-distraught investors buy up bits and pieces of land.

Also, timber companies are skittish about working with co-ops. St. Regis, for instance, prefers a "fruitful partnership" with the thousands of private owners, rather than with a stronger bargaining body.

In the past three decades, the United States has grown 50 percent more wood than it harvested. "This nonproductivity posture explains why America harvests the same number of trees today as it did in 1900, even though its citizens consume 70 percent more lumber and eight times as much paper," Haselton says.

U.S. demand for wood is expected to double by the end of the century, while world trade in forest products will likely double in the next 10 years, with Latin America the biggest new market.

Today, however, the U.S. imports 63 percent of its newsprint and 28 percent of its lumber from Canada, the largest world timber exporter.

While the U.S. ranks third behind the Soviet Union and Canada in forest acreage, its growing conditions give it the highest potential for productivity.

Haselton says American policies in recent years "have been not to harvest, but to hoard; not to replant timber, but to convert land to nontimber use."

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WORKER'S COMPENSATION SITUATION

WORKERS' COMPENSATION: A Wayne County farmland owner who was threatened with a Workers' Compensation Insurance premium assessment for 1980 based on her insurance company's routine audit appears to be in the clear. On May 30 the farmland owner's wife told me that the insurance company inspector's original assessment based on a stumpage sale with cash in advance for timber sold has apparently been dropped. This change in policy by the insurance company's auditor occurred after the farmland owner's wife emphasized to the auditor that the timber had been sold outright. This meant that the farmer transferred title of the timber to the independent logger before it was cut, and therefore the logger was not an employee or subcontractor. **PLEASE NOTE:** This case is provided for your reference only and does not in itself establish legal precedent. However, if the woodland owner had sold standing timber on shares for a certain percentage of the mill-delivered price received by the logger, to be provided as "stumpage," my opinion is that the landowner would have been liable for Workers' Compensation Insurance coverage.



R.D.1, McGraw, NY 13101

1981 Summer Programs

LOCATION

Camp Owahta is 128 acres of mixed forest, streams, beautiful hiking trails, open meadows, a spring-fed pond, surrounded by several thousand acres of State forest, and located in the Town of Solon, 10 miles northeast of the City of Cortland. It is owned by the Cooperative Extension Association of Cortland County, and is twice yearly inspected and licensed by the New York State Department of Health.

WHO MAY ATTEND?

Any boy or girl ages 8 - 18. Campers do not have to be 4-H members, nor do they have to reside in Cortland County. Camp Owahta is open to all youth without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

LEADERSHIP

Camp Owahta's staff has been selected through a recruitment program at dozens of colleges and universities offering outstanding programs in outdoor-environmental education, recreation, and a variety of the natural sciences. They are teachers and college students who are devoting their lives to a greater understanding of man's inter-relationship with nature. Over 60% of our staff return each year. Ratio of campers to staff: 6 to 1.

RESIDENT CAMPING PROGRAMS

Three types of resident programs will be offered: "Environmental Adventures Camp" for boys and girls 8 - 14 and "Forestry Camp" and "Wilderness Adventures Backpacking Camp" for boys and girls 13 - 18.

CAMP PERIODS

Environmental Adventures Camp—
 _____ Session I — July 5 - 11
 _____ Session II — July 12 - 18
 _____ Session III — July 19 - 25
 _____ Session IV — July 26 - August 1
 _____ Session V — August 2 - August 8
 _____ Session VI — August 9 - August 15

Forestry Camp—
 _____ Session F — August 9 - August 15

Wilderness Adventures Camp—
 _____ Session WA — August 2 - August 9

Owahta — Day Adventures —
 _____ Session ODA — June 29 - July 3

Enclosed herewith is my check for \$10.00. I agree to pay the balance of the camp fee on or before the starting date of the session for which my child is enrolled. Camp Owahta reserves the right to dismiss from camp any camper whose attitude or behavior is not in keeping with the standards of the camp. I understand that no refund will be made in the event my child leaves camp early.

