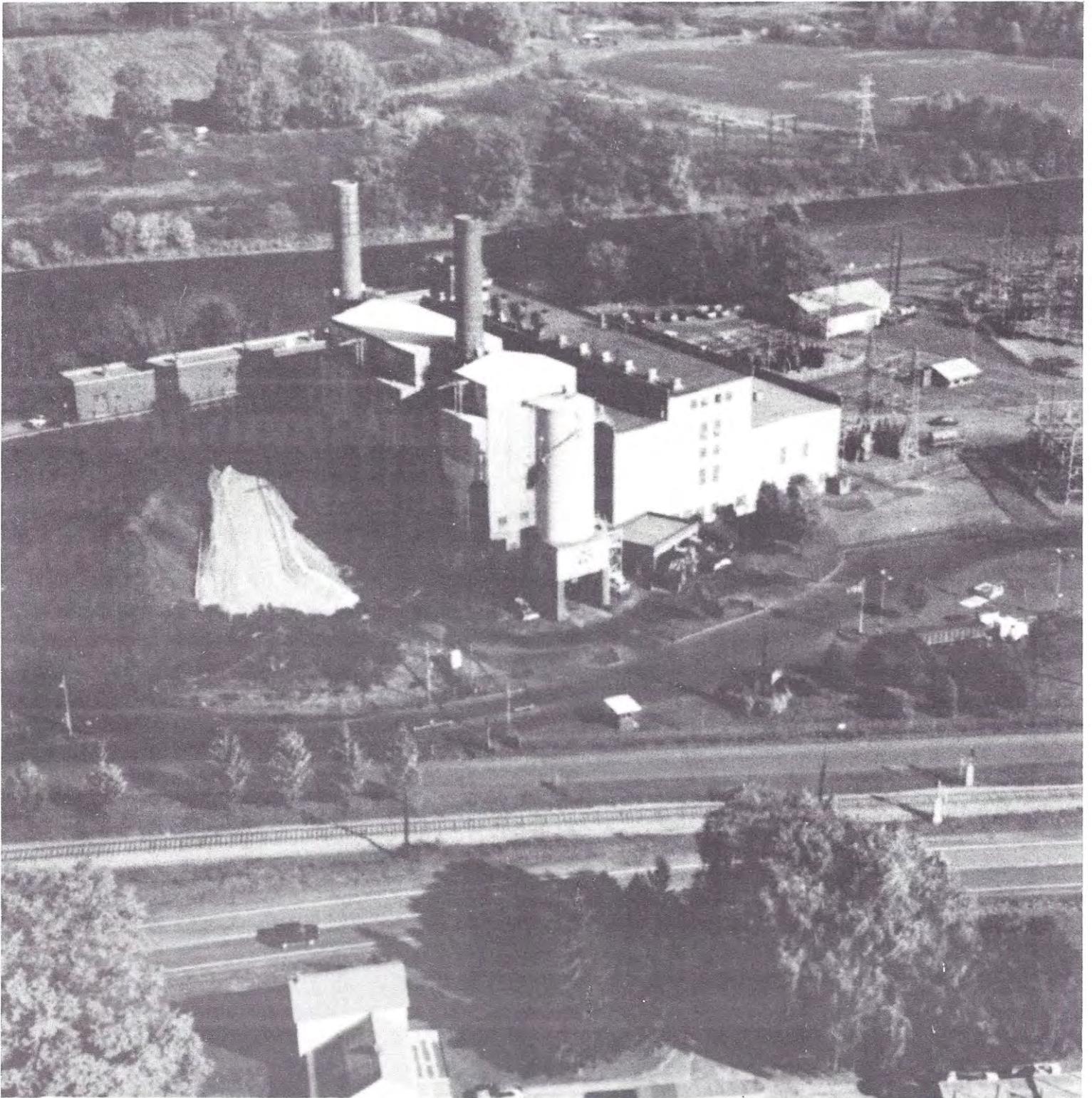


The New York
FOREST OWNER

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

July/August 1994



THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNER

VOL. 32, NO. 4
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COVER:

New York State Electric & Gas Corporation's Jennison Station South of Bainbridge on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. (See page 4)

FOREST OWNER

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association
Editorial Committee: Al Brown, Betty Densmore, Alan Knight, Mary McCarty
and Bill Miner.

Materials submitted for publication should be addressed to: R. Fox, Editor, R.D. #3, Box 88, Moravia, New York 13118. Articles, artwork and photos are invited and are normally returned after use. The deadline for submission for Sept/Oct is Aug 1.

Please address all membership fees and change of address requests to P.O. Box 180, Fairport, N.Y. 14450. Cost of individual membership subscription is \$15.

NYFOA's 32nd Annual Meeting



140 members register. (See page 14)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A beautiful sunny day in June, hundreds of people milling around in various areas, children laughing and enjoying themselves, vendors, good food, scores of dedicated volunteers, a glorious setting, all add up to an overwhelmingly successful Family Forest Fair. If you missed it, you missed a great time. The insert photo shows visitors watching or on their way to watch a portable sawmill demonstration. There were NYFOA members from all over the State present, along with many other interested individuals that attended the fair for the forestry content or with their children for the sheer enjoyment. The effort that went into planning, coordinating, and operationalizing this major event was extraordinary. I want to personally thank everyone from the Central New York Chapter who participated in the planning and also all the volunteers from every part of the State that worked so hard on this wonderful outdoor activity. A special thanks goes to Vern and Marjorie Hudson for allowing their beautiful woods to be used for this energetic project. I have heard that the event is going to be bigger and better next year, and maybe even extended to two days. After attending an event like this, meeting and talking to so many nice people, I understand why I am so deeply involved in our Association. Folks with a genuine interest in woodland stewardship, wildlife and the use of natural resources, are simply great people.

On the 24th of May, I attended the Empire State Forest Products Association's Spring Meeting in Albany and the Legislative Reception that was held early in the evening. It is important for our Association to participate in these activities and to show our Lawmakers that we are concerned with Legislative issues. Dave Colligan, as our



*Portable sawmilling at the Central NY Chapter's Family Forest Fair.
Photo by President Don Wagner.*

Legislative Committee Chair, normally attends this annual event. However, this year he had a conflict that he couldn't break so I agreed to attend in his stead. I am glad I did; it was a worthwhile, educational experience.

If you missed the 32nd Annual Spring Meeting, you missed four excellent presentations, the special awards program, and the opportunity to participate in fellowship with your fellow NYFOA's. The session was intentionally designed to be on the light side and from the evaluations that were prepared by the members present, it was well received. This, I believe, was the best attended meeting in the recent history of NYFOA. Close to 140 were in attendance. Even though the "Ask a Forester" concept was not utilized as much as I would have liked, most folks surveyed felt the concept should be

continued with more time allowed to visit with the forester.

During the business session of the meeting, a dues increase of \$5 was approved by the membership present. It is anticipated that this will take effect on January 1, 1995. Other details on this issue will be conveyed in future issues of this magazine, after the Board of Directors has had an opportunity to work out the final details. I know some of you feel that a dues increase is not necessary; however, the ever increasing cost of everything, the gradual dwindling of our treasury reserve, coupled with our long-range plans to deal with several long-standing issues have resulted in the need for more operating revenue. The fact of the matter is a \$5 increase is really quite small and only adds up to pennies a day. The advantages of belonging to our fine association is certainly worth a few pennies a day.

Selection of officers was held at the abbreviated Board meeting following the April 30 program. I am sorry to inform you that you will have to put up with me for another year as President. Bill Miner was elected Vice President, with Clara Miner and Bob Sands re-elected as Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

The more I get involved in activities of this organization and work with all of our dedicated volunteers, I become very proud of NYFOA. The esprit de corps is phenomenal. I can't think of a better organization than NYFOA. Tell a friend about us and plan on joining all of the great people that will be attending the Fall Meeting in Boonville.

The Lake

By Dorothy S. Darling

By day the lake is filled with skies,
And the trees feed their vanity upon it;
Children skip stones across its sighs,
And it's put upon by boastful boats
Or most anything that floats.

But when deep night raises its wall,
And earth moves on soft soled shoes,
The lake swells to reject them all,
And though there's spying by the moon,
Its true identity will be assumed.

