

WINTER SECTION MEETING - SAF ALLEGHENY SECTION

February 4, 5, and 6, 1978
DOVER, DELAWARE SHERATON INN

TENTATIVE PROGRAM
"MANAGING WILDERNESS VALUES IN THE EAST"

<u>Time</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Responsible Person</u>
Wednesday 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.	Ice Breaker Film Festival		Arrangements Com. Bob Bauer
Thursday 10:00 - 10:05 a.m.	Introduction.....	Dave White	Arrangements Com.
10:05 - 10:10 a.m.	Civil Welcome.....	Civic Personality	Arrangements Com.
10:10 - 10:20 a.m.	Opening Remarks: Status of Wilderness Issues and Future Outlook.....	John McGuire	Ted Kaufmann
FIRST PAPER FAIR			
10:20 - 12 noon	1. Research and Wilderness Values Management.....	Dave Lime	Ted Kaufmann
Pete Fletcher, Moderator	2. Industry Approach to Wilderness Values Management (Pocket Wilderness).....	AFI or Other	Bob LaBar
20 minute paper 15 minute dis- cussion on each paper	3. Wilderness Values Management in the Adirondacks.....	New York Commission	Bob LaBar
-----12 noon - 1:30 p.m.----- LUNCH -----			
FIRST PANEL:			
1:30 - 3:00 p.m.	Wilderness Values		
Bob Bauer will moderate; 10- minute paper; Each panelist 1 hour discussion	1. The Industrial Viewpoint.....	Fred Simons	Bob LaBar
	2. The Public Land Manager's Viewpoint.....	Jim Nelson	Ted Kaufmann
	3. The Viewpoint of the User Organization	Stewart Brandborg	Ted Kaufmann
3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Business Meeting		Arrangements Com.
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.	Banquet Wilderness Legislation- How and Why.....	Ed Crafts	Pete Fletcher
Friday 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.			
SECOND PAPER FAIR			
Ted Kaufmann, Moderator; 20 minute paper; 10 minute discussion on each paper	1. Wilderness Values and the Law.....	John Keane	Bob LaBar
	2. Wilderness Values and Wildlife Management.....	U.S.F.W.S.	Pete Fletcher
	3. The Administration of Wilderness Values.....	Paul Wingart	Ted Kaufmann
	4. Wilderness Values and the Consumer.....	Ernie Gould	Ted Kaufmann
SECOND PANEL			
11:15 - 12:15 p.m.	1. Economic Implications	John Butt	Ted Kaufmann
Bob LaBar, Moderator, 10 min. paper; 30 min. disc.	2. Sociological Implications.....	Dick Gale	Ted Kaufmann
	3. Legal Aspects.....	SegeI	Bob LaBar
12:15 - 12:30 p.m.	Session Wrapup.....	Bill Towell	Pete Fletcher

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

We're sorry that plans for a summer Section meeting did not materialize this year. But perhaps it's just as well since the national meeting will be right here in our own backyard September 27 - October 2.

The Allegheny Section will be conspicuous in the ceremony of dedication of the new headquarters. The Maryland Chapter will plant a Wye Oak on the grounds and the commemorative medal which will be on sale at the meeting is the brainchild of Dick Kennell, Chairman of the Valley Forge Chapter.

At this year's meeting of the House of Section Delegates, an important item on the agenda will be a discussion of the supply and demand situation for foresters. Comments made to several section chairmen indicate a widespread concern among the membership of the Society as to whether the Society should undertake efforts to curtail the output of graduates from forestry schools, the intended purpose being improvement of the status of the profession and the economic welfare of practicing foresters. Apparently some S.A.F. members feel the schools continue to carry on recruiting programs and turn out larger numbers of graduates.

It is quite true that enrollment and numbers of graduates of forestry schools have been accelerating at a rapid pace for several years. In addition, during the past decade there has been a one-third increase in the number of accredited forestry schools and remarkable growth in the number of forestry technician schools. Forestry and related environmental careers have been highly popular with the youth of the past decade.

Furthermore, there has been a growing tendency in institutions of higher education to allocate funds and faculty positions on the basis of student credit hour production, a practice which leads schools and colleges to covet a larger enrollment.