Signature of
 Parent or Guardian _____

HOW GREAT THOU ART

*When through the woods and forest glades I
 wander
 And hear the birds sing sweetly in the trees;
 When I look down from lofty mountain
 grandeur
 And hear the brook and feel the gentle
 breeze;
 Then sing my soul my savior God to thee
 How great thou art, How great thou art,
 Then sing my soul, my Savior God to thee
 How great thou art, how great thou art.*

Carl Boberg

LOG GRADING AND SCALING WORKSHOP. Reserve the date, Saturday, September 19, 1981 for the all-day program in Boonville. Reservation application forms will be available in July or August; and attendance will be limited.

Exports & Imports

The value of exports of solid wood products exceeded the value of imports last year for the first time in more than 20 years. Exports were valued at \$3.6 billion, and imports were valued at \$3 billion in 1980.

Proper Pruning

"Flush cut and paint" has been the conventional wisdom on pruning trees for over a century. But Alex Shigo, research pathologist with the USDA Forest Service in Durham, NH, believes that the practice goes against nature's design and the tree's best interest.

At the base of every branch is a collar, explains Shigo, which contains a chemical zone that inhibits the spread of decay into the trunk. When decay develops in a branch, he observes, it moves downward until it reaches the protective chemical zone. It stops there, and after the branch falls off naturally, new wood forms a callus.

If the branch is pruned so that the collar is cut off or injured, explains Shigo, the chances of infection by decay — the canker-causing microorganisms are greatly increased. In addition, he says, improper cuts sometimes cause internal cracks that weaken the tree.

Shigo offers the following suggestions for proper pruning:

1. When making a cut place the saw or shears *in front of the branch bark ridge* in the branch crotch.
2. Cut from the outer portion of the branch bark ridge down and slightly out, so as not to injure or remove the collar.
3. Use sharp tools.
4. Do not leave a stub.
5. Do not paint, unless for cosmetic reasons, and then use a very thin coat.

For more information contact Shigo at the Northeastern Forest Experimental Station, Concord-Mast Road, Durham, NH 03824, tel. (603) 868-5576.

Logs to Burn

Beechwood fires are bright and clear
 If the logs are kept a year.
 Chestnut only good they say,
 If for long 'its laid away.
 Birch and fir logs burn too fast,
 Blaze up bright and do not last.
 It is by the Irish said.
 Hawthorn bakes the sweetest bread.
 Elmwood burns like churchyard mould,
 Even the very flames are cold.
 Poplar gives a bitter smoke,
 Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
 Applewood will scent your room,
 with an incense like perfume.
 Oak and maple, if dry and old,
 Keep away the winter's cold.
 But ash wood wet, or ash wood dry,
 A King shall warm his slippers by.

TEST YOUR FOREST I.Q.

True and False Questions Answers*

1. You have sold timber from your woodlot; you must pay income taxes on the gross receipts.

TRUE _____ FALSE X

a. Forest landowners are often unaware that income from harvested trees is eligible for special treatment under Federal Tax laws.

b. Costs associated with selling timber may be deductible as expenses.

c. Income from timber sales may be eligible for treatment as capital gains (which is the difference between the purchase price or other basis of a capital asset and its selling price) if certain criteria are met.

d. Depletion tax may be used to reduce taxable income if certain criteria are met.

e. Additional information about tax treatment of timber sales is available from tax consultants, private consultant foresters, "Farmer's Tax Guide" by the IRS, U.S.D.A. Agriculture Handbook No. 274 entitled "The Timber Owner and His Federal Income Tax," and "Timber Tax Management" which is available from Purdue University's Publication Mailing Room for \$3.20.

2. To improve your woodlot, first cut all the dead trees for firewood.

TRUE _____ FALSE X

a. Dead trees do not compete with living trees; and therefore the removal of dead trees from a forest stand does not improve the growth of living trees.

b. Trees compete for light, water, and nutrients. Competition may result in unhealthy trees, slower growing trees, and death of some suppressed trees.

c. Thinning competing trees provides space in which valuable crop trees can grow faster and larger in diameter.

d. Dead trees may harbor insects and provide nesting-cavity sites which are beneficial to birds and wildlife; so cutting all dead trees may be harmful.

