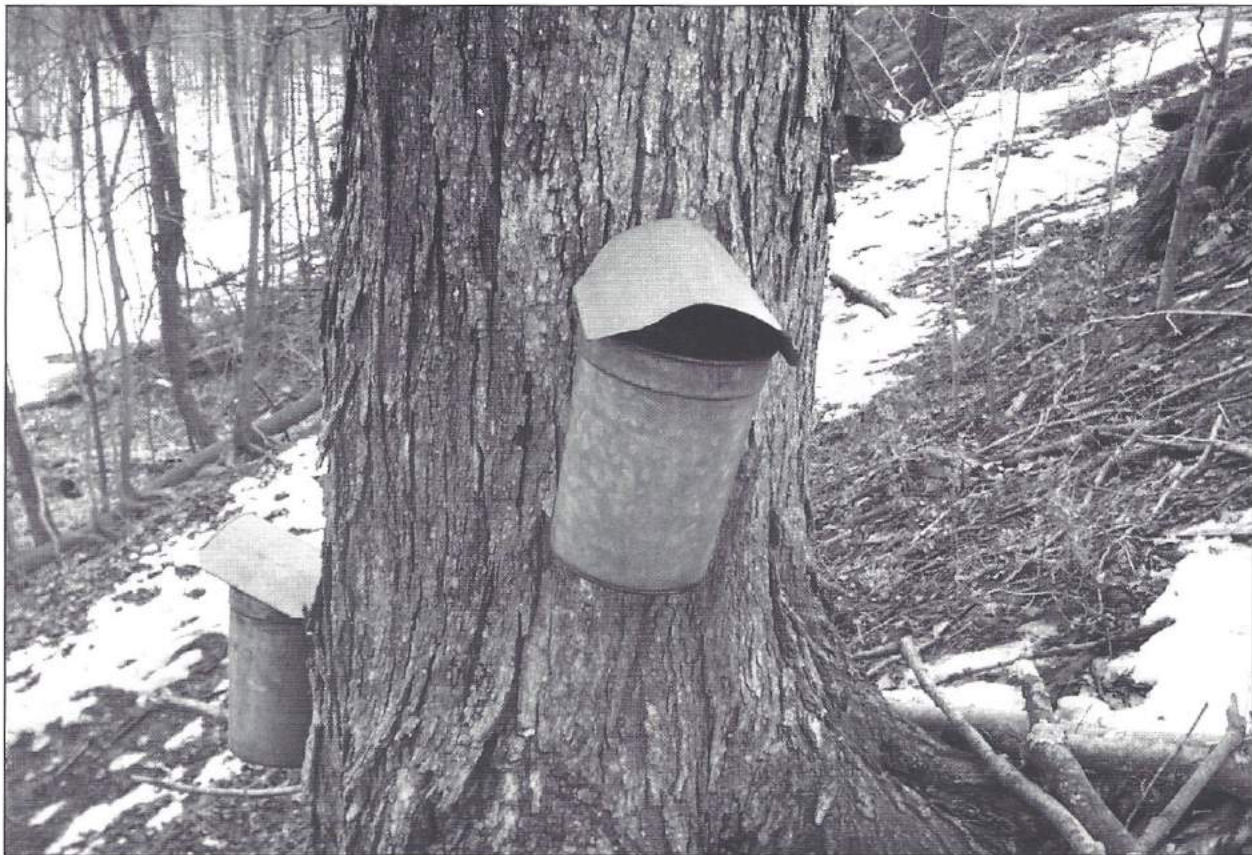


# The New York Forest Owner

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

March/April 2003



*Volume 41 Number 2*



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**THE NEW YORK  
FOREST OWNERS  
ASSOCIATION**

Volume 41, Number 2

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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.**

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**COVER:** Years ago metal pails were used to collect maple sap for processing, today most of the metal pails have been replaced by plastic tubing systems. See page 14 for an article on Forest Crops: The other money from your forest. Photograph courtesy of Robert Beyfuss



# From The President

## "Footprints"

Thanks so much for giving me the privilege of helping to lead NYFOA in the upcoming year. I read many years ago that "the best fertilizer in the woods is the owner's footprints." The second best fertilizer may be the collective knowledge, idea sharing, and perspective gained by the members of NYFOA through our chapter meetings and woodswalks, our state and regional workshops, or our magazine and newsletters. Our linkages with other like minded organizations such as Cornell



Cooperative Extension, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Master Forest Owners program amongst many others, give our members access to the very best and

latest information on timber management, wildlife habitat, forest recreation, trail building or even growing mushrooms. Every member can find plenty of ideas to assist in his or her own approach to forest stewardship.

I hope to place my footprints in as many chapter events as possible. Both Dan Palm and I are committed to listening to your thoughts and ideas and passing on your best practices to all chapters. Your Board of Directors has enthusiastically committed NYFOA to several vital initiatives for this year and our future. We will sponsor a focused membership growth initiative, which could ultimately lead to a much larger NYFOA. We will also focus on much more youth involvement, improving and expanding our outreach with groups whose work is complementary to our own, and launch a new effort to assist chapters and our state organization in developing new leadership and maintaining organizational continuity.

We follow in some great footsteps. For the past four years, Ron Pedersen has committed a very large share of his

volunteer time to serve NYFOA as our president. Ron's vision and drive are responsible in large part for the wonderful state of NYFOA today. The merger of NYFOA and NYWS, the advances in timber theft awareness and new legislation increasing penalties for the same, and the creation of the executive director position and the hiring of Dan Palm are all reflections of Ron's leadership. Many of the initiatives we will be undertaking began as his thoughts about "what NYFOA might be someday." Professor Hugh Canham will also be stepping down from the Board after 6 years as an extremely capable and active director, chair of both the Nominating Committee, and the Public Policy committee, as well as the host of many of our meetings. Hugh and Ron have both promised to remain active with NYFOA, which will make my job much more delightful. Thank you both for all you have done for the forests and for NYFOA!

We have just completed a very successful annual meeting at the Farm Show in Syracuse. NYFOA has merged with NYWS to create a single 501(c) 3 entity with total capability to achieve our goals. Our new Board of Directors and officers have been elected and new action plan groups are already bringing life to our important initiatives for 2003.

Lots to do and the forest keeps growing! Jump in with both feet and place your footprints in your woods and on NYFOA. We need members who pay dues and attend woodswalks, others may enjoy reading the publications, and I know we have great opportunities available for those who can help lead our chapters or take an active role at the state level!

Well here we go! I look forward to seeing many of you this year and communicating with all of you through this space. Thank you for being a part of the New York State Forest Owners. Together the private woodland owners of this state control the future of our forest. From where I stand, the future is bright. 🌲

—Geff Yancey  
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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# Building Bridges

RON PEDERSEN

On behalf of all NYFOA members, I welcome Geff Yancey as our new President. Geff has brought a wide range of experiences to the NYFOA Board. His insights and leadership strengths will serve the Association well, as will his love of forestland, his keen interest in wildlife, and his beliefs as a Master Forest Owner volunteer.

As I reflect on my time on NYFOA's Board of Directors and as your President, I marvel once again at the dedication and commitment of our members. Many of you have a passion, perhaps "obsession" is a more apt term, to do what is right for your woodlands, and for encouraging your neighbors to practice sound management, too.

I see NYFOA members as bridge builders — helping people reject practices that exploit natural resources,

and moving to sustainable practices that meet their goals. Whether interests encompass photography, recreation, wildflowers, woodworking, timber production or all of the above, in every case there is more to know and experts available to help. It feels good to help friends and neighbors cross the line of realization that there is more to woodlot management than they may have thought, that professional help is well worth the trouble and/or expense.

