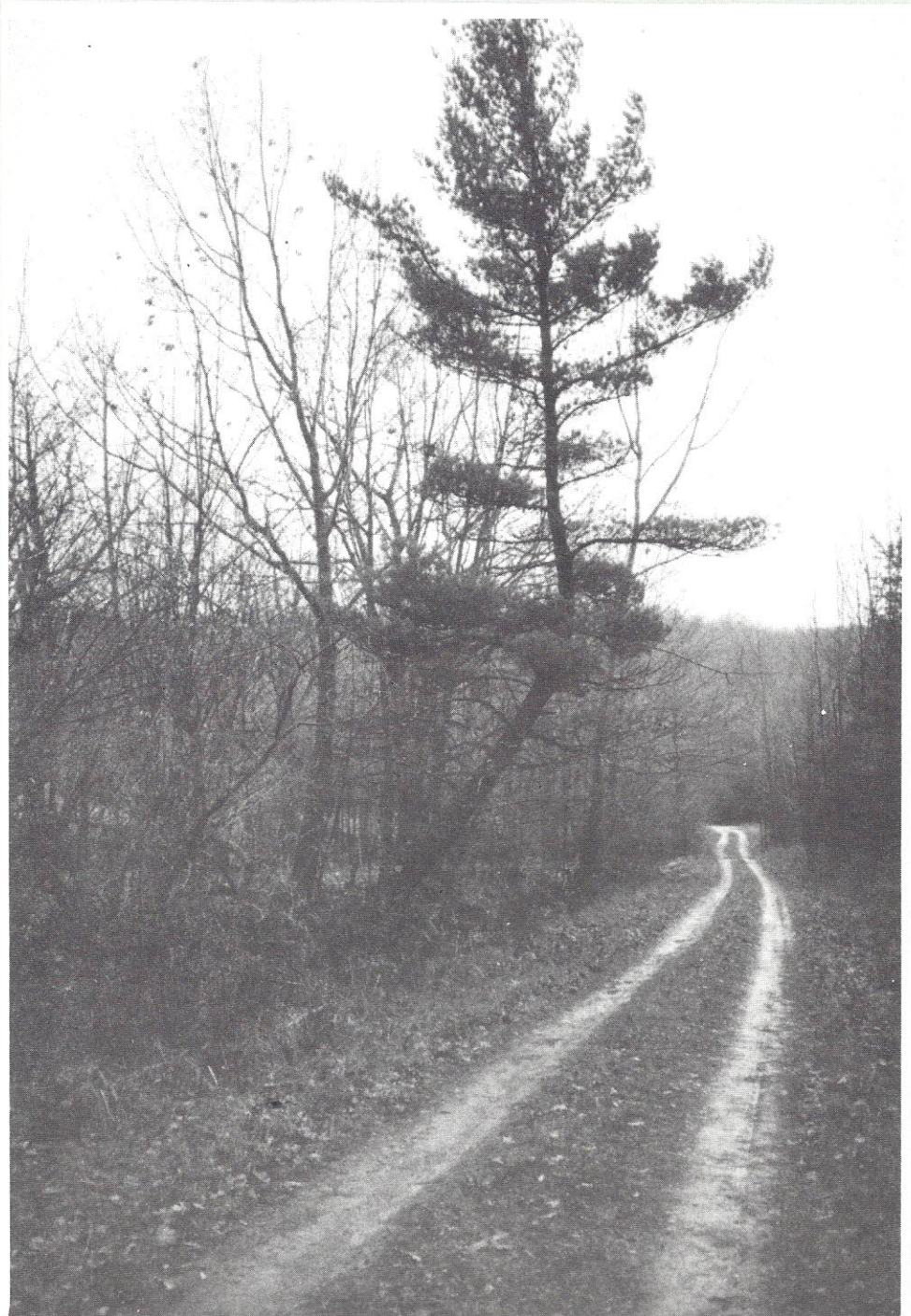


FOREST OWNER

A Publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

September/October 1990

THE NEW YORK



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**COVER PHOTO - "Free Spirit," West Almond,
Allegany county.**
Photo by Max Bennett

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 November.