BIOMASS — “Storing Solar Energy”

By W. H. Benjamin, PE

New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) is continually striving to protect the environment, conserve natural resources, and be actively involved in the communities we serve. Planning for the use of wood chips from trees grown specifically for a source of fuel (biomass) is one way of meeting these goals. NYSEG has routinely burned wood chips and sawmill by-products at its Hickling and Jennison Stations for several years. The blending and cofiring of chipped wood with coal can reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂). One of the most significant greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is released during biomass combustion will be balanced by the amount consumed by the growing trees, thus burning biomass will not increase CO₂. Since 1988 NYSEG has burned 46,000 tons of wood at Jennison and Hickling Stations. This has offset coal consumption, a non renewable fuel, by 22,780 tons and decreased sulfur dioxide emissions by approximately 380 tons.

Jennison Station is located one mile south

of Bainbridge, New York on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. Hickling Station is located in East Corning, New York, on the north bank of the Chemung River. Both of these plants are steam electric generating stations consisting of four traveling grate, coal-fired boilers and two turbine generators. Jennison Station has a 73 Megawatt capacity and Hickling Station has an 83 Megawatt capacity.

NYSEG currently has two research programs in progress. The fuel feed program will evaluate a cofiring system at a pulverized coal plant which can be optimized to handle wood products and other alternative fuels in a pulverized coal boiler. The fuel feed program is co-funded by New York State Energy Research Development Authority (NYSERDA), Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation (ESEERCO), and NYSEG. This program will emphasize the cofiring of chipped renewable wood fuels currently available.

The longer term project is investigating the development of biomass supply to be

obtained from short rotation, high yield hybrid willow trees which have been developed specifically for this area of the United States. We will essentially be “storing solar energy” by planting and harvesting these trees. This renewable energy source will convert idle land into production of a crop with a significant market, and provide new jobs. This project is being progressed by the Empire State Biomass Power Development Consortium whose members include New York State Electric & Gas, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Hybrid willow trees can grow to over 20 feet high in three years, and produce biomass roughly 10 to 20 times faster than conventional forests. Harvesting them will produce about 7-10 tons per acre (dry). One MW of capability from cofiring a 20% blend, by weight, with coal will require harvesting 1,000 acres per year.

Wallace Benjamin is the Technical Specialist of Alternate Fuels for NYSEG

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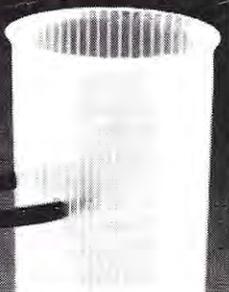


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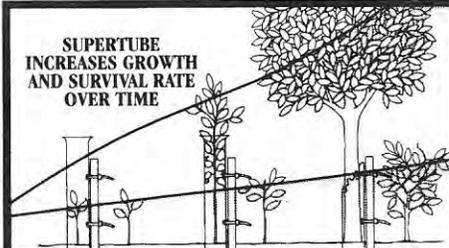
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"Wood Energy Issues in New York"

By Daniel Robison, Timothy Rooney, Lawrence Abrahamson, and Edwin White

The Biomass Program at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF) in conjunction with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) held a workshop on wood energy issues on May 24-25 in Syracuse. Wood as a source of industrial energy was discussed. Debate focused on the pros and cons of using wood from waste streams (mill residues, construction/demolition), natural forests, and biomass-bioenergy plantations (such as willow and hybrid poplar). Discussion on wood energy utilization centered on firing wood for steam and electricity production, or co-firing wood with coal for electric power generation. Wood gasification and conversion to products such as natural gas, ethanol and methanol were also discussed.

"wood energy can ... have an important place in the energy mix for NY"

The benefits of wood energy were reported to be many. These include reduced emissions of sulfur as compared with coal/oil (reducing the threat of acidic deposition), domestic energy source, rural economic development (opportunities for timber stand improvement, biomass as an alternate farm crop, etc.), landscape and forestry/agriculture diversity, carbon dioxide neutral when the wood is from energy plantations (they sequester the CO₂ released during burning-reducing the threat of global warming), and soil conservation and reduced pesticide use (as compared with agricultural crops). There were also concerns expressed about the sustainability of harvesting wood for energy in natural forests (emphasizing the need for good forest management), environmental impacts of energy plantations (similar to agriculture, but still less intensive), wildlife impacts, and ramifications throughout the forest products industry. Policy and electric power generation discussions revealed a changing utility industry, lack of demand for new power in the near-term, state mandate for the use of renewable energy sources, timber harvesting regulation concerns, toxic emissions from burning some types of waste wood, and the need to define biomass crops

as an alternative agricultural as well as a forest plantation crop.

While consensus was not a goal of the workshop, the general feeling was that wood energy can and should have an important place in the energy mix for New York. Even though new electric power generation is not currently needed in NY, the inclusion of wood as a fuel in current supplies is a positive development. Additionally, the environmental and potential economic benefits of wood as an energy resource are significant. The US Department of Energy has estimated that by the year 2010, wood will supply 10% of the nation's electric power (up from 1% in 1993), and that by 2000 biomass fuels will be cost competitive with other sources of energy. In Sweden, more than 25,000 acres of biomass-bioenergy plantations have already been established, and in the United Kingdom 30,000 acres are planned for establishment in 1995. These trends, coupled with the need for a cleaner environment, sustainable/renewable use of natural resources, economic development and energy independence make the promise of widespread use of wood energy a foreseeable reality.

The Workshop included speakers and discussion group moderators from SUNY ESF, NYSERDA, Electric Power Research Institute, National Audubon Society, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, University of Aberdeen (Scotland), NYS Electric and Gas Corporation, NYS Energy Office, and private consultants. About 80 people were in attendance. A field trip to the SUNY ESF willow and poplar

biomass research trials in Tully, NY was held at the end of the Workshop. At these trials, willow grown at close spacings (1'x1' to 1'x3') and harvested on 1 to 3 years coppice rotations have produced up to 13 oven-dry tons per acre per year (more than 10x the rate of growth in natural forests). These tremendous rates of production, coupled with mechanized planting and harvesting, make biomass crops a potentially competitive fuel source with wood chips from timber stand improvement activities, and fossil fuels.

The Biomass Program at SUNY ESF is dedicated to developing the technology for growing biomass-bioenergy crops. Since 1983 the program has conducted many trials across NYS, and is currently expanding with the assistance of NYSERDA, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, NYS Electric and Gas Corporation, and the US Department of Energy. For more information on the workshop, wood energy, or biomass-bioenergy crops, please contact Dan Robison at SUNY ESF (phone 315/470-6774).

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THE 1994 HEIBERG MEMORIAL AWARD

By Bob Sand

This is the 28th presentation of the **HEIBERG MEMORIAL AWARD**. The first award recognized Dean Hardy L. Shirley at NYFOA's 4th. Annual Meeting held April 30, 1966. It is recognition for outstanding contributions in the fields of forestry and conservation in New York State.

A renowned Professor of Silviculture, Svend O. Heiberg devoted much of his 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 the meetings that eventually organized this successful Forest Owners Association. This award is presented in Dr. Heiberg's memory.

DOUGLAS C. ALLEN earned his B.S. degree in Forest Management in 1962 and his M.S. in Entomology in 1965 at the Univ. of Maine. In 1968 he was awarded his Ph.D in Forest Entomology at the Univ. of Michigan. From 1968 to the present, Dr. Allen has been a Professor of Forest Entomology on the Faculty of Environmental and Forest Biology, teaching forest entomology to students in Resource Management here on the Syracuse campus of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry (CESF). He is Curriculum Coordinator for the Dual Forestry-Forest Biology Option. His research centers around northern hardwood insects, with special emphasis on sugar maple. His work in extension includes: authorship of forest pest leaflets; to date 14 articles have appeared in NYFOA's The New York Forest Owner, and frequent workshops for DEC Bureau of Forest Resource Management. Dr. Allen has published 120 papers.

Doug has been a member of the Society of American Foresters since 1962. During his professional career he has served as: Chair of the NY Society for 1987-'88; a member of the Journal of Forestry Editorial



Photo by C. Mowatt

Bob Sand, Barbara & Doug Allen, Matthew Allen (r).

Board 1982-1994; and in 1990 he was the Chair of the SAF Biological Diversity Task Force. This assignment was at the cutting edge of change. Change that has added new challenges to resource managers and forest owners alike. No longer are forestry professionals' major energies directed to maximize wood and wood fiber. A different forestry—one that carefully addresses the value of biological diversity and incorporates the principles of conservation, biology and ecology is now a challenging part of the equation. Sustainable forest management in all sectors is directed to work with and not against ecological processes. The goal to encourage a land ethic that incorporates stewardship in forest management policies and programs is applied to public and private lands alike.

