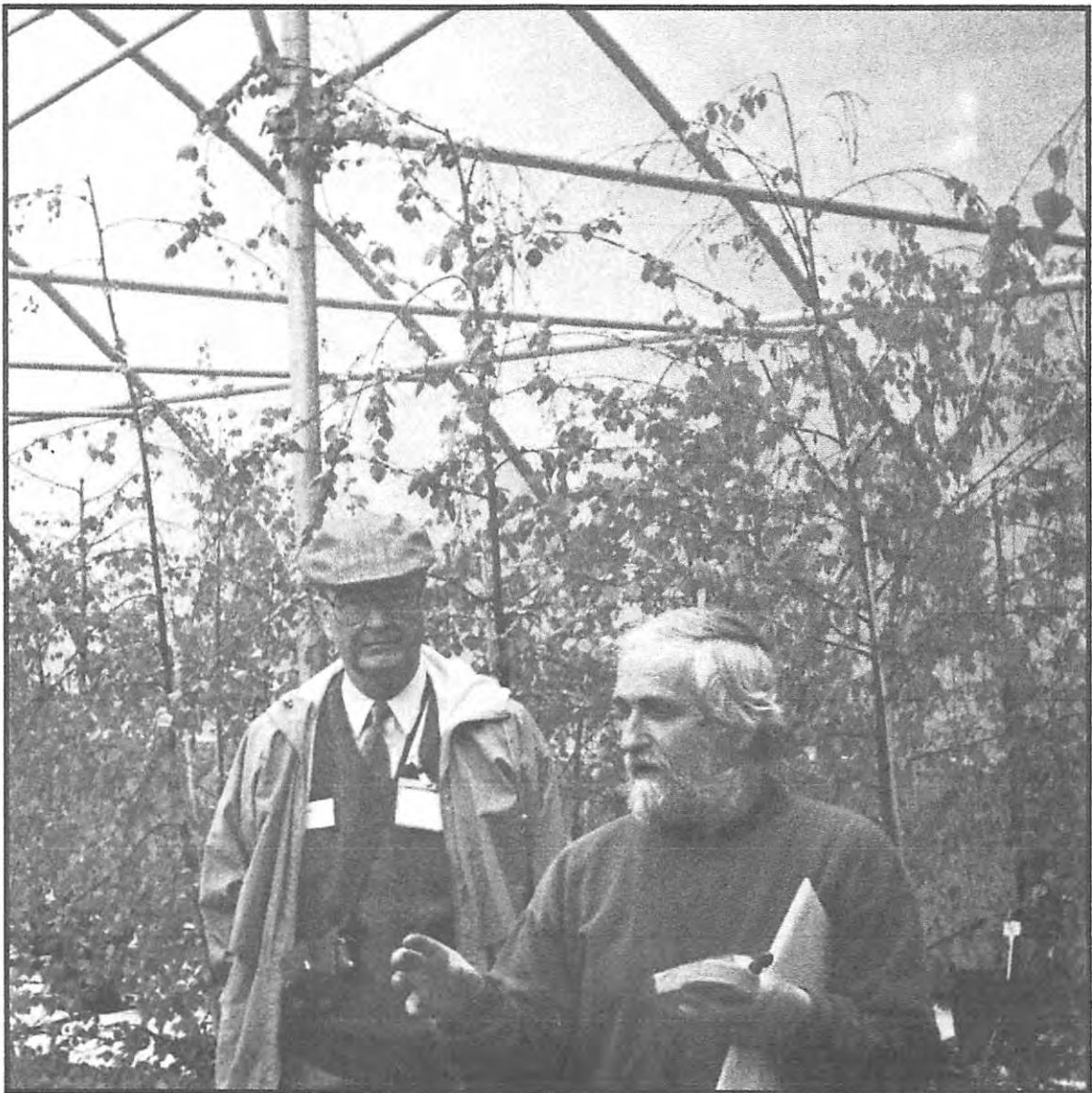


The Allegheny News



Allegheny Society of American Foresters
Summer 1997

The Allegheny News

Volume 6, No. 2

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The mission of the SAF is to advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

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Table of Contents

Chairman's Corner	1
Ray O Brooks Dies	2
DeLong Receives Golden Member Certificate	2
SAF's German Member	2
NJ Outstanding Tree Farm	3
MD Scholarship Honors Late Forester	3
Managed Timberland Bill Vetoed in WV	3
National Science Foundation Grant Awarded	4
A Student's Perspective	4
NJ Crop Tree Workshop	5
NJ Forest Resource Deck Near Completion	5
2nd Joint Chapter Meeting on Allegheny	6
New Ideas in Trail Identification	7
SAF in Scotland: To Rebuild a Forest	8-9
Vice-President Statement: Coufal	10
Vice-President Statement: Sandor	11
Historical Uses of the German Forest	12-13
Book Review: Popularizing Pennsylvania	13
Professional Forester Credibility & NIPFs	14-17
Northern Forests Pass Health Exam	17
Forest Clocks and Sustainability	18-21
Plyler is New Communications Manager	21
Allegheny SAF Certified Foresters	23
1997 Foresters' Fund Raffle and Auction	23
Help a Colleague and Help Yourself	23
Coming Events	24
Allegheny SAF Committee Chairs	24
Allegheny SAF Chairs, Executive Committee and Division Chairs	Inside Back Cover

Cover Photo

Dick Reid (left), here in a greenhouse seed orchard for birch, listens to a Scottish geneticist explain the Forestry Commission, Northern Research Station's tree improvement program. Thirty SAF members, including their wives, toured forestry facilities on the 1997 SAF Scottish Study Tour this past May.



Chairman's Corner

By Timothy A. Kaden
Allegheny SAF Chair

What Is On Your Mind?

The National SAF Convention is fast approaching – October 4-8, 1997 in Memphis, Tennessee. On the 2nd and 3rd, **Mark Webb**, the incoming Chair of Allegheny SAF, and I will represent you at the House of Society Delegates (HSD) meeting. This is your opportunity to voice concerns and suggest ideas at the national forum of our profession. Therefore, "What is on your mind?" What is bugging you; what is good or bad about what's happening within our ranks; and what would you like to see considered or happen in the next year? The inside back cover of this *Allegheny News* has our phone and FAX numbers, so call us and you will be represented at HSD.

Allegheny elections are this Fall. If you are interested in becoming involved with the Allegheny Society Executive Committee, call **Mark Vodak**, Nominating Chair now (908) 932-8746 or (609) 758-9449. By all means, VOTE!

The 75th Allegheny SAF history booklet is just about ready to be printed thanks to the work of **Ron Sheay** and others. Each member will receive a personal copy as soon as it is off the press.

If you haven't noticed, *The Allegheny News* is printed on paper donated by our industry partners, **International Paper**, **The Glatfelter Pulpwood Company**, and **Westvaco** (see the inside front covers for their ads and the Allegheny acknowledgement). Without these donations of quality papers, we would not be able to afford the number of issues we now use to inform and communicate within our five-state SAF unit. For all of our members, I thank those responsible for effecting these valuable contributions to the Society and to the profession.

Several articles in the June issue of *The Forestry Source* should catch all our attention, but the "Point Counterpoint" discussion especially caught mine ("Saving America's Public Forests From Clearcutting"). Foresters, sinners, blasphemers, congress wants to save you from your evil ways! where do some of our congressional leaders get this stuff and why do they believe it? You and I know the answer, but if you want to get some ideas to use to combat these kind of presentations and others, don't miss the **Allegheny SAF Summer Meeting at Canaan Valley State Park, August 13-15, 1997**. The theme, "We Know What We're Doing; Why Doesn't Anyone Else?"

Just as a side bar, The House passed a 50% funding

Members and Views

(Continued from page 1)

cut for road construction on National Forests last week. Owls, Salvage Rider, Maine's attempt at limiting clearcutting, reduced funding for logging roads you bet there is a "progressive" pattern. Will the elimination of clearcutting from the forester's tool box of silvicultural practices be next? I had better calm down in this 98 degree heat and wrap this column up now – Editor Jack is calling for it.

One last thought, don't forget the mentor program. The next college year will be starting in seven weeks, call your Chapter or Division Chair and volunteer – or call me at (320) 697-7066. Hope you are having a pleasant summer. ▲



Ray Brooks Dies

Forester Ray O. Brooks of Jacob's Mills, Pennsylvania died April 29, 1997 at the age of 82. He was a 1938 graduate of Penn State and a member of its Alumni Association. As a Conservation Forester for the Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company in Spring Grove, PA, he was a member of their Quarter Century Club, before retiring in 1980 after 28 years of service. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge #4 in Fredericksburg, VA and Harrisburg Consistory. ▲

Tom DeLong Receives Golden Member Certificate

By Charles Barden, Valley Forge Chapter Chair

Dr. Thomas S. DeLong was presented a framed Golden Member Certificate and congratulations from Valley Forge SAF Chapter Chair **Charlie Barden** and member **Lloyd Casey** at his home in Sinking Springs, PA. Tom retired from the PA Bureau of Forestry as State Forest Tree Nurseries Program Manager, with responsibilities for four state nurseries' operations and tree improvement.

In retirement, Tom now splits his time between managing his Christmas tree farm outside of Reading, PA and continues to pursue the collecting of rare books. His father purchased the original farm in 1941 and established one of the first plantations specifically for Christmas tree production in Pennsylvania. Tom's father, Charles A. DeLong, who was in the first class of foresters at the Pennsylvania State Forest School at Mont Alto in 1906, was forester for the nearby Nolde Estate.

Tom became interested in forestry helping his father peddle Christmas trees -- thinnings from forest plantations; later Christmas tree plantations were established on the farm by Tom and his father, with selected seed sources to satisfy the growing demand for quality trees. Tom hopes to pass on the Christmas tree business to a third generation already involved -- a daughter and son-in-law. ▲



Valley Forge SAF Chapter Chair Charles Barden (left) presents Dr. Tom DeLong his Golden Member Certificate



SAF's German Member

The Allegheny SAF has one member who resides in Germany. This June, Allegheny SAF Executive Director **Jack Winieski** visited retired forester **Herman Warth** (right in photo) and spent time with him, visiting forest stands in nearby Hann Munden. Some Allegheny members met Herman and his wife Rene at the 1996 Summer Meeting in Warren, PA. ▲



Dave and Patricia Finley display the plaque and chain saw presented to them as the 1996 Outstanding New Jersey Tree Farmers

NJ Outstanding Tree Farm - A Family Affair

Dave and Patricia Finley's 22-acre Forevergreen Tree Farm in Rosenhayn, NJ is truly a family owned and operated Tree Farm. Dave, an employee of the NJ Forest Service, and Patricia, a third grade teacher, have involved Dave's parents, Dave and Barbara Finley in all forestry activities.

They began forestry operations immediately after purchasing the 22 acres in 1986; planting two acres of white pines the first spring. Since then they have completed timber stand improvement cuts, crop tree releases, and had a selection harvest. The Forevergreen Tree Farm provides six demonstration areas for students to visit and study, and has involved third graders from the Deerfield Elementary School in planting oak seedlings in conjunction with Arbor Day activities.

