

**New York**  
**Forest Owner**



**Directory Issue**

**November-December 1982**



# THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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



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

## OFFICERS

*President*  
**Paul Steinfeld**

*First Vice President*  
**Mary S. McCarty**

*Second Vice-President*  
**A.W. Roberts, Jr.**

*Third Vice-President*  
**Peter S. Levatich**

*Treasurer*  
**Stuart McCarty**

*Recording Secretary*  
**J. Lewis DuMond**

## DIRECTORS

1983

**Robert L. Edmonds**  
**Richard V. Lea**  
**George F. Mitchell**  
**A.W. Roberts, Jr.**  
**Linda Thorington**  
**Howard O. Ward**  
**Dale N. Weston**

1984

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

1985

**Ken Eberley**  
**Richard E. Garrett**  
**J. Claude Lecours**  
**Peter S. Levatich**  
**Mary S. McCarty**  
**Douglas B. Monteith**  
**Paul Steinfeld**

*Editor*

**Evelyn Stock**

## Welcome Our New Members

**James D. Andrews**  
1900 E. Henrietta Rd.  
Rochester, NY 14623

**Alice Bares**  
468 Bentleyville  
Chagrin, OH 44022

**Vincent P. Chebetar, Jr.**  
5 Genesee St.  
Avon, NY 14414

**George B. Creamer**  
Box 141, Lower Rd.  
Putnam Station, NY 12861

**Neil Eberley**  
16 Deveraux Lane  
Whitesboro, NY 13492

**Reid Eberley**  
6053 Morris Rd.  
Whitesboro, NY 13492

**Byron LeRoy Fowler**  
RD #1, P.O. Box 429  
Rhinebeck, NY 12572

**Leon Kalet**  
RD #1  
Port Byron, NY 13140

**James Stock**  
P.O. Box 83  
Camillus, NY 13031



★ 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.

## In This Issue

- P. 1 President's Message  
P. 2 New York Forest Owners Association  
P. 3 Heiberg Award: New York Forest Owners Award Winners  
P. 4-5 Association By-Laws  
P. 6 NYFOA Charge to Committees  
P. 7 Association Officers, Directors, Presidents present and past names and addresses; NYFOA 1982 committees  
P. 8-16 Names and addresses of all members; Forest Bookshelf  
P. 17-19 Directory of members by county  
P. 20 Workers Compensation checklist; Organizations of Assistance to Forest Owners  
P. 21 Environmental Conservation Offices; NYS Forest Tax Law  
P. 22 Cooperative Extension Offices  
P. 23 New York State Big Tree Register  
P. 24-25 Big Trees of New York State; TSI  
P. 26-27 480 A; Jim Lassoie Elected Associate Professor  
P. 28 New York's Growing Forest Resources, by Harry Burry  
P. 29-30 From the Editor's Desk; Pack Forest Revisited; Oil and Gas Leasing by Curtis Bauer  
P. 31 Summary Table of Town Timber Ordinances  
P. 32 B.C. Reckoning by Alan Knight  
P. 33 At Lake Louise; New PR Communications Book Available  
P. 34-36 Ads  
P. 37 Woodlands, Wild Apple Trees Attract Wildlife  
P. 38 Woodland Owners Forest Management Checklist of Resources  
P. 39 Franklin Roosevelt and ESF Forester President  
P. 40 Money Does Grow on Trees; Wood Fuel Found to Surpass Atomic Energy  
P. 41 The Outlook for Forestry, by Max R. Peterson

### Front Cover

Gilead Tree Farm, Halcott Center, NY. Home of NYFOA President, Paul Steinfeld and his wife Lillian.

### Back Cover

Memberships for Christmas; Ask a Forester, Doyle Log Rule.





### Tomorrow's Forests Begin Here.

This is the sign of the future for American Forestry. It indicates one of the more than 32,500 Tree Farms being managed by private landowners for the growing and harvesting of forest crops.

A Tree Farm is not just a matter of planting trees, or having 10 acres or more of woodland. Tree Farmers actively manage their forests . . . growing and harvesting crops of trees; protecting the land from fire, insects, disease and destructive grazing. They provide watershed protection, better food and habitat for wildlife, and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

And it is the Tree Farmer who will make possible the lumber, wood fiber, and other natural resources America needs for tomorrow's growth.

If you have 10 acres or more of woodland, why not send for information on this valuable program? Tree Farms pay off for their owners and for our country.

This advertisement contributed as a public service by:

#### New York Tree Farm Committee

R.D. Purington, Chm.  
c/o St. Regis Paper Company  
Timberlands Division  
Deferiet, New York 13628

I am interested in additional information on how I can manage my woodlands to meet Tree Farm Standards.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## The President's Message

From July 28th until August 10th my wife Lillian and I were privileged to be part of New York Forest Owners Association's Trans-Canadian Tour from Toronto to Victoria, terminating in Seattle, scene of the National Christmas Tree Growers Association Convention.

How can I share the richness of this experience? Canada's forests, fresh waters, plains, and mountains are awesome. Toronto, Vancouver, and Victoria are cosmopolitan and growing, yet show a local pride. Hospitality from the Canadian foresters and farm families inspired us to sing "O Canada," their national anthem.

Our own group offered a special fellowship as precious as any of the natural resources we had seen. Alan Knight's investment of time in planning our trip and attending to innumerable details enroute was impressive. Mainly I have a feeling of thanksgiving for this experience, a feeling expressed by Howard Ward when at our farewell salmon barbecue dinner in Victoria he quoted the hymn "How Great Thou Art."

Lake Louise, in the shadow of glacier-topped Mount Victoria, was the

scenic highlight. It is more difficult to select the high point of our exposure to Canadian forestry. For me it was a farm and forest near Nippawin, Ontario, at the edge of the vast northern reaches of Saskatchewan. There David Halland and his family grow wheat, and also harvest the natural growth of softwood trees on their 2,300 acres.

His father, an immigrant from Norway, was a homesteader, a pioneer who carved his home from the wilderness. His cabin still stands on the property. This pioneer rigged up a sawmill to supply lumber for his own needs and for his neighbors. This sawmill still serves that purpose. Lumber for David Halland's modern house and barn was homemade; he mills logs for cabins, and saws lumber for the local market.

When he mentioned that he lacked hardwood pegs for parts of his sawmill, I realized the special qualities of our New York forests which produce both hard and soft woods. I was happy to send him some ironwood sticks after returning to Gilead Tree Farm.

Paul Steinfeld  
Sept. 12, 1982



# New York Forest Owners Association

By George Fowler

Few states can lay claim to harboring an organization like the New York Forest Owners Association. Active since 1962, the Association represents the interests of 255,000 forest owners of New York State. Numerous well-known New York forestry names have graced the leadership and Board of Directors of the Association.

One of the most famous was Dean Svend Oluf Heiberg of the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, internationally known for his work in silviculture, and credited with the founding of the New York Forest Owners Association. His first-hand observation of successful forest owner associations in Scandinavia sparked the movement.

At the Syracuse College of Forestry, Dean Heiberg headed up a faculty committee on Forest Land Owners Association comprised of Dr. William A. Duerr, Dr. Paul E. Graves and Prof. Ralph G. Unger. Under sponsorship of the New York State Forest Practice board, two Forest Land Owners Forums took place at the College of Forestry, the first on November 9, 1961, and the second on October 8, 1962. At the first Forum, Ted Buckley, a member of the New York Forest Practice Board, Cambridge District No. 11, served as Chairman of Group IV, discussing "Pitfalls in



Svend Heiberg at the Pack Demonstration Forest in 1963.

Managing Forests and Selling Timber."

When the next Land Owners Forum took place a year later, Ted convened and chaired the morning session. In the afternoon it was decided to organize a New York Land Owners Association. Sheriff Theodore T. Buckley of Cambridge, Washington County, N.Y., was elected President Pro Tem and Mrs. Barbara E. Pittenger of Marcellus, N.Y., Secretary-Treasurer Pro Tem.

The first meeting of the Pro Tem Board of Directors was called by President Buckley at Drumlins in Syracuse on January 12, 1963, and was followed by a number of monthly Board of Directors' meetings — on February 2 at the John Milton Motel in Syracuse and on March 9, 1963.

At the First Annual Meeting of the NYFOA, held at the College of Forestry on April 27, 1963, the New York Forest Owners Association was formally organized. A Board of Directors was elected and Ted Buckley was voted President. An astonishing 50% of the membership turned out for the First Annual Meeting.

Ted put out the first edition of the *Forest Owner* in July 1963. That same month the Association was incorporated and Vol. 1 No. 4 for October 1963 stated "The New York Forest Owners Association is definitely committed to backing the Tree Farm movement in New York State."

The Association activities and actions continue to increase every year. The stated objectives of the Association are:

1. To unite the forest owners of New York in a common cause of improving their forest resources and forest opportunities.
2. To join with and support private, state and federal programs that strengthen forestry, such as the New York Forest Practice Act and Tree Farm Program.
3. To help make ownership of forestland more attractive as an investment.
4. To work toward an economic climate favorable to permanent forest industry.
5. To maintain a balance between timber growth and cut to assure raw materials for industry and steady employment in forest communities and rural areas.



6. To encourage education and research in forest management, marketing and use of forest products and services.

7. To manage forest land to enhance its natural beauty for the benefit of the owner, motorist, tourist and recreation.

To meet its objectives, the Association:

- Publishes six issues of the *Forest Owner* each year, providing free and friendly exchange of experience, outlook and opinion among the members.
- Holds Annual and Fall meetings, tours and field trips to inform and inspire.
- Mails members helpful and instructive materials furnished by the NYFOA, state and federal agencies, and individuals.
- Promotes standards for timber harvesters that protect forest owners in the sale of timber and during logging operations.
- Works for the classification of forest lands into: timber growing, recreation, watershed, wildlife, summer home sites.
- Works for a forest land tax adaptable to conditions of timber harvesting.
- Recognizes and acclaims meritorious effort in the field of forestry, conservation and outdoor recreation.
- Conducts "Woods Walks" to stimulate enthusiasm for: growing timber, enjoyment of outdoor living and getting acquainted with NYFOA members.

The Association's current president is Paul Steinfeld, of Halcott Center, NY. He invites anyone interested in joining the Association to write to the membership secretary, George Mitchell, P.O. Box 69, Old Forge, New York 13420. The membership can bring you returns in the satisfaction of growing quality timber, stabilizing forest industries and markets, providing permanent jobs, increasing the value of your woods, enlarging areas of natural beauty across New York State, and leaving behind a monument in living trees to bless the tomorrows for the boys and girls today.

November, 1978 Northern Logger and Timber Processor.





**SVEND OLUF HEIBERG**

## THE HEIBERG AWARD

**Svend Heiberg** is credited with the initial proposal to establish an Association of Forest Landowners in New York State. Shortly after his death the Board of Directors of NYFOA set up a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dorothy Wertheimer, to establish an award in his memory.

At its 20th meeting held in Syracuse on November 6, 1965, the NYFOA Board of Directors heard a report by the Heiberg Memorial Award Committee. This report was unanimously approved. The first award was made at the Fourth Annual Meeting, held in Syracuse, April 30, 1966 to **Hardy L. Shirley**, who had worked diligently with Svend Heiberg to establish the New York Forest Owners Association.

Since that time there have been ten more Heiberg Memorial Awards:

In 1967 to **David B. Cook**

In 1968 to **Floyd Carlson**

In 1969 to **Mike Demeree**

**Due to disorganization and confusion — no award in 1970.**

In 1971 to **Fred Winch, Jr.**

In 1972 to **John Stock**

In 1973 to **Robert M. Ford**

In 1974 to **C. Eugene Farnsworth**

In 1975 to **Alex Dickson**

In 1976 to **Edward W. Littlefield**

In 1977 to **Maurice Postley**

In 1978 to **Ralph Nyland**

In 1979 to **Fred C. Simmons**

In 1980 to **Dr. William Harlow**

In 1981 to **Curtis Bauer**

In 1982 to **Neil B. Gutchess**

The qualifications for this award as established by the Board of Directors, November 6, 1965, are:

*Any person over 18 years of age with a forest interest in New York State who, in the judgement of the Award Committee, has during the preceding year, brought to fruition, who has conceived and completed a significant project in the field of conservation, land use, land restoration, forest management or other actions in keeping with the aims and purposes of the New York Forest Owners Association may be a candidate.*

Reference: Forest Owner, Vol. III, #9 December, 1965.

## WHO DO YOU KNOW

Who should receive the **Heiberg Award**? This is a prestigious award presented each year by the New York Forest Owners Association.

Nominations may be submitted by anyone but must be received before January 1, 1983.

Send your nomination, with brief background information about your candidate and the reason why you feel your candidate should be nominated.

Your nomination should be sent to **Robert L. Edmonds, R.D.#1, Box 99, Marathon, NY 13803.**

This is your opportunity to see that recognition is given to a person who has contributed significantly to the practice of forestry.

## NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION AWARD . . .

### WINNERS

For the past few years there had been a growing concern on the part of the Board of Directors about recognizing outstanding service to the New York Forest Owners Association and its membership.

Most of the people who work for the New York Forest Owners Association are not even paid expenses. Many make considerable sacrifices in time, convenience, and resources.

In 1977, the NYFOA Board of Directors voted to establish a **New York Forest Owners Association Outstanding Service Award.**

The *Heiberg Award* recognizes outstanding service to Forestry in New York State, whereas the *NYFOA Award* recognizes service to the organization. Designed primarily to recognize outstanding service by members, at the discretion of the awards committee, it could be awarded to a nonmember of the NYFOA.

Candidates for this award may be submitted by any member of the NYFOA to the awards committee. It is anticipated that this award will be made annually at the discretion of the NYFOA Board of Directors. Award winners have been:

1978 Emiel Palmer

1979 Ken Eberley

1980 Helen Varian

1981 J. Lewis DuMond

1982 Lloyd Strombeck



**BYLAWS OF  
NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.**

1. The New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. is incorporated under the laws of New York, with principal office located in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

**OBJECT:**

1. The Association is organized for the purpose of promoting, protecting, and representing the interests of owners of N.Y.S. forest lands.