Dr. Allen was a member of both the Governor's Forest Industry Task Force and the Northern Forest Land Council Advisor Committee. Many members of NYFOA

know him as one who has devoted considerable energy and time as a willing speaker at NYFOA and SAF meetings.

He is a member of both the American and Canadian Entomological Societies. The ESF Student Association Distinguished Teaching Award was presented him in 1979. He was honored in 1992 with the NYSAF Chair's Citation for Service Award and was selected for the 1993 NYSAF Forester of the Year Award. Doug was presented the 1994 College of Forest Resources—Alumni of the Year Award at the Univ. of Maine at Orono.

THE HEIBERG MEMORIAL AWARD

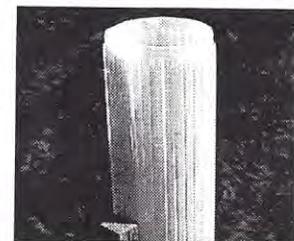
1966 Hardy L. Shirley	1976 Edward W. Littlefield	1986 Karen B. Richards
1967 David B. Cook	1977 Maurine Postley	1987 Henry G. Williams
1968 Floyd Carlson	1978 Ralph Nyland	1988 Robert M. Sand
1969 Mike Demeree	1979 Fred C. Simmons	1989 Willard G. Ives
1970 No Award	1980 Dr. William Harlow	1990 Ross S. Whaley
1971 Fred Winch, Jr.	1981 Curtis H. Bauer	1991 Robert S. Stegemann
1972 John Stock	1982 Neil B. Gutchess	1992 Bonnie & Don Colton
1973 Robert M. Ford	1983 David W. Taber	1993 Michael C. Greason
1974 C. Eugene Farnsworth	1984 John W. Kelley	1994 Douglas C. Allen
1975 Alex Dickson	1985 Robert G. Potter	

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NYFOA'S OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD

By Bob Sand

This is the 17th year we have presented this award. Our 1994 recipient was nominated as Vice Chairman of the Cayuga Chapter at its organizational meeting on June 24, 1985. As a lifetime resident of southern Cayuga County, he brought 70 years of wisdom and experience to that initial gathering. Richard Fox, then a first-term Director of NYFOA, called that first meeting to order. A.W. Roberts, Jr., a retired D.E.C District Forester (Region 7) and a Consulting Forester, Tree Farmer, Christmas Tree Grower and our FOREST OWNER's "Ask a Forester", along with thirty other forest owners were there in attendance. N.Y.F.O.A. had provided \$100 for Chapter postage & start up expenses. Thus the CAYUGA CHAPTER, chaired by Wendell Hatfield, began to make NYFOA history.

ALFRED B. SIGNOR was born Feb. 17, 1915; attended the Town of Moravia's rural School District No. 6 and graduated from the Moravia High School. At 19, he enlisted in the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps. Conditioning was at Fort Dix, N.J.; then he went to Fort Lewis, Washington and on to Oak Harbor and Company 266, to work building the Jos. Whidbey State Park on Whidbey Island and the southern approach to a new bridge over Deception Pass. Upon the completion of his six month hitch, he

NYFOA'S OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD

1978 Emiel Palmer
1979 Ken Eberly
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
1990 Earl Pfarner
1991 Helen & John Marchant
1992 Richard J. Fox
1993 Wesley E. Suhr
1994 Alfred B. Signor

1994 NYFOA Awards Committee: Robert M. Sand, Chairman, Dr. Norman A. Richards, Verner C. Hudson.



CCC Alumnus
"Lfee" Signor
and Bob Sand.

Photo by R. Fox

returned home in Oct. 1934. The next year in April, Alfred re-enlisted in the C.C.C.'s and served at the Camp S96 in Sempronius, east of Moravia, doing woodland improvement, tree planting, developing trails, building roads and waterholes for fire-prevention. On May 4, 1935, Alice and he were married and in July he left the Corps.

Around Moravia everyone calls Alfred by his nickname—"Lfee". Alice and he farmed for many years. They raised ten children and retired to their farmer-owned, farmer-built new home on a beautiful woodlot site overlooking the Owasco Valley.

In today's world, few men live and work in only one county most of their lives; few men have both planted trees and harvested them in their lifetime — "Lfee" has. He has enjoyed a life working out-of-doors as a dairy farmer, planting, and harvesting. He still cuts the firewood needed to heat his home. And each winter he feeds a dooryard full of turkey, deer, squirrels, and song birds.

The Cayuga Chapter with much encouragement and effort from "Lfee" has dedicated two large locally obtained boulders which were marked with bronze plaques, as memorials to the CCC's. One is at the site of Sempronius S96, the other is in the Fillmore Glen State Park just south of the Village of Moravia, site of CCC Camp SP33.

Each winter, on the weekend closest to February 14th, the Cayuga Chapter along with others, sponsor the CABIN FEVER FESTIVAL. It is a Sat/Sun weekend filled

with activities and events dedicated to conservation and forest utilization. This event has evolved from the Cayuga Chapter's Woodsmen's Demonstration first held in Feb. 1986 in the Moravia School's parking lot; the next year at the Lamco Ensilage Wagon plant near Locke, and in 1988 at the Robert H. Treman State Park near Ithaca.

Beginning in 1989 and sponsored locally, it was renamed the Cabin Fever Festival. It attracts 2-3,000 to the Fillmore Glen State Park at Moravia. "Lfee" is always helping and enthusiastically sharing his expertise with those who are there to enjoy the family-oriented activities,

IRS Excludes SIP Cost Shares

The Internal Revenue Service has issued Revenue Ruling 94-27 which determines that the SIP is substantially similar to the type of program described in Section 126(a)(1)-(9) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to small watersheds. The outcome of this ruling is that landowners who receive SIP cost-share payments can exclude the amounts received from their gross income for income tax purposes. This should be of primary interest to landowners. The decision came late to help landowners with filing for 1993; however, because this is retroactive they can submit an adjusted return for past years to exempt their SIP payment from being taxed.

Rommel Gets a Second First



Dick Rommel, a DEC Senior Forester of Region 3 received the NY Tree Farm Inspector Award for the Year, the first time the Award has been given twice to the same person. He was also the first National Tree

Farm Inspector.

Dick is a strong advocate of Tree Farm as a recognition of top level forest management. He believes he is successful in enrolling new Tree Farmers because he uses a broad educational approach in presenting information. He tries to function beyond a strict timber objective and sees himself more as an ecosystems manager to his regions' forest owners.

He explains that over 50% of Region 3's forest owners are non-residents, many from New York City, and buy the land for personal rather than business use. Due to the high land taxes in the area, timber is not a profitable focus.

Dick's educational interest is further tapped as a Project Learning Tree facilitator. He has trained groups of teachers, scout leaders and other educators to enable them to integrate environmental messages in their

educational curriculum for their children constituents.

He has suggested the idea of Tree Farm Inspectors writing a personal letter and inserting a copy of the NY FOREST OWNER to give to each of his Tree Farmers. He thinks the letter should support and point out the educational function of the magazine. He feels that many of his Tree Farmers would respond to the educational only, rather than the "get involved" approach because many are week-enders and go to their Tree Farms for recreation and privacy.

He also hopes to develop workshops on practical issues such as chainsaw use and care, tree and plant identification and stewardship.

He gives much credit for his success to Frederick J. Gety, Jr. his supportive and encouraging boss and Regional Forester for Region 3's seven counties.

RC&D MAKING THINGS HAPPEN!

The Resource Conservation and Development Program, better known as RC&D, gets people involved to identify and solve human, economic, and environmental problems in their communities. RC&D addresses local problems by obtaining assistance from the private sector, corporations, foundations, and all levels of government.

RC&D is not a government agency. It is a Council of local citizens that represent farmers, businesses, and units of government as well as the general public to coordinate economic development projects in primarily rural areas. RC&D areas are multi-county in scope.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), an agency known for its partnerships with local communities, administers the program for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. SCS provides a coordinator/director as well as gives other technical support to each RC&D area. But it is the local Council and directors that make each RC&D area unique.

Since the RC&D program began 30 years ago, Councils have raised \$6.1 billion in federal and non-federal money to support nearly 26,000 projects. Volunteer contributions in time, cash, materials, and grants are estimated at more than \$30 million annually.

Currently in New York State, there are five authorized RC&D Councils covering 36 counties. Two additional Councils in

New York have pending applications and hope to be approved by early 1995.

