

FOREST OWNER

A Publication of the New York Forest Owners Association

MAY/JUNE 1991

People and Trees; Partners in Time

THE NEW YORK



See Caption on Page 4

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Election results from the Spring meeting were unavailable prior to magazine's printing. Appropriate changes will be made in the next issue.

THE NEW YORK

FOREST OWNER

A publication of the New York Forest Owners Association
Karen Kellicutt, Editor

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 is 30 days prior to publication in July.

Please address all membership and change of address requests to Executive Director, P.O. Box 180, Fairport, N.Y. 14450.

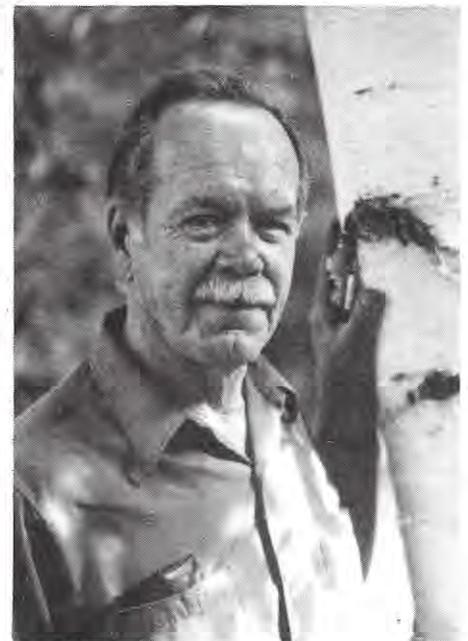
President's Message

The timing of this issue is awkward for reporting on our annual meeting. You will receive this magazine after the event and I'm writing this before it takes place. The meeting theme, Stewardship Incentive Program is one of the hottest topics in the field of small owner forestry. Since announcing our meeting in the last issue I have seen a number of articles on the subject as well as publicity on other meetings. I'll go out on a limb and predict that we had a great annual meeting on April 27th.

The Capital District Chapter that was reported as being formed in the March/April issue got off to a flying start. I have already received a Chapter newsletter and Joe Messina reports that attendance at the organizational meeting was above expectations and a number of new members have since been recruited. Interesting summer programs have been planned and the organization appears fully functional.

Tom Ellison of Onondaga County has been doing the spade work to determine the feasibility of forming a Central NY chapter. He is likely to find the same high degree of interest we have noted in other parts of the state and our next issue will be able to report another chapter start-up.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the American Tree Farm System. They have been promoting forest stewardship for longer than we have and close to 2,000 New York forest landowners display the Free Farm sign, many of them also NYFOA members. I attended a state Tree Farm Committee meeting last week and one of the items we talked about



Allen Horn

was further cooperation between the two organizations. Our meetings and the NY Forest Owner will be available to them for presentations, announcements, and articles of mutual interest. Perhaps we'll see a regular column on Tree Farm News in future issues.

— Allen Horn

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Clear-Cut II — Alternatives

By **ROBERT DEMEREE**
Assistant Regional Forester
NYS DEC Reg. 7

In the *NY Forest Owner*, Jan/Feb 1991 issue, clearcutting was discussed in some detail and was held to be an excellent silvicultural tool in many instances. The article also stated that clearcutting was probably not the best idea for the small private forest owner. Even if the treatment were a success and a good stand of desirable trees resulted, it just takes too long for the young stand to grow to any kind of merchantability and provide any financial return. Owners of large tracts simply move to other stands for additional return and are generally able to make some kind of harvest every year.

What then is the small owner to do? To continue to harvest dominant trees will eventually lead to the degradation of the stand, resulting in poor growth and quality and poor return. Fortunately, there are several alternatives. Let's explore them and perhaps one or more will fit into your management plans.

First, there is the tried and true **SELECTION SYSTEM**, although it may not be as true as many people think. This method involves periodic harvest of a stand at regular intervals, usually fifteen to twenty-five years, cutting a portion of the trees and leaving what is called a residual stand. How is this different from just cutting the big trees and leaving the little ones? The difference is that when done correctly, trees are removed in all diameter classes and a balanced stand is left. Books have been written on the proper stand structure, density, basal area, etc. and I won't bore you with the details. It should suffice to say that this is a difficult and complicated treatment, best left in the hands of experts. What complicates matters is that every cut is, at one time, a harvest, a tending cut, and a regeneration cut. Additionally, if a good residual stand is left, quite a lot of shade cover remains also and it is difficult to regenerate shade intolerant species. While the method is not suitable for many species, such as the oaks, in much of New York, it can be used successfully in our more tolerant maple stands, with some cherry and

ash coming on in the openings created by the cutting of larger trees. This method has great appeal as there is always a high forest present and larger trees to look at.

Next, we move to the **SHELTERWOOD METHOD**. In some ways, this method may be the most practical of all and is occurring in a good many private woodlots, whether consciously or unconsciously. The shelterwood method is just what it says it is. A considerable number of trees are removed and some are left to shelter the new stand. The theory is that the remaining trees will provide seed and some shade. It is true that in many instances, partial shade is beneficial to a new stand of young trees. Then, after a period of time, the remaining trees are removed and the new stand is left to grow. This method offers much variety; it is possible to carry it out over more than two cuts. Three and even four cut shelterwoods are not uncommon. As I stated before, this is happening in many woodlots. Some owners, not satisfied with the return a light selection cut offers, cut more heavily and automatically start the shelterwood system. After the first cut is made, a two aged stand is established, and can be handled in several fashions in the future.

Now we come to what may be my favorite, the **GROUP SELECTION METHOD**. Again, this is just what it says it is. A group of trees is selected, generally mature trees, and harvested, creating a small clearcut. This clearcut then regenerates and a small stand is created within the larger stand. Many woodlots offer excellent opportunities for this method. Oftentimes, patches of blowdown, past firewood cuts, or agricultural activities have already created different aged groups and group selection is ready made. During the course of a harvest cut, several groups can be cut for regeneration purposes and the remainder of the stand can be tended if necessary, thinning to desired levels and removing culls.

If this method is so wonderful, why isn't it universally used? Consider the large owner. Most large owners strive to attain sustained yield, approximately the same amount of harvest every year. Picture these managers

trying to regulate small groups scattered all over their large holdings. It becomes an administrative nightmare. However, small owners generally do not care about sustained yield, and could probably keep track of their small groups on their smaller holdings if desired.

Finally, in the interest of brevity, I will combine the last two methods. These are **PATCH CLEARCUTTING** and **STRIP CLEARCUTTING**. Again, they are just what they sound like. Patch clearcuts are small cuts placed anywhere desired in the woodlot. Many times such a system is used to enhance wildlife habitat and increase diversity. Strip clearcuts are strips of any size or length and offer some advantages. Generally, strips are used in an attempt to control the amount of sunlight afforded to the young stand. The narrower the strips are, the shorter period of sunlight received and vice versa. Much work has been done with strips, arranging them in different fashion, across the slope, up and down the slope, zig zag, and so forth.

So now you have a brief description of the different methods of management and regeneration. Take note, of all the methods, only one, the selection system, is an "all aged" system. The rest are "even aged" systems and create stands of trees of the same age.

Again, a word of caution. The mark of a good forest manager is good regeneration, "leaving as good as you took" for future generations. Thoughtless harvesting may lead to stand degradation and care should be taken in selecting harvesting systems and regeneration methods. Even this might not be enough. Regeneration failures do occur and remediation may be necessary. Site preparation, the manipulation of the site before, during, or after logging to insure or improve regeneration, is a practice that is taken for granted in many parts of the country and the world. This treatment, which may include either physical or chemical means, has largely been ignored in the Northeast, probably because we here seldom fail to regenerate. Unfortunately, our regeneration is often of poor quality, including much

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March Ice Storm Causes Substantial Damage

Mischievous March

The March 1991 ice storm caused many discomforts, even hardships, primarily the results of power disruption. However, we will be reminded of this storm long into the future by damage caused to trees. Trees and forests from Salamanca to Watertown were damaged to varying degrees.

In some cases trees were uprooted. The heavy ice, moist ground and even the lightest wind, combined to topple trees. Elsewhere, the roots held firm, but the ice load was sufficient to break whole crowns from the trunks. Most often, stems and branches were broken within the crown, leaving varying numbers of live branches.

So what is a woodlot owner to do?