Brush piles, den trees and nest boxes are part of the habit management activities on their six acres of Christmas trees and 14 acres of mixed pine-oak woodlands. Dave and Patricia and their two young children thoroughly enjoy observing wildlife -- and sharing the Tree Farm activities with others. ▲

MD Scholarship Honors Late Forester

By John Jastrzembski, Assistant Professor of Forestry

A forestry scholarship has been established at Allegany College of Maryland in memory of Maryland forester Thomas O. Tyler III by the Association of Forest Industries (AFI) and the Maryland Forests Association (MFA). The state chapter of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) is also lending its support.

The scholarship, the only one earmarked solely for Maryland residents and the largest at Allegany College (which has the state's only forestry curriculum) was recognized in a recent MD statehouse ceremony in Annapolis. In the photo below, Tyler's widow, Virginia, is presented a copy of a House of Delegates resolution by speaker Cas Taylor as her daughter, Kim, looks on. Behind them, from left to right, are: Ed Yates,

(AFI); Dr. Donald Alexander, Allegany College and Cal Lubbin, (MFA).

Tyler was Regional Forester for the Woodlands Division of Chesapeake Forest Products, and was in charge of the Virginia-based firm's government relations and environmental affairs in Maryland. He served on the Governor's Forestry Advisory Commission, the Governor's Task Force on Trees and Forests and the MD Senate Budget and Taxation Citizen Review Committee. "A licensed forester, he was a conservationist, a real ethical forester, and a mentor to many natural resource managers," Associate Professor of Forestry John Jastrzembski recalls. The scholarship includes a mentoring component to encourage attendance at meetings and conventions to foster professional networking. ▲



The "Managed Timberland Bill" Vetoed in West Virginia

WV's Governor Underwood vetoed HB 2189 in May in a move that caught many by surprise. The West Virginia Forestry Association and other groups had successfully guided "The Managed Timberland Bill" through the legislature earlier.

The law would have provided for timberland tax assessment to be based on site productivity and allowed woodlot and residential forest landowners to enter the managed timberland program at a reduced tax rate. But even with the roll back tax provision for lands withdrawn from the program, the county tax assessors were not pleased. The Senators that asked for the veto and the governor all agreed to work with the forestry community next year on a new bill. ▲

National Science Foundation Grant Awarded to Allegany College

(Allegany College of MD Press Release)

Allegany College of Maryland (ACM) is one of 17 community colleges nationwide, selected out of 100, to receive a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant to strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics, engineering and technology. The NSF grant reinforces the recognition of the forestry program, the only one in Maryland and one of just 29 North American schools recognized by the Society of American Foresters, as being among the best in the country.

With the grant, ACM's forestry program will incorporate the use of satellite information systems in the natural resources decision-making process. Since the birth of scientific forestry in the U.S., almost 100 years ago, forests have been evaluated from the ground up; by analyzing satellite information from the emerging technologies known as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS), foresters now have a bird's-eye view of natural



John Jastrzembki, ACM Assistant Professor of Forestry, provides guidance in GIS to students Chris Sherwood (l) of Harford County and Jesse Jenkins of Garrett County. Sherwood is using near-infrared satellite photography to determine the location and size of tropical rain forests in Africa, while Jenkins is estimating hardwood forests in Massachusetts that are suitable for timber management.

resources, even extending through soil and into bedrock. "The potential is phenomenal," says Steve Resh, Program coordinator and Associate Professor of Forestry. "As an example, by incorporating data from satellites, GIS and GPS can be used to create a map and database of all the bald eagle nests in Maryland in seconds. Furthermore, with a few computer commands, we can establish one-quarter-mile radius buffers around each nest."

The ACM faculty are working under the guidance of the Northwest Center for Sustainable Development, a consortium of five community colleges in California, Oregon and Washington and headquartered at Chemeketa Community College in Salem, Oregon. The Northwest Center, which is funded by NSF as a "center of excellence" in its Advanced Technological Education Program, works to ensure the long-term sustainability of agriculture, wildlife, forestry and fisheries by focusing attention on undergraduate and informal education and advanced technology education. ▲

A Student's Perspective

By Robert F. Kegg, Allegany College of Maryland Student

Attending the Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting was definitely an unforgettable experience. Associating with so many high caliber professionals was inspiring. I feel honored to be a part of such a mature, professional organization.

As a student, I was rather surprised by the level of respect I received from the membership. In some professions, students are considered amateurs, novices, or at best, unproven hopefuls. It was expressed to me, several times, that in forestry, students are the key to the future.

Another wonderful aspect of the meeting was the Student Quiz Bowl. It was a tribute to me, and the other participants, to be given that attention. I also believe it was reassuring to the older professionals to see that their reinforcements continue to arrive. I felt that all the participants exhibited a great deal of knowledge and professionalism. Congratulations to the winners, West Virginia University.

My most inspiring moment of the day came with my introduction to Harry Wiant, Jr. I believe in what he writes and says, and that no person better represents the SAF. In Dr. Wiant's article, "Foresters, Come Home to SAF", he says, "We are too few in number to divide our forces." As a soldier during the Gulf War, I know the meaning and value of this mentality -- we must function as a unit. This philosophy must be echoed throughout the forestry community.

Dr. Wiant . . . thank you for the inspiration. And thanks to all the professionals who continue to educate me and others, and who have accepted us into this wonderful organization. ▲

Robert F. Kegg is Captain of the Allegany College of Maryland Timber Sports Tri-State Woodsmen Competition. Though excited by the participation in chain saw competition, Kegg looks forward to completing his professional education, hoping to obtain a career in forest research.



Workshop leader Arlyn Perkey marks a selected crop tree

NJ Crop-Tree Workshop

By Ron Sheay, Secretary, NJFA

New Jersey landowners and foresters experienced a combination classroom and in-the-woods crop-tree management workshop sponsored by the NJ SAF Division and the NJ Forestry Association on May 29, 1997. **Craig Kane**, Chair of the NJ SAF Division, opened the workshop with the introduction of **Arlyn Perkey**, who conducted the day-long exercise.

Forty-six attended Arlyn's illustrated slide show and "hands-on" presentation. The landowner-forester mix provided opportunity for both to discuss management options and make contacts for future cooperation. Arlyn is Silviculturist and Field Representative for the USFS Northeastern Area, State & Private Forestry in Morgantown, WV. ▲

Contact Allegheny News Editor Jack Winieski by e-mail: ansaf@paonline.com
Next newsletter deadline is September 15, 1997

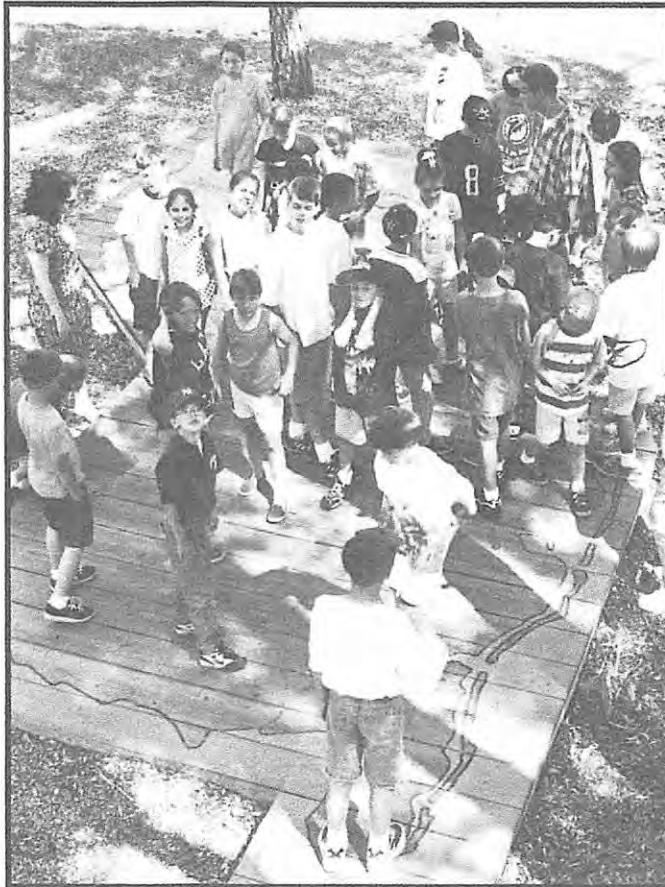
NJ Forest Resource Deck Nearing Completion

By Chrissy Harrigan, NJ SAF Division

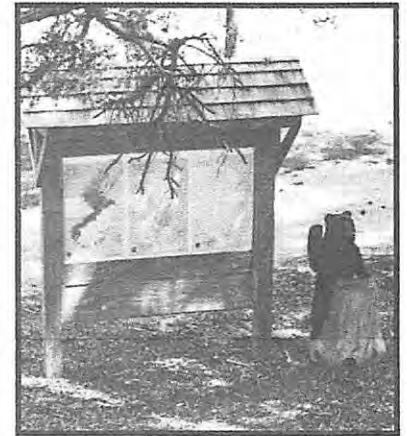
With the help of a grant from the Forester's Fund, a Green Communities Grant, and lots of hard work by volunteers, the New Jersey Forest Resource Deck at the NJ Forest Resources Education Center in Jackson, is in the final stages of completion. This deck, roughly in the shape of the state of New Jersey, with a finer outline of the state routed along the edges will be used as an educational tool for children and adults alike.

The deck measures approximately 18 feet wide and 30 feet long, and has NJ's major rivers, lakes, and streams routed into it, as well as the major forest regions of the state, the Pinelands and the Highlands. Water boundaries are painted blue and our land boundary with New York is distinguished with a darker stained wood. Further detailed information on the state's forest resources are located at the deck's kiosk.

The concept was developed as a teaching tool to help students gain an understanding of their connection to the forest communities of the State, and the importance of conserving NJ's forests. The students will be able to identify the area of the state where they live, and then "walk" around the state, visiting nearby forests, parks, and wildlife management areas mapped out on the deck. The deck



NJ elementary students position themselves on the Forest Resource Deck in the area of their hometowns at a recent PLT workshop



NJ Forestry Kiosk and Welcome Bear

will also be incorporated in NJ Project Learning Tree activities, and will be a tool for teachers to integrate PLT in their curricula.

The official unveiling of the Deck will be at the Fall Forestry Festival at the site, scheduled for October 4, 1997, when more than 1,000 people are expected to attend. For more information about this event and the use of the Forester's Fund for similar environmental education goals, contact the NJ Forest Resource Education Center, 908-928-0029. ▲

2nd Annual Joint Chapter Meeting on the Allegheny

By Chis Nowak, Howard Wurzbacher and Chris Guth

The Plateau Chapter SAF hosted the 2nd Annual Joint Meeting of the Northern Hardwood, Rothrock, and Plateau Chapters of the Allegheny SAF, June 12, 1997. The meeting began at the Cook Forest State Park, where a tour of the Cathedral Area old-growth white pine-hemlock-hardwood remnant was lead by **Dale Luthringer**, Park Naturalist and **Chris Nowak**, Plateau Chapter Chair. The focus of the tour was old-growth forests as a context and template for contemporary forest management. The group discussed the presettlement presence and workings of old-growth in comparison to its present day abundance and function. Disturbance ecology, forest succession, regeneration, wildlife habitat-stand structure relations, tree gene diversity, and recent results of measurements of the State's tallest trees, including a 179 foot Eastern white pine, was also discussed among the nearly 50 participants.

