

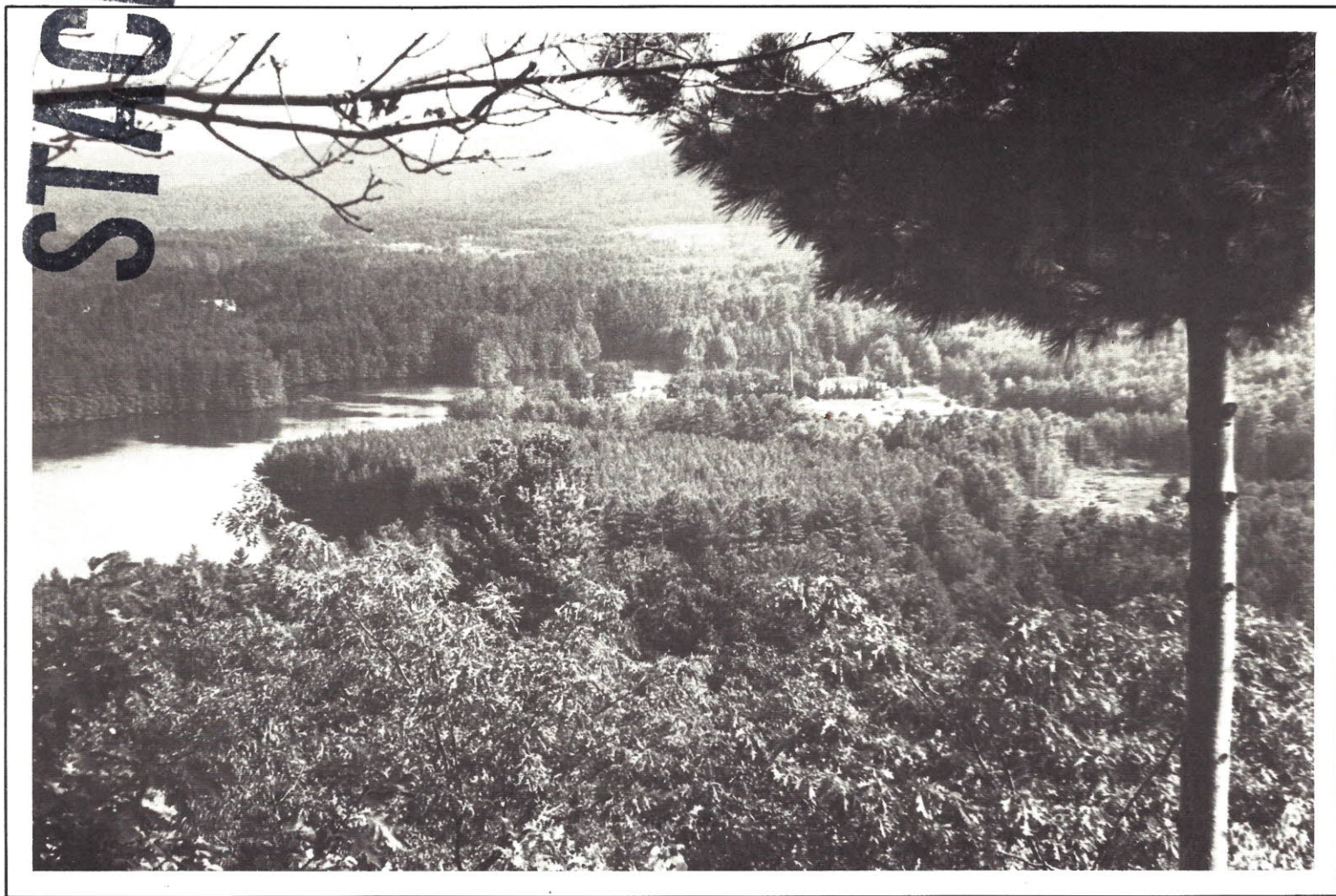
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New York

Forest Owner

STACKS



September-October, 1982

Vol. 20, No. 5

THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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



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Front Cover

The Pack Forest at Warrensburg. Site of the Fall Meeting.

Editor

Welcome Our New Members

Norman Ameis, Jr.
330 Rt. #39
Arcade, NY 14009

Carl G. Berthel
Rt. #79, RD#1, Box 127A
Richford, NY 13835

Richard K. Bibbins
Box 281
Adams Center, NY 13606

William J. Cool
Seneca Co. Soil & Water
Conservation District
321 E. Williams at Mill St.
Waterloo, NY 13165

Henry G. Craft
S. Cross Rd., Box 82
Staatsburg, NY 12580

B.W. Crouse
Maple Grove Farm
4950 Oak Orchard Rd.
Albion, NY 14411

Henry DeBruin
623 Shore Acres Rd.
Arnold, MD 21012

Edward G. Dixon
6690 Bush Rd.
Jamesville, NY 13078

Paul F. Eckelman
17 Beadart Pl.
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Joe Greges, Jr.
RD#1, Box 433A
Waverly, NY 14892

Keith Gutchess
4074 Highland Rd.
Cortland, NY 13045

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

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Second Vice-President
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George F. Mitchell
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Linda Thorington
Howard O. Ward
Dale N. Weston

1984

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David H. Hanaburgh
James P. Lassoie
Emiel D. Palmer
Norman Richards
Robert M. Sand
Lloyd G. Strombeck

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J. Claude Lecours
Peter S. Levatich
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Editor

Evelyn Stock

New Members, Cont'd.