Before charging out to your damaged woods, chainsaw in hand, **THINK SAFETY**. There is nothing to be gained by spending the next six weeks in a cast, or worse. Look for "widowmakers", broken limbs

lodged in overhead branches. Make allowances for such limbs that could be dislodged by your work in the vicinity. "Springpoles" are particularly dangerous. These are saplings or poles which have been bent to the ground, perhaps by parts broken from nearby trees. The wood is under extreme pressure, like a drawn bow. Use great care when relieving the pressure as it is likely to be released explosively.

Wear all safety equipment. Hardhat with eyescreen and ear protection, well fitting gloves, Kevlar leg protectors and steel toed boots are basic. Avoid long or loose-fitting clothing; particularly overlength sleeves and pants. They catch on stubs and equipment.

Furthermore, do not hastily make judgements on whether your trees are mortally damaged. Trees can sustain rather severe crown damage and still survive. You might wait until the

crowns leaf out before making some of those decisions.

— C. Mowatt
via AFC/NFC Newsletter

In response to the many inquiries as a result of the power outages and property damages, NYS DEC Region 8 prepared a "Storm Damage Kit" which contained the latest revised edition of the NYS Cooperating Consulting Forester Directory and a list of Arborists for the area. The packet contained suitable DEC pamphlets and a cover letter which recommended the USDA Forest Service Handbook 681, (that's the tax aid found in NYS Tree Farm Survival Handbook described elsewhere). The cover letter also recommended potential claimants promptly take a series of pictures to support any claims; and advised that damage to trees claimed as a casualty loss requires a qualified appraisal.

An unusual ice storm struck March 3, 1991 in 13 New York counties, from Allegany north including Steuben, Wyoming, Livingston, Yates, Ontario, and Genesee; along Lake Ontario in Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, to the eastern shore and northern New York in Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence. Trees were destroyed or damaged in the rural forestland and in the communities in this area. A recent evaluation tour in two selected cities indicated that damage is almost beyond comprehension.

Approximately 60% of the trees in Watertown suffered at least some damage from the build-up of ice on their limbs. The debris has been mostly cleaned up, but many of the trees are in poor condition. Pruning to remove broken branch stubs and "widow makers" remains a top priority, especially for the private homeowner.

The ice build-up in Rochester must have been more severe; the damage approaches catastrophic levels. City Forester Dick Shannon, estimates that approximately 30% of all street trees were either destroyed or will have to be removed because of the loss of most of their limbs — that's 20,000 trees. Ground conditions were much different in Rochester, 70° F before

(Continued on Page 11)

Disaster Strikes Upstate NY



Forest Stewardship involves a situational analysis, goal setting, a plan, and an investment in action to care for trees on a continual basis.

The need to remove broken and damaged trees, resulting from ice and snow storms, should be expected as a periodic requirement of enjoying the benefits of roadside trees.

(Forest Stewardship photo by Taber)

FRONT COVER:

NATURAL STORM DAMAGE TO TREES AFFECTS FOREST STEWARDSHIP OPTIONS

Forest Stewardship requires humankind's continuous efforts to manage the establishment, growth, care, removal, and re-establishment of trees as part of a wooded environment's continually changing composition. Damage to trees from such things as snow, ice, and wind will continually make profound changes in the biological composition of a treescape. Forest stewardship is a rewarding opportunity to provide an economically and environmentally sound basis for the benefit of present and future generations of people. Investing in forest-stewardship efforts now to ensure that the right trees are growing in the right places in the right ways as part of a global society is an advantageous and rewarding responsibility.

(Forest Stewardship Photo by Taber)

Harvesting, the Tool of Forest Stewardship

Responsibility for forest stewardship is shared equally by forest landowners, professional foresters, forest industry, loggers, and society. We all must accept responsibility for our actions and avoid the all too common tendency to blame the other person or to claim we are misunderstood. In order to achieve success we must work together towards a common goal, to cause the forest stewardship ethic to be accepted landowners, foresters and the industry.

Industry is an important and active player in this equation, since they wield the primary tool of forest management, the harvesting of wood products.

In the generation of wood products, harvesting must be considered a tool not a management goal. The goals of forest management are many and varied. The goal may be money, a healthy forest, increased wildlife, clean water, enhanced recreational opportunities, firewood, rare plant or animal species management, or even simply wilderness. Whatever goal or goals are chosen, harvesting is the primary tool to help accomplish it. In fact, the ONLY one of these goals which cutting or harvesting may not enhance is that of wilderness.

We must all realize that a major factor which will determine the future direction of forest management is the prevailing attitude of the non-forest landowners. Their attitudes will determine whether or not forest lands are allowed to be managed. They have that option, that authority and in some areas are exercising it. We must work with these folks to demonstrate to them our sincere environmental ethic, our skill in forest management, and our ability to deliver from New York's forests what society most wants and expects.

The efforts to enact restrictions on timber harvesting are not the problem. The perceptions that result in those efforts are the problem. Why do people perceive that it is better not to cut than to cut? Sometimes they have witnessed environmentally degrading operations. Mostly, I believe, these advocates of cutting prohibitions believe that the values of the forests, that they treasure and want to perpetuate are best ensured through preservation.

It is a fact that the forests we all enjoy today are the result of yesterday's manipulation by man. Therefore, the exclusion of harvesting will not automatically lead to perpetual generation of those forests and their values. By the same token, the conduct of improper harvesting does not lead to perpetuation of those values.

It is certainly common sense that some constraints on our harvesting activities are appropriate. Polluting streams, harming wetlands, destroying rare or endangered life forms, careless or inappropriate use of public roads are all actions which we should deplore. Therefore, if a regulation says don't pollute streams, harm wetlands, etc., it would be hypocritical to oppose it.

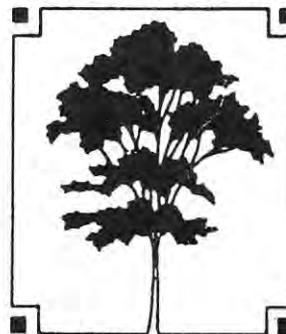
We must vigorously spread the information that the forestland values that most people want to "save" or "preserve" can best be protected by being managed, not "preserved", but properly managed. We must explain that the views from their windows have all been influenced by man several times in the past 200 years. The forests must continue to be influenced, if we are to continue to realize and reap the multitude of benefits we have come to expect from our forestlands.

Our path is clearly mapped out for us. We must all work together to emphasize the importance of using the tool of proper harvesting to reach the desired goal of healthy productive forests. Harvesting is an essential tool and it must be used if our non-preserve forests are to continue to yield wood products, recreational access, and a variety of wildlife habitats and still remain in a healthy vigorous condition. Proper use of the tool will not only benefit our forests, but will also protect water resources; enhance rare species, where manipulation is desirable to that species; and provide income to landowners, loggers, mills and equipment dealers.

I think society knows what it wants from New York's forestlands, I'm not convinced it knows how to best produce the things it wants. We can demonstrate that the process of producing the forest products most commonly identified as desired by landowners and nonlandowners alike, will also produce wood products. This production occurs through the proper use of the tool of harvesting which is the key to proper forestland stewardship.

