

The New York Forest Owner

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Pineholm: 50 years of a Multi-value Tree Farm

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Alan White, President

22 Bruce Scudder Rd.
Halcott Center, NY 12430; (845)254-6031

Geff Yancey, Vice President

32 Oliver Street
Rochester, NY 14607; (585) 271-4567

John Druke, Secretary

6341 Kirkville Road
Kirkville, NY 13082; (315) 656-2313

Jerry Michael, Treasurer

4 Leonard Lane
Binghamton, NY 13901; (607) 648-2941

Debbie Gill, Administrative Secretary

P.O. Box 1055
Penfield, NY 14526; (585) 377-6060

Peter Smallidge, Chair Editorial Committee

Cornell University, Fernow Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853; (607) 255-4696

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Dan Palm, Executive Director

645 Decker Rd.
Stamford, NY 12167; 607-538-1305

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**The New York
Forest Owner**

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

The New York Forest Owner is a bi-monthly publication of The New York Forest Owners Association, P.O. Box 1055, Penfield, N.Y. 14526. Materials submitted for publication should be sent to: Mary Beth Malmshemer, Editor, The New York Forest Owner, 134 Lincklaen Street, Cazenovia, New York 13035. Materials may also be e-mailed to mmalmshe@syr.edu. Articles, artwork and photos are invited and if requested, are returned after use. The deadline for submission for the May/June issue is April 1, 2005.

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: Image shows a sawlog harvest in 2001 from the Pineholm property. For complete history of the property, see article on page 8. Photo courtesy of Ray Laux.

From The President

It is a great honor to be elected as the president of the New York Forest Owner's Association. Our organization has made a great deal of progress in the past two years under the leadership of Geff Yancey, Peter Smallidge and Dan Palm. This great team has provided the leadership required to streamline our organizational structure and increase our capacity to serve forest owners through the integration of professional staff and the administration of new funding sources. I think we



should be particularly proud of the administration of the FLEP payments to forest landowners. This year will also be a year of growth and change. I look forward to working with you all to make the New York Forest Owner's Association even stronger.

Last year the NYFOA board adopted a formal position statement on forest property tax reform. Through the development and adoption of a position statement NYFOA was able to reach a consensus and move into the current legislative session with a clear message representing the private forest owners of New York State. Realistically it will take many years to realize the vision for property tax reform outlined in our position statement. Our success will depend on patience, persistence and strong partnerships. Last year

we were successful in achieving reimbursement for 480a, one of the key components identified in our position statement. This major success is the result of an effort that began six years ago. In 1998 a coalition of forest taxation stakeholders, including NYFOA, made a tactical decision to focus on achieving reimbursement of the current 480a tax program as a first step toward more comprehensive reform. This progress on reimbursement has allowed us to engage our partners in developing strategies to pursue broader tax reform initiatives.

After a series of discussions with the forest industry leaders, land owner groups from the Adirondacks and the Catskills and Farm Bureau we have chosen three legislative priorities. For the remainder of this legislative session we will be focusing on the problems associated with including the value of standing timber in property tax assessment, the need for further reform of 480a, and the development of a state income tax credit to reduce the impact of school tax on forest landowners. This ambitious legislative agenda will not be accomplished easily or quickly. The forest landowners of New York State will need to work cohesively across all levels of our organization and with the help of a broad range of partners to be successful. I'm hoping that our chapters and individual members will help us share our vision for forest tax reform with legislators across the state. ▲

—Alan White
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.

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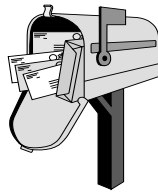
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In The MAIL



Letters to the Editor are the opinions of the authors themselves and not necessarily of the New York Forest Owners Association. They may be sent to: The New York Forest Owner
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or
via e-mail at mmalmshe@syr.edu

I am writing concerning the volume of noise about nothing that has arisen since the publication of Jonathan Raymond's letter in the November/December publication.

I am a professional and have always been paid according to my qualifications and the quality of work that I performed. I presently employ Mr. Raymond and find him to be a professional in every sense of the word and I expect to pay him for his professional forester duties. It matters not whether he is paid on a percentage basis or on a per hour basis. It only matters that he is paid according to the quality of his

work and the quality of forestry which he oversees. It has been my experience working with Mr. Raymond that his quality of work is above reproach and his knowledge of forestry is of the highest quality.

What I find about this whole debate, of how the forester is paid, is that the total argument is nebulous. I have taken into consideration the number of hours that Mr. Raymond has worked for me, multiplied that by a professional hourly rate and the result has been almost to the dollar what he has been paid on the percentage basis. If the professional forester is doing the job that the property owner wants done and doing it in a professional manner according to "Best Methods Management," then he/she is entitled to an income which reflects that performance. I find little difference whether the payment is a percentage of the timber sold or an hourly rate.

Maybe the entire argument actually turns on the amount of trust that the property owner has in the forester. I have found that Mr. Raymond is trustworthy, honest and competent. I

have found that by my spelling out in detail what I wanted done and consulting regularly with Mr. Raymond, then having him apply his professional knowledge, the work of producing a sustainable forest is being attained.

A further point needs to be made. By having hired Mr. Raymond via a contract and agreeing to pay him on a percentage basis, I evaluate the work based on the entire job and I do not have to oversee his hourly performance.

I have found that working with Jonathan Raymond has been a pleasure and I have learned many valuable things from his expertise. I have paid Mr. Raymond a good sum of money and I feel that he has performed a valuable service. I expect that our working relationship will continue for several years to come.

Lastly, getting what you pay for is not always the case, but paying a fair value for quality performance is always the professional way.

—John U. Holmes
Coach and Forty Farm
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HOW TO: *Protect Newly Planted Seedlings*

STEVE WILENT

Most foresters are well versed in the fundamental work of getting seedlings into the ground. This includes careful site preparation, the selection of seedlings for the site, using an appropriate planting method, picking the best planting time, and so on. Once planted, however, seedlings still need attention in the first weeks and months as they become established. In particular, they often must be protected from competing vegetation, wildlife, and the weather.

"Whenever you have good soils, you're going to have lots of competition," says Paul H. Wray, an Iowa State University (ISU) extension forester. "In Iowa and in much of the Midwest, that's one of the major reasons for the failure of tree plantings. Weed control is the number one priority in getting the seedling to the point where its root system is established and it can compete on its own."

Forest managers can choose from a number of weed control methods: mulching, mowing, mechanical cultivation, and herbicide applications. According to Wray, who is author of the ISU publication *Tree Planting: Establishment and Care*, plantings may require vegetation control for three to five years, depending on the site and seedling species. Vegetation should be controlled for at least three feet around each seedling, and ideally five to six feet, to encourage root system growth.

Mulching is usually impractical in large-scale plantings, but Wray says it is often the best choice for small areas. "In addition to

controlling competing vegetation, organic mulches reduce soil temperature extremes, add nutrients, and generally make for a better environment for the roots."