Chapters are the most visible part of NYFOA for our members, should-be members, other organizations and agencies, and the community at large. My thanks to all of you who keep our chapters conditioned as strong bridge builders. I urge others to pitch in and help with chapter activities — it is fun, and highly rewarding.

Bridge building, of course, takes time, talent, and money. I believe our decision to hire help to better support our chapters and help overcome the perennial shortage of people power was an important crossing for NYFOA. It has been great working with Executive Director Daniel Palm. One of his early tasks was to help the Board develop an ambitious three-year "action plan," and while the economy hasn't been kind this year to some foundations that we had hoped would help, I am confident the

plan will be advanced successfully.

Early in my time on the Board, New York Woodland Stewards (NYWS) was created as NYFOA's educational charitable foundation. NYWS is now merging with NYFOA, so that NYFOA members and supporters will soon enjoy tax-deductibility for their support of NYFOA. This is an important bridge in making NYFOA a far more viable organization for the years ahead.

We've been fortunate in having dedicated partners that help NYFOA with its mission in many seen and unseen ways. We have a number of partners and the list will grow, but I especially want to acknowledge and thank Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Department of Environmental Conservation, the federal Forest Service and local agencies, and of course, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, the birthplace of NYFOA.

I'm extremely grateful for the opportunity to have served on NYFOA's Board of Directors and to have met and worked with so many talented and committed folks. I very much appreciate your trust and support while serving as your President and thank you all for your ideas, your inspiration, your support, and most of all, for your bridge building. ▲



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# Controlling Access To Your Property Through Posting: *A Tool To Manage Regeneration And Deer Population*

JIM OCHTERSKI AND DANIEL PALM

**M**any parts of New York State are faced with deer populations at a level that are negatively impacting the regeneration of valued tree species through overbrowsing. How can you manage to reduce deer populations and still control access to your property? Posting your property with signs that include "access by permission only" can assist you in controlling who and how many people have access to your property and for what purposes. If the purpose is to control deer, then access may be conditioned upon taking only female deer.

In response to requests from members, NYFOA is selling posted signs to its members. The signs include the phrase "by written permission only." If used, these signs will allow you, the landowner, to control access and to assist you on reaching your management goals. Below are three short articles that address the issues of the legal aspects of posting, tips on putting up posted signs and what to do if you suspect trespass on your posted property.

## Criteria for Legally Posting Your Property

For your property to be legally posted, signs must meet the following criteria:

1. Must be a minimum of 11 inches by 11 inches.
2. Must bear the name and address of the owner, lawful occupant or other person or organization authorized to post the area.

3. Must bear a conspicuous statement which shall either consist of the word "POSTED" or warn against entry for specific purposes or all purposes without consent of the person whose name appears on the sign. These words must cover a minimum of 80 inches square (about 9 inches by 9 inches) of the sign.
4. At least one sign must be posted along each border and at each corner of the plot.
5. Must be no more than 660 feet (40 rods) apart and close to or along the boundaries of the area where posting is desired.
6. Illegible or missing signs must be replaced at least once a year in March, July, August or September.

As a practical suggestion, as you post, remember signs must be conspicuous. They should be high enough and spaced close enough to be easily seen as one approaches the boundary. However, don't turn your property into an eyesore by using more signs than are necessary.

A posted sign does not affect your liability, but it does strengthen your position against trespass (discussed below). New York's General Obligations Law protects landowners from liability for recreationist trespassers. However, landowners are not protected from liability in case of wilful or malicious failure to guard or warn against dangers. You may not intentionally erect a hazard (like a trap) or fail to provide warning of a known hazard (like an open well). If you know of a hazard on the property, fix it or warn against it.

## Tips for Putting Up Posted Signs

**Sign Material:** Unless you like shredded plastic flapping in the breeze, don't use paper-thin posted signs. Select durable material like the .024 gauge plastic or .012 gauge aluminum signs being sold through NYFOA.

**Sign Backing:** Placement

of the sign on a board will greatly extend the life of the sign. Boards cut from treated plywood have the greatest longevity. (Check with a local building contractor for scrap material). One inch softwood, like hemlock, will last for many years also. Attach the sign to the 12 inch by 12 inch backing board using aluminum roofing nails, one in each corner.

**Attaching Backing Board and Sign to the Tree:** To protect tree health and keep the sawyer from screaming, use aluminum nails to attach the backing board to the tree. Use nails with a roughened shank to increase holding ability. Two nails per board, top and bottom center, are sufficient to hold the board in place. Leave the nail 1/4 to 3/8 inch from being fully driven in to allow for tree growth. Tree sensitive people can attach the board with bungee cords, but this can become expensive. Signs should be attached to low value trees when possible.

**Maintenance:** Each year you should walk the boundary and replace any missing or illegible signs.

## What to do if you suspect trespass

If you want to report and prosecute trespass after you have posted your property, you need to collect as much information about the trespasser as is possible. You should record the following:

- Time and date of suspected violation
- Identifying features of the suspect or vehicle
- Location of violation
- Description of the violation
- Number of suspects
- Type of weapon or activity in use

Any law enforcement agency in New York State can make arrests for and prosecute trespass violations.

Posted signs may be ordered through NYFOA. If you are interested please see page 20 for the order form. ▲

*Jim Ochterski is Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Agroforestry Extension Agent for Cornell Cooperative Extension of Schuyler County and Chair, Southern Finger Lakes Chapter of NYFOA. Daniel Palm is Executive Director of NYFOA.*

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# HOW TO: *Buy the Right Chainsaw*

STEVE WILENT

**C**hainsaws are one of the most basic tools used in forest management, so you probably know all about them. Or do you?

If you need to buy a new saw—or a dozen saws—you'll need to weigh many factors. Tree farm managers, loggers, urban foresters, and arborists, for example, all have different needs. Cost may be first on your list, but you'll also want to consider a saw's size, power-to-weight ratio, reliability, safety features, and even emission-control systems.

If you're in the market for a new chainsaw, you'll notice that chainsaw manufacturers have made important improvements in efficiency, durability, ergonomics, and safety.

"Saws have really changed over the years," says Steve Erbach, operations manager at Bailey's, Inc., a woodworker supply firm based in Laytonville, California. "They cut a lot faster and the power-to-weight ratios are better than they were in the old days. And with the anti-vibration systems on today's saws, you don't get the carpal-tunnel injuries [to wrists and hands] like you used to."

A good starting point for making saw-buying decisions is to determine the type of cutting you'll be doing. Consider the following:

**Type of wood:** hardwood, softwood, brush, or specialty woods (such as palm trees).

**Size of the wood:** In general, the larger the material, the larger the saw you'll need.

**Cutting tasks:** felling, bucking, limbing, thinning, or slash and brush management.

**Weather conditions in field:** Stihl's model 044, for instance, is available in an Arctic version that comes with carburetor- and handle-warming elements.

Look for a saw with a bar length suitable for the diameter of the wood you'll be cutting, but keep in mind the position of the wood: A 16-inch bar may be perfectly able to cut slash, but a 32-inch bar will let you cut without stooping, thus saving your back from added stress.

Another factor is frequency of use. If your saw will be running for many hours a day, then investing in a "pro" saw—one built for professional use—is likely to pay off in fewer repairs and less down time. For infrequent use, a "consumer" saw may be adequate.

What's the difference between pro and consumer saws? The answer depends on who you ask—and the difference can be significant. One common but misleading distinction, says Erbach, is the length of the bar. While consumer saws usually have bars of 20 inches or shorter, many pro saws do too. Engine displacement is also a widely accepted differentiation. Saws

with displacements of less than 3.8 cubic inches (62 cc) are considered consumer machines, in part because the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) requires such saws to have anti-kickback features designed to protect casual users. This, too, can be deceptive.