A tour of George Freeman's Tree Farm followed, with **Gary Gilmore** giving an impromptu tour through a series of recent operational partial cuts that demonstrated a modification of the crop tree approach to stand culture. Integration of area-wide principles with crop tree tending with a heightened awareness of regeneration during intermediate culture was emphasized. **Jim Finley** then led the group through a set of stand structure demonstration plots, with support from **Dave deCalesta** and **Jim Redding**. The structure



Crop tree area under discussion at George Freeman's tree farm


demonstration areas were established on Freeman's Tree Farm three years ago, and include side-by-side comparison of two-acre uncut, thinned, diameter-limit and clearcut forest plots.

The Freeman farm plots are one of eight groups of plots established across Pennsylvania for broad education and demonstration purposes. While too early to discuss specific overstory and understory responses it was clear that the treatments will generate very different opportunities, and even some shortfalls for management. A feature of the tour was a discussion of the new wildlife habitat model being developed by Finley and **Helene Cleveland** and modified by deCalesta and others. Each of the cuts altered wildlife habitat in significant ways.

Understanding which habitat features are important is a key to integrating wildlife with other forest resource management efforts. Tools to promote that integration are near at hand.

Woven into the tour was periodic reference to George Freeman's herculean efforts to control grape vines, planting hardwoods and tending conifer plantations.

The group finished the day with a chicken barbecue by **Ray Hodson**, **Dave Millholen**, **Howard Wurzbacher**, and **Chris Guth**. George's immaculate 100+ year old dairy barn made for a memorable dining experience. Rain threatened, but with the usual good forestry luck, heavy rains fell only after most folks had departed for home. ▲




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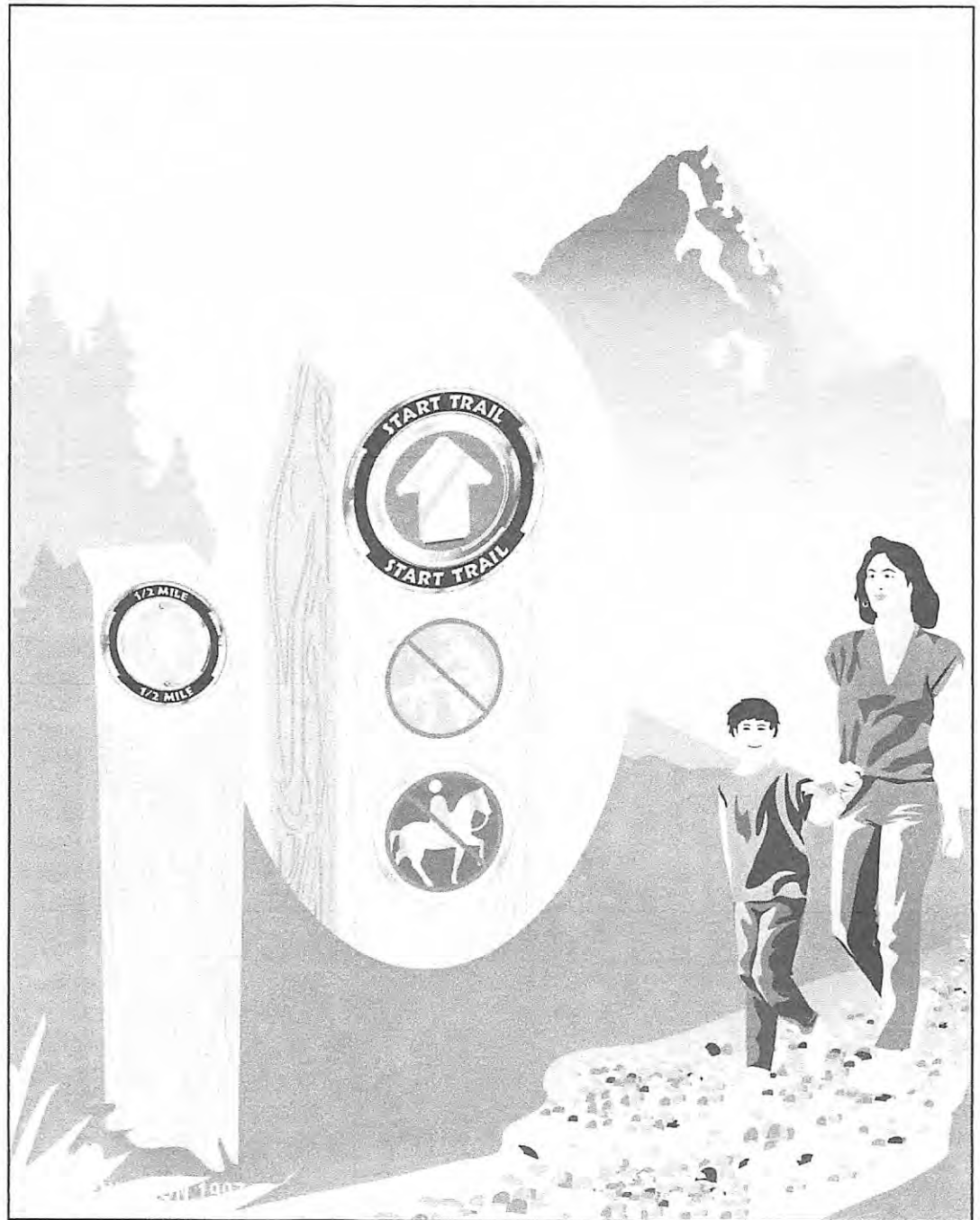
You've completed your plan for trail construction and beautification? Great! Now have you considered how you might go about marking or identifying your new trail system? Here's an example of one park's innovative approach.

Landscape architects in the Planning/Construction Department of **Metroparks Toledo** were in need of a method to identify hiking, cycling, and other trails in their Metroparks. The project would be extensive since there were numerous trails. They were desirous of using markings of some sort to indicate trail heads, periodic distances, as well as trail ends. There was a need for posts to be installed at designated points along the trails where identification was to be placed. For this project, they wanted to use materials which would be relatively vandal resistant, have a useful life of 7-10 years, be attractive, and have reasonable installation costs.

Numerous options of wood products were considered for posts, particularly for their resistance to deterioration, however, the use on non-wood or recycled products was considered in light of national recycling efforts. The product chosen was a new wood/polymer composite material made from reclaimed plastic and waste wood having the necessary durability characteristics.

To accommodate the identification markers on the posts, a series of metal "Distance Markers" was chosen to be permanently installed with pins or nails to the pre-mortised posts to designate various points along the trails (start, ½ mile, 1 mile, etc.). A line of color-coded "Trail Markers," compatible with the distance markers, was added to the posts to differentiate trails.

Anyone with the responsibility for signing trail systems wishing to know more about Metroparks Toledo's design and materials solution can contact James A. Speck and Jon Zvanovec, Landscape Architects, Metroparks Toledo, 5100 W. Central Ave., Toledo, OH 43615 (or Nutron Products at (216) 777-6660, ext 229). ▲



SAF in Scotland: May 4-16, 1997

To Rebuild a Forest

By Thomas Birch, Resource Analyst USFS, Valley Forge Chapter

At the end of World War II, only six percent of Scotland's land area remained in forest cover and much of that was severely cut over for the war effort. Only small scattered remnants of Caledonian forest (Scots pine, birch, and oak) remained. In the five decades since, forest area has doubled and the Scots have embarked on an ambitious program to increase forest area. They have set a goal of increasing forests another 50%, to 18% of the land area, by planting and restoring native conifer and hardwood forests. Another aspect of Scotland's intensive forestry program is to reduce their dependence on foreign wood sources, which supply nearly 80% of their wood volume.

It was into this atmosphere that 30 members of the SAF Study Tour, including 10 wives, embarked for Scotland from New York's Kennedy Airport on May 4, 1997. This report will attempt to capture some of the images of this tour. Our hosts from the Royal Scottish Forestry Society (RSFS) welcomed us with warm hospitality and a full schedule of professional and cultural experiences.

A tour of Glasgow city and the surrounding country side, after an overnight flight, included a stop to see the fossil tree grove in the city's Victoria Park. In the suburb of Bearsden, a visit to a portion of the Roman Antonine Wall and Bath led to a discussion of the inclusion of beech in forest plantings, since the Romans had introduced the species to Scotland in the 300's! A visit to the highlands (some snow at extreme heights) and Loch Lomond, ended at the famous Glen Goyne Distillery, where it was pointed out that American white oak or Spanish sherry barrels were used to age their product.

On Tuesday, May 6, forest restoration and community forestry programs were highlighted with RSFS Western Region members of the "Trees, Woods and People" specialist group. Included was a stop at the former Hallside Steel Works (Scottish

Greenbelt Company) where hardwoods were being planted in a layer of sewage cake to restore a site where "not even grass would grow." This was the first observation of the extensive use of tree shelters. At the Clyde Calders River Valley Project-Bothwell Woods site, a green way system, including walking paths was being improved and planted to enhance riparian habitats for wildlife and people. Almost on cue, an otter was seen swimming across the river. Other stops included Chatelherault Country Park and the East Renfrewshire Community Woodland before an after dinner treat to traditional music by the Bearsden Fiddlers.

Wednesday it was off to Robert Burns country in Ayrshire and intensive production forestry in Galloway Forest Park, part of the Forest Enterprise. Here were clear cuts in large plantations of 40-50 year-old Sitka spruce with stocking levels well over 200 square feet of basal area. Harvesting plans included efforts to make the forest more species and visually diverse in the next rotation. Landscape architects were part of every planning team. Riparian zones were being planted to hardwoods to lessen water problems from spruce needles falling into the river. Because of high winds in the rugged hills of Galloway, careful consideration was being given to harvest design and close spacing of plantings. We were rewarded with the sighting of a rare black grouse as we exited the site.

Thursday, included visits to the Central Scotland Forest and Countryside Trust, the Woodland Trust of Livingston New Town, and on to Edinburgh. The Trust was actively restoring former coal mining sites, both deep mine and open cast to forest conditions and diversifying farms with forested areas. "I met a fellow wood carver who was using native woods to build signs to



Crested Tit on a Scots Pine snag at the Abernathy Forest Reserve

advertise their efforts." Livingston New Town was preserving many small tracts of forest, within a designed urban area that includes green ways with walking and bicycle paths. One such tract was a rare naturally-seeded birch stand, on a site that was previously a Sitka spruce stand that had been logged by the Canadian military during world War II and not replanted. The group was reminded of the need for community involvement and that Scotland was moving into the post-industrial age, with many areas of high unemployment from closed mines and heavy industry -- contrasted with places called "Silicon Glen."

Tree improvement and the reestablishment of forests was reviewed at the Forestry Commission's Northern Research Station on Friday. Strict certification and verification of improved Sitka spruce plant material criteria was evident, such as 15% increases in growth rate, form, and wood density as compared to population averages. An afternoon visit to the South Scotland Woodland Show at Dalkeith Country Park offered the opportunity to view forestry equipment, log grading, and even chain saw sculptors at work. My Wood-carving friend was set up there in a tent, displaying his signing skills.

