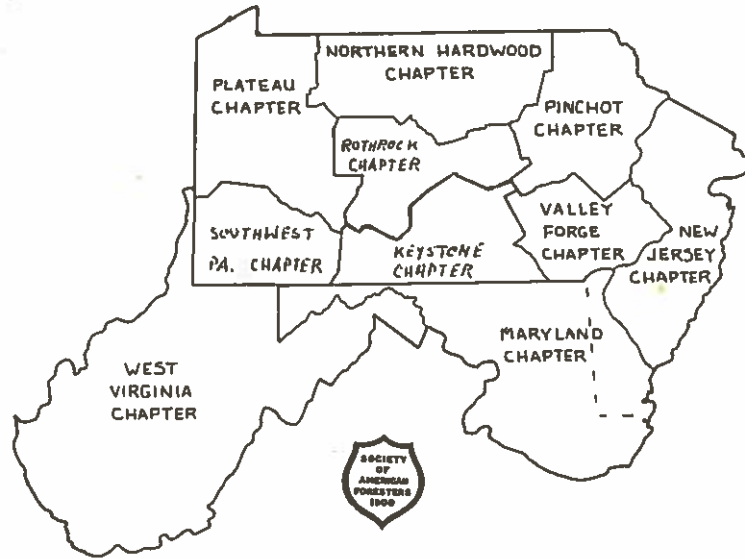


ALLEGHENY



SECTION

THE ALLEGHENY NEWS

April - 1974

published three times a year
by the

Allegheny Section
Society of American Foresters

P. O. Box 654
Beckley, WV 25801

FROM THE SECTION CHAIRMAN

The first couple of months of your new Section administration have been busy ones - much busier, I suspect than most of the members of the Executive Committee had anticipated. It seems that each day's mail brings evidence that the Allegheny Section is indeed a dynamic organization.

Our first task, one which actually began prior to assuming office, was to appoint Section representatives to the SAF Working Groups. A roster of these representatives will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter. According to George Bengston, Chairman of the SAF Forest Sciences Board, the function of these Working Group representatives will be "(1) to stimulate Working Group activity at the Section and Chapter level (by suggesting and helping to organize technical programs, workshops, etc.), (2) to survey the wishes and needs for Working Group - sponsored activity at local, regional, or national levels, and (3) to serve as liaison between the Section and Chapter membership and the individual national Working Group Chairmen and the Forest Sciences Board." In other words, the job is that of helping to strengthen the scientific base upon which our profession rests.

Also appearing in this issue is a list of Section committee assignments for the 1974-76 period. I hope that each of you will give these committees your support and cooperation if called upon. One new committee of special interest is the Reginald D. Forbes Art Award Committee, which resulted from action taken at the McAfee, New Jersey meeting and which is reported upon in these pages. Reggie's enthusiasm is uncovering a good deal of heretofore hidden talent in the Section - let's have a good showing on the "clothes line" at Pittsburgh in February.

Speaking of the Pittsburgh meeting, George Kemp is already at work surveying hotels for an appropriate meeting place and Gus Tryon is chairing a committee to put together a program. The tentative theme of the meeting is Environmental Impact Analysis and Evaluation.

Planning is well underway for a Summer Section Meeting to be held in Northeastern Pennsylvania with the Pinchot Chapter as host and the theme being Gypsy Moth. Bill Padgett and John Kegg, both actively involved in gypsy moth work, are in charge of the program. The meeting is tentatively planned for late summer.

The Maryland Chapter is embarking on an ambitious program involving three continuing education workshops. Topics to be covered are communications, land planning, and environmental law. The workshops are intended to be self-supporting through attendance charges, but the Section Executive Committee has agreed to underwrite any possible losses. Details on the workshops may be obtained from Dave Weisert, 602 Market Street, Denton, Maryland.

1974 OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman:

David E. White
West Virginia University
Morgantown, WV 26506

Vice Chairman:

James C. Nelson
1295 Kelton Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Secretary-Treasurer:

Ronald Sheay
P. O. Box 235
Hopewell, NJ 08525

Executive Committee

Sam Dyke
Box 1212
Salisbury, MD 21801

Dave Marquis
Box 928
Warren, PA 16365

Harry Mahoney
Box 274
Parsons, WV 26287

Doug Mead
123 Sunny Lane
Chambersburg, PA 17201

Section Committees

Auditing
Joseph Barnard, Ch.
Gordon Bamford
George Pierson

Public Affairs
Keith Horn, Ch.
Chapter Rep.

Arrangements
(Winter Mtg. '75)
George Kemp, Ch.
Timothy Kaden
Robert Rumpf

Fire Control
William Phoenix, Ch.
Asher Kelley, Jr.
Richard Mullavey
Robert Laubach

Awards
Pete Bond, Ch.

Legislation-Forest Policy
Kenneth Reed, Ch.
Kenneth Funderburke
Tunis Lyon
Walt Gabel
Jim Cumming

Education
Robert Douglass, PA, Ch.
Ed Grafton, WV
Ben Stout, NJ
Bill Cones, MD
Charles Goodrich, DE

Membership
Jim Nelson, Ch.
Chapter's Vice Chairman

Entomology-Pathology
William Padgett, Ch.
John Kegg
Barry Towers
Allan Miller

Section History
William Corlett, Ch.
Vernal C. Miles

Natural Areas
Allan Anderson
Chapter Rep.

Tree Improvement
Clyde Hunt, Ch.
Ray Brooks
Alvin Allison
John Winieski
Henry Gerhold
Frank Cech

Newsletter
Bill Grafton, Ch.

Parliamentarian
Robert J. LaBar

Nominating
Wilbur Wolf, Ch.
Warren Doolittle
Kenneth Swartz

Program
(Winter Mtg. '75)
Gus Tryon, Ch.

