

FOREST OWNER

A Publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

September/October 1988

THE NEW YORK



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THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNER

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Please address all membership and change of address requests to Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 123, Boonville, N. Y. 13309.

President's Message

We feel this story needs to be told. We knew our former Treasurer was not coming to Board meetings. But we did not know that he was not working at his job until the day of the Annual Meeting, April 30. Turns out he had not paid bills for some time, had not paid our two part time employees for a month, had not remitted withholding taxes to the State and Federal governments and had not reconciled the bank accounts. What a mess.

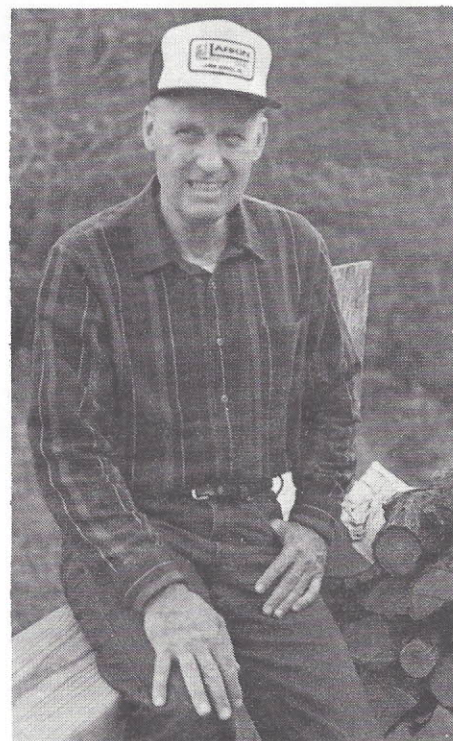
Two days after the Annual Meeting, we called Stuart McCarty, our Treasurer for many years and asked him if he would be willing to straighten out the books. He agreed. Since there was no new budget to present at the meeting, we asked Stu if he would also prepare a budget. He agreed. Feeling we were on a roll, we asked him if he would consider being Treasurer again. He agreed.

Since that time, Stuart has spent untold hours on the books, the bank statements and, of course, the check book. His budget was approved by the Board in June. He has everything in good shape and up to date.

The point of this story is to let you know that we have people like Stu in our ranks. His dedication and loyalty to NYFOA need to be recognized again. His wife, Mary, is a former President and our current Woodswalk Chairlady. You know that the McCarty's were given the NYFOA Distinguished Service Award at the Annual Meeting. Do you think they have already begun work for another?

Elsewhere in this issue, you will read that the Western Finger Lakes Chapter is a reality and we are

pleased to note this. You will also read about our Fall Meeting at Croton on the Hudson which Bob Sand has planned for October 7 and 8. A highlight of the meeting will be a talk by Dr. Ross Whaley, President of the Forestry College, on Friday night. We hope to see large numbers of you then.



J. Morgan Heussler

COVER:

Croton Point Park — That's the setting for this Fall's NYFOA meeting, Oct. 7 and 8. Pictured are several of the cabins available for overnight accommodations. Details on the agenda are listed on page 4.

Increased Profits — Through Energy Management

With the stabilization in recent years of the cost of fossil fuels, the perception of an energy crisis has dwindled considerably. Gas lines, alternative energy sources, and oil embargoes are terms that have faded from the memory of many people. OPEC is no longer perceived as a major limiting factor to economic growth in the developed countries. In addition, many federal and state income tax credits established to encourage energy conservation or investment in energy efficient equipment have expired.

Even though public opinion regarding the energy crisis has changed in recent years, many small businesses, including campgrounds, maple production facilities, and bed and breakfast operations, are trying to cope with ever increasing energy costs. But, not only are the small business operators unable to control this cost, many do not know what information is needed to develop the necessary management procedures. As a result, the energy bill is perceived as a fixed cost by some managers, and the economic stability of the small business is eroded.

The Small Business Energy Efficiency Program (SBEEP) is a FREE energy consultation program administered through Cornell Cooperative Extension, and was designed to help increase the profitability and economic stability of New York's small businesses. Developed and funded by the New York State Energy Office, SBEEP provides the small business manager with the technical expertise necessary to evaluate energy consuming equipment. Small business operators participating in the program receive a written report that lists current energy consumption patterns, suggestions for increasing energy efficiency in the business, and a cost analysis of those suggestions that may require an investment to implement.

Many woodland owners are probably wondering how does this program affect me? I manage my woodlot for timber and maple products, or strictly for aesthetics and

wildlife, or maybe it's for timber to feed my sawmill.

