

The New York **FOREST OWNER**

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

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THE NEW YORK
FOREST OWNER

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COVER:

Larch

Photo by Jim Peek

FOREST OWNER

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association
Editorial Committee: Betty Densmore, Alan Knight, Mary McCarty
Norm Richards and Dave Taber

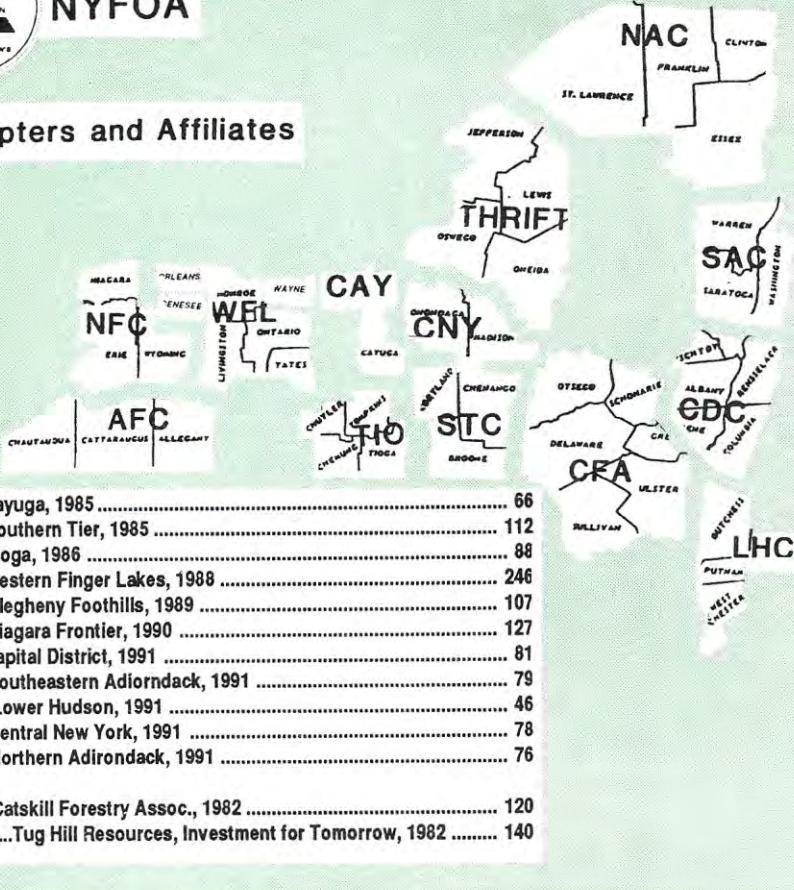
Materials submitted for publication should be addressed to: R. Fox, R.D. #3, Box 88, Moravia, New York 13118. Articles, artwork and photos are invited and are normally returned after use. The deadline for submission for May/June is April 1.

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



NYFOA

Chapters and Affiliates



With membership as of February 1, 1993.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

With this issue of the Forest Owner, we mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of our association. It is a significant milestone, attesting above all to the devotion and tenacity of our volunteers over the past three decades.

While it may seem a bit corny and certainly not novel, I like to compare the growth and status of the Forest Owners Association to that of a tree, maybe a white oak, *Quercus alba*. As if a small acorn, we started out as an idea in the minds of several farsighted people.

With the help of the Forest Practice Board, the DEC and professors at the College of Forestry in Syracuse (now the College of Environmental Science and Forestry) NYFOA became an organization on April 27, 1963 - a seedling.

Over the years, we grew straight and tall as the Forest Owner became a more professional magazine and as membership picked up. Our roots were deeper in the soil of New York.

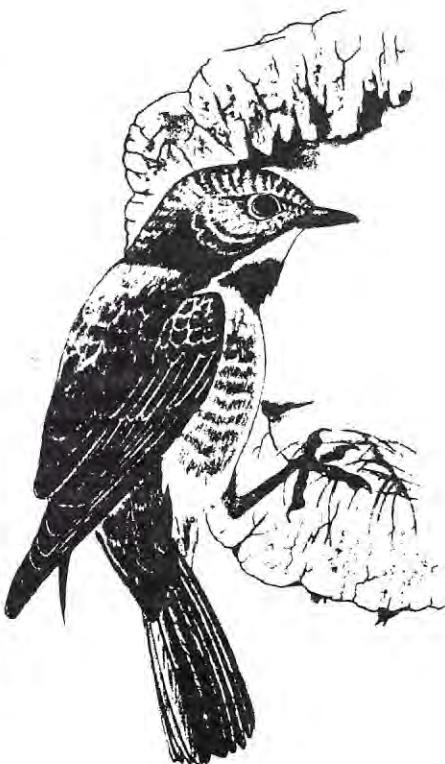
In 1985 branches began to develop real heft and were able to carry weights equivalent to what the whole tree carried in its earlier stages. These branches represent our chapters which since 1985 have grown to eleven.

And in 1982 seedlings appeared nearby and have grown to such a degree that they help the NYFOA oak grow and prosper. These trees are our affiliates, the Catskill Forestry Association and THRIFT, both of which joined NYFOA in working arrangements in 1987.

As our tree has matured, its acorns have been spread far and wide through the work of many. Ruth Thoden who served as our Executive Secretary for almost four years until 1989 helped get us more involved. More recently, since the fall of 1989, John Marchant, our volunteer Executive Director, has been invaluable in widening the scope of NYFOA. Thanks to him we are now an oak that commands respect and attention.

I have carried the metaphor too far, perhaps, but it is fun to dream about the similarities. At the same time I don't want to lose sight of the most important ingredient in the success of the association, namely, the volunteer. Back in the November/December 1991 issue of the Forest Owner I wrote about the virtual explosion of activities sponsored by the chapters and affiliates of the association. This has come about only because of the energy and hard work of volunteers. At one time we had a

handful of people keeping NYFOA going. Now there are handfuls in each chapter, affiliate and at the state level making the tree grow stronger and taller week in and week out through the year. We owe them all a great big THANKS!



Eastern Bluebird

HONOR ROLL

The Three-for-One Membership Incentive Campaign has concluded with the following qualifying for awards in December:

Karen Anderson AFC	1
Tom Casey NFC	1
Erwin and Polly Fullerton SAC	2
William and Clara Miner CNY	2
Billy Morris WFL	1
Dale Schaefer WFL	2
David Tregaskis CAY	1

Congratulations to these winners, all of whom are active members in NYFOA. In addition for December we had five new members from other sources.

In total 37 new members were introduced by 30 interested forest owners during the four months of the campaign. This compares with 24 new members introduced by 11 for the same period in 1991, eight of whom were brought in by Wes Suhr as he was getting the new Northern Adirondack Chapter going. So compared to 1991 we did pretty well. And compared to my expectations we missed the mark by about 63!

The big question is what should we do next to increase membership? I am open to suggestions.

President Stuart McCarty

Help NYFOA to Update its Archives

At the January 16, 1993 meeting of the Board of Directors, the Board supported a direction which would complete the NYFOA Archives at Moon Library of SUNY ESF. An appeal is hereby made to the members to advise the Editor of any NYFOA records of which the owner would permit copies to be made or the owner would donate outright. Particularly helpful would be back copies of the FOREST OWNER/NY FOREST OWNER. An effort will be made to create a detailed index and to determine the items missing. At this time there appears to be many "holes in the record", notably through the seventies.

What Do You Do With Larch?

By James R. Peek

What do you do with Larch? That's a question I first asked my supervisor Al Richard when I was a Forester Trainee exactly twenty years ago. Al is a practical man of few words and I still remember his reply, "If we grow enough of it-- they'll find a use for it!"

For many years, Larch served to amuse foresters and confuse landowners. The reason: Larch is a conifer (cone bearing tree) that loses its needles annually (deciduous). Each Fall, when the hardwoods are finally bare, Larch needles turn an attractive yellow that changes to a golden-brown before they fall off. This little trick of nature has provided foresters with a lot of stories that usually start out: "I got a call about these dying pine trees and...". Variations on the theme usually involve Christmas tree plantations for sale... cheap; local reporters writing articles on acid rain damage; or "dead" landscape trees being cut down.

WHICH LARCH?

Larch grows in the cool northern forests of Eurasia and North America. Larch isn't one species but a group of species. The different Larch species have slightly different growing requirements, but the technical properties of the woods are similar enough that buyers don't bother to distinguish between the different kinds. I've included a table to help the botanically curious tell them apart.

Tamarack is New York's native Larch. We are close to the southern limit of its range so it's not surprising that Larch is found mostly in cold bogs and swamps. Under these conditions, the size and growth rate of Tamarack isn't exactly impressive. Experiments with Tamarack planted on upland sites in Maine have shown growth rates that challenge Southern Yellow Pine. I'm not aware of any Tamarack plantations in New York, so it's a pretty safe bet that Larch planted in rows isn't Tamarack.

No discussion of **Planted Larch in New York** would be complete without giving credit to Dave Cook formerly of the New York Conservation Department-- he literally wrote a book with that title. He corresponded and swapped Larch seed, with people all over the world. He grew many races of Japanese and European Larch, and a hybrid cross called Dunkeld Larch on his Rensselaer County forest (Cooper Forest) starting in 1930.

He was also an excellent speaker and prolific writer who promoted Larch planting on both public and private land. In 1967, he received the Heiberg Memorial

Award (see FOREST OWNER, June 1967) from the New York Forest Owners Association in recognition of his achievements in forestry.

Why was Dave Cook promoting Larch? Because Larch is one of the fastest growing conifers that we can raise here. Good Japanese Larch stock, for example, will outgrow other conifers commonly planted in the Northeast by more than two to one (Cook, 1971), and the trees do get tall! It's not uncommon to find an eighteen inch DBH (Diameter Breast Height) tree with eighty useable feet to an eight inch top diameter. We had one sale on State Forest land which included 60 year old trees containing more than one-thousand board feet each. After the sale we received a call from a distressed hiker complaining about our cutting the last "oldgrowth" in that neck of the woods. Imagine her surprise, when she found out that the trees were younger than she was!

frosts, but it's true. Late frosts are very damaging and may prove fatal to seedling and small sapling Larch. European Larch breaks dormancy later and seems to withstand frost better than Japanese Larch and is better adapted to the colder portions of northern New York. Avoid planting Larch in depressions that can fill with heavy cold air to form a frost pocket.