Mowing weeds helps control the height of competing vegetation and can reduce habitat for rodents and other pests, but mowers can damage seedlings if they pass too close and can leave too much vegetation if they don't get close enough.

"Mowing is one of the poorer forms of weed control. It may control the height of the competition, but it doesn't do anything for the root systems. It can even stimulate root growth in grasses," says Wray.

Mechanical cultivation can be effective, as long as the cultivation depth is shallow enough that it does not disturb roots.

The use of herbicides, either alone or in combination with other vegetation control practices, is the most common method and is usually the most cost-effective method in large plantations.

"Herbicides are good for weed control, but timing is critical, and that's where I see so many people make mistakes," says Wray. Herbicide applications must occur during the appropriate growth stages of both the weed and seedling species, as well as plants in surrounding areas, and must take place at a time of day and season when it will have the greatest effect on weed species. Mowing in advance of an herbicide application can increase the effectiveness of the herbicide and reduce the amount of the chemical to be applied.

In some cases, weeds themselves can

provide shelter for newly planted tree seedlings.

"Foxtail may actually help the seedling survive the winter months. It may even protect the seedlings from deer a bit, while it's taller than the seedlings," says Ray.


Other Forms of Protection

Seedling tubes and shades protect seedlings from wildlife and weather extremes. Seedling tubes come in two types: mesh walled and solid walled. Both types may be secured to bamboo stakes driven into the ground. Mesh tubes prevent browsing by wildlife and livestock. The tubes are made from a photodegradable material that decomposes within five years, so the tubes do not need to be removed.

Solid-walled tubes, or tree shelters, offer some protection from wind and direct sunlight, thus reducing moisture stress. Such tubes are also photodegradable and typically last two to five years.

Wray says solid-walled tubes have a drawback: They can allow trees to grow too long as they approach the cooler fall weather and thus prevent seedlings from becoming hardened to damaging frost. "Tree shelters can't be put on and forgotten, they have to be managed," says Wray. "In the fall, we lift the shelters up a few inches so the trees cool off."

In drier, hotter climates, shade cards and other devices that block the sun offer protection from heat, soil dryness, and wind. Lightweight wire frames hold the cards in place between the sun and the seedling's stem. Seedlings planted behind logs, stumps, or slash are also shielded from the sun's rays.

Other protection against wildlife include paper leader protectors, budcaps, and a range of chemical repellents, and some people use a wide variety of scents and tastes, from hot chili peppers to soap, to deter deer and other browsers. Wray says the only effective defense against deer is an eight-foot or taller fence. 

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Ask A Professional

Landowner questions are addressed by foresters and other natural resources professionals. Landowners should be careful when interpreting answers and applying this general advice to their property because landowner objectives and property conditions will affect specific management options. When in doubt check with your regional DEC office or other service providers. Landowner are also encouraged to be active participants in Cornell Cooperative Extension and NYFOA programs to gain additional, often site-specific, answers to questions. To submit a question, email to Peter Smallidge at pjs23@cornell.edu with an explicit mention of "Ask a Professional." Additional reading on various topics is available at www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/forestrypage

QUESTION:

How can I manage my woodlot to provide optimal habitat for Wood Thrush and Cerulean Warbler?

ANSWER:

While the vast forest resources of New York's Adirondack Mountains provide critical habitat for birds and other wildlife of the Northern Forest, other forests throughout the state, especially at lower elevations are equally valuable for populations of declining songbirds. Among the forest-dwelling species of greatest conservation concern, as recognized by Partners in Flight, National Audubon, and NY DEC, both the Cerulean Warbler and the Wood Thrush have lost more than half of their rangewide population over the past 40 years.

The Cerulean Warbler, a sky-blue inhabitant of the upper canopy, is relatively rare in New York with concentrations in four major areas. Forest owners across the southern tier, especially in the vicinity of

Allegheny State Park, as well as in the Hudson Valley area, can provide habitat for Ceruleans by minimizing fragmentation of large forest tracts and by retaining the largest overstory trees in each forest stand. In

particular, providing large oaks on ridgetops and tall sycamores and cottonwoods in bottomlands are important for this species. In the Lake Ontario Plain and Finger Lakes regions, Cerulean Warblers may occupy smaller forest patches, especially in the vicinity of Montezuma and Iroquois National Wildlife Refuges. Forested wetlands with tall cottonwoods, red maples, ash and swamp white oaks are ideal, and especially important are mixed deciduous forests on drumlins with tulip poplar, basswood, hickories, and oaks. Encouraging maturation and preventing fragmentation of these



The reproductive success of the thrush is improved where the landscape is dominated by forest. Neighbors may need to work cooperatively to retain contiguous forest cover in an area.

remaining stands is critical for maintaining suitable habitat in these regions. In all areas, Ceruleans prefer an uneven-aged forest with small openings adjacent to emergent canopy trees. Single-tree removal that breaks up the canopy and encourages growth of vines may improve habitat for this species.

In contrast, the flute-like song of the ubiquitous Wood Thrush may be heard from nearly every forested region of the state. To breed successfully, however, this species requires a dense understory of saplings and shrubs, primarily in deciduous and mixed forest types. Maintaining a mosaic of forest ages within a region will provide suitable habitat, as Wood Thrushes often favor denser regenerating stands and are often absent from closed-canopy stands with an open understory. Selective harvest techniques that open up canopy gaps and allow sunlight to reach the forest floor to encourage shrub and sapling growth will usually benefit Wood Thrushes. Where possible, controlling over-browsing by deer and livestock will also greatly benefit thrushes and other birds of the forest understory.



A dense understory of mixed deciduous trees is ideal habitat for breeding by wood thrush. Create a mosaic of age classes through small to mid-sized openings to sustain this habitat feature.

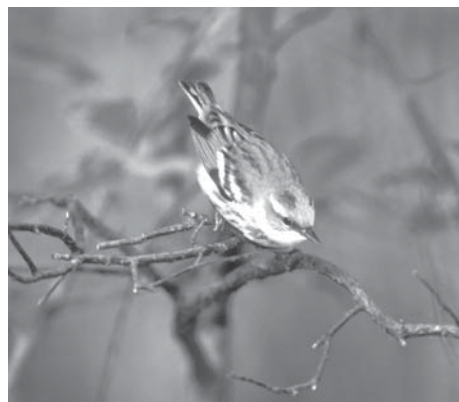
Although Wood Thrushes will occur in small woodlots and near forest edges, studies show that they reproduce more successfully in the interior of larger stands (at least 200 acres) and in landscapes with high amounts of total forest cover. In areas with little forest cover or with lots of suburban development, minimizing fragmentation of remaining forests and maintaining wooded corridors between stands is most important. 🌲

*Ken Rosenberg, Partners In Flight, Northeast Regional Coordinator
Director, Conservation Science Program, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Rd, Ithaca, NY 14850 (607) 254-2412; kvr2@cornell.edu*

What topics would YOU like to see covered in the Forest Owner? Contact the Editor at mmalmshe@syr.edu



Wood Thrush. Photo by Roger Ericksson.