Some saw manufacturers further muddy the waters because they label their consumer-oriented saws as "pro" models. Regardless of the name, Erbach says the true difference is the materials the saw is made from: Pro saws' cylinders, pistons, power heads, engine housings, and bars are made from tougher, more durable metals, plastics, and other compounds.

Which brand and model is best? That, too, depends on whom you ask. If you aren't familiar with the latest chainsaws, it's best to consult a reputable dealer who can answer your questions about the saws they sell. Whichever brand you consider, make sure the model you select has the features that meet your needs:

**Power:** Expressed as brake horsepower (bhp) or kilowatts (kW). One bhp equals 0.75 kW. Some manufacturers calculate a power-to-weight ratio, kW/kg, expressed as a percent. In both cases, the higher the number, the more power you get.

**Displacement:** In cubic inches or centimeters. Again, bigger is usually

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better, but power ratings and power-to-weight ratios are usually better indicators of muscle.

**Maximum RPM:** More revolutions per minute may equal faster cutting—as long as the saw has the power to pull the chain through whatever you're cutting.

**Fuel and oil capacity:** the larger the tanks, the longer the saw will run without refilling.

The one feature in which smaller is usually better is weight: the heavier the saw, the more pounds you have to lug around, and the faster you tire out. On the other hand, carrying a light but underpowered saw can make for more work than a more powerful one.

"Look for a saw that has a good power-to-weight ratio, that has substantial power and RPMs for its size," says Tim Ard, owner and president of Forest Applications Training, Inc., a Hiram, Georgia, firm specializing in safety and education for woodworkers. "Some people shy away from saws with high RPMs, because they think they're dangerous. But faster saws cut smoother, with less vibration, and are less apt to kick back."

Ard recommends purchasing saws that meet ANSI's safety requirements for gasoline-powered chainsaws and have been certified by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Look for ANSI and UL labels on the saws.

Ard says buyers should look for three key safety features:

**Chain brake:** Quickly stops a moving chain if kickback occurs, decreasing the chances of injury.

**Throttle trigger lock:** Locks the throttle trigger while idling to prevent the accidental opening of the throttle.

**Chain catcher:** Catches a broken or jumping chain, before it contacts the user.


Most saws sold today have such features and may also include antikickback devices (except on larger saws), front and rear hand guards, vibration-damping devices, and spark arresters (required in many states).

Some new saws also employ emission-control devices such as

catalytic converters in order to comply with environmental regulations. Some states have written their own emissions rules for chainsaws; many have adopted standards developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), which first went into effect in 1995 and are the strictest in the world. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its own standards in 1998. Make sure your new saw meets the air-quality standards for your area.

"Manufacturers have made light years of advancement in the past four or five years," says Ard. "Saws run leaner and the mixing oils burn cleaner."

Husqvarna AB's E-Tech technology, for instance, combines a new type of lightweight catalytic converter with a redesigned crankshaft enclosure that results in increased crankcase pressure. The company says its E-Tech saws produce 40 percent less emissions than are allowed under the CARB rules.

Whatever saw you buy, don't forget to wear your personal protective equipment: hard hat, safety glasses or goggles, ear plugs or muffs, leather or Kevlar gloves and chaps, sturdy boots, and proper clothing. 

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



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As of February 1, 2003, the NYFOA Endowed Scholarship Fund that is administered by the SUNY ESF College Foundation, Inc. has a fund balance of \$18,740.96.



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# One Man's Battle With Invasives

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JAMES ENGEL

It was too good to be true! As I surveyed the property for its development potential, I noticed a patch of oak/hickory woodland in the far corner of this large field. I was looking for a piece of property to grow nursery stock. I had a list of essential criteria for the piece of land that I bought. But then there was my wish list of things that I desired just for myself. A piece of woodland was at the top of that list. Woodland would satisfy my passion for nature. The 50 acres of land would suit my needs for the nursery.

It took the next 6 months to actually purchase the land. During all this time I had only one opportunity to set foot in that patch of woods. It was a very brief walk-around in early spring before leaf out. Most of the time was spent fighting my way through tangles of European buckthorn and a species of small tree unfamiliar to me that had thorns lining its branches. The woods had a fair number of large red oak trees interspersed with a larger number of smaller diameter shagbark hickory trees and a sparse scattering of other species including American beech, black cherry, American linden and white ash.

I had a general idea of what the structure of the forest was like from this brief inspection. It was a real step backwards from the healthy oak woodland that I used to own. To the novice it would appear as a healthy forest. But my eyes were taking in many years of past practices, natural forces, benign neglect and human abuses. I would do what was necessary in the future to restore it to some semblance of health and improve it for wildlife and biological diversity.

That fall was the first chance that I had to really walk the woods and see what plant and tree species were

present. I knew from my earlier walk-around that invasive plants were going to be a major problem but I also wanted to see what other native tree, shrub and herbaceous species were present. It was a little disheartening to see the years of neglect and abuse displayed before me in the plants present and most notably absent. Native herbaceous species were all but missing from the forest floor. Obviously as a result of the years of grazing by sheep. The only plant I recognized was a few isolated Jack in the pulpit plants. The native shrub and understory layer was also absent except for a few hophornbeam saplings that somehow avoided the jaws of the sheep.

These may have blown in on the wind, but even this was hard to imagine, as the woods were isolated from any other nearby piece of forest by several hundred yards of field. Many hickory and ash seedlings were struggling to survive and grow beyond the deer browes level. Nearly the entire forest understory was colonized by three invasive species—European buckthorn, the mystery tree, which turned out to be prickly ash and Japanese honeysuckle. Prickly ash, although a native species, was new to me. This was the plant with the thorns that I discovered on my first walk-around. Nearly every tree and shrub was smothered by a canopy of grape and Virginia creeper vines. To make matters worse, the forest floor was carpeted by poison ivy and more Virginia creeper.

The woods had obviously been neglected for many years, probably decades. As I talked to neighbors I pieced together a little of the history of the land and the woods. Sheep had grazed the woods for many years prior and the old fencing was still in evi-

dence. The grazing had eliminated the native shrubs and plants that should have been present. The disturbed understory was prime for the establishment of invasive shrubs. The large size of some buckthorn and prickly ash was testament to the many years of previous invasion.

I was anxious to begin reclaiming the woods and it didn't take a genius to figure out the tool of choice was a reliable chain saw. I had limited time and I wanted to see some quick results, so I started cutting out the largest of the buckthorn and prickly ash. After an afternoon of chain sawing I could look with satisfaction on my accomplishment. I spent a couple more weekend afternoons that first winter cutting buckthorn and ash. I had made enough progress cutting the thickest of the thorny tangles that I could make my way through some of the previously impassable thickets.

That summer, I was to learn that a little more knowledge and a whole lot more patience would have served me better in my battles with the invaders. I discovered that the stumps that I had cut the previous winter were sprouting 3 and 4 foot long suckers. Many sprouted a half dozen shoots per stump. I disgustingly realized that to control these shoots would take as much time or more to remove than I had spent originally. To save face I told myself that I had at least gained some time. I vowed then and there to work smarter. If I were going to go through the effort to control these plants, I would do it in a way that would be the most effective and permanent.

I began to do some research. From my hard earned wisdom I devised a plan of attack that was practical, effective and could be implemented in stages.