Regardless of your management objectives, you are affected by high energy costs. For example, if you manage for timber and maple products, you may not be able to obtain optimum dollar for your logs. Why? The log processor may use old or inefficient equipment that increases the electric bill. The manager of the facility tries to recoup inefficient operating costs through reduced resource prices. Processing has to be covered by some other phase of the operation such as reduced resource prices.

Many innovative managers, who realize that timber management is a long term effort, try to diversify their income sources and obtain interim returns by developing alternative products such as maple syrup. Yet these same managers do not understand that energy costs can be as high as 43% of the total cost of maple processing. Why lose money to inefficient equipment? Even if your sap is sold to a central processing station, the manager of that operation must cover the conversion costs, possibly with reduced resource prices.

Other forest landowners who might be interested in the FREE energy assistance of the SBEEP include those who operate a bed and breakfast or a campground in conjunction with their forest management objectives. In these situations, the Small Business Energy Efficiency Program may be able to increase business profits without an increase in room or campsite rates. The cost analysis section of the written report can provide an estimate of the size of the potential profits if the energy suggestions are implemented.

If you would like to participate in or need more information about the SBEEP, contact your County Cooperative Extension Association office. If you would like to arrange a group presentation (for your landowners or service organization meeting) to explain in depth the Small Business Energy Efficiency

Program, contact Dave Donovan at 109 Fernow Hall, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-3001, (607) 255-6578.

—Mr. Donovan is the Extension Associate of the Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University.

WOODLOT CALENDAR

Sept. 10 —

Woodswalk at Durand Eastman Park and Seneca Park, Rochester. Contact Mary McCarty (716) 381-6373.

Sept. 12 —

Cayuga Chapter Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Moravia Central high school auditorium. Topic: "Managing Your Woodlands for Wildlife", with Bill Hunyadi, wildlife biologist.

Sept. 17 —

The sponsored woodswalk will be on the property of Henry Kernan of South Worcester, New York. It will be held on Saturday, September 17, 1988 beginning at 10:00 AM. The tour will cover areas of Mr. Kernan's property that have had timber stand improvement, as well as areas designated for TSI in the near future. Details outlining the property location and meeting place for the group are available by calling (914) 586-3054.



1988 Fall NYFOA Meeting Planned

The Fall meeting of the New York Forest Owners' Association will be held October 7th and 8th at Croton Point Park, Westchester County.

South of the Bear Mountain Bridge on the east side of the Hudson River. Easy access from N.Y. Route 9 marked with CROTON POINT PARK sign.

This meeting has overnight accommodations reserved for all wishing to use the cabin camping area located at the southernmost point extending into the Hudson River. **RESERVATIONS ARE NECESSARY FOR BOTH OVERNIGHT FACILITIES AND ALL MEALS.** They must be made by **OCTOBER 1st.**

AGENDA

Friday, October 7th: Sign in from 3 to 6 p.m. for cabin sleeping assignments. Bring your own bedding and towels.

6:15 p.m.: Catered Evening Meal in the "Senasqua" Dining Hall located in the center of the Cabin Camping area.

7:30 p.m. Forest Owners Program. Speaker: Dr. Ross S. Whaley, Chairman, Governor's Task Force on Forest Industry.

The Croton Point Park is a scenic lower Hudson River facility, less than



Vacation cabin units at Croton Point Park.

25 miles from the tip of Manhattan. It affords an isolated and picturesque meeting accommodation you will enjoy. If possible, come a little early so you have time to explore this unique setting.

SATURDAY, October 8th: 7:15 a.m. - 8:15 a.m. Breakfast (also catered in the Dining Hall.)

Immediately after breakfast, a "Pack-Your-Own-Lunch" will be provided. We will try to pack up and move out of the Cabins no later than 9:15 a.m. for our field trip. Several stops are planned for the morning session. We will enjoy our lunch at the

home of Guy Cockburn at Garrison, N.Y. Guy has spent a lifetime as a landscaper and nurseryman. He is the premier Christmas tree grower in the northeast. This opportunity to tour his plantations comes but once in a lifetime. We'll be able to see the Academy at West Point directly across the Hudson River from his plantings.