Above Left: Male Cerulean Warbler. Above Right: Female Cerulean Warbler. Photos by Roger Ericksson.



Pineholm:

50 years of a Multi-value Tree Farm

Norman A. Richards

A problem often noted for private woodlands in New York is that average ownership has been less than a decade, so many owners never get to know their woodlands as a growing and changing landscape with the many values their land can provide. Hidden in the average ownership figure, however, is a diverse group of owners who have been fortunate to hold and work with their woodlands long enough to learn about growth and change; the varied results of their activity on woodland processes and values; and also the effects of the larger social-economic environment on the piece of the landscape under their stewardship.

The Richards' tree farm, "Pineholm," completed its 50th year last fall. Its story is special only to our family, and otherwise is just one example of a number of family woodland properties or tree farms in

New York that have avoided the various pressures to "cash in" for enough years to add their own chapter to the landuse history of their locale.

A key factor in my case is that my 50 years of active ownership and management of our tree farm encompassed my career in forestry teaching and research in Syracuse, so my work didn't draw me very far from the tree farm.

The main part of our 190-acre property on the northwest edge of the Catskills was a "sub-marginal" hill-farm my father and I purchased December 1954. The idea for the tree farm came from my freshmen forestry course the previous year, that discussed submarginal farms in New York and promoted reforesting their old fields and rehabilitating deteriorated farm woodlots to meet future timber needs. From my farm background, I was attracted to the idea of

a long-term hobby that would keep me "in touch with the land" but hopefully with less tribulations than other types of farming.

I also was strongly influenced by Aldo Leopold's "Sand County Almanac" published in 1949. Leopold, who treasured the landscape of his old sandhill farm in Wisconsin, distinguished between "poor land" in the commercial/economic sense and "rich country" in terms of environmental and aesthetic values. Our family farm in the Hudson valley, which we had ceased farming but continued as our home, was too valuable for future residential development to consider for a tree farm. So my father and I looked for an appropriate property in areas northwest of our home, where unused hill-farmland less favorably located was for sale for as little as \$10 an acre. We were looking for cheap land with some open fields good enough to grow Christmas trees, which were being promoted as a means of initially supporting a tree farm while other trees were growing towards timber. But I also sought a landscape that appealed to me more basically in Leopold's sense of "good country."

The Theron Goss farm in Harpersfield was a fairly typical Catskill hill-farm in several respects. Settled around 1800, it was a small dairy farm until George Stevens retired in the 1920's and moved away. The house burned down on the next resident, and the barns were removed to be used elsewhere. Mr. Goss, who lived a few miles away, acquired the farm in 1930, lost it to Delaware County in 1935, redeemed it for taxes



Spring view of meadow, swimming and wildlife ponds at Pineholm. Planted conifers merge with natural regrown woods. Photo by Norm Richards.

owed, and raised potatoes and cauliflower and cut some hay as a part-time farmer. He built a small shack for himself and a shed for his horses, to stay overnight while tending his crops.

When my father and I bought the 128+ acre farm from Mr. Goss, the old pastures and some fields were in various stages of natural regrowth to trees, but the best fields were still being maintained by hay-cutting. The woods areas had been logged for nearly all saleable sawtimber a few years earlier; a reasonable step because timber value usually was not reflected in the low saleprices for such land – in this case, \$14 per acre. While some neighbors thought the price was a bit high, I felt it was worth it because the farm was less than two miles by dirt town road from a state highway, and it had an attractive hilltop layout with good internal access and far views.

From the beginning, the management objective for our tree farm was to keep capital investment low, and to maintain and improve the property through weekend or vacation work. Hopefully, starting after about 10 years, Christmas trees would pay ongoing expenses and also repay my father for his part of the modest investment. We patched up Mr. Goss's shack for our initial use, and in 1962 I started building a modest new cabin that is still slowly being "finished."

Christmas trees

I became a cooperator under the State Forest Practice Act in 1955; getting a general management plan prepared by a state forester and free or low-cost tree seedlings from the State's Saratoga Nursery. From 1955 to '60 we planted most of the open fields, primarily for Christmas trees in the better fields and for reforestation on rougher areas. We had good survival and soon had more Christmas tree plantings than we could care for well. So, several areas were given up to a mix of planted conifers and natural hardwoods after salvaging only a few saleable Christmas trees. These are now problem areas for future quality timber growth, because shearing for Christmas trees contradicted rapid height-growth for good timber form.

While we were over-planting tree seedlings in hopes of early income from Christmas trees, many other landowners in New York and elsewhere were doing likewise. However, a predicted market glut of Christmas trees did not materialize because many plantings failed or yielded few saleable Christmas trees, and the national market shifted to reduced demand for semi-wild or minimally-sheared trees and a good market for more intensively sheared and otherwise well-tended trees. Along with other tree planters, we learned the hard way that today's Christmas trees are a fairly intensive horticultural crop rather than a forest crop.

Since then, I have condensed our Christmas tree operation to about 12 acres on our best soil areas; more intensively managing the plantings to produce a reasonable yield of high quality trees. Now in our third and fourth rotations of plantings, this is a small part-time business that occupies most of the family's worktime on the farm, but has covered much of our operating costs over the years. We have had problems of late frosts and dry seasons on our 2,000 foot elevation, thin-soil hilltops, and increasing problems with insects, diseases and deer over the years; but have never had a problem with selling good trees. An environmental value of the Christmas trees has been a practical means of maintaining fields in an fairly open young conifer stage for wildlife habitat diversity and views while woods cover increased on most of the farm.

Our small Christmas tree business has been disadvantaged by Pineholm's distance from our Syracuse home, compared to Christmas tree farmers who live on or close to their farms. But the travel time and expense has been compensated by advantages of our family living in Syracuse while also enjoying the rural-rustic experience of many weekends and vacations of recreation combined with the Christmas tree work. Also, for many years we have brought part of our harvest back to Syracuse for word-of-

continued on page 10

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Hardwood Stands

The 50's and 60's brought increased government promotion of "timber stand improvement" (TSI) in cut-over woodlands and thinnings in reforested lands to increase the supply and quality of future timber. As my limited time and money for work on the tree farm needed to focus on care of Christmas tree plantings, my TSI work was confined mostly to occasional "poison walks" — girdling and herbiciding poor trees to release more promising trees for improved growth. I did not make use of available subsidies for thinning and TSI because I only did what I felt was to our benefit in giving our woods a helpful nudge toward improving themselves over time. My minimal stand improvement efforts along with our planting activity nevertheless earned certification of Pineholm as New York Tree Farm No. 295 in 1965.

The "energy crisis" in the '70s renewed firewood use for alternative heating, especially in rural and small-town areas, and increased opportunities for hardwood stand improvement. In 1981, Ray Laux from nearby Stamford began to center a part-time firewood business on our farm, which has resulted in thinnings and improvement cuttings on most of our hardwood stands to date. An important side-benefit has been an extensive system of woods roads, as well as Ray's maintenance of the main roadways on the farm. Also, Ray's frequent presence at Pineholm is helpful to us, as local people know that he is looking after the tree farm up Shaver Road.

