

# FOREST OWNER

A Publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

July/August 1990

THE NEW YORK





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# THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNER

Published for the New York Forest Owners Association by  
Karen Kellicutt, Editor  
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*Materials submitted for publication should be addressed to: Editor, N.Y. Forest Owner, RD#1, Box 103, Lisle, New York 13797. Articles, artwork and photos are invited and are normally returned after use. The deadline for submission is 30 days prior to publication in September.*

*Please address all membership and change of address request to Executive Director, P.O. Box 360, Fairport, N.Y. 14450.*

*Information on advertising can be obtained from Richard Fox, R.D. #3, Dresserville Road, Moravia, N.Y. 13118.*

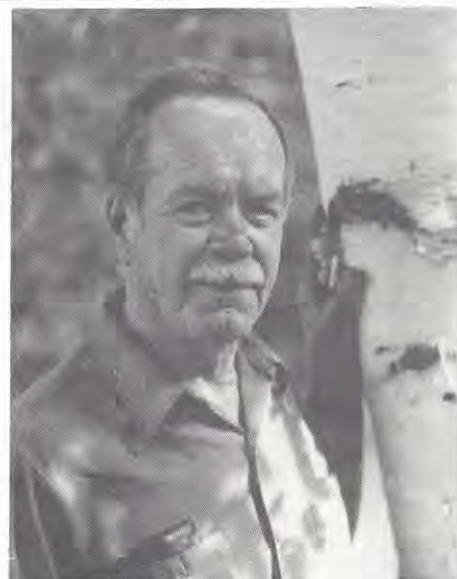
## President's Message Welcome Allen Horn

I would like to introduce myself to those members I haven't already met. My professional work is as a Professor at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry in the field of forest management. I've been at this business for close to forty years, most of it here in New York, but several years in Michigan and Mississippi too. My forest holdings are located in southeastern Onondaga County and are jointly owned with longtime active NYFOA member, Bob Sand.

Our work is cut out for us to build upon the momentum established during the term of retiring President Morgan Huessler. Executive Director John Marchant reports our current membership has grown to 1400 and is increasing daily. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 forest land owners in the state, so we have a long way to go.

The key to our continued growth is to be able to offer a worthwhile program and services to members and to publicize the fact that we are here and are able to offer these valuable benefits. We improved our program and brought it closer to most members when we adopted the Chapter form of organization. This offers the chance for more active involvement and participation and the opportunity to make new friends with fellow landowners.

This local activity creates word of mouth publicity which helps spread our message. The most productive publicity has come from several newspaper articles featuring NYFOA.



Allen Horn

They sparked numerous inquiries from landowners that hadn't known of us before. We will be making more of an effort to obtain media coverage in the future.

The federal and state stewardship campaign has also been helpful to us. It has provided NYFOA with some extra dollars to help spread our message and fostered closer cooperation between our organization and NYDEC. Foresters have been grappling with the problem of how to get the attention and cooperation of the small forest landowner for 75 years. Earlier efforts were probably too narrowly focused on timber production and failed to generate widespread interest. The present initiative recognizes the broad spectrum of interests that forest owners have in their lands and is asking them to manage and use these

*(Continued on Page 16)*



# Forest Landscapes and People Change

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

Forests change over time. Sometimes from unpretentious beginnings that can be hardly noticed, open space, through natural processes, is seeded with trees; and new forests develop. Seedlings, saplings, small trees, and then the more majestic, large trees occupy the land over time. These trees make up a forest stand in different stages of succession, as the trees change in species and size from newly germinated seeds to mature trees in the main crown canopy.

In the process of forest succession, hundreds, if not thousands, of trees succumb to natural competitors — weeds, more vigorous trees, insects, and diseases. And in addition, ice, snow, and wind can take their toll on trees of all ages and sizes by bending, deforming, breaking, and even killing them.

One attribute of the temperate zone forests of New York is that they “naturally regenerate.” These forests are frequently resilient, vigorous, and dynamic, tending to occupy unused land. This phenomenon of natural regeneration is one reason why wooded acres in New York State have steadily increased since 1950.

According to USDA Forest Service data, the amount of forest land in New York not withdrawn from producing wood products for consumers has increased from about 12.5 million acres in 1956 to 15.4 million acres in 1980. This was an increase of 2.9 million acres.

As these forests grow, the landscapes change and the habitats for birds and animals change. Also, the benefits to humans change. Crops of potential forest products grow and become ready for harvest to meet consumer needs. Landowners, be they

private individuals, governments, profit-making corporations, or non-profit groups, have opportunities and perhaps responsibilities to implement stewardship practices that will enhance the health and welfare of their particular forest ecosystems.

Forest stewardship involves meeting ownership needs within a framework of what is socially acceptable, and recognizing that forest owners really only “lease” their land for a relatively brief time, in terms of the future. Ten major uses of a forest, for which it can be managed, include the following: attractive environment, recreational opportunity, wilderness, wildlife, natural watershed, general conservation, wood products for consumers, fisheries-habitat maintenance, wetland protection, and an economic foundation for regional rural employment. These are outlined in Louise Y. Mudrak and Chad P. Dawson’s NYS DEC report, “Forests and Human Values.”

Government’s dependence on tax dollars from privately owned forests, society’s need for these ten major uses of forests, and a forest steward’s use of values, wants, and needs.

Different people’s perspectives on which values, wants, and needs are most significant for the forests in a particular area may lead to controversies. Perhaps no single answer is correct; but maybe there is a best viewpoint, depending on all the facts, long-term goals, and short-term objectives. If only some of the facts are considered and if short-term objectives are given higher priority than long-term goals, holders of different viewpoints may not be able to resolve their disagreements about “proper use” of forest land. But with empathy for the other person’s point of view, with an open mind toward evaluating or learning new facts, and

with tact and respect for others as well as yourself, conflicts or misunderstandings are more likely to be resolved.

People do make a difference. And since most lands and forests will exist for generations, people should consider themselves as caretakers during the relatively brief time that they, as “forest owners,” are privileged to control the use and management of “their” forestland.

Forest landscapes change continually. Individual trees will germinate from seeds, grow for some period during which they will be

*(Continued on Page 16)*

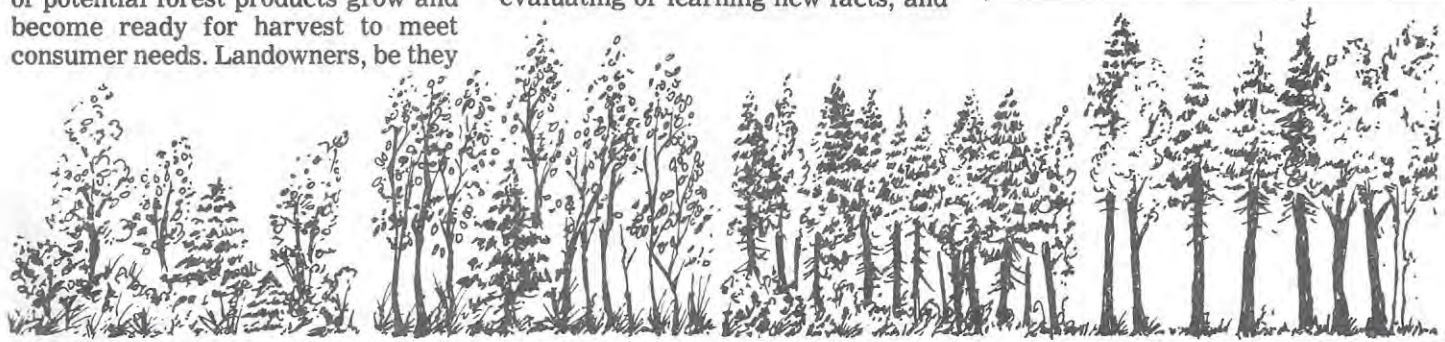
## July Woodswalk at Huntington Wildlife Forest

Owned and operated by the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Huntington Wildlife Forest, Newcomb, N.Y., is the location for the July 28 woodswalk, sponsored by the New York State Forest Owners Association.