First, I made a vow that I would not cut any plants without following up with a herbicide treatment to the stump. The stump treatment was absolutely necessary to reliably kill the root system. I decided that I would focus my attention on the largest plants and the female plants that were setting the most fruits. The male plants could be left for a later time. I would attack the plants that were the most vigorous. These plants were the ones growing on the edge of the woods or where they had access to the most sunlight. I would also remove the isolated individual, the so-called pioneer plant that would help to colonize new areas. This way I could gradually isolate the larger populations in smaller and smaller areas.

Most shrubs and trees will require a herbicide treatment to ensure that they will not resprout from the roots. If you choose not to use herbicides then timing of the cut should coincide with the point of lowest nutrient reserves. This point is usually in late spring after the plant has fully leafed out but before it has begun to manufacture and store surplus food reserves.

In this woods European buckthorn was my nemesis, but my efforts to control and eradicate it can be aptly applied to other invasive shrubs and trees as well including Japanese honeysuckle, autumn olive, black locust, and Tree of Heaven. I learned that it is important to learn about the invader – how best to eliminate it, what are its inherent survival weaknesses, if any, and how to use these to your advantage. Eliminate seed production and dispersal, reduce vegetative reproduction and

isolate large populations, and finally introduce and encourage native species.

Invasive species are the number one threat to plant communities and ecosystems world wide if you overlook outright conversion to human uses. There is something insidious about the threat from invasive species. It is a chronic threat that is created by humans but that is perpetuated by natural mechanisms. This requires that humans must intervene to stem the tide and to try and restore the balance that has been upset by human activities.

Invasives mostly live and thrive in disturbed habitats. They can and will colonize and dominate certain habitats. Some species become invasive because they have no check or control on their abundance, reproduction and spread. The battle between native species and invasives is a zero sum game. The more invasive plants there are the less space is available for native species to grow and as invasive species begin to reproduce the threat continues to increase in an ever increasing cycle. Once established on a site, there is no natural control to the plant's growth and reproduction. Only human intervention will remove the unwanted plants. Time

is clearly on the side of the invasive plant.

European buckthorn is an introduction from Europe. It was probably introduced in the late 1800s and since then has become established in all of the eastern US. Buckthorns invasiveness is enhanced by its abundant fruit production, its rapid dispersal by birds and its ease of germination and growth in many habitats such as old fields and shrub lands.

Buckthorn is dioecious, which means that individual plants produce either male or female flowers. Female plants produce prodigious quantities of small round purple/black fruit that remain on the plant through out the winter. Birds eat these fruits and spread the seed in their droppings. The fruit is not highly sought by birds but it is abundant and readily available throughout the winter when other food sources are limited. This relationship with birds has helped contribute to buckthorn's epidemic spread throughout the northeast. In many human impacted landscapes, buckthorn is the only game in town for wildlife – there are no other pants around for native wildlife to use.

*continued on page 10*

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## Battle with invasives (continued from page 9)

Buckthorn can be easily recognized in late fall and early winter. It holds its leaves much later into the fall than any native species. In mild winters some plants hold their leaves until heavy snowfall and freezing temperatures finally remove the leaves from the plant. The leaves do not have any appreciable fall color and they normally remain a faded green even after they have fallen. Buckthorn also has very black bark and long straight thorns, which are actually modified twigs and branches. Young cherry trees would be the only other plants that one could confuse with buckthorn.

Buckthorn has the ability to dominate a variety of disturbed and natural habitats. Buckthorn will dominate shrublands and woodland understories to the exclusion of native plants. Buckthorn casts a dense shade and is also shade tolerant. This dense shade virtually excludes any

understory species beneath its canopy. Its seedlings will form a dense mat under the parent tree and the seed will remain viable in the soil ready to germinate given the opportunity. Even heavy deer pressure does not have an inhibitory effect on buckthorn growth. Except for very succulent growth, deer seem to avoid it and heavy deer browsing on native vegetation only contributes to buckthorn's domination in the understory.

One more invasive plant warrants special mention, because of its potential to invade and dominate woodlands. Garlic mustard is a biennial herbaceous plant that is rampantly spreading throughout the northeast. It is particularly dangerous because it is shade tolerant, produces large quantities of seed and thrives in woodlands. It has the potential to replace our abundant woodland flora and replace it with a monoculture of garlic mustard. Once established it is all but impossible to eliminate because of the enormous labor and monitoring involved. This plant is one that is best controlled before it becomes established. If young plants or small groups are detected they can be eliminated by pulling or herbicide. It is important to remove the plants before they mature and set seed during their second year of growth. The seed is most likely spread by birds as the plants appear in out of the way places. Learn to identify young plants and be ever-vigilant.

Prevention is worth a pound of cure. Practice identifying plants, both the common and the uncommon. Only by recognizing the multitudes of common plants in your woods and fields can you notice the new invader or the uncommon and unusual plants that may need your protection. By learning to recognize more of the species that live on your land, you will develop a greater appreciation and relationship with your land. Learn to identify plants during all seasons of the year and all growth stages. Recognizing a seedling and removing it is far easier than having to

remove a large one. Every piece of land is a potential host for colonization so walk your property with an eye towards spotting invasive seedlings. Look in likely spots where birds commonly perch and germination is likely, in hedgerows, fence rows, under telephone wires. Educate your neighbors and friends about invasive species. Invasive species do not respect boundaries.

Controlling invasive species once established is only half the battle. Nature abhors a vacuum. Something will inevitably grow in the space that was once occupied. If native species are not present and ready to occupy the space vacated then the invasive species will eventually return. Most likely dormant seeds will germinate or roots will resprout. Competition from native species for sunlight and nutrients is an important tool used to reduce the recolonization by invasives. Ground covered by native species can better resist the establishment of invasive species. I have noticed that large intact forest ecosystems have the greatest resistance to invasive species. Many areas are totally devoid of native species and their potential to reclaim a site is nonexistent. Take an active role in introducing natives species by planting seedlings or dispersing collected seeds.

The unpleasant fact is, invasive species are here to stay, but the problem can be addressed on a local basis. You have probably heard the term "think globally act locally." You and I can't address the big problem, it is too large for any one of us. But we can and must take action in our own backyard. Each one of us must make it our personal responsibility to remove invasive species on our property and promote native species in their place. This is the only way that native plant communities will be preserved for the future. ▲

*James Engel is a Field Technician for the Integrated Pest Management Program NYSAES at Cornell University. He owns a shade tree and seedling nursery, White Oak Nursery near Canandaigua NY, Ontario county. He is a member of the WFL Chapter of NYFOA*

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# Need For Communication

MICHAEL C. GREASON

**N**YFOA members constitute less than one half of one percent of the forest owners in New York. One of this organization's goals is to promote good stewardship of New York's forest resource to members and to all forest owners in the state. A few years ago, the New York Society of American Foresters (NYSAF) studied harvesting in the state and the random sample basically revealed that 80% of harvests in the state are not being done in a sustainable forestry manner. That is a tough pill for the forestry profession to swallow, especially where some of the sites reviewed had forester input.

In the public and private forestry roles that I have worked in over the past four decades, I have seen all too many woodlots exploited. On the other hand, sites that I have seen that have

taken a sound forest management approach just amaze me as to their positive response to management. Mike Birmingham's woodlot in western New York, Mike Demeree's woodlot in central New York, and one of my client's properties in the Capital District attest to the outstanding potential of our renewable forest. Demand for New York's wood products continues to grow worldwide. We grow some of the finest trees in the world. Most of the world knows this, but we New Yorkers don't seem to realize this fact, nor the remarkable potential of the forests of New York State.

Many people within NYFOA have dedicated a lot of effort and expertise in trying to encourage sound, long-term approaches to forest management. Yet,

even with NYFOA members, I continue to see examples of short-term exploitation with seemingly little regard for the future of the resource. To me, this expresses a need to communicate more effectively than we have done to date. The message seems simple enough, but it seems to get lost in semantics.