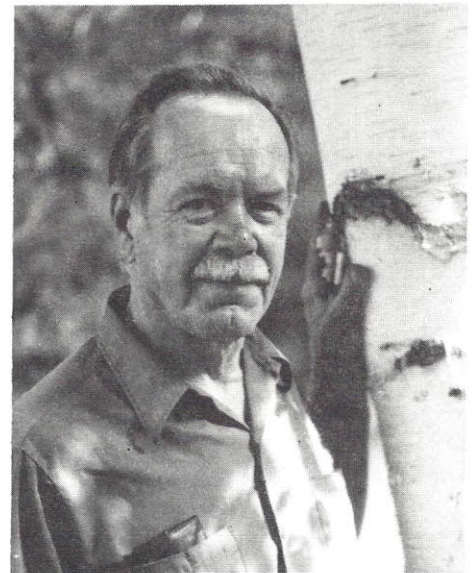
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Information on advertising can be obtained from Richard Fox, R.D. #3, Dresserville Road, Moravia, N.Y. 13118.

President's Message

NYFOA has been active during the summer. You should all have received your first copy of the Woodland Steward, a newsletter edited by John Marchant. Its purpose is to publicize the Stewardship campaign and get more landowners actively engaged in stewardship projects on their properties. The distribution goes beyond our membership, 5200 were printed, and it is hoped that it will stimulate the interest of the presently non-active landowner. This newsletter must be doing the job because John tells me that 20 applications for NYFOA membership were received within the first few days after the letter was mailed. Thanks to John for getting this project off to a flying start.

Another new chapter of NYFOA was established due to the good efforts of Morgan Heussler. It will include members in the Niagara, Erie and Wyoming Counties area. The obvious name for the chapter would be NEW, but they tell me this would become inappropriate with the passage of time and a better choice might be something like Niagara Frontier. More important than the name is the fact that it will give members in an important population center of the



Allen Horn

State a chance to enjoy the benefits that chapter membership can provide.

A reminder of a couple of important meetings that are coming up before the next issue of the *Forest Owner* will be out. Our fall meeting, October 5-6, with the theme of Stewardship in the 90's will be hosted by our affiliate Catskill Forest Assoc. You should have received a separate announcement of this meeting before you read it here. These fall meetings are always interesting and good fun and I'm looking forward to seeing many of you there. The Forests Forever seminar and Woodsmen's Field Days, Boonville, August 17-19 will be history by the time you read this; but know that I was at least looking for you there, if I didn't actually find you.

— Allen Horn

Trees Help Make America Beautiful



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

America is beautiful. The natural beauty of many cities, suburbs, villages, and rural landscapes is enhanced by trees. And value is added to homes, communities, and land when trees of appropriate species and quality are growing on the properties.

All kinds of trees, even dead and dying trees, can be beautiful in their own ways. As a busy farmer who was cultivating his field said, "There is beauty all around us, yet many people don't take the time to enjoy it."

Understanding forest ecosystems, whether they are rural, suburban, or metropolitan, provides us with enjoyment as well as appreciation for the complexities of change. Individual trees and associations of trees called forests are dynamic. Germination and sprouting of new trees followed by growth and mortality is a continuing process. A variety of biological

processes involving micro-organisms, plants, insects, birds, and animals are continually occurring in the environment of a tree or forest.

Humans, by their very existence among trees and forests, have made themselves part of the environment for trees and forests. The more people there are and the greater their need for wood-based products or the land used by trees, the more significant their impact on trees and forests. Carelessness, benign neglect, and inappropriate care as well as vandalism can damage trees and forests.

Forest stewardship, forest management, tree farming, and even commercial timber harvesting or arboricultural practices can advance the long-term vitality, growth, and re-establishment of new generations of trees. The legacy of the 1800s and early 1900s of natural regeneration of forests after clearcutting and planting trees along roads, in villages, and in

forest plantations has been appreciated by society for 30-50 years.

The nation has been built on a foundation of wood products including pilings for large buildings, railroad ties for trains, lumber for buildings and industry, and paper for recording and communicating knowledge. The American Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution were written, and have been reproduced many times, on paper.

Most of us use paper and wood products, and many of us appreciate the beauty of wood furniture and other decorative or utilitarian products used in homes and offices. And some of us may be leaders and policymakers who influence how the nation's renewable forest resources and trees are established, cared for, protected, and used.

Proposed Timber Ordinance Studied

By **MIKE KAPUSTA**
Chemung Bureau Chief,
The Corning Leader

Reprinted with Permission

EDITOR'S NOTE: Realizing that potential timber harvesting (or logging) ordinances are of prime importance to tree growers, we are presenting this report on actual proposals now being discussed in Chemung County. Your comments on the subject would be appreciated. On the opposite page, find a response from *at Cotton-Hanlon.*

ELMIRA — Chemung County could be just a few months away from having a universal, county-wide timber harvesting management ordinance.