Join Richard Sage, associate director of the Adirondack Ecological Center on the woodswalk that begins at 9 a.m. and will include a visit to a 74-year-old White Pine Plantation. The trip also includes old growth, uncut hardwoods, 30 year old clear cut woods, deer enclosure, advanced hardwood reproduction and hardwood shelter wood in place and removed.

Huntington Wildlife Forest is located on N.Y. Route 28 North, nine miles east of Long Lake and four miles west of Newcomb. Watch for signs. Bring your lunch.

A limited number of rooms are available at Huntington Lodge, for overnight accommodations. Contact John Marchant at 716-377-6060 for information.





# Chapter Reports

## WESTERN FINGER LAKES

WFL participated in the Earth Day program at the Genesee County Park — a very successful event. John Marchant led a woodwalk, Sue and Mark Keister set up the Tree Farm Booth (assisted by the Hamiltons) and also helped prepare the NYFOA booth. Charley Mowett's tree i.d. challenge created much attention and free memberships were given to the two people who correctly identified the 20 species.

Approximately 55 people attended our May meeting and were highly entertained by Bob Potter, president of Potter Lumber Co., Allegheny, N.Y. Bob picqued our interest in lumber milling with references to new technologies being used — so much so, that we are planning a field trip to his facility.

John Marchant was given recognition in the form of a handsome plaque for his tireless and capable efforts in creating the WFL Chapter. In just two short years we are up to 180 members. John's faith in the ability of people causes us to want to do better.

On June 9 we experienced one of the

best woodwalks ever, as 81 people who participated will attest. John Krebs — the host — was very well organized and had arranged a viewing of a progressive series of projects (as listed in the May/June issue of *Forest Owner*) that demonstrated the blending of good forestry with wildlife management, while at the same time showing a profit. The sharing of information by participants added to the learning experience. Special thanks to DEC Foresters (on a busman's holiday) Billy Morris and Mark Keister for their significant contribution.

People in attendance came as far away as Colden (Erie Co.) and Monticello (Sullivan Co.) and it was especially gratifying to see several young people there (teens and pre-teens).

Perhaps in the future, those people who will be traveling such distances as to necessitate overnight accommodations, could contact the regional chairperson to arrange for accommodations in our homes. What a great opportunity to get to know each other better.

— Ray Wager

## CAYUGA

On Arbor Day, Cayuga Chapter was privileged to participate in the planting of a sycamore tree on property at the intersection of Frazer and Atwood Roads. Representatives of the DEC and Forest Practice Board hosted the tree planting ceremony in honor and memory of Howard Becker for his service on the Forest Practice Board, membership in NYFOA and contributions to forestry. The site was chosen because it is adjacent to the location of a Civilian Conservation Camp of the thirties and because Howie was a lifelong resident of Sempronius. The DEC provided saplings for planting to those in attendance.

The following Friday, on behalf of the Cayuga Chapter, Tom Hewitt, Alford Signor, Wendell Hatfield, Tom Cole and Richard Fox loaded a boulder at the Signor farm in Locke and transported it to the same site. With Bernice Hatfield photographing the project, they placed the boulder on a bed of crushed stone with one flat side up. The Chapter will provide a plaque for the boulder which will commemorate the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is our honor to have as an active member Alford Signor, who was a member of the CCC and for a period stayed at the Sempronius campsite.

— Wendell Hatfield

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By MARK CLARK,  
Former CFA Field Manager

The "Decade of the Environment," that's what the 1990's are being called. It now seems appropriate since environmental issues have finally achieved the front page billing they have always deserved. Unfortunately, the headlines have been ominous; "Chernobyl," "Global Warming." What's more, the issues now hit closer to home. With a nuclear waste dump proposed in our region and acid rain affecting maple sugar production, almost everyone in the Catskills is either directly involved or knows someone who is. Perhaps you too have a personal reason for making this the Decade Of The Environment. Those of us at the Catskill Forest Association do.

Our forests, and our concern for their vitality, will inevitably play an important role in this environmental decade. Of all the land in the United States (2.27 billion acres) only 22% can be classified as capable of producing wood products. The public (federal, state and local government) owns 28% of this. Industrial users (paper companies, etc.) account for 13% of the land in the U.S. That leaves a whopping 58% belonging to private landowners like members of CFA.

This is where CFA and other similar organizations can make a difference. Yes, our forests generate oxygen and consume carbon dioxide and thus reduce the ozone and global warming problems, but more important, they also represent a vast renewable resource that is currently poorly-managed and under-utilized. That's why CFA will concentrate on woodland stewardship as our primary focus for the Decade of the Environment. For the forest to produce the most wood, the most enjoyment, and the most oxygen, it has to be managed wisely. Sound silvicultural methods must be used and conscientious harvesting practices applied.

For example, CFA recently completed a timber stand improvement project on 57 acres of hardwood forest belonging to the Tuscarora Club. In addition to producing 375 cords of firewood for various CFA projects such as the Delaware County Office of the Aging, this project also exemplifies how a

managed forest provides more timber, wildlife, and recreational opportunities for its owners.

As small woodlot owners face an increasingly unpredictable future, CFA will be there with the latest strategies and programs to help landowners maximize their objectives for their land. Research has shown, for example, that acid rain contributes to dieback by leaching out essential nutrients from the soil. An innovative strategy for coping with this problem is aerial applications of fertilizer. CFA can help its members stay abreast of these new developments through our ongoing educational programs.

Whatever the problem, whatever the concern, if it has to do with managing your share of the nation's 265 million acres of privately owned woodland, CFA is ready for the Decade of the Environment.

#### ALLEGHENY FOOTHILLS

Activities Coordinator, Bruce Robinson, recently led the Allegheny Foothills Chapter on a tour of the woodlands owned by Arthur and Betts Swanson. The Swansons are the current owners of a very significant forest property near Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania.

First settled by Richard and Cynthia Miller in 1814, the farm eventually passed to their son, Franklin R. Miller. It was Franklin who devoted much effort to planting trees. Written records indicate that Franklin's tree plantings were started some years prior to 1848 when he took over management of the farm. A diary, written by Franklin from 1852 to 1861, contains numerous references to planting of trees and tree seeds for future shade, fruit, nuts and ornamental purposes.