William Hohmann
Box 139
Kinderhook, NY 12106

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1231 Earnestine St.
McLean, VA 22101

Roy J. Ketchum
10 Summer Ln.
Rochester, NY 14626

John R. Moore
RD#2, Hurlbut Rd.
Remsen, NY 13438

Thomas Parziale
311 Ellis Hollow Creek Rd.
Ithaca, NY 14850

Carl L. Sirianni
Box 327
Greene, NY 13778

Leon L. Wiggin
20 Chestnut St.
Oneonta, NY 13820



The President's Message

BOARD MEETING

July 6, 1982

Those in attendance were: Paul Steinfeld, Bob Demeree, George Mitchell, Richard Lea, Henry De Bruin (guest), Doug Monteith, Norman Richards, R.B. Marshall, David H. Hanaburgh, Richard E. Garrett, Linda Thornton, Evelyn Stock, Emiel Palmer, A.W. Roberts, Jr., Jim Lassoie and Dr. John Kelley, Cornell University, (guest).

The Board met July 6 (first day of Forestry Congress) in room 213 Marshall Hall at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. It was agreed that Board members would write Helen Varian to express their appreciation for the years of hard work and dedication that she devoted as membership secretary for the New York Forest Owners Association.

It was agreed that the spring meeting will be held April 16 at Cornell University at the conservation site.

Evelyn Stock will attend the Forestry Congress and give the N.Y.F.O.A. views on problems in forestry.

Meeting adjourned.

My perspective comes from experience as a forest owner, as a consumer of professional forestry services, and from a belief that land ownership should include a sense of stewardship. I think the NYFOA can help make "the small forest owner" a real person rather than an abstraction.

This requires education of small forest owners so they may develop greater self-awareness and knowledge of their opportunities to become good managers, wise stewards, and important assets to our economy. It also involves the development of closer, more productive relationships between owners and those who provide services to owners. These include loggers, professional foresters, and government agencies.

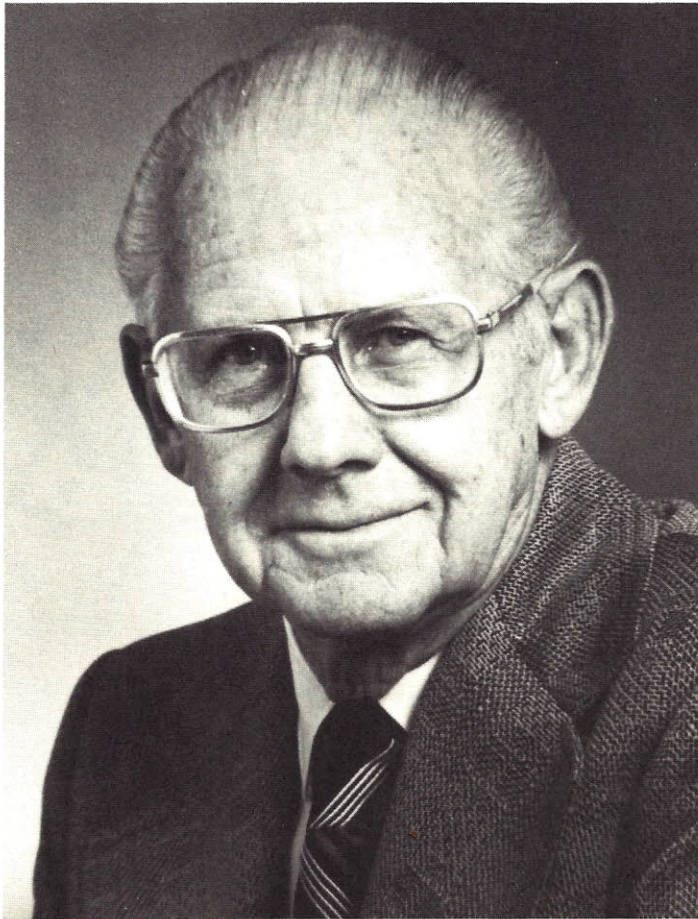
Service providers are most effective when they maintain close contact with consumers of their service. A forester's management plan is more effective when the forester has some knowledge of whether the owner is most interested in a quick cash return, increased hunt-

ing opportunities, long-range improvement of forest quality, or many other possible options.

The plan must be not only technically correct, but have sufficient appeal for the owner to want to implement it. Government service providers have special problems. How can they be accountable to all the people, yet attuned to the motives of individuals?

It is encouraging that some recent research has been focused on the owners, not just their lands. Last year, James Lassoie's questionnaire to our membership produced some important information. Currently, with cooperation from our Directors, a survey is being designed by William Ferretti, a doctoral student at the College of Forestry, to learn more about the actual motives of forest landowners. These beginning efforts might help bring consumers and providers of services closer to one another.

Paul Steinfeld



IN MEMORIAM

Dr. C. Eugene Farnsworth, past president and member of the Board of Directors of N.Y.F.O.A. died July 2, 1982 after a long illness.

Born in Crisco, Iowa, Gene graduated from Iowa State University, received his masters from Yale and his PhD from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

In 1930 he joined the Forestry College faculty and taught at the Ranger School in Wanakena for 16 years and then at the Syracuse campus until 1972. Gene maintained an office at the college and went on several business trips out of the country until late 1981.

After World War II Dr. Farnsworth was one of those who went to the Philippines to help set up a forestry plan. At the memorial service, a representative of the president, Ferdinand Marcos, and the minister of lands and forests of the Philippines spoke of the appreciation they felt for what he had done for their country.

Students at the forestry college dedicated their yearbook to Farnsworth

twice. In 1974 he received the Heiberg Memorial Award from the New York Forest Owners Association for outstanding service in the field of forestry in New York State.

In 1979 the New York Society of Foresters awarded him a citation of merit.

This year he received the E.S.F. Alumni Association's "Outstanding Alumni" award.

Dr. Farnsworth had great enthusiasm and good humor. He could grasp the essence of a problem quickly and explain it thoroughly. He will be missed. When I took over as editor of The New York Forest Owner, Dr. Farnsworth gave me much needed encouragement.

