

The New York Forest Owner

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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**THE NEW YORK
FOREST OWNERS
ASSOCIATION**

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The New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. (NYWS) is a 501(c)3 foundation of NYFOA and tax deductible donations to this organization will advance NYFOA's educational mission.

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**The New York
Forest Owner**

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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Please address all membership fees and change of address requests to P.O. Box 1055, Penfield, N.Y. 14526. 1-800-836-3566. Cost of family membership/subscription is \$30.

www.nyfoa.org

COVER: Bombardier ATV towing a Nova Jack trailer with a load of white pine. Bill Lindloff, a Game of Logging instructor, is demonstrating how to operate the winching system. He is loading the log, while on a slight incline. See page 14 for full article. Photograph courtesy of Brendan Kelly, DEC Senior Forester.

From The President

Fortunately, the comic's view of age 40 doesn't apply to NYFOA and the members that make us a strong organization. NYFOA turns 40 on May 11th, but we don't entertain any middle age time-to-slow-down thinking, but rather look forward to growing more experienced, and relishing the challenge of helping landowners better understand their resource management opportunities. And, as our Association grows, the import of individual attention is demonstrated time and time again.

Last week, Mike Greason, an avid educator of woodland owners while with DEC and now in retirement, spent a day with David Lee, a photojournalist for the *The Independent* in Chatham, NY. Mr. Lee recognized his need to



know more about

forestry and reached out for help. Mike volunteered without a second thought and organized a day's outing to help Mr. Lee gain the understanding he sought about woodland management. They visited several woodlots and witnessed logs moving from raw product to usable lumber at a sawmill. I commend them both – Dave for wanting to broaden his perspectives, Mike for his willingness to serve as a guide.

This week, I read of DEC colleagues fulfilling a similar mission. In the November 28th (Schenectady) *Daily Gazette*, Columnist Carl Strock reports on his tour of a state forest with DEC staff and a neighboring property owner concerned about a forthcoming timber harvest by the State. Readers of Mr. Strock know that he researches his column topics, and this case is no exception.

While he empathizes with the neighbor who must suffer some anxiety and short term mess during the harvest, he does an excellent job of pointing out the reasons for the harvest, and its importance to the long-term health of the woodlot and to the State's coffers. Our thanks to DEC's Tom Wolfe, Peter Innis, and Rick Jorgensen, and to the

neighbor for the willingness to learn more of the situation, and to Mr. Strock for his time, interest, and reporting. I hope the group goes back a couple of years after the harvest to look around again.

*

NYFOA as an organization is on the move too, continuing to position itself to do a more efficient and effective job of serving its members and reaching out to the thousands of land owners who could be getting far greater value from their woodlots – whether for recreation, wildlife habitat, timber production, or a combination of benefits.

The article on page five outlines the proposed merger of NYFOA and New York Woodland Stewards, Inc, into a single association. The net effect will be that NYWS will disappear, and a continuing NYFOA will enjoy the tax advantages of a charitable organization, which means that contributions to NYFOA will be tax deductible for the donors.

When NYFOA created New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. in 1997 as its separate fund raising arm, it was recognized that future changes were an option. Time has shown that having a second corporate entity is confusing for our members and cumbersome for foundations that want to help NYFOA. While there are some differences in IRS regulations from our present status, being a so-called 501 (C)(3) corporation would not have limited NYFOA in any way in past years. For the future, it will overcome some operating obstacles. This is a win-win situation.

*

The proposed merger is an important step forward for NYFOA. If you have any questions, please let us know.

As I wrote this column, Thanksgiving had just passed, and as you read these comments, the holidays are but memories. So for family, forests, and friends, may the spirit of love, joy, and hope continue into the future.

Think of all the opportunities that 2003 presents! For one thing, it is the beginning of the next 40 years of purpose and progress for NYFOA.

–Ron Pedersen
President

Join! NYFOA is a not-for-profit group of NY State landowners promoting stewardship of private forests for the benefit of current and future generations. Through local chapters and statewide activities, NYFOA helps woodland owners to become responsible stewards and interested publics to appreciate the importance of New York's forests.

Join NYFOA today and begin to receive its many benefits including: six issues of *The New York Forest Owner*, woodswalks, chapter meetings, and two statewide meetings. Complete and mail this form:

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For regular memberships, make check payable to **New York Forest Owners Association**. For sustaining NYFOA memberships, indicate if for individual or family and make check payable to **NYWS** (New York Woodland Stewards, Inc.) Contributions to NYWS in excess of NYFOA dues are normally tax deductible. Send the completed form to:

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1-800-836-3566
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In The MAIL



Letters to the Editor
may be sent to:

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134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, NY 13035
or
via e-mail at mmalmshe@syr.edu

Emiel Palmer Passed Away

Just a note to let you know Emiel D. Palmer died on October 15, 2002. He was one of the founding members of the Forest Owners and was active until age prevented him from such activities. Just thought you might like to know.

-Caroline Palmer
Syracuse, NY

If you build it, they will come

We attended a MVO/COVERTS training day at the Arnot Forest this past summer. One of the many interesting subjects covered was on frogs and amphibians. They had built some shallow, multi-depth mini pond test

sites. With the short plastic walls around the pond, they were able to better monitor what went in and out of the water. And the frogs came...as if from nowhere they just appeared! The raccoons left their paw prints on the plastic walls too.

Well, this whole process just fascinated us! So we had two quarter acre ponds put in this fall. Prior to having the ponds built, we had test holes dug to insure they were suitable sites. The first test hole filled quickly with water and we were amazed to see that beautiful green frog make himself right "at home" in such short order.

The ponds drew attention from the wildlife before they even had water. Prints were *everywhere!* Deer, bear, bear cubs, turkey, coyote, fox, and raccoons. They all came to check it out!

We had not seen any turkey all summer. We finished up seeding around the one pond and left. When we returned less than three hours later, the turkey were feasting on that seed. How did they know? Had they been in the woods watching the whole time we worked? Were they just waiting for us to get out of the way?

One pond is filling at a good rate thanks to a spring feeding into it. The

other pond is taking a little longer to fill. But the animals don't seem to mind how much water is there - they come to eat and drink whatever is available.

Hopefully in the spring we will be able to see signs of the frogs and salamanders. What a theater of activity these ponds have become. They beckon us to pull up a seat and sit awhile. Yes, "if you build it, they will come!"

-Ed and Wanda Piestrak
New York Tree Farmer
MFO/COVERTS Volunteer
Lindley, NY

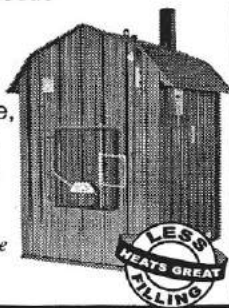
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Win a Stihl Chainsaw!

Come to the NYFOA Spring Membership meeting at the NYS Fairgrounds Saturday February 22nd (see page 13 for details) and win one of two Stihl chainsaws or accessory packages. All members who register will be eligible for the drawing of these special door prizes. *You must be in attendance at the meeting to win.* The saws and equipment have been donated through a NYFOA member with assistance from Woodcutters Supply in Akron, NY and Stihl Corp.

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NYFOA is Moving Ahead

Board recommends combining NYWS and NYFOA

RON PEDERSEN

Last June, your Board of Directors asked the New York Woodlands Stewards (NYWS) Board of Directors to join in a joint review of the relationship of the two organizations. NYFOA created NYWS in 1997 as a separate corporation with its own Board of Directors, although some individuals serve on both boards.