Starting in about 1860, he began to plant exotics and establish tree plantations as well as start a small tree nursery. According to Franklin Miller's own words written in 1881, some of the planted stock included "Larch, Oak, Chestnut, Hickory, Locust, Catalpa, Scotch and Norway Pine, Pinus Ponderosa, Norway Spruce and Red Cedar. Only my first planting of the trees is in rows; the others are mixed."

The species for sale by F. R. Miller

in 1880 are shown by a handwritten list made by "First Use of Copygram," in the family records. They include Black Walnut, Am. Mountain Ash, Eu. Mountain Ash, Horsechestnut, Buckeye, Mossy cup Oak, English Oak, Butternut and Ky. Coffee Tree as well as many coniferous species. These were sold chiefly for local ornamental uses to neighboring farmers. Some of the natural regeneration of the exotic conifers of the farm were sold by Franklin's son, Hugh Y. Miller as ornamental stock and Christmas trees up to the time of his death in 1942.

We have all stood under large trees during the course of our woodland wanderings, but have never before had the singular experience of knowing anything about the planter of these present-day giants. This woodswalk was truly a trip over time. It taught us that we can touch future generations with our woodland management efforts; just as Franklin Miller touched us.

Source for this writing is an article by Ashbel F. Hough entitled "Pioneer Tree Planter" which was based on family records made available to Mr. Hough by Franklin R. Miller's grandson Franklin B. Miller of Sheffield, PA.

Charles P. Mowatt



ALLEGHENY FOOTHILLS  
Woodswalk, May 19, Arthur and Betts Swanson, Sugar Grove, PA.

Tree is a Scotch Pine planted by Franklin Miller. Man is Bruce Robinson, AFC Activities Coordinator.



# Ask a Forester

Send Questions to:  
Wes Suhr, R.R. 1, Box 59B  
Oswegatchie, N.Y. 13670

Just finished reading **Sugarbush Management: a guide to maintaining tree health**, a General Technical Report from the USDA, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station (NE-129). This 55-page, recently published booklet (Feb. 1990) has a beautiful set of colored photographs and descriptions depicting site, tapping, damaged trees and common insect and disease pests. It represents the combined effort of Forestry Canada and the U.S. Forest Service, authored by two forest pathologists and a forest entomologist: David R. Houston, Denis Lachance and Douglas C. Allen.

Every forest owner should have a personal copy for reference in this era of forest stewardship. Even if you do not operate a sugarbush, this technical report can help guide your woodlot management for healthier sugar maple trees or hardwood trees in general. The photos and descriptions of insects and diseases are well worth the reading, if only for identification purposes. But the real bonus of this booklet is that it serves as a management guide. The authors' statement in the Foreword sets you in the "proper management" frame of mind:

"We hope that you find this guide of value in managing your sugarbush. We view a sugarbush as a complex system, where many diverse and interrelated factors operate over time to influence tree growth, health and productivity. Every operation conducted in a sugarbush, no matter how trivial, affects not only the trees but all other forms of life as well. It is important, therefore, to "stand back from the trees" and view the "forest" in a holistic sense. We believe this guide is best read leisurely. It is not intended as a set of prescriptions or formulae for handling each and every set of problems that may occur. Each sugarbush is too unique for that. Rather, it is intended to provide a conceptual framework, for we believe that in the long run, a general understanding of relationships between sugar maple and its environment is the best guide for recognizing and preventing

problems."

Just replace "sugarbush" with "forest stand" and you have good advice for general stand management.

With my recent logging sale and increase in firewood production, I had almost forgotten the sugarbush. However, reading this excellent publication has renewed my interest and planning for modernizing our sugarbush operation. I have thinned the maple stands with the primary objective of producing sawtimber, cutting back to 75 - 80 sq. ft./ac. (basal area) or about 125 - 150 trees/acre when the trees averaged about 10" dbh (diameter-breast-high). Now the trees average 12" dbh with 90 - 95 basal area and over 100 trees/acre — well over that recommended by this Guide for optimum sap/sugar production (64 trees/acre at 12" or 50 basal area).

So I have a lot more thinning to do to establish a good sugarbush. But I won't do it in just one thinning! This would amount to over a 40% cut, too drastic a release all at once, and the Guide cautions against this.

My planned strategy will work something like this:

- \* Select 3 stands or areas of about 20 acres each, all with good access.

- \* Identify those sugar maple with the most dominant crowns (widest and tallest) and best stems (straight, with little or no defect) — as the Guide

recommends for crop trees. tallest) and best stems (straight, with little or no defect) — as the Guide recommends for crop trees.

- \* Thin around the crop trees for uniform distribution to 70 basal area (about 87 trees/acre). Retain some species diversity. In my case, leave some vigorous black cherry, white ash or yellow birch, etc. Adjacent crowns should not touch crop tree crowns.

- \* Tap crop trees for 2 - 3 years in stand #1. Then "rest" stand #1, tap stand #2 for 2 - 3 years. Repeat with stand #3. With such a rotation, the crop trees in each stand would be "rested" at least 4 years between taps.

- \* Consider a second thinning after 5-10 years, to about 60 basal area.

Our sugarbush operation is primarily a family affair. We want to pay for the equipment and for our time, if possible, but the main purpose is for family and friends to enjoy working together against the backdrop of coming spring. And we recall that production effort throughout the year each time we sample the sweet stuff.

Douglas C. Allen informs me that you may receive a free copy of the **GUIDE** (while the supply lasts) if you send your mailing address to him at: S.U.N.Y., College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 133 Illick Hall, Syracuse, NY 13210.



*Our sugarbush operation is primarily a family affair.*



# Presentation of: The 1990 Heiberg Memorial Award Goes to Ross S. Whaley

By **BOB SAND**

The 1990 presentation of the Heiberg Award for 1990 to Ross S. Whaley is a pleasant privilege for me. This award is the 24th. The first presentation to Dean Hardy L. Shirley was made at the 4th annual meeting in this same room on April 30, 1966. The award is made in recognition of outstanding contributions in the fields of forestry and conservation in New York State.

## Past Recipients - The Heiberg Award:

1967	David B. Cook
1968	Floyd Carlson
1969	Mike Demerec
1970	No Award
1971	Fred Winch, Jr.
1972	John Stock
1973	Robert M. Ford
1974	C. Eugene Farnsworth
1975	Alex Dickson
1976	Edward W. Littlefield
1977	Maurice Postley
1978	Ralph Nyland
1979	Fred C. Simmons
1980	Dr. William Harlow
1981	Curtis Bauer
1982	Neil B. Gutchess
1983	David W. Taber
1984	John W. Kelley
1985	Robert G. Potter
1986	Karyn B. Richards
1987	Henry G. Williams
1988	Robert M. Sand
1989	Willard G. Ives

Svend O. Heiberg, a renowned Professor of Silviculture, devoted much of his dedicated career here at the N.Y. College of Forestry. Dr. Heiberg first proposed the establishment of an association of Forest Landowners in N.Y. State. He enlisted the efforts of Dean Shirley, and together they initiated this successful Forest Owners Association.