But are these factors the primary cause of the presently poor job market for foresters? From my vantage point on the campus at Morgantown it appears that graduates in all disciplines and specialties, with the exception of certain of the health care professions, are having a difficult time finding a satisfactory job. This suggests to me that the current oversupply of graduate foresters might more appropriately be attributed to the economic recession than to the output of the schools.

Then too, one has to be careful with the data on forestry school enrollment and graduates. For example, at West Virginia University, the graduating class in the Division of Forestry increased from 107 to 197 between 1970 and 1974, but only 55 and 74, respectively, of those graduates graduated from curriculums which qualified them as professional foresters. The number of students graduating from non-forestry curriculums (recreation and wildlife) was 113 and 52, respectively. In other words, during the four-year period forestry graduates increased by 35 percent while non-forestry graduates increased by 108 percent. When we talk about the tremendous size and rate of growth of forestry schools, we should be mindful of the fact that much of the growth has not been in programs that will contribute to the ranks of those seeking jobs as professional foresters.

In any event, if you have some thoughts on this matter, I wish you would write to me and give me your opinion. I'll be interested in hearing from you in both my capacities of section officer and school official. My address is: Division of Forestry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.

TOM GILL MEMORIAL GROVE

In the planning stages at the present time is a small grove of trees to be planted at the new S.A.F. headquarters as a memorial to Tom Gill. It has been suggested that the grove include one species to represent each of the Society's 24 sections. The criteria for species selection are:

- Climatic suitability
- Relative freedom from insects and disease
- Importance for timber or other use or enjoyment
- Availability of plantable trees

What is your choice? Send your suggestions to Dave White, West Virginia University.

FOREST LANDOWNERS CONFERENCE

A conference for Philadelphia area residents who own forest land will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Saturday, September 20 at the Holiday Inn located on Goddard Boulevard in King of Prussia.

Purpose of the program is to help urban owners of forest land develop a better appreciation for the potential of their land and a basic understanding of good forest management practices. Advance registration of \$6.00 is required and further information along with registration forms may be obtained from Agricultural Conference Coordinator, 410 J. O. Keller Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802 or from the Philadelphia County Extension Office located at Broad and Grange Streets, Philadelphia, PA.

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1975 SAF NATIONAL CONVENTION

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Whether you have visited this area before, or if this is to be your initial stay, you and your family will enjoy seeing the myriad of exhibits, the centers of legislative, executive and judicial government, world-famed art, culture and historic places and sights. Several have opened within recent years, among them the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Joseph Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. In addition to the historical and cultural attractions in this metropolitan area, women attending will want to be with the group going to beautiful Morven Park estate and gardens at Leesburg, Virginia on a special tour. Following the convention, we hope you will elect to take part in any of three tours into the Virginia countryside; either a forest management study, the historic Williamsburg Bicentennial tour or the visit to Blue Ridge/Shenandoah National Park, where the fall foliage will be approaching its peak of beauty.

AMERICA'S RENEWABLE RESOURCE
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DETAILS IN YOUR JULY JOURNAL OF FORESTRY
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NATION'S BICENTENNIAL

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September 30

NUTRIENT CYCLING & ECOSYSTEMS
TO BURN, LET BURN OR NOT BURN?
THE STABILITY OF ECOSYSTEMS
THE NEEDS OF LAND-USE PLANNERS
COST SHARING AS AN INCENTIVE
THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSE
FORESTRY IN AN AGE OF SHORTAGES
TRADE-OFFS AND CONSEQUENCES

Chapter News

MARYLAND CHAPTER

The Maryland Chapter Education Committee conducted a one day program on "Land Planning", in Frederick on May 12, 1975. The program was designed with a dual purpose. First, to acquaint the forester with land planning and how it affects him. Second, to stimulate discussion and action.

The first speaker, Mr. Donald Hildibrand discussed the "Principal of Land Design Research". How the planning team, from economist to sociologist, collects data, formulates a program, and derive a development plan.

Dr. Maki, School of Forestry, North Carolina State University, talked about land planning from a forest scientist point of view. His discussion centered on the age of environmental concern, and the need for foresters to become involved in land use planning.

Mr. Jack Anderson, Baltimore Regional Planning Counsel, discussed the "Relevance of Regional Planning". Regional planning is used to direct and guide local land use planning in the development process.