By the 80's, the international timber market had raised some of New York's hardwood species among the most valuable timber species in the world. Particularly striking was the rise of red oak from relatively low-priced sawtimber to a hot market for



A few good oak saplings in the regeneration 20 years after the oak harvest. Photo by Norm Rihcards.

large, good quality logs. In 1983, this prompted Pineholm's first sawtimber sale of 25 good quality red oaks over 20 inches dbh along with some poorer ones to a local hardwood mill that cut clear-wood pieces from the poorer logs and resold the best logs for export. The oaks had seeded into an old pasture about 1890; part of an adjacent 50 acres of regrown woodland we bought cheap in an estate settlement in 1962. The lot had been cut-over about 1950 for saleable logs of old-field white pine popular with local small sawmills, while there was a poor local market for oak. Our oak sale returned all we had invested in purchase and taxes of the 50 acres, while leaving good oaks under 20 inches for continued growth.

However, to keep this oak sale from being simply a "high-grading," I vowed to get good oak regeneration back where the large trees were cut. So I marked a firewood cutting to make larger openings, and even planted acorns and some one-year seedlings where natural seedlings were absent. But small oaks are popular deer browse, and after 20 years, there is a disappointing number



An exceptional old-pasture red oak. Photo by Norm Rihcards.

of good young saplings. It is now apparent that the period from about 1890 to 1950 was a fortunate time for oak establishment, because there was much land in an early stage of reforesting, and relatively few deer in relation to an ample supply of browse within their reach. Since then, our regrown woods have become denser overhead with less woody browse near the ground. So, a fairly modest deer population now has to concentrate feeding in openings from tree cutting and remaining open fields.

In 1990, Ray Laux bought a bulldozer for work off our farm as well as on it, making it possible for him to harvest larger trees on steeper slopes than he could with his smaller tractors. I could then give attention to our previously cut-over residual woods; especially our steep north slope mostly in sugar maple, and also an old sugar bush. We have made harvest/improvement cuttings in these stands; marking large declining trees with good sawlogs along with poorer and smaller trees for firewood and some sawlog salvage. Because high-grade hardwood logs can be cut shorter than used to be standard, a surprising

number of valuable logs have come from the best portions of large but otherwise mediocre trees. We have left most trees under 18 inches diameter with good prospects for continued value growth, and hopefully have opened the stands enough get some good regeneration past the deer browse stage.

At this point, it appears that our improved residual woods along with old-field hardwood stands growing to sawtimber size offer good prospects for sawtimber yields for at least a few more decades, but there is clearly a gap in good hardwood regeneration for the longer run. I have done some "Roundup" spraying of blackberry patches that have grown where the hardwoods have been inhibited by deer, and plan to do more as at least one attempt to increase the next generation of hardwoods.

While red oak, sugar maple and white ash are the three "high-value" hardwoods that grow well at Pineholm, several other native species add diversity to our woods. Our most common lower-value hardwood is red maple; particularly in the regrown old fields and pastures. Many of the red maples are multiple-stem and also have damage or decay reducing the quality of stems, so are mostly candidates for firewood harvest. But the price of red maple sawtimber increases when the demand and price of sugar maple rises, as it is a very functional though slightly less attractive substitute for sugar maple in furniture and other high-value uses. So I save good red maples along with the more valuable species in marking firewood thinnings, and more generally, try to favor good trees of all species in the interests of diversity and wider future options in our woods.

Conifers

White pine is the most prominent native conifer at Pineholm as an old-field species where pasturing cows as well as deer let it get a head-start over the browsed hardwood seedlings. As this is one of my favorite species, and thus the farm's namesake, I planted white pine in some rougher areas and also in a several-row windbreak along the west edge of our hilltop fields. Many natural and planted

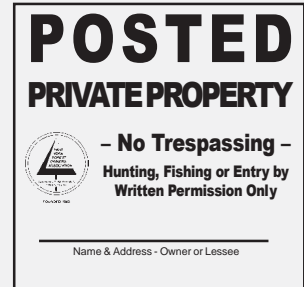
continued on page 12



Grandson and son harvest Douglas-fir with new generation of concolor fir already interplanted. Photo by Norm Rihcards.

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trees have had their stems spoiled by the native white pine weevil. But enough pines escaped serious weeviling to warrant my girdling or cutting badly weeviled trees to release the better stems. I also pruned some of the best trees to about 17 feet, as one of my TSI activities on the farm. In '92, I marked some fairly good old-field white pines 16-18 inches dbh to be cut and hauled to a local sawmill for custom sawing. We got mostly one-inch lumber 4 to 12 inches wide, planed on its best side, which we have used to finish the inside of our cabin and other projects. In addition to the savings, it is fun to have a good supply of home-grown lumber on hand.

Red pine, a scattered native in New York including a few sites northeast of Pineholm, was a popular old-field reforestation species in the 1930's, but we have since learned that it grows poorly on inadequately-drained sites. So, I planted red pine at Pineholm on a few areas of well-drained upper slopes of old pastures. It has grown well with no insect or disease problems; but I should have planted it at a wider spacing—at least 8x8 feet, and I have not thinned it as much as ideal. The slow diameter growth due to crowding makes it a better prospect for poles than for lumber. As we enjoy these red pine areas for their different character in the landscape, I am continuing light thinnings around good quality trees to maintain stand health and stability as long as feasible.

Rich Country

While Christmas trees and timber sales provide income to maintain the farm, several non-commercial values and uses are important for our family enjoyment of Pineholm. A 10-acre meadow sloping down from our cabin is maintained by controlled burning, patch-mowing and herbicides for wildflowers and wildlife viewing as well as wider landscape views and night sky-scape. Below the meadow is a dug swimming and fishing pond for family recreation, and below that a wildlife pond formed somewhat

cooperatively by beaver and us. Beyond the ponds, various tree plantings primarily for landscape diversity merge with natural reforestation running up the side of our highest hill. The upper slope has prominent rock ledges where one might get a glimpse of a bobcat; Pineholm's most reclusive and treasured resident. We also treasure and protect Pineholm's grid of stone walls that record its previous farm history in a region that has been described as having "two stones for every dirt"; another aspect of this rich country.

Pineholm is in a popular hunting area, so we decided quite early to post the farm for our peace and safety. Our family does not hunt, so we let Ray Laux control the hunting for himself and for a few friends in return for his posting and casual surveillance of the farm's perimeters. With significant hunting pressure on neighboring lands, I think shooting only a few deer a year on our farm is sufficient, and we will deal with deer damage to hardwoods and fir Christmas trees by other means.