Six years ago, Syracuse welcomed a new President of the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Since then, the warm smile and firm handshake of Ross S. Whaley has distinguished his involvement both

here on campus and throughout his travels.

Dr. Whaley is both a capable administrator and esteemed professional, visible to students, faculty, staff, trustees and alumni as he fulfills his many responsibilities — here in Syracuse, Albany or across this great land.

His biography shows a long list of assignments and accomplishments — as a Teaching Professor, Department Head, and Dean. Dr. Whaley has been involved in research and continues to be a consultant to both the public and private sectors. He has authored over 30 publications and presented more than 200 speeches for various universities, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, SAF, and other organizations.

He serves on a number of commissions and boards, including the Boy Scouts and the responsibilities as Division Chair of the United Way of Central NY.


His dedication and leadership has been recognized by a number of

awards for professional achievement, including the Outstanding Educator of America, Certificates of merit and for Group Superior Service. He was elected last year to serve as Vice President of the Society of American Foresters.

Ross has a B.S. in Forestry from the University of Michigan, an M.S. in Forest Economics from Colorado State and a PhD. in Natural Resource Economics from the University of Michigan.

As Chairman of the Governor's Task Force on Forest Industry in New York State he submitted on Dec. 1, 1989 the final report. A task involving many hundreds of hours and miles and a legion of advisors and interested citizens. Many here today had input to this project. No one was more involved than Ross Whaley.

Today we are privileged to present the 1990 Heiberg Memorial Award to Dr. Ross S. Whaley, acknowledging his dedication to Forestry and Conservation in New York.



Do you need a multiple-use conservation plan for 5 acres of open land -- or even 500? I can prepare one that is ecologically sound, compatible with native vegetation, beneficial to wildlife, aesthetically appealing. Call or write to arrange a free initial consultation.

ROBERT A. HELLMANN, Environmental Consultant  
PO Box 231, Brockport, NY 14420 716-637-5983



# Marketing Maple Syrup Requires Strategy

By DAVID W. TABER,  
JOHN W. KELLEY, and  
LEWIS J. STAATS,

Department of Natural Resources,  
New York State College of  
Agriculture and Life Sciences,  
Cornell

Sugar house operators can maximize profits through marketing practices. According to one producer, retail prices varied considerably per fluid ounce in 1988 for the 845 gallons retailed from his northern New York business. Unit price depended on container size, with gallons selling at \$38, ½ gallons at \$21.25, quarts at \$12.50, pints at \$7.50, and ½ pints at \$4.75. Converting these to a per ounce price (or "unit price"), yields the following levels of gross income per ounce:

gallon (128 ounces) .....\$.296/ounce  
½ gallon (64 ounces) .....\$.332/ounce

quart (32 ounces) .....\$.391/ounce  
pint (16 ounces) .....\$.469/ounce  
½ pint (8 ounces) .....\$.594/ounce

Based on these values per unit ounce, which size container provided the most income to the maple syrup producer? The answer depends on how many of each size are sold.

For this particular business in this particular year, quarts of syrup returned the greatest gross income: \$12,500 (29.74 percent of total sales dollars). Pint units were next with \$9,000 in sales (21.41 percent of total).

Gallon containers brought in \$7,600 (18.8 percent); half-gallon containers yielded \$7,225 (17.19 percent); and half-pint containers brought \$5,700 (13.56 percent). (Total sales for 845 gallons retailed in the different size "marketing packages" amounted to \$42,025, and this gave an average retail price per gallon of \$49.75 for

total sales by all container sizes. Note the price per gallon unit was \$11.75 less, at \$38.00.)

How many containers were needed to package this producer's production for its market? The answer is 200 gallons, 340 half-gallons, 1000 quarts, 1200 pints, and 1200 half-pints.

Retailing maple syrup in a variety of container sizes can be part of a profitable marketing strategy. It's worth keeping track of your sales and maximizing income by meeting consumer needs for different size and price containers of maple syrup. Obviously, if priced appropriately, you may make more money by marketing your crop in small containers. It is important to know your customers and their preferences. In addition, profits may be increased by capturing new market segments through appropriate product packaging.

## Healthy Trees and Forests Produce Oxygen

A tree provides 1.07 pounds of oxygen to the atmosphere and consumes 1.47 pounds of carbon dioxide in the production of a pound of wood, according to the American Forest Council. Therefore, if annually one acre of forest grows one standard cord of wood, more than two tons of oxygen would be added to the atmosphere each year. And based on an estimate of our need for one pound of oxygen a day per person for respiration, the forested acre would provide enough oxygen for 10 people for a year.

## America Grows on Trees

Based on the American Forest Council's compilation of data in "America Grows on Trees" in 1988, wood products made from trees are used by thousands of Americans every day, as illustrated in the following ways:

- \* Americans use almost 2 pounds of paper per day per person.
- \* Well over 1 million new housing units are built each year.
- \* One cord of wood yields 1,000-2,000 pounds of paper.

\* 80 cubic feet of lumber (equivalent to one cord of wood) yields 12 dining-room tables that in total would seat 96 people.

\* 10,000 board feet of lumber — equivalent to 20 cords — are needed to build an average 1800 square-foot home.

\* For every ton of wood a forest grows, it removes 1.47 tons of carbon dioxide and replaces it with 1.07 tons of oxygen.

## Cycle of Healthy and Overmature Trees

The healthier a tree and the faster it grows, the more oxygen it contributes to the environment. Healthy trees are not only attractive, they are assets to society. A tree planted in an urban or suburban location, if it is the right species for the site, will not only make the environment more beautiful and provide habitat for song birds, but it will enhance property values and protect people from sun, rain, wind, and snow.

All trees will die over time. In the process they may become overmature, thereby providing to wildlife den trees, nesting cavities, sources of insects, or places to perch. These "wildlife trees" will be created

continually over time in a maturing "roadside," urban, or rural forest; and as new space becomes available due to natural or human removal of trees, establishment of new trees is needed by either natural seeding and root sprouting or human tree planting.

Having a continuing supply of healthy trees always developing is important to both present and future generations of wildlife and people. To ensure that there will always be benefits provided by trees, we need to make an investment and commitment by managing the cycle of healthy and overmature trees.

## Timber Sale Contracts

Timber sale contracts can be beneficial or detrimental. Provisions in a timber sale contract can help landowners achieve their goals and avoid unexpected, unpleasant experiences. Understanding logging practices, forestry lingo, and stumpage values helps a landowner gain satisfaction and appropriate benefits from a timber sale. For the person who sells standing timber "once in a lifetime," guidance from a professional forester looking out for the landowner's interests will pay dividends.



# Stewards of Forest Land Benefit Themselves and Society

Congress has enacted the "Forest Stewardship Act of 1989" which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a Forest Stewardship Assistance Program for owners of non-industrial private forest land.

Nationwide, according to Congress, nearly three-fourths of the commercial forest land is privately owned, and most of this land is held by 8 million non-industrial private forest land owners. The law authorizes Congress to appropriate \$25 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994. The initial appropriation was \$6 million for 1990.