How local zoning works within the framework of regional land use planning for the orderly balanced growth of the community was the theme of Mark Horacke discussion concerning the "Regulatory Aspects of Land Use Planning."

Dr. LeMaster, Director, Environmental Programs, SAF spoke on land use planning "Aesthetics or Economics". He feels that foresters will play a much more important role in future land use planning.

"Legal Aspects of Land Planning" was the title of John C. Murphys presentation. He pointed out that foresters will be responsible in aiding and educating the citizens in rational land use decisions concerning forestry.

Each speaker emphasized the need for foresters to become more involved in land use planning.

Three members of the Maryland Forest Service conducted a trail ride on Liberty Reservoir the first weekend in June. The riders were from the 4-H Horse Clubs in Baltimore County. The purpose of the rides are to provide a quality experience combined with an educational experience. Short talks are given periodically along the trail. Subjects covered include: Watershed Management, Forest Management, Fire Control and Prevention, Edible Plants, Water Quality and other environmental subjects.

After an all day ride Saturday, camp fire singing, ghost stories, snipe hunts and reported hairy creatures running around, a half day of riding Sunday (after church services) everyone went home tired but happy.

The Forestry Summer Camp sponsored by the Maryland Forest Conservancy Boards was again a huge success. Sixty-five participants, including 20 girls, learned the many programs which forestry has to offer. Five days of classes, field trips, organized athletics and quizzes left only 1 1/2 hrs. of free time per day.

State, private and industrial foresters gave freely of their time to insure a successful program. The program is designed to give qualifying high school students, interested in forestry, a look at the profession. The student will then be better qualified when he, or she, makes a career decision. One student, interested in becoming an agricultural missionary, has decided that forestry will be part of his agricultural training in college. Some students, after attending camp, feel forestry is not for them. For others, the decision was made to go into forestry. No matter what decision was made by the student, he is much more knowledgeable about forestry, and will be able to contribute to future environmental decisions more intelligently.

Otto Koelling tapes his wedge prism to a pencil clip. He then puts the pencil clip on a pencil and takes plots. Data can then be taken without laying down the prism or the pencil. Its also easier to keep the prism perpendicular.

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CLEARCUTTING
A PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVE
SUMMARY OF 1975 WINTER MEETING
ALLEGHENY SECTION - SAF
PITTSBURGH, PA

Jim Nelson, Program Chairman for the Pittsburgh meeting, notes that the program, "Clearcutting: A Professional Perspective" was an attempt to look at all aspects of the clearcutting issue as it effects the Allegheny Section. The program was chaired by Ben Roach, Research Forester NEFES. Program participants examining various phases of the issue were O. Lynn Frank, Pa. Bureau of Forestry, Clearcutting and Timber Management; Dr. Roger Pennock, PSU, Clearcutting and Forest Soils; Ed Corbett, NEFES, and James Lynch, PSU, The effects of Clearcutting on Water Resources; Rickolon Hoopes, Pa. Fish Commission, Clearcutting and the Aquatic Biota; Jerry Hassinger, Pa. Bureau of Forestry, The Effects of Clearcutting and Clearcuts on Wildlife; Lincoln Lang, Pa. Game Commission, Aesthetic Considerations of Clearcutting.

The papers presented at the meeting were based on a special Clearcutting Committee report that is being published by Ag. Extension at Penn State. The summary presented by Ben Roach at the Section Meeting will not be in the published report, therefore we are printing it in the ALLEGHENY NEWS."

Ed Farrand, Extension Forester at Penn State, has sent word that, "Clearcutting in Pennsylvania" a 96 page report evaluating the practice of clearcutting in the hardwood forests of the Commonwealth, has been published by the School of Forest Resources of the College of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State University.

The review of clearcutting was undertaken voluntarily by a group of interested professionals in various fields of conservation whose work brought them in contact with clearcutting. The group wanted to organize the facts and evaluate as objectively as possible the probable effects of clearcutting--good or bad--on aesthetics, fisheries, soils, timber, water, and wildlife. These topics make up the six chapters.

Copies of "Clearcutting in Pennsylvania" are available for \$2.12, tax included from Box 6000, University Park, Pa. 16802. Five or more copies are available at \$1.69 each, tax included. Checks should be made payable to The Pennsylvania State University.