When approved by the appropriate agencies, Chemung would become the first county in the state to have such a document, said Lee Hanle Younge, environmental consultant.

"We're taking kind of a novel approach to this," she said.

"Throughout New York State there are various town ordinances, but no county has a uniform ordinance. We've been working on this thing for more than a year.

The ordinance is being prepared by the Chemung County Environmental Management Council and Soil and Water Conservation District, at the request of several municipalities in the county.

The EMC reviewed a "final draft" document at its monthly meeting in July and recommended several minor changes, generally for clarification.

The panel will meet again in October to review and possibly approve the revised ordinance. It then would be sent to the Chemung County Legislature for final approval and to all municipalities for ratification, implementation and enforcement.

To date, only two of the 11 towns in the county have ordinances, giving woodcutters carte blanche operations without having to address environmental concerns throughout the remainder of the county, Younge said.

If approved, the ordinance would

require an environmental plan and possibly a bond be posted before woodcutters begin any major operations of 20 cords or more.

"This doesn't have anything to do with the homeowner who wants to cut a little firewood on their own property," Younge said. "We're talking about large quantities here. Basically we just want a good, solid environmental plan, and protection for the roads, trails and stream crossings."

The ordinance would not be as restrictive or cumbersome as those currently in effect in the towns of Elmira and Big Flats. And it would actually benefit the cutters, as well as the environment, Younge said.

"We feel the loggers and timber harvesters are owed a uniform ordinance," she said. "We really feel it is something the logging community would want, so they will know what to expect when they come in here."

The two planning groups have held several input meetings with loggers and the state Department of Environmental Conservation before drawing up the draft ordinance.

Input also was sought via survey from the loggers, and copies of the draft ordinance were sent to the various municipalities for comment before the final ordinance was drawn.

The ordinance is not to prevent, but rather to control timber harvesting practices to protect public safety and the environment.

"The timber resource . . . is a renewable resource with significant value that may be harvested," the draft document says. "(But) if timber harvesting practices are poorly carried out, they can result in significant environmental and aesthetic damage to the land and to adjacent lands and waters."

Addressed in the ordinance are "those activities that most readily affect the environment," including stream crossings and location of landings and haul roads which can cause soil erosion and sediment laden runoff.

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Deer Feeding on Ornamentals Irks Nurseries Landscapers & Homeowners

By **PAUL D. CURTIS**,
Department of Natural Resources,
New York State College of Agriculture
and Life Sciences, Cornell

The expansion of human and deer populations during the 1980s in the outskirts of metropolitan areas in much of New York State has

increased interactions between deer and people. Deer damage to ornamental plants directly affects the billion-dollar New York horticulture industry. Consequently, the spectrum of stakeholders in white-tailed deer management decisions has expanded in suburban areas.

Roger Sayre and Dan Decker of the

Human Dimensions Research Unit in the Department of Natural Resources at Cornell University conducted a survey to determine the deer damage perceptions of three segments of the ornamental plant industry: nursery producers, landscape contractors, and homeowners. This article is a summary of the perceptions of these three publics, all of which are directly impacted by white-tailed deer management decisions in suburban New York State.

An estimated 14 million consumers spend more than \$1 billion each year for horticultural products and landscaping services in New York State. During 1986, statewide sales of nursery plants was estimated to be \$67 million. Landscaping contractors generate an additional \$400 to \$500 million in economic activity annually. A study indicated that Westchester County homeowners suffered losses of \$6.4 to \$9.5 million due to deer damage of ornamental and garden plants. An assessment of deer damage to the horticultural industry in other suburban areas of New York State was required to make sound deer management decisions.

The survey area included suburban Erie and Niagara counties in western New York, and Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester counties in southeastern New York. In total, 1,758 questionnaires were sent to individuals in the three study populations. Of those who responded to the mail survey, 536 were homeowners, 101 were nursery producers, and 189 were landscape contractors.

The majority of nursery owners believed that reducing ornamental plant damage should be the primary deer management concern. Homeowners and landscapers thought that human health and safety issues, such as Lyme disease or deer-car collisions, should be the primary management issues, and that damage to plants is less important. Property owners and landscape contractors generally had a higher "deer acceptance level" than nursery stock producers, especially in western New York. Despite the different

(Continued on Page 11)

TREE FARMERS

The **New York State Tree Farm Survival Handbook** is available now to all certified Tree Farmers and other landowners interested in managing forest lands.