NYFOA's request stemmed from confusion over the tax deductibility of gifts, questioning whether NYWS and NYFOA could or should be operating more closely as one, and the desire to more effectively apply for grants using NYFOA's well established name and reputation.

NYWS was set up as the fund raising arm of NYFOA. Under IRS regulations, it qualifies as an educational charitable corporation, which means that donors can deduct their contributions for state and federal income tax purposes. This tax status also means it can be a recipient of grants from other corporations and foundations.

The joint committee considered the questions and concerns that had been raised, explored a number of options, and concluded that a merger of the two organizations would best serve the members and mission of NYFOA. Subsequently, your Board of Directors agreed that a far stronger NYFOA would result from a merger with NYWS, and the NYWS Board concurred.

The "new" organization would continue the NYFOA name and current structure of a state organization with its local chapters, but in addition would have the tax advantages now enjoyed by NYWS.


Being able to deduct contributions is an essential attribute for many individuals, and the charitable tax

status is essential when seeking grants from foundations. By merging NYWS and NYFOA, state and federal income tax benefits will be available to individual NYFOA donors, and, NYFOA will be in a far better position to solicit grants from foundations.

Under the merger plan, present members of NYFOA automatically will become members of the "new" NYFOA with continued voting rights; chapters will continue as they are, including their right to elect a director to the Board; and all assets of NYWS and NYFOA will transfer to the "new" NYFOA.

NYFOA members and friends, at last, will begin to enjoy tax deductibility of donations made directly to NYFOA. Beyond this obvious advantage to NYFOA members, the Directors do not think members will notice changes as a result of this streamlining. There will be some savings in administrative and reporting costs, and NYFOA purchases will become exempt from New York's state and local sales tax. The current NYFOA Board of Directors and leadership structure will continue.

Under NYS Law, members of an organization must approve the "Plan of Merger," as printed on page 6. Your Board of Directors and the NYWS Board of Directors have adopted the "Plan of Merger" and it will be on the agenda for consideration at NYFOA's annual membership meeting to be held February 22, 2003, at The State Fair Grounds in Syracuse.

Questions? Please contact Ron Pedersen, Geff Yancey, Dan Palm or any of the Committee members. For NYFOA they are Jerry Michael, John Druke, and Bob Malmshemer. For NYWS they are Peter Smallidge, Graham Cox and Phil Walton. 

NYFOA Scholarship Fund

As of December 1, 2002, the NYFOA Endowed Scholarship Fund that is administered by the SUNY ESF College Foundation, Inc. has a fund balance of \$19,668.44.



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Plan of Merger for New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. and New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.

The following information is provided in response to that requested by Section 902, Plan of Merger or Consolidation, of the Laws of New York, Not-For-Profit Corporation Law.

Name – This merger is between New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. and New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. will be the name of the surviving corporation.

Membership – New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. (NYWS) is not a membership corporation. New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. (NYFOA) is a membership corporation with members defined as “any person, family or other group, or firm, interested and in sympathy with the purposes of the Association”. As of November 1, 2002 NYFOA had 2427 members. Each such member is entitled to one vote. The Board of Directors may appoint Honorary members. Such Honorary members are not entitled to a vote.

Terms and Conditions – At the time of the merger all members of NYFOA will become members of the surviving corporation. As such they will retain all rights and responsibilities they are currently entitled to including: 1) right to vote, 2) right to hold office, 3) continuing receipt of Forest Owner magazine, 4)

affiliation with a chapter of the Association and 5) responsibility to pay membership dues.

Certificate of Incorporation – The only change being made to the Certificate of Incorporation of the surviving corporation is to change 1) to read “The name of the Corporation is New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. (the “Corporation”).”


Section 906 – This Section does not apply, as both corporations are domestic.

Plan Approval

The Board of Directors of New York Woodland Stewards, Inc. adopted the above Plan of Merger by a vote of 4 to 0 on November 27, 2002.

George F.T. Yancey Jr., President, New York Woodland Stewards, Inc.

The Board of Directors of New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. voted 15 to 0 on November 21, 2002 to adopt the above Plan of Merger and submit it to the membership for approval.

Ronald W. Pedersen, President, New York Forest Owners Association, Inc. 

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HOW TO: *Manage Storm Damage*

– *With winter storms approaching, land managers should develop techniques enabling them to assess the damage to and salvage potential of storm-damaged stands.* –

With winter storms just around the corner, now is the time to develop techniques to assess and manage tree damage caused by storms and to return timberland to productive status.

The easiest method of assessing storm damage is to obtain a copy of an aerial photo of the damaged property from a county USDA Farmers Service Agency or the county Natural Resource Conservation Service. Walk the affected property and note the extent of the damage on the maps or photos. Draw boundaries to help determine the size of the area impacted and note species, size, type of damage, and quality of trees.

Assess Types of Damage

Breakage: Trees with less than 50 percent crown loss will most likely recover; trees with more than 75 percent crown top loss are likely to die and be a greater risk for both insects and diseases; trees with 50-75 percent crown loss should be maintained but should be reevaluated in four to six years. Trees with structural damage to the main trunk should be removed.

Uprooted: Uprooted trees will be degraded quickly by insects, stain, and fungi. Partially uprooted trees with crowns possessing leaves will last longer.

Major Wounds: If trees have wounds more than two inches deep and that affect more than 25 percent of the circumference of the tree's trunk, they are major sites for stain and decay and should be salvaged.

Bent: Trees are often bent over after major storms. These trees often have

cracks or fractures in the trunk and major limbs. If the cracks or fractures extend down more than 25 percent of the tree trunk, harvesting is recommended. Trees less than 15 feet tall with small cracks will usually straighten and recover.

Assess Salvage Potential

There needs to be sufficient quantity as well as quality of timber to attract buyers. If less than 50 trees are damaged, landowners should consider salvaging for their own use by transporting to a sawmill for custom sawing or using a portable sawmill. For a larger number of trees, a consulting forester should be hired to mark the salvage as a timber sale and seek competitive bids for optimum prices.

Maintain Good Management

Don't abandon good forestry practices when working with damaged woodlands. Don't remove too many trees; keep the stock up in stands even if this means leaving some damaged trees to occupy the sites. Storms often cause damage in small areas or patches. If damage is severe in small patches, consider small group clearcutting to remove the damaged vegetation and provide sunlight for seedlings to reoccupy the site. This may reduce future storm damage by removing trees susceptible to blow down. Initially, work first in sawtimber stands for salvaging; often young pole-sized or smaller stands will recover better from storm damage.

Each stand is unique and each landowner has special goals and objectives for their forest property.

How the woodland responds and recovers is dependent on both its natural ecological characteristics and how the damage is handled. Through proper harvesting and removal of damaged trees, the speed of recovery will be increased and how the woodland responds can be partially directed.

This article was adapted from "Managing Storm Damaged Woodlands" by Paul H. Wray, John Walkowiak, and Jerry Kemperman, a publication of Iowa State University Forestry Extension. For information, contact Iowa State University Forestry Extension, 253 Bessey Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011; (515) 294-1458; fax (515) 294-2995; www.forestry.iastate.edu/ext/ext.html.

This article originally appeared in the December 2001 issue of "The Forestry Source" a publication of the Society of American Foresters. It is reprinted with their permission.