MINUTES - ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Allegheny Section - SAF
Playboy Club-Hotel, McAfee, NJ
February 7, 1974

Chairman - Wilbur E. Wolf, Jr. presided.

Old Business

Bill Padgett reported for the Entomology-Pathology Committee recommending that the Section sponsor a meeting on Gypsy Moth sometime during 1974.

Dave White reported for the Membership Committee. As of September 27, 1973 there were 1,042 members. This represents an increase of three members over 1972.

Ron Sheay reported for the Building Fund Committee announcing that the goal had been reached. A contribution of \$50 from the Northern Hardwoods Chapter was gratefully received.

Chairman Wolf reported on some highlights of the Portland meeting which were: Projected National SAF budget deficit for 1974; Ways of increasing revenue were discussed by increasing membership or dues; Working Group of SAF are now developing into a workable system. Read a resolution concerning continuing education of foresters. This was tabled for the 1974 National meeting in New York. Some discussion on the resolution by the Section followed. The SAF is committed to purchase the Grovesnor property of approximately 47 acres of which 35 acres would be retained by the SAF. The county is interested in the other 12 acres. The National Headquarters Building will be located on this site.

Chairman Wolf commented briefly on the National SAF election results and congratulated Warren Doolittle on his election to the Council.

New Business

Chairman Wolf mentioned the subject of having the proceedings of the meeting published. He stated we were working with the Denver Conservation Library to have all papers presented to the library for future reference. A motion was made to finalize this effort and keep one copy of each paper in the Section History File. The motion was seconded and passed.

Harry Mosher presented a resolution to the effect that the SAF investigate the feasibility of accrediting the forest technology programs at the various schools. A lively discussion followed. The resolution was slightly reworded and a motion was made to adopt the resolution and forward to SAF Council. The motion was seconded and passed.

Joe Yeager presented a resolution to the effect that the Section reaffirms its professional belief that even-aged management with clearcutting is entirely within the bounds of responsible management techniques. Since sufficient copies were not made available to members, a motion was made, seconded, and passed to waive the ruling that each member be presented with a copy of the resolution. A lively discussion followed. A motion was made to accept the resolution and send it to people in West Virginia as called for in the resolution. The motion was seconded and the resolution passed.

Chairman Wolf called upon our newly elected Council member Warren Doolittle to say a few words. Mr. Doolittle thanked everyone for their support and spoke briefly about the 1974

National meeting in New York City. The theme of the meeting will be, "Emerging Forestry Issues for Urban America".

Ben Stout moved that the Allegheny Section establish the Reginald D. Forbes Art Competition and award of \$25 to be held in conjunction with the Section's Annual winter meeting. The purposes of the competition are:

1. To foster the arts among members of the SAF and their families, and
 2. To commemorate the pioneering efforts of Mr. Forbes to arouse the artistic talents and interests of foresters.
- Motion was seconded and passed.

Don Calderon moved that the Executive Committee prepare a resolution to the effect whenever professional forester vacancies occur in the Extension Service within the bounds of the Allegheny Section that these positions be filled as soon as possible. The motion was seconded and passed.

NOTE: The above are a summary of minutes submitted by Ronald Sheay, Secretary-Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dec. 1, 1972 - Nov. 30, 1973

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1972:

Checking account	\$1,288.85	
Savings account	3,482.04	
TOTAL	4,770.89	\$4,770.89

Income:

Interest on savings	252.92	
Dues	3,606.00	
Winter meeting	765.83	
Advertising (Allegh. News)	87.60	
TOTAL	4,712.35	+ 4,712.35
GRAND TOTAL		9,483.24

Expenses Dec. 1, 1972 - Nov. 30, 1973:

Allegheny News	840.96	
Postage and Supplies	812.42	
Special	3,215.18	
Winter Meeting	882.87	
TOTAL	5,751.43	- 5,751.43
Balance on hand - Nov. 30, 1973		3,731.81

STATE OF ASSETS

Nov. 30, 1973

Checking account balance	96.85	
Savings certificates (6%)	2,691.16	
Passbook savings (5%)	943.80	
Total Assets	3,731.81	

MINUTES - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Allegheny Section - SAF
Playboy Club - McAfee, NJ
February 7, 1974

Chairman, David White, presided.

Members present were:

David E. White, Chairman
Jim Nelson, Vice Chairman
Ronald Sheay, Secretary-Treasurer
Doug Mead, Executive Committee
Dave Marquis, Executive Committee
Harry Mahoney, Executive Committee
Wilbur E. Wolf, Past Chairman
Pierce Chamberlain, New Jersey Chapter
Paul D. Brohn
Joe Yeager, Chairman, West Virginia Chapter
Dick Kennell, Valley Forge Chapter
Donald Theoe, Director, Professional Programs, SAF
Bill Padgett, Entomology-Pathology Committee
John Kegg, Entomology-Pathology Committee

Bill Padgett and John Kegg proposed that the Section sponsor a workshop on Gypsy Moth in the Stroudsburg area. The Executive Committee agreed to ask the Pinchot Chapter if they will sponsor the 1974 Summer Section Meeting with the general theme, "Impact of the Gypsy Moth". J. Kegg and B. Padgett would cooperate with the Chapter in organizing such a program.

The Executive Committee then discussed the suggested resolution concerning vacancies in the Extension Service. Rather than draft a resolution, the Executive Committee concurred with Chairman White's proposal to wit. He will write to all Extension Directors urging them to fill any forestry vacancies that are presently open as soon as possible.

Winter Meetings schedule:

1975 Pittsburg Area
1976 Delaware
1977 Central Pennsylvania
1978 White Sulphur Springs, WV

Richard Kennell spoke briefly about his inquiry of a commemorative medal for Gifford Pinchot for the 75th Anniversary of the SAF. He is gathering information to present to the proper authority. The Executive Committee commended him for this worthwhile effort.