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The Survival Handbook is available for a fee from the N.Y.S. Tree Farm Committee, c/o Empire State Forest Products Association, 123 State Street, Albany, New York, 12207, telephone: (518) 463-1297.

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1990 NYS Envirothon

The day was sunny and mild and the skies clear and blue in Auburn, a city located in the Central part of New York State. Perfect weather for an outdoor competition. The competition was the first Envirothon to be held in New York State.

What is an Envirothon? This annual academic competition was initiated in 1984 in Pennsylvania, and imported to NY State by Jim Hotaling, District Manager of Cayuga County's Soil and Water Conservation District. The premise was to "test" ninth through twelfth grade students in five main categories or "stations": Aquatics, Wildlife, Forestry, Soils and Current Environmental Issues. The test was to be 20 percent hands-on and 80 percent written. The students were to work as a team, with four to six students on each team. Each "station" would provide a test on that particular topic and grades were posted at the completion of each station.

New York State had nine teams compete in the Envirothon: Moravia High School, Homer High School, Weedsport High School with one team apiece and Auburn High School, Jordan-Elbridge High School and Liverpool High School with two teams apiece.

Students began arriving early on the morning of June 1, at the Cayuga County Community College Nature Trail, site of the Envirothon. Registration began at 9:00 a.m. and the Envirothon was underway at 9:30 a.m. For the next four and one-half hours, the Nature Trail was a flurry of activity. Students, accompanied by their advisor, spent 30 minutes at each station answering questions on a written test and identifying animal tracks, species of trees, and soil types. Tests were corrected and scores posted immediately for all to see. This increased the excitement and competitive spirit, as students could see which school may be pulling ahead in the scoring and what their team needed to score on the next test to bring up their average.

Each of the five stations was manned by an expert in that area. Each composed and corrected the test for their respective stations. Steve Davison, forester for New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation, oversaw the Forestry Station. Tom McCartney, biologist for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, manned the Aquatics Station. At the Soils Station was Bob Ingham, District Conservationist with the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service. Jean Siracusa, Education Chairperson for the Audubon Society was responsible for the Current Environmental Issues Station and Tim Noga, Secretary for the County Federation of Conservation Clubs, supervised the station on Wildlife.

When all scores were tallied, the winning team was Homer High School in Homer, New York. Members of the winning team were Eric Cole, Peter VanDusen, David McCloy and Fred Kenyon. The two teams from Liverpool High School placed Second and Third. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medallions were awarded to the First, Second and Third Place Teams, respectively. A plaque in the shape of New York State and engraved with the name of the winning school and the members of that team was presented to Homer High School. Individual plaques were presented to each member of the winning team. Everyone participating in the Envirothon received a tee shirt

imprinted "1990 New York State Envirothon".

The consensus of opinion from students, advisors and staff was "Let's do it again next year!" The team from Homer High School represented New York State in the National Envirothon, held August 3-7, 1990, in Ohio.

This event was a unique vehicle to learning and understanding the environment, as well as working as a team to accomplish goals. If you would like further information how your county schools can compete in this event, contact Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District at (315) 252-4171.

Submitted by:

Diana Prantera

Program Education Assistant

Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District

Ed Note: The New York State Forest Practice Board awarded two books to the library of the top scoring team in the Forestry segment (Weedsport High School). NYFOA awarded a year's subscription to *The N.Y. Forest Owner* magazine and a copy of the 1990 Directory Issue to each participating school library (six in three counties).

Cayuga County's YCC

Like the crews of previous years, this summer's Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) members began their employ curious and nervous about what lurked ahead. Fortunately, like the previous corps-members, this year's crew has found the job goes far beyond their expectations for hard work, personal growth and good times.

This is the third consecutive year the Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District has sponsored a YCC crew. Reminiscent not only of recent crews, but also of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, this year's crew has successfully completed several projects which will necessarily benefit the entire community. This summer's most

extensive one has been the completion of the four mile Nature Trail commemorating the Old Erie Canal's path through Cayuga County. Other projects have included landscaping at public parks and service buildings, installation of gabion baskets for erosion control and NYS DEC-supervised timber stand improvement at Bear Swamp State Reforestation area.