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Maple Syrup Production

For the Beginner

ANNI L. DAVENPORT AND LEWIS J. STAATS

Background

Maple syrup is among the oldest natural food products produced in North America. Folklore credits the Native Americans with the discovery of this flavorful natural sweetener. Although modern day commercial operations differ greatly from those of our ancestors, the basic process of converting maple sap to syrup still requires the removal of water from the raw sap to form the finished product. Most novice producers find the experience of producing maple syrup rewarding far beyond the sweet product of their labor. After a few years of experience, many beginners develop a level of enthusiasm that advances them to commercial-size maple production. This article provides instruction for those producing maple syrup for the first time, primarily for home or family use. **Remember**, although you may want to innovate to minimize production costs, maple syrup is a food product and should be produced only with equipment and materials that are approved for food application.

Species to tap

Although several types of maples grow in the Northeast, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is the traditional species tapped for maple syrup production. The sap of the sugar maple generally contains a higher level of sugar than the other maples. Identify sugar maple by its bark, its dark, brownish-colored, sharp buds, and its five-lobed leaves. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) can be tapped

also, but its sap is less sweet and the tree breaks bud before sugar maple. When buds break, or expand, in late spring, the sap becomes off flavored and is not desirable for processing. The red maple has red colored, rounded buds and its three-lobed leaf is known for its vivid brilliant red color in autumn. Another species, black maple, varies slightly in the visual characteristics of sugar maple, but otherwise yields sap of similar quality to the sugar maple. Most syrup producers treat the black and sugar maple as one species (**Figure 1**).

Trees growing along roadsides, in lawns, or in open settings, where their crowns have grown large without competition from other trees, generally produce more and sweeter sap than forest-grown trees. Open grown trees are capable of producing one half gallon of syrup in one season (15 to 20 gallons of sap), whereas trees growing in a forest setting generally produce about one quart of syrup (about 10 gallons of sap). In addition to greater sap volume and sweetness, open grown trees generally offer greater accessibility for sap collection.

Equipment

Most of the equipment required for tapping may be available in the home workshop or purchased with minimal investment. Buckets, covers, and spiles (also called spouts) are available from maple equipment dealers and many hardware stores. Other possible sap containers include clean plastic milk jugs or plastic containers with covers. The equipment for processing sap will require greater investment, but will last for many years if maintained properly. Used equipment may be purchased but use judgment and acquire only equipment free of rust and fabricated of food-grade materials. Following is a suggested list of equipment and materials for making maple syrup for home-use.

- carpenter's hand brace or breast drill with 7/16 inch diameter drill bit.
- spile (or spout), either metal or plastic, for each taphole.
- bucket with cover, plastic sap collection bag, or plastic tubing (food grade materials).
- collection or storage containers, such as plastic or metal trash cans (several gallons in capacity and leakfree) for sap storage before processing. Storage capacity of 1 to 2 gallons for each tap (ex. 25 taps = 25 to 50 gallons storage) should be adequate.
- pan with high sides and a heat source for boiling sap. The pan size will vary with the number of taps. Heat source can be wood fire, propane or camp stove. Stainless steel pans fabricated with lead-free solder or welded seams are strongly suggested.
- thermometer calibrated to at least 30 degrees F above the boiling point of

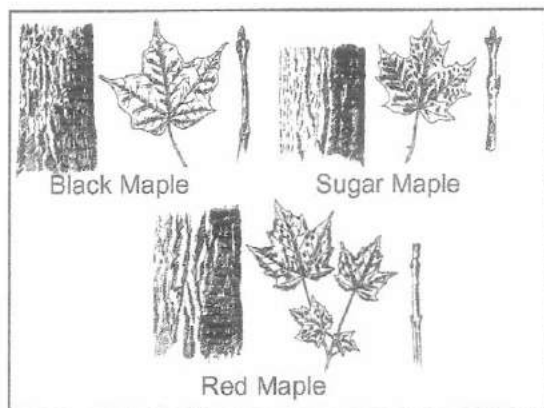


Figure 1

water. Kitchen or candy thermometers may be adequate but must be easily readable above 200 degrees F.

- food approved filter for filtering hot finished syrup
- containers for storage of the finished product (canning jars, syrup jugs, etc.)

Procedures

Tapping - Tap maple trees in early spring when daytime temperatures go above freezing while nighttime temperatures fall below freezing. The exact time depends on the elevation and location of your trees and your region. In Pennsylvania and southern regions of New York, first sap flow traditionally takes place in mid to late - February. In northern regions and at higher elevations, the season often begins in early to mid-March. Sap usually flows for 4 to 6 weeks or as long as the freezing nights and warm days continue. If you are uncertain about when to tap, consult with a nearby maple producer or contact your Cooperative Extension Office.

The minimum suggested tree diameter for tapping is 10 inches in diameter (*Note: not circumference*) measured at 4½ feet above ground (see *Other sources of information* on page 11 for making a diameter measurement stick). A quick and easy way to determine the diameter of the tree is by using a household measuring tape. This will give the circumference of the tree, which can be converted to diameter from Table I.

Tapholes should be drilled when temperatures are above freezing to reduce the risk of damage to the tree.

Table I. Guideline for number of taps per tree

Diameter (inches)	Circumference (inches)	Number of taps
10-17	31-53	1
18-24	57-75	2
25 +	79	3

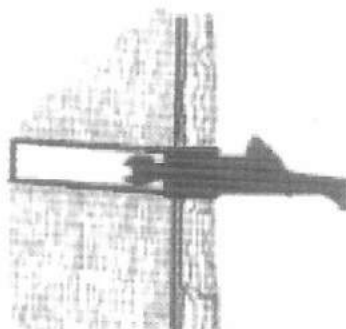


Figure 2

Use a 7/16 inch diameter drill (available from hardware stores or maple equipment dealers) in a hand brace or breast drill. Drill into the trunk of the tree in an area that contains sound wood (free of scars, wounds, or older tapholes). If sap will be collected in buckets, a height of two to three feet above ground level allows for easy collection. However, the height can vary depending on preferences, age, and size of the individual tapping the tree. If the tree has been tapped in previous years, locate the new taphole at least 6 inches laterally and 24 inches vertically from the old taphole to insure tapping into good, productive sapwood. For trees with more than one tap, distribute the tapholes around the circumference of the tree. Drill 2 to 2 1/2 inches into the tree at a slight upward angle to facilitate flow of sap from the hole (**Figure 2**).

Notice the color of the shavings from the drill as you bore. Shavings should be light or cream colored, indicating live healthy sapwood. Shavings that are dark brown indicate wood undesirable for sap production, and another taphole should be drilled at a new location.

After making sure that the new taphole is free of shavings, insert the spile and seat it with a light hammer. Tap, *not pound*, the spile in the taphole. Seat the spile properly so it can support the bucket. Driving the spile with force can split the bark, delaying taphole closure and causing a substantial wound on the tree for many years (**Figure 3**). Do not treat the taphole with

disinfectants or other materials at the time of tapping. After removing spiles from the tapholes at the end of the maple season, do not plug the taphole. Tapping done properly will allow tapholes to close naturally (covered by bark) in about two years and will allow the tree to remain healthy and productive for generations.



Figure 3

continued on page 10

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Maple Syrup Production (continued from page 9)

Plastic tubing may be used in place of buckets, but its use will not be discussed here. For more information on using maple tubing, consult your maple equipment dealer, local maple producer, or Cooperative Extension office.

Collection - The volume of sap collected during a flow period will vary from less than a quart to several gallons per tap, depending on the tree, weather conditions, and duration of the flow or run. The sugar content of sap varies between trees, will fluctuate between runs within a season, and from year to year.