**LIMITATIONS:**

1. The Association shall take no part in, or support the election or appointment of any candidate for political office.

**MEMBERSHIP:**

1. Membership shall be open to anyone in sympathy with the objectives of the Assoc.
2. Any person, firm, association or corporation interested in the general welfare of the forest lands of N.Y.S. shall be eligible to membership. Any firm, association, or corporation may acquire more than one membership and may designate an individual to represent each membership, but shall be entitled to cast only one vote. Multiple membership representatives may be changed upon written notice to the Association.
3. Annual dues shall be announced in February and are due and payable by March 31. Annual dues shall be as follows: Junior Member (under 21, non-voting) \$3.00; Regular Member \$10.00; Family Membership \$15; "Gift" Membership \$8.00; Sustaining \$30 to \$99.00; Contributing \$15 to \$29.00; Supporting Member \$100 to \$499.00; Sponsoring Member \$500.00 and up. Beginning with the 1980 annual meeting of the Association, and each year thereafter, a Schedule of Annual Membership Dues will be presented for approval by the membership for the successive calendar year.

**ELECTIONS:**

1. Written applications for membership shall be made to the Membership Secretary. It shall be regarded as a guarantee on the part of the applicant of his interest in and sympathy with the purposes of the Assoc., and of his adherence, if elected, to its bylaws, rules and regulations.  
Election to membership shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.
2. Honorary members may be appointed by the Board of Directors, subject to approval by the membership.

**EXPULSION:**

1. Any member failing to pay Asso. dues for one year shall automatically be dropped.

**RESIGNATION:**

1. Resignations shall be accepted by the Board of Directors for paid-up members only.

**MEETINGS:**

1. One annual business meeting of the Asso. shall be held during the month of April within the State at a location, time and place designated by the Board of Directors. Notice of such meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary at least 30 days prior to such date to all regular active voting members.

2. Regular or special meetings of the Asso. may be called by the Board of Directors, or by direction of the President, or by written request of fifty (50) active members. All notices of special meetings shall specify the purpose of such meeting, and be mailed to the membership 30 days before the meeting date.
3. A quorum at membership meetings shall be 25% of the active members or 35 members, whichever is the smaller.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

1. The government of the Asso., the direction of its work and the control of its property shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of 21 members, each in good standing, one-third to be elected annually for a three year term.
2. The Board shall be elected by mail ballot sent to all members two weeks prior to the Annual Meeting, at which time the directors elected shall be announced. During or before January of each year, the Pres. shall appoint a nominating committee with the secretary and membership secretary serving as ex officio members. The function of the nominating committee will be to see that one or more candidates for each vacancy is nominated and that such nominees accept the responsibility to serve if elected. Directors will be elected on the basis of voting plurality. No person may succeed himself after serving six consecutive years as an elected board member.
3. The Pres. shall appoint a committee of three tellers who are not members of the Board or candidates for election, to count the mail ballots and report results to the Board.
4. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or inability of directors or officers to serve shall be filled by the Board of Directors until the next annual meeting. Five (5) successive unexcused absences from Directors meetings shall be interpreted as inability to serve.

**MEETINGS:**

1. Meetings of the Board may be called at dates the Directors agree upon.
2. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the Pres.
3. A majority of the Board will constitute a quorum.
4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Board at the close of the fiscal year and prior to the annual meeting for the purpose of summarizing the year's work and developing current plans.

**OFFICERS:**

1. Within 30 days after the Annual Meeting, directors shall meet for the purpose of electing officers and carrying out recommended procedures.

They shall elect a *President*, *First Vice President*, *Second Vice President* from their own number, and a *Secretary*, *Membership Secretary* and a *Treasurer* who may or may not be directors. Candidates for any office of this Asso. may be selected by the elected Board from first or second term directors whose term expired immediately prior to the annual meeting.

No president may serve more than two consecutive one year terms.



The Board may appoint an Executive Vice President to be the administrative officer of the Assoc., with duties to promote and carry out the objectives of this Assoc., subject to the approval of the Board. He shall advise the board in matters pertaining to the Assoc., and shall serve as liaison with other forestry related groups, conduct the public relations of the Assoc., aid in the formation and work of the committees, manage headquarters, and maintain Asso. records.

The *Treasurer* shall furnish a surety bond in such amount as the Board shall deem necessary, at Assoc. expense.

2. The duties of the officers shall be such as their titles indicate, and such as required by law, and as may be assigned to them by the Board.
3. The *President* shall preside at all meetings and perform all duties incident to his office and advise such action as may be deemed likely to increase the usefulness of the Assoc. The Vice President shall act in his absence.
4. The *Treasurer* shall receive and disburse the funds of the Assoc. on order of the Board. He shall keep all moneys of the Assoc. deposited in its name and submit a written financial statement at the close of each fiscal year.
5. The *Secretary* shall keep records of all transactions, send out notices of meetings, keep accurate minutes of such meetings, and cooperate with the other officers in properly transacting the business of the Asso. and assisting them in making their annual reports.
6. NO OFFICER may commit the Asso. either by writing or speaking in matters of policy or controversy without approval of the Board.
7. The Board of Directors at any scheduled meeting may remove any officer by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board present and voting.

#### COMMITTEES:

1. There shall be an executive committee of the officers of the Assoc., which may transact routine business in the interim between Board meetings, subject to the final approval by the Board.
2. It shall be the duty of the Pres., with Board approval, to appoint the following committees to function during the ensuing year:
  - a. Membership Committee, with the Membership Secretary as ex officio member.
  - b. Publicity Committee of 3 members.
  - c. An Auditing Committee of 3 members.
  - d. A Program Committee of 6 members.
  - e. A Budget Committee of 3 members.
  - f. A Nominating Committee of 3 or more members.
3. The Pres. may appoint other committees as needed, or as the Board desires.

#### TRUST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BOARD (TPMB):

1. The Board of Directors will appoint a *Trust Property Management Board* of five members. Each member will serve for five years, and the terms will be assigned so that the term of one member expires each year and a new assignment is made. One year must elapse between terms served by an individual as a member of this board.
2. The TPMB shall elect its own officers.
3. Members of the TPMB will serve voluntarily without pay.
4. Any member of the TPMB can be removed by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors.

#### 5. The duties of the TPMB shall be:

- a. To acquire property in the name of the New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. and/or to manage property in a manner appropriate to the objectives of the corporation.
- b. To keep the Board of Directors informed of all matters pertinent to the trust property, and to make recommendations for consideration and approval at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors.
- c. To report at each annual meeting of the Association.

#### HOUSE ORGAN:

1. The Assoc. shall publish at regular intervals a newsletter or other type publication for the information, service and encouragement of its members.
2. A qualified Editor shall be appointed by the Pres. with the approval of the Board. The Pres. may dismiss the Editor but only after the approval by the majority of the Board.

#### CHAPTERS:

1. Any county having 10 or more members may organize a county chapter of the Assoc. for the promotion of membership, better forest land use, management and fellowship.
2. Each chapter shall elect a chairman, a vice chairman and secretary.

#### RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS:

1. The receipts from membership dues and other sources, when not specifically designated, shall constitute the general fund from which all Assoc. expenses incurred shall be paid.
2. No disbursement of funds of the Assoc. in excess of fifty (\$50.00) dollars shall be made without first being approved or ordered by the Board. All disbursements are to be by check, signed by the treasurer. The Board may require checks to be signed by another officer of the Assoc.

#### BUDGET:

1. Prior to each fiscal year, the Chairman of the *Budget Committee* shall prepare a budget of anticipated revenues and expenses which shall be submitted to the Board for revision and approval, with final approval by the membership at the annual meeting.

#### SEAL:

1. The Corporation shall have no seal.

#### FISCAL YEAR:

1. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES:

1. The proceedings of the Assoc. meetings shall be governed by and conducted according to the latest edition of Roberts Rules of Order Revised.

#### AMENDMENTS:

1. Any article or section of these Bylaws may be amended, repealed or changed by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting at any Annual Meeting or special meeting of the Assoc. provided that notice of such proposed amendment, repeal, or change shall have been mailed to all members of the Assoc. at least 10 days prior to the date of such meeting.



## COMMITTEES of NYFOA

by C.E. Farnsworth

Condensed in 1982 by Al Roberts

A major part of the program of NYFOA is carried out by committees working on assigned tasks, consequently the vigor, enthusiasm and effectiveness of the committee members largely determines whether the Association attains its objectives. The committee structure provides for active participation by all members of the Board of Directors, and can be expanded to include Association members who either have a special interest or special aptitude in the area of concern of a particular committee. It is hoped that during the current year our committees will be unusually active and will recruit members in addition to those from the Board of Directors. Hopefully we will find that by this means we can accomplish much more for the Association than has been possible in the past.

### Charge to Editorial Committee

1. Advise and assist the Editor of the "Forest Owner" in producing the most effective publication possible with available resources.

2. Cooperate with the Publicity Committee to avoid duplication or conflict of efforts.

3. Be responsible for implementing the policies of the Board of Directors, in so far as these relate to materials prepared for printing.

4. Participate in the planning and development of the "Forest Owner."

5. Review, and revise as needed, the brochures prepared for recruiting new members and in providing information about the NYFOA.

6. Oversee and administer the budget of the "Forest Owner" under fiscal controls of the Board of Directors.

7. Prepare recommendations regarding the "Forest Owner," or other published material, for action by the Board of Directors.

### Editor of the "Forest Owner" (ex officio member)

1. The editor of the "Forest Owner" is responsible for the form and content of the publication, in a way that reflects the aims of the organization and wishes of the editorial committee and Board of Directors.

2. In cases of differences of opinion between the editor and the committee, the editor may request to present his/her point of view directly to the Board of Directors.

### Charge to Woods Walk Committee

1. Encourage small groups of Forest Owners to meet together to discuss mutual problems.

2. Arrange group tours of woodlots and forests that will be of interest to members.

3. Seek publicity for NYFOA as a result of woods walks.

4. Provide opportunity for members to learn from experience of others in demonstrations of good and poor woods management.

### Charge to Education & Publicity Committee

1. Search for, and prepare for dissemination, information relating to any aspect of owning and managing forest land which is judged to be of interest to the members of NYFOA, which does not fall within the purview of other committees. Information may be disseminated through the "Forest Owner;" by special bulletins or notices; or at meetings, or by other means available to the Association.

2. Plan and supervise the informational content for two general meetings a year: The annual spring and fall meetings.

3. Prepare a projected plan for the above meetings one year in advance of their scheduled dates and review it with the Board of Directors for comments and suggestions. The plan should include dates, places, theme, and proposals for implementing the meetings.

4. Undertake, either directly or through personnel recruited for the event, the arrangements and participation required to carry out the meetings as scheduled.

5. Publicize the meetings and other functions of NYFOA to enhance the image of the Association.

6. Cooperate with the editorial committee to avoid duplication or uncoordinated efforts.

7. Consider the development of a series of FM radio spots to be broadcast as a public interest and education program.

### Charge to Legislation Committee

1. Review legislation introduced in the state legislature which is pertinent to the members of the Association.

2. Propose needed legislation through others.

3. Report to the membership when support or opposition to legislation is appropriate.

4. Contribute at least one article to be published in the "Forest Owner."

### Charge to Membership Committee

1. Set membership goals and determine how goals can be attained.

2. Retain current members.

a) identify those in arrears in dues

b) survey reasons

c) initiate action to stimulate interest in NYFOA.

3. Develop lists of special interest groups such as "Tree Farmers" who can be solicited for membership.

4. Recruit members for the committee to provide full coverage of the state.

5. Contribute a minimum of two articles to be published in the "Forest Owner."

### Charge to By-Laws Committee

1. Provide copies of current By-Laws as requested by the Board of Directors.

2. Continually review the current By-Laws and determine what, if any, changes should be made.

3. Receive suggested changes in By-Laws from any member of NYFOA.

4. Prepare amendments or additions to the By-Laws and submit them to the Board of Directors for action and/or instructions.

### Charge to Budget and Audit Committee

1. Work with Treasurer to prepare and implement yearly budget of the Association, and provide for a yearly audit.

2. Explore additional new income sources.

3. Contribute a minimum of two articles to be published in the "Forest Owner."

### Charge to Nominating and Awards Committee

1. Make an active search for nominees for the Association Awards, using assistance and suggestions of the entire membership.

2. Select an outstanding nominee for the annual Heiberg Award.

3. Select an outstanding nominee for the annual Forest Owners Association Award.

4. Publicize the honor which accompanies the awards — as appropriate.

5. Contribute a minimum of two articles to be published in the "Forest Owner."

6. Prepare a list of nominees for election to the Board of Directors to be voted on at the annual spring meeting and provide for mailing of ballots as specified in the by-laws.

7. Arrange for a slate of officers chosen from among the Board of Directors to be voted on by the Board of



Directors at their annual organizational meeting following the annual spring meeting.

*NOTE:* At times it is very desirable that the activities of this committee be kept in confidence. The committee should use all due consideration to avoid inconvenience or embarrassment to possible selectees.