CLEARCUTTING: A PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVE (SUMMARY)

by Benjamin A. Roach

Research Forester, USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station
Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, PA

Clearcutting has re-emerged in recent years as a controversial and emotion-ridden topic. I am not surprised at this; I expected it.

Clearcutting Looks Bad Too

Now if I, who have been trained to look at things objectively, and who have had first-hand experience to see that strip-mining is not necessarily destructive, can still get a feeling of disgust when I see a strip mine, what is surprising about the fact that many in our urbanized society get upset about clearcutting? It would be surprising if they did not.

The vast majority of these good people have no conception of how forest ecosystems function. They have no understanding of the differing silvical requirements among our many tree species. They see no relation between the cutting of timber and their demands for lumber and furniture and milk cartons and newspapers and all the other wood products they use without thought to the origin. They do not view a clearcut area as the bassinet of a baby forest. All they see is an area that they can't walk through because of the slash, that will never hold large trees again during their lifetimes, and that just plain looks like rampant hell.

And I don't blame them; I don't like the looks of a new clearcut either, even in the best of circumstances. But my training and experience have taught me that a forest stand must die someday, and that it is my obligation to see that its death comes at a time and in such a way that it is most useful, and that it is immediately replaced by a new forest stand. And I have learned that in certain circumstances clearcutting is the best tool available to fulfill these purposes.

So when I look at a brand new clearcut I'm really not seeing the ugliness there. I am watching for the fawns bedded down in the grass on a sunny summer day. I look to see the new seedlings poking their heads up through the weeds, and the new sprouts wearing lush green leaves at the tops of their sturdy leaders. I can visualize the area 5 years hence with its seemingly innumerable head-high whips hiding the decaying slash. And

Clearcutting con't.

10 years later the area crowded with tall slender saplings reaching for sunlight. And 15 years later the young pole stand so dense the sunlight never reaches the ground. And so on to the time when I'll be long gone and the new stand that I helped create will be reaching maturity and furnishing its products and amenities to my grandchildren.

The Scalpel in the Forest

So we foresters have a great job of education and extension still ahead of us. We must get the public to understand that clearcutting is not new, or exceptional, or disastrous, but that it is an important portion of a continuum of cutting practices that collectively form the major tool that foresters have. If its use were denied to us, we would be in about the same dilemma as a surgeon who was told to go ahead and operate but not to use a scalpel.

For clearcutting is the scalpel of forestry practice. It is a highly useful instrument, for which in some circumstances there is no satisfactory substitute. But like a scalpel, misused it can also be a dangerous instrument.

This may seem to be a far-fetched simile, but let me, carry it a little further.

The main purpose of clearcutting is regeneration. This may come as a surprise to some who view clearcutting as primarily a harvesting tool. But in our second and third growth forests it is not necessary to clearcut just to remove the merchantable portion of the stand. We could do that by commercial high-grading, which I hope went out of style many years ago.

A clearcut that fails to regenerate represents a professional mistake of the most serious order.

I fear that many foresters have not realized this. Fortunately, nature is much more forgiving than humans, and in the vast majority of cases in the eastern forests, nature will sooner or later reclothe the land. Nevertheless, if there is a delay in reproduction after clearcutting, as far as I'm concerned, some so-called professional goofed.

In forestry practice, we have failed if in the process of clearcutting we destroy or damage some other resource unnecessarily. This has to do with soil fertility, and water resources, and particular features of

wildlife habitat, and scenic vistas, and trout streams. We must consider the whole forest, not just the stand we happen to be working in at the time.

The Professional Perspective

As foresters we consider ourselves, too, as highly skilled professionals.

I wonder how often in the past we have used the scalpel and killed or seriously injured the patient through our failure to ensure prompt and adequate reproduction. Regeneration guides are available for nearly every forest type, and problem areas are now pretty well identified. We cannot expect to be excused for such mistakes.

I wonder how many times we have used the scalpel to perform an unnecessary operation, using clearcutting where a thinning or a shelterwood cutting would have been more appropriate.