Surviving are his wife, the former Frances Jones, and two sons, C. Eugene III and John D.

Contributions may be made to the Eugene Farnsworth Memorial Fund, Forestry Foundation, SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.

WANTED! Ads For Directory

Our November-December issue will be a Directory that will contain the names and addresses of our members, as well as those of other organizations which are of service to forest owners. Articles of lasting interest are also included.

We are soliciting advertisements for this issue from businesses involved in the forest industry, as well as informal ads from our members to publicize their forest ownership and to help support the extra cost of this Directory issue.

The rates are —

1/2 page (8½ x 11)	\$80.00
1/3 page	\$50.00
1/6 page	\$30.00
1/12 page	\$17.50

If you would like to place an advertisement, please send a rough sketch of what you would like it to say, along with a check to Robert L. Demeree, 4 Northway Drive, Cortland, New York 13045.

The ad will need to be in by September 15th to make the printing deadline.



Where Did Summer Go?

What happened to the summer?

I really couldn't say —

I'm sure it must have taken wings

And quickly flown away.

Just yesterday was springtime,

A robin told me so.

How could it be September's here,

Where did the summer go?

What happened to that June night,

That sweet and happy thought,

The pleasant days of dreaming

That mid-July had brought?

Vacation's long since over,

Winter just ahead,

The summer quickly fading,

And autumn glows instead.

What happened to the roses?

My goodness, they look blue,

Their petals slowly falling,

Their leaves are dying too.

What happened? I've the answer!

It isn't strange at all —

Old Mother Nature's Summer

Is changing into Fall.

—Garnett Ann Schultz
Ideals, September, 1956

ON THE CALENDAR

September 17-18

Fall Meeting. Details elsewhere in this issue.

October 16

Woodlot Management Workshop. Details elsewhere in this issue.

October 25-29

Hardwood Lumber Grading short-course. Details elsewhere in this issue.



WOODLOT MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

On Saturday, October 16th, a Woodlot Management Workshop will be conducted jointly by Broome, Chemung, Cortland, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins County Extensions; Natural Resource Department, Cornell; the Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 7; Wood Utilization Service — S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry and Howland Brothers Company, in Berkshire.

Morning sessions will be held at the Animal Science Teaching and Research Center, Route 38, Harford, N.Y. Topics to be covered include Landowner Liability, Arranging Woodlot Sales, Insects and Diseases, and Economics of Forest Management.

In the afternoon participants will have a choice of tours to see firewood harvesting, a sawmill operation or a logging operation.

A resource fair will display information on various forestry organizations and topics relative to woodlot owners.

The program begins at 8:30 a.m. and concludes at 4:30 p.m. Preregistration is required and a \$5.00 fee is being charged to cover materials and refreshments.

For more information and a registration form, contact Edward E. Lang, Tioga County Cooperative Extension, 56 Main Street, Owego, New York 13827, phone 687-4020.

New York Forest Owners Association NOTICE

FALL ANNUAL MEETING September 17-18, 1982

Pack Demonstration Forest Warrensburg, New York

THEME: Pack Forest Revisited

Program:

17th—Friday—Registration

1:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.

P.M. Non-structured visits to Live Feed Show — So. Glens Falls (20 miles south) to see harvesting equipment systems in woods operations.

6:00 P.M. Dinner—Barbeque (weather permitting)

8:00 P.M. Board of Directors Meeting

18th—Saturday

7:30-8:30 Breakfast

9:00 A.M. Field trip tour (car caravan with minimum number of vehicles on and around Pack Forest with several stops

Noon Lunch at Camp

1:00 P.M. Tour continues, to be concluded by 3-4 p.m.

Dr. Norman A. Richards, Professor, School of Forestry E.S.F. will be our host and guide.

Pack Forest, acquired by the College in 1927, has been active in demonstration, research and teaching. A 3,000 acre plus forest with white pine as a dominant species, has been the location for many activities and studies in forest management of all types.

Dr. Richards will be discussing the ecological background of the area and the forest, then display examples of white pine management, then look closer at forest regeneration, both natural and artificial, and finally show us

some of the results of the earliest forest fertilization studies made in the United States initiated by Svend Heiberg.

The tour will run RAIN or SHINE.

Facilities

Pack Forest is the location of the ESF Summer Program in Field Forestry. We will meet in these facilities. Guests may stay at the Camp. There are, however, a minimum number of rooms suitable for couples (double occupancy) but plenty of room in dormitories — 24/room.

Cost at Pack is \$5/person/day — bed, mattress and pillows only, supplied.

There are available motels in Lake George area at discount rates. Reservation data will be sent upon request. Meals — at Pack Forest.

Dinner — 9/17, Breakfast and Lunch — 9/18 — \$20±.

Cordon Green quality (approximates Bleu).

A registration notice and packet will be mailed to members around August 15th with deadline by Sept. 10, 1982 for reservations.

Pack Forest Location — On U.S. Rte. 9 — four miles north of Warrensburg, nine miles north of Lake George and 20 miles north of Glens Falls. Arriving from the north or south via I 87, exit at Warrensburg and drive north on Route 9 through village. Arriving from west, use Route 28 to junction of U.S. Rte. 9, turn left (north) 1/2 mile to the entrance of the Forest. Once in Forest follow N.Y.F.O.A. signs.

Fred Najer's Forest Trust

Leaving **Woodlands in Trust** has long been considered by the NYFOA, but no direct action has ever been taken. However, Fred Najer, a former member of our Board of Directors, and great lover of the forest was determined to set up a trust with his woodlands and last year did just that.

After Fred's death early this year his wife Gladys, knowing of our interest, sent a copy of the "Trust" which is printed in this issue. It is a very thought-provoking article, and any questions or thoughts our members might like to express may be sent to **Dave Hanaburgh, Craft Lane, Buchanan, NY 10511.**

Dave is chairman of the committee on Forest Trusts.