Intensive softwood management practices at Falkland palace Woodlands, Fife on Saturday included removing

rhododendron understory and deer management. Besides the native Scots pine, stands of North American Douglas-fir, Pacific silver fir, Noble fir, Western hemlock, Lodgepole pine and Sitka spruce were common. The Canadians in World War II must have felt at home at Falkland. The day included short tours of historic St. Andrews (and golf course), Glamis Castle, the Glen Dye Estate, and Aberdeen.

Sunday started with a tour of Bennachie Forest (Forest Enterprise) and Visitor Centre. Production forestry was mixed with the history of free crofters, forest recreation, and an ancient hill fort. Lunch and a tour by the current residents of Pilcaple Castle, which has been in continuous residence since the 1100's was delightful. Finally, we finished the day with a trip to Culloden Battlefield (National Trust for Scotland) on the moor, where the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie's army sealed the fate of Scotland's claim on the crown of England. A brilliant thundershower finished the first week and then on to Inverness.

The Start of the 100th Annual Spring Excursion RSFS (including the Royal Forestry Society, Commonwealth Forestry Association and European Forestry Societies).

The Monday, May 11, 1997, tour began at the CSC Forest Products (OBS) Plant and continued through the private Christie Elite Nurseries, where large volumes of genetically improved forest planting stock are produced. At the Dava Moor research site, the Forest Authority was encouraging planting of new native pine woodlands with minimal site disturbance on land that had been used for sheep grazing and red grouse habitat. Even the seedlings seemed to want to hide behind the clumps of sod to get out of the wind at this site.

The extensive Abernathy Forest (Royal Society Protection Birds) Reserve is managed for montane plant and bird communities; the extensive native pine forests are managed for their special birds, plants and insects. The native pine woods are being managed to create a more natural structure and mix of trees and shrubs; Sitka spruce are removed and Scots

pine thinned to low stocking levels, with deer fencing removed to diminish their impact on capercaillie and black grouse. Deer numbers are being rigorously controlled to allow the pinewood to extend to their former elevations. It was here we were treated to sightings of rare Scottish crossbills and a Crested tit nesting in a pine snag; a spring seep was habitat for palmated newts. Glenmore Forest Park (Forest Enterprise) has Scotland's only ski area and is used year round by large numbers of hikers and campers. Since the park was declared a Caledonian Forest Reserve in 1992, nearly 400 hectares of non-native timbers of Western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and Lodgepole pine have been removed and the site is being regenerated to Caledonian Scots pine. Partnerships are being encouraged to refurbish the visitor center to explain the forest restoration process to the public. The banquet that evening back in Inverness was superb.



Wednesday, May 14, we were introduced to continuous cover softwood management using a shelterwood system at the Novar Estate owned by the Ferguson family. There were extensive areas of moor managed for grouse and at the highest elevations, a wind farm is being constructed for power generation. A small hydro-electric station also was in operation on the estate. At lower elevations we saw examples of large Douglas fir, Larch and Grand fir

approaching 200 feet in height. A number of Americans in the group went on an alternative tour through the countryside and boat ride on Loch Ness.

The staff and students of the Scottish School of Forestry (a part of Inverness College) provided a tour of their facilities, with demonstrations of equipment by Highland Birchwoods, a charitable company that is working to pioneer the multi-purpose management of native woodlands in the Scottish Highlands. They were cutting short lengths of small diameter hardwoods into dimension stock for flooring, paneling, furniture, and turnery. The final stop on tour on Thursday was the Cawdor Estate, a combination of productive commercial plantations but with a significant oakwood, an area of birch regeneration and a new native pinewood. The estate grounds around the castle contain 25 trees over 200 feet tall! The final evening in Scotland ended with a dinner with our hosts and a pipes concert and demonstration of

Scottish dancing.

Friday morning, May 16, we boarded our plane at Inverness airport to London and then on to home. Looking back, I think I learned most from the Scots willingness to try new ideas and form new partnerships. They are setting ambitious goals in terms of the ecosystem as well as production forestry. I also enjoyed the exchange of ideas within the SAF group from around the country observing Scottish forestry in its time of transition. ▲

Vice-President Campaign Statement, 1997

By James E. Coufal



Calls to battle perceived enemies of forestry – within and without SAF – have won the day recently. As a candidate for Vice-President, I offer a different challenge: a call to dialogue with all who hold diverse views of forests and forest management. A call to seek two-way understanding, build trust, make accommodations, and while helping non-foresters grow, helping ourselves grow as *foresters*. I'll put my challenge in context.

Words have power. Think about the word "forester." It isn't "timberer," and as much as we honor them it isn't "logger." Forestry grew out of real and perceived timber famines, and foresters have done a grand job dealing with wood supply.

Wood is and will remain first among equals as we provide sustainable natural resources for the nation and world. Still, *we're foresters, not timberists*. The power of the word forester implies we tend and care for forests, not just trees.

Why then should we battle "enemies" to do what one does – beat them? I suggest these "enemies" are fellow citizens who pay taxes, vote, own the land, and are part of the society we profess our actions will benefit. We don't always have to agree with them, nor do we always have to do their will because we have a professional expertise they need. We should respect and listen to them because, yes, "they" are "we."

Professionalism expands expectations. Dialogue with others won't succeed until we accept a more fundamental challenge; a level of professionalism requiring critical thinking and dialogue about ourselves. We must examine our fundamental beliefs, values, and practices in light of scientific, technical, and socio-political changes occurring at frightening and rapidly increasing rates, and do so with a respect and care that excludes suggestions that SAF members who have different views should drop out, as if they were the "enemy."

Forestry isn't rocket science ... it's much more complex! We have difficulty selecting a target that is itself dynamic, unpredictable, and exists in the minds of a fickle public. Two key elements of our dialogue must ask, "What is a forest?", and "Can any given forest be all things to all people?" SAF should not be simply a community of like-minded professionals, but a civic

community that can link us to those unlike ourselves.

President Wiant, who I greatly respect, has done SAF and forestry real service offering his challenge, "Who will stand up for forestry?" *I have, I am, and I will.*

I challenge every SAF member to join me to seek allies rather than battle enemies. To orchestrate diversity of thought rather than homogenize it. To take risks rather than hold the status quo. To help foresters and forestry grow to meet the promise of their names – to be the integrating profession.

Without intent of threat, I'll risk a bit of prophecy. If foresters don't accept the role of resource managers who care for the whole forest, in all its wonderful diversity and range of products, another profession will. Foresters will then become very important technical specialists – *timberists*. ▲

Biographic Information

James E. Coufal

- Chair and Professor of Forestry, SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry, Syracuse, NY
- Former Director, NY State Ranger School, Wanakena, NY (77-82)
- Elected SAF Fellow (92)
- Past Chair of National Student Affairs Committee (85-88)
- Current Chair of National Ethics Committee
- SAF Council Member for NY and New England (92-94)
- New York SAF Chair & House of Scoeity Delegates Rep (88-90)
- 37 years active SAF member

Vice-President Campaign Statement, 1997

By John A. Sandor



The Society of American Foresters is about to begin its 2nd century with a remarkable record of accomplishments since it was founded in 1900. Society members, with other pioneer conservationists, were very successful in bringing abandoned and exploited forests under professional protection and management. With scientifically based forestry leadership and public support, professionally managed forests proved to be one of our nation's most important assets during many critical periods of this century.

Research was a key to many accomplishments of this century. Additional research will enable us to better understand forest biological processes and further improve forest practices. Professional forest management has proven to be effective in providing the forest products, fish, recreation, water and wildlife resources essential for economic strength and a quality environment. Although we have reason to celebrate these past achievements, we must reverse the

recent trends of declining forest health and removal of forest areas from productive forest management.

I strongly support SAF action to involve the public in promoting the wise use and sustained management of our nation's forests. Using the combined resources of our chapters, state and other organizations, we can close the widening gap in the public's knowledge of the forest resource and the benefits of forest management. Through partnerships in education programs, the role of wood products in our economy and environment will be more widely appreciated. The University of Minnesota and other cooperators have developed an outstanding educational program: *Materials and the Environment: Wood as a Global Resource*, which addresses this situation.

As co-chair of the Alaska SAF Spruce Bark Beetle Committee, I recognize the need to improve the health and productivity of our nation's forests. The spruce beetle epidemic in Alaska which has devastated over three million acres in the last five years is but one of many forest health challenges facing our nation.

An even greater challenge is the highly promoted falsehood that America's forests are being destroyed by timber harvesting; with some special interests openly "advocating an end to all commercial logging" on public lands. Opposition to timber harvesting is also directed to private forest lands through

regulations, legislation and litigation; sometimes "taking" private owner rights without compensation. Others would ban even-aged management. I support the Harry Wiant - Karl Wenger strategies to deal with these challenges.

Media and education initiatives can clearly demonstrate the multiple benefits of forest management, and should help empower grass roots scientific and technical personnel with the opportunity to apply their skills. By expanding our partnerships with other nations, we can also promote better forests protection and management practices in developing countries.

The Society of American Foresters' diverse membership, philosophical beliefs and professional objectives will generate other worthwhile strategies. With continuing education, open dialogue and leadership training, we will become an even stronger professional society that can aid our nation and the world met the complex and changing challenges of the next century. ▲

Biographic Information

John A. Sandor

- Owner of Historic Graphics and Alaska-Pacific Rim Consulting
- Retired Commissioner, Alaska DEC (55) and 37 years USFS Research & Management positions
- Masters, Public Administration, Harvard University (59); BS Forestry, Washington State (50)
- US Army Medics (45-46)
- 45 years active SAF member
- Elected SAF Fellow (84)
- Secretary of Agriculture's Superior Service Award (83)
- SAF Council (84-87)

Historical Uses of the German Forest for Related Values

By Florian Judmann, Diplom-Forstwirt, Institut fuer Forstpolitik, University of Freiburg, Germany

During the period of the establishment of the Franconian Empire and the migration of nations, roughly 70% of the land area in Germany was covered by forests. However, the establishment of agricultural areas for farming increased at the expense of forest land, for agriculture fueled the economic motor and supported social life. Social and physical Infrastructures were still poorly developed and it was important to ensure basic subsistence for the population. The forest and its raw materials therefore, were drawn upon for whatever was necessary to support the needs of the population and the evolving economies. As a result, by about 1300 A.D. the forest cover in Germany was reduced to about 30% of the land area.

With agricultural land being so important to the basic structure of the society, forests land was considered to be "un-land", meaning not useful for agriculture. Extensive harvests of the forests took place along rivers, dictated by the primitive modes of transportation and roads available; river rafting was the most feasible form of log transport, so extensive harvests of timber and fuelwood took place on sites close to river transportation. In the back country, other forms of forest utilization developed which today are called "minor forest products." These utilization forms, practiced of necessity as a major part of economic life by medieval industries, had an immense impact on the existing forest and the composition and structure of succeeding forest stands.