The goal of the Forest Stewardship Program is to place 25 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands under stewardship management within five years.

Four objectives to be achieved by landowners, through information and assistance provided to them by the program, involve understanding and evaluating actions they can take to achieve the following four results:

(1) protect, maintain, and enhance fish and wildlife, water, wetland, recreation, and timber resources;

(2) invest at least a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest products and services in stewardship practices that would protect, maintain, and enhance the resources identified in paragraph (1);

(3) ensure that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs where needed to sustain long-term resource productivity and to help prevent major climatic changes as a result of the "greenhouse effect"; and

(4) protect their forest lands from damage caused by fire, insects, or diseases.

"An investment in stewardship is an investment in the environment to: enhance fish and wildlife habitat — improve air quality — preserve natural settings and biological diversity — improve water quality and reduce soil erosion (and) properly manage natural resources," according to "Stewardship of the Land — Managing the Forest Environment, by the USDA Forest Service.

New York State's total land area of 30,234,800 acres is 61 percent forested with a total of 18.5 million acres of commercial and non-commercial forests, as of 1980. This includes an increase of nearly 1.2 million acres of forest land between 1968 and 1980.

By definition, commercial forest land "is capable of producing crops of industrial wood products (more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year) and not withdrawn from timber



utilization." In New York State, 94 percent of the 15.4 million acres of commercial forest land is held in 506,500 private ownerships; and 47 percent of the ownerships hold more than 10 acres, accounting for 94 percent of the private forest land, according to 1980 USDA Forest Service data.

Commercial forest land in New York was held in the following categories: Category, Number of Ownerships, Forest Land Acres.

Farmers —

133,500 ownerships with 3,945,600 acres

Forest Industry — 300 ownerships with 1,034,700 acres

Miscellaneous Private —

372,700 ownerships with 9,446,500 acres

Forest stewardship, beginning with a management plan to meet a landowner's needs, can provide a variety of benefits: a diverse landscape, enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, improve air and water quality, reduced soil erosion,

preservation of natural beauty, and availability of wood and maple syrup crops.

Forest stewardship begins with each landowner, but public "conservation of private forest lands requires commitment by the owners and support of the nation." And "as multiple-use pressures intensify on public lands, private landowners will absorb more demands for recreation, fish and wildlife, and timber harvest," according to the USDA Forest Service.

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# Spring Woodswalk a Success

In spite of early morning rain, 81 people of all ages showed up for the NYFOA Woodswalk at the Krebs Farm in Springwater, Livingston County, on Saturday, June 9, 1990. After coffee and sign-in, host John Krebs handed out leaflets describing his management philosophy for his 435 acres acquired in 1965. His philosophy is based on good land stewardship, improvement of wildlife habitat, enhanced quality of timber stands, the generation of yearly income, and promotion of recreational values.

During the 3 hour walk, John guided the group through many different stands to demonstrate various management procedures and the results of both TSI and timber sales. Ten and twenty-year-old clearcuts amply proved that natural regeneration is a viable alternative to re-planting; a two year old softwood clearcut made for wonderful wildlife habitat, and, as if to underline the point, a turkey flushed from the brush. Several deer, a red fox, and birds such as scarlet tanagers, ovenbirds, red-eyed vireos, wood pewees, and assorted warblers were both seen and heard. Ponds stocked with fish added immensely to the recreational and wildlife habitat considerations.

A stand of mixed hardwoods which had undergone a timber cut in 1986 gave the impression of a park. The logger had removed stems and tops, and any residual wood had been sold as firewood. Such a beautiful post-harvest stand should allay fears that logging of necessity ruins the aesthetics of a forest. The remaining trees in the stand are all approximately even aged and will require additional thinning. A computer analysis will be done to determine the mix of species to remove.

John was eager to explain what had been accomplished in each area of the property, and answered any and all questions. He also stressed the need to mark boundary lines clearly. Several DEC foresters and a wildlife biologist contributed much information and insight as well. Although John formerly emphasized the management of his softwood stands,

he now favors the growth of hardwoods as they provide a more valuable product with the growing conditions in this area. Both thinned and unthinned stands were visited, and the TSI efforts made for a dramatic comparison.

The work on the 310 forested acres of the Krebs Farm are managed by John with guidance from State Foresters. TSI of 130 acres has been done on a cost-sharing basis under the Forest Improvement Practice Act when possible, and timber sales have been done by contract with loggers following a bidding process.

At the conclusion of the woodswalk, the hikers were given tips on how to generate profits on their woodlots. Among the suggestions given, in addition to timber sales, were the rental of land for agricultural or other purposes, hunting and camp site leases, sales of rocks or stone for landscape or architectural purposes, ponds for rearing fish or minnows for bait, the sale of fence posts, firewood, evergreen boughs for holiday decorations, and anything else that a fertile imagination can devise. Above all, John urged that junk trees be removed so that desirable trees can flourish, and "waste not, want not!" It was truly an instructive Woodswalk.

By Harriett Hamilton

## NY Christmas Tree Growers Meeting July 28

This year the New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association (NYCTGA) is holding its annual summer meeting in July instead of August. And it will be a one-day event rather than a two-day "plantation experience." Scheduled for a small ownership's plantation on the Broome/Tioga County border near Binghamton, the educational program is scheduled for Saturday, July 28, 1990. For additional information contact the NYCTGA, John B. Webb, Executive Secretary, 2947 E. Bayard St., Seneca Falls, NY 13348 (Phone: 315-568-5571).

## NYS Timber Producers Association News

The New York State Timber Producers Association, Inc. held their Annual Meeting April 21st at the Alpine Restaurant in Constableville, N.Y. Guest Speaker, David Taber of Cornell Cooperative Extension spoke on Forest Stewardship and Logger Training. Marc Marion of W.J. Cox Insurance spoke briefly on OSHA regulations and what they mean in regards to our insurance coverage and employers responsibility. Many topics were discussed by the members throughout the day.

One topic which brought a lot of concern and discussion was Logging Ordinances. This year's Annual Meeting brought to light many areas of concern and possible things for the NYS Timber Producers Association to work on for their members and the Forest Industry.

Election of Officers and Directors for the year were voted on by members present. President - John Courtney Jr.; Vice-President - Nick Polce, Poland; Secretary-Treasurer - Thomas Luchsinger, Boonville; Directors - George Getman, Turin; Ron King Sr., Lorraine; Alfred Ostrander, Willow; Henry Pettit, Lacona; Nick Tipple, Ghent; and Thomas Trathen, Piffard.

## Woodmen's Field Days

The New York State Woodsmen's Field Days are set for August 17-19, 1990, in Boonville. For a flyer about the event or information, contact Phyllis A. White, Executive Secretary, NYS Woodsmen's Field Days, P.O. Box 123, Boonville, NY 13309 (Phone: 315-942-4593).