3. Selective harvesting will not change wildlife populations; but clearcutting will.

TRUE _____ FALSE X

a. Selective cutting may remove a vital wildlife habitat component from a forest stand. Wildlife species which depend upon trees that are harvested will disappear. Conversely, selective cutting could result in the addition of a vital component for a wildlife species originally absent from the stand. After a selective harvest, some species of wildlife may move into the forest stand and occupy it for a number of years, until the vegetation changes by natural causes.

b. One should expect that any major changes in the vegetation of a forest due to either timber harvesting or natural phenomena will produce shifts in the composition of animal and bird populations.

Woods Walk

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Date: August 29, 1981 — Saturday

Time: Assemble 10:00 a.m. - End of Walk 3:00 p.m.

Place: School of Forest Technology (Ranger School)
College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Wanakena, N.Y. 13695
Phone: (315) 848-2566
Assemble in front of main building

Lunch: Please bring your lunch. The School will provide a beverage.

Director Coufal and his staff will show us some of the forest stands and operations on this forest which has been under management since 1912. Visits will be made to both coniferous plantations and hardwood stands.

How to get there: The School is 140 miles from Syracuse, on N.Y. Route 3 between Star Lake and Cranberry Lake. There is a large sign at the Wanakena exit, and signs provide directions to the School.

Director Coufal would appreciate a note if you plan to attend the Woods Walk. It will help him materially if he can estimate how many to plan for.



"Managed Forests Provide More: Beauty, Energy, Jobs, Recreation, Income, Water, Wildlife, Wood." This theme of the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days for August 22 and 23, 1981 was adopted from the New York Society of American Foresters' Public Affairs Committee. The goal of this professional society of foresters, the SAF, is to "advance the science, technology, education and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skill of the profession to benefit society."



A Widow Maker, the broken branch in a tree top, is a potential killer for a chain saw operator who wants to harvest the tree which supports it. When felling a tree, one must evaluate the whole situation, clear away the brush, prepare an escape route, predict path of tree fall, and cut the tree appropriately — while always remaining alert, controlling the chain saw with two hands, and keeping secure footing.

4. New York's forests provide trees to make all the wood products needed by New York residents.

TRUE _____ FALSE X

a. It has been estimated that New Yorkers consumed ten times more products manufactured from wood than were harvested in the State during 1967.

b. Many wood products used in New York come from trees which are not native to the State. Examples of wood products which New York residents must bring into the state are: (1) southern pine utility poles, (2) Lauan veneer, (3) Douglas fir construction timbers and plywood, (4) Mahogany furniture, and (5) southern pine paper bags for groceries.

5. Chain saw kickback is not important and can not be prevented anyway.

TRUE _____ FALSE X

a. Chain saw kickback causes serious cuts on many chain saw users; and it can be prevented by keeping the tip of the bar from contacting wood or other objects.

b. Chain saws cut over 50,000 persons per year according to estimates. Hands, faces, knees, legs, and feet are all commonly scarred by chain saw cuts because chain saw operators are careless, ignore professional chain saw operating techniques, and don't know the dangers or how to protect against them.

c. Kickback occurs when the end of the chain saw bar comes in contact with wood (a log or branch) unexpectedly and the cutting chain catches at the tip of the bar rather than cutting through the wood. Kickback is the process of having the whole saw thrown out of the cut, without control by the saw operator, because torque generated by the saw engine and cutting chain twists the saw out of the operator's hands. A common result of kickback is that the cutting chain rips open the saw operator when it contacts his face, hand, leg, or foot.

*Prepared by David W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist, Wood Utilization.