How does all this apply to the report that we have been discussing at this meeting? In preparing the report, the committee has taken a close professional look at clearcutting and has tried to document its probable and potential effects, good and bad, as best we could determine them, on six forest resources of Pennsylvania. We have tried to illustrate the kinds of situations in which clearcutting is appropriate and how it should be applied to augment various resources or to minimize damage to them. We do not delude ourselves that our coverage is complete or that our judgement is infallible. But we have done the best we could. We hope that at least the report will prove useful as a starting point for better coordination among the various resource disciplines at the field level.

A Tool of Many Uses

Clearcutting appears to be most useful as a tool for timber production. It is particularly valuable as a measure for regenerating the most intolerant species. It is also highly useful for regenerating many species of intermediate tolerance, and even the very tolerant sugar maple, when conditions necessary for prompt regeneration are present. For most of these species the major requirement is usually that adequate advance reproduction be present before cutting. With prompt regeneration, clearcutting results in more rapid development of the new stand than any other cutting method. But if it fails, its failure is correspondingly more serious

Clearcutting con't.

than that of any other cutting method, particularly when large blocks are involved. Cautions to be observed in its use are listed in the report, as are certain situations in which we think it should be avoided entirely.

Clearcutting is probably next most useful as a habitat-management tool for many species of wildlife, though its usefulness will often depend on the arrangement of successive clearcuts in time and space so as to provide necessary variation in habitat accessibility located with respect to the creature's home range. For some wildlife species, clearcutting is detrimental; and if timber management and wildlife management of these species are to be combined, some compromises will be necessary. For many situations the best compromise will be a regulated forest of successive age classes of timber to avoid large swings in wildlife populations during the timber rotation.

Clearcutting offers some advantages for increasing water yields temporarily, though the amount of such increases will be limited by the necessity of limiting the proportion of a watershed that may be cut at one time. Naturally, the size and location of the watershed involved will have great bearing.

Most of the increased water yield comes during the growing season, when it is most needed. The increased water yield seems to pose no flood threats, especially if the percentage of a watershed clearcut at any one time is relatively small. The increased water yield decreases rapidly as new vegetation develops.

Clearcutting, per se, apparently poses little threat to water quality IF logging roads, skid trails, and landings are carefully laid out, constructed, maintained, and closed; and IF the logging operation is conducted according to good practice. Poor roads or poor logging practice can turn clearcut areas, and water quality, into disasters, though it is appropriate to note that the same must be said for any other cutting method also.

In Pennsylvania, clearcutting does not seem to pose any serious threat of nutrient loss from forest soils. Often small losses may occur until a full stand of new vegetation develops. Normally this will be for only a short period, and natural replenishment should occur long before the end of the next rotation. Again this presumes that good roads and good logging practice are used, and that revegetation is prompt. However, clearcutting should not be used on certain problem soils, of which the most common are swampy areas or areas with an impervious layer near the surface where high or perched water tables may be inimical to seedling develop-

ment and survival if all the overstory trees are removed.

Clearcutting may involve a heavier concentration of logging traffic per unit area than other cutting methods, and the danger of soil compaction may be correspondingly increased, especially on the finer textured soils. This can be guarded against by careful road layout, by restricting heavy equipment to the main roads, and by restricting logging operations during wet periods.

Clearcutting offers little or no benefit to trout streams. Possibly, increased nutrient levels may aid production in relatively sterile streams, and increased water yields may help sustain summer flows. However, these effects are apt to be minor and at best transitory. Therefore, the major effects of clearcutting on trout fisheries are apt to be detrimental and may be very harmful if the operation is poorly carried out. The major concern is siltation, though increased water temperatures may also decrease or eliminate trout populations in the portions of the stream exposed. Fortunately, most ill effects can be avoided, and all ill effects can apparently be held well within tolerable limits by good roads and logging practice, as mentioned earlier (especially keeping the logs and equipment out of stream channels), and by leaving a buffer strip of uncut or lightly cut timber along the stream. We recommend a minimum buffer width of 100 feet on each side of the stream.

