

The **Allegheny News**



Allegheny Society of American Foresters
Summer 1998

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The Allegheny News

Volume 7, No. 2

The official publication of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters. Published four times annually. **Deadline for articles is December 15, March 15, June 15 and September 15.** Subscription rate included in the annual Allegheny Society dues.

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

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Cover Photo

Trondheim, Norway, as seen from its hillside community forest. A recent "Nature Conservation" harvest, with a mix of natural and artificial reproduction in the foreground.

Photo by Jim Nelson (see article on pages 14-15)



Chairman's Corner

By Mark R. Webb
Allegheny SAF Chair

According to the calendar it is summer time, but as I sit to write these comments it feels more like April than mid-June. I know I'm busy though because it

seems like I just wrote the column for the Spring issue.

As is usual the case, there is much activity within the Allegheny SAF and forestry in general. The NJ Division submitted two proposals to the Foresters Fund, one for a demonstration forest for Project Learning Tree, and one for an "Outdoor Classroom." The Northern Hardwood Chapter also submitted a proposal for a "Forestry Camp" focusing on educating teachers in Pennsylvania. A tip of the hat to both division and chapter members for these environmental education efforts.

The assault on the forestry profession continues and we must be ever vigilant and step up our pace of communicating our message (the TRUTH!). Within the past month several articles have appeared in local newspapers telling of the horrors wrought by forestry professionals on the environment. One editor expounded on the benefit of turning our National Forests into "parks" where little if any harvesting would occur and noted the near \$100 million that would be generated by non-timber uses on National Forests (by the year 2000) while the whole US Forest Service timber receipts would generate only \$3.5 million!

There are lights now and then though. The Bradford (PA)Era is presently carrying a weekly series of "Woodland and Forest News & Views" in which several area writers are contributing more balanced and factual articles. Thanks to **Eric Carlson**, **Nancy Lynch**, and **Kathe Frank** for their contributions to the May 28, 1998 issue of the Era; and thanks to Editor **John Lane** for supporting the series.

Whenever we read or hear untrue, misleading or confusing information about forestry, we need to respond with facts that clarify. Whenever we are given the opportunity to speak to a local civic organization or write an article for the local print media, we need to respond enthusiastically. And, as the NJ Division and Northern Hardwoods Chapter are doing, we need to leverage available resources and be proactive - in their cases, with providing demonstration opportunities. We won't win every battle, but we certainly can't gamble with losing the war by standing on the sidelines.

In the meantime, the registration packets for the Summer Meeting at Valley Forge, PA should be in your hands, and you will see more specific information on the program further on in this issue; I hope to see you there for some enlightening presentations and always a fun time and fellowship when foresters get together! ♣

Members and Views

Mervin H. Parker Dies

Mervin H. Parker, a 24-year member of SAF died on March 2, 1998 at his home in Reading, PA. He retired after a 30-year career with the USDA Forest Service; three years for the U.S. Coast Guard; and two years for the Merchant Marine. ♠



Award for Outstanding Journalism Given to Pat Jastrzembski

The Society of American Foresters has awarded **Patrice Jastrzembski** the 1998 Outstanding Forestry Journalism Award. The award recognizes high-quality

journalistic coverage of topics that increases the American public's understanding of forestry and natural resources. She will be presented the award this September at the SAF National Convention in Traverse City, Michigan.

Patrice has written well over 150 newspaper articles about management of our natural resources to date. Most of her articles appear in *Tree Talk*, a biweekly column featured in the Annapolis, Maryland newspaper, *The Capital*. *Tree Talk*, is sponsored by the Anne Arundel County Forest Conservancy District Board.

Patrice has also written articles on a wide range of topics involving forest management and forests products for the Maryland Forests Association. Entitled, *Maryland Forests*, the articles were provided by MFA to newspapers throughout the state.

Additionally, environmental education articles of Patrice's have appeared in *Weekend Adventure Magazine*, and as co-owner of Meadow Mountain Forestry, a forest management consulting firm, she produces written documents and forestry facts sheets.

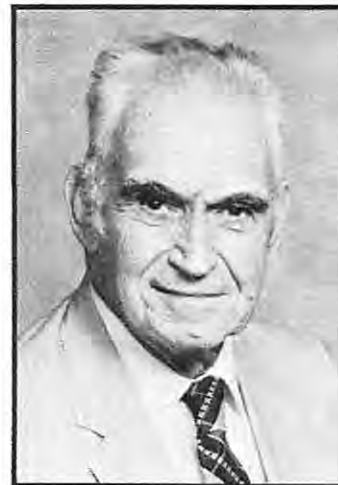
Patrice received her B.S. (1983) in Environmental and Forest Biology from The State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and a M.S. (1987) in Elementary Education from Wagner College. ♠

Correction!