FIREWOOD ECONOMICS — "Here is a rough rule of thumb for wood buyers with airtight stoves or furnaces: wood cost should be less than 1½ times in dollars per cord than oil is in cents per gallon. For example, oil at \$1.25 per gallon 'equals' one cord of wood (128 cu. ft.) costing \$185."

[Source — Northeast Solar Energy Center [NESEC] of Boston, Mass., in its March 1981 issue of ONESEC Update].

Prices of firewood according to a NESEC survey taken in early winter were reported as follows:

Seasoned Hardwood

- \$100 Atlantic City, N.J.
- \$115 Bolston, Mass.
- \$ 98 Ithaca, N.Y.

Green Hardwood

- \$ 78 Atlantic City, N.J.
- \$ 75 Boston, Mass.
- \$ 75 Ithaca, N.Y.

Supply and Demand Situation for firewood appears to indicate that consumers prefer to buy during September-February. Therefore, possibly new marketing strategies need to be employed to move firewood during slow periods. Techniques such as the following advertising ones may work.

- Visit our firewood concentration yard to select your own wood.
- Order your wood from us while on vacation and we will guarantee date of delivery when you want it for a small down payment.
- Rent a trailer and take your firewood home to the city with you at our prices.
- Save on your fuel bill by ordering wood now for guaranteed delivery at reduced prices if you pay early.
- Beat the oil company's price increases by the security of a well seasoned woodpile when you obtain delivery in the spring.
- You save on fuel costs when you burn our hardwood logs if you buy early.

Dave W. Taber
Extension Specialist
Wood Utilization



SOME ECONOMICS. Costs of logging vary with every logging system; but here is some recently obtained economic data reported to me by reliable sources:

- Culverts to prevent soil erosion —
- 12 ft., 10-inch (at \$3.36/ft.)\$40.32
- 12 ft., 12-inch (at \$3.56/ft.)\$42.72
- Installation cost of 20 foot, 12-inch to 18-inch culvert\$50 to \$100.00
- Bridge 12-ft. wide X 18 ft. long (approximate)\$1000.00
- Contract trucking costs:.....\$2 to \$3/loaded mile
- Loading pulpwood with knuckleboom including \$1.50 for operator and \$2.50 for machine\$4/cd.
- Loading logs with knuckleboom (based on Int. 1/4-inch Rule, including \$2.00 for operator and \$5.00 for machine . \$7/MBF
- Production costs for working boss with employee and skidder producing at header 60 cords of pulpwood per week for 40 weeks per year\$27.60/cd.
- Contracted logging for cutter with skidder to get logs and pulp to landing and bucked (based on Scribner Rule for logs). NOTE: payroll taxes must be added. . . \$16.25/cd. \$37.50/MBF

Obviously these costs may vary with different situations, and a logger must make a profit if he is to be a successful businessperson.

TIME & MOTION STUDY — COST ANALYSIS.,

[*Source: Dennis T. Curtin et al, "draft" report entitled, "Biomass Harvesting System Test and Demonstration."]

Chip Costs. Break-even costs for whole tree chips (with no profit or loss) based on a haul distance of 25 miles "ranged from \$20.06 per ton for a new system producing 17,000 tons per year to \$11.91 for the observed system producing 51,300 tons per year" from clear cutting an oak-hickory stand.

Skidders. Time for skidding averaged about 5.39 minutes per ton of production in a mixed oak-hickory stand of 44 years on a 34% slope with 100 tons per acre in trees larger than 5 inches DBH when skidding distance ranged from 300 to 1,400 feet.

Productive time. Actual time when machine was performing a productive function was about 30% for chipper and averaged 62% for skidders.

GENERAL BUSINESS NEWS

From Pulpwood Highlights

Wood Fuel Growing

Americans are turning to wood fuel in such numbers that wood has now overtaken nuclear power as a source of energy in the U.S., according to a study published by Worldwatch Institute. The study said that wood is re-emerging as an important source of energy for both industrial and domestic use throughout the world, and this is likely to strain an already diminishing world resource.

Bullish On Timberlands?