Ron Cadieux encourages us to manage our woods with the care we would give to managing an investment account. Peter Smallidge has written many articles discouraging high-grading. DEC has promoted the concept of using timber harvesting as a tool to achieve related management goals. Dr. Ralph Nyland has struck out at the "greed" factor in high-grading practices. But, somehow, the message isn't catching on as it should. As a service forester for DEC in the early 70's, I always told forest owners that if they were going to own land and pay taxes on it, forest management was their best ownership option. Make the land pay its way for the long haul so the landowner can afford to continue to hold onto and enjoy it.

If you grow a garden, I doubt you pull the vegetables to favor the weeds, nor leave five plants per inch to compete for growing space. You probably select your best crop plants and free around them to give them a chance to thrive. The advantage of a woodlot over a garden is that you don't have to start over every spring, nor worry about another harvest in a given month every year. You can relax a little more, be patient and conservative,

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and enjoy other attributes of your forest while awaiting the harvest.

One consideration you might think about is hiring a consultant forester who gets paid for the service rendered, not by a commission based on the value of the harvest sold. Having a vested interest in the sale price puts tremendous pressure on the forester to maximize income from each particular sale. Trees should be selected for harvest or as future crop trees on the basis of how they are growing, not on how much the guy with the paint gun is going to make squirting the stem and stump. Maybe part of the problem is that forest owners aren't getting the service they think they are, or maybe alternatives aren't being fully explored. An owner needs to be well informed in order to make good informed decisions about management options.

It is also important to take time to learn about who you are hiring to help in the management of your forest land. Ask for, and talk to, references provided by the consultant, and take the time to go and look at a couple of jobs by that forester. Get a sense of what your woods will look like before the signature goes on the timber sales contract.

If you are able, spend at least some time with the forester during the marking of your trees to have a chance to discuss why certain trees are being marked for harvest or culling, and others are left to grow. By all means, question the logic if all the big trees are being marked, and all the little trees are being left. Diameter-limit cutting usually is not the best choice because most of New York's woodland tends to be even-aged. Chances are your forest is comprised mostly of trees roughly the same age that have grown since the turn of the previous century, which means the big trees are the ones that have grown well and the little ones are the runts. These runts are often genetically inferior, or are unsuited to the site's growing conditions, and are not good seed stock for the future forest. Look to see if most of the trees being marked have some sign of defect

or decline -- these are the trees that probably will not hold their own or improve over the next decade and should be the first to go. If the best quality stems and high-valued species are being marked, and the poorer ones left, your future ownership investment is probably being compromised. Don't fall victim to the claim that "maple is hot right now, so let's wait for the hemlock market to improve before we harvest those big trees."


If an intensive cut is recommended, make sure you understand the forest science behind the recommendations. Is there a forest health issue? Is there adequate, established regeneration? What will the future forest be? What would happen if a more conservative approach was taken?

Remember that having a harvestable resource immediately following a cut is like having money in a savings account. If a family crisis arises, it is usually possible to re-enter the stand and have the next harvest before it is at its optimum. If held to the planned timetable, however, the forest is a growing investment that lately is proving to be a much better investment than the stock market. When I tell a landowner there will be another harvest in ten years, I am confident it is there because it is there after the present harvest, just free to grow faster. And still my fee, being paid by the hour for what I do, tends to be less than the fee would be if it were a commission based upon percent of the sale. In very few instances it may be as high, or even perhaps higher, if the commute is very long and the timber is especially poor, but often it amounts to less than 8% (and a few times as low as 2%) of the revenues received through competitive bidding. And a client can save more if the client is willing to handle

the showing and be responsible for some of the supervision. The primary thought is the fee is based on work done, not the value of the wood sold, and the fee tends to be a small percentage without overcutting nor high-grading the stand.

Am I concerned these statements might anger some of my peers? Frankly, yes, but I really want to encourage consultants to move away from commission fees, to charge for the work they do, in hopes that this leads to better forest management implementation. If I am successful, consultants can rightfully say they are different from a buyer-controlled harvest, for they would truly have no vested interest in the sale.

\*

And, while on the topic of communication, we, as NYFOA members, need to communicate to the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, Governor Pataki and our state legislative representatives that continual reductions in DEC's service forestry program is unacceptable and short sighted. The DEC service foresters are an unbiased source of forestry advice and serve to upgrade the standard of forest management implementation across the state. They are a great investment of our tax dollars. 

*Michael Greason is a member of the Capital District Chapter of NYFOA and a Consulting Forester. He was previously Bureau Chief with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.*



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# Forest crops

## *The other money from your forest*

ROBERT BEYFUSS

**H**ave you ever heard the expression that “He can’t see the forest because the trees get in the way.” Well sometimes the trees do seem to dominate our thinking about forested land but there are other opportunities which might provide income for forest land owners. In recent years the herbs known as ginseng and goldenseal have become very popular among the general public. Both of these woodland plants may be growing wild in your woodlot or you might be able to grow them yourself using the natural shade provided by the trees. The key to success with growing shade loving herbs is proper site selection and learning as much as possible about the particular herb. Not all sites are suitable for all the potentially valuable herbs but most sites may have a “niche” that is worth investigating. In

addition to ginseng and goldenseal other forest crops would include ornamental ferns such as maidenhair fern, black or blue cohosh, wild ginger, mayapple, gourmet mushrooms, and many others. Not all of these crops have as well a defined market as ginseng and goldenseal but a clever grower could develop lucrative markets, especially in metropolitan areas.

In addition to the plants that grow beneath the trees are the animals which live in the woods. Almost all woodlots support populations of certain game animals such as wild turkeys, white tailed deer, black bears. Young forests which are reverting to woodlands may also support healthy populations of ruffed grouse and woodcock. Wetland areas may harbor ducks or other waterfowl. All of these animals are eagerly hunted by many

sportsmen in NY State providing opportunities for leasing the land to hunting clubs or other groups. Hunting leases need not be complicated and may provide enough income to pay taxes while actually improving wildlife habitat.

### **Growing Ginseng**

The roots of Asian ginseng, *Panax ginseng*, have been used as part of traditional Chinese medicine for at least 4,000 years. In China and elsewhere in Asia, ginseng is considered “The King of Herbs” due to the great value placed upon this ancient remedy. Wild Asian ginseng is virtually extinct throughout its native range and along with American ginseng, *Panax quinquefolium*, it is listed as an internationally endangered plant species. Today, Asian ginseng is widely cultivated in China and Korea and constitutes a very important agricultural export for these two nations.

American ginseng is one of America’s oldest exports. Shortly after being “discovered” near Montreal in 1716, by a Jesuit missionary who had heard of the Asian species and the value placed upon it, a booming export business developed which was primarily facilitated by French, English and later American fur traders. John Jacob Astor’s financial empire was built upon American ginseng and Daniel Boone is reported to have exported more than 50 tons of wild American ginseng during his lifetime. Although records of very early exports are not available, in 1858 the U.S. Commerce department recorded 366,053 pounds exported. Virtually all of this ginseng was gathered from the wild which had a predictable effect on the native supply.

A New York resident, George Stanton, who lived near Syracuse in the 1850s, is generally recognized as the first person to successfully establish a commercial ginseng growing operation. Ginseng growing was quite popular in NY during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century which prompted the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station to publish a series of educational



Cornell faculty and USDA Forest Service staff examine a ginseng/goldenseal demonstration plot at the Arnot Forest



bulletins on ginseng topics, mostly related to controlling diseases.