## New York Forest Owners Association

**OFFICERS** (Elected April 17, 1982)

**Paul Steinfeld**, President

**Mary S. McCarty**, 1st Vice President

**A.W. Roberts, Jr.**, 2nd Vice President

**Peter S. Levatich**, 3rd Vice President

**Stuart McCarty**, Treasurer

(716) 381-6373

4300 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14618

**J. Lewis DuMond**, Recording Secretary

(518) 234-3813

9 Grand St., Cobleskill, NY 12043

**DIRECTORS** (By date terms expire)  
1983

**Robert L. Edmonds** . . . (607) 753-1311

RD #1, Box, 99, Marathon, NY 13803

**Richard V. Lea** . . . . . (315) 472-9955

905 Westcott St., Syracuse, NY 13210

**George F. Mitchell** . . . (315) 369-3078

P.O. Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420

**A.W. Roberts, Jr.** . . . (607) 756-5956

RD #3, Cortland, NY 13045

**Linda Thorington** . . . (315) 696-8002

Skyhigh Rd., RD #2

Tully, NY 13159

**Howard O. Ward** . . . (607) 589-4927

Ward Tree Farm

250 Owego St., Candor, NY 13743

**Dale N. Weston** . . . . . (607) 589-4927

Burheight Rd., Spencer, NY 14883

1984

**Robert L. Demeree** . . (607) 753-0497

4 Northway Dr., Cortland, NY 13045

**David H. Hanaburgh** . (914) 739-5352

Box 122, Buchanan, NY 10511

**James P. Lassoie** . . . (607) 256-2114

Fernow Hall, Cornell University

Ithaca, NY 14853

**Emiel D. Palmer** . . . (315) 469-0523

5822 S. Salina St.

Syracuse, NY 13205

**Norman Richards** . . (315) 472-3696

156 Westminster Ave.

Syracuse, NY 13210

**Robert M. Sand** . . . . . (607) 594-2130

Route #1, Box #1, Odessa, NY 14869

**Lloyd G. Strombeck** . (607) 687-1146

57 Main St., Owego, NY 13827

1985

**Ken Eberley** . . . . . (315) 736-9762

9 Edgewood Dr.

Whitesboro, NY 13492

**Richard E. Garrett** . . (315) 696-8725

1261 Apulia Rd., LaFayette, NY 13984

**J. Claude LeCours** . . . (315) 369-3274

North St., Old Forge, NY 13420

**Peter S. Levatich** . . . (607) 539-7049

158 Bailor Rd.

Brooktondale, NY 14817

**Mary S. McCarty** . . . . (716) 381-6373

4300 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14618

**Douglas B. Monteith** . (315) 685-5561

58 E. Elizabeth St.

Skaneateles, NY 13152

**Paul Steinfeld** . . . . . (914) 254-5031

Gilead Tree Farm

Halcott Center, NY 12437

**EDITOR**

**Evelyn Stock** . . . . . (315) 672-8439

5756 Ike Dixon Rd.

Camillus, NY 13031

## PRESIDENTS of the NYFOA

*From the Founding through 1982*

**Theodore T. Buckley**

RD 2

Cambridge, NY 12816

**Dr. Eugene Klochkoff**

20 E. 74th St.

New York, NY 10021

**David H. Hanaburgh**

Craft Lane

Buchanan, NY 10511

**John W. Stock**

Tupper Lake, NY 12986

**Hendrik W. VanLoon**

South Newfane, VT 05351

**William Lubinec**

20 Cornish Ave.

Binghamton, NY 13901

**Lloyd G. Strombeck**

57 Main St.

Owego, NY 13287

**C. Eugene Farnsworth**

1219 Lancaster Ave.

Syracuse, NY 13210

**Robert M. Sand**

Odessa, NY 14869

**Howard O. Ward**

240 Owego St.

Candor, NY 13031

**Robert L. Edmonds**

RD 1, Box 99

Marathon, NY 13803

**Paul B. Steinfeld**

Gilead Tree Farm

Halcott Center, NY 12437

## NYFOA COMMITTEES—1982

### Education and Publicity

Mary McCarty, *Chairman*

Dick Lea

Peter Levatich

Lloyd Strombeck

Norm Richards

James Lassoie

Douglas Monteith

Al Roberts

### Membership

Bob Demeree, *Chairman*

Ken Eberley

George Mitchell

Dale Weston

Richard Garrett

Mary McCarty

### Budget

Stuart McCarty, *Chairman*

Dick Lea

Emiel Palmer

Peter Levatich

Howard Ward

### By-laws

Howard Ward, *Chairman*

Lewis DuMond

Emiel Palmer

James Lassoie

### Trust Management

David Hanaburgh, *Chairman*

Paul Steinfeld

Emiel Palmer

Lloyd Strombeck

### Nominating and Awards

Bob Edmonds, *Chairman*

Dave Hanaburgh

Bob Sand

Howard Ward

Emiel Palmer

Lloyd Strombeck

### Woods Walks

Lob Sand, *Chairman*

Lewis DuMond

Dale Weston

Richard Garrett

### Editorial

Al Roberts, *Chairman*

Ken Eberley

Douglas Monteith

George Mitchell

Norm Richards

### Legislation

Dave Hanaburgh, *Chairman*

Bob Demeree

James Lassoie

Bob Edmonds

Claude LeCours



## WORKERS' COMPENSATION CHECKLIST

Most of the following Work Comp comments come from the new State of New York Workers' Compensation Board publication, "New York State Workers' Compensation Law 1914-1981." NOTICE: These comments are my interpretations; and if you are concerned, you should seek legal counsel.

### Employee can't pay premium

No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the premium for Workers' Compensation insurance paid by his employer to an insurance company shall be valid, "and any employer who makes a deduction for such purpose from the wages or salary of any employee entitled to the benefits... shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

### Employee can't waive rights

No agreement by an employee to waive his right to compensation under this chapter shall be valid.

### Low premiums

Premiums in the state fund (The State Insurance Fund) shall be fixed at the lowest possible rates consistent with the maintenance of a solvent fund and of reasonable reserves and surplus.

### Subcontractors

A contractor, the subject of whose contract involves logging or trucking, who subcontracts all or any part of such contract shall be responsible for Workers' Compensation insurance coverage of such (subcontractor) employee.

### Timberland owner's liability

An owner of timber other than farm lands who contracts with a logger to have timber cut on shares (so that a percentage of the mill delivered price is received by the landowner as well as the logger) may be considered a contractor employing the services of a subcontractor; and therefore the woodland owner could be liable for Workers' Compensation insurance.

According to the 1952 *Beaudette v. Deschene* case, "The word 'timber' in workmen's compensation provision defining contractor as one who owns timber other than farm lands and who contracts with another to carry on or perform work or service in connection therewith denotes not only standing trees but felled trees, and even cordwood at times." (McKinney's)

### Reducing landowner's liability

"Where there was no showing of contractual relationship in timber cutting operation between owners of timber-

*Continued on Page 25*

## ASSISTANCE FOR NY FOREST OWNERS

### Public

1. **N.Y.S. Cooperative Extension** — see page 24. Has Cornell and other publications and individual advice on a multitude of subjects of interest to woodland owners. No field visits.
2. **N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation** — see page 23. Field visits to owners' property for advice on all phases of forest ownership. Will make management plan and mark timber for harvest for a small fee.
3. **S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry.** Seminars and workshops of interest to forest owners. Does soil analysis for a fee. Publishes a Marketing Bulletin. Syracuse 13210.
4. **U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service.** Farm (including woodlands) plans. Field advice and service on farm ponds, soil types, drainage, diversion ditches, soil erosion. Check with Coop. Ext. in your county.
5. **U.S.D.A. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.** Cost sharing on woodland practices such as timber stand improvement, tree planting, access road construction. Check with Coop. Ext. in your county.

### Private

6. **American Tree Farm System.** Recognize good forestry practice on privately owned woodlands through the Tree Farm Program. Issue signs, and publications and make awards to the "Tree Farmer of the Year." — See page 3.
7. **N.Y. Christmas Tree Growers Association.** Organization made up of growers and sellers of Christmas trees. Hold two informational meetings a year and publish a newsletter to help members grow better trees. John Webb, RD#1, Box 1114, Seneca Falls 13148.
8. **N.Y.S. Maple Producers Association.** Groups of maple syrup producers devoted to publicizing maple syrup and aiding members in production. Arthur Merle, Rt. 98, Attica 14011.
9. **N.Y. Forest Owners Association.** See this issue of the *Forest Owner*.
10. **N.Y. Institute of Consulting Foresters.** Organization of private consulting foresters whose members are qualified graduate foresters available for a fee to advise, and do "on the ground" work in all areas of land management. Wm. Hohmann, P.O. Box 139, Kinderhook 12106.
11. **N.Y.S. Forest Practice Board.** An organization sponsored by N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, of private individuals representing all regions of the state who advise D.E.C. on the administration of the **Forest Practice Act** which provides forestry assistance through regional offices. See page 23. They also sponsor legislation, co-sponsor forestry workshops and in other ways encourage good forestry practice in New York.
12. **N.Y.S. Timber Producers Association.** An organization of commercial loggers devoted to upgrading logging practices and promoting the image of loggers. Janet Bourgeois, P.O. Box 134, Boonville 13309.
13. **College of Environmental Science and Forestry Information Exchange.** Published quarterly by the SUNY School of Forestry to provide a medium of communication among foresters, timber harvesters and owners of large tracts (500 acres) of forest land. **Information Exchange** is intended to help those with a strong interest in forest land management gain access to the network of others with similar interests. Presently available free of charge from: **Forest Land Managers Information Exchange, SUNY/ESF School of Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210.**



**DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
REGIONAL OFFICES**

Region	Counties	Address
1	Nassau & Suffolk	Building 40 State University of New York Stony Brook, NY 11794 (516) 751-7900
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens & Richmond	2 World Trade Center New York, NY 10047 (212) 488-2764
3	Dutchess, Putnam & Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Rd. New Paltz, NY 12561 (914) 255-5453  White Plains (sub-office) 202 Mamaronac Ave. White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 763-6660
4	Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer & Schenectady	2176 Guilderland Ave. Schenectady, NY 12306 (518) 382-0680
	Delaware, Montgomery, Otsego & Schoharie	Jefferson Rd. Stamford, NY 12167 (607) 652-7364
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin	Ray Brook, NY 12977 (518) 891-1370
	Hamilton and Fulton	Ray Brook, NY 12977 (518) 891-1370
	Saratoga, Warren and Washington	P.O. Box 220 Hudson St. Ext. Warrensburg, NY 12885 (518) 623-3671
6	St. Lawrence, Herkimer and Oneida	317 Washington St. Watertown, NY 13601 (315) 782-0100
7	Broome, Chenango, Madison	Box 145 Sherburne, NY 13460 (607) 674-2611
	Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins	Box 1169 Cortland, NY 13045 (607) 753-3095
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates	6274 East Avon Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414 (716) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming	600 Delaware Ave. Buffalo, NY 14202 (716) 847-4600

**NEW YORK STATE  
FOREST TAX LAW**

*Issued August 1982*

**Summary**

New York State is most fortunate to have vast forest acreages — more than 18,000,000 acres — over 61% of its total area.

These forests present our State now, and especially in the future, with tremendous economic opportunities, derived from its forest products, as well as providing sources for clean waters, cleaner air, recreation, hunting and fishing, wildlife habitat, and natural beauty. Obviously all citizens of our State benefit directly or indirectly from these forested lands.

At the same time, however, New York's forests are being threatened by indiscriminate harvesting and over-exploitation, fragmentation into smaller and smaller parcels, and in many parts of the State, real property tax burdens that are rapidly reaching confiscatory levels.

Sound forest management is needed to insure the benefits and provide the safeguards to protect and enhance this great resource. The forest owner is the only person capable of implementing this management, but in order to justify the needed measures, owners must know that these lands will be subject to fair and equitable long-range taxation.

Forests require only a minimum of public services and although the benefits of the forests are tremendous, the actual monetary return to the private forest owner is usually minimal at best.

The proposed amendments to 480A of the Real Property Tax Law have been developed by the New York Forest Practice Board, based on past experience with 480A, advice and guidance of the Department of Environmental Conservation, and numbers of informed and dedicated State residents, as well as technical assistance from the State Board of Equalization and Assessment.

Section 480A and the proposed amendments will provide the forest owner with the opportunity to receive favorable and equitable tax treatment, if he accepts the responsibility of good forest management on such favored lands.

The amendments also provide for the transfer of any short fall of tax revenues from the local taxing jurisdictions to the citizens of the entire State.



# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

## Albany

Resources Devel. Ctr.  
Martin Road  
Voorheesville 12186  
518-765-2331

## Allegany

Cooperative Extension  
Court Street  
Belmont 14813  
716-268-7644

## Broome

Farm, Home & 4-H Ctr.  
840 Front Street  
Binghamton 13905  
607-772-8953

## Cattaraugus

Cooperative Extension Ctr.  
Parkside Drive  
Ellicottville 14731  
716-699-2377

## Cayuga

Farm, Home & 4-H Ctr.  
248 Grant Avenue  
Auburn 13021  
315-255-1183

## Chautauqua

RD 2, Turner Road  
Jamestown 14701  
716-664-9502

## Chemung

255 N. Chemung Road  
P.O. Box F  
Breesport 14816  
607-739-0347

## Chenango

Farm, Home & 4-H Ctr.  
99 North Broad Street  
Norwich 13815  
607-334-9971

## Clinton

Court House (Margaret St.)  
Plattsburgh 12901  
518-561-7450

## Columbia

Rte. 66, RD 1  
Hudson 12534  
518-828-3346

## Cortland

County Office Bldg.  
60 Central Avenue  
Cortland 13045  
607-753-5077

## Delaware

Rt. 10, P.O. Box 184  
Hamden 13782  
607-865-6531

## Dutchess

Farm & Home Ctr.  
Rte. 44, P.O. Box 259  
Millbrook 12545  
914-677-5066

## Erie

Farm & Home Ctr.  
21 South Grove Street  
East Aurora 14052  
716-652-5400

## Essex

Agricultural Center  
Sisco Street  
Westport 12993  
518-962-8291

## Franklin

Cooperative Extension Hdqts.  
11 Brewster Street  
Malone 12953  
518-483-6767

## Fulton

P.O. Box 911  
57 E. Fulton Street  
Gloversville 12078  
518-725-6441

## Genesee

Cooperative Extension Ctr.  
420 East Main Street  
Batavia 14020  
916-343-3040

## Greene

Extension Center  
Rt. 3, Box 906  
Cairo 12413  
518-788-8450

## Hamilton

P.O. Box 112  
Court House Annex  
Lake Pleasant 12108  
518-548-6191

## Herkimer

107 Court Street  
P.O. Box 271  
Herkimer 13350  
315-866-7920

## Jefferson

1240 Coffeen Street  
Watertown 13601  
315-788-8450

## Lewis

Outer Stowe Street  
P.O. Box 72  
Lowville 13367  
315-376-6551

## Livingston

158 South Main Street  
Mount Morris 14510  
716-658-4110

## Madison

Farm & Home Center  
Eaton Street  
Morrisville 13408  
315-684-3001

## Monroe

Farm & Home Center  
249 Highland Avenue  
Rochester 14620  
716-461-1000

## Montgomery

Old Court House  
Fonda 12068  
518-853-3471

## Nassau

Plainview Complex Bld. J  
1425 Old Country Road  
Plainview 11803  
516-454-0900

## New York City

Administrative Office  
111 Broadway, Suite 1700  
New York 10006

## Niagara

Farm & Home Center  
4487 Lake Avenue  
Lockport 14094  
716-433-2651

## Oneida

Cooperative Extension Ctr.  
1 Oxford Road  
New Hartford 13413  
315-724-7131

## Onondaga

Extension Center  
1050 W. Genesee St.  
Syracuse 13204  
315-424-9485

## Ontario

Farm & Home Center  
480 N. Main Street  
Canandaigua 14424  
716-394-4110

## Orange

Farm & Home Center  
239-283 Wisner Avenue  
Middletown 10940  
914-343-1105

## Orleans

Farm & Home Center  
20 South Main Street  
P.O. Box 150  
Albion 14411  
716-589-5561