Soon after planting, Larch establishes itself and rapidly starts growing taller. This allows it to keep ahead of the hardwoods and brush and dominate the site. One thing you don't do with Larch, is plant it in a shaded location-- it needs full sunlight to survive and prosper.

In many early Larch plantings the trees were spaced only six feet apart. Under these conditions Larch soon became crowded and needed to be thinned before they could get big enough to be sold for logs.

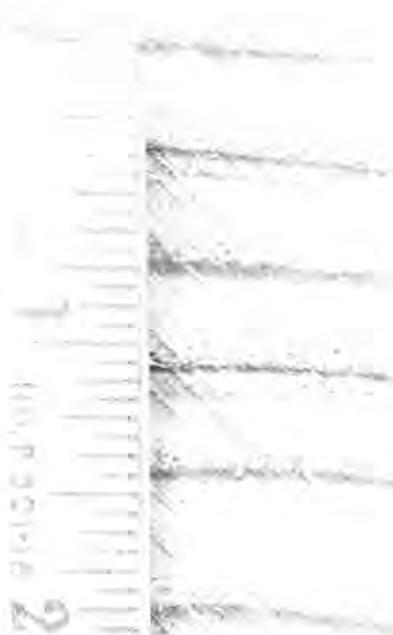
If they weren't thinned, the lower branches became heavily shaded and died leaving a relatively small crown to produce their food, which greatly reduced diameter growth.

I usually suggest landowners plant Larch 8'x 10' or 10'x 10' to reduce the need for precommercial thinnings. Every third row can be removed in the first thinning (probably at about 25 years). This provides room for the trees to grow and the skidder to move. Some of the material should be large enough to be saleable for sawlogs and the smaller material might find a use as firewood, fenceposts or (in some locations) pulpwood.

FUELWOOD?

We live in an area with abundant hardwoods and burning a softwood might seem like a novel idea, but in parts of the western United States, Alaska, and the Scandinavian countries, softwood is often used for home heating. A full cord (4'x 4'x 8') of air-dried Larch contains 19 million BTU's which is about the same heat content as the same volume of Cherry.

Larch is a good wood for kindling and works well to rebuild a slow fire or to warm the morning chill in the Spring. I've had good results building small, hot fires which burn relatively cleanly but require frequent refuelings. Filling the stove completely with fuel and then restricting the air to get a long burn results in a smoldering fire that produces a lot of creosote, especially if the wood is a resinous softwood. If you must operate your stove to give a long burn use dense hardwood, inspect your chimney frequently and clean before cre-



Larch Growth Rings

POINTS ON PLANTING

The introduced Larch species adapted well to all but the most extreme soil conditions. Extremely dry soils will not sustain Larch through droughty years. Leave extremely wet soils to Tamarack, as the introduced species won't do well there. Larch needs soil that's at least 16" deep, because the roots need to go deep and wide to keep tall trees from tipping over.

I know it doesn't seem logical that a tree of the northern forests is sensitive to late

sote builds up to worrisome levels. Owners of catalytic stoves (which are designed to reduce creosote build up), Russian fireplaces and outside furnaces should have less trouble with creosote.

FENCE POSTS & PRESERVATIVES

We have had some success selling Larch fenceposts. Our customers have told us that Larch posts last about ten years, which is comparable to White cedar posts that contain a lot of sapwood. Sapwood, regardless of the species, has little resistance to decay. The heartwood of some species, including Larch, contains deposits of natural preservative chemicals that retard the growth of the fungi that cause rot. Larch heartwood has a moderate resistance to decay. What this means is that Larch heartwood will last longer than Hemlock, but will rot faster than White oak when exposed to the damp conditions that favor fungi.

In critical installations in contact with the ground, only wood that has been properly treated with preservatives will give predictable, long service life.

Conventional wisdom says that Larch heartwood will not absorb enough water-borne wood preservative to make a product that meets industry standards. This is unfortunate, as pressure treated wood is a large softwood market in New York. Recent studies have shown the preservative retention in Larch heartwood can be greatly increased by incising. Incising is a process where the wood is slit in places along the

grain with sharp knives to allow deeper penetration of preservatives. The process is rather like poking a tough steak full of holes with a fork to let tenderizer soak in. I doubt that New York wood preservers will feel the need to purchase incising machinery because of the abundance of easily treated Red Pine.

LOG CABINS & GUIDE BOATS

Larch's natural resistance to decay is one of its best selling points. Larch has long been used for planking on wooden fishing boats. The "knees" of the famous Adirondack guide boats were sawn from the stumps of Tamarack trees. The pioneers considered Tamarack to be a desirable species for pilings and posts and the first course of log cabins.

Larch is still being used in log homes today although the less dense pines dominate that market. I recently visited Josh Webb of Lok-N-Logs in Sherburne, New York to see how he makes hand crafted log homes using the Scandinavian full-scribed method. In this method the logs are fitted and notched individually using chain saws and hand tools. The logs were fitted so closely that we couldn't blow air through the joints with an air compressor, even before a foam gasket was installed between the logs.

Josh prefers Larch because it's easy to get the 13" to 14" small end diameter logs and long logs he needs for his cabins. The wood's natural decay resistance is also a big plus, which he supplements by spray-

ing the outside with a borate wood preservative. Josh uses logs that are bought in early June when the bark can easily be removed with a shovel and lets the logs dry through the Summer before building with them.

I don't like to see cabins assembled from small, green Larch logs as they sometimes develop deep spiral checks while drying.

I also think I'd use a finish that contained an ultra violet (U.V.) light inhibitor on the outside of the cabin in order to prevent the wood from darkening.



Josh Webb and Tight Fit

LUMBER & PULP

Larch lumber can be used for rough construction; it's strong, durable and holds nails well, although putting a nail in dry Larch can be challenging. Many people that have used Larch prefer it to Hemlock for farm construction projects from hayracks to buildings. Proper lumber drying procedures must be followed, because some pieces show a tendency to distort. Mills are also using it for special purpose pallets and boxes. C.O.T. Corporation in Whitehall, New York makes plywood from Larch.

There's something else you should know about Larch lumber--it's downright pretty! It has a strong grain pattern and is an attractive medium reddish brown, rather like Cherry. One of our local sawmill owners even tried to sell it as "English Cherry". Despite his P. T. Barnum style salesmanship, his mill is no longer operating. When properly dried, Larch makes handsome panelling. I've been told it makes good flooring too. I suspect this is correct because Larch is one of the hardest commercial softwoods.

Pulp mills in New England and Pennsyl-

A LARCH WHO'S WHO

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)	TWIG	NEEDLES	CONES
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	glossy orangy-brown	green	oblong 1/2-3/4" long, about 20 cone scales
European* Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	straw yellow	lt. green	oval 1- 2 1/2" long straight brown scales, 40-50 cone scales covered with soft, brown hair
Japanese Larch	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	rusty brown	blue-green	rounded 1 1/4 to 1 1/2" strongly recurved scale margins
Dunkeld* Larch (hybrid cross of European and Japanese Larch)	<i>Larix x. eurolepis</i>	variable, in between European & Japanese Larch	green	oval, partially reflexed scales very variable in size

* These trees can show a lot of genetic variability.

Larch Cont'd.

vania make paper from Larch, but I'm not aware of any New York mill pulping it. The same chemicals that color the heartwood and give Larch its rot resistance complicate the pulping process.

There are lots of uses for this admirable tree, but buyers tend to be local niche markets, and stumpage prices are relatively low. We simply don't have enough Larch to sustain a large specialized industry. Only about 500 acres of New York are planted to Larch each year, so high volume mills haven't felt the need to "find a use for it".

If you have Larch to sell contact the DEC Wood Utilization and Marketing Forester in your Region for addresses of local buyers, or local specialty markets.

Early next November, about the same time DEC offices start taking calls about dying "pine" trees, take a moment to look up in the hills and appreciate Dave Cook's golden legacy.

Jim Peek is the U & M Forester for NYS DEC Region 7 out of the Cortland Office. Jim is Editor/Writer of the informative newsletter of the LAKEERIE & ONTARIO SAWYERS & FILERS ASS'N.

Governor Cuomo Forms Forest Resource Development Council

This council was recently formed to provide follow up and implementation on key strategic issues identified by the Governor's Task Force on Forest Industry. The council has a broad cross section of representatives from industry, government and private organizations. The New York Forest Owners Association was invited to be a member of the council to represent

private forest land owners and John Marchant attended the meeting held on February 3, on their behalf.

At this stage the council is developing the structure and methods which they feel will produce substantive, measurable results in the shortest time. John will report on the results of the council's efforts in the FOREST OWNER as appropriate.

GOT A GOOD RECIPE?

The New York State Tree Farm Committee is planning to publish a cookbook to raise funds for our programs. Tree Farm Treats will contain 250 favorite recipes contributed by anyone interested in New York's forests and forestry.

To contribute one or more recipes, in any category, please type or write on one side of a piece of plain paper, making sure



your recipe(s) is legible, complete, and lists your name. The deadline for submission is May 1, 1993, and all recipes should be sent to Valerie Luzadis Alden, ESFPA, 123 State St., Albany, N.Y. 12207 or to Harriet D. Hamilton, 8785 Schribner Rd., Wayland, N.Y. 14572.

The book will sell for \$6.50 and will be ready for distribution by October 1993.



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CHERRY 1500 (no gum)	1200	750	550	225
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BLACK OAK 400	300	200	125	
ASH 1200 (1/3 heart)	800	475	325	200
WHITE OAK 1000 (16"+)	450	325	250	125
ROCK OAK 450	325	250	125	
(non-wormy) SOFT MAPLE 500 (1/2 heart)	375	275	200	125
BASSWOOD 500 (16"+)	375	275	200	125
BEECH 250 (16"+) - (ALL BEECH 10' LOGS ONLY)		150	100	
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We Will Buy
Stumpage and Roadside

NYFOA To Offer Free Information Service

By John Marchant, Executive Director

We all know there is a lot of valuable information to support the interests we have in our woodlots somewhere out there, but where do you start looking for it? In an effort to offer more value to our members and eventually all woodlot owners in New York State, NYFOA has established an information database to help locate various kinds of information. It will be available on an 800 telephone number and will involve a computer search for topics of your interest while you wait. Hopefully no longer than three minutes. Searches will be made in the five following categories:

1. Literature references

We now have about 1000 references and hope to double that by the end of 1993. The topics cover many aspects of forestry, wildlife, and some legal matters affecting landowners. Most are Cooperative Extension bulletins and pamphlets, DEC publications, well known textbooks (aimed at private woodland owners) and selected publications from the Northeast Forest Experiment Stations. They can be searched primarily by subject matter expressed in "Keywords". Examples of typical Keywords would be: Woodlot Management; Oaks; Wildlife Habitat; Deer; Taxes; Easements; etc.