Resin Production

The tapping of coniferous trees for the production of resin is described in early German history. Resin was an important commodity in trade because no other rubber products existed in Central Europe. The production of resin was often the only source of income for forest owners in the forest interior away from river transportation. Since the damage to trees caused by continued resin production was well known, the production of resin was



limited or forbidden wherever higher use tree products were possible. With the development of trade and industrial substitutes becoming available in the 19th Century, resin production was gradually eliminated as an economic forest product.

Byproducts of Fuelwood Utilization

Potash: During the Middle Ages and up until the 19th Century, potash (the potassium salt in wood ash) was necessary for the production of glass. One cubic yard of wood was burned to produce one hundred-weight of potash. Many forests were clearcut by ash-burners to supply raw material for potash production, and eventually only dead wood was allowed to be harvested. Often, however, ash-burners intentionally damaged live trees in the harvesting of deadwood, so that the trees would die and become available to them for processing into potash. During the 19th Century, large deposits of potassium salts were discovered in northern and central Germany, which led to the rapid decline and elimination of potash production from the firing of wood.

Glass Works: Glass was a scarce and valuable commodity, and therefore very costly item in early years of its manufacture. It was, however, easily transported over long distances, and as a result a large glass trading market developed in 19th Century Germany. As forests were clearcut in the vicinity of the glass plant, entire manufacturing facilities were moved to locations with forest stands

sufficient to support potash production; on the average, 90% of the wood supply was needed for potash and 10% as fuel to melt the glass. Between 1600 and 1800 A.D, entire forests were clearcut and reduced to brush-like areas. Yet, the social situation of the glass-makers was a unique one. Even though the feudal system reigned in Europe, because glass-makers kept the method of making glass a secret, they were considered free men. To keep their services, they were granted certain rights – among them the right to the forest resource in order to provide glass products.

Charcoal Production: the tradition of making charcoal out of wood dates to prehistoric times. Before mineral coal was discovered at the turn of the 18th Century, charcoal was used in large quantities for refining iron ore, making iron products, and for blacksmiths' work. Up until the 16th Century, charcoal was made by burning wood in below-ground hearths; later, above-ground hearths were used with soil cover used to control the burn. Some above-ground hearths held between 90 and 300 cubic yards of wood(1). Rising competition of mineral coal during the 19th Century however, finally put an end to charcoal works in the forests.

Salterns: Salt mining dates back 2,500 years, and was in its prime during the middle ages up until the 18th Century. Major salt deposits are found in the the Alpine region, as well as in some parts of northern Germany. Salt was important commodity locally for the preservation of "salt-meat," and as an item of trade. Its mining was difficult and dangerous, and an enormous amounts of wood was used not only to support tunneling and to boil the brine, but also to provide housing, water pipe systems, and rafting systems. The production of mining props was a necessary part of salt-mining process. Since salt deposits were fixed by nature, and the mining process continued for centuries in the given area of the deposit, the affect on the surrounding

(Continued from page 12)

forest was severe.

Sustainability of the forest resource in connection with salterns was recognized very early, and long-term silvicultural goals established for the large acerages of forest holdings of saltworks. The oldest and most important saltworks was at Reichenhall, Bavaria. Roughly 400,000 acres of forest belonged to the saltern at the industry's peak(2). Between 1597 and 1622, the average annual amount of fuelwood used in the saltern ranged between 1.5 and 3.0 million cubic feet(3). Especially those forest management practices developed by the Reichenhall salterns had a strong influence on later silvical practices, and long term sustainability. Forest inventories 500 years ago at Reichenhall were measuring standing-tree volumes, stand age and structure, and harvesting volumes; future management plans with specific activities were recorded in written plans. Inventorying, and planning probably contributed to the lack of wood shortages, even during the time of peak production and wood consumption. The forest management knowledge about stand treatment and growth behavior developed in conjunction with the Bavarian saltern had a direct influence on scientific forestry in the course of the 19th Century.

During the Industrial Revolution, ash- and charcoal burners, glass manufacturers, and salterns disappeared from the forest. Rising technical developments and competition from other branches of industry was responsible for their abandonment; the risk of further forest destruction and unlimited exploitation for these early evolving industries was thus eliminated. For the first time, many forest ownerships were able to establish their own objectives, silvicultural techniques and technical applications, free of the demands of non-forestry related occupations or the public welfare. ▲

This article is the second and last in a series by Mr. Judmann in connection with studies at Penn State University. Thanks to Dr. Jim Finley and John Bearer for assistance.

Book Review

By Robert J. LaBar

Popularizing Pennsylvania - Henry W. Shoemaker and the Progressive Use of Folklore and History, by Simon Bronner, Penn State University Press, 1996, 275 pages.

As a forester, I first became aware of Colonel Shoemaker while researching a story of buried treasure dating back to the War of 1812 for Hammermill Paper Company, on whose land it was suspected of being located. After several years of research in various countries, countless libraries and archives, the finger of suspicion pointed to Shoemaker as the originator of the current popularized version of the legend that has caught so much attention. This treasure story and what became of my efforts might probably be something for a future article. Suffice to say that the author quotes me in his book as one of his many sources on this colorful figure, Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker. My focus here, however, is the relationship of the Colonel to the Pennsylvania forestry scene but with implications to the northeast and nationwide.

The book says it well: "If you have ever enjoyed a state park or forest in Pennsylvania, give him some credit. If you have noticed an historical marker, you may be reading his words. Those Lions, Panthers and Eagles you may be cheering on the field may have gained much of their association with Pennsylvania because of his efforts. The museum you visit, the memorial you honor, and the vista you admire may have all been touched by his hand. That Pennsylvania legend you hear may be the work of his imagination, and the curious placename that grabs your attention could well have been his idea." I might add that where would Penn Staters be without the Nittany Lion named after the mountain that memorializes a beautiful Indian princess created by Shoemaker.

Shoemaker was once wealthy but lost his fortune in the great depression. He was at various times a Wall Street broker, the owner and publisher of several well-known newspapers, a soldier, diplomat, a writer of hundreds of articles and books, head of the State' Museum Commission and finally the State Folklorist. He died amidst controversy.

Early in the life he mingled with the likes of the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers and Astors. As a progressive Republican, he was at the forefront of the conservation movement and worked with Roosevelt, Pinchot, Ernest Seton, George Illick, and others. His philosophy followed a familiar theme, "wise use" not preservation and the "greatest good for the largest number."

Appointed to the Pennsylvania Forest Commission, he brought Pinchot back to Pennsylvania after his rift with President Taft. He was a staunch supporter of the Mont Alto School of Forestry and had a lot to do with setting up the present system of state forests and parks.

Despite his many successes, he sometimes fell short in efforts to, among other things, change the spelling of Pittsburgh by dropping the "h," and changing the name of Mont Alto to Funkstown. His touch is evident in the naming of many of the state's campgrounds, mountains and firetowers. Often prominent figures in the conservation movement were rewarded by having their names attached to these prominent geographical places.

Shoemaker's obsession with folklore was to eventually lead to controversy. He believed that Pennsylvanians needed colorful heroes to look up to. In the process he created and published, through his newspapers and as State Folklorist, stories that sometimes stretched the facts. This brought him in conflict with serious historians and would eventually bring an untimely end to a distinguished career.

For those interested in early forestry history or those who enjoy such tales as "Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox," this book should provide interesting reading.

Professional Forester Credibility and NIPF's: Towards a Better Dialogue

By A. E. Luloff*, Steve Jacob*, Lisa Bourke*, and James C. Finley**

If we are to serve our mandate and help people manage their lands, then we have to open our ears and be prepared to work with others – we must listen to what people are saying and be responsive to them.

As we all know, the majority of forest land, particularly East of the Mississippi, is privately held. These holdings tend to be small, fragmented, and lie in multiple political jurisdictions. To achieve better management, particularly at a regional level will require several related things to occur: 1. A commitment to such management by both landholders and the public at large; 2. A need for forest professionals to pay better attention to the wishes of the landowners; and 3. The use of a multidisciplinary approach, one which integrates social science with forest and natural resource sciences.

Why Forestry and Social Science?

For some time, a shift in values toward the environment has been well documented. This shift has been associated with the "Environmental Movement," and has been characterized as a reawakening and recognition of the need for a land ethic. This reemergence has been promoted by the popular press and analyses of survey data by social and behavioral scientists both have found a general rejection of anthropocentric ideas regarding environmental exploitation.

Forestry has not been immune to movements in public opinion. Bengston suggested that forestry itself was in the midst of a paradigmatic shift – from traditional concerns with timber production to a new focus on forest ecosystem management. The key is whether the new forestry becomes widely accepted; and this is central to understanding why there has been so much over the meaning of "ecosystem management"

Regardless, one implication of the emergence of a new forestry is the need for better linkages between forestry and the broader study of natural resources. For example, the

study of human dimensions of the natural environment has been well institutionalized in rural sociology. Unfortunately, disciplinary blinders have limited interactions between rural sociologists and foresters. And while there had been some cooperation between forest economists and agricultural, natural resource, and rural development economists, these interactions are most notable for their relatively infrequent occurrence.

It is informative that despite the holistic approach to the study of naturalistic processes of the forest that sociology offered – including the idea that natural resources are not just attributes of the physical environment but attributes of the social and cultural order as well – social scientists remain ineffective in conveying the social significance of this milieu outside their discipline. This problem is compounded by their failure to learn the more technical aspects of forestry which would enable them to better communicate.

But there is enough blame to go around – and certainly some of it falls on foresters. It is not unimportant that foresters continue to be characterized as traditional conservatives and dispassionate technicians who favor red suspenders and hard hats. It also reflects the overwhelming emphasis placed on timber harvests coupled with a begrudging acceptance of the fact that forests have other uses and values. Timber harvests are obviously important to all levels of economic production in the United States—this is simply not the question. The fact remains that most foresters are simply unwilling to recognize or incorporate into their plans the legitimate non-economic benefits associated with the forest. Some have argued that this overemphasis on timber harvests has discouraged many NIPF land owners from developing forest management plans. This sets up the continued and interesting juxtaposition between

NIPF owners who hold their resource for reasons other than timber harvest income, and their view of the professional forester as primarily being a timber harvest manager.

Land owners and foresters need to reestablish their relationships, so as to foster the possibility of managing individual forests and ultimately ecosystems across multiple ownerships. This would lead to forest preservation and improved forest health. The training of future forestry students would facilitate reestablishment of relationships. Social science courses need to be integrated into the existing largely scientific and technical forestry programs.

Mores immediately, we need to address two important research questions. First, what values do people assign to forests? Second, what is the best strategy to understand these values? To address these questions, it is essential to identify the various stakeholders' opinions.

NIPF Views

For a good reason, almost all studies of forest resources in the U.S. begin with a discussion of the dominant role of the private, noncommercial individuals who own most of the nation's forests. Forest resource production is dependent on NIPF's: in the U.S., 58% of all forests are so held; in Pennsylvania, more than 72% of the forest land is the property of half a million NIPF owners – 90% of whom hold less than 50 acres. The production "problem" is particularly thorny in Pennsylvania where the patchwork of woodland ownership raises many concerns – for managers, owners, loggers and citizens.

Much is known about NIPF landholdings, but less is known about the owners of these lands. The current literature has found that NIPFs do *not* differ from the general population in many significant ways and the reason is really quite simple. NIPF owners are the general population. *They do not hold one set of values about their forest*

holdings, just as the general population cannot be characterized by a single point of view. One additional point is clear: relatively few own their land primarily for timber harvesting.