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ASK A FORESTER

By Sue & Mark Keister

"I was planning a timber sale but now I'm confused after reading in the NY FOREST OWNER (May/June 94), ASK A FORESTER-COUNTERPOINT. I think my woodlot is even-aged. You are saying don't cut the larger dominant trees, so what should I do?" - G.G.

Good question G.G! This topic is the subject of many debates among foresters, because the solutions may be controversial and often pit idealism with reality.

Let's make the assumption that your woodlot is "mature" based on your goals as a landowner. (If it is not mature, then a precommercial or commercial fuelwood/pulp thinning is a possibility) Let's also assume you have a fairly good mix of tree species which you would like to keep in your woodlot and like many forest landowners (authors included), you are concerned about



A two acre patch clearcut on authors' property, Livingston County, NY. This is three growing seasons later. Primary species are aspen, red oak, black cherry, red maple and a few ash. (P.S. We don't mind the aspen.)

PONDS UNLIMITED INVITES YOU....

to think of all of the benefits you could enjoy from having a pond or a lake on your own property. This idea could become a reality if the right conditions prevail. From our experience it normally requires favorable watershed conditions, good site conditions, owner-commitment to stewardship for enhancement of forest land values, appropriate engineering planning and design, and good construction practices.

PONDS UNLIMITED CAN EVALUATE the site of your choice. We can provide all of the engineering services needed to plan, design and oversee the construction of a dam to create a handsome pond or lake on suitable property. You can get additional information by calling 315/422-POND or sending a letter of inquiry to:

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aesthetics.

Clearcutting is a viable solution if young seedlings (regeneration) are well established on the forest floor but clearcutting is not a viable alternative because aesthetics is a major concern. Strip clearcuts 100-150 feet wide or patch clearcuts of a couple acres (or larger if you are daring) can be a good compromise. Strip clearcuts work very well in woodlots where there is not much regeneration because the adjoining trees supply the seed to start the "new" forest. Clearcuts smaller than one acre known as group selection cuts can also be effective. Group selection is a good alternative on smaller properties but it is difficult to keep track of all the small groups over a long period of time on larger properties.

A fourth option is a shelterwood. A shelterwood is two or three harvests separated usually by 5 to 10 years. The first cut is a preparatory cut where the poorest trees are removed or killed. In some cases this is a non-commercial operation. The next harvest is called a seed cut. In this cut approximately half the trees are harvested leaving the very best trees to provide seed for regeneration and to grow a few more years before they are removed in the overstory/final harvest. This method works especially well where there is little regeneration present in the original woodlot.

Note: When considering any of these options, remember that a high deer population may consume the regeneration you are working hard to establish.

All of these suggestions lead to a form of

the first option: clearcutting. In spite of clearcutting's bad reputation, these variations are the only ones that work to regenerate many species such as black cherry, oaks, tulip poplar, aspen, walnut, and butternut. These trees need nearly full sunlight as seedlings to survive and grow.

Convincing a landowner to consider "clearcutting" in his/her woodlot is one of a forester's most challenging tasks. In reality, a forester's advise is often compromised with what we think is "best"; because the true prescription is not acceptable to the landowner, or not economically feasible due to poor market conditions for the low value forest products. In these cases we recommend cutting the very largest mature trees (to "sweeten the pot" for the harvester), leaving as many codominant trees as practical, harvesting trees with poorer form, insect or disease problems, and as many of the intermediate and suppressed trees as market conditions will allow. We then stand back and hope for the best.

This may not be the textbook solution to a woodlot's needs but at least the forester and/or landowner will have something to work with in 15 years. Who knows, by then improved markets for low value wood products may allow for more complex management techniques.

Sue Keister is the Environmental Resource Manager for ELAM Sand & Gravel Corp. Mark Keister is a Senior Forester assigned to the Avon office in NYS DEC Region 8.

CHAPTER/AFFILIATES

NIAGARA FRONTIER

Our chapter is having a tour at the Beaver Meadows Audubon Center, North Java on Saturday, **July 9th** at 10:00 AM. We will have 1 1/2 hour guided tour of the facility with emphasis on their forestry management program and their ongoing development of an arboretum. For more information call Bob Preston at (716) 632-5862.

The chapter will have a tour/meeting 10:00 AM Saturday, **August 6**. We will be the guests of Robert Schelbe who will demonstrate the operation of his band sawmill. A large building on his premises was constructed using Red Pine trees grown on his property. The property is located at S11280 Allen Road, East Concord (716) 592-2748). For more information call Earl Pfamer at (716) 496-7365.

ALLEGHENY FOOTHILLS

On May 21 40+ AFCers went to the Pierce Whitney Forest in Machias where Dr. Steve Eaton led us on a wildflower and Fern identification walk. Dr. Eaton's encyclopedic knowledge of the flora and fauna around us, plus his charming anecdotes and the gorgeous weather, combined to make this an enjoyable day in the forest. Having 14 children under age 13 made it a lively excursion. We all enjoy having such a mixed group; from senior citizens to our youngest woodworker two week old Jessica Kurtis!

We do not yet have the name of our winner of the \$750 internship. But some high school graduate will spend several weeks working in the Pierce Whitney building trails, thinning, etc. with Bruce Robinson and cataloging the flora and birds with Dr. Eaton.

On **July 9th** we will have our annual picnic at the Childs property on Cooper Hill Road in Hinsdale.

On **Aug. 20** we are planning a Festival in the Woods in Allegany State Park. For more information on either event call Joann or Mark Kurtis at (716) 945-6012.

SOUTHEASTERN ADIRONDACK



Tim Ward points out features of his hand dug pond to other members of the SAC Chapter — May 21, 1994.

Newspaper announcements, the weather and loyal members of NYFOA who have attended woodswalks for up to ten years proved that thirty-six (36) persons appreciated the opportunity to spend most of the day with Tim and Mary Ward north of Whitehall. A wide variety of info was shared: from which bug repellent works best to the vast knowledge of Tim Ward on forest succession and how he has developed his twenty (20) acres for a diversity of programs.

The "Forest Homesteading" Spring Woodswalk proved that a large number of acres is not required to be an active forest owner. The northern Washington County acreage includes a c. 1870 Lane Sawmill which has transformed trees on the Ward property to an octagonal log home and many of its furnishings. Solar power is being tapped to dry lumber and provide heat to a nearly complete solar room. The second week in January is indicative of the end of winter in this room. Other features of the

woodlot include a small sugar bush, an orchard, a pond, access roads, a natural white pine stand which was recently thinned and a bird's eye view of forest research via a 70-foot observation tower. Yes, some few souls climbed it....

The press release included that the woodswalk was free and open to the public, that most walking was easy, yet a vehicle could be used to make the visit, handicapped accessible. As a new member who attended a first Woodswalk commented, "What a way to spend a day! It's been one of those "closest places to heaven" experiences with the neatest bunch of people I've found anywhere. What more can a person ask?"

Future dates: **Thursday, July 7** Steering Committee Meeting at Fullerton's Tree Farm at 7:00 p.m. Bring a dish to pass, meat to grill - call Erwin/Polly at 623-3444 for questions/concerns.

Early August: "Woodswalk" on Orienteering with Mike Hasedorn, N.Y.S. Forest Ranger.

THRIFT

There were 12 participants at the May 14 woodswalks on the properties of C. Valentine and C. Sprague. The walks were led by Dr. Robert Chambers of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Dr.

Chambers provided many suggestions and pointers on how to manage forest land for wildlife.

There were a known 28 deer winter-killed on these two woodlots.

People and Trees, Partners in Time,

Cutting Practices Survey

The NY Section of the Society of American Foresters has formed an eleven member committee to obtain base line data regarding recent cutting practices on private forest lands. A randomly selected sample of 100 stands which were harvested for timber in

the last 2-3 years will be chosen. Permission to cruise the property will be obtained from the owners. The committee will characterize the harvest for subsequent evaluation.

The eleven member committee represents foresters from industry, academia, public, and consulting categories.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

We did it!! On Saturday, June 4th under beautiful blue skies the first annual Family Forest Fair took place at Gurnee Woods in Elbridge, NY. The event was a huge success both in terms of attendance and in terms of interest & enthusiasm. It was a pleasant surprise to see so many counties represented and also out-of-state people. It was also great to see a large number of NYFOA members present both from our own chapter and many other chapters. And there must have been at least 15 or 20 Master Forest Owners also.