2. Professional Land Managers

This category will list private consulting foresters, state service foresters, wildlife biologists, ecological consultants and other special services. They would normally be searched for by the county in which you are interested in having a service performed. Name searches will also be available. All the areas they work in and the services they perform will be available.

3. Timber Harvesters

Like the category above these would normally be searched by county or DEC area where you may be interested in having timber cut for sale. Name searches will also be available as will all the areas they work in and the services they provide.

4. Prime Users (Basically Sawmills)

These are sources who might be interested in buying timber you are interested in selling. Searching by county would probably be most appropriate although name

search may be requested where known. Information about what species are purchased and what wood products are produced is available. Methods of buying and selling are also available. For example do they purchase Stumpage or Roadside or Delivered and do they sell Wholesale or Retail or all the above.

5. State and Institutional Offices

This is simply a listing of Cooperative Extension, DEC and other government offices across the state.

The intent of this service is to aid private landowners in locating information and services. In almost all cases the caller will receive addresses and telephone numbers, over the phone, after a search is successfully completed. In the case of some literature searches it may be useful to send addition hard copy but we want to keep it to a minimum because of the added costs.

I must stress this is an experiment and we need your help to find out if its worthwhile and what would make it better. It has been reviewed by a number of professional natural resource managers and they agree the need exists and this is a good first step. It is an opportunity for NYFOA to provide something of value and sell ourselves in the process. Help us make it fill those needs.

836-3566

To use the service dial 1-800-377-6060. If no one is available at the time to take your call please leave your name and number on the answering machine and someone will get back to you as soon as possible. Give us a try and please give us your constructive ideas for making it better. We would like to restrict the use of this service to NYFOA members for the first six months or so. If the membership finds it useful, then we will consider broader exposure.

I am indebted to several sources for providing considerable information in electronic form without which this service could not exist. Thomas McEvoy, Cooperative Extension Forester at the University of Vermont supplied much of the Literature Reference material. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation supplied most of the listings for Consulting and Service Foresters, Co-operating Timber Harvesters and Primary Wood Users.

Electronic Bulletin Board

By Bill Miner

The CNY Chapter has been developing a computer bulletin board that we would like to share. To access the Bulletin Board (BBS) you will need a computer with a modem (300-2400 baud) and a communications software package. After configuring your computer and modem to standard settings, dial 315-457-3682 and login to the BBS. Each new user will be allotted 30 minutes a day of login time. CNY-NYFOA BBS operates daily from 11 am to 11 pm.

Space has been provided for each chapter to upload news/events that may be of interest to other members. You can also read about activities in other chapters (check CNY). The following are sections of the BBS that are open.

- ✓ NYFOA NEWS
- ✓ Chapter News - find out what's going on in the chapters across the state.
- ✓ EMail - send electronic mail to members on the BBS.
- ✓ Download computer programs. By permission we have the computer program SILVAH Ver 4.04: A Stand Analysis, Prescription, and Management Simulator Program for Hardwood Stands of the Alleghenies, provided by the Forest Service, USDA, Warren, PA. This program runs on the IBM and compatibles. You will also find several utility and communication programs.
- ✓ Current list of Consulting Foresters and a listing of DEC Office.
- ✓ Information on TUBEX and TREE PRO.
- ✓ Leave a message in the general message area...maybe another member can help you out.
- ✓ Or an interesting project or information that you would like to share.
- ✓ Newsletter Editors!! upload a copy of your newsletter articles. Or the FOREST OWNER ... send (upload) it electronically and save time and re-typing at the Editors Office.

The success of the CNY-NYFOA BBS is dependent on the people using it. USERS define the content and directions of this project. The BBS could be a first rate shared information system....it's up to you. Need help getting started give me a call at 315-451-3712. Good luck and have FUN!

Solving The Mystery of "Maple Malady"

BLAME THE PEAR THRIPS!

by Janet Knodel, Mary Bartley,
Sana Gardescu, Lawrence Abrahamson,
and Douglas Allen

INTRODUCTION

The adult pear thrips, *Taeniothrips inconsequens*, is unusual-looking and about the size of a comma (0.04 to 0.06 inch), with two pairs of feather-like wings (Fig. 1). This introduced or "exotic" insect was first observed in the United States in 1904 on pear blossoms in California. By 1907 pear thrips had been reported in New York on apple and pear trees. In both its native Europe and in North America it attacks a variety of orchard and forest trees. Primary hosts in the northeast include maple, basswood, beech, walnut, oak, white ash, dogwood, lilac, grape, pear, apple, cherry, peach, plum, apricot, and quince.

As early as 1978, sugarmakers in Pennsylvania reported late spring leaf damage on sugar maples, which was thought to be caused by early spring frost. However, the culprit that was actually responsible for this injury, called "maple malady", was not determined until the early 1980s when pear thrips was identified as the cause. Following an explosion of pear thrips populations in the late '80s, it temporarily gained stature as an economically significant pest in the northeastern United States. The outbreak of 1988 left over a million and a half acres of sugar maples leafless or with brown and distorted foliage. Consequently, considerable public and political concern focused for the first time on the negative impact of pear thrips on sugar maple and maple products.

LIFE CYCLE AND DAMAGE

Despite the fact that pear thrips has only one generation each year and spends most of its life in the soil, it has spread successfully across the Northeast. One factor contributing to the dispersal and build-up of this pest lies in the nature of its sex life. All pear thrips in this country are females which reproduce asexually (without males). Males have been observed only in the indigenous European populations. Females do not need to spend time searching for a mate, therefore, they can begin to feed and lay eggs as soon as they emerge from the soil at the end of March or early in April,

just when sugar maple buds are starting to swell. At this time, they feed on foliage within expanding buds. Later, using a saber-like egg-laying device (ovipositor), each female deposits 100-200 eggs in the base and veins of young, developing leaves. Eggs hatch after 6-14 days, depending on the temperature, but usually by the first part of May. The wingless larvae are pale to translucent white with red eyes, although sometimes appearing green due to the maple leaf background. Larvae habitually congregate on the undersides of the leaves. Both larvae and adults feed upon the foliage for 2-3 weeks. Larvae drop from the leaves during mid-May to mid-June and burrow 6 to 26 inches into the soil where they transform into overwintering adults by late October. Adults remain in the soil within protective chambers until warm soil temperatures (above 43°F) the following spring beckon them to emerge.

Bud development of sugar maple and emergence of new generations of pear thrips from the soil occur almost simultaneously. Herein lies the greatest threat to the welfare of the host. If pear thrips are able to enter sugar maple buds just as buds begin to swell, but before leaves expand, they have found a safe, dry environment within which to feed. In this refuge, the insect can wreak havoc on newly developing foliage, especially if buds develop slowly. The thrips pierces leaf tissue with a straw-like, piercing-sucking mouthpart, then siphons out the plant's juices, which creates a shriveled, discolored and wilted leaf (Fig. 2). Heavy feeding, followed by oviposition damage, can seriously deform sugar maple leaves. A heavily infested tree may drop these damaged leaves and attempt to produce a new complement of foliage. Such



Fig. 1 Adult pear thrips resting on a sugar maple bud.

attempts at refoliation draw upon carbohydrate reserves in the roots, which further stresses the tree. Under these conditions, prudent sugar makers should use fewer taps per tree or cease tapping previously infested trees altogether the year following thrips damage to prevent additional stress.

In addition to leaf damage, scientists suspect that pear thrips can transmit a fungal disease, maple anthracnose. Maple anthracnose infections on sugar maple frequently coincide with pear thrips infestations. This disease decreases the photosynthetic ability of leaves and, in severe cases, it can be fatal. The recent increase in maple anthracnose, possibly spread by pear thrips, poses yet another potential threat to the overall health of sugar maple forests.

A SURVEY OF PEAR THRIPS POPULATIONS IN NEW YORK'S SUGARBUSHES

Pear thrips can be monitored using several different techniques: soil sampling, emergence traps, bud counts, and visual traps. Visual traps in commercial sugarbushes were used in our New York survey to monitor population levels in 1990 and 1991. Traps were placed at 13 sites in 12 counties during 1990, and at 17 sites in 15 counties during 1991. In the spring of 1992, trapping has continued at

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12 sites in 12 counties. Our survey is part of a larger effort in conjunction with 17 other states, and its goal is to monitor the damage caused by pear thrips as well as the insect's distribution and abundance. Support for the survey is provided by the National Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS), a program of USDA - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Pear thrips was present in all of the counties surveyed in New York State during 1990 and 1991. The first trap catch of adult pear thrips in 1990 occurred between March 17th and 24th. In 1991 the first trap catch occurred much later - between April 3rd and 10th. Peak trap capture, however, was at approximately the same time both years - between April 21st and 28th in 1990 and between April 24th and May 1st in 1991. The highest average trap counts in 1990 exceeded 100 thrips per day. In contrast, 7 was the highest average count per day in 1991. The difference between the average number captured per day during the peak emergence week decreased fourteen fold from 1990 to 1991!

Defoliation and leaf quality ratings were also estimated in mid-June each year of the survey in order to determine the extent of pear thrips damage. At most sites, defoliation caused by pear thrips was low (<30%) or absent in 1990. Only slight leaf discoloration and distortion occurred in sites with low defoliation. Extent of damage appeared to be associated with the close timing of peak thrips emergence with the occurrence of the most susceptible stage of sugar maple bud development (early bud stage - "bud break"). Thus, given the relatively late emergence dates cited above for 1991, it is not surprising that defoliation was almost totally absent that year.