In Pennsylvania, Birch and Dennis found that as many as 75% of NIPF owners hadn't harvested timber and Jones et al. reported only slightly more than half as harvesting timber (55%). These findings are consistent with those found elsewhere in the nation, suggesting that owners are not motivated solely or predominately by economic gains.

Nor have many NIPF owners sought the assistance of a forester or adopted a management plan for their lands. Such reluctance might reflect what Bliss referred to as the forestry profession being "out of sync" with NIPF owners. Haymond went further in suggesting that foresters' "ignorance" of their "customers" has been a primary reason for the failure of stewardship promotion efforts on NIPF land. These problems tend to be exacerbated by the continued focus of professional foresters on meeting growing national and international demands for timber while ignoring NIPF owners and the general public's concerns.

Citizens' Views

Citizens hold diverse views on the nation's forests. Generally, it has been convenient to identify at least two perspectives as being associated with many of the conflicts over forest management: those who see property rights as central; and those whose values are more consonant with environmentalism. What appears to be forgotten is the fact that the vast majority of citizens hold a more neutral perspective, preferring some combination of regulations while supporting the preservation of property rights. However, the basic dichotomy reflects, to a limited degree, the growing property rights movement. In the Abstract, such rights stem from the capacity to call upon the collective to stand behind one's claims to a benefit stream. Here, rights are not relationships between the resource and the person but rather reflect the relationship among the owner, significant others, and the resource

Unfortunately, environmental management issues are marked by high transaction costs (that is, who pays?), important non-monetary benefits and costs, uncertainty over the future, and potential irreversibilities. To those most supportive of either property rights or environmental goals, such issues contribute to an unwillingness to compromise and this holds for both private and public property ownership schemes.

The Loggers' Views

Recently, concerns about the increasing numbers of regulations on forestry, including impositions from the national, state, and local levels has received attention. Some feel that the regulation on private landowners will continue to increase. As a result, loggers will be significantly impacted and will fight such legislation because it represents added costs of doing business. Logger, as well as other professional forester concerns over the primacy of timber led to what we refer to as the NIPF question: "given the level of demand for timber, (which cannot be met by industrial, state, and federal landholdings) how can industry encourage NIPF landowners to harvest enough volume to meet industry needs? Traditionally, as pointed out earlier, the needs of industry have tended to be well represented between practicing foresters and departments of forestry.

Yet it is also true that many loggers have played a central role in the promotion of forest stewardship. Unfortunately, it is rare for NIPF land owners to have written forest management plans or to consult a professional forester before they harvest. And, since loggers are involved in nearly 100% of all harvests they could benefit from a basic understanding of silviculture as a means of protecting forest productivity on the land they work.

The New NIPF Question

A new NIPF question has emerged. As opposed to earlier production from private landholdings based concerns, this question focuses on how to better manage these

resources so as to maintain the health of the regional forest. This new question creates as great a conundrum as the production problem. In Pennsylvania, less than 20% of NIPF owners who harvested timber involved a professional natural resource planner and only 3% had written management plan. Simply stated, Pennsylvania landowners are not consulting with foresters, and owner attitudes are incongruent with forester behavior. We interpret such facts as evidence that new efforts are needed which avoid a focus on timber. Their adoption would enable NIPF owners to build a sense of trust for forest professionals and as a result increase the management options open to them. The importance of the latter goal is reflected by the fact that while the average NIPF landholding in Pennsylvania is less than 25 acres, half of the private holdings are in plots exceeding 100 acres. These patterns of land holding parallel farm land ownership patterns in the state. Unlike farm land, however, NIPF land is characterized by its large turnover in owners and its fragmentation.

Forest Health

Forest preservation implies many different and often conflicting perspectives about the use of forest resources. Preservation often conveys the idea of setting forests aside, excluding them from management, and therefore "preserving" them as an integral part of human dominated landscapes. Within the context of NIPFs, preservation does not imply the need to manage forest resources to sustain the flow of multiple products – from timber to aesthetics. Ecosystem management, on the other hand, moves beyond given preservation in that it recognizes the interconnectiveness of plant and animal communities that contribute to healthy, functioning, natural systems. The operative term here is management. Management is the manipulation of ecosystem components to perpetuate their function for human use and to insure that the system remains healthy. Forest preservation and ecosystem are separable: forest preservation occurs as government and society work together to set aside forest lands; Ecosystem

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

management follows as landowners and governments strive to maintain health. Because forests are ecosystems, foresters would be appropriate managers if they could cast off their timber primacy legacy.

Forest Health and NIPFs

Given current forest land ownership and stewardship strategies, there are for too many small parcels to implement any singular forestry management plan. Further, extant property rights issues make ecosystem management difficult, since regional forest health concerns, by necessity, cross multiple landholdings. Political and property boundaries rarely correspond with ecological boundaries. In our opinion, there is too much at risk to wait for voluntary ecosystem management to occur. Better collaboration and coordination among adjacent landowners in planning and management is needed. This preliminary research explores the possibility of implementing an alternative property management scheme in Pennsylvania. This is accomplished, in part, by addressing the question "How can landowners integrate forest health management into larger units while meeting diverse private and public land use goals?"

Support for Farm and Forest Land Preservation

Respondents to two surveys were asked the following question: "Recently a state referendum approved 100 million dollars to aid in the preservation of farm land in Pennsylvania. Do you think that amount is: Too Much, About Right, Too Little." Responses from both surveys showed overwhelming support for preservation policies. Overall, approximately half of both samples thought the amount – 100 million dollars – to be "about right." When the "about right" and "too little" responses were summed (indicating overall approval of the program), more than 3 in 4 approved. These figures show the striking and continued popularity of the farm land preservation program in Pennsylvania regardless of location of residence. Would there be similar support for forest land program in the

Commonwealth? According to our data, when the follow-up question: "Should there be a similar program for Pennsylvania's forested land?" was asked, the responses were even more favorable with more than 4 in 5 indicating support. Such responses indicate overwhelmingly support for the idea that in Pennsylvania the general public is ready to commit significant public resources to develop policies designed to preserve private forest land, as was accomplished for farm land preservation.

Discussion and Implications

Alternate Land Use as a Possible Solution? The integration of alternative forest property management strategies for the protection of regional ecology in Pennsylvania is not without precedent. Of single importance is the fact that farm land protection has been a major statewide priority since 1987, when 70 percent of the state's voters supported issuance of a 100 million-dollar bond for purchasing development easements. Purchasing easements essentially keeps land in agricultural production in perpetuity. Pennsylvania has also taken action to preserve agricultural land by implementing the Agricultural Security Areas (ASAs) Program which is designed to ensure the long-term viability of agriculture by identifying blocks of land for agricultural use and affording these areas special protections. Pennsylvania now ranks second in the nation in preservation of both farms and acres of farm land.

Landowners receive five main benefits from adoption of ASAs: 1) Local governments are discouraged from enacting ordinances which unreasonably restrict "normal" farming practices; 2) local governments cannot define "normal" farming practices as a public nuisance; 3) the farm is accorded extra levels of review before eminent domain can be invoked; 4) hazardous waste sites cannot be located in ASAs, and; 5) this bill entitles the landowners to sell his/her conservation easements (PACE).

Forest Security Areas?

The provision for ASAs could apply to forested lands as well. Indeed, Forest Security Areas (FSA) might be one means of approaching a healthier forest while meeting the goals of forest management because: issues related to soil quality and zoning could be addressed, and bigger aggregations of the dominant small ownership parcels, which may or may not be contiguous, could result in larger blocks of land for management. For example, blocks of 500 to 1,000 acres could facilitate an economy of scale for forest management. Such a procedure would address a common belief that larger land holders are different from smaller holders because the former has more management options available to them. That is, it is not simply a matter of large owners being more likely to harvest, but the fact that with such holdings they could simultaneously harvest timber and preserve forest land.

The benefits of FSA could include 1) Access to a service forester who could provide a written management plan tailored to the FSA and the landowners' goals. 2) with a written management plan, the state could then provide an economic incentive by reducing the property assessment for managed lands. 3) applicable reviews for the invocation of eminent domain, like the ASA law, would also be an incentive. 4) the restriction of hazardous waste sites from such areas would serve as another incentive, especially since many NIPF owners live near their forest land; and 5) finally, a variant of the PACE program could be incorporated and used on the most important stands of forest – as in PACE, the determination of what is considered valuable land remains a public choice.

To be sure, some important differences exist in our suggested FSA and the existing ASA program. When the electorate passed the referendum funding the purchase of agricultural conservation easements, in addition to protecting the visual landscape, they were voting to help preserve a valued way of life. In Pennsylvania, greater than 60% of farm family income is earned in off-farm endeavors; farming continues to play an important role in the lifestyle of many families. There are

no obvious parallels behind the FSA program.

Nonetheless, it is important to recognize some of the factors that might generate wide support for an FSA. For example, the 17 million acres of forests in Pennsylvania play a major role, at least as great as farms, in the visual landscape of the state. While they generally do not produce the same kinds of income as crop and livestock production, forests have significant income potential as reflected in the fact that the state has a five billion-dollar forest-products industry that employs more than 100,000 people. These forests also provide protection for many thousands of miles of rivers and streams used for drinking and recreation and serve as important habitats for the Commonwealth's biodiversity. And their abundance contributes to the fact that most forest users generally fail to recognize the difference between private and public forests in the state. All of these factors are recognized by NIPF owners and many in the general public would support the proposed program for these reasons.

Another fundamental difference between ASA and the proposed FSA is that farmers who choose to participate, generally face few restrictions, which are largely limited to land use. If the goal of the proposed FSA program is to help solve the problem of fragmented land holdings and erratic if not nonexistent management, NIPFs will need some incentives. Should NIPFs participate in FSA, they will be entering into a new way of owning and operating their holdings. Management, in most cases, will necessarily increase in intensity. ▲

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Northern Forests Pass Their Forest Health Exam

The forest that provides recreation-camping, hiking, fishing & hunting (wildlife habitat), clean water, forest products-wood (wood & maple syrup), beautiful fall colors and oxygen are doing well. From Maine to Minnesota, down to Missouri and over to West Virginia and Maryland, this 20-state area contains 169,000,000 acres of forest lands and 30,000,000 acres of urban and community forests. And the ratio of growth to removals and mortality in the forest lands is a favorable 2 to 1.

Historic events have been tough on these forests. When the settlers came, 80% of this 20-state area was covered by forests. Cutting for wood products, fuel, clearing land for agriculture and wildfires reduced the forested area to about 20% by the early 1900's. The loggers moved west and south, and farm lands were abandoned. Forests, though much different, have now returned to 60% of the land area. On their way back to what these forest are today, they suffered and continue to suffer plagues such as chestnut blight, Dutch elm disease, gypsy moth and white pine blister rust.

Today, the health of these forests is closely monitored by the USDA Forest Service, the State Foresters and Departments of Agriculture. In general, the health of these aging forests is pretty good. There are, however, some very significant problems that could be affecting your forests' health, productivity and biodiversity—now and in the future.