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# Heterobasidion Annosum Root Rot

By THOMAS GILMAN,  
CFA Student Intern

Annosum root rot is one of the most important and most studied forest diseases in the temperate zones of the United States. *Heterobasidion annosum* is more prominent in the South where forest management practices have been occurring for many years. It will affect both managed and unmanaged forests particularly after a thinning or harvest. *Heterobasidion annosum* kills its host's roots and causes decay which very often leads to suppressed growth, windthrow, and tree death. Windthrown trees in recreational areas and around houses can cause dangerous and costly problems.

Annosum root rot is more prevalent and does more damage to its gymnosperm hosts which may include Douglas fir, pine, hemlock, larch, cedar, juniper, and spruce. This is crucial because of the possible effect on conifer plantations. It can also be found on numerous hardwoods such as beech, cherry, birch, maple, oak, poplar, and fruit trees such as pear and apple.

Signs and symptoms may include chlorotic needles and brown tufts of needles at branch tips. Pines may exude resin at the tree butt which is a defense mechanism and an obvious symptom of the disease. Much of the disease cannot be readily seen above ground as it mainly attacks the roots. A good diagnosis of *Heterobasidion annosum* is the fruiting body which is normally present on rotting stumps and decaying logs. They may be above the ground or hidden below the duff layer of the soil. The fruiting

bodies (or basidiocarps) are a white to dull-brown color and have a leathery texture. They may be very small or can take the form of large bracket-like conks. White mycelial growth forms appear between the bark and wood of parts colonized by the fungus, except where resin is present.

Infection occurs most commonly by airborne basidiospores that germinate on freshly cut stumps or other wounds the tree may have. *Heterobasidion annosum* colonizes on the stumps and then grows out into the roots. It is spread within the stand by root grafting and root contact. Environmental stress and tree competition are more likely to cause infection of trees. This root rot fungi weakens trees' defenses and allows other pathogens and insects to invade the trees. Among these are Armillaria root rot which is another very serious pathogen to forest stands.

Soil types play a major role in the degree of infection. A deep, well-

drained sandy or sandy loam soil is more conducive to annosum infection. Clay, organic matter, and poorly drained soils tend to avoid serious decay and root rot problems.

To control *Heterobasidion annosum* it is important to limit the number of thinnings to only what is needed for proper forest growth. Freshly cut stumps give the fungal spores a place to colonize. The application of borax, urea, or sodium nitrate to the stump at the time the trees are cut will reduce disease attack. Although not widely used, another alternative is to infect the stumps with spores from a competitive saprophytic decay fungi such as *Peniophora gigantea*.

*Heterobasidion annosum* is a very important root rot disease in forest stands and can cause major losses of trees to decay and windthrow. Understanding and recognizing the signs and symptoms is very important for proper management and possible control.

## Reverence for Trees

Trees come in many shapes and sizes. All trees start young and some grow to maturity. In New York there are more than 100 kinds of trees. And in the U.S. some 1000 species, varieties, and hybrids of trees can be found. In the world, especially with its diverse plant community of the tropics, there are thousands of types of trees.

Trees recycle moisture from the earth to the sky by pumping the earth's soil moisture through tree roots to the leaves where water is transpired and evaporated to the atmosphere.

Trees beautify landscapes. They accentuate the individuality of an urban or suburban home. Along major highways, they contribute to the variety of scenic views. Along small roads and city streets they may provide rows of tree-trunk columns and even archways complete with canopies of leaves and limbs to accentuate the environment for motorists, walkers, and bicyclists.

## Marketing Christmas Trees

Are you marketing Christmas trees from your land? You should develop a marketing strategy long before November. Many growers sell by more than one method: wholesale standing, cut, or delivered; roadside marketing; choose and cut; retail delivered or delivered and set up; or at a city lot. Risks, profits, and work all have important implications for marketing methods used.

Knowing costs is important. Getting the right product to the right customer in the right package at the right time by the right method for the right price is good marketing. Capitalizing on the use of free public-relations activities to complement advertising can increase sales. Evaluating the situation through knowing your S.W.O.T. (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) can lead to greater satisfaction and profit for the Christmas tree farmer businessperson.

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# Forestry News and Notes

## Conservation Biology Symposium

"Challenges in the Conservation of Biological Resources: Exploring New Tools for Managers, Planners & Educators" is a symposium to be held in Ithaca, N.Y., September 18-20, 1990. It has been organized by Cornell Cooperative Extension — Department of Natural Resources and the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and sponsored by a host of interested organizations.

The symposium will examine the emerging disciplines of conservation biology and landscape ecology.

For a flyer on the symposium, contact Deborah Walsh Grover, Conservation of Biological Resources Symposium, Natural Resources Dept., Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-3001 (tel. 607-255-2115).

## Forest Stewardship Program

The Forest Stewardship Program is an initiative involving many conservation-minded organizations in New York. The "Forest Stewardship Act of 1989" at the national level aims to place 25 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands under stewardship management within five years. This program is important in New York with its 17.5 million people and 30.2 million acres of land, 61 percent of which is forested, including some 15.4 million acres of commercial forest land, held in over 1/2 million private ownerships.

## Landowners and Forest Industry Meeting

Renowned speakers at the "Landowners and Forestry Industry Meeting" on Friday evening, August 17, 1990, (with a 6:45 p.m. registration) at the Adirondack High School in Boonville, N.Y., as part of the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days are as follows:

\* Robert H. Bathrick, Director of Division of Lands and Forests, NYS

DEC, on the topic, "Forest Stewardship".

\* Curtis H. Bauer, professional consulting forester, FORECON, Inc., on the topic "Is Your Forest Forever?"

\* Hugh O. Canham, professor of forest economics, faculty of forestry, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, on the topic "Economics of Your Forest, and New York's Forests".

According to program moderator David W. Taber of Cornell's Department of Natural Resources, this "state of the times seminar," will include "gifts from the forests" for attendees, and a meet-the-speakers segment with refreshments. It is sponsored by the New York Forest Owners' Association, Inc., and Cornell Cooperative Extension, as part of the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days. WBRV Radio of Boonville, 900 on the AM dial, will broadcast the seminar live, and arrangements are being made for accepting questions from callers and broadcasting pre-meeting interviews with official delegates from conservation-minded organizations throughout the state.

## Street Tree Factsheets

Available while they last are sets of "Street Tree Factsheets" in looseleaf binders, containing technical information about 122 cultivars and species of street trees appropriate for planting on many urban sites in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and Maryland.

Developed at Penn State, the set of 122 Street Tree Factsheets and looseleaf binder may be purchased, while the supply lasts, by sending a check for \$17.50 payable to "Penn State" to Agriculture Conference Coordinator, Penn State University, 306 Ag. Adm. Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

For additional information, contact Henry D. Gerhold, Assistant Director for Research and Graduate Studies, Penn-Forest Technology Center, School of Forestry, 109 Ferguson Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802 (Tel. 814/865-3281).

## 'Forests Forever' Broadcast

A "Forests Forever Seminar" will be broadcast live by radio station WBRV in Boonville from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. at the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days, according to program moderator David W. Taber of Cornell Cooperative Extension, Department of Natural Resources.