Most people came with family or friends + there were so many events and activities for all ages. The horse and tractor drawn wagon rides operated continuously and many woodland events were repeated dur-

ing the day to keep up with demand. The food concessions were busy all day and master chef Loren Richardson's barbecued chicken was a big hit. Bill Miner on the PA system conducted interviews and kept people posted on events throughout the date and Dave Taber lead some woodland activities involving tree harvesting. The wildflower walks, wetland field trips, tree planting, log and lumber grading were all well attended.

We wish to thank all the organizations and vendors for their participation and support, and especially all the NYFOA members and their friends and families. A special thank you to Mary Richardson who coordinated all the publicity and promotional work; and to the hosts Verner and Marj Hudson who made this all possible.

NY's Master Forest Owner/ COVERTS Program-Update

The fourth year of NY's MFO/COVERTS program will focus on providing currently certified volunteers new training and continued support of their efforts aimed at encouraging their neighbor forest owners to consider the many benefits of forest stewardship. The September training workshop will be a "refresher course", largely planned and taught by current MFOs, with an emphasis on idea sharing. The next new class of volunteers will be instructed in Sept. 1995. Anyone interested in a visit from a MFO or in becoming a MFO can receive a program flyer and MFO address listing by writing to: Gary Goff, MFO/COVERTS Director, Fernow Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853.

NYFOA'S FALL MEETING

Boonville, NY - Hosted by the THRIFT Affiliate

Tentative Schedule

Friday, September 30, 1994

4:30-6:00PM Registration

6:00-7:30 Buffet Dinner at renowned Hulburt House

7:30-9:30 Speakers: John Page, Wildlife Management; Sam Argetsinger, Logging; Carl Golas, Forest Industry

Saturday

8:00-9:00AM Breakfast Buffet, Hulburt House

9:00 Tours/Field Trips; Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper Mill Tour, Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper Woodlands Woodswalk, Lewis County & NYS Woodlands Field Trips. Box lunches will be provided.

Optional Sunday

A self-guided driving tour designed to appreciate the fall foliage.

MORE INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORM, NEXT ISSUE OF THE NY FOREST OWNER

Think Globally, Act Locally, Together

THE AMAZING AMAZON

By Michael C. Greason

Over the past several years, I have read and heard many media horror stories about deforestation of the tropical rain forest. Being a forester, I wanted to see what this was all about. So about a year ago, I began talking to my wife, Peggy about taking a vacation to the Amazon.

Over the years Peggy and I have taken some interesting vacations to spots we've both wanted to see. I don't think Brazil was high on Peggy's list; but persistence and a hearing impairment obtained a consensus. We began negotiating whether we would take a local tour, rent a car, hike, or take a cruise. The car was soon ruled out - NO ROADS. Hiking would be limited unless we carried our own dugout canoe and a doctor. Peggy and I have never tried the Outward Bound type of vacation; so the talks soon were directed to water travel.

Our travel agent had a brochure showing a tour boat that was a reminder of the movie, "The African Queen". Images of exploring the jungle on this tour had a romantic appeal. Closer looks at the boat did not reveal those travel amenities (private shower, or gourmet restaurant) that we've come to enjoy.

Other brochures advertised cruise ships. Along with pointing out the comforts of a private room and bath, Peggy kept holding out the carrot of cruise ship food. I can't pass a good place to eat any more than my truck can pass a gas station; we settled on the "Love Boat". The Island Princess was leaving San Juan April 1 for the Amazon via St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbados and Devil's Island. There were four stops scheduled up the Amazon; and, yes, food was promised on a regular basis every day. I still had apprehension about whether we would see much, but we were comfortable that we would not have problems.

April 5th, we entered the Amazon delta where the mouth of the river is 130 miles wide. The appearance of a delta goes on for hundreds of miles; that is, from the top deck of the ship, one could see alternating strips of land and water for much of the way up river. In some places, there seemed to be one channel; but in others we could not tell where the actual shore was.

There are vast stretches of flat land and then there are stretches of steep banks. Those steep banks are often severely eroded, exposing bright red, orange and yellow soils.



Flooded farm land creates a delta several hundred miles inland on the Amazon River. People and cattle lose ground during the rainy season.

The water is very muddy with large clods of sod floating by. We were told, that because the fresh water pushes 46 miles out into the Atlantic, the sharks here have adapted to fresh water. Also, it's OK to swim with the pirranaha - just don't cut your finger - blood sets off a feeding frenzy. The bigger worry is another small, slippery carnivorous fish that chews its way into any body opening. Once it gets started the victim prays the pirranahas will finish the job. The only wild fauna we saw was the rare pink dolphin.

The forest looked to me like other hardwood swamps I've seen. The bark of many trees look like sycamore - smooth, creamy and mottled. The whiter ones on the stream banks are apparently rubber trees; though I saw many trees that looked similar but were mahogany, rosewood and a relative of the

rubber tree (from which they drink the milky sap according to one Indian guide). Where I saw these trees, the canopy was very dense; I could not tell which leaves went with which tree. The guide was helpful in identifying trees. He tossed me a chunk of one tree that he called rosewood which had that distinctive odor. He also showed us one tree with fruiting bodies on the trunk which they collect for chocolate.

We were told that 11% of the Amazon rain forest has been cut and burned. From that point the speakers differ in their discussion. One claimed that the forest is no longer being cut, and any burning we would see was only the burning of leaves. He claimed that farmers had learned pasturing cattle is not a viable business and that timber harvesting does not pay.



A rubber tree on the bank of a tributary of the River Negro.

A museum director and an Indian guide both spoke of the urgency for stopping ongoing deforestation. The Indian claims that the cutting has led to a 20% reduction in rainfall over the past decade. He further stated that the natives cutting small areas for



A home in Boca do Valera, a river village. The dug out canoe on stilts serves as a garden.

growing crops, such as manioc root for flour, tapioca, poison for darts, and tea/beer, has no detrimental effect on the jungle. All commercial activity is considered bad whether it is farming or lumbering. One can't help but wonder if all these people had some perceptions developed through some bias rather than from objective study. The museum director was seeking contributions. The native guide was seeking to preserve his culture without competitive forces. And the ship's officer, a Brazilian, was protecting his national honor. I was not there long enough to sort fact from fiction.

The rural natives have very little in the way of material wealth. Many huts we saw were simple domiciles with no siding and palm leaf roofs. Some near the water were on stilts with planks providing access to high ground. Some were flooded and their occupants had moved uphill for the rainy season. Their primary mode of transportation is by canoe - both lapstrake and dugout. I was amazed to see a family of seven paddle a dugout a couple of miles off shore to take advantage of the fruit and clothing being tossed off the ship to the hoard of canoes gathered for the occasion. In several of these canoes, one child had the steady chore of bailing.

NY FOREST OWNER

My impressions are extremely limited based on the small percentage of the region we saw in a little over a week; yet I want to share with you what I saw. First, I did see areas along the river corridor and on a 30 mile bus trip between Santarem (pop. 100-150 thousand) and Alta do Chao (pop. 5-thousand) that have been clearcut and burned. Some of these areas covered more than 100 acres and significant portions of the land-



Trees killed by termites on the edge of a clearcut and burned agricultural opening.

scape we travelled through. Most were pastured and many did not appear to have been successful. These areas are reverting to tree cover through natural succession similar to what we see here. The invasive growth was made up of a variety of species. Some looked like pin cherry, others looked like an exaggerated grape leaf, and others were palms of some sort.

The area around Santarem has urban sprawl extending perhaps five miles from the city center. The development is humble and I understand that much of this development is by squatters. Because they may be forced to move, the people do not invest a great deal in the construction of their homes. The minimum wage in Brazil is \$64 a month. A person gathering latex can tap 200 to 300 trees per day and produce a total of about 40 kilos a month which sells for \$15. In this culture, one gets the impression that money and other signs of material wealth are not considered important. Yet the people appear to be working; I saw some wood-working going on in small open shops where

some fine mahogany and rosewood furniture was produced with hand tools.

From a forest health standpoint, I came away from the Amazon feeling that termites are a greater threat than deforestation. We saw many dead trees with termite nests in them. The termites aggressively attack and kill trees there. The natives considered them a natural part of their ecosystem. If they considered growing high quality sawlogs an acceptable practice, they might have more concern over the termites. I was amazed at the number of trees with access tubes running up the stems to watermelon sized nests in the crowns. Those trees display thinning or dead tops; and they represented a significant portion of the forest.



Another home with transportation parked in the driveway in Boca do Valera.