Although ginseng grows naturally in mature, hardwood forests, it did not take long for growers to figure out that it could also be successfully cultivated in field situations using artificial shade made from wood lathe or, later on, plastic shade cloth. This field cultivated ginseng is still the dominant form of production today in the U.S. and Canada.

### The Economic Value of Ginseng

The prices paid for ginseng reflect, to a certain extent, the basic principles of supply and demand. In recent years the supply of field grown ginseng has increased dramatically as acreage has increased. In the mid 1980s it has been estimated that the entire North American production represented less than 3,000 acres with average yields of less than one ton per acre of dried root. In 1997 at least 6,000 acres were under cultivation in North America with somewhat higher average yields per acre. Consequently the price paid for field cultivated ginseng has dropped from \$40 to \$60 per pound in the mid 1980s to \$10 to \$15 per pound in 1997.

In the meantime the price paid for wild ginseng or wild simulated ginseng or woods-cultivated ginseng has increased dramatically, ranging from \$150 to more than \$600 per pound. The main difference in the price paid for woods-cultivated versus field cultivated ginseng is due to the age and appearance of the dried roots. Field cultivated ginseng is usually harvested after three growing seasons whereas woods-cultivated is usually harvested after at least 8 to 10 growing seasons. Truly wild ginseng often averages more than 20 years in age and commands the highest prices. Ginseng is one of the few crops, other than trees, in which the age is easily calculated by counting the scars left on the perennial rhizome.

Ginseng is an herbaceous perennial which produces new top growth each year from an apical bud. When the top growth dies down each fall a scar is left on the ever lengthening rhizome adjacent to the apical bud which will produce the following season's growth. The appearance of woods grown ginseng differs from field cultivated also. Woods grown ginseng roots have a more wrinkled or gnarly appearance while field grown roots are smoother without as

many wrinkles. It is believed that growing conditions, soils and other factors including geographic location also have a significant effect on the appearance of the roots. In general, it is safe to say that ginseng grown in NY forests is more valuable than ginseng grown in more southern states such as Kentucky or North Carolina.

### Establishing Ginseng on Your Property

The single most important factor in establishing a woods-grown ginseng operation is proper site selection. Although ginseng can be successfully cultivated under both artificial and natural shade and in a wide assortment of different soils, the fewest problems and the highest quality roots will come from soils in which ginseng is native. In New York these areas are woodlands in which sugar maple is the predominant tree species. Generally speaking, soils which will produce good, healthy stands of sugar maples will also grow good ginseng. Soils such as these are moist but well drained, rich in organic matter, medium to high in fertility and occurring on north to northeast facing slopes. These are only preliminary indicators of good ginseng soils. A complete soil analysis as well as the presence of "indicator" or "companion" plants is also needed before a serious endeavor is undertaken. A good ginseng growing site also needs to be located in a relatively "secure" area where the landowner can keep an eye on the crop.

If a proper site is found with confirming soil tests and indicator plants, the next step is site preparation. Site preparation ranges from simply raking back the existing leaf litter and broadcasting seed more or less at random to forming raised beds with tillage equipment, incorporating leaf mold and /or other soil amendments.

There is a fuzzy line between optimal yield and optimal growth of ginseng roots. Like most plants, ginseng responds to fertilizer inputs with increased growth, however, the plant also seems to become more predisposed to diseases as a result of added fertilizer. In field situations regular and frequent applications of pesticides are required to keep diseases in check. Despite these pesticide applications losses from diseases are still very common. This is a major reason why field grown ginseng is harvested after only three growing seasons. Disease pressure tends to increase

significantly as the plants grow older. In some woods-grown plantings (gardens) frequent pesticide applications are also required while in others, virtually no pesticides are used. The origin of the seed is another important factor in ginseng production. Seed that is harvested from ginseng gardens that are infested with diseases will often produce plants that will suffer from the same diseases, therefore prospective growers should investigate the source of seed as closely as possible.

Ginseng growing is certainly not a "get rich quick" proposition. Even under the best conditions it takes from 7 to 12 years to grow high quality ginseng in a woodlot. Many things can go wrong during this time period including disease outbreaks, insect attacks, rodent or bird problems and thievery from two legged poachers. Still, it can be quite lucrative in the right location with proper care. An acre of "wild simulated" ginseng may bring as much as \$60,000 gross revenue after a 7 to 10 year period.

Ginseng growing may offer a good alternative to some traditional forest uses, particularly in sugar maple forests that have been "high graded" during the previous ten to twenty five years. The most important keys to success are proper site selection, a good supply of quality seed and tender loving care for years. ▲

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# The Red Turpentine Beetle

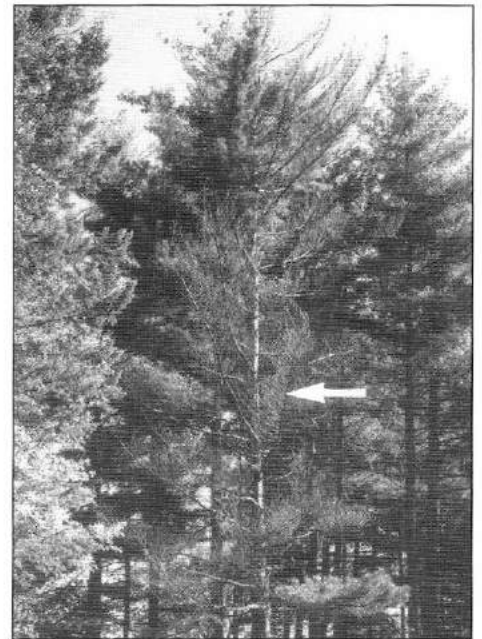
DOUGLAS C. ALLEN

**B**ark beetles play an important beneficial role as decomposers of dead and dying woody material in all forest ecosystems. Some of the more aggressive members of the family, however, also comprise one of the most important groups of forest insects in North America. Though approximately 500 species are known from the United States, three genera are responsible for a vast majority of the tree mortality attributed to members of this family. A genus is a taxonomic category containing a number of species with several structural features in common. In written form both the genus and species name are underlined or in italics because they are foreign words, in most cases latin. The genus *Dendroctonus* (den-drock-toe-nus, meaning "tree killer"), contains the most notorious species of bark beetles. Mountain pine beetle, for example, is responsible for extensive mortality of lodgepole and ponderosa pine in many western forests; every year southern pine beetle is a major cause of volume loss in the south and spruce beetle is currently responsible for extensive mortality of white spruce in Alaska. The **red turpentine**

**beetle**, subject of this article, belongs to this genus as well. It is not as aggressive as the other species mentioned above, so large-scale outbreaks are very uncommon. It usually appears as the last in a series of stresses and is most often the agent that brings about a tree's demise.

*Hosts:* The red turpentine beetle has a transcontinental distribution. Forest owners in the northeast are likely to encounter it in natural pine stands, pine plantations and various pines established in urban areas. For example, a few years ago we discovered quite a bit of it in several white pines repeatedly defoliated by the false pine webworm in St. Lawrence Co. Recently, it has been tied to red pine mortality in Wisconsin during investigations of a malady called "red pine pocket decline." This past summer I discovered an infestation in Scots pine planted at one of NY's state parks.