— Dann Weller,
Chief Forester,
NYS DEC Lands & Forests

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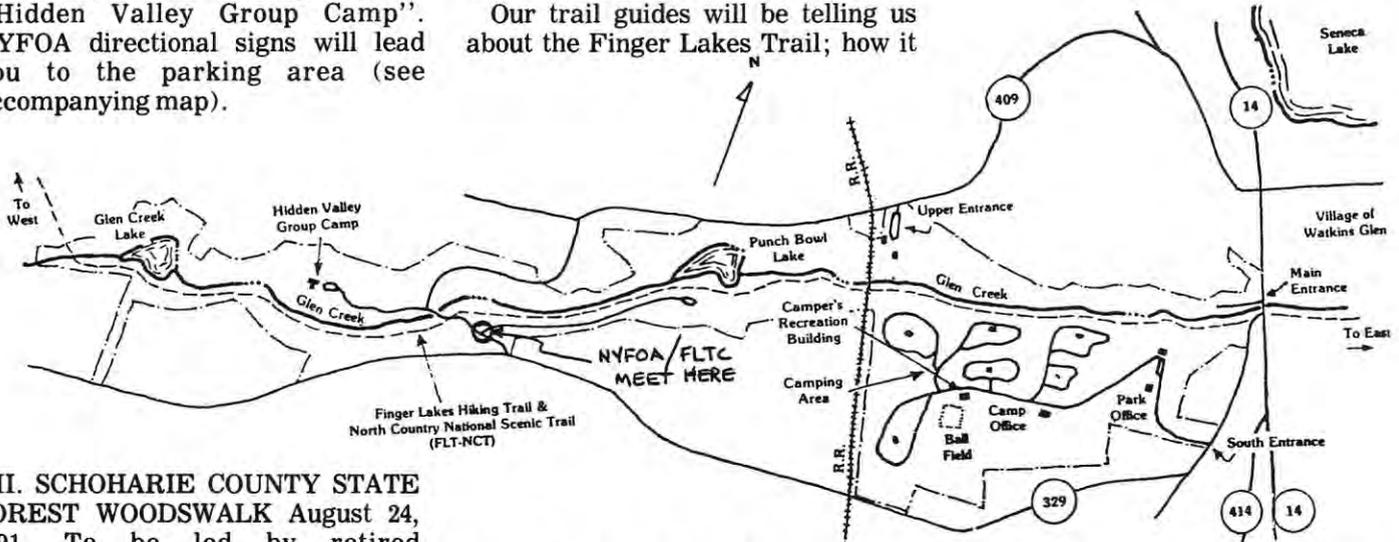
NYFOA Woodswalks Planned

I. NYFOA MEETS FLTC (Finger Lakes Trail Conference) at Watkins Glen, May 25, 1991. Take route 329 westerly from the village of Watkins Glen; travel about 2 miles to Meads Hill Road; and then turn right toward "Hidden Valley Group Camp". NYFOA directional signs will lead you to the parking area (see accompanying map).

We will assemble at 10 am at the parking area; bring a packed lunch for a picnic in the Glen. Be forewarned that there are no restrooms or drinking water along our woodswalk route.

Our trail guides will be telling us about the Finger Lakes Trail; how it

was built and how it is maintained. These folks really know Woodswalking. You may wish to explore the main gorge on your own in the afternoon. Join us.



II. SCHOHARIE COUNTY STATE FOREST WOODSWALK August 24, 1991. To be led by retired Superintendent of State Forests, Charlie Boone. This woodswalk will explore sixty years of management implemented on State Forests. It will also be an opportunity for Catskill Forest Association members and members of the two new chapters, Capital District and Southeastern Adirondacks to become better acquainted with each other and the woodswalk experience. There is not to be found a more knowledgeable and personable woodwalk leader than Charlie Boone.

More detailed information about the location in the next issue; but put the date on your calendar.

III. NYFOA'S FALL MEETING, October 4 & 5, 1991. Save these dates for an autumn leaf extravaganza in Southwestern New York. We will assemble on Friday, October 4th at Camp Allegany in Allegany State Park, Cattaraugus County. Following dinner, an evening program about the 65,000 acre Park will be presented by Jim Rich, Park Manager. On Saturday, October 5th, we will hop over the Pennsylvania line to visit the Northeast Forest Experiment Station. There, Station Director Susan Stout will show us some of the very valuable and practical forestry research that has been carried out at this facility. All of this will be jointly hosted by the Allegheny Foothills and Niagara

Frontier Chapters. Consider the gorgeous fall colors you will see as you travel to and from the meeting. Overnight accommodations and costs will appear in future issues of *The New York Forest Owner*.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT — MORE GOOD NEWS

By **STUART McCARTY**

By the time you read this, the **Lower Hudson Chapter** covering the counties of Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam will be our ninth chapter. Bob Davis of Wappingers Falls has been hard at work surveying our 50 members in those counties and getting a steering committee going. Congratulations to Bob!

Since my last report Tom Ellison of Manlius has volunteered to organize a chapter encompassing Onondaga and Madison counties where we have

about 70 members. A survey is in the mail, the first step, to determine the level of interest in having a chapter and to find volunteers to help run a chapter. Tom can't do it all by himself so those of you in the area step up and give him a hand.

Last but not least, with the help of Bob Sand, Patrick McGlew of Nichols has agreed to work at revitalizing the **Tioga Chapter** where we have almost 70 members. Having been secretary of the Southern Tier Chapter and as a result being well acquainted with the NYFOA story, Patrick lost no time in getting things going and with the help of the newly formed steering committee has two chapter activities scheduled for this spring. We are lucky to have people such as Patrick to take leadership positions in our chapters!



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Chapter Briefs and Newsmakers

Tree-Spiking Bill Introduced In Congress

The National Forest Products Association (NFPA) has announced that a bill specifically making tree-spiking a federal crime has been introduced in the United States Congress by representatives William Clinger of Pennsylvania and Mike Synar of Oklahoma. The "Timber Communities Protection Act" would go beyond existing law — which makes it a crime to spike trees on federal land — make it a crime on BOTH public and private property. The measure would further deny entry to federal lands to anyone found guilty of tree-spiking, establish penalties and fines according to the extent of damages and injuries, and establish a reward for anyone furnishing information leading to the conviction of a tree spiker.

— *The Northern Logger and Timber Processor, Apr. '91*

U.S. Sprint Unveils "Environmental" Marketing Scheme

Long-distance phone company U.S. Sprint has announced a new residential environmental marketing campaign that "addresses the environmental concerns of Americans pledging to contribute up to 5 percent of participating customers' bills to selected environmental groups." According to the American Pulpwood Association (APA), new Sprint customers who elect to participate in the program can select one or more groups to receive their contribution through "Earth Share." Those groups include: Defenders of Wildlife; Environmental Defense Fund; Friends of the Earth; Natural Resources Defense Fund; Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund; Environmental Action Foundation; Environmental Law Institute; Natural Resources Defense Fund; The Wilderness Society; and the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides.

The APA encourages timber industry people to make their views known by contacting Ron LeMay, President, U.S. Sprint, 8140 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, MO 64114.

ACHIEVING THE BALANCE

Two examples from the Southwest, a part of the United States that may be the most unlike the Northeast.

FACT: An endangered subspecies of Red Squirrel is winning the battle with

a University of Arizona/Max Planck Institute proposal to build an astronomical observatory on top of Mt. Graham. Said squirrel was observed "losing the whole thing" to an endangered and hungry Spotted Owl. (WALL STREET JOURNAL)

FICTION? A university botanist felt obliged to destroy an endangered tortoise eating an endangered plant. An observing wildlife biologist shot said botanist.

Or from anywhere there was the recent WSJ cartoon which depicted two laboratory scientists, who were debating the ethical significance of an endangered species of caterpillar whose survival is dependent upon an endangered plant.

WHERE DO YOU DRAW THE LINE WHEN IT'S WET

According to Frank St. Elmo (Auburn, N.Y. — 21 county jurisdiction) of the U.S. Corps of Engineers the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act Section 404, the wetland line is determined by the continuous presence of water above a depth of 24 inches in the soil for at least 7 days over any size area. And according to NY State's Raymond Nolan (Region 7 NYS DEC Division of Regulatory Affairs) and Article 24 of ECL the line is 100 foot from the presence of hydrophilic plants found in an area of 12.4 acres or more.

Both officials are charged with protection of wetlands (no net loss or degradation) and both recommend very good mapping and descriptions of the wet areas when seeking permits or making plans.

Stewardship Incentives Program and cost sharing is at stake in addition to owners' rights and land use, generally.

THRIFT

Tug Hill Resources investments for Tomorrow's newsletter *HILLTALK*, Bonnie Colton, editor, has received an unusual number of letters from members suggesting a notable absence of small creatures of the woods, and an increase of raptors and woodpeckers. Writers also commented on timber harvesting and 'forever wild' attitudes. Connection?

Congratulations to THRIFT for ten years 'doing their thing' including forestry in the 'lesser Adirondacks'; twenty-seven members celebrated

the anniversary at a Hulbert House buffet March 13.

And the message from 'The Hill', if you encounter a moose or a mountain call Alan Hicks at (818) 439-0098.

ALLEGHENY FOOTHILLS AND NIAGARA FRONTIER CHAPTERS

Cooperation in this part of the state appears to be epidemic; quoting from their joint newsletter: "The AFC recently donated \$100 to the Ellicottville Cooperative Extension in appreciation for the use of their building for some of our meetings. This money is to be used solely on the Pierce-Whitney property, a 100-acre parcel donated to them by Mrs. Floyd Whitney in 1984. It was her father's property (also grandfather of our own Caroline Whitney)." The newsletter edited by Betty Densmore also suggested a number of good Stewardship projects for this public parcel. When Chapters get that much mileage out of NYFOA's rebate, perhaps the Board of Directors may have to reconsider the Feb. 9, '91 dues distribution formula (Individual Chapter member dues \$15; \$4 rebate, the first year and \$3 thereafter).