As a part of the multifaceted program, corps-members are also participating in environmental education activities. These include activities ranging from on-site wildlife identification to discussions to field trips — such as a local sawmill. New to this year's program is a social issues awareness program which has stimulated some "interesting" debate. (Continued on Page 11)

Dying Trees Contribute to Landscape

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

Trees are dying everywhere. Advantages of dying trees include the creation of new habitat (for wildlife such as birds and small mammals), open space, and unique natural beauty. Dying trees change the environment by making more space available for the crowns of nearby trees to grow; and they create forest openings that allow sunlight (and its heat), along with soil moisture, to be used by germinating seeds and seedlings as they grow.

Dying and dead trees make unique contributions to the scenic beauty of many landscapes and forest scenes. Each tree can be considered as a piece of art. Individuality characterizes every tree because no two trees are the same. Phenotypes and genotypes of all natural trees are different.

As with all perennial plants, trees will someday die.

Whose trees are these?

Who has a right to the benefits a tree can provide?

Who has the right to benefits provided by forests?

Who should pay property taxes for the benefit of having the scenic beauty provided by dying and dead trees and even forests?

Who has the right to control the use of dying and dead trees and forests? Who should decide what should be done, when?

Planting trees to replace dead and dying trees is an economic investment in not only the future, but the present. Planting trees symbolizes the commitment of individuals and society to plan and act to make their communities and the world a better place to live.

Natural regeneration by Mother Nature often replaces dead and dying trees without direct human involvement. Trees become established as seedlings and sprouts in uncultivated lands: vacant lots, highway right-of-ways, fields no longer farmed, and wilderness areas.

On "tree farms" of the American

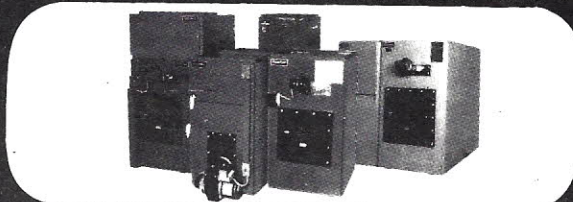


Billy Morris, a service forester with the NYS DEC, stationed in Bath, N.Y., who renders extension activities in Livingston, Ontario, and Yates counties inspects *Armillaria mellea* (shoestring root rot) rhizomorphs that identify what may have killed this 30-inch DBH red oak tree that was more than 100 years old. *Armillaria Mellea*, according to George W. Hudler, a plant pathologist at Cornell, normally lives on dead trees, but on occasion it acts as a parasite that kills trees. He noted that the rhizomorphs, which are the basis for the fungus's common name "shoe string," may travel 10 feet up a standing dead tree or through the soil as far as 60 feet from one tree to another. Phizomorphs, a specialized form of mycelium, transport the disease between trees. The fungus produces clusters of fruiting bodies called honey mushrooms in the fall, and has white mycelium, emanating from the root collar, that is bioluminescent (glows in the dark when active and moist), giving rise to the name foxfire. (RREP Photo by Taber)

Tree Farm System and in other forests that are cultivated by professional forestry techniques, crop after crop of trees are grown to produce wood products for people. In these multiple-use wood-product forests, when possible, many dying trees are salvaged before they die to recover economic benefits while providing a higher standard of living for consumers.

Trees can be harvested as a crop. Landowners, committed to stewardship, invest in the future by employing silvicultural techniques that protect and preserve the productivity of forest crops on a sustained-yield basis to meet economic and environmental needs of landowners, future landowners, and the public.

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After Earth Day . . . What?

The World set aside April 22, 1990 for man to observe the condition of Earth and, from that observation, to develop awareness, desire and action to form a healthier planet over the next decade. It was a global recognition of the obligation each country has to support the health of planet Earth. How are we doing after Earth Day, 1990? Frankly, I am disappointed in our government's response, which should be leading the nations in restoring and enhancing the global environment, yet continues to request "more research" before acting. In the long run, our collective concern or lack of it will affect our health, happiness, freedom and eventually our survival.

LISTEN

We hear the concern for a healthy environment all around us — it seems that at least once each week, the news media reports another incident of environmental degradation. Has the frequency of these events increased or do we just hear more about it with today's greater concern? I think both cases are true — the technology of our modern world has created more problems for the environment than it has solved, and we are beginning to realize there are limits to our resources, that the damage done may take decades to correct or may be irreversible in some cases.