Merrill Lynch Realty and Great Plains Western Corp. have begun operations in timberland investments. Merrill Lynch has set up a department to handle sales of farms and timberland, and Great Plains Western has filed a registration statement with the SEC to form "Forest America," a partnership to buy and operate timberlands.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Reforestation

Forest industry and other private tree farmers are planting four out of every five acres currently being reforested in the U.S. Reforestation is proceeding at a rate of about 2,000,000 acres a year across the U.S.

SAFETY AND HARVESTING

Injury/Age Correlation

Occupational injuries occur at a lower rate to older workers than to younger ones, concludes the Bureau of Labor Statistics after examining more than one million workers' compensation records from agencies in 30 states. The findings suggest a positive effect of experience in avoiding injuries, and highlight the importance of training for new workers.

Grade Crossing Accidents

The Seaboard Coast Line Railroad has expressed its concern to the industry about serious accidents between logging trucks and trains at grade crossings. All in the industry are urged to instruct log truck drivers to be extremely cautious at railroad crossings.

Chain Saw Publication

The Chain Saw: Use and Maintenance is a 1979 English-language publication of Skogsstyrelsen, the National Board of Forestry in Sweden. The book deals with practical aspects of using chain saws, with particular emphasis given to ways of making work easier and safer. North American distribution of the book is sponsored by the Joint Textbook Committee of the Paper Industry (of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association). The book is available at \$14 from TAPPI, One Dunwoody Park, Atlanta, GA 30338, or Woodlands Section, CPPA, 2300 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2X9 (CPPA also has a French edition available at \$14).

Fred L. Johnson, *Chairman*
Licensing Committee

The New York Section of the Society of American Foresters is attempting to make New York State the 15th State in the Nation to formally license "Professional Foresters." The aim is to require licensure for individuals who call themselves "Professional Foresters" and anyone who performs professional forestry services for a **client**, (distinguished from an employer who directs an employee personally, or through a supervisor, on the employer's own land). Professional Forestry Services can be defined as performing forest management services such as supervision, consultation, evaluation, investigation, reconnaissance, and planning, in connection with the production, utilization, protection, management or conservation of privately owned forest lands of **another owner**, where the dominant purpose of such services is to conserve, improve and properly manage forest land resources. The usual practices of other licensed professions are excluded. The major intent is to protect the public from untrained, inexperienced, or unscrupulous individuals who are suspected of malpractice, or unwise practices when they purvey their services to unsuspecting landowners. In addition, licensure is sought to protect the vital forest resources on private land.

There is increasing concern about the proper management of forest resources for their commercial, environmental and watershed values in New York State and in the Nation. Most of the 210,000 private landowners owning the large share of the State's forest resources are woefully uninformed or ill-informed about the proper practice of forestry and are often securing forest management advice from public agencies, private consultants both professionally accredited and experienced, or inexperienced; or from non-professionals, such as woods workers, logging contractors, saw mill operators and others who are not competent to provide detailed management advice. The forest owning public needs advice to manage forest properties to achieve goals which may be economic, recreational or environmental in scope. Certainly financial needs, taxes and other costs of holding land, tend to bring the landowner face to face with serious management problems as well as management decisions involving stand development and harvest cuttings. Today such cutting operations are given ever greater impetus by expanding markets for sawlogs, pulpwood, and now firewood and bio-mass. All of these operations must be properly executed to protect the owners immediate and future interests, which are tied to the potentials of the resource. Some management advice and cutting operations have worked against the owners interests. Sometimes these landowners are not even aware of deleterious results. On the other