The subject of defraying part or all expenses for National Staff members to attend Section meetings was discussed. It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Section reimburse the SAF \$75 to defray some of the costs from staff member Don Theoe to attend Section Winter Meeting. A letter asking the policy of SAF for staff members to attend Section Meetings will accompany the check.

The Executive Committee agreed to have three signatures on the checking and savings accounts. Those authorized will be Dave White, Chairman, Jim Nelson, Vice Chairman and Ron Sheay, Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to have this accomplished.

Motion made, seconded, and passed to allow Public Affairs Committee \$300 for 1974 for expenses.

It was moved, seconded, and passed to send the Chairman and Vice Chairman to the National SAF Meeting in New York City.

The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to send each Chapter its dues reimbursement to the Secretary-Treasurer (with accompanying letter) of each Chapter.

NOTE: The above is a summary of minutes submitted by Ronald Sheay, Secretary-Treasurer.



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FORESTERS IN LAND-USE PLANNING

The proceedings of the 1973 SAF Convention, Foresters in Land-Use Planning, is off the press. This publication contains complete texts of all papers presented at the Convention, as well as a description of the excellent Resources Study Tour of forest land-use in and adjacent to Mt. Hood National Forest.

This is an ideal opportunity, especially for those unable to attend the Convention, to learn what was said about land-use planning. Only a limited supply of this 280-page publication has been printed. This publication costs \$5 per copy (postpaid). Send check to:

Society of American Foresters
1010 Sixteenth Street N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

AROUND THE SECTION

Section Awards

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the following members. They were awarded the highest honors our Section can bestow.

Richard "Dick" Trimble - Outstanding Service to Forestry
Ken Willets - Forester of the Year

Reginald D. Forbes Art Award

Chairman White's announcement of a \$25 prize for the best "clothes line" exhibit is certainly a tribute to our artistic members.

Reginald Forbes reports 8 members exhibited art works at McAfee. Theodore Dungien displayed 3 wood carvings of Giffort Pinchot, Paul Bunyan, and a Michigan forestry student. Paul Faubell exhibited a collage curved photographic background of woods, and a foreground of a tall raised boot, which at intervals descended and stamped out a lighted cigarette stub. Reginald Forbes showed an overgrown charcoal portrait and an ink drawing. Other exhibitors were: Lester Noll with 2 very effective landscapes, Stephen Springer with 2 photos, Sam Dyke and Ray Brooks with a convincing carved wooden decoy each, and Paul Felton with 4 interesting wood-block prints.

There are no hard and fast rules for exhibits but here are some suggestions for those wishing to take part at the Dover "clothes line".

The supports for exhibits will be 4' x 8' peg-boards, resting back-to-back on the floor. Large framed exhibits can be put on a table or chair, or against the wall. Label each exhibit with your name, a title, and designate the medium, i.e., pastel, water color, wood-block print, etc. Arrange photographs on a panel of stiff cardboard or light plywood on a maximum size of 18" x 36".

Drawings, etchings, water colors, pastels, etc., should be framed, preferably under glass. Oil paintings need not be under glass except for protection. A size of 18" x 36" is desirable but may be varied in either dimension. Sculptures, wood carvings, and other 3-dimensional exhibits will be put on tables. Mobiles will be hung somehow. Exhibits cannot be insured by the Section but the Committee will be very careful in hanging or placing it, and the exhibit room will be locked at night. Now gentlemen, get your exhibits ready.

Pennsylvania Youth Conservation Corps

The first Pennsylvania YCC Program has enrolled 86 high school age youths. The crews of 6-8 enrollees will perform much needed conservation work for 30 hours per week in 4 State Forests and 11 State Parks. An environmental learning program designed to develop an understanding and appreciation of the natural environment will complete the work week. The Pennsylvania Department of Education conducted the recruitment for the State Program, the Allegheny N. F., national parks in Pennsylvania and the Lannar Fish Hatchery. The 175 enrollees were randomly selected from 6,200 applications.

Pennsylvania Forest Pest Management Lab

James O. Nichols reports on April 23, 1974, Governor Milton J. Shapp officiated at the dedication ceremonies for the Forest Pest Management Laboratory at the Harrisburg International Airport, Middletown, Pennsylvania. The \$500,000 Department of Environmental Resource's facility is the result of a 2-year search for suitable quarters for the Division of Forest Pest Management (FPM) activities.

Approximately 20,000 square feet of office and laboratory space are provided in this facility for the four FPM program sections: Biological Laboratory, Biological Evaluation, Control Operations, Pathology.

Pennsylvania Forest Fire Protection

The Pennsylvania Division of Forest Fire Protection planned to drop 2,000,000 gallons of water or fire retardant on forest fires this spring. The Division's airforce consists of: 1-1,000+ gallon PV-2; 2-1,200 gallon B-26's; 8-90 gallon Bell helicopters with buckets and 1-250 gallon Sikorsky S-55 helicopter with buckets. The metropolitan prevention program was conducted in the Harrisburg metropolitan area, with the cooperation of the Harrisburg Fire Department. A fire simulator training session for all three battalions of the Harrisburg Fire Department was conducted.

Great strides have been taken in solving the railroad wild-fire problem in Pennsylvania, due to a recent Public Utility Commission ruling. The ruling, also approved by the Environmental Quality Board, states that all naturally aspirated railroad engines operating in or near woodlands in Pennsylvania between March 1st and November 15th must be equipped with an approved spark arrester.

The Division has recently published a pamphlet, "Fire Safety Guidelines for Rural Areas of Pennsylvania". This is designed to provide county commissioners, township officials, county planners, and developers with helpful guidelines on building in forest areas. These are available from the Division Office in Harrisburg.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for submitting information for this Newsletter:

Stanley Walton
Ronald Sheay
Paul Brohn
Rex Melton
Reginald Forbes
George Pierson

David White
Doug Mead
Earl Sheble
Don Cole
James Nichols
H. R. Glascock, Jr.