The joint newsletter scheduled and mapped four woodwalks through the first week of June (See Calendar, last page).

Fred Thurnherr of NFC acknowledged the leadership of Herb Darling in the "giant steps" taken by the newly formed New York State Chapter, American Chestnut Foundation, Buffalo Museum of Science, 1020 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, NY 14211.

NFC's member and NYFOA's director, David J. Colligan, Attorney-at-Law, described some NY Environmental Conservation Law regarding legally posting land, establishing private parks, and landowner rights in this same issue of the newsletter.

A great idea for NYFOA was suggested by a forester-owner out of NY's West — an owner might consider contributing 1/2 - 1% of the gross receipts of a satisfactory sale to NYFOA; and the originators of this idea did. Thank you.

CAPITAL DISTRICT CHAPTER

This new group has published their first newsletter and scheduled a very

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Ask a Forester

Send Questions to:
Wes Suhr, R.R. 1, Box 59B
Oswegatchie, N.Y. 13670

By WES SUHR
STARTING RED OAK

THE QUESTION

This question comes from Peter Velsko, a member residing in Homer, Alaska, but it relates to his woodlot in the Catskills. "I own a woodlot located in the northern Catskill Region which consists of both deciduous trees such as sugar and red maple, white ash and basswood. In addition, there are conifers such as hemlock and plantations of red pine, Scotch pine, white and Norway spruce. My question: 'Is the planting of deciduous tree seeds or seedlings native to my area (for example, oak or hickory), but not found on my woodlot, an option to help establish "seed trees" and to create a wider bio-diversity for wildlife enhancement and timber production?'"

Pete, no doubt about it, if you could successfully regenerate oak or hickory on several acres of your woodlot, this would increase local biodiversity and, eventually, enhance wildlife habitat and timber production. But oak and hickory are species that have been extremely difficult to regenerate over their entire natural range. So, very generally, this answers your question, but how to proceed is the problem. What is the recommended practice for starting these stubborn species? In your case, we're talking about **ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION**.

SOME SILVICS

Now, you know from the start, that this is going to be an experiment. My advice is to start small the first year — consider it a "learning experience". Certainly, I have limited knowledge, but can help you get started with the "basics". For example we must remember that both hickory and oak, as a group, have **LOW TOLERANCE** for shade; that is, they like sunlight, especially for stand reproduction. Hickory species are highly prone to frost damage, oak moderately so. And hickories are generally slow growers, whereas northern red oak grows rapidly, both in height and diameter, if soil

moisture and light are not limiting. At this point, I should also add that white oak, even though it produces a sweeter nut, has a much slower diameter growth rate than red oak. The rest of our discussion will center on red oak; if you want to try hickory, use a species nearest your woodlot and follow the same recommendations outlined below.

My dismal experience in attempting to regenerate red oak underscores the following facts: after the first winter, acorns in storage rapidly lose viability; adequate germination requires a mineral soil seed-bed; neither acorns nor seedlings will tolerate much litter or understory cover; rodents must be controlled; moisture and temperature requirements in germination/seedling stage are critical; some shading is necessary in seedling stage, but must be removed for transition into saplings, and controlled into the pole-stage.

OK, this bit of silvics will be applied in the following steps to **SUCCESSFUL REGENERATION OF RED OAK**.

COLLECT ACORNS

After you have selected that high-quality, young-mature red oak stand closest to your woodlot, gather the largest acorns under superior trees, soon after they drop from the trees.

TEST

Give the acorns a rough **VIABILITY TEST** by dropping them into a bucket of water. "Floaters" can be given to the rodents, while "sinkers" should be retained for the next step.

PREPARE & STORE

Stratify the acorns by placing a layer of them between layers of moist sand about ½ inch thick; alternate sand/acorns/sand/acorns/sand into containers constructed with wooden frame and hardware (wire) cloth (small mesh to exclude rodents). Store on open shelves where it's shady and cool for winter. It would be best to store acorns at a constant 32 F, but this is impractical unless you have a

large refrigerator. Low winter temperatures will not harm them, unless it dries the embryos. So they must be stored in a moist (not wet) environment with free air exchange. They are to be held **DORMANT** in this condition — prevent germination during a warm spell. Generally, this process is called **COLD STRATIFICATION**.

NURSERY SITE

You select and treat this area as you would a garden site — level, loamy soil and cultivated, mineral soil at top and mixed with organic matter (generally called **SITE SCARIFICATION**). The only difference from a garden site is that you want to retain an overstory of taller trees to offer about 60% shade on the ground. Rodents should be controlled adjacent to nursery by eliminating the understory and breaking up the litter, together with a poisoning program.

PLANT ACORNS

Early in the spring, after the "frost is out" and soils are moist, give the stratified acorns another **FLOAT TEST**. Sow all "sinkers" in straight lines, about 1" deep, 6" apart, with lines about 2' apart (wide enough for cultivation between rows). I suggest that you remove the "cup" if still attached and sow each acorn on its side. These are the basic requirements for adequate germination and early seedling survival: viable seeds that have broken dormancy, no rodents, good soil moisture, no freezing, light shading, mineral seed-bed and proper sowing. That's a mouth-full!

The seedlings must receive continuous cultivation, and should remain in the nursery bed for two or more years, or until they have an average root collar diameter of at least ¼" and a top of at least 1'.

TRANSPLANT SITE

The eventual plantation area must also be carefully selected and treated. What applied to the nursery is also necessary here: it should be as level

(Continued on Page 14)

The NYS Envirothon — 1991

CASOWASCO CONFERENCE CENTER, the site of NYFOA's 1987 Fall Meeting, has been selected by the Envirothon Advisory Committee as the site for the NYS Envirothon competition on May 23, 1991. The best high school team from 16 or more counties will participate in five different categories or stations: I. Current Events; II. Aquatics; III. Soils; IV. Wildlife; V. Forestry. Some counties are forming a regional preliminary competition; for instance, Cayuga County will field 8 teams and Onondaga - 7 in a combined meet at last year's NYS Envirothon site, Cayuga County Community College's Nature Center.

The five member teams are chosen from grades 9 thru 12; and their examinations are written multiple choice but involve some hands on and outdoor determinations.

The NYS Envirothon is led by Soil and Water Conservation Districts

through a statewide steering committee of which Verner Hudson, NYFOA Director, is an advisory member representing the NYS Forest Practice Board (contributors to the State Envirothon First Prize). For the first Envirothon (1990) NYFOA donated a year's subscription to the *NEW YORK FOREST OWNER* to the libraries of each participating school (6) and it is anticipated the Board will approve the same gift for this year's participants (16). The winning team will travel to the 15-state National Envirothon held in Maine, August 10-14. Of particular note to the financial support of this promising educational event is a pledged contribution of \$10,000 by the New York Power Authority. The 1993 National Envirothon is scheduled to be held in New York State.

State Davison, the NYS DEC Region 7 Forester assigned to Cayuga County

has been working very closely with this program and compiled the examination questions for the Forestry Station. He agreed to supply one of the fifty official test questions to the *New York Forest Owner* and is herewith presented.

All of the following high forest reproductions are even-aged except for:

- A. Seed Tree Method.
- B. Shelterwood.
- C. Selection Method.
- D. Clearcutting.

The answer to this question can be found in at least two places elsewhere in this issue of the *NEW YORK FOREST OWNER*.

And those of our readers who know the answer, how come you didn't holler at the accidental misuse of the term, even-aged, in the last *New York Forest Owner* (Mar/Apr '91) by a contributing forester?

How to Survive as a Tree Farmer

NYFOA's Board of Directors recently distributed to each Chapter & Affiliate Library for the use of members a copy of the New York State Tree Farm SURVIVAL HANDBOOK. The 10-copy volume purchase price of \$25.00 was determined to be a bargain for NYFOA's members. Particularly useful are two "Applicant Guides" published by NYS DEC's Division of Regulatory Affairs (DRA) which provide helpful and informative instruction for obtaining (1) NY State Wetlands Permit under Article 24 of Environmental Conservation Law; and (2) Stream Protection Permits under Article 15 of ECL. Both guides are excellent aids to any landowner with water evident on the property and who plans to manage that portion. Further WATER LAWS references found therein are: a reproduction of Title 27 Article 15 NYS Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River System Act with Appendix A, B & C listing specific waters, and Part 666, the Regulations for Administration and Management of ECL Article 15 Title 27 Wild, Scenic . . . etc.