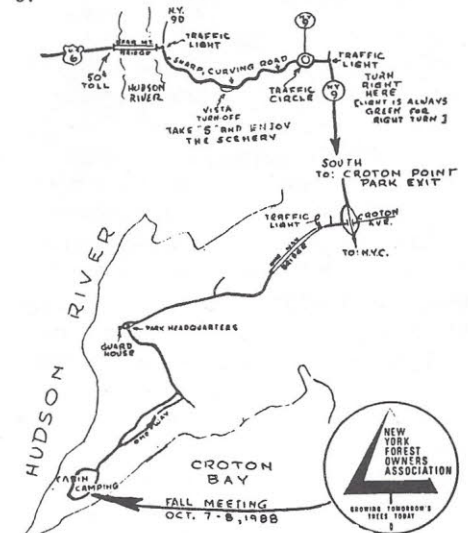
3:30 p.m. Adjournment.

DIRECTIONS TO: CROTON POINT PARK

1. From Central & Western N.Y.: Travel via Binghamton & N.Y. Route 17, picking up U.S. Route 6 (EAST) at Goshen; thence East on U.S. 6 to the BEAR MT. BRIDGE.

2. From Northern & Eastern N.Y.: South on THRUWAY (I-87) to EXIT 16; thence East on U.S. Route 6 to the BEAR MT. BRIDGE.

3. Down State: North on N.Y. Route 9.



SPECIAL NOTE RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY OCTOBER 1, 1988
DETACH and MAIL BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1988
THANK YOU

To: N.Y.F.O.A.
 Robert M. Sand
 Cotton-Hanlon, Inc.
 CAYUTA, NY 14824

PLEASE RESERVE THE FOLLOWING:
 N.Y.F.O.A. Member REGISTRATION FEE @ \$5.00 _____
 (Spouse or guest: No Charge)

OVERNIGHT CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS

- 1. Deluxe Cabin (Inside Toilet, etc.) @ \$15.00/person _____
- 2. Regular Cabin (Water/Elec. etc.) @ \$10.00/person _____
- 3. Rustic Cabin (Water/Elec., etc.) @ \$10.00/person _____
- 4. MEAL PACKAGE (Dinner/Bkfst./Lunch) @ \$20.00/person _____

PHONE:
 7-8:30 a.m. 607-594-3321
 after 6 p.m. 2130

Name: _____ TOTAL \$ _____

Address: _____

Your Phone: _____

Best time to return a call: _____

PLEASE MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO: NYFOA & MAIL WITH YOUR RESERVATION.

A viable organization needs active participation by its membership. We believe you'll benefit by your attendance. NEW YORK is a beautiful State in the Fall.

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Stuart McCarty
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Spring '89 — Al Horn

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CFA Unites for Annual Meeting

CFA held its Annual Membership meeting at the Andes Hotel in Andes, N.Y., on June 25. Thirty-six members, family, and friends as well as the CFA staff attended the meeting, which focused on "Making Money From Your Woodlot."

The meeting began with a social hour. A brief membership meeting followed which included a welcome greeting from CFA President Dick Wachtell, the Executive Director's report from Don Gilbert, and the Treasurer's report by Bob Cruickshank. Members then elected Burr Hubbell to a three-year position as a Board Director.

South Central Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) forester Richard Pancoe made a brief presentation on the TREE Network project. This is a pilot project seeking to develop, organize, and integrate buyers, sellers, and professionals in the forest products industry.

Francis "Mike" Demeree updated the attendees on the progress of the Governor's Task Force on the

formation of four issue topics. These issue topics are (1) improving the business environment for forest industry, (2) improving forest condition to support economic development, (3) land ownership and use, and (4) education/public awareness/visibility/image. Mike also commented on issues regarding New York State's 480-a forest tax law program.

Gary Goff, Forestry Extension Specialist from the Cornell University Cooperative Extension in Ithaca, gave the keynote presentation which included discussion of various financial alternatives and considerations arising from the management of the landowners' woodlots. Gary pointed out the many variables that exist and how they impact the management decisions forest landowners make.

After lunch the group participated in the afternoon field trip on Bob and Lucille Bishop's tree farm in Andes.

CFA's Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) Revolving Fund was utilized during the past year to conduct a

thinning operation on the Bishops' property. The TSI harvest was explained with a brief account of the sequence of events involved in conducting such a project. Following the discussion, the group was led on a tour of the area being treated. Dave Ramsey and Terry Haynes, CFA's Field Assistants, provided a tree felling and skidding demonstration to show how careful harvesting techniques can result in less damage to the residual stand.

The CFA staff entertained questions during the tour. Some challenging and important points were brought up ranging from why certain trees were selected for removal to potential markets for low-grade wood produced from TSI harvests.

CFA would like to thank all those who were involved with the annual meeting and looks forward to providing more such meetings. The Educational value of these programs are what make CFA a unique organization.