CHAPTER NEWS

KEYSTONE CHAPTER

Richard Thorpe and Robert Whyland were elected to the Chapter Executive Committee in January 1974.

Dr. Robert W. Douglass, Associate Professor of Forestry at PSU's Mont Alto Campus presented a paper at the ninth International Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Environment at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The paper entitled, "Remote Sensing Applications: Forest Tree Disease Detection within the Sub-Boreal Forest Region" culminated a 4-year investigation of the effectiveness of very-high altitude aircraft, such as the U-2, in providing usable information to land managers.

Mr. Theodore R. Dungjen, past Chairman of the Keystone Chapter and Associate Professor of Forestry at the Pennsylvania State University's Mont Alto Campus has resigned from his teaching duties. Ted plans to return to his home state of Michigan for self-employment in forestry around the Ann Arbor area. We are going to miss Ted and his leadership and wish him every success in this new endeavor.

MARYLAND CHAPTER

The 1974 winter meeting was attended by 35 foresters. Clint Irwin (Policy Committee) presented three controversial policy statements for Chapter consideration. Statements on Prescribed Burning Policy and Forest Uses Policy were accepted. A statement on Even-aged Management Policy will be rewritten to include regeneration and management techniques in addition to clearcutting, which ultimately produce even-aged stands.

Phil Mohler heads a new Ways and Means Committee to assist the Chapter treasury. Charles Young, Natural Areas Committee Chairman, reported the Seton-Belt Tract near Upper Marlboro may be available for inclusion in the Natural Area Program. The 50 acre tract of mature yellow-poplar was reported to be within a developing area, and may come under severe stress from pollution and over use in the future.

Ken Willets received the honor as Maryland Chapter Forester of the Year Award for efforts toward a successful Forestry Camp. Ken was recently named as Assistant Regional Forester at Laurel under Jim Roberts.

Educational activities in the State Service apparently have priority. Frank Stark, Fred Bagley and Kert Fuller recently conducted 85 sixth graders on a tour of the new Piney Run Nature Area of the Frostburg Watershed. Paul Mateer conducted a 10-week adult education class in "Woodlands of Garrett County" at the Garrett County Community College. Bernie Zlomek has taught a forestry class to all sixth graders in Alleghany County. Bernie was recently promoted to Assistant Regional Forester at Cumberland.

David Weissert, Chapter Chairman, has accepted a staff position at Salisbury, Maryland in the newly formed DNR-Extension Service.

Allan Waelchli is the new Project Forester for Carroll County.

NORTHERN HARDWOODS CHAPTER

The 1974 winter meeting at Emporium was attended by 44 members who heard Dr. John George, PSU School of Forest Resources, present an excellent slide-lecture on the elk herd in Cameron and Elk Counties.

Important committee chairmen of the Northern Hardwood Chapter are:

<u>Keith Horn</u>	Natural Areas
<u>Richard (Dutch) Haussman</u>	Public Affairs
<u>Vendel Bosman</u>	Newsletter Correspondent

Dutch Haussman has fully recuperated from a heart attack earlier this year. He is back on the job teaching students at Williamsport Community College.

PLATEAU CHAPTER

David E. Anundson	Forester Registration
Robert W. Bauer	Membership
Merl Waltz	National Hdq. Fund
Ted J. Grisez	Natural Areas
George N. Semmens	Newsletter
William Nagy	Pa. Environmental Master Plan
Ralph Freeman	Public Affairs

ROTHROCK CHAPTER

The summer meeting of the Rothrock Chapter will be held on July 23. The program will be a field trip to a 12,000 acre area totally defoliated by the Gypsy Moth in 1973 with larger area defoliation expected in 1974. The field trip will start from State College at 10:00 a.m. The date is set to hopefully coincide with the maximum defoliated condition in the Aaronsburg area. The General Program Chairman is Donald K. Summer, District Forester at Mifflinburg, Pa. Transportation, lunch, and publicity arrangements are headed by Charles Myers, Jr., Les Johnson, and Bob Shipman respectively.

Jack Lingenfelter, Richard Masse, Charles Myers, Jr. and Jim Straub are members of the Rothrock Executive Committee.

Another summer activity in the planning stage is a Professional Forestry Public Information Booth at the Pa. Agr. Progress Days Exhibition at Bloomsburg, Pa. on August 28 and 29. This is expected to be a joint venture between the Rothrock and Pinchot Chapters.

Demand for the one-week lumber grading short course at Penn State in February of 1974 was so great that a second offering was made in March. Total enrollment for the two sessions was 62.

Professor Orvel Schmidt is retiring from active duty with the School of Forest Resources at Penn State effective May 31, 1974. Rex Melton was appointed to succeed Orvel in the position of Administrative Assistant to the Director, effective March 1, 1974.

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER

Bob Ache reports the Conservancy donation of 10,000 acres in the Laurel Mountain area for the purpose of stream protection and providing a natural wild area. The Chapter expresses interest in evaluating land use possibilities of the tract.

Dr. Sam Hays, Sierra Club Chairman on Wilderness and Wild Areas for Pennsylvania, recently presented a program to the Chapter on his goals. Dr. Hays stated their goal is to establish a "natural use environment" incorporating a sixth use of public forests--wild areas and wilderness. Natural use was presented as multiple use that excludes timber production. The Sierra Club hopes to make environmental impact studies available to the public prior to the instituting of timber management operations as insurance that interdisciplinary considerations are incorporated into management plans.

Bob Davey and Mike McNamara are the newest elected members to the Executive Committee.