- Introduced pests (biological pollutants) like the gypsy moth, hemlock woolly adelgid, butternut canker, beech bark disease, pine shoot beetle, Asian longhorned beetle and an assortment of exotic vegetation
- An overabundance of white-tailed deer that prevent forest replacement after trees die or are harvested
- Lack of young trees in many oak-hickory, northern hardwood, hemlock and birch forests prevents forest replacement
- Where logging occurs, the use of diameter limit cutting and high grading
- Forest fragmentation – this includes forest lands being divided into smaller parcels, forest lands being used for development and subdivisions and lack of forest diversity across the landscape
- Danger to lives and property from forest fires as people build homes in forested areas
- Continued problem with the effects of acid rain and ozone on urban and rural forested ecosystems
- A number of factors such as construction injury and pests that affect urban trees
- Maple mortality on the Allegheny Plateau in PA and NY caused by a complex of stress factors including insects, drought and pollution
- The continued impacts of ice, snow, wind, floods and droughts

Like people, these trees and forests are pretty resilient to a wide range of factors that can negatively affect them. Our goal is for sustainable healthy urban and rural forests to provide benefits for future generations. ▲

4/21/97
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Forest Clocks and Sustainability

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Introduction

We expect a lot from our forests. They must supply a full array of fiber, lumber, and other wood products. We want them to provide services such as recreation and watershed protection. And forests must act as reserves for protecting endangered species and other natural resources. That is a very tall order.

Against a backdrop of competing demands, we must also sort through a seemingly endless array of buzzwords like "ecosystem management", "New Forestry", "stewardship", "biodiversity", "sustainable forestry", and "biotic integrity". Thus, it is hardly surprising that debates over forest use are confused and confrontational. My intent here is, I hope a modest one: to underscore the significance of one oft-overlooked factor – time – that must be understood if we are to know how forest ecosystems work and how they are exploited.

I am going to make some fundamental assumptions. First, I assume that forests are a kind of ecosystem, and that sustainable forestry is a type of ecosystem management. Second, I will assume that sustainable forestry is made possible by a sustainable forest. You may or may not buy into the latter, so I will elaborate upon this assumption in a moment. Third, I assume that recent interest in sustainable forestry is a good-faith effort to do things better, to avoid doing things badly, or some combination. Finally, I assume that there is a real desire to actually implement sustainable forestry, not just talk about it.

Sustainable forestry has been defined as "providing for current and future human needs across a continuum of values, places, uses, products, services, and objectives". Typically, sustainable forestry focuses on the "what" and the "who", that is, the things to be sustained and the public sector for whom the sustaining is targeted. These are important, but I want to emphasize the "when" of sustainability. In the

social sciences, this weights history over geography; in the natural sciences, a focus on time means special attention devoted to disturbance regimes, ecological succession, and ecosystem change. I will express some of my own and others' misgivings about "ecosystem management".

What Is An Ecosystem Perspective?

Ecosystem ecology focuses on interactions among biological species, populations, and communities, it looks at nutrient cycling and energy transfer, and it studies relationships of ecological interactions with the physical environment. This branch often pays particular attention to those species that seem to have a disproportionate influence on the overall structure or function of the ecosystem, species often labeled as keystone. It is important to point out that one can be an ecologist and have no ecosystem bent whatever. And ecosystem ecology has nothing to do with recycling, New Age philosophy, "Deep Ecology", or (trust me) black helicopters. Ecosystem ecology is, at its best, value-free; it is a basic rather than an applied science. It can be a hard task-master because it is expansive and integrative rather than reductionist. It demands that its practitioners look ever further into space or time to understand how natural systems work.

To illustrate, in a recent paper in Ecology, Elkinton and his colleagues found an interesting cascade effect between mice, gypsy moth, and acorn production. White-footed mice eat gypsy moths, and can control larvae at low densities, but mice populations themselves decline during severe outbreaks of the moth. Declines of mice seem to stem in part from the fact that defoliation causes a reduction of acorn production in subsequent years; acorns are an important food source for mice during winter. At this juncture, an ecosystem ecologist will merely begin to ask more questions; what factors beside gypsy moth

defoliation influence acorn production. Are there other things that promote high densities of mice, what time lags exist in these relationships, and so on.

Another ecosystem perspective on gypsy moths can be gained by asking questions about the effects of the defoliation on nutrient cycling. We might expect that some nitrogen from the lost foliage, and contained in the pellets of insect excrement (frass), would be washed out by rain after it is transferred so abruptly to the forest floor. Although frass does decompose readily, what actually happens is that microbes immobilize the nitrogen immediately so that only about 1% is lost in streamwater. These kinds of checks and balances, which have the effect of dampening many natural perturbations, are what drive the interests of many ecosystem scientists.

Society And Forest Ecosystems

Of course, the ecosystem itself is only half of ecosystem management. To visualize the relationship between forest ecosystems and society, suppose we let an airplane symbolize this ecosystem. Passengers on the plane are those members of the public using forests; they want to get from point A to point B in this ecosystem vehicle. Passengers on a real plane may be traveling for different purposes (business, vacation, family or personal matters), just as the American public can have vastly different expectations of its forests. The flight crew (pilot, engineer, flight attendants) could be likened to forest managers: the loggers, silviculturists, wildlife biologists, public affairs officers, forest planners, and so on. An ecosystem ecologist might correspond to an air traffic controller or ground mechanic.

Earlier I stated that sustainable forestry is made possible first by a sustainable forest. Let's examine that assumption. If you prod an ecosystem ecologist, he or she may be wary about ecosystem management. There can be several reasons for this. First of all, ecosystem science cannot distinguish among various social values; that is the domain of other disciplines. Second, ecosystems are inherently unmanageable. This is because the "big one" is always just around the corner ...

one need look no further than the Mt. Saint Helens eruption, the Yellowstone fire, Hurricane Andrew or Hugo, the Tionesta tornado, the recent midwest flooding, the Pacific Northwest mud slides. In other words, trying to manage against nature's time scales can prove futile. Finally, and most controversially, ecosystems do not need or require our management in order to perpetuate themselves.

I want to be perfectly clear: I am not attempting to remove people or resource exploitation from ecosystem management. Not at all. But the simple fact is that forests can evolve, adapt and change without our meddling. They did so in this hemisphere until some 10-40,000 years ago. Time scales for human use of forests on this continent, in fact, are commonly distorted in a least two ways. One interest group commonly portrays the activities of Native Americans, with their low population density and subsistence use of resources, as inherently "better" or more "sustainable". We might call this the myth of the "ecologically noble savage". Another camp holds an equally insulting view that Native Americans were little more than aboriginal pyromaniacs, dashing about the landscape and torching vegetation whenever and wherever they could. Neither of these views is accurate, nor is either an effective guide to forest sustainability.

Infusing humanity with godlike obligations to tend ecosystems is arrogant anthropocentrism, and it strikes many as having religious overtones equivalent to biocentrism, the belief that all of nature has rights equal to human ones. We must keep in mind that sustainability is a concept derived entirely from and for human societies. Subordinating the concept of sustainable forestry to a subset of a sustainable forest ecosystem will make some uncomfortable. But anything less is circular reasoning, indefensible logic, and vacuous ecology. In failing to place human endeavors wholly within the limits of the ecosystems we attempt to manage, what happens typically is that sustainability is defined as whatever society defines it to be. Yet one more reason, I might add, for ecosystem types

to express skepticism about ecosystem management.

An Ecosystem Perspective on Forest Clocks

I am now going to illustrate an ecosystem perspective on some of the natural time scales or clocks that operate in forests. We'll begin with two examples under the heading of "forest health".

Forest health crises

If you were to travel along the portions of the Blue Ridge Parkway, to Clingman's Dome in the great Smoky Mountains National Park, or visit Grandfather Mountain in North Carolina, you would see many recently-dead fir and some spruce at the higher elevations. If, like me, you had visited these places in the 1970's, the changes would be obvious and dramatic. One traveler to this region described what he saw like this:

"Many of the trees were dead and bleached, in places standing in grim groups, in others prostrate and heaped on one another in tangled masses with vigorous young saplings growing up to conceal the ruin beneath."

Overwrought words from a recent newspaper article, enthusiastic reporting in a local natural history magazine? Hardly. They come from the pen of traveling naturalist William Brewster, put down in 1885, nearly a full century before the current bout of spruce-fir decline occurred in the Southern Appalachians. Not only has this type of tree mortality occurred before, it did so in virtually the same location.

Elsewhere, foresters in the eastern U.S. may be concerned with a stand condition termed oak decline. Oak decline is a reduction in radial growth, crown dieback (usually from the top downward, and from the outside inward), and eventual mortality. Oak decline is particularly prevalent in black and scarlet oaks. There is much hand-wringing over this condition, and frequent calls for action. A simple comparison of tree life histories, however, offers a counter-view. If one looks at the typical ages of mortality for these two

oaks, one can see that they are relatively short-lived among eastern trees (50-100 years). Using these ages to backdate from the late 1970's, when oak decline was first noted, one ends up squarely in a period when these forests were cleared and harvested near the turn of this century. Past land abuse and other factors created an even-aged cohort of oak, which today is synchronously vulnerable to physiological aging. Oak decline is perceived by ecosystem science not so much as a forest health matter as it is a demographic expression of an earlier disturbance. Reductions in age-class diversity, from pulse perturbations (extreme forms of disturbance), are the rule rather than the exception in natural systems subjected to even-aged management.

What we can learn from these two examples is the following: by extending our time scales beyond what is merely convenient or compatible with present demands on forests, we find that at least some of today's "forest health crises" are either not unprecedented, or they have readily-explained, fundamental causes rooted in population dynamics.

Rotation ages and disturbance intervals in eastern forests

If time is indeed an important variable to consider in forest sustainability, we ought to be able to make some comparative predictions. First, we could predict that where rotation ages, as practiced by silviculture, are similar to natural disturbance regimes, we might have fewer concerns with sustaining the entire ecosystem. Where there are large disparities between the rotation age and the natural rhythms of forests, we could expect to encounter more problems.

Let's look first at the boreal forest. In northern forests, trees are relatively short-lived, fires can be common, and outbreaks of spruce budworm cause extensive mortality. Rotation ages for harvesting are very similar to the natural disturbance interval - about 100 years. Thus, the ecological integrity of the boreal forest has been altered less by harvesting than in some other forest types. Human uses of this forest type, in some respects at least, mimic the forest's natural rhythm.

(Continued on page 20)

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It isn't difficult at all, however, to think of where forestry practices conflict with natural disturbance intervals. What is particularly intriguing (and not often discussed), is that extending rotation ages beyond the natural disturbance regime can be just as disruptive to some ecosystem components as shortening it. In a recent review summarizing the poor recovery of the endangered Kirtland's Warbler, a small songbird breeding only in the fire-dependent jack pine barrens of central Michigan, Kepler and his colleagues implicated silvicultural techniques as part of the problem. A 30-year rotation would have provided optimal breeding habitat for the warbler, but this was not practiced because commercial needs dictated a rotation of 45-50 years for jack pine stands. Maintenance of optimal habitat was further jeopardized because fluctuating markets for the timber and erratic agency appropriations made it even more difficult to maintain a steady flow of habitat at this rotation age.