The Sands of Time

By BONNIE COLTON

The Sands are Bob and LouLou. The time is spring 1988, NYFOA annual meeting. Bob is the totally unsuspecting recipient of the prestigious Heiberg Award. LouLou is the silent partner whose support and encouragement were instrumental in giving Bob the ability to become the special person he is.

Bob's well deserved recognition comes after a year of disappointment and confusion for him — a year of wondering why he was so peremptorily relieved of his long-time duties on the awards committee. Asked only to present the award to the outstanding NYFOA award winners, Bob felt his participation was almost an afterthought. But it did ensure his being there to receive his own overdue plaudits.

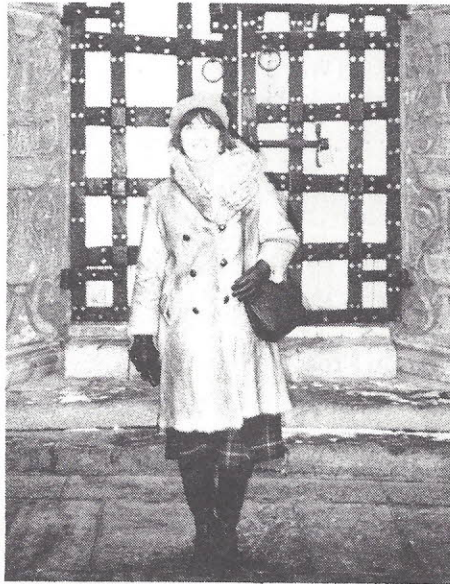
A graduate of Syracuse University School of Forestry, Bob went to work for Cotton-Hanlon as a forester, and has been there ever since. "He's the hyphen between Cotton and Hanlon," quips LouLou. His co-workers would agree that Bob is, indeed, an integral part of the operation.

Bob and Lou met at a concert when they were both students at Syracuse. It was a blind date, arranged by friends without their knowledge.

"We were platonic friends for months," Lou remembers. She was majoring in voice and Bob took voice lessons from her. Friendship eventually became commitment. "He courted me in Thornden Park," Lou confides, "by telling me the Latin names of all the trees."

Up front Lou knew their relationship would be different from the traditional marriages of their day. Bob had told her that a forester's hours are long and unpredictable. "Expect me when you see the whites of my eyes," he said.

Not one to sit around idly waiting, Lou developed many interests over the years, starting with raising four children. One grew up to become a thoracic surgeon. One is a sales representative for Rand McNally books. One is a mother of six — a full time profession. And one is director of



LOU SAND

Inside Krelim — Nov. 1987

personnel relations at the First National Bank of Auburn, Alabama.

Lou was a Girl Scout leader for twelve years and took those girls camping at the tree farm. She even helped Bob plant trees in the early years. But music was her persistent passion. She has been director of the same church choir for thirty-seven years! And she also enjoys singing with the Elmira Cantata Singers.

"Foresters' wives have to be independent," remarks Lou. Her independence grew into a love for travel. When her daughter was living in Germany, Lou flew to Stuttgart for the birth of one of her grandsons. Her son-in-law, an army helicopter pilot, was stationed there at the time.

Once, while Bob was busy in Alaska, Lou and a friend spent two weeks touring Ireland, where they visited the Abbey Theater and even kissed the Blarney Stone!

Over the years her travels have taken her to Finland, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Egypt and Israel, and to Canada for the memorable transcontinental rail tour.

Last November, LouLou and her friend Barbara took the Winter Wonderland Tour to Russia! The twenty-four members of the tour

group met at Kennedy Airport, identifying each other by the distinctive Russian Travel Bureau bags they carried.

Almost as soon as they landed, glasnost — the new Russian policy of openness — was evident. They were allowed to talk freely with a local peace group. And during the anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, young people in the streets offered to serve as guides for them.

Moscow, a city of eight million people, held many surprises. The subway, reached by a steep, fast-moving escalator, was spectacular with statuary and marble walls. "And for five kopeks (twenty-five cents) you could go anywhere," says LouLou.

So they tried going as everywhere as possible in the time they had — The Bolshoi Ballet, the Revolution Museum, and the giant Gum Department Store, where they found long lines of people waiting to buy some recently available commodity before it disappeared. A short wait revealed what the attraction had been — Aquafresh toothpaste!

Russian population problems, they found, were much different from China's where most couples are limited to one child. "In Russia, the birthrate is way down," says LouLou. "In fact, childless couples are taxed. And working women get a whole year's maternity leave!"

Returning home through Helsinki, LouLou, who had been there in 1980, noticed the people seem more outgoing and prosperous.

With travel in her blood, she is thinking of China next!