DECLARATION OF TRUST

THIS TRUST AGREEMENT made this 20th day of April, 1981, by and between ALFRED NAJER, of Sarasota, Florida, as Grantor and ALFRED NAJER or his successors, hereinafter called the "Trustee" (whenever the words "Trustee" or "Grantor" are used herein they refer also to the plural or vice versa as the case may be).

WITNESSETH

That for and in consideration of the covenants herein contained and for Ten Dollars and Other Good and Valuable Considerations, the Grantor shall, from time to time, deliver to the Trustee certain property and the Trustee agrees to hold, administer and distribute so much of the corpus and accumulated income, including capital gains, of this Trust (together with additions thereto and reinvestments thereof) as he, in his judgment, deems advisable for the health, welfare and benefit of the Grantor in accordance with the terms and provisions hereinafter set out.

As any property is delivered into trust, same shall be listed as a document entitled Schedule "A" which shall be attached to this trust instrument.

ARTICLE I.

(Name)

This trust shall, for convenience, be known as the "Alfred Najer Revocable Trust" dated April 20, 1981, and it shall be sufficient that it be referred to as such in any instrument of transfer, deed, assignment, bequest or devise.

ARTICLE II.

(Powers Reserved to Grantor)

Grantor shall have and possess, and hereby reserves the following rights and powers, to be exercised at any time and from time to time in writing and effective when delivered to the Trustee hereunder:

A. To manage any forest properties comprising the trust property through professional foresters as heretofore, and after Grantor's death, the successor Trustee shall continue such professional management and annual commitment as tree farms.

B. To withdraw any or all trust property from the operation of this Agreement;

C. To change identity or number, or both, of the Trustee hereunder;

D. To alter or amend this Agreement in any and every particular; and

E. To revoke this Agreement and any trust established hereunder in whole or in part, whereupon the Trust Estate or the part thereof affected thereby shall be distributed as the Grantor shall direct in writing.

ARTICLE III.

(Distributions to Grantor)

During the lifetime of Grantor, he shall be entitled to receive all of the net income from the trust property, payable in convenient installments not less than annually. After Grantor's death, the income shall be payable in convenient installments to Grantor's daughter, NANCY BRITO of Meriden, Connecticut, during her lifetime. Upon her death, the income shall be divided equally between her two sons, TODD MURPHY and FRANK BRITO, both of Meriden, Connecticut. Upon the death of either her said sons, his share of the income shall be distributed to his issue per stirpes. This trust shall terminate when the youngest child (natural or adopted) of TODD MURPHY and FRANK BRITO reaches the age of twenty-one (21) years at which time this trust shall terminate and the trust property shall be distributed in kind in equal fractional shares among the then living issue of TODD MURPHY and FRANK BRITO, and upon taking receipts therefor, the Trustee shall be relieved of further liability hereunder.

Until a beneficiary has reached the age of eighteen (18) his or her share of the income shall be paid to such beneficiary's legal guardian and if there be none, to his or her natural guardian or to the person having legal custody of such beneficiary for the sole use and

benefit of such beneficiary. After the age of eighteen (18), the income shall be paid directly to the beneficiary.

ARTICLE IV.

(Estate Taxes)

If the property described in Schedule "A" is includable in Grantor's estate for Federal estate tax purposes, all such taxes and any state inheritance taxes if any shall be paid by Grantor's Personal Representative out of the assets of Grantor's probate estate or by the Trustee under Grantor's Trust Agreement dated February 11, 1977, and shall hold the Trustee named hereunder harmless from any obligation or liability for payment of such taxes.

ARTICLE V.

(Powers Of Trustee)

The Trustee shall have and exercise all of the powers, duties and privileges accorded to Trustees under the Laws of the State of New York. It is Grantor's intention and absolute direction to all successor Trustees that the property described on Schedule "A" not be sold, but remain as tree farms.

ARTICLE VI.

(Successor Trustees)

In case Grantor is legally declared incompetent and unable to manage his affairs, or dies, his daughter NANCY BRITO, shall succeed him as sole Trustee of this Trust and if she should become unable or unwilling to qualify or serve, then her sons, TODD MURPHY and FRANK BRITO, shall become successor co-Trustees. None of the Trustees shall be required to give bond or other security in any jurisdiction.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I ALFRED NAJER, as Grantor of the foregoing Declaration of Trust, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of April, 1981.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of: Alfred Najer

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day before me, an officer duly authorized in the State and County aforesaid to take acknowledgments, personally appeared ALFRED NAJER, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument as Grantor, and he acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the purposes therein expressed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this 20th day of April, 1981.

The NYFOA Canadian Trip July 28-August 10

Everyone arrived in Toronto in time to have dinner with Mr. James Coats, Executive Director of the Ontario Forestry Association. He gave a slide presentation of Forestry in Canada.

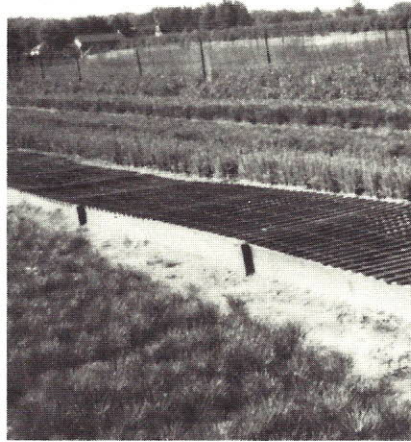
After visiting a nursery which turns out 90,000 Christmas trees, we came back for the second evening in Toronto. Bob and Lou Sand celebrated their 32nd wedding anniversary by having dinner in the "Needle," (a tall pole with a restaurant on top).