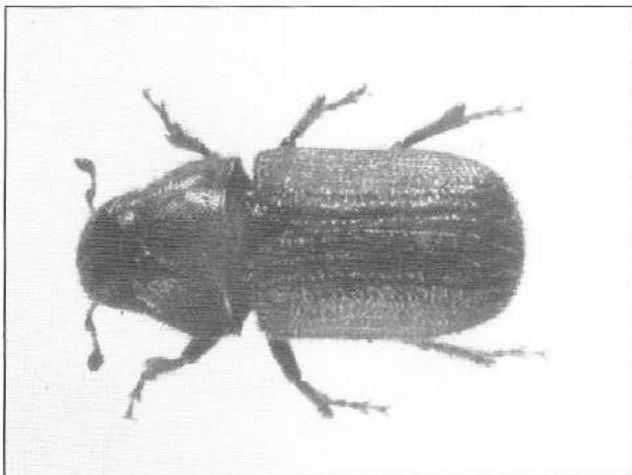
Severely stressed or heavily damaged pines (Fig. 1) greater than 8" in diameter are very susceptible, and it also readily invades freshly cut pine stumps. Spruce, larch and fir are occasional hosts. Though capable of attacking apparently healthy trees, this beetle is



**Figure 1.** White pine (arrow) heavily defoliated for several years by pine false webworm and then killed by red turpentine beetle.

most commonly found in hosts damaged by fire, weakened by drought or disease, defoliated, or damaged during logging. Frequently, it is associated with other, more aggressive, insects that are able to weaken a tree's defenses to the point where it can be infested by the turpentine beetle. Generally, attacks are restricted to the lower six feet of the tree trunk where the bark is thickest. Thick bark provides the best habitat and a source of high quality food for this relatively large insect.

*Description:* The reddish-brown

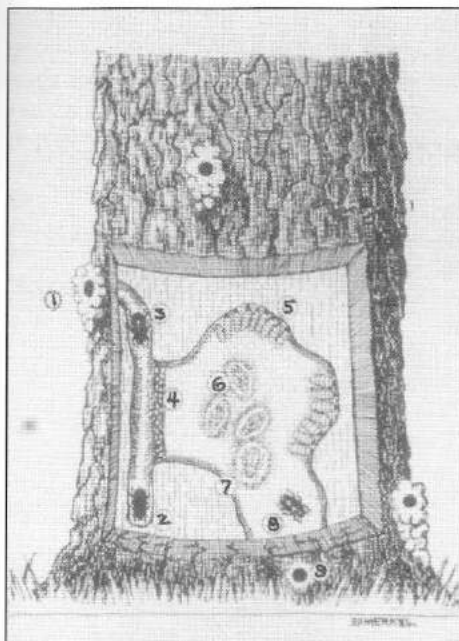


**Figure 2.** Red turpentine beetle.



**Figure 3.** Pitch tube (A) and entrance hole (B) made by red turpentine beetle just above the litter.





**Figure 4.** Diagram of red turpentine beetle damage. 1. Entrance hole & pitch tube, 2. Female excavating a brood or egg gallery, 3. Male, 4. Egg cluster, 5. Cluster of feeding larvae, 6. Pupae, 7. Immature adult, 8. Mature adult, 9. Emergence hole.

adults are the largest beetles in the genus *Dendroctonus* and very likely the largest bark beetle a forest owner in the northeast is likely to encounter. Though size can vary considerably, most specimens are 1/4" to 3/8" long (Fig. 2).

**Damage:** The first and most obvious evidence of an infestation is the occurrence of large masses of resin on the tree bark. These pitch tubes (Fig. 3) indicate where a female has entered the tree to excavate an egg gallery in the inner bark. The fully developed egg or brood gallery is filled with reddish-brown, pitchy frass (a mixture of wood particles and fecal material) and can be as large as three feet long and 3/16 to 9/16 of an inch wide, unusually big for a bark beetle (Figs. 4,5B). One of the unique features of the red turpentine beetle, other than adult size and color, is the atypical way in which larvae feed. The conventional bark beetle gallery pattern (inscribed on the surface of the sapwood and/or on the underside of the bark, the latter being the case for species of *Dendroctonus*) consists of a

central brood gallery with numerous larval galleries. These galleries are more or less evenly spaced and extend away from and almost perpendicular to the brood gallery (Fig. 5A). They originate from eggs embedded individually along the sides of the brood gallery. Turpentine beetle, however, deposits its eggs in irregularly spaced batches along the sides of the brood gallery. Each batch produces a number of larvae that feed in a closely aligned cluster. The end result is a large patch of destroyed inner bark, not a series of narrow larval galleries (Figs. 4,5B). Bark beetle larval galleries represent areas where the inner bark (this tissue contains the cells that transport products of photosynthesis) and cambium (the living tissue that produces sapwood on one side and inner bark on the other) has been destroyed. During large infestations, the tree is essentially girdled when the larval galleries from different clusters and broods coalesce.

When red turpentine beetle larvae complete feeding, they pupate in separate spots beneath the bark. The pupa is a non-feeding, immobile stage where larvae take on adult characteristics. Mature adults emerge by chewing holes through the bark (Fig. 4). Sometimes several turpentine beetles may use the same hole. The end result of this activity is a large cavity beneath the bark filled with frass and resin and a few to several adult emergence holes on the bark surface. Heavy infestations will cause needles to fade and eventually foliage turns reddish-brown (Fig. 1).

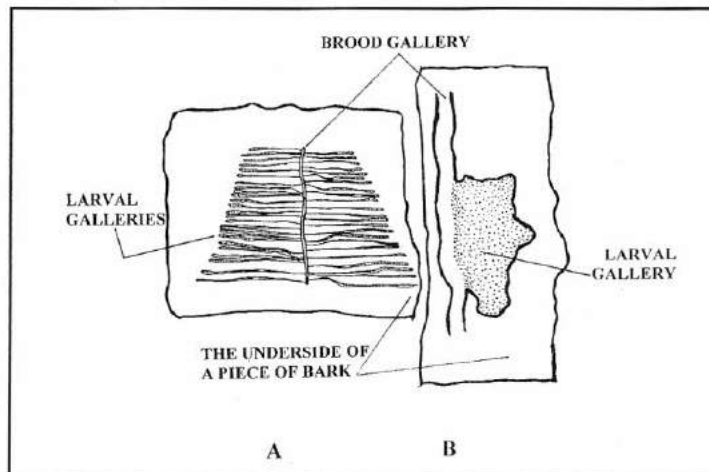
**Management:** Generally, if a forest owner takes steps to maintain the vigor of a stand, red turpentine beetle should not be a problem. This can be accomplished by thinning stands to

prevent excessive competition or stagnation, being careful to establish plantations on good sites for that pine species, and preventing excessive injury to the residual stand during thinning operations.

If your region experiences a significantly dry summer or series of summers with abnormally low moisture, it would be wise to survey your pine stand or plantation for evidence of turpentine beetle (large pitch tubes low on the tree). Remove infested trees before broods complete development. This will slow down the buildup of a population and may be enough to eliminate the potential for excessive tree mortality.

In an urban or park setting, direct control relies on early detection. If pitch tubes are discovered early enough (e.g., soon after adults have penetrated the bark) one can scrape the bark off beneath each pitch mass and remove the beetle from its gallery. At the same time, however, the stress must be removed or re-invasion is very likely. For example, water during dry periods and fertilize on nutrient poor sites. ▲

*This is the 67th 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>.*



**Figure 5.** Gallery pattern of red turpentine beetle (B) compared to that of a more typical bark beetle gallery (A).



# Help is But a Phone Call Away.

**F**orest owners across NYS can take advantage of a free service provided by their neighbors. 219 volunteers from 50 counties are certified to provide information and advice on forest management through the NY Master Forest Owner/COVERTS Program. Most of the volunteers are forest owners with years of experience; all have participated in a 4-day educational workshop hosted by Cornell Cooperative Extension and taught by nearly 2 dozen experts from across the state in forestry, wildlife management, economics, education, and forest ecology. The volunteers can provide the information that forest owners need to set realistic objectives and find the assistance needed to achieve those goals.