Another "On Golden Pond"

If you saw the movie, "On Golden Pond", you had to assume that the principal characters were quite old. This was the view of their son, the writer of the play (made into the movie) but not the actual case. How do I know? I was in attendance at their wedding at age 16 and I'm 69 now in 1987. The play was written some 12 or 15 years ago.

My grandfather, O.J. Ward, was the uncle of the bride's mother and was invited to come early to "Golden Pond" and spend a few days prior to and including the wedding. As he was 80 years of age at the time, he asked that I, a 16 year old with a driver's license, be his chauffeur and he invited my cousin, Emily, then 14, to go along as my companion.

The lake, "Golden Pond", (not its real name) was in Maine, though the film was made on a lake in New Hampshire. I remember the young couple sitting at a table in the "cabin" or "lodge" and working on their list of invitees. Emily and I took a ride in their outboard motor-powered boat. I chased a loon which kept diving and surfacing where least expected. After a while, the motor died just as a storm cloud appeared and the lake began to get rough from the wind. I had to row furiously to get to shore before the storm really hit.

What has the foregoing to do with the present story? Not much, but to "set the stage" for my own "Golden Pond".

About 1920, Grandpa O.J. Ward bought the 150 acre Anne Van Scoy farm for the timber. I remember seeing the last load of logs leave the farm in 1924. Following that, my dad used part of the farm to pasture heifers over the summer. As I became a teenager, it was my job to open up the water spring holes just before the heifers were moved to pasture.

I moved my family from Connecticut to Candor, NY at the end of January, 1953. In December of that year, having made a decision to stay there, I formed a partnership with Lloyd Strombeck, a Cooperative Extension Agent, to buy the Anne Van Scoy farm from my dad in a plan to grow Christmas trees. The idea was that this would give Lloyd and me extra income with which to help pay



A GOLDEN POND

Howard Ward was recently presented with the 1988 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers Medal.

The medal is for distinguished public service and only one a year is presented. Ward is the 23rd engineer to receive the medal.

for college educations for our children.

In April 1954 we set out 10,000 Scotch pine seedlings. This was repeated every year for several years, though we did occasionally mix in some spruce, Austrian pine, and balsam fir. In addition to planting trees on open fields, we had been clearing other fields of thornapple and other brush to make room for more Christmas trees. We had done some hardwood forest thinning using a "Cornell tree killing tool" with which we injected sodium arsenite in a frill around the trunk of the tree.

By 1959 we decided we'd like to have a pond. We contacted the County Soil Conservation Service and their technician came and examined the two sites we suggested. He selected the one closest to the road which would be fed by one of the springs I had annually cleaned out as a teenager. He made the necessary design documents. He said that it had been taking up to three months to get approval from the state for their designs. He suggested that, since I was a licensed Professional Engineer (P.E.), I should submit the plans over

my signature and P.E. stamp. It was done and the plans came back approved in two weeks. (I have been designing large ponds ever since.)

We hired an earthmoving contractor to build the dam with particular emphasis on excavating the spring site to serve as a future "swimming hole". He completed the job in the late fall of 1959 and by Christmas the one acre pond was nearly full.

Thus was born our "Golden Pond".

Subsequently, I was able to buy an unused chicken house (13 ft. x 31 ft.) which I cut into sections and transported to the farm. The following year I erected it on the shore of the pond in the shade of a giant old ash tree. (See picture)

In succeeding years a concrete floor was added, the walls and ceiling were lined with cardboard from boxes, followed a couple of years later by pine board inside walls and even later by ceiling tiles on the underside of the roof. (The tiles were salvaged from a Cornell University renovation project by a contractor friend of mine.)

(Continued on Page 12)

Outstanding Tree Farmers:

Verner and Marjorie Hudson

By DAVID TABER

Congratulations this year go to a central New York forest-owner family for the achievement of being selected as the Outstanding Tree Farmer for 1988 in New York State. Verner C. Hudson and his wife, Marjorie, owners and managers of the Gurnee Woods, have actively managed their 160 acres of woods for over a quarter of a century. It is part of their property in Elbridge, N.Y. (18 miles west of Syracuse on NYS Route 5).

Vern and Marjorie's woods is part of a tract originally given by the government to Daniel Gurnee as payment for his military service in the American Revolution — thus the name Gurnee Woods. Through the generations the original 640 acre section passed through a number of owners and was divided. In 1949 the Hudson family acquired one half of the section, consisting of about 80 acres of cropland, 80 acres of pastureland, and 160 acres of woodland.