Economics and Continuity

There are various ways to consider the economics of Pineholm. For people who bought hill-farmland or woodland in the '50s or '60s when the market price for such lands lagged well behind the rising economy, it has been easy to make good capital gains profit by selling their land after a few decades of doing little more than paying its taxes. In our case, we would have done best in simple financial terms if we had sold Pineholm about 1985 when the market was booming for attractive rural land for second homes in the western Catskills. At that time also, our Christmas tree business was thriving in its second rotation, suggesting that growing Christmas trees could be quite profitable, and our first sale of oak sawlogs demonstrated that the farm's woodlands could be a source of income. However, a buyer at the market prices of the '80s probably would have to subdivide the land for

second-homes to make a significant capital gains profit today.

As land taxes are frequently discussed problem for New York woodland owners, it is useful to examine this issue over the 50 years of our tree farm. When we bought the Goss farm in 1954 for \$1,800, the annual tax bill was \$56 — 3% of the fair market purchase price and 44 cents per acre. In the 70's, taxes increased sharply with a widespread change in valuation methods, so were \$8 per acre in '85 and \$17 in '95. Taxes were \$23 per acre last year, but this is less than 3% of the likely fair market value of the property — a slightly lower percent of market value than it was 50 years ago. The property tax expense would not be a serious problem if we were selling the farm now. But we would like to keep the farm in the family, and from that viewpoint, the present taxes are consuming much of the farm's modest income now that our Christmas tree production is at a low stage between rotations.

We have no complaint with the Town Assessors, as they have put a low valuation on our modest cabin and a conservative "Full Market Value" on the whole property. The real tax problem is the high tax rate per \$1,000 of assessment because of the relatively low total taxable value base in this rural region. This makes taxing rural land—especially woodland—to support public social services particularly irrational. I do not consider the current Forest Tax Law 480a to be a reasonable alternative, for all the reasons discussed in the *Forest Owner*. But I do hope that at least the next generation of Pineholm ownership will have the option of benefiting from a greatly improved forest tax law, as many other states already have.

While Pineholm largely has paid for itself and not been a monetary burden to our family, it has consumed a substantial amount of my time and energy over 50 years. Especially from 1963 through '97 when I worked at the College, with my free time scarce and family pressures high, an important

personal economic issue was the “opportunity time-cost” of my work at Pineholm precluding alternative uses of that time for my family, career and other options. Looking back, while there were situations when my tree farm work was not the best use of my time, I am fairly comfortable with my time expenditure on the farm. Most important personally have been the benefits of hands-on work on the land as a counterbalance to the more sedentary and cerebral aspects of my regular job. I feel Pineholm also enriched my professional work, as my teaching in forestry was tempered by my efforts to practice it on our own land. Pineholm also was a basis for public service activity on behalf of the College, including talks at Christmas tree growers meetings and involvement in NYFOA from near its beginning until I retired.

My wife, Karin, spent many weekends and summer vacation weeks at Pineholm when our children were young and the farm was a significant

part of our family time together. She still joins me in some work on the farm, but most enjoys being there with grandchildren. Our children have now gone full cycle with family weekends and vacations combining work and play with their children to Pineholm.

All four of our children would like to see Pineholm continue through their generation if feasible. But the high market value of the property may create a dilemma for them in deciding whether to keep so much inheritance money tied up in a property that is an optional part of their lives. The family consensus is that our older son Paul has the interest and commitment with the support of his wife to take over the primary stewardship of the farm after me. Paul is increasing his role in the Christmas tree business, both in current work and decisions for the future, as he needs to consider his “opportunity time-cost” of more work there in light of other commitments. My wife Karin and I are about to deed a co-ownership share of Pineholm to

Paul and his wife to give them a headstart in carrying the farm into the next generation on behalf of the whole family, while removing part of its market value from our estate. I am considering making a substantial harvest of timber that has grown to economic maturity under our ownership, in order to set up a fund to help support the farm in the future. I want to do this while still able to mark and oversee the harvest, and focus on trying to get good tree regeneration past the deer in the harvested areas. I would like Pineholm to be “fairly good land” in economic terms of continuing yield of forest products, while it also continues to be enjoyed as rich country. 🌲

Norm Richards is a member of NYFOA and has been since its inception. He is a Professor Emeritus of Forestry at SUNY ESF and retired after 35 years of service to the college.



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A NYFOA AWARDS

During the annual Spring Meeting Peter Smallidge and Jerry Michael were presented with awards from NYFOA. The articles here contain a portion of the award speech to the individuals. The 2005 NYFOA Awards Committee was chaired by Geff Yancey.

Heiberg Memorial Award Presented to Peter Smallidge



Peter Smallidge accepts the Heiberg Memorial Award from Geff Yancey at the NYFOA Spring Meeting.

The 2005 Heiberg Memorial Award was presented to Peter J. Smallidge at the NYFOA Spring Meeting. This award is given annually by NYFOA to a person who has made outstanding contributions to forestry and conservation in New York State. The award memorializes Svend O. Heiberg a professor of silviculture at what is today SUNY ESF. Professor Heiberg and the Dean of Forestry, Hardy Shirley, proposed the establishment of a forest landowner association that eventually became NYFOA.

Dr. Smallidge holds two positions that are vital links to the success of private woodland stewardship. He is the New York State Extension Forester and the Director of the Cornell University Arnot Teaching and Research Forest. In each of these positions Dr. Smallidge provides education to enhance the sustainability

and stewardship of private forest lands in New York State, which is a virtual match to the NYFOA mission statement.

Dr. Smallidge is often the lynchpin for cooperative efforts among NYFOA, DEC, Cooperative Extension, the MFO program, FLEP, the Maple Producers, and many other constituencies. He is both a teacher and a researcher. His research interests are sugarbush management and forest regeneration.

His accomplishments are many. His leadership in coordinating discussions with DEC helped to result in NYFOA's major role in the FLEP program. He helped organize the very successful Forestry Friday

program in Delaware County which has been replicated in other counties. He has chaired or co-chaired 51 workshops, made 120 presentations, from crop tree management, to TSI, to working with foresters. He has authored numerous extension articles, some of which appear in the *Forest Owner* and he has developed brochures distributed to 130,000 forest owners.

As a board member and VP of NYFOA he has been the go to guy. He chaired the committee to select our first executive director, he has chaired the nomination committee again this year and most importantly he is always willing to help whether it is meeting logistics at the Arnot or smoothing over a controversial subject with members.

Peter lives with his wife Kelly and their children at the Arnot Forest where Peter supervises five full time employees and mentors Arnot interns. Peter graduated from Purdue with a BS in 1986 and received his MS and PhD from SUNY ESF.