West Virginia Chapter

The WVU Student Chapter hosted and presented the program for the WV Chapter Spring Meeting. Fourteen graduate and undergraduate students presented in-depth papers as follows:

- Paul Johnston - Effects of herbicides on power line succession
Tom Mayer - Use of powerline right-of-ways by wildlife game species
Bob Towry - White-tailed deer: Forest carrying capacity
Michael Gallegly - Effects of power plant air pollution on tree growth
David Weingartner - Screening rodent repellents for direct seeding
Rodney Moore and Micael Nestor - Plant location in the Forest Industry
Leon Bucher - Increasing wood production: Is the new Forestry Incentives Program for Small Woodland Owners the Answer?
Anders Grinell - The role of the Forest Owners Association in marketing Swedish timber.
Mindy Waldron and Karen Knapp - Effective Interpretive Techniques in Forestry Education
John Lounsbury - The potential effects of recreation enterprises on rural economies
Gordon Wissinger - Development of Back-Country Policies within Shenandoah National Park
David Dahlen - The Wilderness Issue: Decision in the Northern Cascades

The chapter meeting also coincided with the annual WVU Forestry Alumni Meeting and the Forestry Banquet to honor WVU forestry students.

Joe Yeager, Gus Tryon, Dick Trimble, Tom Clark, Ross Mellinger, Les McClung, Charles Bryant, Ed Matić and Kenny Funderburke are serving on an Advisory Committee on Technical Forestry. The Committee was requested by WV Senator Jennings Randolph to serve as a "grand jury" relative to the clearcutting controversy on the Monongahela National Forest.

Ralph Glover is the newsletter chairman for the WV Chapter.

CHAPTER OFFICERS

Keystone
Stan Walton-Ch
Don Cole-VCh
Robert Johncour-ST

Maryland
David Weissert-Ch
Rudy Baliko-VCh
James Wilce-ST

Northern Hardwood
Paul Brohn-Ch
Roe Cochran-VCh
Jack Paulhamus-ST

Plateau
Paul N. Higby-Ch
Robert Bauer-VCh
J. Gilbert Morris-ST

Rothrock
Rex E. Melton-Ch
Bob Shipman-VCh
Les Johnson-ST

Southwestern Pennsylvania
Lee Gillespie-Ch
Richard Bedger-VCh
Pete Spangler-ST

West Virginia
Joseph N. Yeager-Ch
Bill Grafton-VCh
John Simon-ST

Next Issue:
Pinchot
New Jersey
Valley Forge

There's a whole bunch of bands, stripes, letters, numbers, spots and other marks in this little can and all you have to do to get them is press the plunger!



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TAILORING TREES FOR METROPOLITAN PLANTING SITES

By
Henry D. Gerhold
School of Forest Resources
The Pennsylvania State University

ABSTRACT

Trees that are better adapted to environmental stresses in metropolitan regions may be created and utilized by exploiting genetic variation among and within species. A genetic information system based on performance testing is proposed to accomplish this. The system is needed because of deteriorating environments and dispersion of arboricultural specialists among many organizations. The principal elements and functions of the system are described in general terms. More specific information needed for designing the system is being obtained through surveys of arborists and nurserymen. Several dimensions of metropolitan tree planting in thirteen northeastern states were defined through the first of several questionnaires. Planting data during 1968-72 are reported by states and municipality sizes. An estimated 100,000 trees were planted annually along highways in this region, and about 200,000 trees were planted by municipal agencies. These represent an annual investment of \$12,000,000, compared to \$3,500,000 in forest plantings. Although 112 important species were reported, just three maple species, two oaks, and honeylocust accounted for 54 percent of the planted trees. Many of these are clones reproduced asexually. The kinds of information to be included in the information system are being determined next. The relative importance of various appearance and adaptive characteristics will be evaluated, as these relate to survival, health, aesthetic values, and maintenance requirements. The outlook for making the system operational is discussed briefly.

* * * *

The above paper presented at the Allegheny Section - SAF Winter Meeting, 1974.



WRITE
FOR YOURS
TODAY.

553 Amsterdam Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30306

Edgar G. Rex--"THE ADAPTATION OF THE NEW JERSEY SHADE COMMISSIONS OPERATIONS TO ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERAL FOREST SERVICE--URBAN FORESTRY

The inclusion of the word "adaptation" in the title for this presentation presumes flexibility. The operations of the shade tree commissions of the State of New Jersey will be reviewed in this presentation so as to serve as a basis for any adaptation which may be considered feasible and favorable under an implemented program of the U. S. Forest Service.

Street tree work in New Jersey can be legally accommodated by several provisions in the general municipal code or by the establishment of a shade tree commission under the State Statute specifically enacted for this purpose.

The New Jersey Legislature of 1893 enacted the first shade tree commission legislation in New Jersey. This Act has been amended seven times in the interim, the more recent one being in 1959. Initially only municipalities were encompassed; however, in 1924, the counties were authorized to establish county shade tree commissions.

The New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions began a new and expanded era in 1959 when its finances and physical structure endorsed the establishment of a separate office with a full time executive secretary and the necessary office help. This office was immediately bombarded by numerous questions, specifically, what tree shall I plant; and, what will be the legal basis for our operation?

Realizing that the previously operative law (1927) was not in harmony with the contemporary conditions of 1960, the Federation engaged the assistance of Dean Willard Heckel of the Rutgers University School of Law in Newark to assist in preparing an amendment to the Statute of 1927. This was done and without any difficulty, enacted by the Legislature into the Law of 1959. Since that time, municipalities and their advising attorneys have encountered little difficulty in aligning their municipal street tree work to established legal requisites. Currently (1974) 160 municipalities are operating under a shade tree commission or one of its variants occasioned by the form of government which the municipality is using.

As to the second urgent request of 1958, "what tree shall I plant," led to the appointment of a special Federation committee to prepare the text for a publication to be entitled TREES FOR NEW JERSEY STREETS. The committee consisting of seven prominent nurserymen and arboriculturists prepared a publication which has been widely acclaimed, and in the course of ten years, 10,000 copies have been distributed. A second revision is now in preparation. This publication has been used in numerous college ornamental horticulture classes as a teaching adjunct.