Prior to becoming certified nine years ago (in 1979) as a Tree Farm under the American Tree Farm System (sponsored by the American Forest Council of Washington, D.C.), the Hudsons had improved their woodland by conducting timber stand improvement (TSI) at a rate of about 10-15 acres per year, on a total of 160 acres between 1963 and 1986. The first TSI harvests were non-commercial investments made under provisions of the federal government's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) of cost sharing for thinning a woods of weed trees, deformed trees, and too-many trees. Identification of trees to be removed was done by a New York State (DEC) forester who marked each tree with paint so that the tree cutting would mature into a more valuable woodlot. The TSI (harvesting) goal was to stimulate the remaining potentially valuable trees to become larger in diameter at an increased rate of growth, thereby producing an enhanced economic return for the Hudsons through future yields of large volumes of high grade timber for consumer products.

TSI seems to have paid dividends for the Hudsons as some trees grew one inch in radius in five years (2-inches in diameter/5 yrs.); and the skid roads caused by rubber tired skidders commercial during (for profit selection system — partial cutting) logging activities unexpectedly led the way to another alternative source of income as a new business venture.

Over the years, nine commercial timber sales of marked stumpage have been contracted, yielding 412,000 board feet of veneer and sawlogs and over 900 cords of low grade timber for processing into lumber by a scrag mill, or manufacturing into firewood.

The Gurnee woods are lovely. Only 5 minutes off the heavily traveled New York State Route 5 between Auburn and Syracuse, but hidden among some drumlins left by the glacier 10,000 years ago, the Hudsons' woods are dark in the June sunshine from shadows cast by 80 foot tall 12 to 25

inch DBH (diameter breast height at 4½ ft. above the ground) hardwoods — black cherry, white ash, yellow poplar, and sugar maple. And the woods are deep in distance for as far as one can see with majestic, tall, straight, and well formed trees.

A new business blossomed from this rural woods so nearby to urban pressures because of Verner's entrepreneurial perspective, ability, and commitment. Already retired three times, from being a dairy farmer and manager of a bottled milk dairy route marketing business, a real estate salesman, and a school bus driver, Vern — as Verner is known to his many friends — decided to invest in making his managed woodlands into the Gurnee Woods X-C Ski Area (Tel. 315/689-3314). This was after a year-long situation-analysis in 1979. And in 1980, using the skid roads he had maintained and improved from timber harvesting operations for ski

(Continued on Page 12)



Vern Hudson, 1988 New York State Outstanding Tree Farmer in the American Tree Farm System, studies two ash stumps from a 1987 "salvage cutting" to harvest the value of trees dying from the "ash yellows," a mycoplasmal disease that debilitates ash trees according to a February

1988 Journal of Arboriculture article. The growth of the 65-year old tree from the right stump had slowed down considerably prior to harvest, and the stump on the left shows significant decay from fungi. (PREP PHOTO by David W. Taber)

Seventy Join NYFOA

Dr. & Mrs. Peter Ahrens, Bronxville, NY
 Valerie Luzadis Alden, Ballston Lake, NY
 Louis & Adele Auchincloss, New York, NY
 Robert H. Bathrick, Director, Albany, NY
 Florance H. Bieglow, Scotia, NY
 Black River Land & Timber Co., Alder
 Creek, NY

John Born, Massapequa Park, NY
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 Russell/Marlene Brown, Buffalo, NY
 Rodney Buckingham, Lowville, NY
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 Mike Casella, Clyde, NY
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 Brian Celmer, Eggertsville, NY
 Calvin Christman, Palatine Bridge, NY
 Thomas A. Conklin, Baldwinsville, NY
 Conservation News Digest, Vienna, VA
 Paul P. Cook, Rome, PA
 Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
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 Douglas Flood, Rochester, NY
 Norbert L. Gazin, Likverpool, NY
 Michael & Sally Greenspan, New York, NY
 Marvin Gregg, Whitney Point, NY
 Peter Grigorov, Endicott, NY
 Briane Grisco, Glendale, CA
 Steve Hallock, Cleveland, NY
 David Hawke, New York, NY
 David R. Hayner, Holmes, NY
 John Healey, Jackson Heights, NY
 Kurt Heister, Greene, NY
 Dave Hillman, Lockport, NY
 Milford Holbert, Genesee, PA
 K.H. Jens, Tamaqua, PA
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Chain Saw Kickback

By DAVID W. TABER,
Department of Natural Resources,
New York State College of
Agriculture and Life Sciences,
Cornell

"I had better call for help" was the quick response of the experienced chain saw user when he got cut across his vest and shoulder. He had been cutting logs into firewood in his backyard when the accident occurred.