## Oswego

Cooperative Extension Hdqts.  
Main Street  
Mexico 13114  
315-963-7286

## Otsego

Cooperative Extension Hdqts.  
123 Lake Street  
P.O. Box 511  
Cooperstown 13326  
607-547-2536

## Putnam

County Office Bldg.  
Gleneida Avenue  
Carmel  
914-628-0454

## Rensselaer

County Court House  
Congress & Third Sts.  
Troy 12180  
518-270-5376

## Rockland

87 Maple Avenue  
New City 10956  
914-425-5500

## St. Lawrence

University Shopping Center  
Rt. 11  
Canton 13617  
315-379-2311

## Saratoga

Extension Center  
50 West High Street  
Ballston Spa 12020  
518-885-8995

## Schenectady

150 A Glenridge Road  
RD 1  
Scotia 12302  
518-384-0500

## Schoharie

Agr. & Homemaking Hdqts.  
41 South Grand Street  
Cobleskill 12043  
518-234-4303

## Schuyler

Rural-Urban Center  
208 Broadway  
Montour Falls 14865  
607-535-7161

## Seneca

Farm, Home & 4-H Ctr.  
Mill & Williams Sts.  
Waterloo 13165  
315-539-9252

## Steuben

119 E. Steuben Street  
P.O. Box 791  
Bath 14810  
607-776-7666



**Suffolk**

246 Griffing Avenue  
Riverhead 11901  
516-727-7850

**Sullivan**

59 N. Main Street  
Liberty 12754  
914-292-6180

**Tioga**

Tioga County Office Bldg.  
56 Main Street  
Owego 13827  
607-687-4020

**Tompkins**

Cooperative Extension Center  
225 S. Fulton Street  
Ithaca 14850  
607-272-2292

**Ulster**

Extension Hdqts.  
P.O. Box 3494  
Kingston 12401  
914-331-1680

**Warren**

17 Hudson Street  
Warrensburg 12885  
518-623-3291

**Washington**

County Office Bldg. Annex  
Hudson Falls 12839  
518-747-2861

**Wayne**

County Rd. 143 & Rte. 14N  
P.O. Box 217  
Alton 14413  
315-483-6918

**Westchester**

216 Central Avenue  
White Plains 10606  
914-682-3370

**Wyoming**

Farm, Home & 4-H Ctr.  
401 N. Main Street  
Warsaw 14569  
716-786-2251

**Yates**

County Office Bldg.  
Penn Yan 14527  
315-536-3381

## NEW YORK STATE BIG TREE REGISTER

**What Is The Big Tree Register?**

The New York State Big Tree Register is maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the New York State Forest Practice Board in an effort to recognize trees of record size and promote an interest in their care and preservation. The State Register lists only native and naturalized species and does not include hybrid species. The authority for determining eligible species is the 1978 edition of the USDA Forest Service publication entitled "Checklist of US Trees Native and Naturalized" prepared by Elbert L. Little, Jr.

**How To Measure Your Big Tree Trunk Circumference**

The circumference of the tree is measured at a point 4½ feet above the center of the base of the tree. If a growth or a branch exists on the trunk at this point, the circumference is measured in feet and inches at the point below this where the circumference is least. A string can be used to measure if a tape measure is not long enough.

**Height**

The total height of the tree is considered to be the vertical distance between a horizontal plane passing through the center of the base of the tree and a horizontal plane passing through the topmost twig of the tree. The most reliable measurements of the tree's height are made with standard measuring tools such as an Abney hand level, a Forest Service hypsometer, a transit, or other instruments.

If none of these instruments is available, a straight stick can be used to measure this dimension of the tree. Hold the stick at its base vertically at arm's length making certain that the length of the stick above your hand equals the distance from your hand to your eye. Walk backward away from the tree, staying on ground approximately level with the tree's base. When the stick above your hand appears to be the same length as the tree, stop. You should be sighting over your hand to the base of the tree and, without moving anything but your eye, sighting over the top of the stick to the top of the tree. Measure how far you have backed away from the tree; that measurement is its height.

**Average Crown Spread**

To determine the average crown spread of the tree, trace an outline of the tree's crown on the ground by placing stakes in the soil directly beneath the outer tips of the branches. A string with a plumb bob or other weight attached can be used to decide where to place the stakes.

Using an imaginary line that would pass through the center of the trunk, measure the distance between the two stakes farthest apart and the two closest together on opposite sides of the tree. Add these two measurements and divide by two for the average width of the tree's crown.

Trees qualify as State Champions based on a point system which is determined by adding the trunk circumference measured in inches at 4½ feet from the ground, plus the height of the tree in feet, plus ¼ the average crown spread in feet. When two or more trees have total point scores that fall within five points of each other, they are listed as State Co-Champions.

You will be notified if your nomination qualifies for State Champion listing. In addition, copies of the complete New York State Big Tree Register including owners and locations are available from DEC offices upon request.

**How To Nominate A Big Tree**

To nominate a big tree, you must first be certain of the tree's correct identification. You are welcome to forward a leaf or twig sample to a regional DEC office for identification. Your request should include a self-addressed postcard for quick reply.

Trees should be reported to the DEC or the State Forest Practice Board after the owner or nominator has measured the tree to determine that it exceeds the size of the current State Champion for that species. After initial measurements have been taken, contact a regional DEC office to arrange for a forester or authorized cooperator to verify the tree's size. A report will then be forwarded to the DEC Albany office which is responsible for revisions of the State Register every six months.





*American Elm: Circumference 16 ft., 4 in.; height 98 feet; crownsread 100 feet. Owned by Ed Sharp, Schenectady County.*



# BIG TREES OF NEW YORK STATE

Species	Circum.		Height Ft.	Crown Spread Ft.	County	Owner/Location
	Ft. -	In.				
Ash, Black	7	4	80	80	Queens	Rufus King Park, Jamaica
Ash, Green	9	1	75	70	Kings	Brooklyn Botanic Garden
Ash, White	18	2	110	120	Nassau	E. Jabbour, Manhasset
Aspen, Bigtooth	17	10	93	76	Monroe	George W. Sawdey, Walker
Aspen, Quaking	4	2	59	37	Franklin	T.P. Kay, Saranac Lake
Basswood, American	13	6	110	120	Nassau	Old Westbury Gardens
Beech, American	13	11	85	82	Albany	W. Cox, Watervliet
Birch, Gray	5	5	80	60	Suffolk	Idler, Lloyd Harbor
Birch, Paper	9	0	91	53	Washington	A. Blanche, Putnam
Birch, Sweet	9	4	70	60	Nassau	H. Trachman, Upper Brookville
Birch, Yellow	13	11	98	48	Saratoga	City of Amsterdam
Butternut	13	8	65	94	Oneida	Mel Doney, Kirkland
Cedar, Eastern Red	12	10	35	42	Albany	Coeymans
Cedar, Northern White	8	4	80	26	Seneca	Montezuma Wildlife Refuge
Cherry, Black	17	0	66	55	Monroe	J. Chapin, Pittsford
Chestnut, American	3	7	76	40	Cayuga	H. Murphy, Victory
Cottonwood, Eastern (Co-C)	24	9	108	95	Cayuga	Harold Hall, Moravia
Dogwood, Flowering	5	10	30	45	Nassau	F.S. Dinger, Seatington
Douglas-Fir	10	3	60	55	Suffolk	Emmanuel Church, Great River
Elm, American	16	4	98	100	Schenectady	Ed Sharp, Scotia
Fir, Balsam	6	8	96	23	Lewis	State of New York, Town of Watson
Hemlock, Eastern	17	4	72	52	Otsego	J. Carlton, Morris
Hickory, Bitternut	7	7	65	70	Suffolk	Douglastown
Hickory, Pignut	8	10	90	80	Nassau	Mrs. E. Godwin, Roslyn Harbor
Hickory, Shagbark	9	11	105	68	Chenango	M. Dean, Afton
Hophornbeam	7	5	69	45	Wyoming	H. Spink, Attica
Larch, European	9	5	101	42	Dutchess	Deer Hill Conf. Ctr., Wappinger Falls
Locust, Black	23	4	96	92	Livingston	G. Weidman, Dansville
Maple, Red	21	7	94	77	Dutchess	Bard College, Annandale
Maple, Sugar	18	0	63	65	Oneida	W. Kent, Westernville
Oak, English	13	10	75	60	Suffolk	F.G. Woodward, Southold
Oak, Northern Red	22	3	104	72	Seneca	C. Reese, Seneca Falls
Oak, Pin	14	7	50	100	Nassau	H. Brickman, Kings Point
Oak, White	24	0	45	110	Suffolk	Lubber St., Stony Brook
Pine, Eastern White	14	0	160	50	St. Lawrence	Hiawatha BSA Council, Syracuse
Pine, Jack	5	0	56	34	Franklin	R. Tyler, Saranac Lake
Pine, Pitch	7	1	85	58	Clinton	Fairview Cem., Ausable Forks
Pine, Red (Co-Champ)	7	1	98	28	St. Lawrence	Otetiana Council BSA, Rochester
Pine, Red (Co-Champ)	6	11	100	27	St. Lawrence	Otetiana Council BSA, Rochester
Pine, Scotch	6	9	88	39	Oneida	Masonic Home, Utica
Poplar, Balsam (no entries)						
Poplar, White	11	4	55	65	Suffolk	E. Burton, East Islip
Redbud, Eastern	3	11	20	20	Monroe	Zen Center, Rochester
Sassafras	11	6	59	35	Orleans	Kenyonville Methodist Church, Kenyonville
Spruce, Norway	13	2	113	53	Columbia	Hillsdale
Spruce, Red	7	8	104	34	Hamilton	NYS, Salmon Pond
Spruce, White	8	8	100	41	Essex	Finch, Pruyn & Co., Glens Falls
Sycamore	28	2	75	120	Nassau	E. Gerry, Wheatley
Walnut, Black	18	6	103	123	Dutchess	Bard College, Annandale
Willow, Black	23	4	54	50	Monroe	D. Davis, West Chili
Willow, Weeping	21	1	82	65	Erie	J. Currey, West Seneca
Yellow-Poplar	17	2	100	80	Suffolk	Brand, Lloyd Neck

\*National Champions

# TSI

by Doug Monteith

**TSI, (Timber Stand Improvement)** sounds like something in the same league as apple pie, motherhood and the flag, doesn't it? Unfortunately for you, the "I" of TSI is neither certain nor simple. TSI includes a range of specific forest practices, all intended to make an established forest more valuable to the owner.

**Defining "more valuable" can be a complex undertaking.** The owner must be able to clearly specify the objectives desired so that alternative TSI measures can be evaluated and appropriate ones selected. Or to determine, perhaps, that TSI is not appropriate to your objectives or to your forest in its present condition. No forest **needs** improvement for any intrinsic reason. Forests develop and reproduce quite well in the total absence of either owners or foresters. Consequently, you need to think through precisely what aspect of your forest you want to improve and why.

Do you want to grow high quality sawlogs as rapidly as possible? Do you want to develop habitat suitable for a wide variety of wildlife? Do you want to rapidly improve the aesthetic quality of your forest? The TSI practices appropriate to each of these choices may vary dramatically, and will certainly be affected by the present condition of your forest.

Cost Sharing for the Timber Stand Improvement is available from ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). Contact your county ASCS for details.

I strongly urge each of you to consider TSI as a possible means of increasing the benefits of your forest to you. For many forest owners it can be an effective and reasonable investment. Sometimes even a very good investment. **Do, however, seek the advice of a professional forester BEFORE INVESTING MONEY OR TIME** in timber stand improvement. Your professional forestry advisor can help you avoid mistakes which could negate or even make counterproductive any effort you might make as well as help you think through your objectives, advise regarding specific procedures and probably save you money in the long run.

More on TSI in the next issue of the *New York Forest Owner*.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION CHECKLIST

Continued from Page 20

land and buyer of right to cut timber thereon, the sellers were not 'owners of timber who (contracted) with another to carry on or perform work or service in connection therewith' and, consequently, were not liable for death benefits payable on demise of member of buyer's logging crew when tree fell on him while working on woodlot, not withstanding that owners may have operated property as a timberland." (Gray v. Aldrich, 1972)

### Negligence case too

"An employee of an uninsured subcontractor may obtain compensation benefits from the general contractor and

may also sue the general contractor as a negligent third party." (Cutillo v. Emory Housing Corp., 1959)

### Illegally employed minors

It is illegal for a minor under the age of 18 years to be "working" on a logging job even if the minor is working with his parent and does not receive wages for the work, according to the Federal Labor Law.

And according to Section 14 of the Work Comp Law, compensation payable to an employee who was a minor at the time of an accident shall be double the amount otherwise payable if the minor was "employed, permitted or suffered to work in violation of any provision of the labor law . . ."

Sincerely yours, **David W. Taber**



## MAJOR PROVISIONS OF SECTION 480-a OF THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW

### What lands are eligible?

Any tract of forest land of at least fifty contiguous acres, exclusive of any portion not devoted to the production of forest crops. Lands divided by state, county or town roads, energy transmission corridors and similar facilities but not limited access highways, are considered contiguous for purposes of this act.

### Who may apply?

Any owner of forest land whether he be an individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, department or bureau of the state, municipality, industry, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity.

### What should a landowner do to determine the feasibility of seeking an exemption?

An owner must first decide if he is willing to commit his land to the production of forest crops and to follow a management plan, prepared by a forester and approved by the Department of Environmental Conservation, for the next succeeding ten years beginning each year that he receives a tax exemption. This decision can be made only after an analysis of the investments required by the plan, income from forest product sales, tax savings, and an appreciation of the penalties required by law for the conversion of the land to uses which would preclude the production of forest crops.

Tax savings may vary considerably for different properties. An owner must first determine the likely exemption to apply to his property and estimate the resultant tax reduction if any. It is possible that there would be no savings. If this analysis shows a tax reduction can be obtained, a forester should be consulted to obtain professional advice about the approximate costs of preparing a management plan and making investments in the forest which may be required by the plan. The owner is then in a position to make an appropriate decision with respect to applying for participation in the program.

### What is the penalty for withdrawal or non-compliance?

The amount of roll-back taxes shall be computed by multiplying by two and one-half the amount of taxes that would have been levied on the forest land exemption entered on the assessment roll

pursuant to subdivision four of this section for the current year and any prior years, utilizing the applicable tax rate for the current year and for the prior years, not to exceed ten years. Such amounts for each year shall be subject to interest charges at the rate of six per centum per annum compounded.