Licensing Professional Forestry

hand, some landowners, or their neighbors are dismayed at the results and have contributed to localized attempts to regulate cutting operations. Communities have sometimes reacted to ill-perceived dangers that could be better understood if competent advisors were available. Some public concerns could be avoided altogether if professional Foresters were recognizable and available. Ill conceived local regulations restricting commercial harvests cause economic harm to landowners, loggers, wood-using industries, labor, the consumer, and to the practice of forestry. More than ever there is a need to identify the Professional Forester **legally** through licensure so the Forester can be used in a positive way to provide management assistance, advice, and testimony to landowners, industries, government **and the courts**.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is reducing the professional forestry staff and their availability to private landowners. The landowner often requires services that DEC does not furnish. Also a landowner may not choose to utilize State services for reasons of his own. Therefore there is an increasing reliance upon other associated sources such as public agencies, private consultants, lumber harvesters and industries which **may** have personnel with the proper educational credentials and experience. Some **may not** have the proper education, training, and experience, yet they can easily enter the professional management field because there are no legal requirements or adequate policing.

Most landowners have no way of telling the competent practitioners from the incompetent meddlers. When this occurs, **both** the landowner and the resource may suffer. To eliminate this, both the practice of professional forestry and the title "Professional Forester" should be defined and restricted to the appropriately qualified, by licensure, for public benefit and assurance. It has been amply demonstrated in some 14 or more States, presently having licensure, that this is a medium for assisting the public and agencies of the government.

The licensing committee is working on this effort which began more than forty years ago but has never been achieved. The majority of members voting supported this effort in past referenda. However support is needed as never before to influence local legislators, allied groups and the woodland owning public. We are constrained only by our ability to convince key legislative committees in getting a licensing bill on the floor of the State Senate and Assembly. This will require much education and convincing of the bureaucracy arrayed against us. Please be sure to read our appeal for help.

David H. Hanaburgh
Consulting Forester

At the 1981 Annual Meeting of the N.Y.F.O.A. a proponent of the licensing of professional code of ethics, and monitors the membership to support such a bill. At a N.Y.F.O.A. Directors meeting on May 16, the Directors requested some contrary thoughts on the subject.

It seems a little ridiculous for members of a profession to portray themselves as a "clear and present danger to the Public." This, in effect, is what the proponents of the Bill are doing. In New York State a trade or profession is licensed if it is a "clear and present danger" to the Public. This is a "Public" not a "Professional" determination.

A License is a permit to practice. It will not prevent practice without a permit.

Competence must be determined by professional code of ethics, and monitors Society of American Foresters accredits professional education, operates under a professional cost of ethics, and monitors professional conduct through its ethics committee. Are the same people going to do any better on a Licensing Commission?

An element in the Profession has been trying for over 30 years to get a Licensing Bill in New York. The Public has not been interested. The last professional forester who caused a public scandal was Fernow, whose activities at the turn of the century generated the "Forever Wild" policy for the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

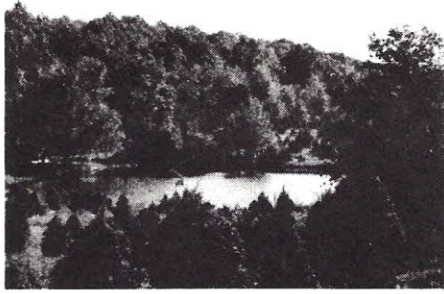
Under the proposed licensing bill only one forester of an organization would have to be licensed. That is not very many or a very high percentage of qualified professional foresters.

What is a Professional Forester? Can the practice be adequately defined and limited? To the "Public" the forester is a romantic "Ranger" or a devil "Logger." Neither of these would be licensed under the proposed bill.

The Licensing Process (Administration, Qualification, Supervision, Control) is a Bureaucratic encumbrance to professional practice that must be maintained at considerable inconvenience and expense to the individual, the profession and the government.

Perhaps what these people really want is a Copyright on the term "Professional Forester" or just "Forester."





Forest Industry Facts & Perspectives

N. Y. S. SALES TAX LAWS RULES

The following rules pertaining to custom sawing and lumber sales to farmers were approved by Edward P. Nicholson, Sales Tax Instructions and Interpretations Unit, New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, Albany, New York in his letter of May 6, 1981 to Dave Taber.