The NY MFO/COVERTS Volunteer Program is co-sponsored by: the Ruffed Grouse Society, the Robert H. Wentorf, Jr. Foundation, the National Wild Turkey Federation, NYFOA, and the Renewable Resources Extension Program with cooperation from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

To learn more about the program, visit the website [www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/mfo/](http://www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/mfo/) or call your county Cooperative Extension Association office, or Regional DEC office.

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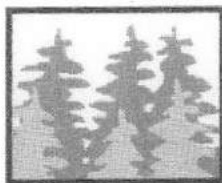
## Forest Landowners Forestry Workshop

The Future Farmers of America (FFA), the National Organization of Agricultural Students – children of current farming families who have teamed up within our educational institutions – are aware of the great majority of farmers who own a substantial piece of forested land. Yet, because of a lack of time and silvicultural knowledge, management of such a vital farm resource is lacking. In an endeavor to give back to and help their neighbors, the Stockbridge FFA will be holding its 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Farm and Forest Landowners Forestry Workshop, Saturday, April 12, 2003 at the Stockbridge Valley Central School, Williams Road, Munnsville, NY in Madison County.

The all day workshop is open to everyone and will combine indoor instruction with outdoor hands-on-fun. Topics will include Timber Stand Improvement – Cutting Waste While Not Cutting Profits; Farm Animal Use for Woodlot Improvement; Agro Forestry – Alternatives to Make More Money; Timber Theft – A Victims View; and Timber Theft – Ways to Combat the Problem.

An afternoon outdoor fun, to be held at the school's 17-acre sugarbush, will give participants hands on practice for self-managing their own woodlots, teach them the skills needed to safely work in the woods, while at the same time assuring the safety of future harvestable timber, and introduce a woods-working twist to a piece of traditional farm and recreational equipment.

Advance reservation is \$15.00 for adults, \$12.00 for students, and \$10.00 for FFA members, which includes all handouts and lunch. Checks are to be made out to the Stockbridge Valley FFA and sent to Stockbridge Valley Central School FFA, 6011 Williams Road, Munnsville, NY 13409. For more information contact Andy Miller, FFA advisor at 315-495-4483 or Walt Friebe at 315-841-8874.



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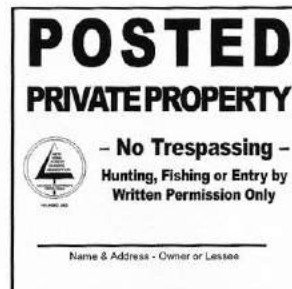
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# Woodlot Calendar

## April 5, 2003 - Saturday

A forestry workshop, "Money Does Grow on Trees," is planned for Saturday, April 5 at Lange's Grove Side Resort in Acra, Greene County, NY. Located on State Route 23 between Cairo and Windham, Lange's Grove Side is a unique site which offers meeting rooms to accommodate large groups and outdoor landscapes useful for teaching forestry concepts. Space will be limited to the first 125 registrants. Registration is \$30 per individual or \$45 per couple, and cost includes breaks, lunch and a Crop Tree Field Guide valued at \$25. This is a one day event with registration at 8 am. For full details, see the January/February 2003 issue of *The New York Forest Owner*, pages 20-21.

## May 3, 2003 - Saturday

On Saturday, May 3, 2003, from dawn to dark, white spruce seedlings will be distributed to all comers free of charge, in any number and size, from Henry Kernan's forest property. The address is 104 County Highway 40, South Worcester, NY 12197. It will not be necessary to dig the seedlings because they germinate in moss and need only be lifted by means of a garden fork, which will be available. This year will be the 14th year such distributions have taken place, with more than 30,000 having been taken away. For more information please contact Henry Kernan at (607) 397-8805.

## May 5 - 9, 2003 - Monday-Friday

**Game of Logging™** chainsaw training courses to be hosted by the Catskill Forest Association during the following 3 weeks of 2003: May 5 - 9, August 4 - 8, September 15 - 19. The location will be the Town of Middletown, Delaware County. Pre-registration is required. All levels will be offered. Contact CFA to be added to our mailing list or find out more about Game of Logging™. Catskill Forest Association, PO Box 336, Arkville, NY 12406, Phone: (845) 586-3054, Fax: (845) 586-4071, [cfa@catskill.net](mailto:cfa@catskill.net)

## May 14-16, 2003 - Wednesday-Friday

### *Timber Cruising and GPS/GIS Application*

The Society of American Foresters is holding a seminar at Paul Smith's College, Paul Smiths, NY that will focus on the latest technologies and techniques in timber cruising, integrated GIS/GPS, and mapping solutions. The seminar is cosponsored by the Society of American Foresters, American Tree Farm System, Hagluf, Inc. and LandMark Systems, Inc. Cost is \$185 for members of SAF and the American Tree Farm System; \$230 for nonmembers. Cost includes accommodations and meals. For information on the SAF Field Seminar Series, contact Terry Clark, SAF's science and education manager, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814-2198; (301) 897-8720, ext. 123; fax (301) 897-3690; [clarkt@safnet.org](mailto:clarkt@safnet.org), or visit the SAF website at <http://www.safnet.org/meetings/fsspmg.htm>.

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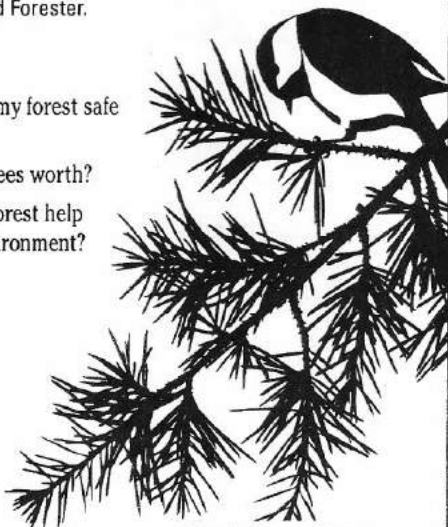
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Materials submitted for the May/June issue should be sent to Mary Beth Malmsheimer, Editor, *The New York Forest Owner*, 134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, NY 13035, (315) 655-4110 or via e-mail at [mmalmshe@syr.edu](mailto:mmalmshe@syr.edu). Articles,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



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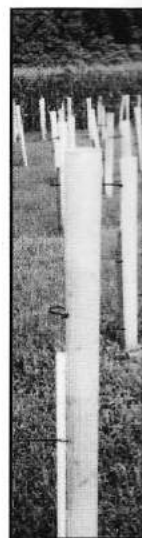
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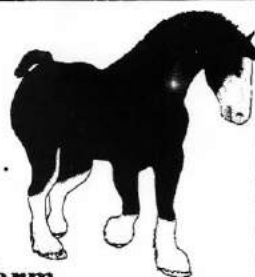
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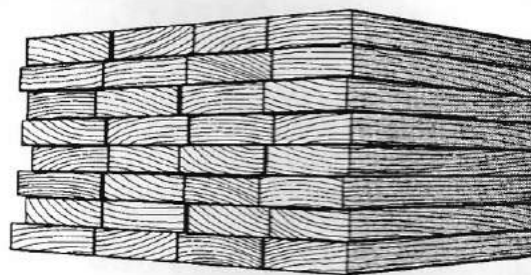
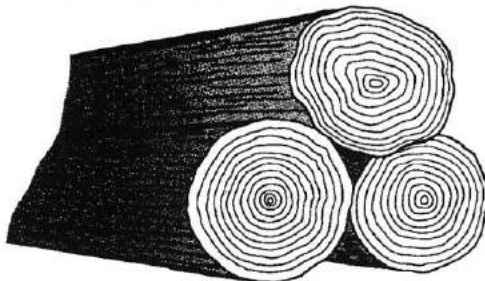
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