The Federation conveys to its membership, current useful information pertaining to the operation of their shade tree commission under the title of THE SHADE TREE, ten issues annually. Furthermore, the Federation sponsors a three-day annual meeting at which formal papers, exhibitions, demonstrations, etc., are staged for the membership. The ensuing printed proceedings are distributed to the membership.

This is a brief review of the operation of this Federation from the standpoint of the specific benefit of the membership which consists of the shade tree commissions and commercial arborists, and arborists that are either retired or municipally employed.

(Continued on Page 10)

FORESTRY'S STAKE IN URBAN DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

John J. Holland, Director
Cumberland County N.J. Planning Board

INTRODUCTION

Your program theme, "Urban Forestry" seems a logical choice to me when I look at the map outlining your Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters. I am aware of active urban growth and development centers in practically all of your chapter areas. The critical importance of learning to save, protect and manage our urban and suburban woodland resources is documented by the recent Forest Survey completed in New Jersey. The survey shows that about fifty-four percent of New Jersey's total land areas is occupied by tree cover and that fourteen percent of New Jersey's total land area is classed as urban land with tree cover.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

Even though my profession is relatively a young one, some critics are already blaming the planning profession for the land use mess the Country finds itself in today. They point out that we planners have failed to reach the ear of power structure; that we've spent valuable time on plans that we've permitted to be shelved; that we've spent too much of our time thinking about nebulous, long-range problems and solutions and, perhaps more importantly, that we haven't bothered to involve John Q. Public in our machinations.

In New Jersey, until last year, all the land use regulatory power rested with the municipality. Zoning approvals are generally given on a lot by lot basis.

Another major reason for the land use mess is that the lion's chair of municipal revenues come from real estate taxes. Hard-pressed tax payers have been unwilling to spend scarce public funds for open space acquisition, and since there are relatively fewer parkland donors now than there were in the good old days, the piece-meal development process can easily go on throughout an area until there is virtually no breathing space left. To make a bad situation worse, the New Jersey Courts have closed the door on the possibility of New Jersey municipalities requiring a certain amount of public recreation and open space as a part of the sub-division approval process.

While this creates a rather dismal picture of the overall development process and the prospect for protecting and enhancing woodland and other landscape features, it should be pointed out that there are isolated examples of ordinance provisions and other techniques aimed at specific parts of the problem.

Examples of these include land mining regulations--- wood harvesting regulations---subdivision sketch plat regulations---site plan regulations in zoning ordinances calling for the preservation of existing vegetation, the planting of buffer areas and listing permissible plant material types; and finally, deed restrictions applied by the developer.

THE CHANGING PICTURE

What are the prospects for the future? Do we need to look forward indefinitely to this fractionated system of making important land use and open space management decisions? It appears to me that the answer to this question is an emphatic no. One very important reason for this, at least in New

Jersey, is the likelihood that the State will soon assume the financing of costly local services, such as education.

In most states in the Northeast, some variation of New Jersey's Planned Unit Development legislation has been enacted. Generally, the concept provides for relaxing normal use and density restrictions so that a developer might concentrate housing and other uses on a portion of his tract, leaving substantial amounts of open space for either common or public use.

Another important happening on the local planning scene is the establishment of conservation or environment commissions or boards. At the latest count 220 New Jersey counties and municipalities had formed environmental commissions.

Several basic changes in the philosophy of land use management have occurred recently at both the State and Federal government levels--changes that should further facilitate the forester's, as well as other professional, participation in the urbanization design and regulation process.

New Jersey began with its legislation to establish Conservation Commissions and Planned Unit Development regulations--both described earlier. These were followed quickly with the Wetlands Act, which imposes stringent sanctions on any use that would alter or change the ecology of wetland areas along the borders of Central and Southern New Jersey; the Flood Plain Zoning Act, which provides for all flood prone areas in the State to be accurately mapped, after which municipalities will have a limited amount of time during which they can adopt Flood hazard regulations, or surrender that right to the State; and more recently the Coastal Major Facilities Review Act which provides the detailed regulatory process for assessing and evaluating the environmental impact of any industrial, commercial or large scale housing project wishing to locate in a wide band of upland adjoining the wetlands of Central and Southern New Jersey.

The State has also addressed itself to the growing shortage of public open space through two Green Acres bond issues which have added 160,000+ acres of open area to the public domain.

Perhaps even more important than the activities already under way at the State level is the prospect of intervention by the Federal government in the land use field. Its first action was the imposition of environmental impact statement requirements in connection with any project being constructed with the help of Federal funds.

A second example of Federal land management came in the New Communities section of the Federal Housing Act of 1969. Under the provisions of this act the Federal government guarantees large scale financing required to build the massive physical improvements necessary to get a new town under way.

A third important area of Federal intervention is presently being considered in the House of Representatives. Already passed by the Senate, this bill would be known as the Land Use Planning Act of 1974. It would require States receiving grants to identify and regulate critical land use activities and areas.

Five major categories are identified: First, areas of environmental concern; Second, key facilities; Third, large scale developments; Fourth, uses of regional benefit;

and Fifth, second home type developments which normally take place in remote, unsophisticated, rural jurisdictions.

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The above paper presented at Allegheny Section - SAF Winter Meeting 1974. The text has been edited for the Allegheny News.

URBAN FORESTRY - THE FEDERAL ROLE

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I will try to focus on some of the specific things we can look for in the immediate future in Urban Forestry.

I find it most interesting to observe the almost unlimited kinds of opportunities that exist for entry into the field of Urban Forestry. My view of Urban Forestry is a very broad one. I see it as a broad one - that it does indeed reach across a wide spectrum of activities and interests - from management of trees in the inner city, through the suburbs and outlying communities, all the way across to those elements of forestry which are of concern to people but which may exist in the commodity forest. So I would suggest that a clear cut line to separate Urban Forestry from Traditional Forestry does not exist, nor is it needed or even desirable to attempt to draw such a line.