Topics of the seminar include "Forest Stewardship," "Is Your Forest Forever?" and "Economics of your Forest and New York's Forests." Presenting the topics, in order, are Robert H. Bathrick, state forester and director of the Division of Lands and Forests, NYS DEC; Curtis H. Bauer, president of FORECON, a consulting forester firm of Jamestown; and Hugh O. Canham, professor of forest economics, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse. Speakers will respond to questions from the audience.

There is no registration fee. Registration begins at 6:45 p.m., followed by door prizes and introductions at 7:15 p.m., prior to the first speaker at 7:30 p.m. For additional information contact your Cornell Cooperative Extension county office.

## Forestry, Fish, and Wildlife Publications

"Directory of Forestry, Fish & Wildlife Publications" (revised winter 1990) is a "Conservation Circular" that lists 140 publications and a woodland management home-study correspondence course, available from Cornell University. To obtain a copy of the directory, which costs \$1, contact a county office of Cornell Cooperative Extension.

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# Outstanding Tree Farmer For 1990 Named

The New York State Tree Farm Committee has announced its Outstanding Tree Farmer Award for 1990. John and Harriet Hamilton of Springwater in Livingston County have been honored for their excellence in forest management, land stewardship, and commitment to the Tree Farm Program of the American Tree Farm System, which is sponsored by the American Forest Council of Washington, D.C.

According to the Hamiltons, who until their retirement were from Rochester, N.Y., where Dr. John Hamilton was a practicing obstetrician, their tree farm was purchased in 1932 by Harriet's father, Arthur A. Davis. He was a conservation-minded and environmentally concerned "oil man" (marketing industrial lubricants). Decades ago Davis was asked by two governors to serve as New York's conservation commissioner, which shows his high regard for the environment.

As an absentee landowner from Rochester, Davis started managing his farm property and its woods in Livingston County soon after he bought it. According to Harriet Hamilton, when she was young, her family traveled to the farm every weekend. In total since 1932 the Davis family has planted well over 100,000 red pine, larch, and Norway spruce trees.

Now, after nearly 60 years of family ownership of the farm property, which through land purchases grew from 90 acres to 345 acres, the family

has been honored for its commitment to conservation. As the Outstanding Tree Farmer of 1990 in New York, the Hamiltons are recognized for their stewardship. They had a detailed management plan prepared in 1974 with the assistance of NYS DEC senior forester Billy Morris. And during the next 15 years, thinning and cull tree removal was completed on 180 acres to improve the forest while yielding hundreds of cords of fuelwood that kept three homes warm during winter.

The management objectives for the "farm" involve wildlife, recreation, and long-term enhancement of the environment. Multiple use of the land includes hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, woods walking and products harvesting.

Six ponds were constructed; and near them, trees and wildlife shrubbery were planted and numerous bluebird boxes were aptly placed. With a love for the land, and as advocates of stewardship, the Hamiltons have hosted woods walks for the New York Forest Owners' Association, tours for the NYS DEC Region 8 Forest Practice Board, and an outdoor meeting of the New York Society of American Foresters.

In total 55 acres were planted in the 1930s and 1940s to softwood plantations. In 1988 and 1989 two timber sales were conducted. An old 12-acre hardwood tract was selectively harvested for sawtimber, and an eight-acre red pine plantation was clearcut for utility poles, sawlogs, and a better view.

With continuing guidance from NYS DEC forester Morris since 1974, the Hamiltons, through their management activities, have had their forest property certified in 1976 as a tree farm under the American Tree Farm System. Displayed on their property is the green and white Tree Farm sign which is "the sign of good Forestry." Their continued commitment over the years has been rewarded as they are honored this year as the Outstanding Tree Farmers of New York State.

For more information about the American Tree Farm System, contact Mike Virga, Chairman, N.Y.S. Tree Farm Committee, c/o Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper, P.O. Box 338, Lyons Falls, NY 13368 (Phone: 315-345-8411).

## Join! NYFOA

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# Crowded Pines May Die Naturally

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

Are the pine trees in your forest dying naturally? You may notice some white, red, or Scotch pine trees with dying crowns. The needles become fewer and fewer. In addition to damage from insects and diseases, overcrowding also can cause trees to die. If a pine tree does not have at least one-third of its height in live branches that support an abundance of needles, it is not as healthy as it should be.

In a forest stand (a group of trees that can be distinguished from adjacent vegetation by its attributes) smaller diameter pines are likely to have relatively small crowns. Pine needles provide the basis for a tree trunk's diameter growth. Because pine trees are relatively intolerant of shade, their needles and branches die when crowding from adjacent trees prevents sunlight from reaching the foliage. With less foliage, a tree grows more slowly. When the length of a pine's trunk that supports healthy foliage is about 10-15 percent of the tree's total height, the pine tree is likely to die or grow very slowly for a long time without recovering.

A forest owner may be able to enhance the health and growth of pines on a good site, or even a poor site, by identifying those trees that should be left to grow and removing the trees that compete with them.

Competing trees that need to be removed to allow the best trees to grow unencumbered are "living

trees" which interfere with the availability of sunshine and ground moisture for the more desirable trees. By not removing the competing trees, the health and vigor of the better trees are affected, while the poorer trees continue to exist. Therefore, proper thinning around the pine trees to be saved benefits each remaining tree as well as the structure of the entire forest.

Pruning the dead branches on pine trees has almost no effect on tree growth because the limbs without needles do not contribute carbohydrates to the tree trunk and roots through photosynthesis. However, to accompany the benefits of thinning around fast-growing pine trees, advantages from pruning (dead) branches without needles include the following:

- \* quick healing of the branch wound by overgrowth of tree trunk;
- \* growth of wood without black knots or knotholes;
- \* improved appearance of forest stand; and
- \* enhanced access to forest for pleasant woods walks.

Removing dead or dying trees in a forest stand does little to reduce crowding of other trees because the sparsely foliated trees compete very little. However, felling these trees or cutting them for firewood can make the forest more attractive, reduce the danger of unexpected falling trees, and improve the quality of walks in the woods. But if the dead or dying trees are being used by birds and small animals for food and shelter, then they may be left for the benefit of wildlife.

Because of a pine tree's extra susceptibility to tree trunk injury when the bark and wood interface is weak immediately after winter, neither thinning nor pruning is recommended in springtime. (Note: good pine trees hit by a falling cut tree can easily have their bark stripped; improperly pruned branches, when falling, can injure the tree by tearing the bark on the trunk; and the pine tree's pitch can be unpleasant when in contact with clothes or skin.)

Forest planning based on evaluating one's forest resources and needs should be done with methodical care. This can be done nicely during the spring or summer. If a drive by or a walk in your woods indicates that your pine trees may need attention, you can begin a more comprehensive evaluation and develop an appropriate plan of forest stewardship action. Now is a good time to do it.

The forest steward needs to consider the soil and aspect of a forest site, as well as the existing effects on individual trees of insects, diseases, genetics, and mechanical injury, when evaluating the condition of one's pine trees and forest.

Ask a professional forester for information about these topics if you have questions. Investigate the advantages of being a cooperator under the Forest Practice Act's Service Forestry Program of the Division of Lands and Forests, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). A private cooperating consultant forester listed by the NYS DEC may be of help.