Collect sap daily if possible. It can be filtered through a clean cloth or paper filter to remove debris if desired. Sap can be stored in a clean tank (a 30-gallon storage can works fine) for more convenient processing. The storage vessel should be placed in the shade to keep the sap as fresh and cool as possible. Because sap is a mixture of sugar and water, it is a perfect medium for bacterial growth. Therefore, it should be collected and processed as quickly as possible to ensure a higher quality product. Clean pails, one for each hand to offer better balance, may be used for collecting sap from the trees for transfer to the collection tank.



Figure 4

When using buckets, make sure each bucket has a cover to keep rain water and other debris from contaminating the fresh sap (**Figure 4**).

Processing - Usually about 40 gallons of sap are required to produce one gallon of finished syrup. Actually this figure can vary from 20 to 60 gallons or more depending primarily on sap sugar content. A large amount of water must be evaporated from the sap to produce the finished syrup of 66 to 67 percent sugar. Because the large amount of steam caused by evaporation of the sap could be damaging to interior wall surfaces, the bulk of the boiling should be done outside of the home.

For individuals with 50 or more taps, hobby-size continuous feed evaporators are commercially available. However, most hobbyists boil sap continuously in one pan over an open fire, camp stove, or discarded gas range. Multiple pans (sap is added to the first, concentrated sap from the first pan is added to the next, and so on) offer more capacity with more efficiency and are often used by producers with more experience. If wood fuel is used, a support (called an "arch") can be constructed with concrete blocks to support the boiling pan and provide a firebox. Dry good quality firewood is most desirable for a hot fire (**Figure 5**).

Before the fuel is ignited, fill the pan with several inches of sap. Throughout the boiling process, make certain the liquid level is deep enough (about 1 1/2 inches) so the sap will not scorch and damage the pan. As sap is evaporated (liquid level reduced), add more sap. The faster the sap boils, the greater the potential for producing a higher quality product. This "batch" method allows the sap to be processed to a point near the final stage of evaporation. The more concentrated sap can then be finished with more controlled heat on the kitchen range.

Sap becomes syrup (66-67% sugar content) at approximately 7 1/4 degrees F above the boiling point of water (ex. if water boils at 212 degrees F, proper



Figure 5

density for syrup would be slightly over 219 degrees F). (**Figure 6**).

Concentrations below 66% sugar content can sour over time. If boiled above the 67% density of syrup, sugar crystals can form in the bottom of storage containers. The boiling point of water, which varies with elevation and daily changes in barometric pressure, is easily determined by noting the temperature in the raw sap when it is boiling vigorously. Finished syrup will often "apron" or create a wide sheet or drip on the edge of a spoon when dipped in and quickly withdrawn above the boiling liquid. To maintain the experience of boiling sap an enjoyable one, **always practice safety**.

Throughout the process, excess foam may be skimmed off the surface of the boiling sap and discarded. Many types of materials, such as butter or vegetable oil, have been used to reduce foaming. However, a commercial defoaming agent available in small containers from maple equipment dealers is recommended. The defoamer should be fresh, and only a drop or two is needed. When used in small quantities, defoamers will evaporate without a noticeable trace in the syrup.

Filtering - When syrup has reached its proper temperature and density, it should be filtered to remove a gritty material called "sugar sand" or "niter"

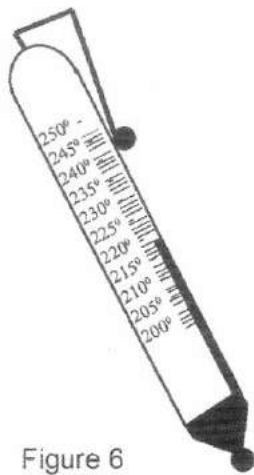


Figure 6

before hot packing in containers. The syrup should be filtered while hot through clean filter material such as wool or orlon available from maple equipment dealers. Syrup should be canned hot (180 degrees F) and stored in a cool dry location or under refrigeration. After a container has been opened for use, it must be refrigerated. Should mold form on syrup that has been stored for several months, simply bring the syrup to near boiling (190 degrees F), remove the mold by skimming, and repack the syrup in a clean container (Figure 7).

The procedure above is intended for home manufacture of maple syrup. If syrup is to be marketed, grading and labeling standards are required for retail sale in most maple producing states. Contact your Cooperative Extension office or state Department of Agriculture for regulations covering maple products.

Cleanliness and quality control -

After a period of warm weather, cloudy sap may appear in buckets or gathering equipment. This is caused by bacterial growth and can have a negative affect on syrup color and taste. A mixture of 1 part unscented household bleach to 20 parts clean water can be used with a cloth or brush to clean the inside surfaces of sap collection equipment. Follow the cleaning with a triple rinse

of clean water to remove any hint of the bleach application. Sap boiling equipment can be cleaned with hot water, or the product recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Do not use any other cleaning substances in any maple equipment. Household detergents cannot be completely rinsed from equipment and will contaminate sap and syrup with undersirable tastes and odors. When washing sap or syrup filters, use hot water only. At the end of the season after cleaning in the manner described above, store equipment and supplies in a dry place.

Equipment and supplies

Production supplies and materials are available from maple equipment dealers throughout the maple producing regions. Many local hardware stores carry a small line of equipment such as buckets and spiles. Used equipment is



Figure 7

often offered for sale in classified sections of local newspapers and agricultural circulars. A maple equipment dealer or distributor nearest you can be located by contacting your local Cooperative Extension office, maple producers in your area, or through your county, regional, or state maple organization.

Other sources of information

Tapping guidelines and determining tree diameter. L.J. Staats and J.W. Kelley, Dept. of Natural Resources, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

North American Maple Syrup Producers Manual. Single copies are available from county, regional, and state maple producer organizations or from; Ohio State University Extension, Publications Office, 385 Kottman Hall, 2021 Coffey Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1044. Phone: (614) 292-1607.

Educational videos for maple producers; *Sugarbush Management, Maple Sap Production, Maple Sap Processing*, produced by Cornell Cooperative Extension. Each video is about 25 minutes and can be ordered from: Cornell University Resource Center, 7 Business & Tech. Park, Ithaca, NY 14850. Phone (607) 255-2090.

Anni L. Davenport is with the School of Forest Resources, The Pennsylvania State University and Lewis J. Staats is with the Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University, Cornell Cooperative Extension. This publication is available through Penn State and Cornell Cooperative Extension offices.

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NYFOA General Director Candidates

The Nominating Committee of NYFOA presents the following slate of four nominees to fill the four openings on the statewide Board of Directors. Each opening is for a three-year term as provided by the Bylaws of NYFOA. The four openings arise from expiration of current terms held by Hugh Canham, Roy Esiason, Jerry Michaels, and Ron Pedersen. Hugh Canham and Ron Pedersen have both served two three years terms and are ineligible to run again at this time. Roy Esiason has served one three-year term but due to other commitments has declined to serve a second term. Jerry Michaels has served one three-year term and is running for a second term. Please complete the ballot below and mail to NYFOA by February 1, 2003.

The Board of Directors of NYFOA is the principal policy-making body, sets program direction, and is responsible for fiscal matters of NYFOA. As our organization moves forward it is important to have people on the Board who represent the different areas of the state, bring a variety of talents to the Board, and are eager to serve. This year's nominees meet these criteria as can be seen from the statements about each person below.

Harry Dieter

Harry is a native of Canaseraga, NY. He is a Korean War veteran and holds a Masters Degree in Engineering Management (RIT). He retired from Xerox Corp. as a technical specialist in product development in 1995. He and his wife Pat have 406 acres (approximately 250 acres forest) in Nunda, NY (Livingston County). They manage the forest for timber, wildlife and recreation. He has been a NYFOA member since 1991, served 6 years on the Western Finger Lakes Chapter board of directors, is responsible for outdoor program activities and has been a Master Forest Owner (MFO) volunteer since 1993.