SUGAR MAPLE REGENERATION

In a study of sugar maple regeneration in Tompkins County, New York, pear thrips was the most numerous and damaging insect that fed on tree seedlings. At sites where pear thrips was abundant, most of the newly emerging seedlings died after being fed upon by thrips larvae. This happened even in years when thrips damage to overstory trees was low to moderate. In mid- to late-May, pear thrips larvae that feed in the tree canopy dropped to the forest floor, or were washed off overstory leaves by a heavy rain. Many of these larvae crawled onto understory plants to feed before going underground. If the thrips



Fig. 2A sugar maple leaf damaged by pear thrips.

fed on newly germinated sugar maple seedlings in large numbers (10-100 larvae per seedling), the cotyledons and leaves soon shriveled and died. At this early stage the seedlings were not able to refoliate, and within a week many died. If one is not consciously searching the woods for seedlings during the first few weeks in May, it is easy to overlook this impact on sugar maple by pear thrips, because by mid-June the dead seedlings have disappeared.

Nevertheless, sugar maple seedlings remain abundant in most northern hardwood forests. Even at sites where thrips were numerous there were occasional years when the crop of new sugar maple seeds was especially large, such as 1985 and 1990, and some of the seedlings survived the thrips damage.

FUTURE IMPACT OF PEAR THRIPS ON SUGAR MAPLES

It is clear that pear thrips will be a permanent resident in northeastern hardwood forests and will continue to be associated with sugar maples. Although pear thrips has been recognized as one of the major insect pests contributing to the recent "maple dieback," the current trend of decreasing pear thrips populations is encouraging. We may never know exactly why a pear thrips outbreak of such magnitude occurred in the northeastern United States in 1988. Research is presently focused on finding biological control agents to manage pear thrips populations, such as naturally occurring soil fungi. Current studies also examine ecological factors that affect pear thrips populations and their ability to cause extensive damage. For

example, the number of thrips present in soil from the previous fall, thrips winter survival rates, and the impact of local weather conditions on thrips emergence and damage levels. As mentioned above, the most important variable appears to be the phenological synchrony between bud development and thrips emergence, so 1988 may very well have been a "fluke"! Nevertheless, with improved awareness the sugar maple industry will be better prepared to deal with this tiny pest in the years to come!

The authors would like to especially thank M. Heinmiller, editor of Integrated Pest Management Support Group at Cornell University, for her careful and invaluable editing of this article. We would also like to extend their gratitude to: M. Birmingham, D. Fasking, S. Warne and T. Wolfe of NYS DEC; C. Clift and R. Gaines of USDA-APHIS; L. Staats of Cornell Extension Service; D. Marion and J. Jones of Community College of the Finger Lakes; D. Dale of Western Delaware Tech Center, BOCES; J. Gibbons and J. McKelvey, Jr., sugar maple growers.

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CHAPTER REPORTS

ALLEGHENY FOOTHILLS

On Jan. 16 a few AFC'ers attended the NFC/AFC Joint Pot Luck dinner at Holland. The AFC's Bruce Robinson gave a slide presentation on wildlife habitat.

Feb. 27 a winter picnic in Allegany State Park with a walk focusing on identifying tracks in the snow.

At the Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP) sign-up and informational meeting held by the ASCS in the Ellicottville Cooperative Extension Building on Jan. 23 the AFC catered lunch for the crowd of over 200. This brain child of Audrey Childs netted the AFC treasury \$596.25. Lots of members gave freely of their time and talents to make this come off smoothly.

On March 27 at 10 a.m. we will meet at the Jamestown Audubon Center, 1600 Riverside Road, Frewsburg, N.Y. to tour the grounds and discuss the new arboretum on premises. Ted Griez will lead our group. For more information call Al Brown at 716-763-9067.

TIOGA

On a cold and snowy December 4th, Tioga Chapter members enjoyed the warmth of a wood stove and friendly conversation at the Arnot Forest in VanEtten. The dish-to-pass dinner was superb, as was Alan Knight's presentation on past NYFOA tours to Austria, Germany, Scandinavia, and Canada. Our "Christmas Dinner" door prizes included a wreath donated by the Knights, NYFOA signs and patches, and various chainsaw operating essentials supplied at cost by Signs Equipment of Owego, NY. A nice pair of chainsaw chaps was won by Alan Knight.

The next scheduled program is a horse logging seminar, cosponsored by the Endless Mountains Draft Horse Club. The program will run for two days, March 27 & 28 at John Walker's farm on Diamond Valley Road in Tioga County. We had a similar program last year, which was very well received.



KAREN VEDA ANDERSON

Karen Anderson died January 28, 1993 after a short illness.

Karen joined NYFOA in 1986. She was one of the founders of the Allegheny Foothills Chapter. A certified Tree Farmer, Karen managed and enjoyed her 70 acres. She was always planting and experimenting; American Chestnuts, walnuts any variety of tree or shrub that came her way.

Karen was a board member of the Nannen Arboretum in Ellicottville and helped design and begin an arboretum at Beaver Meadow Audubon Center in Java; of which she was an active member and volunteer.

Karen retired in 1977 after 30 years (and 1/2 day!) at New York telephone. She retired to take up full time work as a volunteer to many, many organizations and as a vital, energetic friend to hundreds. It would just wear ANYONE out to follow Karen around for one day. She was a builder, a planter, an organizer, a volunteer, a prime mover.

The Allegheny Foothills Chapter can thank Karen for hundreds of dollars earned selling items at our activities and for hours spent collecting walnuts and balsam cones to sell. We can thank her for dozens of new members, too. Karen was always good-humored with the ready smile, the hug, the pat on the back for all of us. She never needed to be asked, she always pitched right in chairing committees, greeting new comers, brainstorming at meetings.

We in the AFC will miss this fountain of encouragement, ideas and fun. Her hundreds of friends will miss the one person who always seemed to have time for the little, extra acts of thoughtfulness that meant so much. All the organizations to which she belonged will miss this committed, generous woman who gave so much time and talent to each and every cause in which she believed and which she so ardently supported.

CENTRAL NEW YORK



We recently held parts one and two of a three part program at Vern Hudson's Tree Farm. Part one was a timber cruise with John Thorington, a Consulting Forester. He led the group of twenty-five people through Vern's woodlot and showed us why we marked the trees. We discussed the harvest of the timber and future plans for the forest. Part two was watching the actual timber harvest and talking with the logger that is doing the job. Part three will be to go back in two years and see the change in the forest and how the undergrowth has come in. It will also be interesting to see how the logger repaired the many miles of road that was put in for the harvest.

We have added some new members to our steering committee and would like to thank them. They are: Vern Hudson, Bob Sykes, Pete and Judy Gianforte. They join Bill and Clara Miner, Dr. Allen Horn, Jack Cottrell and Tom Ellison on the steering committee.

THRIFT AFFILIATE

On December 3 at 6 PM the Colton's hosted members of the THRIFT Council to their Annual Holiday Dinner. The results of the recent election were announced: JEFFERSON COUNTY - George Bibbins Jr., Charles Valentine, and Charles Sprague; LEWIS COUNTY - Dave Lum, Fred Munk, and Glen Roberts; ONEIDA COUNTY - Stanley Bates, Bernard Davies, and Robert Watson; and OSWEGOCOUNTY - Harold Petrie, Richard Marks, and Connie Smith.

WESTERN FINGER LAKES

The January 20th Meeting included as its main topic - A Presentation of the American Chestnut Foundation, by Herb Darling. The foundation's goal is to restore this great tree to its former place in the forest; and they have many dedicated volunteers across the state. The meeting was well attended and Herb answered all the questions to everyone's satisfaction.

Our March meeting will consist of a woodswalk hosted by Eric Randall. Eric is a professor of botany at the University of Buffalo, and is active in the production of maple syrup. We will follow this product of the woods from tree to container. The site is located in Genesee County on Smith Field Road off US Route 20 near Alexander.

Eileen VanWie has graciously agreed to serve as Chairman for the Chapter.

SOUTHEAST ADIRONDACK

Our last meeting was indoors at Crandall Library in Glens Falls with 22 people participating. The subject was cutting property taxes. John Hastings, Senior Environmental Conservation Service Forester, introduced the speakers. Pam Cali discussed some tax relief options: property easements such as conservation, agricultural and historic preservation. These easements are an indirect form of zoning that require owners to give up some property rights.

Joe Driscoll, Washington County SWCD Manager, discussed agricultural assessments that allow up to 50 acres of woodland to be considered under agricultural assessment. Steven Warne, Senior Service Forester, answered questions on section 480-A of the Real Property Tax Law. Since getting involved with easements and tax incentive programs requires considerable study and even legal advice, we were pleased to be given a large packet of literature on the subject.

Richard Nelson gave an interesting talk on the American Chestnut Foundation. Any one interested in literature or in organizing a local chapter please write Mr. Nelson at Box 196, Warrensburg, N.Y. 12885.

A maple sugar tour to be announced in our next newsletter.

NORTHERN ADIRONDACK

NAC Staff wants to congratulate the NACers who attended the last MFO conference: Gerald and Deborah Smith, Donald H. O'Shea and Theo and Harry Howe. Additional thanks to Theo and Harry Howe for promoting NYFOA, resulting in two new members. Harry, did you get your NYFOA cap and patch?

Theo and Harry are also responsible for a great article, Master Forest Owners Share Their Knowledge in the Watertown Daily Times, Jan. 20. We also want to thank Mike Bridgen for bringing in a new member. Mike, you will soon receive your cap and patch. It seems NAC is on a "roll". Hope our members keep it going!

CATSKILL FOREST ASSOCIATION

After four years of service to CFA, Kathleen Farnum has resigned as Executive Director. Her skills, common sense and enthusiasm will be missed as CFA prepares its up coming programs. While she attends graduate school in Albany, Kathleen will remain a part-time consultant to CFA, offering her experience for special assignments. Thanks, Kathleen, for all your help.

Dinnie Sloman will succeed Kathleen as Executive Director. After practicing law in Boston for a few years, Dinnie earned a Master of Forestry degree from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He has practiced forestry as a volunteer with NYS DEC Region 4 in Stamford, NY, and as an employee of the USDA Forest Service Northeastern Experiment Station inventory and analysis unit based in Herkimer, NY. Good luck with your new position.

CFA continues to search for markets that broaden the opportunity for forest owners to conduct forest stand improvement operations in marginal forest stands. This winter we have expanded our sales of 1 cubic foot firewood bundles. If your forester has suggested an improvement harvest but loggers are not interested in bidding on the job, please call CFA.