The cover photo credit in the Spring 1998 issue of The Allegheny News should refer to "Fritillaries", not "Firgilliaires" as printed. Editor's miss of a typo, no reflection on the photographer. Thanks Dick! Ed.

Carl (Tiny) Cranmer 1907-1998

Carl (Tiny) Cranmer, a former New Jersey State Forester died recently at the age of 91 in southern Pines, North Carolina. A 1930 forestry graduate of Penn State, he got his nickname "Tiny" as a college athlete while participating as a heavyweight wrestler and lacrosse player. He was a member of the AGR fraternity and has been a long time contributor of the Ferguson-Cope Memorial Fund for scholarships awarded each year to qualified forestry students at Penn State.



Cranmer began his career in 1930 as Asst. Forester on the NJ Lebanon State Forest; became Forest Supervisor on the Jenny Jump State Forest in Hope, NJ; moved to the Trenton office in 1940 in Public Relations and later served as Principal Forester. He retired as Asst. Chief, Forestry Management in 1966.

Tiny was probably best known for developing and marketing several forestry tools used in woodland management through the Cranco Company. The "Cran-jecter" was used to inject weed trees with different herbicides, and the "Dord" fire torch was used in setting back fires and prescribed burning. Both were marketed for over 30 years throughout the US and several foreign countries. He also developed a lightweight, hand held "Pick-it-up" tool, used to pick up trash along streets and highways in "Adopt-a-Highway" programs.

On retiring to southern Pines, NC, Cranmer was an active member of the Central Carolina Forestry Club and was listed in the Appalachian Section SAF "Who's Who in Forestry." As an avid golfer, he won several Senior Olympics golf competitions while in his mid-eighties. He was instrumental in building and placing bluebird boxes on local golf courses and recording bluebird populations. ♠



(L-R) Elsie and Bill Corlett receive the Rothrock Award plaque from PFA President Linda Fitterer and Awards Chairman Joe Barnard

Bill Corlett Receives PFA Rothrock Conservationist of the Year Award

Reprinted with permission of the *Pennsylvania Forests*

The Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock Conservationist of the Year Award was presented to **William S. Corlett** of Lemoyne, Pennsylvania at the 111th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association (PFA) on September 26, 1997. This recognition was fitting not only because of Bill's many years of association with the PFA, but also because of the major role he has personally played in the development of the current Bureau of Forestry, Cooperative Forest Management program. The success of this program in assisting numerous forest land-owners to practice wise forest management on their lands was clearly evident on the field trip that day.

The purpose of the Rothrock Award is twofold. First, it maintains and increases our awareness of the contributions of Dr. Rothrock to the cause of forest conservation in Pennsylvania. A man of many talents, Dr. Rothrock was always a problem solver with excellent communication abilities. His enthusiasm for a task was contagious. Second, the award recognizes individuals within the Pennsylvania forestry community who today are continuing to carry out the tradition and spirit of Dr. Rothrock by their contributions to the cause of forest conservation.

Presenting the award to Bill Corlett, the Association took note of his many faceted accomplishments. A professional forester with both Bachelors and Masters Degrees from Michigan State University, he served the State of Pennsylvania in the Bureau of Forestry for over 35 years. Most of that time was as Supervisor of the Cooperative Forest Management (CFM) program, a program which became the model of accomplishment and efficiency in the Northeast. A testimony to his leadership and enthusiasm is the large number of former Service Foresters in the program who advanced to supervisory positions within the Bureau of Forestry and continue to promote the stewardship of all the Commonwealth's forest resources.

Bill was recognized by his professional peers when he was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) in 1984. He has served in elected office of both the SAF and the PFA. And his long continuous service as PFA Secretary was specifically noted.

President Fitterer congratulated Bill on receiving this award and noted the citation on the plaque: "William S. Corlett is recognized for his past leadership of the Bureau of Forestry, cooperative forest management program which provides forest management planning and advice to the state's private forest-land owners. Bill, a respected forestry leader, elected public official, and loving husband and father carries on the tradition of Dr. Rothrock through his untiring service as secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association." ▲

Raptors on the Loose in PA

By Sandra J. Chatham, Allegheny College of MD Forestry Student*

There are 290 species of raptors worldwide, 33 in North America and at least 18 in Pennsylvania. There was a decline in the overall population as measured by the 1997 seasonal census taken at the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary near Kempton, Pennsylvania.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary is a 2,380 acre nature preserve straddling the Kittatinny Ridge in Eastern Pennsylvania. The lookout is 1,521 feet high and has a panoramic view of one of the most breathtakingly inspirational spots in North America. Between August 15th and December 15th, the Sanctuary team does an annual count of the 18 species of birds that migrate past their two lookouts.