Jerry Michael

Jerry is running for his second term on the NYFOA Board of Directors and currently serves as NYFOA Treasurer. He is an active Master Forest Owner/Volunteer and serves on the Board of the Broome County Cooperative Extension Association. Jerry has also been active in the NYFOA Southern Tier Chapter, where he presently serves as Vice-Chair and newsletter editor. When he's not preaching forest stewardship, Jerry works at it on his Tree Farms in Broome and Delaware Counties.

Peter Smallidge

Peter works for Cornell University as the New York State Extension Forester and the Director of the Cornell University Arnot Teaching and Research Forest. As Extension Forester, Pete works with CCE educators and state agency partners in coordinating extension education programs statewide in forest management and forest stewardship. He works with a variety of forestry stakeholders, but primarily with private forest landowners, county extension agents, and natural resource professionals. He completed a two-year term as Chair of the New York Society of American Foresters in December 2002.

Alan White

Alan is a graduate of Cornell University. He was employed as a Program Leader with Cornell Cooperative Extension for fifteen years. For seven years he worked on developing the Agricultural Programs of the Watershed Agricultural Council for the New York City Watersheds. Alan left Extension to develop the Watershed Agricultural Council (WAC) Forestry Program and served as the Manager of the Watershed Forestry Program for two years. He currently serves as the Executive Director of the WAC. Alan was awarded the Outstanding Forest Land Owner for Region III by the Forest Practice Board in 1996 and was named Environmentalist of the Year by the Sullivan County Soil & Water Conservation District in 1997. His interests include hunting, fishing, and gardening.

DETACH AND COMPLETE

MAIL BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 2003

Election Form

VOTE FOR FOUR (4) CANDIDATES

Harry Dieter ()

Peter Smallidge ()

Jerry Michael ()

Alan White ()

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Chapter / Affiliation _____

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NYFOA

P.O. Box 1055

Penfield, NY 14526



New York Forest Owners Association

41st Annual Spring Program



The New York Forest Owners Association is holding its annual membership meeting in conjunction with the three day New York Farm Show on February 20-22, 2003 at the NY Fairgrounds in Syracuse. The Farm Show exhibits include equipment used by woodlot owners, chainsaws, woodsplitters, and ATV wood harvesters in addition to equipment used by agricultural producers.

Our program has been expanded to benefit people attending the Farm Show as well as NYFOA members. Free workshops and a forestry education booth are being co-sponsored by NYFOA, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and Cornell Cooperative Extension. This will enable NYFOA to reach many more private landowners who could benefit from forest management advice.

NYFOA, DEC and CCE will operate the forestry information booth from 8:30 am to 4:00 pm on February 20, 21, and 22 in the International Building. All workshop presentations will take place in the DEC Log Cabin.

The NYFOA annual meeting will be held on the third day of the Farm Show, Saturday, February 22, 2003 in the Martha Eddy Room, Arts and Home Building at 1:00 pm. All members are encouraged to attend the Farm Show prior to the NYFOA annual meeting.

Schedule of Events

Workshops

February 20	1:00 pm	Quality Deer Management (QDM)
	2:00 pm	Timber Taxes
	3:00 pm	Timber Theft
February 21	10:00 am	Forest Management
	11:00 am	Timber Sales
	1:00 pm	Landowner Liability
	2:00 pm	Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)
	3:00 pm	Forest Resources for Woodlot Owners
February 22	10:00 am	Estate Planning
	11:00 am	Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)
	1:00 pm	Crop Tree Management
	2:00 pm	Wetlands and Conservation Reserve Programs (WRP/CRP)

NYFOA Annual Meeting

February 22	8:30 am	Register and refreshments - Martha Eddy Room, Arts and Home Building. Tour the Farm Show.
	10:00 am	Workshops - DEC Log Cabin
	Noon	Dutch Treat Lunch, Arts and Home Building, Empire Room
	1:00 pm	Awards Presentation and Annual Membership Meeting, Martha Eddy Room, Arts and Home Building
	2:30 pm	See more of the Farm Show

Notes

- There is no registration fee for the meeting.
- Free admission tickets to the New York Farm Show will be mailed to each NYFOA member.
- The nature of this program requires activities to be held in three buildings. Therefore, it is essential for all members to register upon arrival at the Arts and Home Building on Saturday, February 22 for program information. Members should return promptly at 1:00 pm for the awards presentation and a very important membership meeting. It is extremely important that our NYFOA members attend this year's annual membership meeting due to the restructuring of NYFOA. Combining the New York Woodland Stewards into NYFOA must be voted on and approved by all members attending the meeting. There do not appear to be any problems or issues with this, but it is required that the action be approved by all attending members to meet legal requirements.

Directions

From North and South. Take I-81 into Syracuse to I-690 West. Travel on I-690 West a few miles to the fairgrounds exit (exit 7). Go left at the end of exit ramp, then turn right and go through 2 (very close) traffic lights. Follow the traffic pattern to the farm show area. The Arts and Home Building is adjacent to the Horticulture Building.

From East. On I-90 (thruway) take exit 36 to I-81 South to I-690 West. Travel on I-690 West a few miles to the fairgrounds exit (exit 7). Go left at the end of exit ramp, then turn right and go through 2 (very close) traffic lights. Follow the traffic pattern to the farm show area. The Arts and Home Building is adjacent to the Horticulture Building.

From West. On I-90 take exit 39 to I-690 East to the fairgrounds exit (exit 7). Go left at the end of exit ramp, then turn right and go through 2 (very close) traffic lights. Follow the traffic pattern to the farm show area. The Arts and Home Building is adjacent to the Horticulture Building.

ATV Logging

BRENDAN KELLY

On November 9th a small New York State regional citizens' group, Tug Hill Resources Investment for Tomorrow (THRIFT) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation sponsored an ATV logging demonstration at Mohawk Springs State Forest along NYS Route 26 just north of West Leyden in Lewis County. Attendance was sparse, with about 11 people including this author and Bill Lindloff, the leader/instructor of the demonstration. But spirits were high and highly skeptical of this young bull-in-the-woods machine and trailer. Participants ranged from nearby landholders and camp owners, to ATVers and trail crew construction members.

Bill Lindloff is a Game of Logging

Program instructor. The Game of Logging Program is a series of instructional workshops offered to landowners, foresters, loggers, and other interested persons. Founded by the world renowned Scandinavian logger Soren Eriksson, the workshops are designed to teach participants how to become safer and more productive while undertaking logging and other forestry operations. Mr. Lindloff is one of the core Game of Logging instructors. With the support of Nova Jack forestry tools, he has recently started this demonstration of ATV logging equipment for the public.

As mentioned in the *Game of Logging News* of Spring 2002, four-wheel all-terrain-vehicles have been used predominately for recreation. Continuing, the lightweight body and high traction tires

of an ATV make it an excellent machine for moving people, gear, and materials through the woods more quickly than conventional travel. More recently, a newer breed of ATVs with 4 (or 6) wheel drive, lower gearing, and more power have been developed. Still the ATV is not as powerful as your standard John Deere 640, but in most cases it does leave less of a footprint. These features of the newer ATV make it a piece of equipment both for backwoods recreation and make it an excellent low impact tool for small woodland landowners.

ATVs have gathered much attention lately in New York State and other states with the issue of what roads can be open for public ATV use, and trespassing on private and state lands. While ATVs are not allowed in New York State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas or State Parks, and only on a few signed roads on New York State Forests and Forest Preserve areas, they can be used for logging by the public on private lands and by those who have permission to harvest New York State Forests.