Clearcutting may occasionally be useful in opening up a scenic vista, and in the long run may provide some desirable variety in what would otherwise be a long expanse of unbroken canopy; but as with the fisheries resource, the major effects of clearcutting on esthetics are most apt to be obviously detrimental. Though temporary, the effects are hard to prevent and practically impossible to repair in time to ameliorate damage. Guidelines are available for locating and shaping clearcuts so that they blend to some extent with surrounding topography and vegetation patterns. But probably the most effective factor in limiting scenic damage is sensitivity and forethought on the part of the forester. In some areas of high scenic value, clearcutting should be avoided entirely.

On balance, we believe that the benefits of clearcutting, professionally applied as a forest-regeneration method, outweigh its disadvantages. This presumes that it will be properly prescribed in situations where its use is indicated, that due attention is paid to its potential impact on other resources as well as timber, and that the logging operation is carefully supervised and carefully carried out from beginning to end.

More Chapter News

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER

William B. Phoenix, New Jersey's State Firewarden for the Forest Fire Service is being assigned to the Pacific Southwest Fire Lab in Riverside, California. He will be working under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Program and will be with the U. S. Forest Service Fire Lab for one year, starting July 1, 1975.

Mr. Phoenix will be preparing a set of instructions for the implementation of FOCUS (Fire Operational Characteristics Under Simulation).

Charles Holsworth, Area Forester for Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties, has recently been appointed to the Vineland Environmental Commission. The Commission has responsibility for the wise use of parks and wildland belonging to the city. Incidentally, Vineland, encompassing 68 square mile, is New Jersey's largest city.

Sap feeding damage by the deadly red pine scale, *Matsucoccus resinosa*, continues to crop up in northeastern Passaic and northwestern Bergen counties. The tiny scale insect, which feeds beneath the bark scales, can kill a mature red pine within five years. Other conifers, such as white, Scotch and Austrian pine, as well as Norway and blue spruces, are unaffected by this pest.

The red pine scale was first discovered on the Wanaque Reservoir, Passaic County in 1960. Since the red pine scale is an exotic pest and posed a grave threat to the extensive red pine plantings in New Jersey, the N. J. State Board of Agriculture declared the pest a "dangerously injurious insect" in 1961 and almost immediately, an effort was made to remove and destroy all known scale infestations.

To date, 331.5 acres of plantations red pine have been salvaged as pulpwood. In addition, approximately 1,400 ornamental red pines on 50 private properties have been cut and destroyed since the control program began.

The spread of scale has been slow with new infestations located just 1/2 mile west of last years find in Passaic County and about 2 miles south of last years finds in Bergen County.

John D. Kegg, Entomologist, USDA, provides the following Gypsy Moth Defoliation data:

Proposed Acres to be Treated for Gypsy Moth-1975

<u>County</u>	<u>Acres to be Treated</u>
Burlington	505
Cape May	1965
Middlesex	345
Monmouth	6320
Ocean	2510
(Garden State Parkway)	1510
Total Proposed Program	12,795

The total acreage to be treated with chemicals this spring amounts to about 13,000 acres. This represents an 80% decrease in spraying compared with the 66,000 acres treated last year. The sharp decrease in acres threatened by defoliation is due mostly to past selective treatments of high value recreational and residential woodlands while at the same time releasing a variety of natural enemies of the gypsy moth.

PINCHOT CHAPTER

The new officers for the Chapter are as follows:

Anthony J. Cardwell - Chairman
Richard E. Cary - Vice Chairman
Paul E. Troutman, Jr. - Sec. - Treas.

WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER

An appeals court ruling in late August in favor of a decision that blocked clearcutting in West Virginia's Monongahela National Forest has resulted in an indefinite moratorium on timber sales from national forests in four Middle Atlantic states.

John McGuire, chief of the U. S. Forest Service, said Thursday the suspension of advertising and awarding of timber sales would continue until the Agriculture Department's lawyers and the Justice Department decide whether to appeal the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling to the Supreme Court or to propose new legislation.

The states involved in the moratorium are West Virginia, South and North Carolina and Virginia. Timber already under contract will not be affected.

McGuire noted that no sales have been made on the Monongahela during the two years the issue has been in the courts. But elsewhere in the four states sales involving about 11 million board-feet of timber have already been advertised.

Without the suspension, he said, another approximately 100 million board-feet would have been scheduled for sale by the end of this year.

The ruling "would preclude virtually any application of professionally accepted silvicultural systems in management of national forest timber," he added, and cut the planned 1976 sale of almost 12 million board-feet by as much as 75 per cent.