Later that night we boarded the train for an interesting trip across Canada's west and north. We passed 1500 miles of trees and lakes (140 kinds of trees). After that we passed hay and grain fields for two days and nights. The immensity of the land is overwhelming, but by no other method of travel would we have come to know Canada as it is.

We got off the train in several places and went by bus into the countryside for prearranged visits. We visited two farms which had been homesteaded by the present owners' fathers.

At the Johns tree farm and nursery in Henribourg, Saskatchewan we toured the many acres which his father had cleared of trees and took pictures of the log cabin he built from the trees. He had all kinds of trees: Christmas, ornamental, street and fruit, plants, flowers and bushes.

Mrs. Johns served a lovely picnic lunch and made the women all corsages of an unusual lily.



We went to another farm, the last one before the Arctic circle, owned by David and Jean Halland of Love, Saskatchewan. On their 1700 acre farm they raised 50,000 bushels of wheat last year. Dave also operates a lumber yard, grows Christmas trees, has his own airplane, a great deal of machinery (which he himself keeps repaired), and a cottage on the lake. Dave has a beautiful wife and two lovely children. There will be more in another issue.

Every day and every stop was a new adventure. The cities in Canada are, without exception, beautiful, modern, well kept and clean and throughout Canada, they made lavish use of flowers.

Lake Louise in Alberta was the high point, both figuratively and literally, of the trip. The place is a jewel set in the middle of the mountains above Banff. The hotel was built by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the elegant style of the early nineteen hundreds. The view is so awe-inspiring that it could be compared to a religious experience. The food is delicious, also. The Dr. Ratcliffes of Wayne, New Jersey, observed their 25th wedding anniversary at Lake Louise.

We went on to Vancouver and Victoria, both beautiful cities, then to Seattle by ferry. During the ferry trip someone played a piano, we brought out some kazoos which we had acquired along the way, and the three and one-half hour ride became a merry one! At the various places where we were entertained, Lou Sand led the group in singing the Canadian national anthem, "Oh Canada," followed by "America the Beautiful."

I have only touched on the many interesting things we saw and did. Watch for more articles in future issues.

We parted in Seattle, some to go to

the Christmas tree growers convention, some to Alaska and Hawaii, and some home.

It was a wonderful trip which we will always remember. We all have a tremendous feeling of gratitude for the excellent planning which Alan Knight accomplished during the last two years. Every detail was so carefully planned that everything went soothly from beginning to end.



LUMBER GRADING SHORTCOURSE

Syracuse N.Y. — A hardwood Lumber Grading shortcourse is being held October 25-29, by the State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF) and the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn. (NeLMA).

The course will be held in Syracuse on the ESF campus, and is being developed in cooperation with the National Hardwood Lumber Assn. for sawmill owners, operators, sawyers, edgemen, trimmermen, salesmen, and other employees of the northeastern hardwood lumber industry. Walt Jenkins, well-known NHLA inspector, will be the instructor.

Registration will be limited to 30 persons, and the course fee will be \$140 per registrant, which will cover the cost of course materials including a rules book, coffee breaks, banquet, and related expenses.

To register, contact Harry W. Burry (315-470-6562), or John M. Yavorsky (315-470-6891), SUNY College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210.



Forty Years of Woodlot Management Pay Off

In promoting woodlot management over the years, foresters have claimed that a well-managed woods is:

- better than money in the bank;
- a hedge against inflation;
- more attractive to loggers who will pay higher prices for the products;
- like having your cake and eating it too because harvests can be yielded indefinitely.

Now there is living proof that these claims are valid. A timber sale at the Webster Woods, Auburn, in early 1974 brought about a review of the 15-acre woodlot's management history to reveal these gratifying facts.

How It All Started

Professor Joshua A. Cope, well-known Cornell University extension forester, persuaded the poultry farming father-and-son owners, Henry and Ralph Webster to begin managing their forest property and to keep records of their work for demonstration purposes. This was in 1932. At that time, it was typical of many farm woods in the area. It needed attention if it were to recover from the ravages of earlier indiscriminate cutting. Inferior species such as ironwood, hickory, beech, elm and dogwood were well represented. Most of the hard maple present was only in the poletimber class. The basswood and white and red oak material was well distributed throughout the various size-classes, and negligible amounts of black cherry and white ash were also present.

The six-man team from Cornell University first made a map of the woodlot using plane-table and chain. The woodlot area was trisected from east to west to divide it into three approximately equal portions. The compartments so created were then designated I, II and III from north to south. The interior lines between Compartments I and II and III were plainly marked with paint. The area of the woodlot was found to be 15.1 acres. Compartment I had an area of 5.18 acres; Compartment II, 5.42 acres, and Compartment III, 4.50 acres.

A 100 percent tally by inch diameter classes was made of all trees in Compartment I measuring 4 inches and more at breast height. Each species was recorded separately except for pignut and shagbark hickory which were simply tallied as hickory.

After the completion of the tally,

Compartment I was again carefully gone over and all trees marked which were to be cut that winter. The marking consisted of an axe blaze on the south side of each tree.

In order to obtain a check on height, approximately 100 of these marked trees were tagged with consecutively numbered aluminum tags placed in the centers of the axe blazes. The heights were measured when the trees were felled. A further 188 trees without tags were included in the marking.

Compartment II was tallied and marked in 1933; Compartment III, in 1934; Compartment I, in 1935, and so it went on. Each compartment was visited every three years with but one exception in the late 1940's, when storm damage caused operations in one compartment to be extended by an extra year.

According to the original agreement, Cornell University was to provide an accurate map of the area, make a complete record of all standing timber above 4 inches at breast height, and mark the trees to be removed annually. The Webster's responsibility was to include recording the volume of material removed each year, the cost of logging, and financial receipts from sale of harvested material.