CFA is cooperating with New York ReLeaf and other organizations to plan a tree planting workshop. New York ReLeaf is organizing a number of workshops throughout the state, with one taking place in the southern Catskill region on May 8, 1993 and another in Schenectady on June 5, 1993.

SOUTHERN TIER



Frank Rose of the State Tree Farm Committee addressed the December Meeting. Frank discussed the Tree Farm System, including future changes that will be implemented. He also reviewed lumber prices and trends as he has witnessed them in his profession and as lumber buyer for Cotton-Hanlon, Inc.

Property value reassessment was the subject for the January meeting. Finegan and Associates, consultant for Broome County, explained the reassessment process and how an individual property owner can interact with the process.

The next meeting will be the annual pot-luck supper on March 26th at the Cornell Cooperative Extension Building on Front Street in Binghamton, beginning at 6 PM. The evening's speaker will be Chad Covey, the new DEC Region 7 chief forester. Chad will discuss DEC forestry programs and future forestry trends. The meeting will also include door prizes.

NIAGARA FRONTIER

Our Jan 16th Pot Luck Dinner in Holland was attended by 40+ people, who enjoyed a fine dinner and a slide presentation by Bruce Robinson on Wildlife Habitat.

Feb. 15 we hosted a tour of Attica Package Co. following logs through the mill as they are made into lumber.

The steering committee is working on several woodswalks and activities for the spring and summer. Call Tom Casey at 716-322-7398 or watch the AFC/NFC Newsletter for upcoming events.

NYFOA's Cayuga Chapter, the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps, the 5th Cabin Fever Festival, and 2000 people celebrated in Moravia's Fillmore Glen State Park.



"Lfee" Signor, CCC alumnus, NYFOA's plaque and CCC road.



NYFOA display with bluebird and bat houses.

Photos by Ivan Clark

The 5th Annual Festival was expanded by the Alliance of Parents and Teachers with 26 arts & crafts participants at the Millard Fillmore Elementary School.

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Arbor Day Letter of President Theodore Roosevelt To the School Children of the United States

Arbor Day(which means simply "Tree Day")is now observed in every state in our Union- and mainly in the schools. At various times, from January to December, but chiefly in this month of April, you give a day or part of a day to special exercises and perhaps to actual tree planting, in recognition of the importance of trees to us as a nation, and of what they yield in adornment, comfort, and useful products to the communities in which you live.

It is well that you should celebrate your Arbor Day thoughtfully, for within your lifetime the Nation's need of trees will become serious. We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully supplied, and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used, but for what we have wasted.

For the nation, as for the man or woman or boy or girl, the road to success is the right use of what we have and the improvement of present opportunity. If you neglect to prepare yourselves now for the duties and responsibilities which will fall upon you later, if you do not learn the things which you will need to know when your school days are over, you will suffer the consequences. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal, whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life.

A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves

will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood, and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens. The value of forests deserves, therefore, to be taught in the school, which aim to make good citizens of you.

If your Arbor Day exercises help you to realize what benefits each one of you receives from the forests, and how by your assistance these benefits may continue, they will serve a good end.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The cause of our American Trees was taken up and zealously advocated by a number of public-spirited men, prominent among whom was B.G. Northrup, but the official father of the movement was J. Sterling Morton, secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's second term. Before being appointed to that post, Morton was a member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, in 1872. He offered a resolution to that Board that April 10th of that year should be set aside as "tree planting day". The resolution was adopted with the recommendation that people throughout the state plant trees on the day designated, and a prize of \$100. would go to the agricultural society of the county that planted the largest number of trees. For an individual with the largest number of trees planted a farm library worth \$25. was the prize. Newspapers were asked to give the idea good coverage, and the result was more than one million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day in Nebraska. Later, a provision was added in the Constitution of Nebraska saying that "the increased value of lands, by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof."¹

¹. Schauffler, Robert Haven: Arbor Day
Moffat, Yard and Co. 1911

*By special Act of the NY State Legislature,
Arbor Day is the last Friday in April.*

J. Sterling Morton spent his childhood in New York State.



The Deer

By J. E. Coufal

It was the tracks of the little woodland critters that led me to you. Searching for sign of bucks in the day old snow, I saw the jumbled marks of their comings and goings, like spokes radiating from a rock hub; the rock of your body, where you lay huddled in the pure white essence of crystalline cold.

Your sightless head looked up at the blue sky; eyes plucked from your skull in a cycle of atom passing. You weren't the victim of a skillful or even a lucky hunter, nor of old age, or winter starvation, or a wild predator, but of a halogen-beamed speed roller; Lord Tarmac, King of the Road. Evolution hasn't yet prepared your kind for this exotic predator that doesn't feed on its victims, nor even care for the marrow of the hunt. Will it do so before the next generation of technical slayers is introduced?

You ate the farmer's golden corn, watched the silver moon rise over the snow drifted field; you bed down under the hemlock cathedrals, and felt the warm rain bring life to spring plants; you gambled with kin and drank of the waters of life, and lived with passionate mystery. Lie now in the still of your forest haven, and dream the dream that comes to us all and makes us, finally, one brethren.

Wes Suhr's poem "Buck Kill at Running Brook" (NY FOREST OWNER Jan/Feb '93) prompted Jim Coufal to offer the above poem written in 1989 as an interesting contrast.

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"Right to Practice Forestry" Law Passed in PA

The Pennsylvania General Assembly recently passed, and the Governor signed into law, a provision that recognizes forestry practices as a legitimate land use activity that should not be prevented through unreasonable regulation, according to the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania (HLMA).

Known as the Right to Practice Forestry bill, the legislation took more than one year to pass through the legislative process.

The bill was in response to a proliferation of anti-timber harvesting ordinances at the local level. Many of the township ordinances as proposed are not practical or too costly for landowners planning timber harvests. Such "unreasonable" ordinances reportedly prevented the harvesting of timber or did not allow the application of sound silvicultural principles.

With the possibility of the more than 1500 townships in Pennsylvania of proposing such ordinances, the potential for improper forest management was significant. Consequently, the HLMA set out to amend the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC) in an effort to address the

issue.

Specifically the amended language reads:

*Section 603. Ordinances Provision - (f)
Zoning Ordinances may not unreasonably
restrict forestry activities.*

After the House amended and passed the bill on November 18, the Senate finally concurred with the amendments and the bill went to the Governor.

There was no opposition to the bill on its merits. Other groups that actively supported HLMA's initiative included: In addition to the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors, the Pennsylvania Forest Industry Association, Pennsylvania Builders Association, and Pennsylvania Landowners Association.

*Reprinted from THE NORTHERN LOG-
GER AND TIMBER PROCESSOR FEB.
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NYFOA, Our Forest Lands and the Next Thirty Years



By John Marchant, Executive Director

Because this issue of the Forest Owner is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the New York Forest Owners Association it is only natural that someone addresses the question "What will NYFOA and our forested lands be like in the next thirty years?" Since my own crystal ball has long since developed multiple cracks I accepted the request with considerable reservations. Although I am willing to venture some guesses about what NYFOA could be like, I am not the person to present a technical assessment about the future of our forests. I do however, believe the two should be closely connected and considered together. Therefore I have chosen to use the projections made by Thomas J. Considine, Jr. in the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station Resource Bulletin NE-80, titled "An Analysis of New York's Timber Resources", to give us the forestry side of our thirty year view into the future.

The President's Message in this issue reminds us that NYFOA began with just a few dedicated individuals in 1963. Using the past decade as an indicator, its safe to say that growth has been fairly steady. We have grown from a very few to 1600 within this thirty year span. We have 13 chapters and/or affiliates across the state; and, although we have tried a number of ways to increase membership, we continue to follow the straight line pattern. Consequently one might predict that unless we find new ways to identify and contact potential members, we will probably continue on that same growth curve and have 3200 members in 2023. Since we are attracting some exceptional people with good orga-

nizational skills and leadership interests and are becoming better known throughout the forestry community, we might even venture to guess a little higher, say 5000 by 2023.

What about our forest lands? Where are they headed and what will they look like by 2023? As I mentioned above the following material was taken, almost verbatim, from the Resource Bulletin NE-80. The analysis was based on the USDA Forest Service survey conducted for New York State in 1978 and 1979 and dated 1980. I am aware of the risk of oversimplification of very complex issues by lifting a selected set of data out of its larger context, but I sincerely feel it provides a valid perspective for our purposes. For those interested in more detail I highly recommend obtaining a copy of NE-80. Unfortunately, a more recent survey will not be available for another year or two and I have taken the liberty of making a slight extrapolation to find the year in which we are just growing as much wood fiber as is being removed. I chose that particular point because it represents an interesting turning point in the broader perspective. We must remember however, that the equality of fiber volume grown and removed says nothing about the quality of that fiber. At the present time we are undoubtedly, on average, removing higher quality fiber than we are growing.

Of the 18.5 million acres of forested land in New York State, 15.4 million were classified as commercial forest land at the end of the 1980 survey. The mix was 75% hardwoods and 25% softwoods, the inventory of growing stock volume for all species was 1024 cubic feet per acre and we were growing 2.8 times more wood than was being removed. Keep in mind that these numbers came from real measurements out of the survey. The numbers that follow are a prediction of what is most likely to happen in the coming years.

For 1990 Considine predicted we would have 16.2 million acres of commercial forest land which represents a peak in a growth curve that has been on the increase since the turn of the century. The inventory volume in 1990 was projected to be 1241 cu.ft. per acre and a growth to removal ratio of 2.2 to 1.0.

By 2000 the number of acres in commercial forest land will have slightly de-

creased to 15.4 million, an acreage reduction trend which is expected to continue well into the future. The inventory volume is up to 1414 cu.ft. per acre and the growth to removal ratio has become 1.7 to 1.0.

After another decade, 2010, commercial forest land is down to 14.6 million acres and the inventory volume has increased slightly to 1500 cu.ft. per acre and is leveling off. The growth to removal ratio is now 1.2 to 1.0. A short extrapolation of these data show that by the year 2016 we will be removing the same amount of wood we are growing. In that year the commercial forest land acreage projects to 14.3 million acres, the inventory volume has leveled off at 1520 cu.ft. per acre and by definition the growth to removal ratio is 1 to 1.

With these numbers in mind let us look at the assumptions used to make the projections to better understand what is happening and address the question "Is this what we want to be happening?"