The Tug Hill conditions that are known of heavy long lasting snows really put Mr. Lindloff's equipment to the test. The woods where the demonstration took place are the headwaters for the Mohawk River, and the lands surrounding the headwaters had received several inches of snow in the previous week. The snow had recently melted into four inches. The result was a packable cover that became either sticky or slick depending upon where you were on a side hill covered by sawtimber sized white pine.

Using a Bombardier ATV Mr. Lindloff demonstrated the numerous attachments that can be used with the ATV, making it a miniature skidder, forwarder, dump



Bombardier ATV towing a Nova Jack trailer with the dump box attachment. Bill Lindloff, of Pro-Cuts and a Game of Logging instructor is demonstrating how to operate it. Photo: Brendan Kelly,



Bombardier ATV towing a Nova Jack trailer with a load of white pine. Bill Lindloff is demonstrating how to operate the loading/off loading pivot system. Photo: Brendan Kelly

truck, and hoist without too much effort. Even with the difficult snow conditions that caused Mr. Lindloff to lighten his loads several times, participants were impressed by the load of wood that the equipment could haul out of the woods. Several even reasoned that the equipment wasn't just for logging, it could be used to haul other pieces of equipment to a job site off of the beaten path. One suggestion was that it could be used to haul stringers into the woods for a footbridge.

In all honesty, the set up did not work well in the wet and snowy conditions that were present. Of course the same could be true of your standard skidder on Tug Hill. It doesn't work well in a swamp or in several feet of snow. A worthwhile set up, this ATV system is probably more adaptable for dry season use on moderate grades or on frozen ground with less snow.

Many of the features that were noticed as being "good ideas" were the spring-loaded shock absorbing swivel tow bar hitch, the on and off loading pivot point, and the easily removable dump box. The hitch buffered the slamming of the trailer into the ATV, and allowed the trailer to pitch from side to side. Theoretically if the trailer flipped over this hitch would

enable the ATV to not be taken over with it.

The on and off loading pivot point enables an operator/loader to load logs that weigh significantly more than the operator/loader by utilizing a lever system. The human loader lifts one end of the log up and over, across a pivot point. This pivot point or pivoting table surface acts as a fulcrum enabling the loader to push down on one end of the log like a seesaw, lifting the other end up. The pivoting table can then be swung around directing the log while the loader continues to push down on one end. When the loader is ready to place the log on a pile, the loader backs off from pushing the one end and sets the other end down. After the one end is down the loader can lift the log off of the pivoting table and swing it on to the pile.

The dump box is a handy item that is easily lifted and locked on to the trailer by utilizing the loading mast with a directional pulley and winch. The box is winched into position. The line running from the loading mast with the directional pulley holds one end of the dump box. The operator then secures the fulcrum point of the dump box to the trailer with a latching mechanism. The

resulting box is then able to be operated using the loading mast with the pulley and winch to elevate the box as a lever. One end of the box is winched up while the other end pivots on the fulcrum. The pulley system gives the operator a nice mechanical advantage.

Some other features were your standard affairs adapted to the ATV. These included a logging arch and a skidding cone. The logging arch was well designed especially when one incorporates the spring-loaded shock absorbing swivel tow bar hitch. At rest it forms about a 45 degree angle with the ground. A small hitch or a large log is attached to it. When the ATV drives forward the arch automatically swings up into a position that is perpendicular with the ground, lifting one end of the hitch or log off of the ground. This can be accomplished with a winch attachment too.

I've never been a fan of skidding a piece of wood without lifting one end up, however the skidding cone attempts to reduce the effort of this practice. It fits over a log, streamlining the one end that would have plowed into the ground when skidded. The cone forms a surface that enables the log to be winched or dragged with less friction through debris.

While this set up is not for the production-based full time logger, it could be employed on those smaller weekend jobs by one of millions of non-industrial private forest landholders looking for a reason to own an ATV. As long as fuel prices are affordable and ATV companies continue to push their products, ATVers will continue to be another user group in the woods. Hopefully, systems such as this will slow ATVers down and make them think of what else they can do with their machine besides using them for recreation. ▲

Brendan Kelly is a Senior Forester with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). He is assigned to forest products utilization and marketing concerns in NYSDEC Region 6 and state forest, detached forest preserve, and easement unit management planning in the Central Tug Hill Region of New York State. The NYSDEC can not endorse or make any claims for the equipment or methods described in this article.

Adaptive Forest Management and Forest Pest Management – Two Ingredients in Sustainable Forestry

DOUGLAS C. ALLEN

Over the past decade or so the forestry profession has been encumbered with several new terms, many of which seem redundant and some of which are difficult to define. Practicing foresters and forest owners often find it difficult to get their arms around concepts associated with buzzwords like *sustainable forestry* and *adaptive forest management*, for example. Here I try to bring these two terms a little closer to home by focusing on forest pest issues. Hopefully, examples will help to clarify these terms and, at the same time, demonstrate why, in many instances, silvicultural practices must *adapt* to forest pests in order to *sustain* a forestry enterprise.

Sustainable forestry is most succinctly defined as “the practice of meeting the resource needs and values of the present without compromising a similar capability for future generations” (from J.A.Helms. 1998.

The Dictionary of Forestry. Soc. Amer. For., Bethesda, MD). This requires a forest owner to be aware of many conservation issues, fish and wildlife needs, biological diversity and, if wood products comprise part of management goals, all aspects of a *silvicultural system*. The latter according to Helms consists of “a planned series of treatments for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a stand.” I think “protection” should appear in this definition as well. One of the basic tenets of integrated forest pest management (IFPM) is the need to plan for and address potential pest problems before they interfere with our forest management objectives. Anticipating likely forest pest problems at the beginning of stand establishment, when executing intermediate stand treatments or during the final harvest can play an important role in making a stand less susceptible to pest problems and more

resilient to stresses associated with outbreaks.

I do not like the term “sustainable forests,” because it makes no sense to me. Our forests will sustain themselves regardless of whether we leave them alone or actively manipulate them to meet ownership goals. Without good stewardship, however, they may not turn out the way we wish in terms of species composition or wildlife habitat, for example, but they will survive. Sustainable forestry, on the other hand, assumes a degree of human intervention to produce goods and services of one kind or another. These interventions can be accomplished in such a manner that makes stands and forests either more or less susceptible to insect pests and/or more or less vulnerable to damage once an outbreak occurs.

Adaptive forest management, according to Helms again, is a “dynamic approach to forest



Figure 1. The whitish to grayish balsam fir in the center of this scene was killed by spruce budworm.