Custom Sawing Sawmill Charges Sales Tax. A sawmill which provides a service of sawing logs which belong to an individual other than the sawmill business is required to collect and remit to the state sales tax on the fee charged for custom sawing logs into lumber.

Custom Sawing Sawmill Pays Sales Tax on all Purchases. A sawmill business which predominately (more than 50 percent of the lumber produced) custom saws logs (sawing logs owned by another person other than the sawmill business) is not predominately in the manufacturing business to produce tangible personal property for sale within the meaning of the sales tax law; and therefore the custom sawing sawmill business cannot purchase its sawmill machinery tax exempt. A custom sawing sawmill business must pay the New York State sales and use tax on machinery, power, fuels, hand tools, and supplies which would be tax exempt for a sawmill which was manufacturing tangible personal property for sale within the meaning of the sales tax law.

Sales Tax Applies to Sale of Most Lumber and Wood Products. Since the New York State sales and use tax applies to products manufactured from wood which are sold to the final consumer, all products harvested or manufactured by wood-using businesses including such things as fence posts, log cabin stock, surveying stakes, and lumber are subject to the New York State sales and use tax unless they are explicitly exempt from sales tax by provisions of the law. Most wooden products used on a farm are subject to a sales and use tax. However, lumber purchased to be incorporated into a silo to produce silage for cattle may be purchased tax exempt, provided the farmer's exemption certificate (Form ST-125) is furnished to the seller by the customer. Sales tax must be paid on the purchase of building materials which are not purchased

for incorporation into a silo. However, a claim for refund or credit (Form AU-11) of sales tax may be filed for the sales tax paid on the purchase of building materials which are incorporated into a portable calf pen, farm wagon and/or cart.

Firewood for Campfires is Subject to Sales Tax. Firewood for camp fires and recreational cooking is subject to the New York State sales and use tax. Firewood used as a fuel for home heating is exempt from the statewide four percent sales and use tax in New York State; however firewood for residential home heating fuel is subject to appropriate county and municipal taxes as imposed by different taxing jurisdictions.

Dave Taber

Forest Industry Analysis & Planning

Knowing what has happened and evaluating trends in order to plan for the future is an important part of a successful business. And of course, government planners concerned with forest resources use available information as a basis for establishing regulatory policies.

The U.S.D.A. Forest Service's Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in Broomall, PA is about to release a report of up-to-date forest industry statistics entitled **New York Timber Industries — A Periodic Assessment of Timber Output**, which will contain about 50 pages, will be made available to the public as soon as it is printed sometime later this year. However, in the interim, Nevel was kind enough to explain during our telephone conversation, some of the highlights from his research.

According to Nevel, "softwood sawlog harvest in New York State almost tripled from 1967 to 1979."

"Total hardwood and softwood sawlog consumption by primary wood using mills increased 70% from 1967 to 1979." Primary wood using mills are those which use roundwood such as logs and pulpwood as a raw material. "Consumption of sawlogs in 1979," Nevel said, "had increased from 354 million board feet harvested in 1967 to 596 million board feet on the international 1/4-inch rule." For analysis purposes, he explained, "the 596 million board feet of logs on the international 1/4-inch rule is equivalent to 104,300,000 cubic feet of raw material, or 1,227,059 standard cords based on a conversion figure of 85 cubic feet of wood per standard cord."

"Pulpwood harvested in 1979 in New York State," Nevel said, "amounted to 650,800 standard cords; an additional 123,600 standard cords of harvested pulpwood were imported from out of the state for use by New York's hardboard and paper mills. Of the 650,800 standard cords harvested in New York, 143,500 standard cords were exported to other states and Canada."

David W. Taber

FOREST Bookshelf

New Publications From Cornell

Three new *Conservation Circulars* are now available free from the Extension Secretary, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. The first, *Bibliography for Forestland Owners: II — Forest Products* by G.R. Goff and J.P. Lassoie, is the last of a 2-part annotated bibliography that selectively reviews publications useful to owners of private, nonindustrial woodlands. Whereas Part I focused on various management related aspects of forest ownership, Part II reviews publications addressing some popular products and benefits derived from wise forest management.