Kickback had forced the chain saw back from the pile of firewood and onto the chain saw operator. The sudden unexpected movement of the saw swung the cutting bar and fast-moving chain at the firewood cutter, where it hit his vest, barely cutting the skin beneath as it made a deep gash in the biceps of his upper arm.

"I was very surprised," he said. "As soon as it happened I knew it was kickback." He had just started the morning's work of cutting firewood from a truckload of purchased logs when the tip of the cutting bar unexpectedly came in contact with a piece of previously cut 15-inch wood.

Once he was cut, he needed first aid and emergency medical attention. Kickback is so dangerous, so forceful and so unexpected that it is over instantaneously. In this case, more than 15 stitches were needed to tie the muscle together and 18 stitches were used to close the skin. This was done after the volunteer fire company prevented excessive loss of blood.

The injured man, who had used a chain saw without being cut for 20 years, noted that the ambulance, doctor, and hospital costs amounted to some \$1,000.

Guarding against chain saw kickback involves a number of actions:

— Be alert to ensure the tip of the cutting bar does not unexpectedly contact any object when sawing.

— Have a chain brake (designed to prevent kickback) on the chain saw.

— Use a reduced-kickback cutting chain.

— Have depth gauges filed properly in height and with rounded leading edge.

— Use nonsymmetrical nose (banana-shaped or narrow-nose) cutting bars which reduce kickback potential.

Controlling the chain saw with two hands at all times is critical. Keeping the thumb and fingers locked around the throttle-handle and handle bar also is crucial during chain saw use. But such control still may be insufficient to counter the sudden and unexpected impact of kickback.

Preventing kickback by keeping the tip of the cutting bar from touching anything unexpectedly during cutting is the best self-defense.

Protective clothing such as a safety hard hat with face screen and ear muffs can prevent a chain saw cut. Protective gloves, boots, and pants can provide extra security.

It is up to you to use common sense, available knowledge, and the experiences of yourself and others to protect yourself from chain saw kickback injury.

Southern Tier Chapter Reports Growth

By DEAN FROST

The first thing that comes to mind is the organizational meeting on Dec. 2, 1985. I got a group of people together to tell them of my desire to have a chapter, encouraging the wise management of private woodland resources in N.Y. State, by promoting, protecting, representing and serving the interest of woodland owners. At the close of the meeting we elected officers and had a paid membership of 27 people. We now have a mailing of well over 100 and growing.

One needs only to stand but a few minutes at any of our major intersections of our areas to realize the forest industry is on the move. You'll see many truck loads of both logs and lumber going in all directions. While still standing there, one needs only to look up at the beautiful rolling hills to realize the area is nearly 70% forest and still

growing with new trees each year closing in many of our open areas.

In many ways we are all forest owners. Here in the Southern Tier we have many thousands of acres of state forest land, State Parks and County Parks which are owned by all. Also in the same area are the many thousands of landowners with trees, some with very few on a small lot, to those of large ownership.

Even though both publicly owned and privately owned trees and woodlands need wise management, we should never get them mixed in our minds or actions. The one is publicly owned and purchased and controlled by all, the other is privately owned and should always be controlled by the landowner the same as his home or any other personal property.

We are still trying to reach all the goals that we set at that first meeting in December of 1985.

Goals:

1. To gain public recognition, understand and support for the private woodland and forest owners of the Southern Tier.

2. To increase public knowledge of the role of private woodland and forest in meeting the needs of the Southern Tier for wood, lumber, paper products, good water, wildlife and recreation.

3. To teach, support and implement woodland and forest management practices beneficial to the owner and all society.

4. To guard all levels of legislation for fair and equitable laws and tax treatment for all woodland and forest owners in the Southern Tier.

5. To work closely with our town boards, County Legislatures, Cooperative Extension and Cornell University School of Forestry, Forest Practice Board and the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Maple Syrup Production

Source: New England Agricultural
Statistics

Edited By: George Cook,

Extension Agent, Lamoille County

The 1988 maple syrup production in four of the New England states totaled 495,000 gallons, the largest production in the region since 1985. This was a 45 percent jump from the disastrous 1987 season. The increase was the result of higher yields per tap, as most operations had at least one good run. Vermont remained the leading producer, with 370,000 gallons in 1988, up 35 percent from last year.