Assumption 1. After 1990 abandoned farm land will not be converting to young forest as fast as forest land will be cleared for housing and business developments. This results in the peak of increasing forest land in 1990 and the slow but continual decline into the future.

Assumption 2. Growth rates averaged over all species on commercial forest land, for projected volumes, were held constant at 36 cu.ft. per acre per year. This value is felt to be realistic but conservative, considering New York's forests are capable of growing almost twice as much.

Assumption 3. Removals are expected to increase between 3 and 4 percent per year from 1980 on. All removals do not end up as products from the forest but this percentage of removal compounds each year and should reflect a moderately growing market for New York State timber resources.

Therefore, if things remain as they are we can expect a slight but constant decrease in forest land acreage with a still increasing inventory until about 2016. At the removal rate used for these projections, it should be years more before our forest resource supply would be in serious difficulty from over use. Certainly not a bad prognosis but not as optimistic as it could be.

Current member growth rate of 3200 by the year 2023 and a declining forest productivity, or.....

....100,000 members by the turn of the century and optimum forest values, forever!

How optimistic could it be and what can we do to make that happen? There is at least one clear area of opportunity. In the simplest terms it involves improving the growth rate and associated health of our timber stands from the 36 cu.ft./acre/year to something approaching twice that or more. Achieving that goal requires a broad, effective educational program reaching nearly 250,000 private forest landowners and some kind of financial incentive to help them implement the message of that program.

The key is getting thousands of private owners to recognize the value of managing their woodlots and providing some kind of financial incentive to make things happen on the ground. Realistic tax abatements, at least where forest management is being practiced, is one good example. The Federal SIP program is another. But NOBODY, Federal or State governments, private organizations or industry has been able to make significant progress to date. Recent cooperative efforts between involved institutions and organizations such as the Federal SIP program, NYSDEC, NYFOA, Tree Farm, and ESFPA have shown promise but are only a beginning.

What if we don't wait thirty years for NYFOA to grow large enough to become a more effective educator and pace setter. What if we decide to grow to 5000 in the

next three years instead of waiting for thirty? If we can do that, we will be affecting the destiny of our organization and in turn, that of our forested lands. I firmly believe with increasing growth and the associated effectiveness we can have a significant impact on the education and motivation of the thousands of private forest land owners in New York State which is vital to changing the future health, productivity and overall value of our forests.

A very tall order? Yes, but there is at least one simple way to take a giant step forward, fast. If most members of NYFOA will take it upon themselves to get one new member every year we could be over 100,000 strong before the turn of the century. If most of these members practice forest management on their own lands we will make enormous progress toward our goal of increasing both the quality and productivity of our forests. As an organization we have a tremendous opportunity to drive this issue, perhaps better than any other. That's not to say NYFOA can do it alone. But we can provide the initial interest and motivation to the greatest number of forest land owners, and that's how you

have to start. There may be other ways to become a large and effective force but none of us have been able to find it yet. The idea of every member encouraging other forest owner neighbors and acquaintances to become members is as close to a sure thing as you can find. It is THE way for us to control our own destiny and that of our beloved forest lands.

We can sit back and accept what the next thirty years are likely to bring by their own design or we can roll up our sleeves and have it come out more to our liking the choice is ours.

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SIP FOR '93

By Mike Greason

The 1993 SIP funding allocations have been made. New York received \$834,100 for cost shared practices. Monies have been distributed to the county ASCS offices and DEC service foresters are busy handling applications.

This is the time to talk with your forester. We anticipate the funds will be committed quickly; so get in there and compete for some. If demand is as strong as it was last year, the DEC will continue to request the Forest Service to divert funds from states that are less successful in implementing the program.

Here is your opportunity to undertake that forest management practice you've been wanting to do.



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LAMENT FOR A LAW

By Henry S. Kernan

We NIPFO's (Non-Industrial Private Forest Owners) are due a careful and critical look at 480-a. This amendment to the real property tax has been the forest tax law since 1974 and in operation since 1977. Of interest are the results attained and the lessons to be learned. The law reflects problems and circumstances twenty years ago. If they have changed, 480-a should be adjusted accordingly.

In November 1992 the State Board of Equalization and Assessment published a study of the forest tax law. The certainties of the real property tax are the crucial fact of forest land ownership in New York, far more than the risks of fire, insects, trespass and disease. If forests really are important for economic, social and environmental reasons, society has an interest in how they are taxed. Society also has an interest in us small, non-industrial, private forest owners. We number over half a million in New York and own some 13.5 million acres of forestland. Our annual real property taxes are about \$123 million and our sales of timber about \$99 million.

WHO USES THE LAW?

The Board's Report states the results of 480-a insofar as data allow. In 1992 forest acreage certified under the law was 306,577 acres -- 1.99 per cent of New York's commercial forest land. In 1990, the law had enrolled 1401 parcels with an equalized exempt value of \$88 million and a tax shift of \$2.3 million.

State-wide those figures are minuscule. In the same year there were 1,067,128 exemptions with for all reasons an equalized exempt value of \$275 billion. Nevertheless the forest tax law is not a local option and can seriously erode the tax base of townships which have much forest but few buildings or land in other uses to tax. Exemptions are concentrated in four counties of the Catskill-Lower Hudson region and in the Adirondack county of Essex. Sullivan County's Town of Lumberton has over 15 per cent of the state-wide exempt values.

In contrast to forest tax laws in several other states, New Hampshire for example, New York's tax law is not mandated and does not apply to all private forest land. To qualify, a parcel must have at least 50 contiguous acres and be devoted to the production of a merchantable forest crop. The owner must take the initiative. In spite

of the advantage of an 80 per cent reduction of the tax bill, 480-a has not had wide appeal. Less than four per cent of the state's eligible forest land is enrolled. Regardless of the level of exemption, owners do not readily give up the option of converting their land to uses more profitable than forest, conversions which the general real property taxing system assumes under the doctrine of highest and best use as revealed by markets for real property. Other disincentives to participation are the costs of enrollment with renewal every five years and the eventual stumpage tax set by a state employee's judgement as to the timber's worth.

DO WE NEED ONE? WHY?

Forest land deserves special tax treatment because of low productivity of salable products, low demands for public services, and high values to the general public. Such considerations did not shape 480-a. The threat of timber shortage did. The purpose was to grow and market more timber. Hence the acreage and timber crop requirements excluded some 5.5 million acres of forest land and most NIPFO's. The threat does not have the force of twenty years ago. Reported inventories of growing stock, trends of stumpage prices and comparisons of growth with removals have not revealed serious timber shortages. Indications are that New York's timber resources are increasing at rates which alarm only the prophets of doom. Moreover study after study has also revealed that we NIPFO's are not primarily growers and marketers of timber. We have our several reasons for owning forest land and paying real property taxes in excess of stumpage receipts, but the selling of timber for a net profit is not the principal one. Nor is timber shortage within their state an urgent concern of the general citizenry.

Most of all, New Yorkers want their forests to be purveyors of open space, of wildlife, water, fresh air and the beauty of landscapes; not spoiled and fragmented into sprawling, dispersed development. The forest tax law addresses those concerns only incidentally except for rare species. Were 480-a (currently 27 pages long) to use its methods to promote these wider values, the effect upon the local tax base and the DEC with present staff would be devastating.

The Report suggests more flexibility in the management plans and reimbursement for tax shifts above a certain level to pro-

tect towns with a narrow tax base and high land values. Moreover land use can be influenced in ways other than manipulating the tax base: easements, zoning, ordinances, weight limits on roads and bridges, and cost-sharing for the forest practices desired.

The full title of the Report is "The 480-a Forest Tax Program: Utilization, Administration and Fiscal Impact." The author is Jerome McCall. It is available from the Board's Office of Policy-Analysis and Development, 10 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, NY 12210-2714. Should the law come under critical review and revision, NIPFO's will have a chance to make their views heard. Our most constructive voice will come from our experience of owning and managing forest land.

THE EVILS OF REGULATION

My forest farm is just under 1000 acres. In 1947 the real property taxes were \$342. By 1978 they were that, with a zero and 480-a looked tempting. I prepared a management plan, enrolled my forest and received reduced tax bills. The plan called for 10 acres of TSI in December 1979 and 10 in January 1980. My son came home for a month in December and we finished the 20 acres. I had requested a change in the management plan and revised the plan. Approval came in March. In the meantime I was afoul of the law and subject to a fine of \$6840. I withdrew my land and disregarded a notice of violation. Fortunately the county treasurer disregarded the notice also and I heard no more.

Like the manager of any enterprise I have a plan in mind but must take opportunities when they come by. I plant, prune, do TSI, mark and conduct sales as time, help and markets allow, not as granted by a legally enforceable document prepared to cover ten years. I cannot anticipate every sale and I cannot do 50 acres of TSI each year, nor can I pay and supervise others to do that amount of work, not with compensation insurance at 56 per cent of the wage. My schedule of woods work depends upon the season, the weather, who can help me and other determinants. I spend about 250 hours a year working in my woods. Good management requires me to plan and carry out that work as circumstances allow. That is an option I cannot give up, tax exemption or no tax exemption.

Last winter a logger stopped by looking for red pine. We visited my plantation and signed a contract. I marked the trees for

sale; he paid me in advance, and went to work the next day. A 30 days' notice to the DEC would have lost me the sale. Later a neighbor's son wanted to earn money during his vacation cutting firewood. We made an agreement and went to work, I marking and he cutting as his schedule allowed. There were no 30 days' notice; no inspection by a DEC forester, and no payment to the county of six per cent of what the forester thought the trees were worth.

Another aspect of 480-a made me hesitate to enroll and relieved to drop out. Only forest land devoted to the production of merchantable timber crop is eligible. My forest has four stands of timber which should not be cut and removed. One is of hemlock on a steep slope that overlooks a national historic landscape. No logging should take place on the soft ground around my lake. The outlet is a steep gorge that has never been logged and should not be. The fourth stand must predate settlement, for the oak, ash, basswood and maple are enormous. The four areas total more than 100 acres. They were once scheduled in the DEC-approved management plan but are now safely out.

I honestly believe that my stewardship over the years has been responsible, and I invite anyone to look and disagree if he so chooses. My woods are in far better condition than when purchased in 1947. They have brought me \$48,856 worth of timber and have contributed \$131,282 to local schools and local government. The difference, \$82,426 is what I have paid so far for the inestimable privilege of owning and managing forest land. For the year 1992 my non-participation in 480-a cost me \$6848, but the tax was not shifted to my neighbors.