The 10-year average recorded at the Sanctuary is 21, 627 hawks per year, while the 1997 count was only 15,627. Below their 10-year averages were broad-winged, sharp-shinned and red-tailed hawks, however, golden and bald eagles, as well as merlins, goshawk, Cooper and red-shouldered hawks, osprey, and vultures (black and turkey) were all above average.

If you have the opportunity to visit Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, it is well worth the trip just to have one of these graceful beauties glide within feet of your camera at the north or south lookout. There is broad array of educational opportunities for any student of nature at Hawk Mountain. A short trip to their web page will get you started: www.hawkmountain.org. ▲

• This report was generated from a student project in the AC Forestry curriculum.

Contact Allegheny News
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 Next newsletter
 deadline is
September 15, 1998

AC Forestry Professor Presents at NSF Conference

By John Jastrzembki, Asst. Prof. of Forestry, Allegany College of Maryland

John Jastrzembki, Assistant Professor of Forestry at Allegany College of Maryland (AC), presented a paper entitled, "Infusing Technology Into Mathematics, Science and Engineering" at a conference held recently at Prince George's Community College.

Sponsored by the National Science Foundation's Community College for Innovative Technology Transfer Coalition and Phi Theta Kappa's Improving Science and Technology Education at Community Colleges program, the conference was developed to strengthen technology education at high schools and in college undergraduate education.

"Allegany College has a "top-notch forestry program," said **Steve Resh**, Coordinator of AC forestry programs. "We are one of only 24 recognized programs in North America. With virtually 100% employment of students -- every graduate that has looked for a forestry position is working in the field."

Resh continued, "What we are doing is strengthening the technology in the curriculum so that the marketability of our graduates is expanded and their entry-level salaries increase. Currently, we have students turning down starting salaries of \$20,000."

The strength of the forestry program is based on the detail of instruction combined with a comprehensive curriculum and the willingness of the faculty to embrace and provide leadership in the use of computer technology, digital satellite imagery, handheld computers and positioning systems.

"Thanks to the National Science Foundation and Phi Theta Kappa (the honor society of community colleges), we were given the opportunity to conduct a critical review and incorporate these new technologies into an outstanding Allegany College program for the new Century," Jastrzembki adds. △

Harry V. Wiant, Jr. Installed in The WV Forestry Hall of Fame

SAF Immediate Past-President, **Harry Wiant, Jr.** has been elected to the West Virginia Agriculture and Forestry Hall of Fame. Election recognizes and honors lifetime achievement by those whose actions and service have had a significant impact on agricultural and forestry operations in the state. A committee comprised of a representative from each of 22 constituent groups that support the honorary society judges nominees to the Hall of Fame.

Wiant is a retired professor of forestry at West Virginia University who has been a member of the Society of Forestry since 1954. △



Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company Announces Personnel Changes

The Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company, the forestry subsidiary of the P.H. Glatfelter Company, Spring Grove, PA, has announced the following changes at its Eastern Shore Office.

Samuel H. Dyke has retired from the position of District Manager, which he had held since 1973. A Glatfelter employee for 40 years, Dyke is a member of the Company's Board of Directors, the SAF, the Maryland Tree Farm Committee, and the Maryland Board for the Registration of Foresters.

Peter P. Alexander has been promoted to the position of District Manager of Glatfelter's Eastern Shore Office. Alexander joined the Glatfelter staff in 1967 and was elected to the Board of Directors in 1998. He is a registered Professional forester, an SAF member, and serves as Regional VP of the Maryland Forests Association.

Other promotions/appointments at the Eastern Shore office: **Jeffrey C. Fisher** has been promoted to the position of Delmar Yard and Chip Mill Supervisor; **Steven L. Ditmer** was promoted to the position of Area Forester; and **P. Steven Raeder** has joined the staff as Forester.