NYFOA is proud to name Dr. Smallidge the 2005 Heiberg winner. He has made and continues to make significant contributions to the world of private forest owner and we are grateful. 🌲

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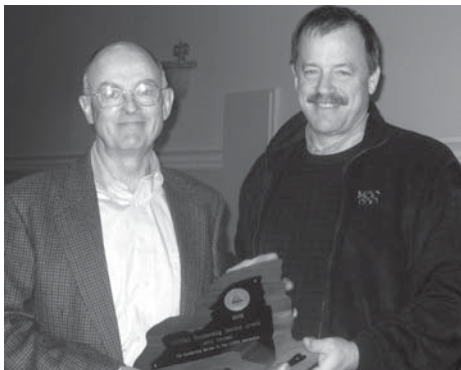
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Outstanding Service Award Presented to Jerry Michael



Jerry Michael has been chosen to be the twenty eighth winner of the NYFOA Outstanding Service Award. This award recognizes outstanding service to the NYFOA membership. Jerry's work over the past fifteen years with NYFOA, the MFO program, and Broome County Cooperative Extension has exemplified the very highest level of volunteer service.

Jerry graduated from Cornell in 1959 and spent 32 years at IBM in human resources and general management positions. He has owned forest lands in Broome and Delaware counties for 33 years. He joined NYFOA in 1989 and became vice-chair and newsletter editor of the Southern Tier Chapter for 10 years and most recently has served on the state NYFOA board as an at large director and treasurer for the past five years.

Jerry has a work ethic that is unparalleled. His work as treasurer is impeccable. He has deftly worked with the chapters on their annual reports, he has wrestled with our always challenging insurance coverage, he has helped us to get acquainted and functional with our new auditor and his budgets are done on a timely and accurate basis.

Jerry's everlasting contribution to NYFOA members in the future is his strong personal support for the Master Forest Owners (MFO) program. A 1995 graduate of the MFO course he has personally made a record 75 MFO visits that involve more than 5,000 acres. On top of that he refers many land owners to other MFO's, he hosts refresher courses, he helps to train new MFO's and he has personally helped the linkage between NYFOA and the MFO program so that today the perception is that the two programs are joined at the hip. Make no mistake without Jerry's help the MFO program would be less successful than it is. Jerry is also currently the President of the Broome County Cooperative Extension Association Board.

NYFOA is very proud to honor one of its own. Jerry Michael deserves much credit for the current success of both NYFOA and the MFO program and we are all thankful for his contributions. ▲

Heiberg Award Recipients

1967	David B. Cook
1968	Floyd Carlson
1969	Mike Demeree
1970	No Award
1971	Fred Winch, Jr.
1972	John Stock
1973	Robert M. Ford
1974	C. Eugene Farnsworth
1975	Alex Dickson
1976	Edward W. Littlefield
1977	Maurine Postley
1978	Ralph Nyland
1979	Fred C. Simmons
1980	Dr. William Harlow
1981	Curtis H. Bauer
1982	Neil B. Gutchess
1983	David W. Taber
1984	John W. Kelley
1985	Robert G. Potter
1986	Karen B. Richards
1987	Henry G. Williams
1988	Robert M. Sand
1989	Willard G. Ives
1990	Ross S. Whaley
1991	Robert S. Stagemann
1992	Bonnie & Don Colton
1993	Michael C. Greason
1994	Douglas C. Allen
1995	John C. Marchant
1996	Harriet & John Hamilton
1997	Vernon C. Hudson
1998	Peter S. Levatich
1999	James E. Coufal
2000	James P. Lassoie
2001	John T. Hastings
2002	Albert W. Brown
2003	David J. Colligan
2004	Jack McShane
2005	Peter Smallidge

Outstanding Service Award Recipients

1978	Emiel Palmer
1979	Ken Eberly
1980	Helen Varian
1981	J. Lewis Dumond
1982	Lloyd Strombeck
1983	Evelyn Stock
1984	Dorothy Wertheimer
1985	David H. Hanaburgh
1986	A. W. Roberts, Jr.
1987	Howard O. Ward
1988	Mary & Stuart McCarty
1989	Alan R. Knight
1990	Earl Pfarner
1991	Helen & John Marchant
1992	Richard J. Fox
1993	Wesley E. Suhr
1994	Alfred B. Signor
1995	Betty & Don Wagner
1996	Betty Densmore
1997	Norman Richards
1998	Charles P. Mowatt
1999	Eileen and Dale Schaefer
2000	Erwin and Polly Fullerton
2001	Billy Morris
2002	Donald G. Brown
2003	Henry S. Kernan
2004	Hugh & Janet Canham
2005	Jerry Michael

Debbie Gill Steps Down

Our long serving office administrator Debbie Gill is stepping down from her position with NYFOA after fourteen years. For a decade and a half Debbie and her parents Helen and John Marchant have been the glue and stability of NYFOA. Debbie has been the go to person if you were a stranger interested in learning about NYFOA, or if you were the President of the board trying to research a motion made several years ago. Debbie has been and remains our institutional memory. Debbie has maintained our membership database,

handled membership renewals, numerous mailings to existing and potential members and has been the note taker for most of our meetings. The annual meeting won't seem the same without Debbie sitting at the registration table, logging in members and selling the occasional t-shirt. We thank Debbie for her exemplary service and wish her and her family a healthy and happy future.



Maple webworm is often prevalent during forest tent caterpillar outbreaks

DOUGLAS C. ALLEN

Many forest owners have endured insect defoliation of one kind or another during the past two or three summers. The culprit of major concern in northern New York State is forest tent caterpillar (FTC), but populations of several other species that feed on northern hardwoods have been on the rise as well. More often than not outbreaks, though dominated by a single species such as FTC, consist of a small complex of leaf feeders. The most plausible reason for this is the likelihood that environmental conditions favoring an increase in FTC also favor other species. For example, currently gypsy moth is more prevalent throughout the state than usual and fall cankerworm also has been uncommonly abundant in eastern New York.

People who have experienced defoliation by FTC often notice that

the eastern tent caterpillar (ETC) is unusually abundant in the outbreak area. The dense, bright white, silk nests of the latter are located where small to medium sized branches fork (Fig. 1). They are very obvious once tree crowns begin to thin as a result of defoliation. In northern hardwood forests, ETC tends to concentrate on relatively open-grown black cherry, such as occur along fence lines or on the margins of a wood lot.

The maple webworm is another nest-maker that has become more numerous on sugar maple in many areas of the current FTC outbreak. One of the unique characteristics of this insect is the compulsory relationship that exists between its population dynamics and the abundance of leafrollers (Fig. 2) and other insects that distort individual leaves. When defoliation by FTC is low to moder-



Figure 1. Eastern tent caterpillar nest.



Figure 2. A typical leaf roll. The maple webworm deposits its eggs in the open (lower) end.

ate, many FTC larvae will spin their cocoons on undamaged leaves in the crown. In doing so, they also “crumple” or disfigure a leaf in a way that creates a suitable habitat for webworm. The egg-laying behavior of webworm requires that moths locate a leaf that has been rolled or partially enclosed in one fashion or another. That is most likely why this species is a late season defoliator. It must give populations of certain other leaf feeders time to provide suitable egg laying sites. The small, flattened eggs are creamy yellow when first deposited, usually in early to mid-July, but they become bright yellow with age. Usually a cluster of three to four eggs is placed within the end of a leaf roll or along the edge of a folded leaf, but occasionally clusters can be as large as 60 to 70 eggs.