Some may say, "Ah, don't be a 'doomsdayer' — it will all be solved in time". But when do we begin reducing the damage, to say nothing of preventing it? Consider our environmental "black list":

global warming
acid rain
general atmospheric pollution
depletion of ozone layer
forest devastation (destruction by fire, atmospheric pollutants and uncontrolled cutting)
pollution of oceans
pollution of soil (chemical/thermal/radioactive waste dumps)
pollution of ground water (see above, plus sedimentation)
erosion of soil (wind/water erosion due to mis-management)

destruction of scenery and open space (dumps, urban sprawl)
noise pollution
destruction of wildlife
destruction of human life (drought, pestilence, starvation, greed, war — often all a natural consequence of the above damage)

All this is occurring world-wide, and we have done little to reverse it. Listen to the consciousness of the Native American:

ACTION

What can we do in our neighborhoods? We can start by discussing the meaning and importance of these global goals with our friends and neighbors. Apply them to our activities which may impact the environment. Examine local policies, politicians, subdivisions, construction, waste disposal systems, etc. by asking the question, "Does this activity bring us closer to or further from these widely shared global goals?" Attend all local meetings, especially town board meetings, where you will have a voice in expressing how you want your tax dollars spent on local actions that often affect environmental health. Insist on **LAND USE PLANNING** for all local, State and regional projects so that environmental values are treated as importantly as economic values. These plans should control the "developments" or various uses of land to:

- efficiently allocate space and resources
- harmonize with surroundings
- reduce infringement on open space
- reduce impact on adjacent resource values.

Our actions should be communicated in open, cooperative and productive ways — not with compative, confrontation tactics that serve to divide and extend the problems. A current example of the latter are the actions of an organization called **EARTH FIRST!** with their efforts to save virgin timber out West. Be aware



— there is a branch of Earth First! in the Adirondacks. They advocate terrorist attacks on local logging and clearing operations by "money-wrenching" equipment (damaging skidders, dozers, etc.), pounding spikes into trees to be cut, pulling survey stakes, etc. They claim this is their "non-violent" right and "American way" of impressing their desires. Yet, people have been injured because of their tactics, both directly (spikes in trees) and indirectly through demonstration violence.

America has room for large areas of designated wilderness and for managed or sustained yield forests to produce wood products — we must protect both types of areas for a healthy, sustainable society. We must all realize that environmental care makes good economic sense in the long-run, and that we must join hands to achieve it. Members of all organizations with opposing viewpoints can interact with democratic dialogue to achieve constructive resolution in the true American tradition. We will achieve a "respect for nature" and a "sustainable society" only through "peace and social justice" and a respect for human dignity.

New York Forest Owners Association Fall Meeting - Oct. 5 & 6, 1990 Hanah County Resort Margaretville, N.Y.

Theme: *The Rise of Stewardship in the 1990's.*

AGENDA

Friday, October 5

- 5:00-6:30 PM Registration
- 6:30 PM Dinner - Half Roast Stuffed Chicken or Sliced Sirloin Marsala, salad, vegetable, baked potato, bread/butter, Apple crisp or Sundae, coffee/tea.
- 8:00 PM Introductory comments by President Al Horn. **KEYNOTE SPEAKER:** Carl Wiedemann, Regional Forestry Manager, NYS DEC Region 4, "New York State and Stewardship"

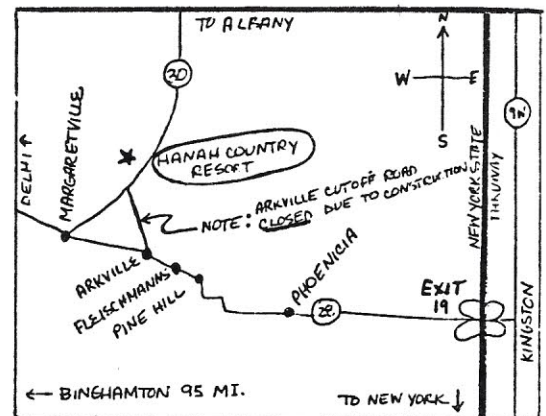
Saturday, October 6

- 8:00 AM Breakfast - Scrambled eggs, bacon and ham, home fries, juices, fresh fruit cup, cold cereals, assorted muffins, coffee/tea/milk.
- 9:00 AM **SPEAKER:** Sam Creech, a private logger, will speak on stewardship from a logger's point of view followed by a question and answer period. Then John Marchant will give a brief executive report.
- 10:00 AM **WOODSWALK:** held at Tuscarora Club in Millbrook, approximately 15 miles from Margaretville, **rain or shine**, led by CFA board member, Kevin Ryan, owner-operator of Holland-Irish Timber. The woodswalk will conclude the day's activities.