About 25 per cent of the timber consumed in the United States each year comes from national forests.

The appeals court upheld a 1973 decision by U. S. District Court in Elkins, W. Va., which said a plan to allow clearcutting on certain sales violated provisions of the Organic Act of 1897.

WV Chapter con't.

Clearcutting involves the cutting of all trees from a specified area regardless of size. But the Organic Act, ruled the courts, says trees may not be harvested unless they are "dead, mature or large growth" and have been individually marked for cutting.

The court also said the statute may be "a anachronism which no longer serves the public interest," but added that "the appropriate forum to resolve this complex and controversial issue is not the court's but that of Congress."

The West Virginia Chapter will hold its fall meeting in Huntington's new Holiday Inn on November 14 and 15. Bob Forney is the arrangements chairman and Bob Daoust is planning the program on land use.

WE NEED MORE CHAPTER NEWS, SEND IT IN!!!

1976 WINTER MEETING

The Allegheny Section will hold its 54th Annual Winter Meeting in Dover, Delaware on February 4th, 5th, and 6th at the new Sheraton Inn-Dover. The facility is located north of the town of Dover on U. S. 13 and can be easily reached by all roads that lead into Dover, the capital of the "First State"; the state that started a nation. The Inn is making available a large selection of rooms with prices ranging from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per night. Members are urged to return the registration card (on back page) as soon as possible directly to the Inn.

The facility has been developed for small conventions such as ours and is complete with such features as tennis courts, putting greens and dinner-theater programs (at certain times). Bicentennial tours can be arranged if enough interest is indicated. Members making reservations will receive a brochure and confirmation from the Inn.

The Inn is only a few minutes drive from the "Blue Hen Mall", a fully enclosed shopping center. Members are encouraged to bring their wives along for a week of rest and relaxation. Remember there is no sales tax in Delaware.

This year's program is headed by Ted Kaufmann. The topic will be "Managing Wilderness Values in the East". Ted has put together a series of speakers to report on wilderness values from the standpoint of research and of industry, and the viewpoint of the user. Reports will also be given on Wilderness Values and the Law, and Administration. The all-encompassing consumer discussion will follow each report.

The Maryland chapter is the host for this year's meeting and the chapter members are sharing the workload on various committees.

Entertainment will be available on your own at the Inn's facilities. The banquet will be held on Thursday evening. Friday we will conclude the technical portion of the meeting with adjournment and check-out at noon. A tentative program is included in the newsletter.

Tim Kaden
Arrangements Chairman

PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRES

William Ackrom sent the following news from the Pennsylvania DER, Division of Forest Fire Protection.

During the spring of 1975 there were 994 wild-fires in Pennsylvania which burned a total of 3987 acres. The largest fire occurred in Luzerne and burned 420 acres. The suspected cause of this fire was incendiary. The three leading causes of fire this spring were incendiary, debris burning and railroad. The problem of railroad caused fires is showing a steady decline due to the spark arrester regulations now in effect. Of growing concern is the increase in children caused fires. This cause has been increasing steadily and threatens to replace railroads as one of the top three causes.

This past spring saw the four fixed-wing air-tankers (three B-26's and one PV-2) work on 82 fires in nine forest districts. The four tankers dropped 195,000 gallons of fire retardant in 391 drops and flew 115.73 hours. The seven helicopters (six Bells and one Sikorsky) worked 121 fires. They dropped 71,590 gallons of fire retardant or water in 717 drops and flew 244.51 hours.

The Division, in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, has been testing a modified spark arrester at the Altoona yards of the Penn Central Railroad. These tests involved the introduction of known amounts of carbon is then collected and measured. The results of these tests have been very encouraging.

For the fourth year in a row the Bureau of Forestry has sponsored the "Birth of a Tree" program. In this program 250,000 third grade students had an opportunity to plant Norway Spruce seeds and see their own trees grow and develop.

This summer approximately 60 libraries and 6,500 children are participating in the Smokey Bear Reading Club.

PENNSYLVANIA INSECT SURVEY

William R. Slippey, Pennsylvania DER (Pest Management), has summarized the 1975 defoliation survey.