One section of the handbook provides a sample timber harvesting/sales contract. Questions regarding boundary trees, harvesting guidelines, and forestry in general by handbook enclosures published by NYS DEC and Cornell Cooperative Extension. Another section on taxes includes information on NY Sales and Use Tax, a critique of 480-A of the Real Property Tax Law, and the U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture Handbook No. 681, previously recommended NYFO (J/F '91) as a necessary reference for Federal Income Tax treatment by forest owners.

An excellent publication by the Empire State Forest Products Association entitled, "Conservation Easements, A New York Forestland Owners' Guide" focuses on the legal artifice whereby taxes and/or capital can be bartered for development and/or other rights, while retaining title and remaining rights.

An important publication in the handbook is ESFPA's Annual Forest Policy Summary (1989 Session Record) wherein are listed all the New York State Legislators and an

evaluation of their record by the forest products group. There is also some commentary and an account of significant forestry legislation.

The Handbook contains information, addresses, and phone numbers of Regional DEC Offices, County Extension Offices, and Statewide private organizations with an interest in forestry.

There is a directory of Cornell Cooperative Extension Wildlife and Forestry publications and a pamphlet addressing forest owner liability. For further information from this Handbook contact your chairman.

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Extension Forester Kelley to Guide Woodland Owners

By **DAVID W. TABER**,
Department of Natural Resources,
New York State College of Agriculture
and Life Sciences, Cornell

Cornell University forest management expert John W. Kelley, in the Department of Natural Resources, has been appointed extension forester with Cornell Cooperative Extension.

He replaces James P. Lassoie, chairman of the Department of Natural Resources, who has been extension forester since 1976.

Kelley, who was also promoted to professor in January, 1991, has more than 15 years experience at Cornell. Since 1985 he has been recognized for his research and educational programs in sugarbush management, maple syrup production, and forest management.

From 1975 to 1985, an extension leader for the department, Kelley oversaw an expansion in natural resources extension education with special emphasis on information about wildlife for 4-H and youth.

Now Kelley will be focusing on New York's 500,000 non-industrial private owners of woodlands. His Cornell Cooperative Extension educational program will include teaching landowners how to improve their woodlands by selectively thinning them, and how to identify when mature trees should be harvested.

New York's 18.5 million acres are more than the combined acreage of forestland in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, and even more than the woods of Maine. New York has more than one acre of woodland for every resident of the state. These woods account for 61 percent of the state's land area.

Forestlands in New York include the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserve that originated more than 100 years ago. The preserve, located in 12 Adirondack and four Catskill counties, accounts for about 9.5 percent of all the land area in New York, and about 15 percent of the state's 18.5 million acres of forestland.

Complementing the Forest Preserve's nearly 3 million acres, and some 500,000 acres of other types of tree-covered lands in the state, the remaining 15.4 million acres are considered economically, biologically, and topographically capable of producing wood products for consumers. Of this land, 94 percent is in private ownerships, primarily classified as non-industrial private forest owners.

Cornell Cooperative Extension under the program leadership of extension forester Kelley is providing practical silvicultural, economic, and woodland planning information to the woodland owners.

In addition to his extension responsibilities, Kelley teaches courses in woodlot management and maple syrup production; and he is the director of Cornell's Arnot Teaching and Research Forest near Ithaca, and the Uihlein Sugar Maple Research and Extension Field Station near

Lake Placid. He is also a member of the Advisory Board for the Cornell Plantations, which maintains campus arboreta and manages some of the nearby Cornell forestlands.

Restoration of the American chestnut is of special interest to Kelley. In the last three years he has been instrumental in promoting work through the American Chestnut Foundation to develop hybrid American chestnuts that are resistant to chestnut blight which devastated natural stands that existed about 100 years ago. Kelley has been directly involved in the establishment in 1990 of the New York State Chapter, Inc. of the American Chestnut Foundation. New York is the first state to organize a state chapter of the foundation.

ED. NOTE: James P. Lassoie and John W. Kelley (1984 - Heiberg Award) have both served N.Y. Forestry as Past Directors of NYFOA. —D.



John W. Kelley, Cornell's new extension forester, stretches maple lines with a colleague at the Arnot Forest near Ithaca.

— Photo by David Benjamin Lynch

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Check your preferred membership option:

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Hail New York

January 11, 1936, the U.S. Army and the New York State Conservation Department officially abandoned a project in Cayuga County's Town of Sempronius to a caretaker, Kermit R. Rhoads, who presently resides nearby. A local correspondent to the Moravia-Republican Register for March 25, 1938 had this to say about the final event:

"The buildings at the CCC Camp are nearly demolished, most of the lumber being moved by truck. Only the outlines of the flower beds and trees are left to show where so much time and money was expended for a project which lasted a short time."

Since then the grounds have served various owners as cropland or pasture and does so even today for Jack Lavoie, the current owner-resident. Across the road is a triangular acre formed by the junction of three roads and Jack has agreed to a commemorative use for this wooded parcel.

Accordingly, then, Arbor Day 1990 the Flatiron, as the parcel is familiarly dubbed, was the site for a memorial tree planting to honor the deceased Howard Becker, longtime Forest Practice Board member and conservation practitioner. The tree was a descendant of the historical Washington Sycamore and donated by the Region 7 FPB, Chairman, Don Steger.

Shortly thereafter, with the help of the town highway departments of Locke and Sempronius, Wendell Hatfield trucked a large boulder from the farm of CCC Alumnus "Lfie" Signor to the Flatiron parcel. Attached to the boulder is a bronze plaque which commemorates the US CCC Reforestation Camp No. S96 and the 200 corpsmen who aided in the corrective work of the 1935 Flood, planted 2000 acres with trees, and

performed other conservation work for a year and a half.

Beginning with Arbor Day, 1991 the Cayuga Chapter of the New York Forest Owners Association intends to focus attention on the Stewardship Mission: People and Trees — Partners in Time, on private and public property. An historic mission proudly pursued by New Yorkers and perhaps especially by the past and present residents of Southeastern Cayuga County and of the Town of Scott in Cortland County.

It was just over the county line in the Town of Scott, the state's designated Area No. 1 in Cortland County, the first 500 acre minimum plot size of private property was purchased. The authority originated under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1929 (so called Hewitt Laws including Chapter 194 of 1929 which allowed 50% matched funding for municipal purchases of private property). This particular area (now 949 acres and known as the Hewitt Forest) was the former Harmon Farm, Proposal A of 529.18 acres and the first four trees were ceremoniously planted October 3, 1929.

The first tree was planted by Dean Nelson C. Brown of the State College of Forestry on behalf of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt (1928-1932); the second tree by N.Y. Senator Charles J. Hewitt (1909-1938 from Locke, Cayuga County), Chairman of the Reforestation Commission (Chapter 241-1928); the third tree was planted by NYS Conservation Commissioner Alexander McDonald; and the fourth tree was planted by the Honorable George D. Pratt, President of the American Forestry Association and former NYS Conservation Commissioner. Further research to that incident is being pursued.

Before the year ended nearly 400 acres were hand planted with 448,000 3

year-old Red Pine trees on 6 x 6 spacing (except for 25,000 Norway Spruce) by employees of the NYS Conservation Department with funding from the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Act (T.E.R.A.), which totaled \$2,809.13.

Thus began a New York State People and Trees, Private and Public Partnership in Time, that became the most revered of national programs, the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps. In New York State in 1991 realization is 80% of Hewitt's (January 1927, while Chairman of the NYS Senate Finance Committee) Enlarged Reforestation Program, the purchase and reforestation of 1,000,000 acres of 'abandoned' and unproductive farmland. In the area around the Flatiron there are 9321 acres in 4 forests at 1800 feet elevation now designated the New York State Hewitt-Cayuga Highlands Management Unit, a protected source of much of the waters for the three Finger Lakes.