Register for the Meeting by Saturday, September 29, 1990. We can handle about 100 for the Meeting, So Don't Delay!!

You can make your accommodations at any of the following:
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Hanah Country Resort	(914) 586-2100	\$45.00 - \$70.00
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Flagstone Inn	(914) 254-5101	\$49.00
Meritt's Motel	(914) 586-4464	\$40.00
Northland Resort Motel	(914) 254-5125	\$48.00
Pakatakan	(914) 586-4911	\$27.00 - \$38.00
Timberdoodle Inn	(914) 254-4884	\$28.00 - \$38.00
Westwind Motel	(914) 254-4421	\$18.00 - \$25.00
Starlite Motel	(914) 254-4449	\$40.00 - \$52.00



(Formerly Kass Inn)

* If you are coming on Route 28 you will have to go through Margaretville because the Arkville Cutoff road is closed due to construction.

* Thruway Exit 19 is approximately one hour away from the resort.

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Constructing, Improving Woods and Roads

Good woods roads are a wise investment. Construction of a private road in the woods is commonly accomplished during logging. Usually it benefits the landowner to ensure that the "main haul road" and "primary skid trails" are placed and constructed in accordance with one's needs and objectives.

Building and maintaining good-quality logging roads cost money and require a knowledgeable and skilled logging contractor with appropriate machinery and commitment to do quality work. For a landowner, accepting the lowest bid for road work or selling timber to the highest bidder may not be the best decision.

If in doubt about specifications and alternatives relating to woods roads, speak with a private consulting or NYS DEC professional forester. You might ask to see the USDA Forest Service publication "Permanent Logging Roads for Better Woodlot Management" and the NYS DEC flier entitled "Timber Harvesting Guidelines for New York State."

Keep Water Out of Woods Roads

Permanent woods roads without mud, ruts and gullies are often desirable in a woodland. It's important to keep water out of them so that they can be used by motorized vehicles during most of the year without being torn up and eroding.

Techniques for keeping water out of woods roads follow:

- * Ditch roads so ground water does not enter them.

- * Drain water from roads by use of sloped cross-section of road perpendicular to direction of road segment (outsloping away from hillside or insloping toward hillside and ditch).

Prevent water quantity and velocity from being significant by providing water bars, broad-based drainage dips, and/or open-top box or pole culverts at appropriate places.

- * Install and maintain culverts and small bridges where needed.

Some professional timber harvesting firms that specialize in "quality logging" can provide road construction and maintenance services.

benefits of improved wildlife habitat, watershed protection, outdoor recreation, and aesthetic value; or city watersheds, school forests, and small public forest demonstration areas.

NY 'Tree Farms' Benefit Landowners and Society

Tree Farms in New York State, certified by the American Tree Farm System in 1989 totaled 1,596 ownerships with 995,620 acres. The American Tree Farm System program is managed by the American Forest Council (AFC) of Washington, D.C., and in New York State through the New York Tree Farm Committee.

As part of the AFC's National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year Contest, an Outstanding Tree Farmer in New York State is selected annually by the NY Tree Farm Committee. It holds a contest in which all Certified Tree Farmers in the state may compete. All Certified Tree Farmers protect and preserve forest land and grow trees as a crop, thereby benefitting themselves and society.

All States Have 'Tree Farms'

According to the American Forest Council's Tree Farm System program, all 50 states have Tree Farms with Certified Tree Farmers. In total, 65,211 Tree Farms (including 3,730 Pioneer Tree Farms which are in the process of advancing to the status of Certified) have 91,793,969 acres managed properly by their landowners.

A Tree Farm is a tract of privately owned forest managed to produce continuous crops of trees with added

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Deer Feeding on Ornamentals—

(Continued from Page 5)

perceptions of these groups, all agreed that additional information was needed on the costs and benefits of damage prevention methods.

The majority of respondents from all three groups indicated deer should be managed primarily for ecological reasons. Most respondents would like to see deer populations maintained at current levels or reduced. Regulated hunting had wide support as a technique to manage local deer herds. Many of these suburban areas are closed to firearms hunting, requiring that the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) develop alternative deer harvest strategies. The feasibility of controlled archery deer seasons in

some suburban areas is being explored.

A program to address deer damage problems in suburban areas must include two major components. First, the stakeholders in deer management decisions must work together to determine a target deer population level. Once this level is specified, the NYS DEC can implement an acceptable deer management program to attain this goal.