More commonly, it is the disappearance of old-growth forest that is implicated in the mismatch between harvest intervals and ecosystem disturbance regimes. In the hemlock-northern hardwood forest, disturbances are primarily caused by wind. Compositionally and structurally, this eastern forest type is among the most altered by logging because it has very long-lived trees (hemlock live up to 400-600 years) as well as very long disturbance intervals (complete turnover or replacement of the canopy may take 1,000-2,000 years). Several ecosystem components, such as the volume and biomass of coarse woody debris, may not achieve their greatest development until the forest is 275 years or older. The net result of logging is a homogenization of stand ages and disturbance intervals in this forest type.

It may well be that all of this ecology talk fails to convince some of the importance of time. As Al Franken would say, "that's . . . OK". Because now we are going to switch gears and examine what happens to economic demands on forests as society exploits forest resources.

Temporal Changes In Forest Economics

Suppose we have just sailed to the mainland of North America; it is sometime during the late 1490's or early 1500's. Perhaps we are part of the crew on one of the Cabot voyages (John or his son Sebastian). As we gaze upon the shoreline of New England, we cannot help but be impressed by the huge white pines that tower over the rest of the forest. We admire the straight lines of the trunks and ponder: what a great ship mast that would make.

In such a manner was launched, with this or some similar musing, the industrial exploitation of North America's forests. Now let us ask ourselves a series of questions:

- Could this observant sailor possibly have foreseen the rise and expansion of the British Empire, the need for a Royal Navy to enforce, protect, and expand the interests of that empire? Could the sailor have imagined that one of America's first forest reserves would be to set aside white pines for ship-building?
- Moving forward a bit into history, could our founding fathers foresee the rise of the industrial revolution in the 19th century, the need for our nation to use tree-derived charcoal for iron smelting, hemlock bark and other wood products for tanning, wood-fired steam locomotives that would extend the boundaries of the western frontier?
- If we lived in 1850, could we have anticipated the replacement of much of the country's wood-based energy needs with petroleum and other fossil fuels?
- At the turn of the last century, could we have foreseen the upcoming demand for wood pulp and paper products?
- At the end of World War II, could we imagine that people would ever have so much leisure time (and money) for forest-based recreation: white-water rafting, backpacking, fly-fishing, ORV use?

- In 1968, could we portend the OPEC Oil Embargo and the refurbishing of many modern homes with wood heat?
- And did any of us really see the Information Age coming, with its increasing reliance on fiber-free electronic transfer of messages, advertising, and media journalism?

The answer to each of these rhetorical questions is probably not, even certainly not. At any juncture in time, it is next to impossible to anticipate society's next move. The point I am making here is that we cannot project society's future demands on forests; our prediction will be inaccurate because societal preferences and technology, more exactly changing technology, makes present uses of forests a poor guide to future demands. Contrast this inability to predict economic trends very far into the future with some of the ecological time scales we just identified in forests, and it is evident that there can be considerable uncertainty. All the more reason to choose a strategy for forest sustainability that preserves as many options as possible. Borrowing from another endeavor, why not hedge our bets and maintain a diverse portfolio.

Integrating Forest Economics and Ecology

It remains to be seen whether ecosystem management will become a passing fad, an added layer of bureaucracy, or an attempt at true sustainability. For forestry, it might seem straight-forward to simply match social exploitation with each forest's natural clock. Unfortunately, that choice is mischaracterized as one of two extremes. Either the entire ecosystem will collapse if it is exploited at all, some say, or economic systems will collapse unless forests are managed primarily for extracting wood or some other specific product or service.

Let's look at each of these extreme viewpoints further, going back to our ecosystem plane. Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University has likened the loss of a species to the popping of a single rivet in the airplane's outer covering. One rivet may or may not in itself cause a failure in the structure; but the

incremental loss of rivets will progressively weaken the overall integrity of the plane, and its ability to function normally. Any single rivet could cause a structural failure; there is just no way to be sure. This is the position normally adopted by environmentalists. They would prefer to never lose a single ecosystem component. Environmentalists are often criticized for, shall we say, greatly exaggerating habitat destruction or other threats to forest ecosystems.

At the other end of the spectrum, another group makes its pitch to the flying public (remember, the public consists of the passengers on this plane). This group would have us believe that losing a rivet is no big deal, indeed losing several rivets is no real cause for alarm. Besides, there are redundant components in the plane that make it safe to fly. Of course, some in this group will state that a jammed rudder and ice on the wings are no big deal either. In short, this group's perspective would seem to be just a bit delusional in its failure to grasp all of the real dangers involved in flying.

Are either of these views correct? Are both wrong? Is reality somewhere in the middle? I would argue that both groups are "right"; it is possible to conceive how a plane will continue to fly (for a while, anyway) and that the passengers will land safely despite losses of rivets or other problems. However, what distinguishes these two groups is the amount of risk they are willing to assume in flying on "Ecosystem Air". One group wants to eliminate all foreseeable risk; the other is willing to take on far more risk, even if it could be prevented. I maintain that a great deal of the confrontation today about forest use is because different sectors of the public have vastly different tolerances for risk. Let's face it, if some are far more willing to gamble on other things in life, why should ecosystem management or sustainable forestry be any different?

In the background, the ecosystem ecologist (air traffic controller) stands by, ready and able, to provide tips on reducing some of these risks and other uncertainties. The challenge posed for forest planning by ecosystem science is to avoid exceeding this ecosystem's stability domains. Stability domains are those ranges in conditions where forests can no longer maintain their diversity, their resilience, and the opportunity to absorb yet more change. Importantly, both ecosystem ecologists (like C. S. Holling) and social scientists (like Kai N. Lee) view the rigid structure, arbitrary spatial scales, and command-and-control regulation of social institutions as the most pathological impediment to ecosystem management.

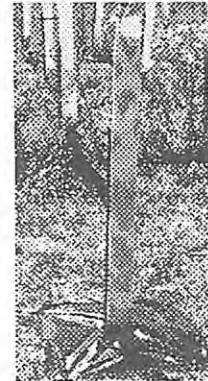
I will conclude by suggesting that one obvious step to achieve sustainable forestry is to first have more forest. We know that in some regions where agriculture has declined, there is more land available to devote both to sustainable timber harvesting and to forest reserves that can sustain the long-term integrity of the ecosystem itself. In other words, society might be able to have its cake and eat it too. Changes in forest planning need not be dramatic or immediate in order to be progressive and effective. It was, after all, cumulative social and biological change over centuries that created the forests of today. If we choose, better forests for tomorrow can be created by the same process of incremental change. ▲

Jennifer Plyler is New SAF Communications Manager

The National SAF office announces the appointment of **Jennifer Plyler, PhD**, as SAF Communications Manager. An SAF member, Jennifer brings headquarter a combination of experience and education in forestry and communications, and will be responsible for creating, coordinating, and implementing SAF communications activities for internal and external audiences.

Jennifer needs our help in compiling a list of the media contacts we now use and who report on environmental, forestry, and natural resource issues. If you have a working relationship with one or more media types, contact Jennifer at (301) 897-8720, ext. 117 or FAX (301) 897-3690. ▲

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1997 Foresters' Fund Raffle and Silent Auction

The NJ SAF Division recently used a grant from the Foresters' Fund, added a Green Communities Grant to it, and developed a long-term environmental education resource for use by Project Learning Tree Facilitators and others working with children and adults. That Foresters' Fund Grant was one of about 40 competitive grants given each year that, "promotes projects the educate and enhance the public's understanding and awareness about professional forestry and natural resource management."

Forestry Fund money-raisers are held in conjunction with almost every get together of SAF units, but the largest contributions to the fund are raised at the raffle and silent auction at the SAF National Convention each year. Only the generosity of the SAF members donating a wide variety of items to this event keeps the fund "healthy" and makes grants available.

Ken Negray, (502) 388-2504 phone or FAX is Chair of the Foresters' Fund at the National Convention in Memphis, TN, October 4-8, 1997 and is need of donations from all of us. No item is too small or insignificant - local wines, specialty food products, computer software, art, vacation packages, hobby crafts, carvings, furniture, etc. There's plenty of time to get your chapter or division donation to Ken - send it, carry it, or have another member take it along to Memphis. This year's goal is to raise at least \$15,000 for the Fund in October. ▲

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Many of us find it difficult to approach a colleague and ask him or her to join the Society of American Foresters. In our daily contacts, we meet individuals working in the profession who we are proud to be associated with, and yet for some reason are not members of SAF. Perhaps they have even expressed an interest in joining or renewing membership at some future date, but fail to ever "get around to it."

Well, there is an easy way for all of us to help in recruiting these valuable professionals. Over the years the "Help a Colleague... and Help Yourself" cards have been quite effective in member recruiting efforts. The national office will make contact with suggested members with no revelation as to what prompted an invitation to join. In the absence of a card, send the following information about your suggestion to: SAF at 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814, FAX it to (301) 897-8720 or e-mail it to mckernoc@safnet.org

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Bob Oberheim (814) 865-2081.
- 13-15 **Allegheny SAF Summer Meeting**, "Media Relations for Foresters," Canaan Valley Resort & Conference Center, Davis, WV.
Luke Popovich, Alston Chase, Elizabeth Pease, Robert Bidinotto and other public relations and media representatives with advice. Jim Mitchell (304) 924-6266.

September

- 15 **Deadline for articles and photos for Fall 1997 issue of *The Allegheny News*.**

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- 4-8 **National SAF Convention, Memphis, TN**
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- 11-13 **Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting**, Atlantic City, NJ. More to come, get it on your calendar!

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Division Chairs

Maryland/Delaware Anthony DiPaolo 623 Snow Hill Road Stockton, MD 21864 (o) 410-632-1955 (h) 410-632-0843	New Jersey Craig Kane 310 Earnest Garton Road Brigeton, NJ 08302 609-453-8696	Pennsylvania Kenneth C. Kane 103 Tionesta Avenue Kane, PA 16735-1236 (o) 814-837-9391 (h) 814-837-8357	West Virginia Barbara Breshock General Delivery MacArthur, WV 25873 (o) 304-256-6775 (h) 304-934-6777
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Chapter Chairs

Keystone Merl Waltz 2923 Roosevelt Drive Chambersburg, PA 17201 (o) 717-485-3148 (h) 717-263-2681	Northern Hardwood Dennis F. Ringling 210 Quarry Road Muncy, PA 17756 (o) 717-547-1661 (h) 717-546-2194	Pinchot Mike Lester RR 1, BOx 268 Springville, PA 18844-9552 (o) 717-833-3194 (h) 717-965-2752	Plateau Christopher Nowak Forestry Sciences Laboratory PO Box 928 Warren, PA 16365 (o) 814-563-1040 (h) 814-726-1574
Rothrock James C. Finley 130 Harvard Road Port Matilda, PA 16870 (o) 814-863-0401 (h) 814-234-9028	Valley Forge Charles J. Barden 423 Dogwood Lane Coatesville, PA 19320 (o) 610-975-4133 (h) 610-383-0730	Western Gateway Pat T. Hill RD 1, Box 357 Champion, PA 15622 (o) 412-455-3401 (h) 412-455-7232	