The second circular, *Public Interest in Wood Heating: New Opportunities for Extension* by J.P. Lassoie, is an interesting discussion offering one professional Extension Forester's opinion on Extension's role in the recent rekindling of public interest in home heating with wood. This paper discusses the opportunities and needs created by the current interest in fuel-wood. The third circular of the fall 1980 edition is *Deer, Rabbit and Mouse Repellents*, by J.W. Caslick and D.J. Decker. A revision of an earlier circular, this publication provides an update on the deer, rabbit and mouse repellents currently registered or recommended for use in New York State.

The NYFOA Directors

Howard Ward, Candor, NY	1983
Robert Edmonds, Marathon, NY	1983
Robert Morrow, Ithaca, NY	1982
Paul Steinfeld, Pleasantville, NY	1982
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Footprints in the Sand

One night a man had a dream. He dreamed he was walking along the beach with the Lord. Across the sky flashed scenes from his life. For each scene, he noticed two sets of footprints in the sand, one belonging to him, the other to the Lord.

When the last scene of his life flashed before him, he looked back at the footprints in the sand. He noticed that many times along the path of his life there was only one set of footprints. He also noticed that it happened at the very lowest saddest times in his life.

This really bothered him and he questioned the Lord about it. "Lord, you said that once I decided to follow you, you'd walk with me all the way. But I have noticed that during the most troublesome times of my life, there is only one set of footprints. I don't understand why in times when I needed you most you would leave me."

The Lord replied, "My precious, precious child! I love you and I would never leave you. During your times of trial and suffering, when you could see only one set of footprints, it was then that I carried you!"

(Author Unknown)

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY. At the regular June 18-19 APA meeting, along with other routine business, the APA will receive the "Report of Joint Government/Industry Steering Committee on Intensive Timber Harvesting in the Adirondack Park to the Adirondack Park Agency." This report of about 60 pages was scheduled to be mailed to principal participants who have been active in the study at such meetings as Rensselaerville. Draft regulations contained in the report include definitions of timber harvesting terms. There will be public hearings by the APA before any are promulgated as law. [Source: Vincent J. Moore, Executive Director, APA, June 1, 1981.]



ASK A FORESTER

By Al Roberts

David Hunter, Sr.
Fulton, NY

Dear Al,

Have had some bad luck — my neighbor cut by mistake four rows of white pine, 1000' long of mine. How much are they worth? Can you help me with this.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Your problem of figuring a value for the small white pine trees which your neighbor destroyed is difficult as they had very little value when destroyed, but a larger future value. You would have to prove what profit you would make on them if you kept them and sheared them, etc., until they were mature, and then discounted this future profit back to the present.

It would be more practical to ask a local nurseryman what he could say for them now. Also Paul Leonard is an old time Xmas tree grower who lives just west of you, you may know him and he could look at them and give you a pretty good guess.

Sincerely,
A.W. Roberts

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

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

DEC Services Available

DEC's Bureau of Forest Marketing and Economic Development has programs of counselling and assistance in

1. harvesting
2. marketing
3. sawmilling
4. wood energy

Staff & offices for these programs are:

Everett Sochia —	Albany
518/457-4208	
Ken Kasprzyk —	Buffalo
716/842-2872	
James Peek —	Cortland
607/753-3095	
Fred Dearstyn —	Stony Brook
516/751-7900 Ext. 253	
Bruce Barnard —	Ray Brook
518/891-1370	

Special programs for logging contractors include felling-and-bucking analysis, relative to profit; and cost analysis with the "Weak Link System Analyzer for a Logging Business."

JOURNALISM

The editor looked over the proofs of the book on child care and decided that the author had used the word "underpants" too often.

So the editor jotted down a notation on his calendar pad to "change underpants" in order to remind the author of this change.

The next morning, the editor's private secretary scanned her boss' calendar, scratched her head and mumbled, "What will that guy want me to remind him of next!"

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