Several paths are before me. A wise investment counselor tells me to sell and buy shares in Amalgamated Horsefeathers. Another would have me give in to the pressures of 480-a. A third is the path of hope that I will continue to exercise whatever forestry skills are mine.

Henry Kernan is a consulting forester active in world forestry currently reviewing a resource station and resource management plan in Ecuador, S. America. Henry, a Master Forest Owner '91, was the host of NYFOA's First Woodswalk in May 1967 on his Charlotte Valley - Otsego County forestland (see FOREST OWNER Vol. V. No. 6 & No. 7 which declared the First Woodswalk a "Resounding Success", and provided a schedule of 5 more in as many weeks.)

Bob Sand and Jim Coufal Elected "Fellows" by Foresters

By Dave Taber

Robert M. Sand and James E. Coufal are renowned for their contributions to forestry. In 1992 the national Society of American Foresters (SAF) bestowed well earned honors on them by granting each the grade of "Fellow," with its prestige and status.

As recipients of one of the highest awards a professional forester can receive, Jim Coufal and Bob Sand are nationally recognized as Fellows, through the process of being elected by a vote of the membership of the New York State Society of American Foresters (NYSAF), according to provisions by its national association, the SAF.



Bob Sand was recognized for his leadership, outstanding practice of forestry,

and commitment to promoting stewardship. His professional contributions to NYFOA since its origin; to the former Empire Forest System, as a director; and to the NYSAF as its chair, are just a few of the highlights that exemplify his continual dedication to promoting excellence in forestry. Bob, as Chair of the NYFOA Awards Committee, is well known for his gracious recognition of others while making presentations at the annual NYFOA Winter Meeting. Bob Sand is the Chief Forester, Retired, from Cotton-Hanlon, Inc. of Cayuta, NY.



Jim Coufal was recognized for his visions, provocative insight, proactive responsiveness, and leadership. He is a past chair of the NYSAF and is currently a member of the SAF (advisory) Council for the New England-New York Region. Not only has Jim been a teacher of youth and adults throughout his career, but he has been an advocate of principles and values that create a basis to meet recognized social, economic, and ecological aspects of forestry. He is recognized as an advocate of stewardship, and known for introducing the land stewardship canon to the SAF for its National By-Laws. Jim Coufal is a Professor of Forestry at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse, NY.

It is with pride and recognition for their achievements that we of the New York Forest Owners Association join the Society of American Foresters in saying to James E. Coufal and Robert M. Sand, "Thank you for all you have done in promoting good forestry, and congratulations for formally being recognized by your peers through their election of you to the grade of Fellow."

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Tree Eaters, Potions and Lotions



By Dr. Jane Sorensen Lord

He looked at me straight in the eye, "Then, since you are a Tree Farmer, you must know what Adirondack means."

"No"

"It means tree eaters. The Indians of that region ate trees in the winter".

I cannot document the meaning of Adirondack, but Pine nuts and most of the other mast tree nuts are high in phyto-protein and were definitely staples of Indian diet.

They used trees for medicinal purposes as well. The sap of the Pine and Juniper were used for colds and sore throats. Indeed, the sap of White Pine, with a consistency in the mouth of raw honey and a taste like mild Pinesol smells, does relieve a raspy throat and leaves a pleasant mouth-wash aftertaste.

A tea of Juniper berries (about a teaspoon full) calms down a too full stomach and acts as a strong diuretic. A cooled tea with two teaspoons of berries, applied to the skin with a cotton ball or sprayer takes the itch away from mosquito bites and is supposed to take away the sting of a bee (I haven't been stung since I read about this, but it does work on mosquito bites).

New sprigs from the Hemlock tree (NOT the hemlock plant which resembles Queen Anne's Lace and which provided Socrates's demise) mulled in Scotch for six or more weeks is a cold remedy. I made some and did blind taste tests on my English husband, Gordon, and two of his peer age compatriots and got the same response, "My mother gave that to me for cold during the War".

Adding Linden flowers (Basswood) to Scotch is supposed to provide the same remedy, but I couldn't test it because, according to Gordon it gives a delicate, aged flavor and the potion got drunk before anybody got a cold.

The same happened to new Birch leaves and twigs in vodka. That is supposed to be good for stomach ailments and diarrhea. I

admit that it does taste good neat after dinner.

Birch catkins and twigs impart a winter-green smell to canola (rape seed) oil and a capsule of Vitamin E, and makes sunburn sting and itch disappear. Used without a sunburn, Birch oil soaks rapidly into the skin removing dryness. I sent some to my brother for his psoriasis and he said it stopped the itching when applied every couple of hours.

I have not made a tincture from Beech for internal use (see Linden and Birch) but the Indian used it for diabetes, to calm nerves, and to improve the appetite.

Beech leaves plucked directly from the tree and rubbed on the skin are supposed to be an antidote to poison ivy, like Jewel Weed-I don't get poison ivy so I can't vouch for this use. I do make a skin oil from the early spring leaves and use it regularly after swimming in a chlorine pool. It works better than any commercial product I've tried. Supposedly, the smooth bark shows the observant that Beech is good for the skin.

Trembling Aspen buds are also supposed to be of cosmetic value, if bathed in weekly (tie them up in cheese cloth so they don't clog the drain) and should be used daily for ulcers, burns and the like. They do seem to soften the water. I'm going to mix them with Beech and Birch this spring to create a super oil.

More interesting, now that malaria is moving back out of control (I know, I know, it is not a problem in New York), is the use of Trembling Aspen over Quinine in its treatment. It is supposed to give the same results with less after effect.

Boiled and strained Maple leaf tea was used by the Indian as an eye wash instead of Boric acid or Murine. I use fresh aloe on my eyes and my cats successfully, which is easier to collect, but I plan to try Maple this summer. Three wine glasses imbibed per day of the tea is a liver tonic--too bad the French don't have many or any Maple trees.

If you take the caps of acorns and smash them up into a powder, they can be used for internal and external infections and inflammations. You can drink it in a tea (strain it) and gargle with it for bleeding gums. I tried this for a while and changed to Crest Plaque Control which tastes better.

I have also made pile suppositories with the powder and cocoa butter. They did work, but Preparation H is really a lot more accurate because of its higher melting point!

Chewing White Willow twigs releases salicylic acid, the healing component of aspirin, and will relieve a headache. It's

stronger to use the bark, but that needs to be soaked for several hours then boiled. Supposedly, the leaves and bark boiled into a tea, cooled, and strained stop dandruff when used as a hair rinse.

Properly collecting the tree parts to use is important to assure strength in the concoction. Younger, new leaves yield the most power. My guess is like collecting herbs, the best time of day is right after the dew is off. Bark (not cambium) can be collected any time of year. I did not discuss the use of the cambium layer, because its collection can kill your trees. I am minus one wild cherry teenager, even though I didn't girdle the tree.

If you are not using leaves you collect immediately, or wish to use them over time, dry them. You can speed dry them in the microwave on the programmed defrost cycle (underguess rather than overguess the time or you'll get powder).

To make tea, use a teaspoon of dried leaves, pour boiling water over them and let sit for 20 minutes. Honey covers bad taste better than sugar. A tea of bark should be simmered for at least 35 minutes. It will get stronger the longer you simmer. The bark teas taste the worst, I think.

You already know that one of my favorite forms to extract tree goodies is a tincture. Using any 80 proof, or higher spirit, fill a jar 1/2 full of crushed leaves, etc. then fill the jar up with booze. Label and date this, because it is necessary to let it sit for 6-8 weeks (the longer the better). Shake it periodically. You can use the liquid and leave in the tree parts. DO NOT drink it in the same amounts as non-treated liquor. The ingredient makes it stronger medicine. Start with tablespoon doses.

The skin oils can be made with any good oil. I use canola as a base extractor (non smelly, good for skin, cheap) then dilute with other oils (coconut, almond, sesame, etc.) after it is cured. Put ingredients in to fill 3/4 of a jar then fill the jar with oil. Squeeze in a 1000 Unit of Vitamin E to prevent molding. Let sit for 6-8 weeks shaking occasionally. You can add perfume at this point. The oils can be used on the skin directly or put into a bath. Birch oil makes a good after shave.

Jane Sorensen Lord is the Communications Liaison for the NYS Tree Farm Committee. She has been an Occupational Therapist for 28 years and likes therapeutic activity. She became a Doctor of Naturopathy in 1991, and has been growing and using herbs in her practice. For more by Jane, see "Brooklyn's Little Tree Farmers", NYFOREST OWNER Sept/Oct '91 & Jan/Feb 92.

Pine Shoot Beetle Situation Demands Business Strategy

By David W. Taber

Owners and managers of businesses that depend on pine nursery stock, pine Christmas trees, pine logs with attached bark, and other "regulated articles" may find it advantageous to take strategic action. The common pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), an exotic insect (not indigenous to North America), from Europe, Asia, and Africa has become a biological and economic threat.

As of November 13, 1992 the federal APHIS, PPQ (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine) of the USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture) invoked a quarantine on all known "infestations" of the common pine shoot beetle. At that time, a total of 42 counties in 6 states were placed under quarantine to prevent the spread of the insect by transportation of "regulated articles" from (known) "infestations" to points outside of the infested counties. By February 1, 1993, one additional county had been added to the quarantined area.

By definition, an "infestation" is the known presence of at least one pine shoot beetle at a site. The presumption is that where at least one insect is detected, more of the same species exist.

Nationwide, the financial threat attributable to the pine shoot beetle has been estimated at \$724 million during a 30-year time period, starting with the insect's detection in 1992 (\$24.13 million per year), according to USDA APHIS data.