I won't try to draw any conclusions for you regarding the future of the Amazon. I did not see excessive devastation. Many people disagree regarding the appropriate stewardship of this vast resource in Brazil. The few people I talked with did not seem to share my own view of what might be a possible option. I know I will not study the issue to the point that I will ever become an expert in tropical rain forest ecology. But then there are certainly some who doubt I'll ever be an expert in New York's forest resources either.

Mike Greason is an Associate Forester for NYS DEC Division of Lands and Forest in the Central Office in Albany and last year's winner of the Heiberg Award.

NYFOA'S 32ND ANNUAL MEETING



The Buffet Luncheon (above) in Nifkin Lounge.

Dr. George Hudler, (left) Professor of Cornell University during his program "Woodland Mushrooms, The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly."

Richard J. McClimans, P.E., (right) SUNY/ESF Dept. of Forest Engineering addresses NYFOA members on Pond Design, Permits and Construction.

Photos by C. Mowatt



CIRCLE OF STEWARDS GATHERS IN NEBRASKA

More than 100 woodland owners from 44 states gathered at the Arbor Day Farm in Nebraska City, NE April 26-29 for the first National Conference on Forest Stewardship Called the "Circle of Stewards," the meeting was sponsored by the U S Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters. It was hosted by the National Arbor Day Foundation, with the participation of many organizations including National Woodland Owners Association (NWOA). John Marchant, the executive director of the New York Forest Owners Ass'n and the Northeastern VP of NWOA chaired the steering committee and the keynote was set by Paul Johnson, the recently appointed Chief of the Soil Conservation Service The Forest Stewards in attendance were selected by the state forestry agencies.

Besides a lot of networking, the attendees reviewed the Forest Stewardship program and developed a list of the top six issues affecting good stewardship practices:

1. Tax incentives and restoration of fair capital gains, expensing, and estate taxes.
2. Stepped up forestry education including mentor programs by the landowners

themselves.

3. Create a regulatory environment which does not threaten the landowner.
4. Advertise, promote, and create a greater awareness of Land Stewardship.
5. Simplify governmental programs, policies, and procedures.
6. Establish, increase, strengthen, and/or organize landowner organizations (local/nat'l).

One of the highlights of the meeting was the dedication of Lied Conference Center (see April NATIONAL WOODLANDS) with the impressive timber columns donated by members of the Oregon Small Woodlands Association through a cooperative outreach initiated by NWOA.

From Woodland Report, June 1994

SOME NY COMMENTS

JOHN KREBS:

"Our state was well represented at this conference. Attendees were Erwin and Polly Fullerton, Henry Kernan, Jack and Nancy McShane and myself. We have a very active statewide organization in NYFOA, with

local chapters.

New York State's implementation of the Stewardship Incentive Program was outstanding. Our state foresters provide exceptional support to private landowners.

We spent a lot of time explaining our programs to representatives from other states; but we also learned.

A special thanks to John Marchant for the key role he played in making the conference a great success."

ERWIN & POLLY FULLERTON:

"Although there was great diversity in types of forest property represented, the owners all share the same concerns-taxes, regulations An honor to represent New York State....."

JACK McSHANE:

"The conference was an inspiration and an eyeopener ... despite regional variations, common concerns must educate the public. Washington people were present and apparently concerned. Thanks to everyone ... especially NY Forestry's prized possession, John Marchant."

"Forests are Essential to Our Lives"

47th New York State Woodsmen's Field Days

Public Seminar

Adirondack High School
Ford Street (Route 294), Boonville, NY



6:15 p.m. Registration - Free

7:00 p.m. Door Prizes & Introductions

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1994

GOAL: Empower people interested in logging and management of forestland to make better decisions based on additional knowledge.

OPPORTUNITY: **You may participate.** Aisle microphones will be used for questions and comments.

WHO: People interested in privately owned woodland tracts and small parcels, including forest owners, "environmentalists," wood-using industry managers, professional timber harvesters, "leaders," policy makers, teachers, loggers, legislators, and elected and appointed government officials, may find this program valuable.

Featuring the following topics and speakers

with Valerie A. Luzadis, Empire State Forest Products Association, as moderator

- *Values of a Healthy Forest Products Industry* - Tim Gammell, Division Forester, American Pulpwood Association, Augusta, Maine
- *A Guide to Logging Aesthetics* - Geoffrey T. Jones, Director of Land Management, Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Concord, NH
- *Experiences of a Professional Timber Harvester* - Kevin F. Regan, President, Regan Brothers, Ltd., Director, New York State Timber Producers Association, Camden, NY
- *Meeting Society's Needs and Concerns* - Robert T. Perschel, Regional Director, The Wilderness Society, Boston, MA
- *Timber Sale Contracts Provide Solutions* - David W. Taber, Senior Cooperative Extension Associate, Natural Resources Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
- Refreshments, Meet the Speakers, and Socialize. Adjourn 10:00 p.m.

Broadcast by Radio Stations WBRV (900 AM and 101.3 FM) of Boonville;
audio on TCI Cable TV Channel 11, of Lowville, and Cable TV Channel 6 in Old Forge

Sponsored by: Cornell Cooperative Extension

In cooperation with: the Empire State Forest Products Association, the New York Forest Owners Association, and the Northeastern Loggers' Association

As part of: the New York State Woodsmen's Field Days
"People and Trees, Partners in Time"

NYS Woodsmen's Field Days, New Data

DEC foresters will exhibit data from the USDA report entitled "Forest Statistics for New York, 1980 - 1993," based on the USDA Forest Services' survey, conducted in 1991-1994, and to be released in late 1994. The report will include information on the number, species, and sizes of trees in each county. Previously, similar forest resource reports for New York were published in 1982, 1970, and 1956 by the U.S. Forest Service with data dated 1980, 1968, and 1952.

Dave Taber notes that, "If you endorse a legal written contract, then any verbal promises or agreements made prior to it, during negotiations, must be incorporated in the contract if they are to be legally binding."

Geoffrey T. Jones, author of a recent Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service publication entitled *Logging Aesthetics*, says, "One of the biggest challenges facing the forest products industry in the next 10 years will be its ability to integrate non-timber values such as wildlife,

water and soil quality, biodiversity, old-growth, and aesthetic concerns into the timber harvesting process."

Kevin Regan, who is treasurer of the New York State Timber Producers Association, says "one of the 'goals' of the NYSTPA is to cooperate with landowners for a well planned, timely, and beneficial harvest." He adds, regarding timber sale contracts, "... the benefits of performance bonding and best management practices are beginning to show."

Tim Gammell notes that the president of the American Pulpwood Association, Richard Lewis, of Washington, D.C. has said, "Trained, educated, professional logging contractors will be the loggers who survive in the 1990s."

Robert Perschel, who is primarily concerned with maintaining wildernesses, acknowledges that on some forested properties, there are needs and/or benefits from appropriate timber harvesting.

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FALL CANKERWORM

By Douglas Allen

Two defoliators in the northeast are called "cankerworms". The fall cankerworm is so named because moths are active in October to December, depending on location. Adults of the spring cankerworm appear in April and May. The term "cankerworm" originated in Europe centuries ago, and I have been unable to determine its meaning. It might be more helpful to think of these insects as measuringworms, spanworms, loopers, or inchworms. All of these terms are used frequently as common names for members of the moth family Geometridae (geo-metri-dee). Collectively, they refer to the unique manner in which the caterpillars "inch along" or walk with a characteristic looping motion.

FALL CANKERWORM - A REVOLUTIONARY PEST

This is one of our oldest forest pests. Outbreaks of fall cankerworm have been recorded periodically since 1661. In 1793, the Massachusetts Society For Promoting Agriculture offered "a premium of 100 dollars to the person who shall ... discover an effectual and the cheapest method of destroying the canker worm ...". Three years later two enterprising landowners were awarded portions of this "bounty". To the best of my knowledge, fall cankerworm is the only forest insect that has ever had a price on its head!

SIGNIFICANCE

Periodically, fall cankerworm defoliates significant portions of New York's forests, most especially stands with a significant oak component. Our largest outbreaks of longest duration occur in southern tier counties. It also is considered a pest of northern hardwoods that occur in close proximity to oak stands. In urban areas of the northeast, cankerworm is a common pest of boxelder.

The cankerworm is an early season defoliator. Overwintering eggs hatch from mid April to early May at about the time host leaves are beginning to unfold. In this respect, its feeding behavior resembles that of gypsy moth.