The caterpillars (larvae) feed in groups, and colony size is dictated by the number of eggs originally deposited within the distorted leaf. Very large colonies result when several moths deposit eggs in the same leaf. This occurs when there is a paucity of suitable egg laying sites, either as a result of heavy defoliation early in the

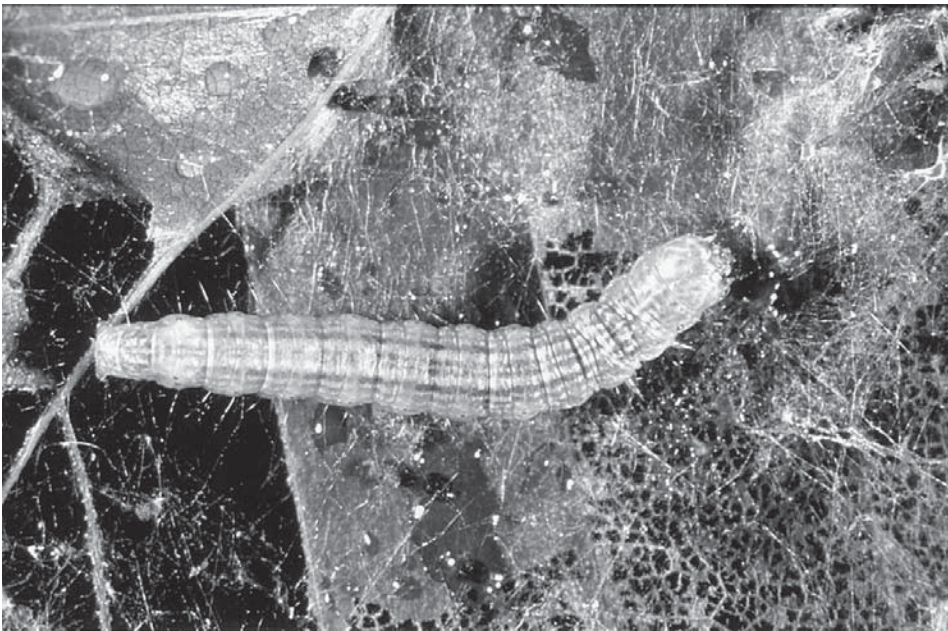


Figure 3. Mature maple webworm caterpillar (approximately 0.8" long) exposed when the nest is pulled apart. Notice all the silk threads surrounding the insect and evidence of feeding (skeletonizing).

growing season, which leaves little foliage available for leafrollers or FTC cocoons, or for other reasons leaf-rolling insects are very scarce.

Webworm caterpillars can vary quite a bit in color and length. When full grown they are approximately 0.7 to 0.9 inches long and can take on one of several color phases. Within the same nest, larvae may be light yellow (Fig. 3), shades of green or even black.

Young larvae are "window feeders," so called because they feed on only one surface of the leaf (i.e., the inside of the leaf roll) and leave the outer surface of the leaf roll intact. As they get larger, however, they feed on the whole leaf or only consume all tissues between the leaf veins and leave the latter intact. The result is lace-like patches of leaf, called skeletonizing. At this point, they become true web makers by using silk to draw in and attach additional leaves to the original leaf roll (Fig. 4). By the time feeding is completed in late August or early September, the nest will be quite conspicuous and consist of several leaves and copious amounts of silk.

Management Recommendations

Even though maple webworm nests are conspicuous and unsightly the insect is more of a curiosity than a forest pest. It is very unlikely a forest owner would ever need to take action against this defoliator. First, because it is a late season feeder. Even when populations are very high, its damage occurs after maple has stored enough energy for next year's leaf and shoot growth. Secondly, if one chooses to treat for FTC (e.g., with the bacterial insecticide "B.t.") early in the growing season, populations of most leaf-rolling insects will be kept low enough to prohibit an increase in the webworm. The ecological relationship between changes in webworm populations and the provision of egg laying sites by leafrollers or foliage deformed by FTC cocoons is obligatory. Without an abundance of the latter, webworm populations will always remain low. 🌲

This is the 79th 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/dlf/privland/forprot/health/nyfo/index.html>.

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Figure 4. A maple webworm nest. This example is approximately 5" long from where the leaf stems attach to the twig to the end of the nest.

No-Op to Co-Op

BARBARA A. TUCKER

Are you frustrated that there are not enough hours in the day or enough willing hands to complete some of your forestry chores? The Niagara Frontier Chapter of NYFOA may have an answer to your problem through a fledgling program begun five years ago and gaining momentum each year since. In 1999, Don Fraser, a long time member of NYFOA and active on the local board, wrote into the chapter's newsletter, asking for help with his woodlot.

"The idea of helping one another in the woods seemed like a simple idea and a goal our members could reach," Fraser said.

Greg Northway, another active NYFOA member, came up with a broader program which his family has used to help with projects at each other's homes. This became the

guideline for the newly established "Work Co-Op."

"Anyone in the chapter who would like work done on his or her own property can call me," Northway said, "and just let us know what projects need to be completed."

After receiving the requests, Northway takes the names, rotates them for a designated host, then schedules a project for one Saturday per month. The property owner contacts the interested parties, advising them of property location — with maps being very helpful — the description of the work to be done and any personal tools to be brought to the site.

Work hours are 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. with the host providing lunch. This shared meal time is not only convenient, offers a break in the day but also creates camaraderie.

For reasons of safety and efficiency, jobs are delegated to teams or individuals according to skill and interests, especially chain saw work and dangerous projects such as felling trees. "Chain saw and dangerous tasks are minimized," Fraser said. "The host is urged to plan ahead, which is an essential part of the program. All necessary building materials and equipment must be on site and ready."

In addition, the host is urged to have a "Plan B" in case of manpower or weather changes. "Sometimes it's necessary to inspect the work area ahead of time as things have a habit of changing in the woods. If it rained the day before, it might be best to postpone brush clearing," Fraser noted.

Projects that don't fit into this season's time period of April through July, are put at the head of the list for the following year.

Some of the recent Co-Op projects include:

- Cleaning areas of brush and trees for establishing an orchard;
- Building and replacing timber bridges;
- Clearing brush from roadsides and pile brush for burning later;
- Thinning trees and removing undesirable species for TSI purposes;
- Pruning lower branches of trees and brush removal to maintain roadways along property lines;
- Clearing out stones and infringing growth to improve stream water flow; and
- Finding methods to control road erosion.



Mark and Jess Gregory of Elma, NY work on a plumbing problem.



Part of the work crew sawing up logs and stacking it for removal at Northway woods.

“Every member has a different situation from which we can learn,” said Northway. “One person may have a fern problem and another too much beech. The third person might not have encountered either of these, but is besieged by ironwood or thornapple on his or her property.”

The committee finds that brainstorming and problem solving by people with multiple talents results in great accomplishments.

The turnout of workers varies from 6 to 16, with friends and family of NYFOA members welcome.