This tale is too much for one issue of *THE NY FOREST OWNER*; the roots to New York's pioneering in People and Trees runs deeper than Hewitt and FDR in soils all over the state. The birthplace of the CCC's also requires more space and scholarship; but this history will be continued in future issues and should be added to by other chapters for the enlightenment of us all.

Reprinted from — R. FOX
Moravia Republican Register.

References: (1) NYS Conservation Department Annual Reports; (2) National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) Journals; (3) Preliminary Review of 60 years of Reforestation in NYS by John Fedkiw (1959); planting records of NYS DEC Region 7 at Cortland (courtesy of R. Demeree, Asst. Regional Forester).

Disaster Strikes —

(Continued from Page 4)

the storm with rain, had saturated the soil. This resulted in significant "ice throw", trees tipping over. Steep slopes on city and county park land were hard hit. One red pine plantation in a county park reminded me of damage from the October 1987 snow storm in southeastern New York. The

trees were all snapped at about 12 to 15 feet; tops littered the ground like jack straw.

The 13 counties were declared a national disaster area. FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is just starting damage assessment. They will reimburse 75% of the cost on public land of clean up, corrective pruning, necessary tree take downs, and replanting with 2" caliper stock. Estimates range in the

tens of millions of dollars. A real challenge now is providing technical assistance to smaller communities and private homeowners. Salvage in rural woodlots, replanting appropriate species the correct way along the streets and in the back yards are the tasks ahead.

Peter C. Innes
Associate Forester

ENVIROTHON QUIZ — C.

Tree Diseases and Pests

Ash Decline

By L. TIRRITO

Source: CFA Newsletter

Insects and diseases that affect both forest and ornamental trees can pose a significant problem to the forest manager or individual homeowner. A great deal of personal and financial resources are invested in the purchase and maintenance of our homes and forestlands.

Most insect and diseases show a clear pattern of conditions that favor their establishment and potency. Climate, population levels, and forest management techniques can all affect the success of a given insect or disease may have on a forest.

Periodically, however, both individual trees and entire stands of trees suffer a more generalized reduction in tree vigor and growth, which can not be directly attributed to one single organism or environmental condition. This condition of reduced growth is termed a "decline". Generally, a decline is a combination of climate, available water, soils, insects, viruses and bacterium, and the physical environment that act together and result in the overall degradation of a tree's health. A number of different hardwood and softwood tree species are affected by declines, one of which is the White Ash, *Fraxinus americana*.

White ash is an important species in the northeastern hardwood timber type. It is a fast growing, shade intolerant tree that has a number of uses which include baseball bats, tool handles, and furniture. White ash prefers full light conditions, and is associated with other light-loving species such as black cherry and white birch. The symptoms of ash decline include reduced diameter and height growth, tufting of leaves at branch ends, sparse canopy, and early turning of fall foliage. The symptoms of decline have been observed since the early 1900's, but have varied with time and location. Trees suffering from ash decline often die within two to 10 years after symptoms first appear. Despite many attempts, recovery from decline is uncommon.

For many years a popular hypothesis contended that the physical environment was the major

cause of the dieback conditions associated with decline. Having particularly significant effect on decline conditions, is a water shortage. Being unusually sensitive to water shortages, white ash trees emerging from winter dormancy in a partially dehydrated condition are susceptible to variations in growth rate depending on available moisture in spring and early summer. Once a tree is stressed by a water shortage, opportunistic organisms such as insects and assorted fungi and viruses are able to capitalize on the tree's weakened state. Other environmental factors include air pollution, prolonged periods of extremely low temperatures, and unusually low snowfall accumulations which leave roots exposed. Over time however, the available evidence suggesting a purely physical cause to ash decline has proven to be weak.

The other possibility being considered is the existence of a biotic (living organism) agent as a primary cause. One of the strongest arguments for a biotic agent is the fact that once a tree is affected, it rarely recovers from even the earliest stages of decline, even if normal rainfall and climate conditions prevail. Decline in young trees occurs randomly in a stand, and the ages of trees affected varies greatly with location.

The current data available best supports a combination of the two hypotheses, that is a combination of both physical and biotic factors. The physical factors whether caused by a virus or bacteria initiate the reduced growth and general degradation of tree vigor. The physical environment in turn intensifies the condition further weakening the tree's defense mechanisms leading to its eventual death.

While no proven prevention actions are known for ash decline, good management practices which promote individual and forest tree vigor and growth will help trees gain the maximum use of their natural defense systems.

* Information source: Diseases of Trees and Shrubs by Wayne A. Sinclair, Howard H. Lyon, and Warren T. Johnson.

Woodsmen

Want Tree Tales

"People and Trees — Partners in Time" is the topic of this year's New York State Woodsmen's Corporation's Essay Contest, which is open to the public.

Entries must be less than 500 words of prose; literary work must be original and not previously published or submitted for inclusion in any publications. Deadline for entry is June 14.

Send entries to NYS Woodsmen's Field Days Inc., PO Box 123, Boonville, NY 13309.

The winner will be awarded the \$100 prize during the Field Days held August 16-18 at the Oneida County Fairgrounds.

Some Forest

Facts for

Earth Day

The forest products industry and other private landowners together plant 6 million trees every day — year in and year out. (In New York and elsewhere in the Nation). The United States has 20% more trees today than it had on the first Earth Day (1970). In fact, insects, disease, and natural mortality destroy more trees than are harvested each year. One third of the nation is covered with trees; in fact America has approximately 70% of the forest land that existed when Columbus arrived. Every day is Earth Day.

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JIM & NANCY FARRAR P.O. BOX 374 WARRENSBURG, NY 12885	(SAC)	EDWARD A. FELDWEG BOX 286, GRETNA ROAD PLEASANT VALLEY, NY 12569	(THR)	LARRY LONGO RD 2, BOX 379 RHINEBECK, NY 12572		MATT & MICHELLE LEITTEN 6893 CANADICE LAKE SPRINGWATER, NY 14560	(WFL)
				ANDREW J. MAKUSIJ 23 SQUIRREL HTH. ROAD FAIRPORT, NY 14450	(WFL)	LEIGH K. LYDECKER, JR. 94 LONG HILL ROAD OAKLAND, NJ 07436	(SAC)

(Continued on Page 15)

Briefs —

(Continued from Page 7)

worthwhile forestry woodswalk at Andy Maguire's 305-acre Tree Farm in Stephentown on June 8 starting at 1 p.m. Mike Greason, who administers the Real Property Tax Law Section 480-a for the NYS DEC, will be there as a resource and to support Andy's successful experience in the use of this law. The Maguires do their own harvesting and some sawmilling. Mike thought that by June, information on the new Stewardship Incentives Program (DIP) cost share guidelines should be available.

In organizing CDC, Mike received a number of calls from owners of Columbia County forests who cannot attend midweek meetings; they live too far away, although some New Jersey residents were in attendance at one organizational meeting. Mike is confident that favorable arrangements can be made and expects great participation in this chapter.

TIPP DEC

Turn in Poachers and Polluters to the Department of Environmental Conservation (1-800-TIPP DEC) represents an idea proposed by the not-for-profit corporation, TIPP NY, Inc. The principal function of this corporation is to provide the 24 hour,

toll free hot line number which assures confidentiality and possible reward to the informant. The NYFOA Board of Directors were invited to be represented on the steering committee; however, a poll of the Directors left the issue undecided. For further information contact TIPP NY, Inc.; PO Box 12786; Albany, N.Y. 12212-2786.

Vern Hudson, Ernie Spencer

Legislative Update

Hopefully, by the time you read this, the Albany politicians will have done their duty and passed a budget. After that, discussions can take place on other issues, some of which may affect forestry.

One thing a politician likes nearly as well as his paycheck, is a letter from his voting constituent. PLEASE WRITE. A few things to consider are:

(1) The annual expense deduction for forest management has been reintroduced in Congress (Ron Wyden D-OR). Our "City Cousin Representatives" probably know very little about this and would appreciate your help.

(2) We need to push harder and more frequently on the capital gains tax issue. This forestry beneficial alteration to the tax law can be done with your help.

(3) Who does understand all the wetland regulations? Perhaps your legislative representatives need to know your feelings; then, ask for clarification in simple language. Are wetlands and their regulations, the same in Arizona as in New York? Perhaps we can help the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the NYS DEC Division of Regulatory Affairs (DRA) agree on the definition of wetlands and how to manage them — after all, we own them.