Highlights of the gypsy moth defoliation are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>		
	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Heavy</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Berks	40,700	13,580	54,280
Centre	12,200	16,190	28,390
Clinton	16,420	8,130	24,550
Dauphin	3,270	7,530	10,800
Lancaster	20,345	4,945	25,290
Lebanon	6,695	11,760	18,455
Luzerne	5,710	13,630	19,340
Schuylkill	16,250	73,210	89,460
Union	14,965	7,450	22,415
Total of 18 counties	115,705	162,175	317,880

In 1974, defoliation occurred in 20 counties, including: Carbon - 85,200 acres, Mifflin - 2,710 acres, Monroe - 3,230 acres, Pike - 7,980 acres, Snyder - 680 acres, and Wyoming - 160 acres. These 6 counties had no reported defoliation in 1975, the infestations having collapsed.

Significant population collapses in 1975 occurred over large acres of: Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Luzerne, and Wayne Counties. Rising populations are noted in Clinton, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland and Union Counties.

The 1975 Fall Cankerworm - Linden Looper defoliation survey revealed that 316,857 acres of moderate damage and 42,551 acres of heavy damage. McKean, Elk, Potter and Warren Counties suffered the most defoliation.

Fall Cankerworm populations are rising rapidly, and a major outbreak is expected in 1976. This outbreak is expected to be as severe as that which occurred from 1964-67, reaching a peak in 1966 on 825,000 acres. Mortality of a very serious nature occurred to oak, sugar and red maples, white ash, beech, and other northern hardwood species on approximately 200,000 acres. In 1968, a detailed damage appraisal was made in District 14 (Erie, Crawford, and Warren Counties) on 22,600 acres defoliated for two consecutive years. The timber losses on this acreage were 37 million board feet, plus 50,000 cords of pulpwood, having a total value of \$1,250,000. Spraying was done in Districts 15 and 16 (Potter and Tioga Counties) in 1965 on 104,500 acres of State Forest Lands to prevent mortality of high-value northern hardwoods.

4th ANNUAL ARTS EXHIBIT

The Winter Meeting arrangement committee has made arrangements to continue the increasingly popular display of members' artistic talent. The chapter is urging those who would care to display their amateur or semi-professional talents in oils, water color, carving, sculpture and other related fine arts to contact either Reggie Forbes, Methodist Country House, 4830 Kennett Pike, Wilmington, DE (Phone: 654-5101) or Bill Towell, American Forestry Association, 1319 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC (Phone: 467-5810) who are sharing this responsibility. The committee would like to see each exhibitor display three or four pieces.

Security will be provided for the work, and judging will take place on Thursday evening prior to the banquet with awards presented at the banquet. Let's keep this parade of talent as an integral part of our annual get-together. Those members who have not entered in previous years, please do so this year.

SAF Members' Median Income Hits \$17,000 for 1974

During the two-year period from 1972 to 1974, SAF members' median income increased \$2,000-- from \$15,000 to \$17,000. This 6.5 percent annual increase, however, did not keep pace with the cost of living. During the same period, the Consumer Price Index rose 22.4 points from 125.3 to 147.7, an annual increase of 8.6 percent. As with previous surveys, the 1974 version indicates that education is directly related to income. Also, as in the 1972 survey, federal employment continues to have the most attractive median salary and state employment the lowest median compensation.

PAID YOUR DUES FOR 1975 ???

If you haven't paid your 1975 Society dues, your name will soon be dropped from the Section mailing list. Don't let this be your last issue of Allegheny News. Perhaps you postponed paying your dues until after vacation, perhaps it just slipped your mind, or perhaps you feel the tariff is a little steep. No matter what the reason - you will be the looser if you don't act now. SAF, through the Journal and National and Section meetings, provides a means for us to keep up on the current activities and issues in our profession. The Allegheny News keeps us up to date on regional items of interest and the Chapter meetings provide a forum for the debate and discussion of local concerns. Add to this the renewal of old acquaintances and the making of new friends at Society meetings and you must admit SAF membership is a bargain.

Remember SAF dues are tax deductible.

Jim Nelson
Membership Chairman

ATTEND THE NATIONAL SAF MEETING IN DC.
THE SUMMER SECTION MEETING IS CANCELLED.

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