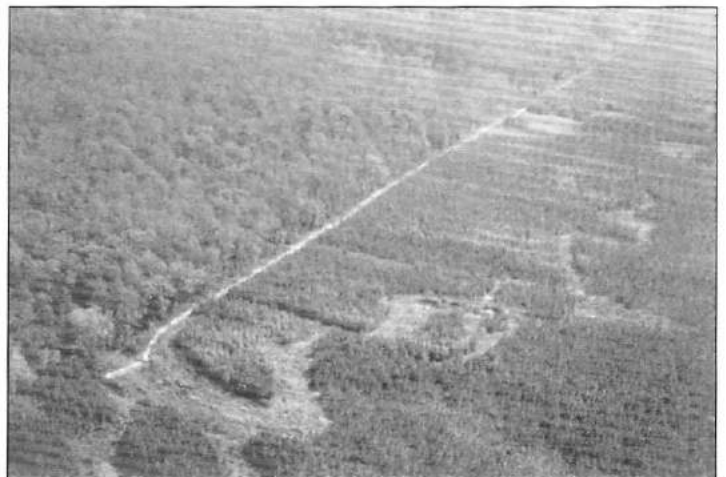


Figure 2. This stand of loblolly pine bounded by the road (white line in center of photo) and a surrounding clear cut strip is an active southern pine beetle “spot” covering approximately 100 acres.

management in which the effects of treatments and decisions are continually monitored and used, along with research results, to modify management on a continuing basis to insure objectives are being met." The essence of this is found also in the philosophy of contemporary IFPM. Once a pest problem has been detected, identified and evaluated, a decision must be made about how to deal with it. The last step in a sequence of IFPM activities should be a follow-up evaluation to determine the consequences of our decisions. This is how we learn and are able to adapt. Scientists can do their controlled research on a finite number of sites with limited replication. This must be supplemented by trial and error experienced by forest owners and foresters who deal with a variety of site, stand and economic conditions.

Following are some examples of how research and experience have helped foresters and forest owners sustain a forestry enterprise in the face of serious insect pests by adapting certain forest management techniques.

Spruce budworm is a major pest of spruce and balsam fir in the northern boreal forest, and historically outbreaks have included parts of the Adirondacks. Infestations (Fig. 1) are initiated, in part, by the presence of extensive areas of mature and overmature fir. The latter represents high quality food and excellent habitat for budworm. The name of this defoliator is a little misleading, because even though spruce is a suitable host, balsam fir is preferred. Fir seedlings are very tolerant of shade and readily establish and survive beneath an overstory. When the stand suffers heavy mortality as a result of budworm feeding or the overstory is removed by clearcutting for wood products, these seedlings respond quickly resulting in another stand of almost pure fir. This ecological connection assures the insect of a continuing food supply.

Foresters try to adapt to budworm by discriminating against fir in partial cuts, removing stands before they reach maturity and planting white spruce

following a harvest. If the pulp and paper industry in Canada and northern New England is to be sustainable, the impact of budworm must be controlled, either through silvicultural means or by spraying.

Southern pine beetle tends to dominate forest management activities in the southern United States. Research over the years has demonstrated that outbreaks of this bark beetle (Fig. 2) are closely associated with stands of mature pine. Old age is a form of stress which can make it difficult for a tree to ward off a beetle attack. Also, these older (larger) trees have thicker inner bark, an ideal habitat and high quality food for the insect. By shortening the rotation age of an even-aged pine stand ("rotation age" is the number of years between stand establishment and the final cutting), the probability of a population buildup is greatly reduced. The pine is harvested before it becomes highly susceptible to the bark beetle. This is one way in which forest owners and industrial foresters in the south have adapted forest management activities to reduce the likelihood of southern pine beetle outbreaks. As with budworm, sustaining forestry in the south relies heavily on reducing the impact of southern pine beetle.

Maintaining tree diversity can be a hedge against the likelihood of damaging insect problems in many forest types. In a previous article (Forest Owner May/April 1996), I mentioned my concern about results that emerged from New York State's most recent forest inventory. Specifically, an indication that the abundance of sugar maple is increasing significantly relative to other species in our northern hardwood forests. A recent study by the U.S. Forest Service in northern Michigan revealed a similar trend. This decreased diversity in stands that typically comprise a mixture of species can set the stage for serious forest pest problems. If a pest population is "released" following a period of favorable climate, the presence of high quality food and relaxation of pressure from natural

enemies (these phenomena acting either singly or in combination), often expands to the limit of its food supply. Diverse stands generally contain a broader variety of natural enemies and constitute a habitat where it is more difficult for the pest to find suitable food, to mate and to locate egg laying sites. We can adapt to this trend of increasing maple dominance by favoring the retention of other species and discriminating against maple when harvesting or making improvement cuts. This will increase the probability of sustaining the forestry enterprise in the event something threatens the maple resource. ▲

This is the 66th in the series of articles contributed by Dr. Allen, Professor of Entomology at SUNY-ESF. It is possible to download this collection from the NYS DEC Web page at: <http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/df/privland/forprot/health/nyfo/index.html>.

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Signs and Access

DAN PALM

Signs can be used to mark the boundary of your forestland for two primary purposes. First, clear delineation of boundaries is a major step toward reducing or eliminating timber theft. Second, signs can help control access to your property with the message they present.


Several members have raised the question of how do you control access to your property. If you want to allow access, but control it, you can post your land and

signs cost \$1.35 each if 50 are ordered and \$.80 each if 1000 are ordered. Plastic signs cost \$.98 each if 50 are ordered and \$.53 each if 1000 are ordered.

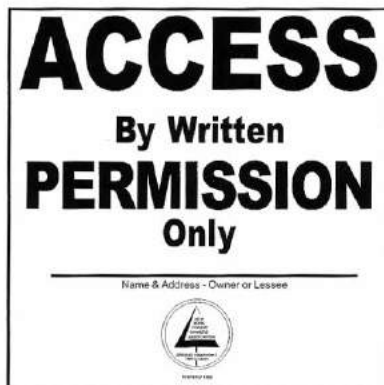
Below are examples of two signs that are being considered for use, as well as the ASK stickers. If you have an interest in taking advantage of reduced prices please contact Debbie Gill at 1-800-836-3566 or via e-mail at nyfoainc@hotmail.com and indicate the type and number of signs you would be interested in. If there is sufficient interest shown NYFOA will

finalize prices and take orders from members.

ASK stickers can be obtained free from your local Department of Environmental Conservation office. DEC can also provide permission slips for you to give to individuals that have permission to access your land.

In an effort to improve membership services the Board is interested in your thoughts on this issue. Please make them known. 

Dan Palm is the Executive Director of NYFOA.



attach "ASK" stickers to the posted signs or place access by permission only signs on your property lines. By requiring permission for access you can better control the amount, conditions of, and timing of access to your property.

In response to this question, the NYFOA Board of Directors agreed to survey the membership through this article to determine if there is sufficient interest to merit NYFOA carrying such signs in the NYFOA Store. The benefit to members is the reduced price signs can be obtained at if large quantities are ordered at one time. For example, aluminum posted

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Woodlot Calendar

January 11, 2003 — Saturday

Maple Producers Winter Conference

The 8th annual New York Maple Producers Winter Conference will be held on January 11, 2003 from 8:45 am to 4:30 pm at the Vernon-Verona-Sherrill High School in Verona, NY. A full schedule of workshops, presentations and exhibits will take place throughout the day. Registration is \$15.00 for adults and \$12.00 for students. For more information contact Keith Schiebel at 315-829-2787 or kschiebel@vvs-csd-high.moric.org.

January 29-31, 2003 — Wednesday-Friday

NYSAF Winter Meeting

The New York Society of American Foresters (NYSAF) will hold its annual winter meeting January 29-31, 2003 at the Holiday Inn, Liverpool, NY (same location as last winter). This years theme is "Keeping New York's Forests Productive." The meeting is open to all individuals interested in the future of New York's forests. Members of NYFOA have attended in the past and their involvement is greatly appreciated and welcome. For more information on registration fees and schedule contact Hugh Canham, Chair-elect NYSAF, at (315) 470-6694 or hocanham@esf.edu.

February 22, 2003 — Saturday

NYFOA Spring Meeting

NYFOA will hold its 2003 spring meeting in conjunction with

the New York Farm Show at the New York State Fairgrounds in Syracuse, NY. See page 13 for details.