(4) On a local level — HELP our Town and County Highway Departments save money. An answer of wooden bridge construction is obtained by contacting Marlyn F. Stone, P.E. at the Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Washington 98401. A panelized bridge is in place in Tioga County and was a real savings for them.

(5) Does your local assessor value forest land the same as tillable land? Many landowners are paying more tax than the value of a year's forest growth, Grievance Day will be coming shortly.

(5) According to *The Woodland Report* of The National Woodland Owners Assoc. and Dan Weller, DEC's Chief Forester, via the U.S. Forest Service, President Bush will be a strong voice for Federal Forestry Programs and has requested even greater funding FY 1992.

Ask a Forester —

(Continued from Page 8)

as possible with deep, well-drained, loamy soils, an area of at least 1 acre which is scarified with no understory, and an overstory which proves about 60% shade on the ground. Since cultivation should be continued, distance between rows must accept the width of your tractor.

Possibly, you may find such sites within the conifer plantations where the stocking density is low or cleaning is necessary. Just make sure the site potential for red oak is good — you can clean out areas of over 1 acre, leaving an occasional pine for that necessary overhead shade. The same process may be used in your maple stands, breaking up "mono-types" for the eventual red oak stands.



Small openings in pine plantations may be developed for red oak stands.

TRANSPLANT AND MAINTAIN

You have probably planted bare-root stock before, so I won't cover the details. You should be transplanting in early spring, again while it is cool and soils moist. Assuming you have good survival and growth, you should remove the overstory (that 60% shade) in about 8 years.

THE FUTURE

You can expect red oak to begin fruiting in about 25 years, and small saw-timber in about 50 years. Wow, what optimism! Readers: please inform us of your experiences in regenerating oak and hickory.

Pete, if you go through all this, you can tell me how to do it. Here's to extreme viability, rapid epicotyl elongation and rampant survival of red oak.

New Members —

(Continued from Page 13)

LOUIS E. MARCHALAND RD 1, 1775 BURTON ROAD GREENWICH, NY 12834	(SAC)	HANS-PETER PECHER 1219 BARTNIK ROAD GENOA, NY 13071	(CAY)	LEONARD J. RICHALL BOX 14 FERGUSON ROAD E. GREENWICH, NY 12826	(SAC)	DONALD WRIGHT BOX 87, PERRY ROAD NINEVEH, NY 13813	(SOT)
RON MOORE 2721 ROLLING HILLS ROAD CAMILLUS, NY 13031		MARK PERRY RD 3, BASSWOOD ROAD AUBURN, NY 13021	(CAY)	POLLY RUTNIK 112 STATE STREET ALBANY, NY 12207	(ALB)	STEPHEN F. SLOAN 953 PINE HILL DRIVE SCHENECTADY, NY 12303	(CDC)
JOHN S. MOWATT 4202 VINEWOOD DRIVE WILLIAMSVILLE, NY 14221	(AFC)	VICTOR PUTNAM MAPLE HILL FARMS, RD 1, BOX 270 COBLESKILL, NY 12043	(CFA)	HANS SCHMITT 6150 MOSHER ROAD HONEOYE, NY 14471	(WFL)	CHARLES M. SPRAGUE 6126 HADCOCK ROAD WATERTOWN, NY 13601	
GARRY & SHIRLEY NELSON RD 1, BOX 1388 QUEENSBURY, NY 12804	(SAC)	DR. ALEX REEVES 40 OCCUM RIDGE HANOVER, NH 03755		ROBERT SHUBIN P.O. BOX 462 LAKE PEEKSKILL, NY 10537		FERRY STEVENSON 3105 DUBOIS ROAD ITHACA, NY 14850	
ONDAWA FARM MARY HAMLIN & MARGARET BUFFUM, 5149 TACKLE BOX ROAD SHUSHAN, NY 12873	(SAC)	RICHARD & NORMA ROBINSON (NFC) 4095 RANSOMVILLE ROAD RANSOMVILLE, NY 14131	(NFC)	ROBERT SIMONSON 12560 OCEAN PARKWAY BROOKLYN, NY 11230	(CDC)	TOM & DEBBY TAYLOR TYLER ROAD NEWARK, NY 14513	(WFL)
DAVID PALMER PARADISE HILL DRIVE UNION SPRINGS, NY 13160	(CAY)	GEORGE W. SAUER (CFA) P.O. BOX 296, MAPLE AVENUE MILTON, NY 12547	(CFA)	ERNST SPENCER 9 HORICAN AVENUE GLENS FALLS, NY 12801	(SAC)	BILL & ANDREA TOOHEY (WFL) 4309 HOSEY ROAD SHORTSVILLE, NY 14548	(WFL)
CLARENCE H. PARKER RD 2, BOX 371 NORWICH, NY 13815	(SOT)	JEFF SCOTT 12 SOUTH AVENUE WEBSTER, NY 14580	(WFL)	BERNARD SPRINGSTEEL RD 2, BOX 392A HILLSDALE, NY 12529	(CDC)	DOUGLAS P. TYNER (WFL) 225 OGDEN PARMA T.L. ROAD SPENCERPORT, NY 14559	(WFL)
CURTIS PECK LONDON HILL ROAD CHESTERTOWN, NY 12817	(SAC)	ED McNEY P.O. BOX 132 PERKINSVILLE, NY 14529	(WFL)	JAMES & AMY STOTT RD 2, BOX 2241 ARGYLE, NY 12809	(SAC)	LESLIE VINCENT 435 SWEETMAN ROAD BALLSTON SPA, NY 12020	
ROBERT D. PETERSON PETERSON FORESTRY, INC. P.O. BOX 177 WILMINGTON, NY 12997		PATRICK J. METTLER 25 ALTMOUNT TERRACE FITCHBURGH, MA 01420		STEVEN THIEL 4705 ANGELOINE ROAD ALBION, NY 14411		STEVEN P. WARNE (SAC) P.O. BOX 635 WARRENSBURG, NY 12885	(SAC)
QUIDDITAS FARM BOX 3019, R.R. 3 SALEM, NY 12865	(SAC)	GEORGE N. ORCUTT (AFC) BAILEY HILL RD., RD 1, BOX 230 NORTH CLYMER, NY 14759	(AFC)	EDWARD D. TRACY (SOT) 110 N. MAIN HOMER, NY 13077	(SOT)	FRANK & MARTHA WENNER RD 1, BOX 127 FLY CREEK, NY 13337	
JOSEPH A. REINSCHEMIDT 348 OGDEN PARMA T.L. ROAD SPENCERPORT, NY 14559	(WFL)	CHARLES L. PALMER, M.D. P.O. BOX 363 ERIN, NY 14838		MR. JAN H. VAN HEERDEN CLOVE BROOK FARM, PO BOX 137 SALISBURY MILLS, NY 12577		DOUG WHITE (CAY) RD 2, JUGG STREET MORAVIA, NY 13118	(CAY)
RICHARD C. ROGERS 195 NORTH TOWER HILL WASSAIC, NY 12592	(SAC)	GEORGE PATTERSON 83 HILLSIDE AVENUE BERGENFIELD, NJ 07621		A.B. WADSWORTH P.O. BOX 6 ARLINGTON, VT 05250		JACK WILL (WFL) 377 COLVIN STREET ROCHESTER, NY 14611	(WFL)
WALTER SCHLECHT 93 ALBEMARLE STREET ROCHESTER, NY 14613	(WFL)	WILLIAM H. PECK (SAC) 170 WEST RIVER ROAD SCHUYLERVILLE, NY 12871	(SAC)	ARTHUR & LUCILLE WEISS (SAC) 520 RAYMOND STREET WESTFIELD, NJ 07090	(SAC)	ERRON L. WOODARD (AFC) 3975 WOODARD ROAD DELEVAN, NY 14042	(AFC)
RICK SEYLER 589 WILDER ROAD HILTON, NY 14468	(WFL)	SAM PHELAN P.O. BOX 398 TIVOLI, NY 12583		R.S. WESTERMEIER (NFC) 950 MAIN STREET EAST AURORA, NY 14052	(NFC)	JAMES R. YOUSEY BOX 259A, ROUTE 1 CROGHAN, NY 13327	
BRIAN McNIECE BOX 201, RD 3 GREENWICH, NY 12834	(SAC)	MIKE QUINTAVALLE 25 LAKEVIEW TERRACE STATEN ISLAND, NY 10305		JAMES H. WIEDEMANN (NFC) 12169 SAVAGE ROAD SARDINIA, NY 14134	(NFC)	GERALD & DEBORAH SMITH P.O. BOX 44 ELIZABETHTOWN, NY 12932	
WILLIAM & CLARA MINERD 1123 COLD SPRINGS ROAD LIVERPOOL, NY 13088		DONALD RICE (THR) RD 2, BOX 21 EVANS MILLS, NY 13637	(THR)	ELLIOTT WINSHIP (AFC) 567 BROAD STREET SALAMANCA, NY 14779	(AFC)	LEW SPRINGER (CAY) 23 N. DIVISION STREET AUBURN, NY 13021	(CAY)
FLOYD J. MOORE 2ND 718 CHURCH AVENUE GERMANTOWN, NY 12526	(CDC)	CONRAD C. RUPERT KINGDOM FARM PENOBSCOT, ME 04476		ALLYN WRIGHT (CDC) BOX 40 MEDUSA, NY 12120	(CDC)	WILLIAM & SUE STOEHR (CDC) RD 7, BOX 572 SUSSEX, NJ 07461	(CDC)
DALE MULLIN 189 EAST HIGH STREET BALLSTON SPA, NY 12020	(CDC)	BOB SCHMIDT (WFL) 21 PARMA CENTER ROAD HILTON, NY 14468	(WFL)	PHILIP SKLAR (CDC) P.O. BOX 20 EAST NASSAU, NY 12062	(CDC)	GEORGE TEBOLT (CDC) BOX 149 SPENCERTOWN, NY 12165	(CDC)
JOHN & EINA O'DEA 6722 VERMONT HILL ROAD SOUTH WALES, NY 14139-9734	(NFC)	JIM & PHYLISS SHOOTS (WFL) 7514 DRYER ROAD VICTOR, NY 14564	(WFL)	DONALD J. SPITTLER, JR. (NFC) SPITTLER FOREST PRODUCTS 2604 LAKE VIEW ROAD LAKEVIEW, NY 14085	(NFC)	MR. TERRY L. TOWNER (WFL) TOWNER TREE FARMS, PO BOX F ADDISON, NY 14801	(WFL)
MICHAEL McGLYNN SOIL & WATER CONSV. DIST. COUNTY OFFICE BLDG. TROY, NY 12180	(CDC)	JOHN D. MEADER (SAC) 271 ROUND LAKE ROAD BALLSTON LAKE, NY 12019	(SAC)	RICHARD STEIN (SAC) 1005 MCKINLEY STREET PEEKSKILL, NY 10566	(SAC)	WAYNE UNDERWOOD (CFA) BOX 38, RD 1 SHUSHAN, NY 12873	(CFA)
GEORGE McGOWAN BOX 9 LAKE GEORGE, NY 12845	(SAC)	GEORGE L. MOMBERGER (NFC) 4987 ROUTE 39 GAINESVILLE, NY 14066	(NFC)	PAULINE STOUGHTON LOCUST HALL FARM ROUTE 9N, BOX 365-B KEESEVILLE, NY 12944-9801		GEORGE VREELAND (CAY) 4342 BLACK STREET SCIPIO CENTER, NY 13147	(CAY)
DR. JOHN METTLER MAPLE LANE COPAKE FALLS, NY 12225-1700	(CDC)	DR. ROGER MORSE 278 LOWER CREEK ROAD ITHACA, NY 14850		TOMAR MOUNTAIN GUN CLUB VAUGHN KAUCHER HANCOCK, NY 13783		PHIL & SONJA WAY (WFL) 8079 FEATHER STREET NAPLES, NY 14512	(WFL)
VICTOR MONK WELCH HILL FARM RIPLEY, NY 14775-0321	(AFC)	ROBERT NAPIERALSKI (NFC) 54 CREETON DRIVE BUFFALO, NY 14228	(NFC)	FRANK TUTTLE (CDC) RFD KINDERHOOK, NY 12106	(CDC)	ALEK WERESZCZAK (NFC) P.O. BOX 503 HERKIMER, NY 13350	(NFC)
JEFF MORTON 228 S. CAMBRIDGE ROAD VALLEY FALLS, NY 12185	(CDC)	PAUL & ANTOINETTE O'DONNELL 3329 RT 9N GREENFIELD CENTER, NY 12833		DAVID A. VERMILYEA (CDC) 2505 WHAMER LANE SCHENECTADY, NY 12309	(CDC)	MARTIN WHITE (CAY) RD 2, BOX 79 MORAVIA, NY 13118	(CAY)
KENT M. NEGERSMITH RFD 2 PUDDING STREET CARMEL, NY 10512		ANTHONY & MEGAN ORTOLANO (CDC) RD 1, BOX 99 EAST NASSAU, NY 12062	(CDC)	JOSEPH H. WALTER (NFC) 157 N. HARVEST WILLIAMSVILLE, NY 14221	(NFC)	LEE & JOYCE WINSHIP (WFL) 35 BROOK ROAD LINCOLN, MA 01773	(WFL)
STAN OLSHEFSKI 21 ASCOT DRIVE ROCHESTER, NY 14624	(WFL)	DR. JOHN PARILLO (CDC) 1055 NOTT STREET SCHENECTADY, NY 12308	(CDC)	ANNE WELLER 369 SOUTH UNION STREET BURLINGTON, VT 05401		TONY WOODS (SAC) 12 MARION PLACE SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY 12866	(SAC)
HENRY J. PALMER OLD BEDFORD ROAD, BOX 13 GOLDENS BRIDGE, NY 10526	(CFA)	MICHAEL A. PAYTON (AFC) HAYDEN ROAD OLEAN, NY 14760	(AFC)	ROBERT B. WHIPPLE (CDC) STAR ROUTE ALTAMONT, NY 12009	(CDC)	NEW MEMBERS DIRECTORY: WFL=Western Fingerlakes NFC=Niagara Frontier Chapter SOT=Southern Tier Chapter TIO=Tioga Chapter SAC THR=THRIFT CAY CFA=Catskill Forest Association AFC=Allegheny Foothills Chapter CDC=Capital District Chapter	
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Clear-cut II —