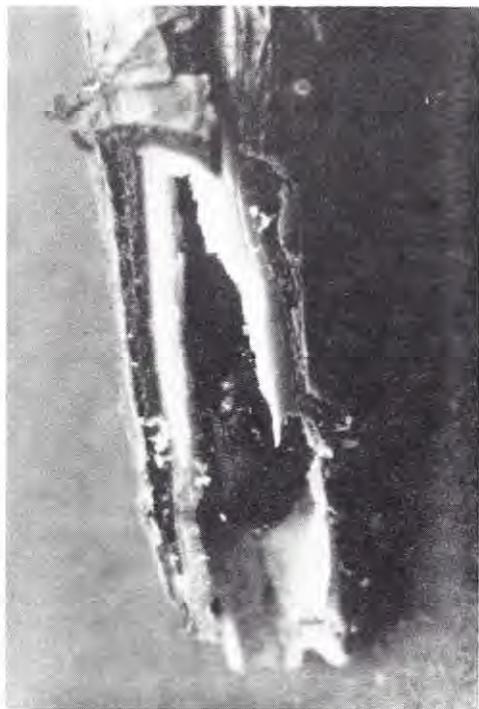
When an infestation of the pine shoot beetle is detected, the county in which it is located is immediately added to the federal

(national) quarantine, by way of the state involved. In New York, this is done by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Plant Industry (Robert J. Mungari, Director). Under standard federal and state procedures, a state can (and usually does) invoke a "parallel" county quarantine rather than to have the federal government quarantine the entire state. The "parallel quarantine" must contain regulations identical to those of the federal quarantine. Therefore, in New York State, with its parallel quarantine by the NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, both federal and state officials can enforce the pine shoot beetle quarantine.

"Regulated articles" (according to the Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 224, November 19, 1992), as specified in the pine shoot beetle federal quarantine include pine Christmas trees (*Pinus sp.*); pine nursery stock (*Pinus sp.*); logs of pine (*Pinus sp.*), spruce (*Picea sp.*), larch (*Larix sp.*), and fir (*Abies sp.*) with bark attached; and pine, spruce, larch and fir lumber with bark attached.

The six states, which have had 43 counties quarantined for the pine shoot beetle as of February 1, 1993, are Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. New York State's quarantine is limited to two counties: Niagara and Erie. "Parallel action," as a state quarantine by the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets was taken to avoid a federal quarantine of the entire state.

Regulated articles "May not be moved interstate from quarantined areas except in



Adult pine shoot beetle tunneling up into shoot (current year's growth) of Scotch pine twig in summertime. Actual size of beetle is ca. 1/8". (Cornell Ag News Photo)

accordance with conditions specified in sections 301.50-4 through 301.50-10 of the federal quarantine. In addition, New York State, pursuant to law, invoked a rule that "immediately adopts and enforces an intrastate pine shoot beetle quarantine for Erie and Niagara Counties. According to Robert J. Mungari, if the pine shoot beetle is found to infest sites in other counties, those counties would immediately be added to the federal and state quarantines.

Businesses that deal with pine (*Pinus*), spruce (*Picea*), true fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*) trees, as well as forest owners who grow these species, have a potentially costly stake in the pine shoot beetle situation. The ostrich syndrome, leadership vacuum, and/or "it's not affecting me stance" may prove to be prohibitively expensive. Keeping informed, and working appropriately with policy makers and regulators in a proactive manner, individually and through "trade" (not-for-profit) associations, is a wise investment. Remember, as Bob Mungari said, "You are responsible for compliance with all rules and regulations associated with this Pine Shoot Beetle Quarantine action. Failure to do so could result in substantial fines and penalties." Also, it could lead to more and more deformed and even dead pine trees.

ROOTS AND BRANCHES

By Wayne Oakes

The following note was inspired by an appreciation of both woods and words and was written as a partial correspondence with an old friend; Dick Fox. Most of the linguistic text is from the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.

The Indo-European root of the word tree was *deru* and meant not only tree but also firm or solid. English words branching from this Indo-European root are as follows: from *deru* the variant form *drew-o* as in the Germanic *trewam*, and Old English *treow* for tree; the Old English *treowith* for truth; the Germanic *triuwo* and Old English *treow* (same as tree) for truce; the Old English *truwian* meaning to trust; the Germanic *trumin* and Old English *trum* for trim or strong; and the Old French *triste* for tryst ("place where one waits trustingly").

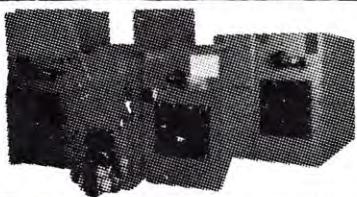
All of these derived words were given life and nuance by the original word root for tree. Most of the words look or sound similar but the true magic of them may be found in the branches of their meaning. To spend a little time thinking about the connection between tree and truth or tree and tryst or truth and tryst is to enjoy a brief glimpse into the collective mind of the past. The roots and branches of language provide some evidence as to how trees and words were held in such reverence by our ancestors.

R.J. Fox, Editor
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WOODLOT CALENDAR

Mar. (?): WFL: Maple Syrup Production, Eric Randall; Alexander, NY (716) 226-3944

Mar. 26: STC; 6 PM; Potluck Supper; Extension Bldg; Upper Front St., Binghamton

Mar. 27: AFC; 10 AM; Woodswalk; Jamestown Audubon Ctr; Ted Griez; Frewsberg, NY: (716) 763-9067

Mar. 27, 28: TIO; Horse Logging Seminar; Diamond Valley Road, Tioga County; (607) 699-3846

April 24: NYFOA ANNUAL SPRING MEETING: MARSHALL HALL, SUNY ESF, SYRACUSE. See Insert with Election Ballot

April 30: ARBOR DAY

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NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
31st ANNUAL MEETING
SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1993
Marshall Hall Auditorium
SUNY College of E S and Forestry
Syracuse, New York

8:30 a.m. Registration in Auditorium Foyer
Coffee and Donuts in Nifkin Lounge

9:30 a.m. ---- Welcome and Opening Remarks
Dr. Ross S. Whaley, President, SUNY/CESF

9:45 a.m. ---- Business Meeting
President's Report - Stuart McCarty
Executive Director's Report - John Marchant
Treasurer's Report - Clara Miner
Chapter Affairs - Charles Mowatt

PROGRAM: THIRTY YEARS OF CHANGE WITHIN NYFOA AND NEW YORK'S FORESTS

10:30 a.m. ---- Tree Diseases: State of NYS Forests - Past, Present and Future
Dr. George Hudler, Professor, Cornell University

11:15 a.m. ---- Biodiversity and Forestry
Dr. Douglas Allen, Professor, SUNY/CESF

12:00 p.m. ---- Buffet Luncheon - Nifkin Lounge
Presentation of Awards

1:45 p.m. ---- Wildlife Management: The Return of the Wild Turkey
Dr. William Porter, Professor, SUNY/CESF

2:15-2:45 ---- Concurrent Workshops - Please pre- register for 1 below:
- 480a Tax Law - Ernie Hammerle, DEC Forester, Region 7, Sherburne, NY
- Planning a Timber Harvest - Patrick McGlew, Consulting Forester, Nichols, NY

2:45 p.m. ---- NYS Forest Economics: Market Forces that Affect your Stumpage Prices
Dr. Hugh Canham, Professor, SUNY/CESF

3:15 p.m. ---- Program Evaluation and Summary

Advanced registration is required by April 9 to determine luncheon setting and workshop selection.

----- DETACH ----- COMPLETE ----- MAIL ----- BEFORE ----- APRIL 9, 1993 -----

31st ANNUAL MEETING RESERVATION FORM

Mail to:

NYFOA
c/o Deborah Gill
Admin. Secretary
P.O. Box 180
Fairport, NY 14450

Please reserve _____ places for the **Awards Luncheon**

@ \$15.00 each: Amount enclosed \$_____

Payable to NYFOA

Name: _____

Address: _____

WORKSHOP SELECTION

____ 480A Tax Law

____ Planning a Timber Harvest

NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION , INC.

Nominations for Directors of the Association. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

To Elect: One DIRECTOR for a ONE (1) YEAR term: (1993)

KATHLEEN FARNUM has served as Executive Director of the Catskill Forest Assoc. for two years and as such a Director of NYFOA. She is now leaving her post at CFA to continue studies in computer sciences. An enthusiastic supporter of NYFOA. Kathleen comes from Roxbury.

To Elect: One DIRECTOR for a TWO (2) YEAR term : (1993-1994)

TOM ELLISON is founder and chair of the Central New York Chapter and as such has served on the NYFOA Board. Having completed the Cornell "Woodland Management" course and the "Master Forest Owner/Coverts" program, he is well qualified to serve as a NYFOA Director. A member of the NY Community Forest Council, he has also been a Wildlife Education Instructor at the Burnet Park Zoo in Syracuse for the past fifteen years. Tom, his wife and their three children live on a certified Tree Farm in Pompey.

To Elect: Four DIRECTORS for THREE (3) YEAR terms:(1993-1995)

ALBERT W. BROWN of Stow, NY. holds undergraduate and graduate degrees from Syracuse University. He has been active as a teacher in conservation related courses and forest practices in IL and MI (1952-1965) and is President Emeritus, SUNY Brockport. He is VP of the Chautauqua County Co-op Extension Board, a Master Forest Owner and winner of the FBA Region 9 Outstanding Forest Landowners Award (jointly owned).

VERNER C. HUDSON of Elbridge, and his wife, Marjorie, have owned a 297 acre farm since 1947. They have done TSI on all of their 180 acres of woodland, beginning in 1961. In 1988 they were recognized as New York's OUTSTANDING TREE FARMER. Vern has been a NYS Forest Practice Board member since 1979, and has served on the NYFOA Board for the past three years.

PETER S. LEVATICH, a retired architect, lives in Brooktondale. A graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (56'), he served as a NYFOA director in the early 1980's. He actively manages his 80 acre forest for timber and recreation. Peter is a Master Forest Owner and a member of the Region 7 Forest Practice Board.

DON J. WAGNER is a native of Utica and a graduate of Syracuse Univ. (68'). He is a business Officer at the NYS Rome DDSO. Don is a certified Tree Farmer, member of the NYCTGA, has been a director of NYFOA for three years, and currently is First Vice President of this Association.

--- DETACH ----- COMPLETE ---- MAIL ---- BEFORE APRIL 9, 1993 ---- To:----
N Y F O A c/o Deborah Gill, Admin, Sec'y P.O. BOX 180 FAIRPORT, NY 14450

B A L L O T V O T E F O R S I X (6) D I R E C T O R S

DIRECTOR: ONE YEAR	KATHLEEN FARNUM	_____
DIRECTOR: TWO YEARS	TOM ELLISON	_____
DIRECTORS: THREE YEAR	ALBERT W. BROWN	_____
	VERNER C. HUDSON	_____
	PETER S. LEVATICH	_____
	DON J. WAGNER	_____