Heavy defoliation early in the growing season is especially important because trees that lose 60-70% or more of their foliage at this time of year are likely to re-leaf. Production of this second complement of foliage during a single season places trees under severe physiological stress. This stress,

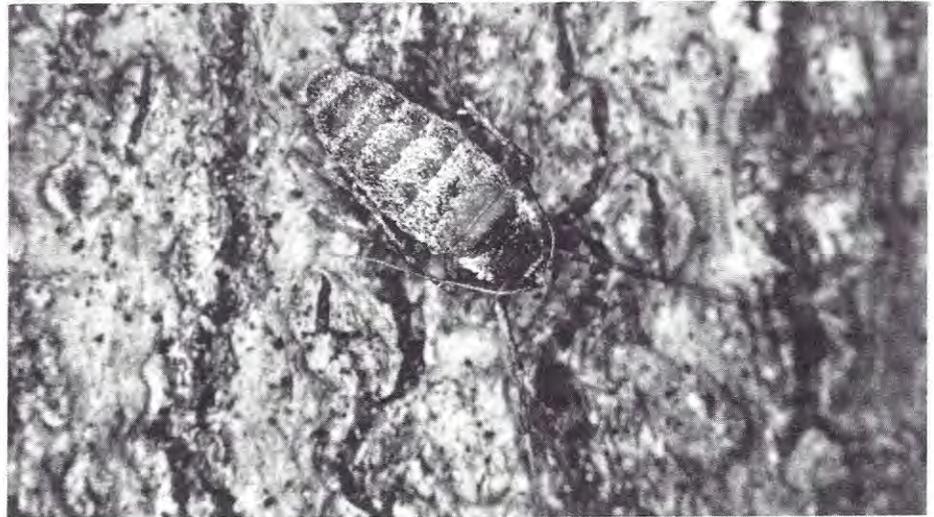
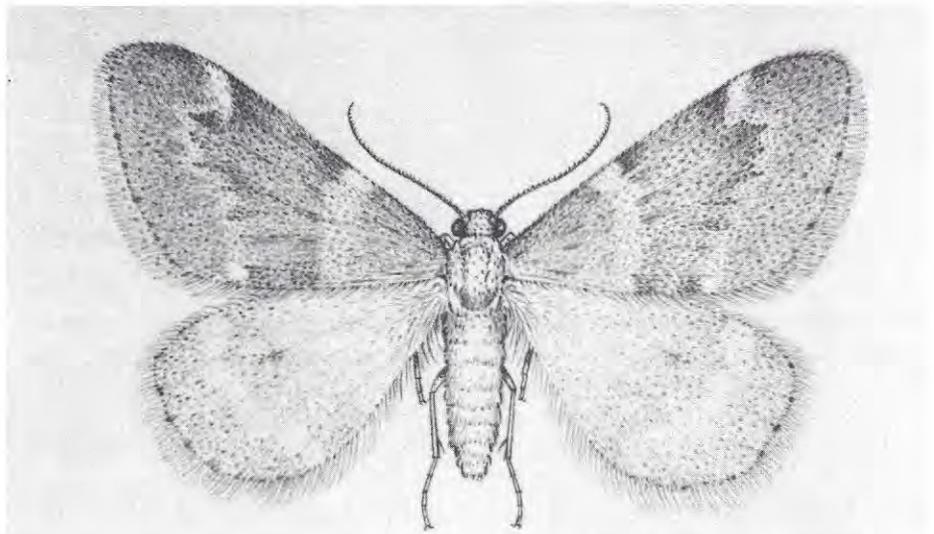


Fig. 1. (Above) Adult female. Note the absence of wings on this moth.

Fig. 2. (Below) Adult male.



in turn, may render oak very susceptible to Armillaria root rot and (or) attack by the two-lined chestnut borer, two tree-killing agents that flourish in weakened hosts.

APPEARANCE

The wingless female moth (Fig. 1) is 1/4" to 3/8" long with a uniform, shiny, ash gray look when viewed from the top. The male is an active flyer with a wing span of 3/4" to 1 1/4". The front wings are greyish, shiny and crossed by two jagged whitish bands (Fig. 2).

The small, barrel shaped eggs are brownish-grey and deposited in masses of 100-200 laid in parallel rows. Masses are found both on the tree trunk and in tight bands that encircle twigs (Fig. 3).

The full grown caterpillar is 3/4" to 1"

long and varies from light green to almost black. It has a distinct broad stripe down its back bordered on each side by a pair of narrow, light lines (Fig. 4). Larval feeding

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often gives foliage a distinct "shot hole" appearance (Fig. 5). The latter is typical of many loopers. When cankerworms are very abundant, however, all leaf tissues except the midrib and a few major veins may be consumed. Under outbreak conditions, portions of the leaf blade that are not consumed may turn brown.

BIOLOGY

When caterpillars are full grown, usually

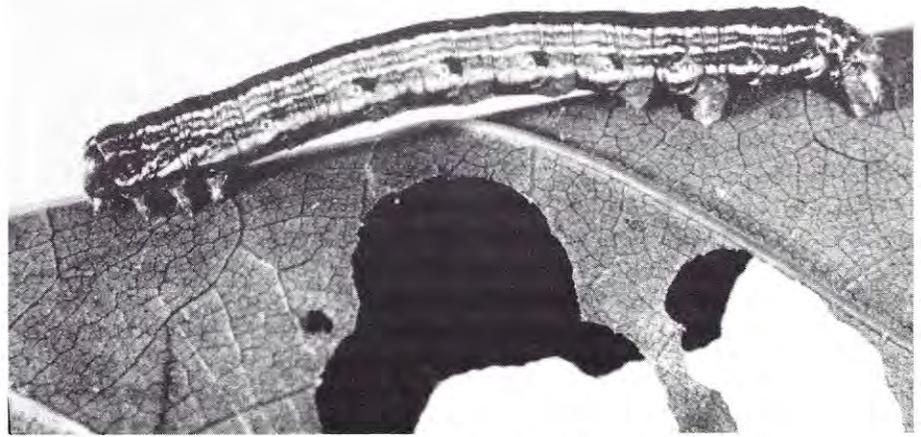


Fig. 4. Mature caterpillar.

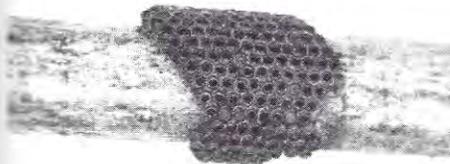


Fig. 3. Egg mass. Openings on the top indicate that many eggs have hatched.

by late May to early June, they drop to the ground and burrow a few inches into the mineral soil. At all stages of development, the caterpillars are very sensitive to disturbance and readily drop on silk threads when a branch is disturbed.

Transformation from caterpillar to moth takes place in the soil. Moths emerge during late fall. At this time, females can be seen during deer season crawling up the boles of oak, beech or maple. The flying males are one of several species of loopers referred to as "hunter's moths", because of the time of year that they are active.

NATURAL CONTROL

Severe defoliation usually occurs for two or three years before parasites and predators are able to bring about a population collapse. The most important natural enemy is a tiny wasp that attacks as much as 80% of the eggs during the second or third year of an outbreak.

pillar merely touches or in some other way comes in contact with a spray droplet), but B.t. must be consumed with foliage. Efficacy of the latter increases with an increase in the amount of leaf surface area that is available to intercept spray droplets containing the microbe.

This article is 15th in the series of contribu-

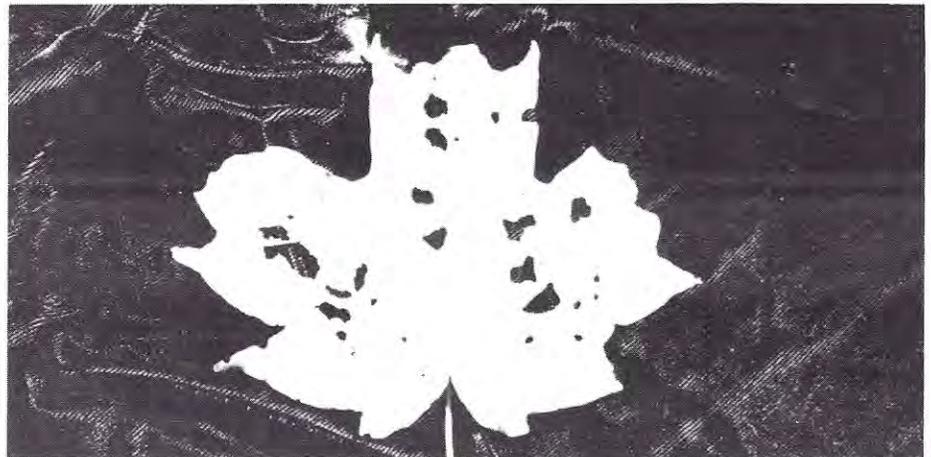


Fig. 5. "Shot hole" feeding typical of many loopers.