### How is application made?

By submitting the following to the Regional Forester having jurisdiction for the county in which the property is located:

1. A completed application form. This form is available from any of the regional forestry offices listed elsewhere in this issue.
2. A management plan prepared by a forester.
3. A map or aerial photograph showing the location of the property.
4. A nonrefundable application fee of \$25.

If the application is complete and acceptable, the Regional Forester will mail the owner a certificate of approval within ninety days of receipt of the application. If it is rejected the owner will receive the reasons in writing within the same period.

### What is a management plan?

It is a document which shows by the use of maps, tables, and written text the boundaries and size of the forest, what kinds of trees it contains, and what and when things need to be done to produce and harvest forest crops. The map which is part of the plan will also show areas not in forest cover such as open fields, roads and lakes.

Eligible tracts must be managed primarily for forest crop production although other compatible uses such as forest recreation and watershed management will be allowed. A plan identifies scheduled commercial harvests, non-commercial thinnings and road construction. These practices are listed in a schedule which shows the work to be done each year. Initially, this schedule is for fifteen years and will be updated every five years thereafter as long as the owner seeks exemption. It must be followed for the next ten consecutive years after obtaining each annual exemption.

### Who prepares the management plan?

Due to the professional judgement required to prepare a forest management plan, it is essential that it be prepared by a qualified forester.

An owner may have his management plan prepared by a consulting forester

or, if the forest land is less than 200 acres, he may request the Department of Environmental Conservation regional forestry staff to prepare the plan. The cost of this service must be borne by the owner. The fee charged by consulting foresters may vary; however, the Department of Environmental Conservation presently charges \$.40 per acre for plans.

### Must the management plan be followed?

Yes. Failure to adhere to the annual commitment contained in the work schedule portion of the management plan will result in the revocation of the certificate of approval by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the imposition of penalty or roll back taxes by the county as provided in subdivisions 8(a) and 8(c) of the law.

### What is the procedure for harvesting forest crops?

An owner must harvest crops as specified in his work schedule. Flexibility is allowed, however, in that an owner may request alterations in the work schedule for economic reasons.

Within 30 days of the contemplation of a cutting, the landowner must submit a cutting notice to the Chief Fiscal Officer of the county and to the Regional Forester. The Regional Forester will certify the value of the stumpage and, upon receipt of this certification, the owner pays within 30 days, a tax of 6% of this value to the Chief Fiscal Officer.

### How is a reduction in assessment obtained?

Initially the owner must submit an application for exemption, a certificate of approval issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation and type map to the Assessor on or before the taxable status date — generally May 1 of each year.

An owner must follow the commitment enumerated in his management plan for a ten year period following receipt of each annual exemption. This commitment represents a lien on the property and is recorded by the County Clerk.

### How is the exemption determined?

The following example will help illustrate the method for determining the exemption:

First: Take the assessment per acre and multiply it by 80%

Example: Total assessment  
per acre = \$120  
\$120 x 80% = \$96

Second: Take the equalization rate



for the town, multiply it by \$40, and subtract that figure from the assessment per acre.

Example: Equalization rate = 70%  
 $\$40 \times 70\% = \$28$   
 $\$120 - \$28 = \$92$

Now, take the **lesser** amount (\$92) and subtract it from the assessment per acre to obtain the new assessment.

$\$120 - \$92 = \$28/\text{acre}$

It is possible that even though the example shows a substantial reduction possible, that neither of these calculations will result in a tax savings when figures relating to your tax situation are substituted. It is, therefore, important that the owner make the calculations.

#### Can the land be sold?

Yes, but the obligation to follow the management plan stays with the property for the remainder of the commitment period. Also, subdivisions of less than 50 acres will be subject to roll back taxes if established within the commitment period.

#### What are the landowner's responsibilities?

1. To submit a complete application for certification, including one application form, two copies of the management plan, three type maps and an application fee of \$25.

2. To mark and maintain on the ground the boundary lines of an eligible tract.

3. To submit an initial application for exemption to the Assessor.

4. To file an annual commitment form with the Assessor, County Clerk, and the Regional Forester.

5. To comply with the work schedule for a ten year period after obtaining each annual exemption.

6. To submit an updated work schedule every five years so that there is always a work schedule available for the ten year commitment period.

7. To submit a notice of cutting to the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County and the Regional Forester within 30 days of the contemplation of a commercial harvest cutting and to pay a 6% tax on the stumpage value within 30 days of the receipt of the certification of value.

#### What are the Department of Environmental Conservation's responsibilities?

1. To provide the owner a certificate of eligibility for forest land tax exemption within 90 days of receipt of a complete application which meets the requirements of the Law and the Rules and Regulations.

2. To establish minimum standards for management plans.

3. To approve management plans, work schedules, and revisions.

4. To certify stumpage value.

5. To supply all necessary forms to landowners.

6. To revoke certificates of approval when necessary.

### Section 480a New York State Real Property Tax Law Proposed Amendments prepared by the New York State Forest Practice Board Issued August 1982

#### Comparison Highlights of Proposals

**1. Minimum eligible acreage:** Reduced from 50 to 25 acres thereby more closely reflecting the average sized woodland ownership in New York and reducing the criticism of the present law favoring the larger land ownerships.

**2. Tightening eligibility for recently harvested lands:** Lands harvested within three years prior to application ineligible for enrollment under program.

**3. Approved Management Plan:** Formerly defined in Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations, now to be defined in law.

**4. Responsibilities of landowner in making application more clearly spelled out:** Steps to be taken by landowner now follow a logical and efficient sequence.

**5. Obligations of local assessors, D.E.C. (Department of Environmental Conservation), E & A (Equalization and Assessment) and county clerks clearly identified:** Functions of these offices now correspond to sequential steps required by landowners and methods of recording granted exemptions are greatly improved.

**6. Continuing obligation of landowner clearly and specifically identified:** Amendments improve language relating to owner annual obligations and commitment procedures.

**7. Harvesting and cutting operations clearly spelled out:** Owner obligations to follow management plan and required cutting schedule more clearly identified. Procedural requirements are more logically presented. Owner may cut and use free of tax or penalty 10 standard cords per year.

**8. Burden of tax shift to be borne by the State rather than the local jurisdiction:** Exemptions under the law

have posed unfair, often serious financial problems for local taxing jurisdictions and taxpayers. That burden is to be shifted to the State at a much reduced per capita cost.

**9. Stumpage tax and penalties to accrue to the State rather than local jurisdictions:** As a part of shifting the burden of tax shifts from local jurisdictions to the State, shifting the stumpage tax and collection of penalties to the State is a logical progression.

**10. Procedures and criteria for revocation of exemptions more clearly identified:** Amendments provide easily followed standards and procedures for revocations heretofore seriously lacking.

**11. State to reimburse local taxing jurisdictions for tax revenue lost due to exemptions granted under the law:** Funds to be appropriated annually by the State for this purpose and certified as to amount by the Board of Equalization and Assessment.

**12. Interest on penalties raised from 6% per year to more realistic 8% per year.**

**13. Assessments at \$40.00 per acre times the equalization rate or 1/5 the assessment of like lands whichever is the greater. Remains the same, as well as the 6% stumpage tax.**

**14. Penalties for conversion equal 2 1/2 times the taxes saved for complete property conversion and 5 times tax savings on a partial conversion, up to 10 years. Remains the same.**

### NYFOA BOARD MEMBER ELECTED ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

**James P. Lassoie has been elected associate professor of forest science with indefinite tenure in the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell.**

A specialist in forest ecology and tree physiology, Lassoie has been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1976. As Cornell Cooperative Extension forester for New York State, Lassoie has developed forestry educational programs in the areas of nonindustrial woodland management and wood as a fuel. He also serves as adjunct assistant scientist for the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Cornell.

Lassoie received his B.S. (1968) and Ph.D. (1975) from the College of Forest Resources at the University of Washington.



## **New York's Growing Forest Resources**

**Harry W. Burry, Coordinator**

**Extension Program**

**School of Forestry**

**SUNY College of Environmental**

**Science and Forestry**

**Syracuse, New York**

The third inventory of New York's forest resources was conducted by the USDA Forest Service in 1978-79. Two previous inventories were conducted in New York and the results published in 1956 and 1970.

Following are highlights taken from the published statistics of the most recent survey.

1. New York is 61 percent forested. With 18.5 million acres of forest land, New York has more forest land than any other northeastern state.

2. Between 1968 and 1980 the amount of forest land increased by more than 1 million acres. Abandoned pasture land contributed the majority of this additional acreage.

3. Commercial forest land totalling 15.4 million acres accounts for 83 percent of all forest land. The remainder of the forest land is mostly (14%) productive forest land in the Adirondack and Catskill preserves.

4. Acreages of non-stocked forest land and seedling-sapling stands have declined, while large increases have occurred in the acreage covered by pole-sized timber and in sawtimber, as the forests of the state continue to mature.

5. The volume of growing stock in cubic feet increased 38 percent between surveys, to an estimated total of 15.8 billion cubic feet.

6. Sawtimber volume, which averages about 2500 b.f./acre, increased by 53 percent between surveys; reflecting growth of many pole-sized stands to sawtimber size.

7. Sugar Maple continues to be the number one species in New York's forests, accounting for 16 percent of the total cubic foot volume. It is followed closely by Red Maple (15%). Other major species include Hemlock (9%), White Pine (7%), Red Oak, Beech, and White Ash at 6% each, and Black Cherry at 4%. About 80% of the forest is composed of hardwoods.

8. The net growth of the timber stock was 2.7 times greater than timber removals for the period between surveys. Timber volume for hardwoods increased faster than for conifers, at rates

of 41 versus 30%. Among major species, only Basswood and American Elm have declined in volume during this period.

Other interesting facts taken from recent publications about New York's forest resources and the industries that depend on them are:

1. New York's timber has often been described as of "poor quality." However, this condition has been due mainly to size. As the forests mature and the trees grow in size, the quality will undoubtedly improve.

Furthermore, the state's timber is similar to timber throughout the northeast and, therefore, competitive in the timber market.

2. New York's primary wood-using industries (logging, sawmills, pulp and paper mills) employ about 14,000 people on a full-time basis and generate nearly \$200 million. These industries provide a major source of employment in many rural areas of the state.

3. The forest economy of New York is not just timber for wood-using industries, however. It has been estimated conservatively that the direct financial effect of forest-related outdoor recreation in this state is close to \$215 million.

4. The ownership of the 15+ million acres of commercial forest land is divided thus:

- 41% Non-farm workers
- 20% Farmers
- 14% Non-farm retirees
- 11% Forest products industry
- 6% Private clubs
- 6% Governments
- 2% Other ownership

5. Over 250 thousand private, non-industrial landowners own 85% of the state's commercial forest land; a higher proportion of such owners than in New England, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

6. The average amount of land owned by such owners is between 60 and 100 acres — considered as small parcels of forest land. About one-quarter of the private forest land is in holdings of less than 50 acres, one-quarter in holdings of over 500 acres.

7. New York landowners hold forest lands for many reasons. Non-timber values such as recreational use, nature study, and other amenity values rank high for many forest owners. However, the owners of most private forest land are willing to sell forest products when appropriate. Generally, sawtimber is the primary product harvested with fuelwood and pulpwood also important products.

8. A 1979 study estimated that owners of 22% of New York's commercial forest acreage did not plan to harvest timber. The most common reasons given for not wanting to sell timber were landowners' dislike of the condition after logging and distrust of loggers. The southeastern part of the state, including Long Island, has the highest proportion of its private forest land withdrawn from potential harvest.

9. Elsewhere in the state an increasing forest resource is available for harvest of products as well as for the many non-timber values derived from forest land.



## **Information Concerning The Forest Tax Law**

*Issued July 1976*

To encourage the long-term ownership of woodlands for the production of forest crops and thereby increase the likelihood of a more stable forest economy, the State of New York has enacted a number of laws granting some form of tax relief to qualifying owners. As early as 1912 there were provisions for tax concessions on forest lands under both the Tax Law (Sec. 16, 17 and 89) and the Conservation Law (Sec. 57) in the form of reduced or deferred taxation. In 1926, however, these first laws were repealed by the enactment of the Fisher Forest Tax Law (Sec. 13). Subsequent amendments broadened the scope of the original act, resulting in Section 480 of the Real Property Tax Law which became effective October 1, 1959, under a general recodification of the Tax Law. Subdivision 3 of Section 480 was amended in 1973 to modify the assessment procedure for certified lands.

The Fisher Forest Tax Law was completely amended with the addition of Section 480-a of the Real Property Tax Law in 1974. This amendment took effect on September 1, 1974 and on May 6, 1975, subdivision 8 was added which extended the effective date to July 1, 1976.

In July 1976 Section 480-a of the Real Property Tax Law was completely amended in its present form with an effective date of July 1, 1977.





FROM THE  
**Editor's Desk**  
**THE PACK FOREST**  
**REVISITED**

by Evelyn Stock

The Fall Meeting was a great success by any measure. The weather was fine. The view of the limpid little lake near the main building and that of the countryside as seen from the top of the mountain, to name two of the many views, was in itself reason enough to have gone there.

The staff had prepared a bountiful meal of prime ribs and everything that goes with it, topped off with a chocolate cake covered with whipped cream. (The staff took great pride in making the meals delicious.)

After dinner those of us who had gone on the Canadian trip enjoyed reliving the scenes during a slide show. Some shots were pretty good and maybe more people will want to go on the next trip.

About eighty people had come to the Pack Forest for the meeting, mostly members of the organization, but there were some visitors, among them five people from foreign lands: Dr. Aejiro Fujii, visiting fellow at the School of Forestry in Syracuse, accompanied by his lovely wife and baby girl; Dr. Thomas Hall, an Urban Forester at Oxford University in Oxford, England; and Aida Quillo, a student from the Philippines who is working towards a master's degree in Forest Extension at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Saturday morning after a bountiful breakfast and more conversation with old and new friends, Dr. Norman Richards told us how in 1927 the acquisition of the Pack Forest came about, and how Svend Heiberg, one of the great foresters of his time, laid the area out as a demonstration forest for research and teaching. The 3,000 acres plus forest

with white pine as the dominant species has been the location for many activities and studies in forest management of all types.

Norm told us of some interesting findings concerning the use of forest fertilization as a means of promoting forest growth. As the result of one experiment, it became clear that there is a natural recycling system in the forest that makes fertilizing unnecessary unless something has happened, such as the area having been greatly disturbed. In these instances fertilizer may/will get the recycling started again. However, once this recycling has started, adding more fertilizer does not seem to have any effect. There are probably other practices that will improve forest growth more than fertilization, such as thinning and culling.