This brings up my next generalization - the overriding implication that Urban Forestry is People Forestry.

So much for generalization - what about the Federal Role? First of all, the Federal role is a significant one, but not the only one, or perhaps not even the dominant one. But certainly, it is important. The Federal role, however, is not carried entirely by the Forest Service. We in the Forest Service do have a major part, but other agencies have a share too. Four such agencies come quickly to mind - Extension Service for education; Soil Conservation Service for soil and water conservation and related development; Farmers Home Administration for loans to communities and individuals; Housing and Urban Development for urban renewal projects.

What about the Forest Service? You know of our 3-point stance - National Forest Service, State and Private Forestry and Research.

We have a commitment for Urban Forestry at the National level from Chief John McGuire of the Forest Service. We have seen this commitment translated into legislation for Urban Forestry, the 1972 Amendment to the Cooperative Forestry Management Act of 1950. Also, working with State Foresters and others, we have a set of draft guidelines which give direction for our Federal role. These have been sent to States in draft form. However, we do not yet have money appropriated for Urban Forestry. For this year and Fiscal Year 1975, it looks as though the Urban and Community Forestry Program will get off the ground financially only if the general level of Forest Service funding is increased. At this point our policy will be to allocate fund for Urban Forestry only from increases specifically earmarked for this purpose.

These are the three areas we see now where the Forest Service can be most effective.

- (1) For current programs where the action is now underway. We will be on call for assistance, advice and training.
- (2) Information exchange. In acting as a point of focus for Urban Forestry, one of our most useful efforts is to collect and disseminate information about what is happening.
- (3) In staffing for service to cities and communities. We believe success in "bringing forestry to people" will rest finally on our collective ability to get Foresters on the job where the job exists.

These are the principal ways we see for action now and in the immediate future. We hope to move ahead in these directions and we are looking forward to the time not too far ahead when we can see some of the needed funding become a reality. Our challenge is to bring forestry into the urban area and to bring people of the urban community along toward a better understanding of the many benefits to be gained.

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The above paper presented at the Allegheny Section - SAF Winter Meeting, 1974. The text has been edited for the Allegheny News.

The Adaption--(Continued from Page 8)

I have attempted to apprise you of some of the basic structures of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions to assist in the operation of the several activities of the membership. Now I shall proceed to indicate some of the problems that have persisted even to this day. About 90% of the New Jersey municipalities are plagued with decrepit and dead trees within the sidewalk area and as such, should be removed from the standpoint of public safety and aesthetic appearance. The estimated cost of the removal of these trees to many of the municipalities would be financially burdensome. Currently efforts are being made to incorporate the removal of these dead and decrepit trees in a program of urban beautification on the creditable pretext that a dead tree in a suitable location for tree planting must be removed before replacement can be installed. We are hoping that this proposed arrangement will pave the way for the release of Federal funds to serve as a stimulatory procedure. Practically every New Jersey municipality is confronted with disaligned curbs and sidewalks because of this situation is likewise expensive. Plans are now being formulated to employ a vertical carbide-tooth saw to prune, for the purpose of severance, offending roots while still in a growth stage not exceeding four inches. Such operations should not interfere with necessary anchorage of the tree by an already established root system.

The New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions is hopeful that the general Appropriations Committee of the State of New Jersey for the fiscal year 1975, will see fit to incorporate in the Appropriations Bill, an item for a Cooperative Extension Arborist who will assist the Federation in the servicing of the many New Jersey shade tree commissions that are in dire need of technical and administrative assistance.

The above paper presented at the Allegheny Section -SAF Winter Meeting 1974

SAWMILLING IN SUBURBIA

Anthony Donatoni

I was asked to speak to you about sawmills in suburbia. They want my talk to last about twenty minutes. I could do it in twenty words or less. It's rough!!!

We, Donatoni Brothers, have had a sawmill in Rockaway, New Jersey (30 miles east and 30 miles to New York), since 1934. It is a permanent installation, and is semi-automatic. Previous to this all sawmills were portable, and operated by steam for power.

In those days the mill was moved into the woods; because logs were hauled by horse and wagon or sled. Today the logs are hauled by truck and trailer, and we are able to travel further for our logs.

Our first sawmill in Rockaway was a Lane mill powered by a pulley mounted on a farm tractor and was driven by a long flat belt. From this we went to a Diesel-power unit. Finally, we progressed to electric power.

Our sawmill is not considered a large one, but what it lacks in size is made up by being efficient and productive. During the 30's we were cutting railroad ties mainly, and small boat timbers. All the logs were cut by a two man crew using axes and cross cut saws. Skidding was done by horses until we changed to crawler tractors.

It was during second World War that we purchased our first chain saw. It was a two man saw and weighted 125 lbs. In the 50's we went to one man saws. These are by far the best for safety and production. A good production saw now weighs only about 30 lbs, but that is still heavy at the end of a hard day.

Getting back to the second war, we were cutting mostly shipyard timber, in long lengths, up to 40' long. Most of this timber was exported overseas. That is when we stopped making railroad ties.

Today our principal product is pallets for produce and warehouse industries. Of course, we cut grade lumber which eventually ends up in furniture and specialty items.

In our early years we had no problems with help. Nearly every man was a good hard worker, skilled in the use of an axe and saw. Today, there are few men of working age who can use and take care of an axe properly. Even the chain saw operator has forsaken the axe. My own axe hangs on my basement wall. I, too, have given up on the axe.

In the 60's we decided to change from crawler skidders to the more productive rubber tire skidders. This again is faster and much easier on the operator.

The sawmill, and I said, is semi-automatic, that is, logs travel on a travelling chain to a stop and loader which, by pushing a button loads the log onto the carriage, that carries the log into the head saw. The log is turned by a hydraulic log turner, again using a button in place of the old cant hook. The lumber and slabs are then conveyed by belts and live rolls to their respective places.