As a result of this cooperative arrangement, it has been possible to see the changes brought about in the stand by judicious cutting over the years. This article will only consider what has happened to Compartment II in which management operations were begun in 1933.

1933 Vs. 1961

Before cutting began, hickory and other inferior species constituted about one-third of the total volume in the compartment. The bulk of the remainder — hard maple, white and red oak and basswood — showed considerable promise for the future.

In 1961, when an earlier review of progress took place, the picture had changed quite dramatically. Despite the removal of some 10,200 cubic feet in periodic cuttings, the volume of growing stock was still greater than that before any cutting took place in 1933. Inferior species had declined to one-fourteenth of the volume on the area and valuable hard maple had more than doubled its volume primarily at the expense of hickory. The basswood and oaks had declined slightly.

In view of the single-tree method of selective cutting employed, this was not

too surprising. While the basswood, black cherry and white ash were being fairly well maintained in the younger age classes, the oaks were definitely on the way out.

In 1933, the total growing-stock volume on Compartment II was 15,600 cubic feet. Twenty-eight growing seasons later, in late 1961, it was inventoried at 15,700 cubic feet. Little difference here in volume, but a big difference in stumpage values occurred due to changes in species composition, size-class distribution, and inflation. The 1933 value at 1933 prices was \$860 (\$2600 at 1961 prices) while the 1961 value at 1961 prices was \$3700 — a significant \$2840 increase. All this in addition to the 1700 dollars' worth of lumber and fuelwood (computed at 1961 stumpage prices) removed in the periodic improvement cuttings.

Taking both harvests and growing stock into account, the average growth rate over the 28 years was a satisfying 68 cubic feet or .8 cords per acre per year.

Change for the Better

The Websters' almost three decades of periodic improvement cuttings brought about a remarkable change for the better in both composition and size-class distribution of a "northern hardwoods" woodlot. Moreover, ever since planned cutting was begun, the removed material has been put to good use. To begin with, the so-called "junk" provided fuel for domestic heating purposes. Then, what could not be used for lumber was used for fuel for the brooder stoves. The brooders were kept warm with wood in the early part of the season when a continuous, even heat was desirable. Thus, the wood was not only cheaper than gas, oil or coal; it was better suited to the task.

Sometimes the man- and equipment-hours expended were as few as 45 per annum but much more frequently, 200 to 500 hours were spent each year in the harvesting of woodlot products. From the thirties to the sixties, wages earned ranged from a mere 57 cents to nearly \$4.50 an hour. The latter wage rate occurred when cutting was removing higher quality material.

The Fourth "Decade"

The past "decade" — 12 years to be exact — has seen a change in the Websters' philosophy. This, however, still makes the Auburn poultry farm fairly typical of today's agricultural enterprises. Whereas woods work was an integral part of the farm activity in the first



three decades, specialization in egg production now relegates "forestry" to a low rank in the order of priorities. Henry Webster, who had a keen interest in the woods, has relinquished ownership in favor of his son, Ralph, and grandson, Neal. He still says with cheerful enthusiasm, "I'd just love to get back in the woods if it weren't for these crippled legs of mine."

As a consequence of this change in managerial priorities, the Websters did no cutting to speak of between 1961 and early 1974, when a timber sale was negotiated with a nearby, reputable logger. Because of the quality of the logs, prices paid ranged from \$10 to \$45 per thousand board feet above average stumpage prices established by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for the area in which the woodlot is located.

On the basis of average 1974 prices, Compartment II's sawlog volume had a stumpage value of \$10,750 before the sale was made. This represents an annual compound interest rate of 9.3 percent on the 1961 growing stock (\$3700) considered as an investment. This is certainly better than money in the bank in terms of both return and protection against inflation. Rate of tree growth in the 12-year period was a substantial 109 cubic feet (1.28 cords) per acre per year.

Despite the harvest of 11,840 board feet of white and red oak, basswood, sugar maple and hickory, a growing stock volume of 20,800 cubic feet are left as a more than adequate "factory" to produce harvests in future years.

Some History of the Farm and the Woodlot

Henry Webster, son Ralph, and now grandson Neal are well known in the poultry business as the breeders of the popular "Webster Reds." Farming the land they now possess is a family tradition of long standing. They are able to claim kinship with Trowbridge Allen who came to Cayuga County (then a part of Onondaga County) from Pennsylvania 175 years ago to purchase much of the property now owned by the Websters. The first Webster in the line to inherit the land was Trowbridge's granddaughter Jerusha, who married Henry's grandfather, Hiram Webster. This was in 1850.

Within the experience of Henry Webster, many changes have been made on the farm. Shortly after World War I, Henry and his wife remodeled the old homestead. Built in 1800 and operated for a time by the Allen family as a tavern, the house originally had four huge fireplaces and a big ballroom on the second floor. The remodeling operations removed the fireplaces, added many windows and created additional rooms.

The farming enterprise of Henry Webster began in 1911 with the keeping of cattle and sheep. During the depression, when 18-cent eggs looked better than 80-cent milk, Henry ceased his dairying and went into the poultry business with the help of his son, Ralph, who studied poultry at Cornell University. Right from the start, they specialized in the raising of Rhode Island Reds

— a breed for which they are now widely known.

On a carefully managed farm such as the Websters', where important measures in soil and water conservation are being put into effect, it is not too surprising to find the most intensively managed woodlot in New York. Every year since 1932, approximately one-third of the woodlot has been subjected to a 100 percent cruise. Each tree of 4" d.b.h. or more has been tallied. At the same time, trees have been marked for removal to give the better-formed stems of good species the necessary extra growing space. The cubic-foot volumes over the past years have been computed throughout on the basis of tables made from carefully measured sample trees in the year operations began. This has ensured reliable comparisons of volumes today with those at any point in the past period of management.