After lunch we went up the mountain to visit the "Grandmother Tree" and view the surrounding countryside.

The "Grandmother Tree" is 48 inches in diameter, is over 100 feet tall, and sits in a grove of large trees. The legend is that when the original owners were clearing the land for farming, the grandmother of the family stood firmly against having this grove cut down.

At one point we were quite deep in the woods, where we had been taken to observe another management system. There was a strip thirty feet wide where there were no trees, and as we got nicely assembled to hear why there were no trees, down the "trail" came a dog sled, with perhaps eight or ten dogs harnessed to a sled on wheels. The dogs never paused, the driver waved "hi" and went on out of sight. It was a pleasant surprise and had it been planned, couldn't have been timed better.

Richards enthusiasm for the Pack Forest and the value of the trees as a research, demonstration and teaching tool was contagious. So, it was with great sadness that we learned that the Pack Forest is being closed, as an economic measure. A conversation ensued exploring the possibility of renting the forest to other schools in the northeast with the hope that something could be done to continue this program which is so vital to the wood industry of both the present and the future.

About three in the afternoon we turned toward home and decided to take the road that winds up through Speculator and down to Rome. It was a good choice — the fall foliage was at its peak in that area — a fitting end to another memorable fall meeting.

## OIL AND GAS LEASING AND DEVELOPMENT

by Curtis Bauer  
 President, FORECON

Oil and gas well drilling and production has come to Western New York. There are now several thousand wells in Chautauqua County alone. Additional wells are located in Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Erie, Allegany, and other counties. Drilling continues, however, activity has slackened because of an oversupply of natural gas.

Oil and gas drilling brings mixed blessings. An oil or gas well requires sufficient room for drilling, access to the well from a public highway, and pipelines to carry away the product. In Western New York one well occupies about 80 acres. If the well is located in the forest, depending on the length of the road, at least several acres per well is cleared of all vegetation. The impact on the area affected is considerable because, unlike logging, drilling a well is a 24-hour a day operation and proceeds regardless of weather and soil conditions. Logging damages pale by comparison to the disruption of the affected area by drilling equipment and the equipment needed to maintain the drilling.

While the drilling of the well is generally done within a week, the disruption can last a year. The roads used by the gas drilling companies are extremely difficult to restore since there is little preparation done to accommodate the drilling process. Road restoration and improvement generally occurs when the drilling and completion of the well and pipeline are completed. The cost of a completed well, including pipelining, can cost up to two hundred thousand dollars. The drilling process is very intense and all efforts are bent to keep the drilling bit in the ground. The damage and destruction to trees tend to be a very minor cost as related to well development.

Most gas leases were written by oil and gas companies. There is very little protection in many leases for the land and the trees that may be growing in the area where a well is to be drilled. Leases are mostly designed to expedite the extraction of oil and gas.

Landowners and foresters are frequently upset with what appears to be calloused indifference to our timber lands and the waste of trees. It can be easily rationalized that the cost of destroyed timber is a small cost when



the payout of oil and gas royalties will more than pay for the losses. This may be true if every well was a booming success. However, every well is not highly productive. There are many stories about the landowner who receives thousands of dollars per month in the form of royalties. Unfortunately, we don't hear about the hundreds and hundreds of wells that are only producing royalties amounting to a few dollars per month. Frequently, there is no consideration given to any existing forest management program, to existing roads, forest stands, damages resulting from water or oil spills all of which adversely impact a forest where a well site is located. Oil and gas well drilling and production can be accommodated within a forest management plan. It becomes necessary for the forester to participate in the well development planning. Frequently, the forester can be of assistance to the drilling personnel because of his knowledge of roads, sites, adverse terrain, and such matters. There is flexibility within the well location planning used by the drillers. A forester can frequently adjust his management plans and the well drilling plans in such a way as to make both programs compatible.

The language of an oil and gas lease should be sufficiently specific that the lessor can influence the well location, access roads, and the resulting pipelines. The lease should contain specific provisions relating to restoration of the well sites, roads, and pipeline rights-of-way. There should be a clear-cut understanding on the part of the lessee that trees which have been destroyed or injured must be paid for by the well developers. The lease on a watershed or areas with critical aesthetic problems should allow for the lessor to have the final approval on the well location, roads, and pipelines. Only in this way can the forester preserve the integrity of critical forest areas. The lease can become an instrument by which the forest owner through his forester can influence oil and gas well development in such a way that the integrity of the forest resources can be maintained.

Oil and gas wells have provided landowners with considerable income. Other landowners are very bitter and sorry that they leased their land. No one knows for certain if a well will be commercially productive. With oil and gas prices high, we can expect more and more gas well development in New York State.

## ADIRONDACK FORESTRY, INC.

WILMINGTON



NEW YORK 12997

FOREST CONSULTANTS

*"Servicing The Entire Adirondack Region"*

### FOREST CONSULTANTS

#### SERVICES OFFERED:

Forest Management Plans  
 Timber Sale Administration  
 Timber Marking  
 Timber Cruising  
 Appraisals  
 Investment and  
 Tax Counseling  
 Watershed Management  
 Timber Trespass  
 Boundary Line Maintenance  
 Tree Planting

### OFFICES IN:

**Wilmington**—Main Office  
 Donald E. Peterson, Pres.  
 Box 116  
 Wilmington, NY 12997  
 518-946-2277

**Warrensburg**  
 James A. Farrar, V. Pres.  
 Box 374  
 Warrensburg, NY  
 518-623-9449

**Glens Falls**  
 Gary L. Nelson, V. Pres.  
 5 Wintergreen Rd.  
 Glens Falls, NY  
 518-793-9022

Staff Members  
 Wilmington Office  
 Tom Morrow  
 Bob Peterson  
 518-946-2277

## TREE PAINT

### NEW BRILLIANT COLORS

- Orange
- Blue
- Green
- Pink
- Yellow



*All Permanent Pigments (will not fade)*  
*3 Year Guarantee*  
*Meets All State Specifications*  
*Containers Fit Nel-Spot Gun*



**CONTACT: J.M. MURRAY CENTER, P.O. BOX 589,  
 CORTLAND, NY 13045**  
**Telephone: (607) 756-9913**



# Summary Table of Town Timber Harvesting Ordinances

	Big Flats	Brookhaven	Fishkill	Haverstraw	Huntington	Montague	North-Castle	Orange-town	Pen-field	Putnam Valley	Ramapo	Stony Point	Tuxedo	War-wick	Wood-bury	York-town	Clifton Park	Vestal	
Permit Requirements	No permit—notification only					X													
	Permit req'd:			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		
	—no harvest volume minimum			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		
	—if greater than certain amount removed/year	X				X												X	
	—if cutting trees above certain size				X						X								
	—if cutting trees on parcel greater than _____ acres		2							1			25	10					
	Fee with permit application	X		X					X	X	X		X					X	
	Performance bond required	X		X					X	X	X		X					X	
	Performance bond may be required													X	X	X			
	Environmental assessment of impacts N.Y. SEORA, Town EORA						X												X
	Map of area to be harvested	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	Harvest plan description	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	Volume removed														X	X			
	Volume of trees removed										X				X	X			
Dates limiting logging period	X										X		X					X	
Review of permit application within _____ days	40										20		10					60	
Harvesting — Standards, Requirements	Tree definition			X		X					X	X							
	D.E.C. or other prof. forester must develop and/or approve mgt. plan									X				X	X			X	
	D.E.C. or other prof. forester must mark trees									X				X	X				
	Must follow "Timber Harvesting Guidelines for N.Y." or similar	X											X	X				X	
	Road building/erosion control stnds.	X																X	
	Silvicultural prescription restrictions or requirements					X		X					X	X					
	Buffer strips along streams, public roads, some adjacent properties									X			X					X	
	Cutting hours restricted									X			X	X	X	X		X	
May impose restriction on case by case basis	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Administration	Enforcement provisions	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
	Application for permits processed by: Town Board	X		X											X				
	Planning/Zoning		X							X									
	Other					X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	
	Compliance checked by: Bldg. Inspector			X	X					X	X								
Consultant forester hired by town																			
Other town enforcement officer	X	X			X	X						X	X	X	X	X		X	
Type of Ordinance	Specific timber harvesting ordinance	X								X			X					X	
	Natural materials removal ordinance —no separate timber section										X						X		
	Natural materials removal ordinance —separate timber section			X										X	X				
	Part of Tree Protection/Preservation ordinance		X		X	X						X							
	Part of Zoning/Land Use Control Ordinance						X		X	X								X	



## B.C. RECKONING

By Alan Knight  
CANADIAN TRIP

Listen my children and you shall hear  
of the Forest Owners' train ride,  
from New York to here.  
It's a true story, too, better than fiction,  
of 25 characters on an unlikely mission.  
If you think it was simple, you're wrong,  
and I know,  
because more than one travel agent told me,  
"Don't go.  
There's too many transfers, it's all  
so unusual."  
But with such a contingent, there could be  
no refusal.  
In Toronto they started, eager as beavers,  
The Ratcliffes, the Strombecks and also  
the Cheevers:  
David, Brigitte, with Christine and Daniel,  
their two smaller fryer,  
Nicknamed Under and Over Achiever  
by Harold Kollmeyer.  
The Steinfelds, the Johnsons, the  
Stuart McCartys . . .  
How could anyone sleep with such parties?  
The Sands — that's Robert and his wife  
Betty Lou —  
Dendrology and musicology — we learned  
from those two.  
There were the Joneses with their humor  
quite Yankee,  
and Evelyn Stock with her camera, brand  
new spanking.  
Sandy McKenzie and his obvious long suit.  
I'm sure he could converse, in no time at all,  
with a nearby deaf mute.  
The Rasmussens were there, Ruth and Poul,  
to add grace and perspective that  
charmed us all.  
And of course, Howard Ward, my special  
good neighbor,  
Whose minimal snoring I considered a favor.  
So that was my company, my family  
on wheels,  
Travelling west to see how it feels  
To live someplace else, strange and new,  
And to visit tough families welded  
together with pioneer glue.  
We laughed and we sang, we sweated,  
we froze,  
And took pictures in every which pose,  
We sat 'till stiff and hiked 'til we ached  
And gobbled up everything the hotels  
had baked.  
Who could forget that pancake lunch?  
And those Lake Louise buffets  
we munched?  
The Saskatoon berries that tasted so good,  
Carl Halland's mother's cookies we  
took into the wood?  
I will long remember Manitoba's forest,  
honestly, after a while it did lose  
my interest;



View from the Chateau at Lake Louise.

We passed small towns so reliant on trains,  
Suddenly, at last, to the prairies, the plains.  
On and on, mile upon mile.  
Yellow rape, wheat and elevators in file.  
Where farming is king, and rightfully, too,  
For without it, now, what would Canada do?  
"One word," Bob Sand asked for,  
to describe  
the mountains and lakes at the  
continental divide.  
"Stunning" is my choice, but you  
may like another.  
How about "magnificent," "awesome,"  
or even "spectacular."  
But of all of God's wonders that  
we have seen  
None is finer than the people, it seems.

The Halland's signature written with an axe  
Inspires me as much as nature's grand acts.

The Johns family, who had so little,  
extended their family table, sat us down,  
and passed the vittles.  
I will carry their smiles, their warmth,  
their self-reliance  
Into my daily life to bridge my times of  
selfish despondence.

Folks, our mission is accomplished,  
our noble task at end.  
We gave our maple syrup and received  
the smiles of friends.  
But the greatest prize lies here, inside,  
where memories do grow.  
My souvenir is your friendship, from friends  
I love to know.

### How Great Thou Art

by Stuart K. Hine

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 sings my soul, my Savior  
God to thee;  
How great thou art, how  
great thou art!  
Then sings my soul, my Savior  
God to thee;  
How great thou art, how  
great thou art!

### November's Warning

Now maple leaves are heaping on the  
lawn  
in little hills of autumn, and a dawn  
of sumac reddens on the ridge, and I  
have heard the first wild geese go  
honking high  
above the town. The air feels crisper,  
too, and skies have taken on a  
different hue.  
Winter is blowing near, and with a  
reason as old as ice.  
These are the signs the season  
posts on ahead, as summer turns to run  
its cycling course in balance with the  
sun, while we decide to stay,  
remembering, at hush of birds, the  
songs a fire can sing.





*From left to right the names of those who went on the Canadian trip are: Stuart McCarty, Elizabeth Jones, Mary McCarty, Jack Ratcliffe, Patricia Ratcliffe, Bob Sand, Lou Sand, Fritz Johnson, Lillian Steinfeld, Lillian Johnson, Daniel Cheever, Paul Cheever, Christine Cheever, Helen Strombach, Lloyd Strombach, Ruth Rasmussen, Evelyn Stock. Behind, Howard Ward, Alan Knight, Paul Rasmussen. Kneeling, Sandy McKenzie, Harold Kollmeyer, Paul Steinfeld, Phil Jones. View taken on the lawn at the Chateau Lake Louise.*

#### NEW PR/COMMUNICATIONS BOOK AVAILABLE FOR RESOURCE MANAGERS

A new book has been announced by Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company that should be of interest to **foresters, wildlife biologists, environmental interpreters, planners, biologists, volunteer groups, recreation specialists** and anyone else interested in communicating with the public about natural resources.

Titled "**Public Relations and Communications for Natural Resource Managers,**" the 375-page book is based on what the authors, Drs. James R. Fazio and Douglas L. Gilbert call The

Seven Principles of Public Relations. They also argue that public relations is an essential part of successful resource management, but one that is often overlooked or minimized. The book emphasizes that communication is one of the several "tools" needed for developing good public relations, and chapters go into detail on using the print media, slides, television, radio, exhibits, field trips and a variety of other communication methods. Other chapters review the history of public relations and natural resource management, politics,

PR during emergencies, and how to plan for the effective use of persuasion and influence. This book does an exceptional job of describing public relations techniques which are, or should be, used by all natural resource professionals.

The new book is available for \$19.95 from Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 2460 Kerper Blvd., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Royalties from the book will be donated to a new scholarship to be named the Douglas L. Gilbert Scholarship for Conservation Communication.