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## Woodsmen's Field Days

For a flyer (which will be available in late May) on the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days to be held in August, send your name and address to NYS Woodsmen's Field Days, P.O. Box 123, Boonville, NY 13309 (Mrs. Phyllis A. White, Executive Secretary, Tel. 315-942-4593).



# The New York Forest Owners Association Outstanding Service Award to Earl Pfarner

By BOB SAND

In recognition for outstanding service to the New York Forest Owners Association, the 1990 Outstanding Service Award goes to Earl Pfarner of Chaffee, Erie County, N.Y. For the past dozen years this award has been presented as tangible recognition for dedicated service to our membership. Let me review the growing list of past recipients:

- 1978 Emiel Palmer
- 1979 Ken Eberley
- 1980 Helen Varian
- 1981 J. Lewis DuMond
- 1982 Lloyd Strombeck
- 1983 Evelyn Stock
- 1984 Dorothy Wertheimer
- 1985 David H. Hanaburgh
- 1986 A.W. Roberts, Jr.
- 1987 Howard O. Ward
- 1988 Mary & Stuart McCarty
- 1989 Alan R. Knight

Earl's keen interest in Forestry was first sparked 60 years ago when in

High School. He researched and wrote a Senior thesis on *Forestry in the United States*. Thus began a lifetime filled with thousands of days involved with Forestry — both in his woodlot and with other Forest owners throughout New York.

In the Southeast corner of Erie County in the Town of Sardinia, Earl operated a Dairy Farm until 1963 and for the next ten years was employed at a Retail Building Materials and Lumber Yard. Adjoining the Pfarner Farmstead is his 78 acres woodlot that he'd purchased shortly after it had been logged in the early 50's, but reserved when he sold the farm.

Ever since, he has nurtured and groomed his growing forest holding, initially salvaging dying Beech and later the topwood from stumpage sold in 1983 and 1986. Between his property and salvaging his downed topwood as well as from neighboring woods, Earl has for many years personally produced 200 cords of 18" firewood annually for local sale.

The Pfarners are Charter Members of NYFOA, and have attended most all of our Annual or Fall meetings, except two, each year since 1964. Earl served with distinction two terms as a Director (1983 - 1988), Chaired the fall meeting held in Erie County three years ago and has been a devoted advocate of our Association. He is a 50+ year member of both Farm Bureau and The Cooperative Extension Service. He is a Volunteer leader for Nature and Woods Walks at the Erie County's Audubon Nature Center.

Now 78, Earl has associated much of his long lifetime with the Forest Resource. Presently, Earl is continually adding to his collection of over 400 wood samples encompassing 30 States and 30 Countries, forty of which grow in the Pfarner Forest.

Today we recognize Earl Pfarner by presenting our 1990 Outstanding Service Award to acknowledge his dedication and long service as a Charter Member of this Association.

## Christmas Tree Growers Association Summer Meeting

The Summer Meeting of the New York State Christmas Tree Growers Association, will be held Saturday, July 28, at the Richard Molyneux Plantation on Route 38B, Sherder Road, north of Endicott, NY, and about 6 miles west of Binghamton, NY.

There will be guided tours of the plantation, and about 40 exhibitors with displays and demonstrations. You may pre-register (prior to July 21st) by mailing 18 dollars (24.50 will include chicken barbecue) to Mr. J.B. Webb, Exc. Secty, 2947 East Bayard St., Seneca Falls, NY 13148-9707. Phone number 315-568-5571. Activities commence between 7:30 and 8:30 AM.

## Membership Report

Membership is gaining. We have more than 1400 members and revenue is up over 23% through May of this year compared to the same period last year.

The goal of 2000 members by the end of 1990 seems attainable if we continue to follow the basic formula.

#1 Every member enlist a member. Brochures are available from John Marchant and at each meeting and at woodwalks.

#2 Continued good publicity about Chapter meetings — we're spreading the word. Be sure there is the phrase in news releases that includes a contact person for further information.

It is possible that we'll have a beautiful and useful calendar with pictures taken by our members. Distribution and sale would be for the

1992 calendar year. Watch for the contest rules in the next issue of the *Forest Owner*. Cameras ready?

Mary Soons McCarty  
Membership Chairman

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## President's Message — (Continued from Page 2)

lands in such a way as to maintain, or hopefully improve their productivity and esthetics.

This wider message will have more appeal, but as important is the concept of including landowner groups, as NYFOA, in formulating the message and spreading the word. After all, who should know better how to stimulate and interest landowners than a group of concerned owners themselves? Previous efforts were devised and sponsored by the public sector with little or no input from landowners.

All of this makes me optimistic about our future and I will be working to improve our program and expand membership during my term.

I would also like to welcome my new colleagues on the Board of Directors: Dave Colligan, Buffalo; Verner Hudson, Elbridge; Mary McCarty, Rochester; Sandy Vreeland, Springwater and Don Wagner, Utica. All of us on the Board look forward to hearing your suggestions for improving the organization.

Sincerely,  
Allen Horn

## Forest Landscapes —

(Continued from Page 3)

shaped by the micro-environment in which they compete to survive, and they will finally die. Individual trees

often compose a group of trees with similar ages, heights, sizes, and species that distinguish the group from adjacent groups; and such a recognizable group is called a forest stand. By definition, a forest is a large tract of land covered with trees, and it may consist of many stands. Trees, stands, and forests, continually change as time passes and ecological interactions affect them. As they change, the food and cover they provide to wildlife changes; in addition, the scenic beauty, or landscape, they provide changes.

Timber harvesting under prescribed silvicultural-management plans can help trees, forest stands, and forests provide a multitude of benefits to forest stewards. Simultaneously, silviculturally based timber harvesting can provide an array of benefits to urban consumers of paper and other wood products, to the people dependent on rural economic activities, to tax-dependent governments, to forest-related recreationists, to tourists, and to the tourism industry. Proper harvesting can protect fisheries, watersheds for drinking water, wildlife habitat, and vast tracts of unpopulated forests that provide peace, solitude, a lack of traffic congestion, and scenic but dynamic forest landscapes.

People change, generation after generation. The stewards of forestland change, "owner" after "owner." And trees, stands, and forest landscapes change continually,

## Member Photography Contest

NYFOA expects to publish a calendar that will be useful and attractive. It will have the dates of our meetings and woodwalks as well as the moon phases and major holidays.

A contest for the thirteen pictures needed is in order. The rules are:

1. Slides must be horizontal.
2. Originals must be submitted with name and address.
3. Subject matter should be woodland scenes, specific trees or New York vistas of trees and scenery. (Forest industry activities, Forest management activities)?
4. Winners will receive recognition as well as other prizes.
5. Members of NYFOA only.

Think of year-round pictures — all four seasons. More details in next issue.

Respond to:

Mary McCarty  
4300 East Ave.  
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forever. Expecting change, thriving on change, and managing change are attributes of people who will be good stewards of their forest resources including forest landscapes, forest crops of wood products, sap for maple syrup, and wildlife habitat.