The season throughout the four producing states in New England was reported as being generally unfavorable. The 1988 season, like 1987, was short, lasting only about 28 days. The average opening date was March 1 in Massachusetts, March 6 in Maine, March 7 in New Hampshire, and March 11 in Vermont. During the season, many of the producers in the northern areas had only one good run, while some southern areas reported a good syrup season. Temperatures were generally reported as being equally mixed between too cold, favorable and too warm.

The sweetness of the sap in New England was slightly below normal

(2.05%), with an average of 42 gallons of sap needed to make a gallon of syrup in 1988, compared with 40 gallons in 1987. The color and grade of the syrup was generally Grade A medium amber to Fancy Grade in all four states. Flavor for this year is reported as superior. The value of production for New England is expected to total over \$17 million in 1988, 55 percent above the 1987 crop. Prices for 1988 maple syrup in New England are expected to average a record high \$34.72 per gallon equivalent, compared with \$31.21 per gallon equivalent for the 1987 crop.

New York Maple syrup production totaled 310,000 gallons, 38 percent above the 1987 production. The maple season in New York was 27 days long, with opening date on March 8 and closing date on April 3. Sap was of medium sweetness (2.10%), requiring an average of 41 gallons to make one gallon of syrup. The Maine State Department of Agriculture reported that 69,000 gallons of maple syrup were produced by Canadians in northern Maine this year compared to 61,000 gallons in 1987. Most of the syrup varied from medium to dark. The season was generally good.

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There are no easy answers, only ideas to ponder by the woodstove. That's what NYFOA is all about: ideas, family pride in forest management, and sharing of dreams.

Through regular issues of *Forest Owner* magazine, frequent seminars and woodswalks in one another's woodlots, and extended tours to extend the fellowship and learning in foreign lands, members of the New York Forest Owners Association are growing as surely as the trees in their woodlots.

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MAPLE SYRUP: PRODUCTION AND VALUE, NEW ENGLAND
AND NEW YORK, 1987 AND 1988

	Production		Season Average Price per gallon		Value of Production	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
	1,000 gallons		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
■ Maine	5	7	38.60	44.60	193	312
■ Massachusetts	28	44	31.80	36.60	890	1,610
■ New Hampshire	47	74	34.20	37.80	1,607	2,797
■ Vermont	275	370	30.50	33.70	8,388	12,469
■ New England	355	495	31.21	34.72	11,078	17,188
■ New York	225	310	23.30	25.00	5,243	7,750
■ Northeast Total	580	805	28.14	30.98	16,321	24,938

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Outstanding—

(Continued from Page 8)

trails, Marjorie and Vern opened their wonderful woodland to winter sports and recreation as a multiple-use business venture for the Gurnee Woods Tree Farm. As Vern says, "It is a matter of harvesting the show in his Tree Farm."

If you are interested in knowing more about how you can become a tree farmer (without even planting a tree) but with a commitment to managing your 10-acres or more of woodland for timber crops and other benefits, Vern Hudson, a member of the Forest Practice Board advisory committee to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Forest Practice Act program of the Division of Lands and Forests, suggests that you contact either a NYS DEC forester in your region (or at 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233 — Tel. 518/457-7370) or Steve Satterfield, Chairman of the New York Tree Farm Committee, Finch, Pruyn and Co., Inc., 1 Glen St. Glens Falls, NY 12801).

Golden Pond—

(Continued from Page 7)

Somewhere along the line we had installed my grandmother's wood/coal burning kitchen stove which provided heat as well as a cooking facility. Eventually, we installed a gas-fired range, refrigerator and lights, supplied by a tank of propane gas. Along with this came bunk beds, a dining table and chairs, a kitchen cabinet (also grandma's), a dresser, and some easy chairs.

Then came a layer of plank on the floor (from a silo that had been dismantled at my house) topped by a smooth hardboard surface. The place was now quite "livable" and we spent many happy hours there.

Lloyd took one of the arm chairs that had been given to us (see picture of chair & grandma's stove) for his own home. After I bought his interest in 1970, we made still further changes. Grandma's kitchen stove finally gave out and was replaced by a small woodburning heating stove that had been in a house purchased by my

daughter and her husband. In exchange my daughter took the dining table and kitchen cabinet. After she stripped all the old paint and refinished both pieces, they were beautiful additions to her home. Fortunately, I had another left over kitchen cabinet and son John provided a picnic table and benches that he had acquired but did not need.

Last year son-in-law Bob built double deck double width beds. This year he and sons John and Dick installed a picture window overlooking "Golden Pond". The whole family, Grandma and Grandpa, four children and their spouses and our nine grandchildren spend vacations and weekends there, once in a while, as last night, all together.

Now you can see why it's "Golden Pond"!