(Continued from Page 3)

Beech, Red Maple, Ironwood, and Striped Maple.

There is a firm rule among Foresters in the Northeast, "what you see is what you get", meaning that the seedlings present at the time of harvest are probably the ones that will form the new stand, and if they are undesired species, so will the stand be. Treatment may be necessary to eliminate an undesirable understory before harvest.

I hope this information is helpful to you. If you are contemplating a harvest, I hope you will give some thought to this discussion and I recommend that you seek assistance from knowledgeable people before you proceed. If you are not planning a harvest at this time it may still be a good idea to examine your stands and assess the type and amount of regeneration present. This can only help you in future decision making. Good luck and happy harvesting.

WOODLOT CALENDAR

May 4, TIO, 11:30 a.m. Jim Signs' (Signs Equipment in Owego) Farm in Candor, NY (607) 699-3846 Pat McGlew.

May 11, THRIFT, 10 a.m. Woods-walks in some Lewis County forests with Randy Kerr (315) 376-5595.

May 17 - 18, Northeastern Loggers Equipment Expo '91, NYS Fairgrounds, Syracuse, NY.

May 18, 10 a.m. AFC "From Scrub to Paradise" Jane and Don Clark's Wildlifes' Woodlot in Farmersville (716) 942-6600.

May 18, 10 a.m. NFC Roy Emerlings Woodlot "The Results of Management" near Hamburg (716) 537-2803.

May 25, NYFOA meets FLTC, Watkins Glen, see accompanying article and map (607) 583-7006.

June 1, CFA Woodswalk at Delhi. Call K. Farnum (914) 586-3054.

June 8, 9:30 a.m. Joe Weiss Timber, Christmas Trees and Wildlife Habitat (NFC) (716) 537-2803.

June 8, 1 p.m. CDC Andy Maquires Tree Farm with Mike Greason. Some 480A Tax Law, a Sawmill and SIP cost sharing.

June 25, THRIFT 7 p.m. Woodswalk at Dadville DEC demo plots. Am. Chestnut Restoration with B. Davies (315) 376-5595.

Late June, TIO Cotton-Hanlon Sawmill Tour, Forest Product Utilization, Cayuta, NY (607) 699-3846.

July/Aug. Calendar Inserts required by June 1 (315) 497-1078 or FAX (607) 849-6611.

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