## **A.W. ROBERTS JR.**

### **Consulting Forester**

Specializing in: Timber Sales, Timber Stand Improvement &  
Christmas Tree Management in  
Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland & Tompkins Counties

**RFD 3, Cortland, NY 13045 ★ 607-756-5956**

## **JOHN THORINGTON INDEPENDENT FORESTER**

**R.D. #2—Skyhigh Rd.  
Tully, N.Y. 13159**

*Member of:*

*Society of American Foresters  
NY Institute of Consulting Foresters  
NY Forest Owners Association*

## **B & B LUMBER COMPANY INC.**

*Allied Chemical Quarry*

**DRAWER "T", JAMESVILLE, NEW YORK 13078  
Telephone 315/492-1786**

Buyers of standing timber and/or woodlots  
in the Central New York area.



# ***Double Aught Lumber, Inc.***

F.R. Stair, Inc.



- Buying standing timber
  - Buying logs at roadside
- Trucking available
  - Trained forester on our staff will preserve your forest land.

**BOX 446    ★    OWEGO, N.Y. 13827    ★    (607) 687-9221**

*Corcoran Brothers' Printing Center    \*    Established 1928*

## **PEERLESS BOHANON CORCORAN, INC.**

1112 East Fayette Street \* Syracuse, NY 13210 \* (315) 476-6051

- PRINTING
- THERMOGRAPHY
- OFFSET
- LETTERPRESS

*... The printers of your Forest Owner*

## **ST REGIS**

# **St. Regis Paper Company**

*Woodlands Division*

**Deferiet, New York 13628**

## **HOPKINS LUMBER MILL**

*— Serving the Community Over 20 Years —*

- ✓ Pallets & Skids
- ✓ Grade Lumber
- ✓ Lath & Grade Stakes
- ✓ Slabwood
- ✓ Firewood
- ✓ Sawdust

Route 41A & Crofoot Road

**(315) 496-2260**



*"Serving Forest Owners in the Adirondack, Catskill and Taconic Regions"*

## **DAVID T. MANCE, JR., P.C.**

**Consulting Foresters**

Timber Sales  
Timberland Management  
Timber Taxation  
Christmas Tree Farming

Forest Inventory  
Timberland Investment  
Mapping—Surveying  
Boundary Maintenance

RD 1 HOLLIDAY DRIVE  
SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT 05262  
802-447-1300

MAIN STREET  
ROXBURY, NEW YORK 12474  
607-326-4716

BOX 143 BEECH HILL ROAD  
LEW BEACH, NEW YORK 12753  
914-439-3545

## **PANTHER MOUNTAIN TREE FARM**

Otsego County N.Y.

Quality Hardwood Timber

1979 Tree Farm Award Winner  
for  
NY State & Mid-Atlantic States

**OFFICE:**

**Mr. Kenneth Eberley**  
**9 Edgewood Drive • Whitesboro, N.Y. 13492**  
**TEL. 315-736-9762**

### **DAN HUDON SALES, INC.**

Woodcutters Headquarters  
(10 Miles North of Utica)  
Rt. 12, P.O. Box 345  
Barneveld, New York 13304  
Phone (315) 896-2217

**We sell the following equipment:**

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *Chainsaws (all makes) | *Ross Band Mill                  |
| *Woodsplitters         | *Barrett Post Peeler & Sharpener |
| *Lewis Chainsaw Winch  | *Farmi Tractor Winch             |
| *Glover Debarker       | *Yankee Wood Saw                 |
| *Solo Sprayers         | *The Lumber Maker                |

— Remember Us for your Wood Cutters Supplies —

### **DOWNING Environmental and Forestry Consultant**

**BRIAN DOWNING**  
R.D. #2, Blood Street  
Granville, NY 12832  
(518) 632-5438

BOUNDARY LINES MARKED  
LAND USE PLANS  
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS  
TIMBER APPRAISALS

• • •

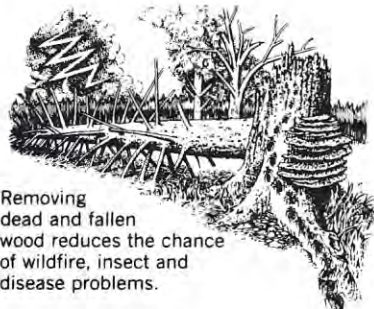
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT  
TREE PLANTING  
FIREWOOD  
THINNING



## Wood—Nature's Housewarming Gift. Use It Wisely.



By removing surplus trees for firewood, valuable crop trees can grow faster and straighter to maturity. They won't have to fight for sunlight, food and water.



Removing dead and fallen wood reduces the chance of wildfire, insect and disease problems.



Select a combination of hard and soft woods to maintain a balance of nature

Burn seasoned wood and burn it efficiently to get more from every log and heating dollar you spend.



For more information about heating with wood send a self addressed stamped envelope to:  
Wood: Use It Wisely,  
Wood Heating Alliance,  
111 East Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60601



## WOODLANDS

### Wild Apple Trees Attract Wildlife

Nearly every farm in New York State at the turn of the century had a small apple orchard, or at least a few apple trees around the homestead. Apples were a fairly dependable crop that required a minimum of care to grow and were delicious fresh or preserved.

As subsistence farming declined through this century, thousands of marginal farms were abandoned. Consequently, today's second growth forests are dotted with remnants of the early plantings.

People who spent some time in the forest last fall probably noticed the abundant wild apple crop much of the state experienced. Such a bountiful and nutritious food supply is crucial for the winter survival of numerous wildlife species. Fall feeding on apples helps fatten wildlife for the lean winter ahead and apple trees are an easily located source of food once snow obscures scattered foods.

A quiet approach at sunrise or sunset will often reward an observer with the sight of deer, cottontail rabbits, squirrels, ruffed grouse, or any number of song birds feeding on apples at a tree heavy with fruit. A little investigating around an apple tree will usually reveal a myriad of wildlife tracks in the soil or snow. Various sized gnawing marks or peck holes in fruit on the ground also attest to the popularity of the trees. Even predators that do not regularly eat apples, such as hawks, owls, and bobcats, benefit from increased prey populations.

Unfortunately, many wild apple trees are disappearing from New York's woodlands every year and fruit production of many others is far below their potential. The most common reason for their demise and low productivity is competition from other trees for sunlight and soil nutrients.

Apple trees, like most other fruit trees are shade intolerant, that is, they lose their health and vigor if overshadowed by taller trees. Many apple orchards abandoned years ago are being crowded out by shrubs and fast-growing trees like poplar, silver maple, and various conifers. Developing forests also stifle regeneration of apple trees which grow best in clearings.

Landowners can do much to revitalize mature apple trees and promote seedling growth. The late winter months

are an ideal time to start a campaign to save these trees. Even apple trees that are severely crowded by brush or other trees are easily located at this time and pruning the trees while they are dormant will minimize the danger of winter-damage to them.

The following practices require little equipment, time, or expense, and will greatly increase the quantity and quality of apples in just one or two seasons. Of course, not only will wildlife benefit, but most wild apples are well suited for home use in cider, applesauce, pies, jelly, etc.

**Releasing** — Remove all shrubs and trees from beneath the branches and in a band about three times the diameter of the tree's crown. Fell or girdle all trees that overshadow the apple trees. Dead or badly diseased apple trees should be cut and burned or used for firewood. Saplings still within reach of browsing deer should be fenced for protection or else they may become stunted and never grow to bear fruit. Heap brush and trees in piles about five feet high and 15 feet in diameter away from apple trees to provide shelter for wildlife such as hares and rabbits.

**Pruning** — Remove all dead branches and 30 to 40 percent of the living branches. Prune heaviest within thick clusters of branches. Clip one or two feet from the ends of vigorous side branches or vertical sucker shoots. Leave the short spur branches on the sides of larger branches as these are the main fruit-bearers. Cut the top out of spindly saplings to encourage branching. Prune as close to the trunk or main branches as possible to help speed new growth over the wound, thereby preventing insect and fungus infestation.

**Fertilizing** — Prepare a liquid solution from three to five pounds of calcium nitrate or ammonium nitrate fertilizer for each medium or large tree. Pour the solution in a narrow band around the tree directly below its outer branches. Artificial fertilization is most efficient if conducted in early spring. Light cultivation and a planting of clover will increase natural release of nutrients.

For more information on care of apple and other trees, request **Managing Small Woodlands for Wildlife**, "IB 157," available for \$1.50 from: Distribution Center, 7 Research Park, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

**Writer/Resource:** Gary R. Goff and James P. Lassoie, Department of Natural Resources, N.Y. State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell.



## WOODLAND OWNERS' FOREST MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST of RESOURCES

It is up to you to investigate the resources which are available to assist you in attaining your objectives relative to owning woodland.

Here is a list of a few publications and organizations which may help relative to the following concerns:

1. Value of Woodland and Maintaining a Woodlands' Beauty.
2. Value of standing timber (stumpage).
3. Establishing property boundaries for woodland.
4. Protecting and improving wildlife.
5. Harvesting timber.
6. Marketing stumpage for highest price.
7. Timber harvesting.
8. State and local laws relating to logging.
9. Saving tax dollars.

A. *Hardwood Market Report* (weekly at \$95/yr.), P.O. Box 4042, Memphis, TN 38104.

B. *The Commercial Bulletin* (weekly at \$16/yr.), 88 Broad St., Boston, MA 02110.

C. *The Extension Forester*, Cooperative Extension, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853.

D. *School of Forestry Workshops*, SUNY ESF, (H.W. Burry), Syracuse, NY 13210.

E. *The Marketing Bulletin* (for industry), (H.W. Burry), SUNY ESF, Syracuse, NY 13210.

F. "Assistance for NY Forest Owners"—available from *The Extension Forester* (C.).

G. "Cornell Bulletins: A Key to Successful Woodlot Ownership"—available from (C.).

H. "Liability Considerations for NY Woodlot Owners"—available from (C.).

I. "Recreational Access and Owner Liability"—available from (C.).

J. "Property Boundary Line Trees"—available from (C.).

K. "Extension Publications for Woodland Owners"—available from (C.).

L. "Summary of Laws of Interest to Timber Harvesters"—available from Dave Taber.

M. *New York Forest Owner*—publication of NYFOA (Forest Owners Assoc.)—contact George Mitchell, P.O. Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420.

N. *The Northern Logger and Timber Processor*—magazine—contact (M.).

O. "Directory of Cooperating Consultant Foresters"—available from local DEC office, *The Extension Forester*, or Dave Taber.

P. "Handbook for Eastern Timber Harvesting"—for sale Supt. of Documents, Washington, DC 20402.

Q. "Stumpage Price Report" (DEC compiled)—available from the local DEC office.

R. Dave Taber—Cooperative Extension Specialist, the Wood Utilization Service, jointly sponsored by Cooperative Extension at Cornell University and SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210. (Tel. 315/470-6739).

## GOOD ADVICE FOR WOODLOT OWNERS

If you own an unmanaged woodlot, you've probably found that there's no shortage of people who'd like to thin it out in return for a share of the firewood. On the surface, that looks like a good deal, but many private landowners are reluctant to get involved in cutting-on-shares arrangements; they're afraid of being sued if a visiting woodcutter is injured on their property.

Their concern is justified. A landowner who turns friends, neighbors, and relatives loose in the woods to cut firewood on shares is taking a serious risk. A neighbor may solemnly swear, in all sincerity, that he will assume full responsibility for his safety while cutting on your property, but if he is crippled or killed, his lawyer—or his widow—may see things differently.

A landowner with a cavalier attitude toward lawsuits will generally be in the clear if he's giving away firewood with no strings attached. In that case, unless he has been willfully or maliciously negligent—failing to warn the cutter about hidden hazards such as an uncovered well, for example—the landowner is not liable for injuries to the cutter.

Thus, a forest owner who is merely interested in having his forest thinned has relatively little reason to worry about liability, provided all the fuel is given away. But the landowner who wishes to trade cutting rights for a share of firewood should consider carefully the following points.

- Your homeowner's insurance may protect you, but chances are it does not, since most insurance companies will regard cutting-on-shares arrangements

as a form of commerce. Bona fide farmers may be able to boost their insurance coverage inexpensively if wood is simply another crop harvested in their farming operations. But homesteaders and hobby farmers are likely to find that the only insurance option available to them is an expensive rider covering general logging operations.

- If you have any doubt about exactly what is covered by your policy, consult your insurance company directly. Don't rely on the opinion of your agent. He may tell you that your homeowner's policy covers cutting-on-shares arrangements, but unless the company puts it *in writing*, you have no guarantee that the company will protect you.

- If insurance coverage is too expensive, the best approach, according to Frank Bulsiewicz, a New York supervising forester, is to use a modified timber-sale agreement, in which the cutter agrees to *buy* wood on the stump and the landowner agrees to *buy* firewood. If the agreement does not specify an outright purchase of wood, but says instead that the landowner will keep a portion of the harvest, the landowner can be legally construed as having hired the cutter. Where such an employer-employee relationship exists, the landowner is legally obliged to obtain workmen's compensation for the cutter.

Sample timber-sale contracts are generally available from county foresters or the cooperative extension service. The contract can be modified to read, for example, that the cutter will buy three cords valued at \$60 on the stump and then pay the landowner one cord valued at \$60 delivered. It doesn't matter what price is specified in the contract, as long as it reflects a mutually agreeable ratio.

- In drawing up any agreement with a woodcutter, you reduce your risk if you insist that cutters provide their own equipment. If a cutter injures himself using a landowner's tools, the landowner could be found negligent for providing faulty equipment or not giving sufficient instruction in its use.

A carefully drafted trading agreement benefits both the landless woodburner and the woodlot owner. The former is able to collect firewood at no out-of-pocket expense. The latter, reasonably protected from litigation, can improve his forest and fill his woodshed without even owning a chainsaw.

—Hal Smith  
*Country Journal*, August 1982



## FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AND ESF —

### Training a Forester-President

by Thomas W. Patton

When Franklin Roosevelt became president he quickly put into action several programs which helped develop American forests. The expansion and improvement of the National Park System, the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) with its component "shelterbelt" project, and the legislation establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority were among Roosevelt's first presidential programs.

During the bleak year of 1933 when President Roosevelt initiated his national forestry programs, he was applying his Hyde Park forestry experiences. Throughout his career as a practical farmer, concerned with profit and loss, F.D.R. had drawn upon the expertise of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse (ESF). This reliance started in 1911 when a forester developed a forestry program for the Roosevelt farm. It continued through the '20s when F.D.R. corresponded with College officials discussing forestry matters, and in the '30s when the College and F.D.R. entered into an informal agreement establishing demonstration plantings on the Roosevelt estate. During World War II ESF personnel helped develop a lumbering plan and an ESF alumnus harvested the Roosevelt trees.