Second, homeowners, nursery producers, and landscape contractors require site-specific deer damage management information. Cornell University research scientists are

Cayuga—

(Continued from Page 6)

For the thirteen crew members and two crew supervisors in this year's YCC program at Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District, this summer is not soon to be forgotten. The benefits from the job far exceed the \$3.80 per hour. The corpsmembers will enthusiastically agree the memories of the summer and the fulfillment of public service instills a sense of pride and accomplishment that rivals any wage.

Submitted by: Kathy Farrell, Crew Supervisor, YCC

Ed Note: The New York State Youth Conservation Corps is administered statewide by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (Director, NYS Youth Conservation Corps is Ann Harrison-Kravis; Empire State Plaza, Agency Bldg. 1, Albany, NY 12238.) The program is currently a summer recess

currently testing repellents and electric fencing designs to improve damage-reduction methods available to the horticultural industry and homeowners. Cornell Cooperative Extension is developing a wildlife damage management program to disseminate the results of these research efforts.

In summary, deer population management is becoming more complex in many suburban areas. Both the biological and sociological dimensions must be considered when decisions affecting deer damage levels are implemented.

conservation oriented effort directed at 14-18 year-old youngsters of backgrounds reflecting local demographics with special attention to cultivating team spirit. The Cayuga Chapter, NYFOA has been particularly supportive of this program.

Membership Report

By MARY McCARTY

Membership continues to increase! Income from membership is up nearly 20% from a year ago.

NYFOA SHUTTER BUGS

Don't forget to capture some special scene or event while you work or vacation this summer and autumn. Pictures for the calendar are needed. Perhaps one of yours will be chosen! Remember:

1. Negatives must be horizontal
2. Originals only
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WBRV Radio Broadcasts for Woodmen's Field Days

People attending the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days in Boonville, N.Y., on August 17-19 may find it advantageous to listen to radio station SBRV of Lowville and Boonville (900 on AM dial and 101.3 on FM) while traveling or staying in the area.

According to David Atwood, president of Atwood Broadcasting, Inc., WBRV will be "The Voice of the New York State Woodmen's Field Days" for the entire three days of activities. Women's competitions will be covered on Friday afternoon followed by live broadcasts of the following two programs, which were organized by Cornell Cooperative Extension:

* Wood-Using Industry Perspectives by managers of businesses, broadcast from 5-6 p.m. on August 17; and

* Forests Forever Seminar: Forests Are Essential to Our Lives (which is open to the public at the Adirondack High School auditorium in Boonville), part of which will be broadcast live from 7:30-9:30 p.m. on August 17. (Registration for the seminar is at 6:45 p.m.)

WBRV Radio, in addition to reporting results of contests and competitions throughout the three-day weekend, will broadcast Buz Martin's songs of the logging industry,

Who Attends Woodmen's Field Days?

This year Cornell Cooperative Extension will be conducting a random-sample survey of attendees at the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days, according to Keith Joslin and David Taber, who are organizing the effort to help interested people better understand the composition of the event.

According to "The 1982 New York State Woodsmen's Field Days and Who Attended," based on a survey conducted by Taber, 55 percent of the attendees (randomly selected for the survey) reported having an occupation that was connected with forests or the forest industry. Eighty-two percent used firewood to heat their home; 69 percent resided over 50 miles from Boonville; 26 percent lived on a farm; 7 percent lived in a city or city suburb; 42 percent lived in a small town; 73 percent were between 20 and 59 years of age; 29 percent were female; and 65 percent were interested in learning more about forests, forest management, or growing and harvesting timber. (Additional results of the survey appear in the 36th New York State Woodsmen's Field Days Program Bulletin of 1983).

Become a Certified Tree Farmer

The American Forest Council's American Tree Farm System in New York State is sponsored by the Empire State Forest Products Association and the NYS DEC Bureau of Forest Resource Management. For additional information, contact a NYS DEC Forester, private consulting forester, or Michael Virga, NY Tree Farm Committee Chairman, Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper Co., P.O. Box 338, Lyons Falls, NY 13368.

LETTER TO EDITOR

Recent Board communication with Alabama Forest Owners Association contained the following:

" . . . Please let the editor and writers of your magazine know that we read it with great interest here in Alabama. We are glad to see that many of your problems are our problems and hope we can continue to work together to solve them. Thanks again for the request and we wish you and the New York Forest Owners' Association the best of success."

Sincerely,
R. Lee Laechelt
Secretary