“We’ve found this Work Co-Op program to be very beneficial and enjoyable,” Carole Northway, a committee member said. “Many hands make for a lighter load. We urge all NYFOA chapters to try the project. They may find a new way to connect with their members.”

Barbara Tucker is a member of the NFC of NYFOA and editor of their chapter newsletter.



Dragging a felled pine tree at Northway woods April, 2004.

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NEWS & NOTES

Forest Stewardship Short Course

 A Forest Stewardship short course for landowners is being sponsored by the CCE of Schuyler County. The course "Your Forest & Pass it On" will be held at the Arnot Forest from April - September, 2005. Topics scheduled to include:

- Forestry techniques
- Wildlife habitat enhancement
- Mushroom, ginseng, and maple production
- Tree identification
- Streamside protection
- Best management practices
- Conservation easements
- Timber theft
- Leasing your land
- Working with a forester
- Forest stewardship planning


Get to know other landowners who share your interests and connection to the land during the Forest Stewardship Short Course. The course will meet on the second Friday of every month for a half-day or full-day sessions, beginning in April and ending in September. Each class will consist of a classroom session as well as hands-on field activities that you can complete in your own forest.

As a companion to the course, each participant will receive a copy of the new publication "Forest Resource Management: A Landowner's Guide to Getting Started." Activities and quizzes from this companion publication will be completed by participants, using your own property as a real-life laboratory to apply the principles learned in the course.

At the end of this course you will have the supporting materials you need to work with a forester to develop a Forest Stewardship Plan for your own property!



For more information call CCE-Schuyler County (607) 535-7161.

Free Seedlings

 On Saturday May 7, 2005, from dawn to dusk, white spruce seedlings will be distributed to all comers free of charge, in any number

and size, from Henry Hernan'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 16th 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.

Chapter Membership Growth Award

 This award was presented to the Southern Tier Chapter at the NYFOA spring meeting. They won this award for 2004 with a growth of 30 members and 20% increase over last year. The photo below shows the members that were present at the meeting to receive this award. 



Members of the NYFOA Southern Tier Chapter receive the Chapter Membership Growth Award at the NYFOA Spring Meeting.

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Woodlot Calendar

April 9, 2005

Susan Morse To Speak at Greenwich High School

The Southeastern Adirondack Chapter of New York Forest Owners Association is sponsoring a wildlife program by Susan Morse of Keeping Track, Inc, on big cats and bears. Ms. Morse will show and discuss her wonderful slides on Saturday, April 9, 2005, at 7 p.m. at the Greenwich High School. Tickets are \$5 for adults, while students are free.

Susan Morse is a nationally recognized expert on big cats-lynx, bobcats, cougars/mountain lions, and bears. Her firm, Keeping Track, Inc., has helped people across the nation to recognize, identify, count, and plan for ways to protect native wildlife. A premier strategy is to create wildlife corridors when development infringes on native wildlife habitat.

For regional residents the program provides a real understanding of the behavior of big cats and bears by studying the tracks and sign they leave behind for us to know they were in our "backyards." Jill Cornell, chairperson of the Southeastern Adirondack Chapter of

NYFOA praises Morse's programs. "She is a wonderful speaker and her slide photos are magnificent. She is always happy to answer audience questions. This is truly a 'Don't Miss Event'!"

Morse brings along samples of deer, moose, bear, and large cat feet that she has cut off from roadkill as well as excellent books and other material for attendees to see.

July 17-19, 2005

2005 New York State Maple Tour scheduled in WNY

The 2005 New York State Maple Tour is scheduled to take place July 17, 18 and 19, 2005 in Western New York. The Batavia Holiday Inn, just off the Thruway Rt. 90 in the city of Batavia will be the host site for the tour. Tour stops will include Maple Sugar Houses in Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming counties. The tour also includes a trade show of maple equipment, supplies and related organizations. Registration materials and detailed tour information will be available in the near future. Plan now to attend in July of 2005. Questions contact Greg Zimpfer at 585 591-1190 or Stephen Childs at 607-255-1658

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—RICH JEROME, GRAPE GROWER, FARM RETAILER, NAPLES, N.Y.

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Know Your Trees

BALSAM FIR

(*Abies balsamea* (Linnaeus) Miller)



Balsam fir is a medium-sized forest tree generally distributed in deep, cold swamps throughout the state. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, not durable, pale brown in color, and is of little value as a source of lumber. It is cut along with spruce for pulp wood, and is desirable as Christmas trees and for lawns. Balsam pillows are frequently made from the needles.

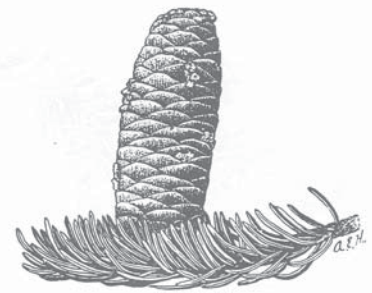
Bark—smooth, grayish brown in color, dotted with balsam blisters containing fragrant oily resin; in old trees becoming somewhat roughened with small scales.

Twigs—smooth with age, grayish in color.

Winter buds—small, almost spherical, glossy, clustered at end of twigs.


Leaves—borne singly and twisting so as to appear 2-ranked as in the hemlock, flattened rather than 4-sided as in the spruces, dark green in color above, pale below with 2 broad white lines, 3/4 inch long, blunt, not stalked, aromatic when crushed, persistent from two to three years.

Fruit—an erect cone, from 2 1/2 to 4 inches long, rounded at the top, ripening the autumn of the first year, purplish green in color. *Cone scales*—longer than broad, somewhat fan-shaped, falling in the winter following maturity of cone and leaving only the



BALSAM FIR
Branchlet and cone, natural size

erect central stalk to which they were attached. *Seeds*—in pairs, winged, dark brown in color, 1/4 inch long, ripening in September.

Outstanding features—needles without stalks; blisters in bark; cone erect and falling apart when ripe. 

Information originally appears in "Know Your Trees" by J.A. Cope and Fred E. Winch, Jr. and is distributed through Cornell Cooperative Extension. It may also be accessed via their web site at <http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/trees.htm>



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THE MARKETPLACE

MAGAZINE DEADLINE

Materials submitted for the May/June issue should be sent to Mary Beth Malmshemer, 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 April 1, 2005.

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—BETHANY RUSSELL, ORGANIC FARM MANAGER, PULASKI, N.Y.

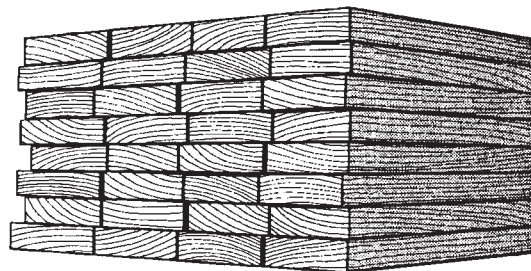
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NYFOA Awards presented at the Annual Spring Meeting – See page 14-15 for Recipients.



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