Franklin Roosevelt's early youth and adolescence provided a natural basis for his interest in forestry. Roosevelt was born in 1882 on his parent's 1,000-acre Hyde Park estate. The Roosevelt property sloped upward from the Hudson River to a level bluff with a majestic view of the river and the Catskill Mountains in the distance. At Roosevelt's birth much of the estate's land had been farmed for over two centuries. Production of grain, pasturage, vegetables and fruit on the rocky soil had long since past its peak. What Roosevelt considered to be a primeval grove of hemlocks grew on the steep incline from the river. The remaining forested areas of the estate were described by Professor Nelson C. Brown of the College as a "veritable arboretum of native forest species."

Accompanied by his father, and later on his own, young F.D.R. wandered



*Tulip poplar (F.D.R.'s favorite tree).*

the estate. These early forays introduced Roosevelt to ornithology and silvics as well as the complexities of conservation and land use. After undertaking active management of the family estate in 1910, F.D.R. quickly realized that the soil on the estate was inadequate for the mixed farming which was being carried on. "I can lime it, cross-plough it, manure it and treat it with every art known to science, but is has just plain run out."

After obtaining the forestry plan in 1911, Roosevelt steadily expanded both his Hyde Park estate and his forestry efforts. In 1912 he first planted tree seedlings ordered from the New York State Conservation Commission, "in the hope that my grandchildren will be able to raise corn again — just one century from now." Some years as many as 50,000 trees were planted, with the President's plantings eventually totaling nearly one-half million trees. Professor Brown, who frequently advised F.D.R., credited Roosevelt with planting 32 varieties of trees. Norway spruce, Canadian white spruce, Scotch pine, Norway pine, White pine, and Tulip poplar (F.D.R.'s favorite tree) were the principal varieties. More exotic

varieties, as well as western types, were tried experimentally, including European larch, Japanese larch, Sitka spruce, Douglas-fir, Japanese red pine, and Western yellow pine. Native varieties improved through thinning, pruning, and the removal of competitors.

Aside from producing revenue, which was used to maintain the estate, Roosevelt had additional designs for his forests. F.D.R. called the forests "the most potent factor in maintaining nature's delicate balance." The role of forests in improving soil quality, bird and animal habitat, conservation of water, and above all, the interrelationship of these factors, were demonstrated on the Roosevelt farm. The faculty of the College tutored the future president regarding these relationships.

Following a precedent set by the United States Forestry Service under Gifford Pinchot of establishing sample forestry plantings on private land, the College joined with F.D.R. in 1930 to develop experimental and demonstration plantings on the Roosevelt estate. College foresters provided technical assistance — suggesting varieties, planting locations, and techniques of cultiva-



tion, while Roosevelt's crews performed the manual labor. Together, the College and F.D.R. researched varieties and methods of cultivation while establishing a demonstration area at Hyde Park where local land owners could observe proper forestry management. If a species was unknown to the area, F.D.R. would plant specimens in several stands in different soil and exposure conditions and with different spacing. The stands of "primeval" hemlock below the Roosevelt mansion were carefully preserved for observation of ecological changes.

While governor, F.D.R. successfully campaigned for a reforestation amendment to the state Constitution which provided \$20,000,000 for land utilization surveys, the purchase of sub-marginal farmland, and reforestation. This program followed the suggestions of Dean Moon of the College. By the

end of Roosevelt's governorship, New York had 10,000 men at work in state forests.

When Franklin Roosevelt became president in 1933 he applied his forestry experience to human revitalization. Roosevelt believed in the regenerative effects of forests — "the forests are the 'lungs of our land,' purifying our air and giving fresh strength to our people." As president, Roosevelt initiated few if any programs with as great a degree of confidence as he did the national forestry efforts of the 1930s. In the formative stages of the CCC Roosevelt insisted on personally checking the location, size, and projects of the camps.

Sadly, Franklin Roosevelt was not able to retire from the presidency to document and enjoy the progress of his forestry experiments. After his death most of the Hyde Park estate was sold. The National Park Service has main-

tained the President's plantings from the Roosevelt home to the Hudson River, but the majority of F.D.R.'s plantings are privately owned. Some stands remain intact, including some of the experimental trees planted in cooperation with the College.

*Members are urged to visit Hyde Park and see what has happened since 1911; the Park Service is glad to have visitors.*

Dr. Thomas Patton is a social studies teacher at Long Beach High School, Long Beach, New York. Having grown up in Hyde Park, Mr. Patton has a natural interest in the Roosevelt family. Dr. Patton would appreciate corresponding with anyone who has personal knowledge of F.D.R.'s forestry efforts.

Thomas W. Patton  
464 West Market St.  
Long Beach, New York 11561  
(516) 889-5422

## Money Does Grow on Trees (And vice versa.)

Consider the wonderfully versatile American forest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Your stake in the commercial forest

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

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

### Why trees need money too

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Robert D. Hershey, Jr.

Special to The New York Times

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

Seven percent of homes in the United States are now heated at least partly by wood stoves and furnaces, and in New England it is about 50 percent.

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

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

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



## The Outlook for Forestry

*Remarks of R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service, USDA to the Allegheny Society of American Foresters at Grey Towers, Milford, PA on August 28, 1981.*

On behalf of the Forest Service, we're glad to have you come to Grey Towers. Isn't this a great place for a Summer meeting?

For many years — even before Grey Towers was built — Milford was a summer home for the Pinchot family. Gifford Pinchot spent several summers here . . . and during one of his summers off from attending college at Yale, he helped oversee the construction of Grey Towers.

In the summer of 1891 — after his forestry training in Europe, and before he went to work at Biltmore — this is where he started writing his "Primer of Forestry."

After the Yale School of Forestry was founded with a bequest from Gifford Pinchot's father, it held summer sessions here from 1901 to 1926. Many of the early forestry leaders received their first field training here.

Gifford Pinchot courted Cornelia here, too . . . and after marrying her in the summer of 1914, they often spent their summers at Grey Towers.

Later on, Grey Towers served as a political base — not only for Gifford Pinchot, but for Cornelia as well. Mrs. Pinchot was quite interested in public policy and in helping formulate it. Theodore Roosevelt once described her as having the best political mind of all of the women in his acquaintance. She ran for Congress several times. And Gifford was elected twice as Governor of Pennsylvania, and served with distinction.

And in the late 1920's and early 1930's, the Pinchots hosted summer picnics for neighboring county residents.

So, in coming to Grey Towers as part of your summer meeting, you are observing one of the oldest . . . and nicest . . . traditions associated with this site. And dinner around Cornelia Pinchot's "finger bowl" has been an especially nice touch.

### Forestry is a young profession

But let's pause, for a moment, to consider the time-frame associated with this place and with the people who lived here.

It's been little more than 90 years since Grey Towers was built — before Gifford Pinchot even began to study forestry.

It's been 81 years since Pinchot and six others founded the Society of American Foresters . . . a little more than 75 years since he got the forest reserves transferred to the Department of Agriculture, established the Forest Service, and became its first Chief.

In looking at those dates, we can realize that forestry in the United States is still a young profession.

And due largely to the mental and moral energy which Pinchot brought to the profession at its beginning . . . it's had a vigorous and productive youth.

It was the professional foresters who led the conservation movement at its inception . . . who insisted on protection and management of Western forests . . . who restored the forest lands in the South and the East to productivity . . . and who authored much of the early forestry legislation.

The success of that professional leadership is evident in the improved condition and productivity of forest lands throughout the nation . . . the sort of record that Pinchot would be proud of.

Isn't it a pleasant feeling, to look back at that record of accomplishment . . . to rest on your profession's laurels?

But keeping in mind the youthfulness of the forestry profession, let's switch our direction of focus, here tonight, to something more in line with its professional age . . .

Let's consider the future — the outlook — for forestry in the United States . . . what I see as a bright and challenging outlook for the 1980's.

### Forestry outlook is bright

In the past several years, I've heard a litany of woe from some resource managers who complain that the public doesn't understand or appreciate them . . . that professional judgment no longer counts in resource management . . . and that the future of their professions is grim.

I don't agree.

I hardly need to tell you that the public has rediscovered the forest. The immense growth in the popularity of wood-energy is only the most recent way the American people have come to demand more of our forests.

Whatever their ownership, forest lands are now the focus of a great deal of public attention. That situation is markedly different from when Pinchot first got started . . . when foresters were the first conservationists, and it appeared that few others were concerned

about the future forest resource.

But because the situation is different, I believe that resource managers — whether foresters or wildlife biologists, hydrologists or some other discipline — are standing on the threshold of what should be for them a bold new era of opportunity.

### Forestry profession must change as the nation changes

But we need to look up from our preoccupation with our familiar practices . . . recognize our capabilities and responsibilities in the larger world outside the forests . . . and step out to pursue them.

And we need to recognize some of the changes in attitude and approach which will be needed if our professions are to be effective voices in natural resource management.

We are living in a time of rapid social, economic, and cultural change . . . of rapid technological change . . . and of rapid change in our perspective as a nation.

Forestry must change . . . is changing . . . as well. No institution totters through youth and into middle-age without changing . . . without adapting to the social currents and tides of change which sweep around and over it.

Gifford Pinchot certainly understood that. He knew that forestry must be a vigorous and dynamic profession. And he knew that the practice of forestry couldn't be looked at apart from the welfare of the public at large.

—from *N.Y. Forester*

### A Forester

*You're closer to me in a forest than  
anywhere else I know.  
I feel your presence near me, because  
you loved trees so.  
The maples, and the birches, balsam,  
oak you called by name,  
As we trailed April yesterdays, and  
wandered Autumn's flame,  
For in these quiet, timeless groves  
you helped me to explore,  
The wonders of God's great design  
a forest has in store.  
The different patterns of a leaf, of bark,  
where ground pine clings,  
How fragile is the starry moss,  
the changes seasons bring.  
So now whatever path I take,  
wherever I may go,  
You're closer to me in a forest  
Because you  
loved trees so.*

By Ruth Sterling Henry of El Paso, Texas  
in memory of her husband Edward H.  
Henry.





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

Non profit org.  
bulk rate  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Camillus, N.Y.  
13031  
Permit No. 57

## ASK A FORESTER

by AL ROBERTS

Tree diameter (inches)	VOLUME (board feet) BY NUMBER OF USABLE 16-FOOT LOGS											
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	
10	15	18	21	22	24							
11	22	28	33	36	40							
12	30	38	45	50	55	57	59					
13	40	51	62	70	77	80	84					
14	50	64	79	89	99	104	110					
15	62	80	99	112	126	135	144					
16	74	96	119	136	153	165	177					
17	89	117	145	166	188	203	218					
18	104	138	171	198	224	242	260					
19	122	162	202	234	266	288	310					
20	139	186	233	270	308	334	359	380	400			
21	160	214	269	314	358	389	420	445	470			
22	180	242	305	356	407	444	480	510	541			
23	202	274	346	405	464	505	546	584	622			
24	225	306	386	453	520	566	611	656	702			
25	248	338	428	503	578	631	684	736	788			
26	272	372	471	554	636	697	758	816	873			
27	300	410	521	614	707	774	842	908	974			
28	328	450	571	674	778	852	927	1,002	1,076	1,142	1,209	
29	358	492	626	740	854	936	1,018	1,102	1,187	1,266	1,346	
30	388	534	680	804	929	1,018	1,108	1,203	1,298	1,390	1,482	
31	421	580	740	878	1,016	1,116	1,217	1,318	1,419	1,522	1,626	
32	454	627	800	951	1,102	1,214	1,326	1,433	1,540	1,656	1,771	
33	489	676	864	1,029	1,194	1,316	1,438	1,555	1,672	1,801	1,930	
34	524	726	928	1,106	1,285	1,417	1,549	1,676	1,804	1,947	2,090	
35	560	778	995	1,186	1,378	1,522	1,666	1,804	1,943	2,092	2,242	
36	595	828	1,062	1,267	1,472	1,627	1,782	1,932	2,082	2,238	2,393	
37	636	886	1,136	1,359	1,582	1,748	1,914	2,080	2,245	2,411	2,577	
38	676	943	1,210	1,451	1,692	1,870	2,047	2,228	2,408	2,584	2,761	
39	719	1,005	1,291	1,548	1,805	1,998	2,191	2,379	2,567	2,758	2,948	
40	762	1,067	1,372	1,645	1,918	2,126	2,335	2,530	2,726	2,930	3,134	

This table may be used to determine how many board feet you have in any of your trees. Measure the diameter (or circumference and divide by 3.14), and estimate the number of 16 foot logs to a point in the top where the diameter falls below twelve inches and look it up in the table. This is for a tree of average taper and by the Doyle log rule, which is the one commonly used by New York loggers and sawmills.

• • •

Do you have a problem or a question? Please let us know. Al Roberts, a professional forester, will advise you through the column or by letter.

## ON THE CALENDAR

**Saturday, November 13, 11 a.m.**

Board Meeting, D.E.C., Cortland, NY.

**November 16**

Water Resources meeting in Albany. For further information contact Dr. Peter Black, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210. Tel.: (315) 470-6571.

**December 14**

Forest Taxation. At the Washington Arms on the corner of Walnut Avenue and Harrison Street, Syracuse. For further information contact Harry Burry, School of Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210. Tel.: (315) 470-6562.

**Thursday, January 13, 11 a.m.**

Board Meeting, Town Hall, Bainbridge, NY.

**April 16, 1983**

Annual Meeting at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

**October, 1983**

Fall Meeting, Cumming Nature Center, Gulick Road, Naples, NY.

## MEMBERSHIPS FOR CHRISTMAS

As you decide on appropriate Christmas gifts, consider giving the gift which benefits the recipient and all others who love New York's natural beauty — a gift membership in the New York Forest Owners Association.

To that new member we will send a copy of this directory in addition to the six copies of the **New York Forest Owner**, which he will receive in 1983.

Just fill out the handy form, and enclose a check. The New York Forest Owners Association will send membership material and the Directory directly to the persons on your gift list, and you will receive gift cards to which you may wish to add your personal message.

Please send individual membership ( ) and a copy of **New York Forest Owner Directory Issue** (a \$10 value for \$7.50).

Please send a family membership ( ) and a copy of the **New York Forest Owner Directory Issue** (a \$15 value for \$12.50). My name and address and those on my gift list are shown below.

Check enclosed for \$ \_\_\_\_\_

—To—

**NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION**  
P.O. Box 69  
Old Forge, New York 13420

From: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_