The Websters do not only think of their woods as a source of supplementary income; they also regard it as a capital asset which gives them a great deal of satisfaction. Probably nowhere else in the country is there a stand of northern hardwoods that has been subjected to such intensive treatment for so long a period of time. It is a place that warms the hearts of foresters and students of forestry — a textbook example of the managed woods. If you would like to see it sometime, just take U.S. 20 for 1½ miles west of Auburn, New York. You'd be most welcome.

The American Forest Products Industries, Inc. (now American Forest Institute) were alert to Henry Webster's achievement. In 1956, they presented the Auburn poultryman with the documents and attractive green-and-white sign necessary to make him one of America's ever-growing roll of certified tree farmers.

As was indicated in a previous article, there is urgent need for increased woodlot management in this country if we are not to run out of timber by the second quarter of the twenty-first century. What the Websters have done is well within the capability of you as a woodlot owner if you would but try. Judicious periodic cutting to remove the poorer trees is the key to developing a vigorous, valuable woodlot. Results are not achieved overnight. It takes time, but in the end you will have a stand of trees which will help meet a national need and of which you can be duly proud.

Alex Dickson

Associate Professor of Forestry

HIRE A FORESTER

For whom does a consultant forester work? Answer: For the person who hires the forester. In many cases it has been the woodland owner; **but loggers can hire private consulting foresters** to cruise timber for volume and value, locate property boundaries, or possibly to negotiate the purchase of a stumpage sale from a woodland owner.

A consultant forester works for his employer and looks out for the interests of his employer. If the forester is a member of the SAF (Society of American Foresters), he/she is obligated to abide by a "Code of Ethics for the Profession of Forestry."

Included in the **SAF Code of Ethics** are the following three provisions which help to characterize foresters of the New York Society of American Foresters (NYSAF) who also are members of the national SAF. They will help you know what to expect.

"He will not voluntarily disclose information concerning the business affairs of his employers, principals or clients, which they desire to keep confidential, unless express permission is first obtained."

"He will engage, or advise his client or employer to engage, other experts and specialists in forestry and related fields whenever the client's or employer's interest would be best served by such actions, and will cooperate freely with them in their work."

"He will be loyal to his client or to the organization in which he is employed and will faithfully perform his work and assignments."

Therefore, you may find it advantageous to make a slight investment, relatively speaking, of a few hundred dollars to employ a private consultant forester for the services he can provide.

Cost of Consultant Forester — Recently I surveyed a few consultants to determine what the cost would be to hire one on a contractual basis. Costs ranged from \$12.50 per hour plus expenses to \$25 per hour for a private consultant forester with prices varying due to such things as background and experience as well as skill and demand for individual foresters.

Typical cost to hire a private consultant forester on a contingency basis to mark timber, negotiate a stumpage sale, and supervise harvesting was reported to be 15 percent of stumpage price.

One Reason to Hire a Forester — If you know of some stumpage which you have not been able to buy from a woodland owner, possibly you would find it beneficial to hire a forester as your agent to negotiate an appropriate sale which will be profitable to you while meeting the landowner's objectives for income, protection of his woodland investment and feeling of security relative to "a fair and square deal."

HUMOR

Real Estate

"There are advantages and disadvantages about this property," said the honest real estate agent.

"To the north is the gas works, to the east a glue factory, to the south a fish and chip shop, and to the west a sewage farm. Those are the disadvantages."

"What are the advantages?" asked the prospective buyer.

"You can always tell which way the wind is blowing," said the agent.

STATE HAS MORE TREES NOW THAN 14 YEARS AGO

New York Times

ALBANY — Despite its image as an urban state, New York is now growing enough timber to cover more than three-fifths of the state, a new United States Forest Service Survey shows.

Land covered by trees has grown to 18.5 million acres, 61 percent of the state's total of 30.2 million acres, according to the survey. The last tree survey, taken in 1968, found that 17.2 million acres were forested. The new figure is an 8 percent increase.

Almost all the increase involved commercial forest land, which now covers 15.4 million acres, or about 51 percent of the state, up from 14.3 million acres in 1968. An additional 3.1 million acres of forest is either in such protected areas as the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves or in state parks, swamps and wetlands.

The reason for the increase in timber, according to forestry experts, is that trees have spread onto marginal farmland that has been abandoned upstate. But that trend is slowing, according to Dr. Hugh O. Canham, a forest economist at the State College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse.

"In the future, we will probably not get as much increase in forest land from this source," he said. "The land that remains in agriculture is pretty viable and not so much land will be going out of agriculture in the next 12 years."

According to the survey, farmland now covers 6.7 million acres, or 22 percent of the state's land, while cities and suburbs account for five million acres, or 17 percent of the total.

The federal survey reported that the amount of timber on commercial forest land was 35.7 billion board feet, up 53 percent from the 25.4 billion board feet in 1968. A board foot is a unit of measure of wood that is 12 inches long, 12 inches wide and an inch thick.

The increase in both the wood supply and the number of trees took place despite a boom in the use of wood stoves since the Arab oil embargo in 1973 and the rise in oil prices.

— *Rochester Democrat & Chronicle*
May 22, 1982

FOREST Bookshelf

Title:

"The Land Use Handbook," Section 6

Available from:

Department of Conservation, State House Station 22, Augusta, ME 04333

Title:

"Permanent Logging Roads for Better Woodlot Management"

Available from:

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service State & Private Forestry, Northeastern Area, Upper Darby, PA 19082

Title:

"Timber Harvesting Guidelines for New York"

Available from:

Empire State Forest Products Association, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY 12233

Title:

"Guides for Controlling Soil Erosion and Water Pollution on Logging Jobs in Vermont"

Available from:

Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Montpelier, VT 05602

URBAN FORESTRY

City Life is Hard on Trees

The urban environment, in contrast to the wooded plant communities where many of our ornamental plants are naturally found, often presents a much more stressful condition for trees.