Even with this automation there is still a great need for a strong man.

Rockaway, when we set up our first sawmill, was a small

town of 2,500 people, with very few restrictions and no zoning. Today our sawmill is in a R.1-A residential zone; we are there on Grandfather rights. How long I don't know.

Today, Rockaway has about 7000 population and some of these people resent industry in suburban areas. They resent our cutting down the trees--resent the sound of the saws and motors. Where will it end?

years ago there was no problem getting rid of waste material, people were burning wood for cooking and heating--along came gas and oil--wood became a problem. We had to burn it. This we did, in a vast open pit. The smoke went up, and down came the Air Pollution Commission--no more open burning. What to do? After much studying and searching we purchased a large teepee burner. It was a State approved method of burning, that is for four years, then we had to stop that, also. There she stands!!

Today we chip all our waste materials. Did you know that 30% to 50% of each log goes into waste? This is slabs, sawdust and shavings.

Before sawing our logs into lumber, each log goes onto a debarker. This tears off the bark giving us a clean log to saw. In debarking, it not only removes the bark; it also removes mud and stones picked up on the log during the skidding and loading. It also exposes surface nails and ladder nails. Previous to installing the debarker a saw would only remain sharp up to two hours--with clean logs we manage to go four hours, unless there are internal nails or iron put in the tree 50 to 100 years ago. The sawmill in suburbia finds a lot of iron in the logs. This is because most of our land was farmed in the 17 and 18 hundreds, and then abandoned and left to grow into what is now our forests. Many of our logs today came from salvaging trees in a new development area. Until last year most of the trees in a development or Highway Project were disposed of by burning. Such waste! Thank God for the burning ban, for every tree we salvage in land clearing, leaves a larger and older tree to harvest in the forest. Other logs are procured through timber sales handled by the State foresters. The small undesirable trees and culls are used for furnace poles to purify copper.

This waste that I spoke of before is not totally wasted. The larger slabs is cut into wood for stoves, furnaces, and fireplaces.

The bark and wood chips are sold privately or to nurseries for mulch and ground cover. The sawdust is wholesaled to a dealer in New York city, and winds up in steakhouses, butcher shops, and meat smoking places. The shavings are used by our ever increasing horse stables, and dairymen for bedding. Even for rabbit breeders. Quite a bit of our lumber is used in houses for ceiling beams, exposed of course, mantles for fireplaces, and paneling for rooms. I have just finished covering my basement wall with rough sawn boards. I never thought I would be doing this myself, but I must say that it does look good. At least my company makes me believe it.

Sawmilling in suburbia has its disadvantages; such as local ordinances covering removal of trees, travelling on restricted roads, small wood lots, congested highways, destructive children, lack of skilled labor in our industry, and the accessibility to liquor stores and gin mills, for nearly all good mill hands love to bend the elbow.

But with all this we, by brother and I, wouldn't have it any other way. We are close to our customers.

TREES; NOT THE ANSWER!

By
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Sound is a sensation experienced through the sense of hearing.

Noise is simply unwanted or undesired sound while sound is a wave or group of waves that travel through the air causing the air particles to vibrate. The abbreviation dBA is a measurement for decibels when an A-weighted filter has been used to correct for the sensitivity of the human ear.

An L_{10} is the sound level that is exceeded 10% of the time; sort of an average peak noise level. An L_{90} is that sound level that is exceeded 90% of the time giving a sort of base line below which the ambient noise level seldom drops.

At this time it would be desirable to show what a decibel is in reference to loudness:

- 5-10 - at this point we experience the threshold of hearing
- 70-80 - considered loud such as a busy street corner (80 dBA) or a passenger car, 65 MPH at 25 feet (77dBA).
- 110-120 - uncomfortably loud such as a Rock-N-Roll band (108-114 dBA).

Noise on the Turnpike is a mixture of truck and car sounds at high speeds creating a noise level of approximately 80 decibels measured in a congested area by New Jersey Turnpike consultants at 110 feet away from the near highway shoulder. This was an L_{10} sound level measurement.

Levels of 60 decibels are considered "not disturbing" to most people so it would be desirable to find a way to reduce noise some 20 decibels within the limited space allowable for Turnpike operation.

Distance from the source of noise to the hearer plays an important role in noise reduction.

Information obtained from a study conducted by the University of Nebraska indicated that planting of trees and shrubs reduce noise levels. It was found that a reduction of 5 to 8 dB's could be achieved for every 100 feet of dense vegetation. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority agrees that a 100 foot area of mature trees and shrubs will achieve this reduction, but we wish it were that simple to apply to our right-of-way. The Authority is willing to plant an area to have homes and backyards more livable but unfortunately, because of a limited right-of-way, we cannot. The Turnpike consists of a 300 foot corridor, including paved roadway leaving 90 to 100 feet of embankment or planting area. In order to achieve a noise reduction of 20 dB's, the Turnpike would need some 300+ feet of planting area on either side of the paved roadway. Since 30 feet of planting on either side of the road must be left unplanted for safety and drainage, approximately 70 feet is available to plant. As one can reason, 70 feet of dense vegetation will not reduce the Turnpike noise any appreciable amount within the area although we can achieve other goals, such as erosion, dust and snow control, as well as aesthetically improve the roadway. We would like to acknowledge that highway planting has a very desirable psychological effect. A noise may only be reduced slightly by a planting (increase or decrease of dBA is not noticeable), but the effect of such a planting will tend to lessen the awareness of the offensive noises.

In conclusion, we would like to suggest alternatives which may be considered. Not only should the effects of trees and shrubs be studied, but other acoustical controls, such as berms, walls or combinations of all these, should also be considered. Another consideration is that of Federal regulation. At this time the Federal Government requires a reduction of truck noises by 6 dB's in 1978. Maybe this figure should be raised and force truck and car manufacturers to find means of reducing the noise created by the source.

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