MANAGEMENT

I believe that sugarbush operators or landowners whose objective is to manage for oak sawtimber should be prepared to protect foliage when a stand is threatened by persistent (two or more years) of heavy (>50%) defoliation by cankerworm.

There are two options, a synthetic organic insecticide (i.e., a "hard" chemical) or the microbial insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* ("B.t."). The former can be applied shortly after foliage emerges from the bud. To be most effective, the latter should not be applied until leaves have attained 1/3 to 1/2 their normal size. This difference in timing reflects a difference in the mode of action of these materials. The chemical is effective on contact (the cater-

tions by Doug Allen, Professor of Forest Entomology at SUNY/ESF and winner of the 1994 Heiberg Award (see page 6.)

All photos by Professor Allen.

John Krebs Wins Tree Farmer Award

"Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence."

John Krebs lives and breathes this motto. John and Carol Krebs of Honeyoe Falls, New York are the recipients of the "1994 Outstanding Tree Farmer of New York" award. This was announced by Susan Keister, Chairperson of the New York Tree Farm Committee. The Krebs own 434 acres in the town of Springwater, Livingston County.

In 1965, John purchased the first 144 acres so he would have a place to hunt. Now, nearly 300 acres are impeccably managed woodlands, and the balance remain in agricultural activities.

Soon after John's initial purchase, he contacted what was then the New York State Conservation Department for management assistance. With persistence and with the help of many members of the Department, the Krebs have made notable accomplishments. More than 240 acres of woodland improvement have been completed. Five ponds and 3.5 miles of access trail have been constructed. Ninety-two thousand board feet of sawtimber and 34,000 cords of pulpwood and fuelwood were harvested. More than



Billy Morris (l), John Krebs, and Sue Keister, Photo by C. Mowatt

20,000 trees were planted, with an experimental planting of 640 red oak seedlings planted with tree protectors; and eight acres of white tail deer cover have been established.

None of these accomplishments were completed as an end in itself. Each practice was performed to enhance the total property. The overall ownership goal was to enhance the landscape for as many species of wildlife as possible.

John has persisted in doing something every year. Billy Morris, Senior Forester with the D.E.C. in Bath, will attest to John's persistence. Billy has given John the bulk of the technical information, signed him up as a Tree Farmer in 1974, and made the nomination for the OTF Award. This award is given annually to the landowner in New York State who best exemplifies Forest Stewardship.

OUCHES AND ITCHES

By Dr. Jane Sorensen Lord, PhD, OTR, ND

"Actually, the tick is really a remarkable creature. It sits there in the leaves and when it senses heat the tick drops onto its source," my brother, Clark, explained during a long distance call to Indiana. "If you avoid the leaves, it won't sense you."

Yeah, right. Try to avoid leaves in a forest!"

I don't mind big bugs like dragon flies and bumble bees. But I don't like insidious bugs like ticks or take-you-over-bugs like knats and May flies. Since I get a skin reaction to the sprays and clogged pores with the bath oils, I started to experiment with my herbs which I have planted on my Tree Farm.

Sage, thyme, oregano, savory, lavender do not work, even if you do smell nice.

I planted pennyroyal and tansy after hitting my herb books, which recommend them. And they do work! Pennyroyal likes damp and semi-shade so it won't grow everywhere, but tansy hangs on in pretty deep shade (it does stop flowering, though). So I am putting it here and there along our most traveled paths to have a steady supply.

Tansy resembles a fern and has an interesting yellow flower, which is flat topped

and comprised of numerous small discs. It spreads rapidly in good soil. With plants like that (comfrey, the mints, certain wild flowers) I put them in my tended, mulched beds for a season and then divide and plant them in the fall. Herbs and wildflowers are hearty and you don't have to follow any hard rules on dividing and transplanting. I divide them into three or four parts and put them in test areas. Under the most dire circumstances, at least one clump pulls through. Don't bother to experiment with plants and pine groves.

When I am ready to hit the woods, I take a few leaves and rub my exposed skin with them, then slick them on my hair, aborting tick sensors with smell. This technique also keeps the little flying bug cloud at bay. They hover about a foot away, and seem to me to get agitated; because you attract them, but they can't reach you.

Mike DeMunn, a consulting forester familiar with Native American culture, said the Indian also use fern topically; because it produces a hormone which interrupts bug growth and keeps them away.

He also said that using a clay type of mud on an insect bite will make it go away. We don't have clay (visit our Tree Farm and see the pond in summer and you won't even ask)

so I use mint leaves on them. I have pineapple, ginger, balsam and peppermint, and they all work equally well.

If bugs really like you or you forget the tansy or you get a little too much sun, take the mint, brew a pot of really strong tea, and pour it into your bath. Reserve a little for after bath astringent. A mint bath soothes and refreshes your mind as well as your body and smells great, too. Drinking the tea will help you relax. In the Arab countries you relax with mint tea rather than a beer.

I make an oil of aloe, horsetail, and yarrow to use all over when I'm dry and before I go to bed. Stings and itches seem to disappear overnight. Aloe has a high water content and is not stable with oil, so the potion needs shaking each time you use it.

This year I bought a new herb called Santolina or Pretty Carol. It's label says it is an insect repellent. It is too small to pluck at this time, but is an interesting plant that resembles an intricate greyish, green sea coral, sort of mounded and contained. My initial impression, of its smell, is that it could work. And it also doesn't appear to be a fast growing, take-over-the-bed type either. I'll keep you posted!

The Marketplace

ATTENTION small woodlot owners/part time loggers - For FARM winches, VALBY chippers, choker chains, hand tools, or equipment you have always wanted and did not know where to find, write Hewitt's Hill Haven, Locke, NY 13092 or call (315) 497-1266 (Before 8AM or after 6PM).

Cattaraugus County Conservation Land Available For Purchase:

The Nature Conservancy is seeking a conservation minded buyer for 270 acres of forestland located in Cattaraugus County town of Dayton. The property was donated to the Conservancy with the understanding that it would be sold subject to permanent conservation restrictions. The proposed restrictions would allow for forestry, recreational uses, and limited subdivision and construction of dwellings. The property consists of a mix of second growth hardwoods and conifer plantations. Several beaver ponds located on the property provide habitat for nesting waterfowl. The asking price for the property is \$81,000.00. Interested parties should contact Andy Zepp of the Nature Conservancy at (716) 546-8030.

Travel: Forest-owner's tour of Switzerland, the Black Forest, and Bavaria, including Oktoberfest. September 4-18, 1994. Find out what it's like to be a forest owner in some of the most beautifully forested places in the world, while traveling with congenial folks who share your interests. Seventeen years of experience and lots of satisfied repeat customers. Send a stamped, self-addressed business-size envelope to The Camelot Agency, 96 Targosh Road, Candor, NY 13743.

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WOODLOT CALENDAR

Jul 9: NFC; 10AM; Beaver Meadows
Audubon Center, N. Java; (716) 632-5862

Jul 9: AFC; Annual Picnic; The Childses;
Cooper Hill Road, Hinsdale; (716) 945-
0612

Jul 13: CAY; 6PM; Woodswalk/Picnic;
Locke (315) 497-1266

Jul 16: CFA; Stewardship Practices
Woodswalk; Gotsch Property,
Grahamsville; (914) 586-3054

Aug (early): SAC; Woods Orienteering;
Mike hasedorn; (518) 893-2236

Aug 6: NFC; 10AM; Band Sawmilling
Demonstration; E. Concord; (716) 592-
2748

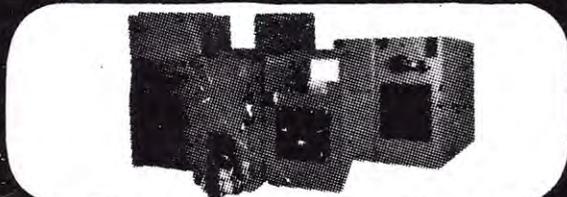
Aug 6: NACE; Wetland Management
Woodswalk; Clinton Co.; Herb Boyce;
(518) 946-7040

Aug 19: 7PM; FORESTS SEMINAR;
Woodsmen's Field Days, Boonville

Aug 20: AFC; Festival In The Woods;
Allegany State Park; (716) 945-6012

Sept 30: NYFOA's FALL MEETING;
Boonville; (800) 836-3566

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