In a typical street tree site, where the underground world consists of subways and basements, tree roots often encounter limited rooting space, lack of soil, and inadequate water. Pavement and soil compaction around the base of a tree can also create a barrier to rain infiltration preventing water from reaching plant roots. When these below-ground conditions are coupled with strong winds and intense reflected heat, which often characterize the aerial spaces between buildings, street tree leaves lose water faster through transpiration than they would if growing in a naturally forested site. This results ultimately in drought stress to the tree.

Drought stress is a condition where water is available in inadequate amounts for the long-term survival of the tree. Street trees under drought stress put on less growth, often appear yellow, and lose leaves before their ultimate demise.

Woody plants vary in their ability to tolerate drought and other urban stresses (i.e. air pollution, dog urine, salt, compaction, etc.). If a particular plant species or cultivar cannot tolerate



A—An urban tree must fight drought stress and other city stresses in its battle for survival.



A Russian Olive makes a fine shade tree.

these conditions, it will die, resulting in the loss of time and money used in planting it, as well as aesthetic deterioration in the urban landscape. Selection of better adapted trees that can tolerate these conditions will increase their chances for long-term survival.

Unfortunately, little is known about the ability of many woody ornamentals to tolerate drought stress. Observations of trees under varying site conditions have been the source of much of our information on drought tolerance; however, this information is only limited to plants that are commonly used in the landscape. This is a rather costly and impractical method for most municipalities, homeowners, and arborists, since if a tree dies it must be removed and replaced. Also, it is difficult to compare species or cultivars for relative tolerances because planting sites can differ significantly from one another.

In an effort to provide information on adaptable trees for urban areas, the Urban Horticulture Institute at Cornell is currently developing a program to document woody ornamental tolerance to drought stress. Researchers are looking at how various species and cultivars perform under different durations, timings, and intensities of drought. Particular emphasis is being placed on providing information on cultivar differences and on those species that are not commonly planted because their performance under dry conditions is not known. The aim is to develop a screening program for assessing drought tolerance in trees where such information would be used to guide tree selection

toward more tolerant and diverse plant materials.

Information on tree performance under drought stress at different stages in their developmental history may also be useful in developing tree maintenance programs by providing knowledge of the time when watering is most critical to ensure the survival of a particular tree species.

Writer/Resource:

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B—Pavement around the base of a tree can prevent water from reaching the roots.



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A Look at Forestry In The Philippines

By Aida Quilloy

Five foresters from the Philippines are presently enrolled in the graduate program of the State University of New York, School of Forestry in Syracuse under the auspices of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The five FAO fellows hold responsible positions in the Philippines' Forestry Service (Bureau of Forest Development.)

Of the five, four are pursuing masters degrees in forestry; economics; multiple use forest management; wildlife; and forest extension, and the fifth one is getting her PhD in forest economics and policy.

Considering the type of forest the Philippines has (tropical) you may wonder if the additional knowledge they will acquire here will be useful. All five scholars believe that they definitely can use what they learn to contribute to the further development of forest manage-

ment in their country to enable it to adapt to the changing times.

The Philippines have a tropical forest with 50% of the total land area considered forest land, of which 90% is state owned. The forest lands are leased to qualified citizens to develop and utilize. The forest is under the supervision of the Bureau of Forest Development (BFD) and uses **two management concepts: Multiple use forest management and sustained yield management.**

Under the **sustained yield forest management plan** a selective logging system of harvesting is implemented, harvesting only 60% of the harvestable timber and leaving behind 40% for regeneration to ensure a timber supply for the future.

One of the **recent strategies of the government in forest management is tree farming and industrial tree plantations.** This is to encourage public involvement in reforestation of denuded areas. The government is giving a number of incentives to qualified citizens who will engage in industrial tree planting, tree farming and/or agro forestry. Forest lands are leased to any qualified citizen for a period of 50 years for the establishment of an industrial tree plantation, tree farm, or agro-forestry farm to maximize the development and utilization of forest lands. Among the incentives granted are the following:

1. payment of a minimal filing fee of \$25.31 for 1000 acres.
2. no rental on the land during the first five years.
3. a minimal rental starts at the sixth year.
4. only 6% of the current market value of timber and other forest products grown and cut or gathered on an industrial tree plantation or tree farm is charged the leasee.
5. free technical advice and assistance is given to persons who will

develop their privately owned lands as an industrial plantation.

6. seedlings are sold at cost to persons who will develop their privately owned lands.

7. a deduction of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the investor's actual investment from his taxable income is made for the year, providing that the investment shall not be withdrawn for a period of at least ten years.

Aida Quilloy is an enthusiastic young lady who looks as though she spent her afternoons doing embroidery, but is getting her graduate degree in Forest Extension, and is very capable in the forest. Her home town is Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines.

C. Eugene Farnsworth, our former president, went to the Philippines after World War II, along with Floyd Carlson and helped develop a forest management plan.

At the memorial service for Dr. Farnsworth, a representative of the president of the Philippines and the Minister of Lands and Forests expressed their condolences and gratitude for his assistance.

"THE SO-CALLED culture of poverty is precisely detrimental to the environment, because the very struggle against want, the very struggle for survival, sometimes dictates possession on any terms and by whatever means of the resources available. To the poor the most important is survival, not protection of the environment. It is dramatically illustrated in our case by the work of the kainginero who ravages every patch of ground he can lay his hands on, to extract some food for his family. It may be uneconomic, but it is the only available source of life for him. Poverty does not provide any pattern for human fulfillment, except the monotony of want and misery and continuous destruction of the environment."

Ferdinand E. Marcos