March 1, 2003 — Saturday

11th Annual Rural Landowner Workshop

The NYS DEC, Cornell Cooperative Extension, USDA and NYFOA are sponsoring the 11th annual Rural Landowner Workshop on Saturday, March 1, 2003 at Pioneer Central School in Yorkshire, NY. Cost of \$20.00 per person includes lunch, a copy of the seminar proceedings, and all handout material. Please register by Friday, February 7, 2003. For more information or questions about registration, call Desiree Otley at (716) 699-2377, ext. 125. Limited to the first 400 people. No walk-ins.

June 13-14, 2003 — Friday-Saturday

Timber 2003

The Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Association of Pennsylvania (HLMA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture invite you to attend Timber 2003, the Forest Products Equipment and Technology Exposition. It is being held in the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex in Harrisburg June 13 and 14, 2003. Information on the exhibitors and seminars will be posted on their website in the near future at www.hlma.org/timber2003.



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Money Does Grow on Trees

Forestry Workshop

RENEE J. BOUPLON

Do you know how to manage your woodlot to achieve your long-term forestry goals? Are you a new forest owner? Are you thinking about a timber sale for your woodlot? Do you know how to protect yourself from timber theft? Would you like to balance wildlife habitat with an occasional timber sale? Are there other programs available that may help you reach your goals? Are you a forestry enthusiast? Would you like to be?

An all-day forestry workshop will take place on Saturday, April 5, 2003 at Lange's Grove Side Resort in Acra, NY (Greene County) to help answer these questions on timber harvesting and managing your woodlands.

Attendees will select from concurrent sessions with topics targeted toward new and experienced forest landowners. There will also be an opportunity to interact with workshop participants and presenters and learn more about forest ownership opportunities.

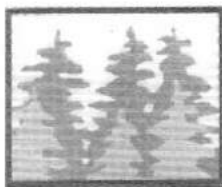
A landowner working with a forester who represents their client's forestry goals may lead to significant income revenue for the landowner. For example, one of the foresters presenting at this workshop recently held a timber sale for his client in which he advertised to 106 potential bidders resulting in nine bids ranging from \$121,000 to \$240,866. In addition to the revenue the timber sale generated, the

landowner retained control of the future forest condition of his woodlot by selling only marked trees.

In another case, a forester representing a timber buyer told a landowner that his timber stand was worth between \$24,000 and \$30,000. The landowner hired his own forester who designated roughly 40% of the landowner's timber for sale. The landowner's forester selected the poorest trees for the sale and the landowner's best "crop trees" remained untouched. The marked timber sold for \$47,000.

In an extreme case, a forester helped his client sell six walnut trees and two poor quality oak trees for \$6,000. In ten years, as part of a forest management plan, the landowner can have yet another high-yield walnut timber sale. These are just a few examples of how to generate revenue using timber and forest resources in a sustainable manner.

The "Money Does Grow on Trees" forestry workshop will cover a range of topics such as: management planning and sources of assistance; NYS forestry assessment program (480-a); conservation easements; timber theft and liability; best management



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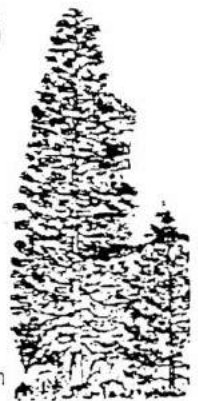
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practices; timber sales and taxes; agroforestry; and wildlife enhancement.

Also, a day-long session focusing on forest thinning is also being offered which will include indoor sessions and outdoor field exercises. Private and state foresters, technical experts, land trust staff, and other experienced woodlot landowners will lead the concurrent workshops.


The final session of the day will be a fun and lively question and answer period. The workshop presenters will answer questions that were submitted by attendees earlier in the day. Door prizes will be drawn throughout the question and answer period, but you must be present to win.

The registration fee is \$30 per individual or \$45 per household which includes refreshments, lunch, and a 97-page Crop Tree Field Guide (a \$25 value). Space is limited to the first 125 registrants. Overnight accommodations are available at Lange's Grove Side Resort. Call Lange's at 1-800-688-3393 and take advantage of special rates.

The "Money Does Grow on Trees" forestry workshop is co-sponsored by the Capital District Chapter of the New York Forest Owners Association,

Catskill Forest Association, Cornell Cooperative Extension, USDA Forest Service, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, NYS Tree Farm, Watershed Forestry Program, Columbia Land Conservancy, Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District, Hudson Mohawk Resource Conservation and Development Council, and the Catskill Center for Conservation and Development. Partial funding support is generously provided by Jonathan Schor.

There is an opportunity for workshop attendees to join the Capital District Chapter of NYFOA on Sunday, April 6th for a woods walk in nearby Catskill, NY at 2 pm. The walk will be led by private consulting forester, Mike Greason, and will feature a sustainable forest management project on Jimmy and Michaela Bulich's Pathfinder Farm. The woods walk is free and open to the public.

For a forestry workshop registration form or for more information, please contact Renee Bouplon at the Columbia Land Conservancy at 518-392-5252 ext. 208 or email renee@clctrust.org. 

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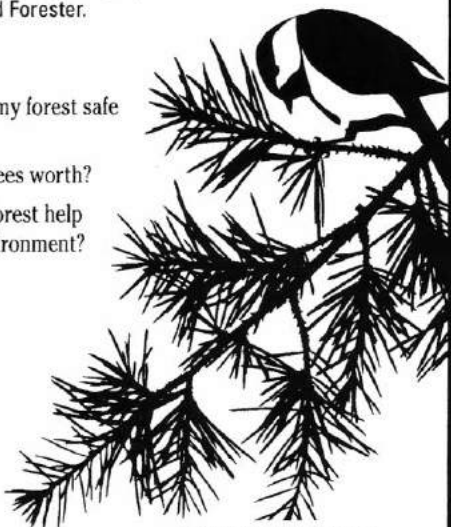
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MAGAZINE DEADLINE

Materials submitted for the March/April issue should be sent to Mary Beth Malmsheimer, Editor, *The New York Forest Owner*, 134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, NY 13035, (315) 655-4110 or via e-mail at mmalmshe@syr.edu Articles, artwork and photos are invited and if requested, are returned after use.



Deadline for material is February 1, 2003.

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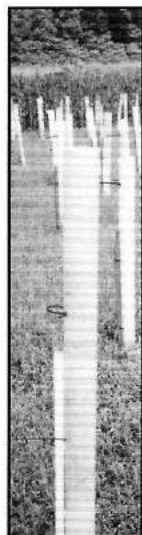
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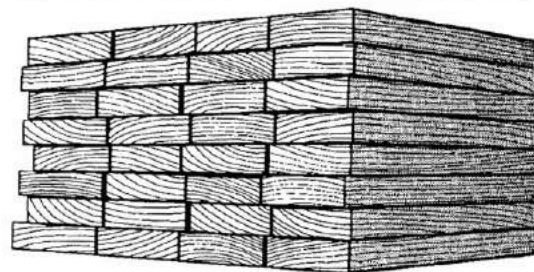
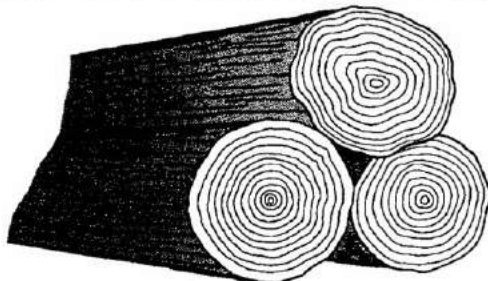
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See page 13 for full details on the NYFOA 2003 Spring Annual Meeting – February 22, 2003.



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