Other area promotions and appointments in the company's operations: **Kenneth R. Brummel** has been assigned to the position of Procurement Forester for northern Virginia, with responsibilities including timber acquisition, landowner assistance and company land management; **Mark A. Miller** has been promoted to the position of Spring Grove Area Forester in charge of company land management, wood and chip purchases, and the purchase of standing timber; **Scott J. Kurtzman** has been promoted to Logging Supervisor, responsible for the three logging operations in the Company's PA District; and **Peter M. Iampietro** has joined the staff at Spring Grove as Tree Farm Family Forester. △

The Great Debate

You will recall articles in recent issues of the Journal of Forestry discussing, "what is a Forester?" Two active participants in this debate will meet face to face at the National Convention in Traverse City, Michigan. Drs. Harry V. Wiant, Jr. and Steve Hollenhorst, who were colleagues on the faculty in the Division of Forestry at West Virginia University until Harry retired two years ago, will exchange views on this topic. Amazingly enough, they have great mutual respect for one another although their views are at least 179 degrees opposed.

Harry believes SAF is weakened and the public confused when foresters are not well versed in the basics. He believes a forester must have had coursework in dendrology, silviculture, mensuration, forest management, etc. adequate to manage a forest for multiple uses, but certainly for timber production. Grounded in the profession's rich tradition in utilitarian conservation, Harry argues that this core is what defines our professional uniqueness and should be maintained.

Steve thinks this view is too narrow and is not adequate for the new millennium. He believes forestry should embrace a broad base of professional specializations involved in the care and management of forests. He fears that if the profession does not look at itself more broadly and inclusively, it will be relegated to the niche role of timber production, and not have a voice on broader forest policy and management decisions.

Hopefully, you plan to attend the Convention, and if you do, don't miss the nearest thing to the Lincoln-Douglas debate in the last hundred years (we'll let you decide which is which). Do come, but check old fruit and vegetables at the door! △

Harry V. Wiant, Jr. & Steve Hollenhorst

MD Arborist Association Presents Scholarships to AC Students



Thomas Long



Michael Minnick

The Maryland Arborist Association has presented President's Scholarships to Allegany College (AC) forest technology students **Thomas A. Long** of Cumberland and **Michael S. Minnick** of Accident, both SAF student members. As only two of these scholarships are awarded annually in Maryland, both of the awards went to AC students. The Annapolis-based organization awards these scholarships to students in two- or four-year schools who plan careers in arboriculture or urban forestry.

Long, who is completing his first year in the associate degree program, is pursuing a career in forestry; Minnick is completing his second year at AC in pursuit of a career in landscape management. The students were presented their scholarships at a recent meeting of the state arborists group. △



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Environmental Organization Certification

Environmental organizations, The Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, Greenpeace, and scores of others are having great impacts on the lives of all our citizens, and certification of the organizations by representatives of "stakeholders" is urgently needed. The American public needs this assurance that those groups are acting in their interests.

Here is my proposal: Every action of, let's say The Sierra Club, is examined by a group of certifiers made up from representatives of ranchers, logging companies, wood-using industries, fisheries enterprises, and mining corporations. If that independent group approves of a given action proposed by The Sierra Club, a certification of approval is provided. It is obvious this oversight of this type is desperately needed to protect the public interest and should be welcomed by the organizations themselves.

Since plans are underway to certify forests, and now environmental organizations will be certified, it then becomes necessary that we have organizations of stakeholders who certify the certifiers. But then, of course, we will need to certify those who certify the certifiers. Perhaps by level 13 of certifiers, we will have assured sufficient bureau-diversity to protect the certification ecosystem. All this will keep a lot of us busy and give the American public, the consumers, confidence that professionals of all types and organizations and certifiers of all kinds are acting properly.

It becomes apparent, then, that we must have a cabinet-level Secretary of Certification at the national level, and of course, to have sustainable bureaucracies of certifiers worldwide, we need a UN Secretary of Certification. I herewith offer my services for that position, including the privilege of parking anywhere in New York City without worrying about parking tickets, and urge all members of SAF to certify my qualifications for the job. △

*Harry V. Wiant, Jr.
Immediate Past President, SAF*

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Penn ACF Members Develop Frick Woods Nature Center Stewardship Forest Plan

By Robert LaBar, PA SAF Division Chair



Penn Chapter ACF and Past PA SAF Division Chair, Ken Kane and Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy (L) at the dedication of the Frick Woods Stewardship Forest

On Arbor Day, April 24, 1998, Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy recognized the volunteer efforts of six foresters who are members of the Penn Chapter, Association of Consulting Foresters and the Society of American Foresters, in the ceremonies dedicating the 151-acre Frick Woods Nature Center. **Robert Calberg, David Ester, Steven Hawkes, Steve Jaquith, Robert LaBar, and Craig Ostheim** had contributed over 180 hours of their time in inventorying the property and developing a 23-page Forest Sewardship Plan to help guide operations over the next ten years.

The Frick Center is located in the Squirrel Hill Tunnel section of the Steel City and as Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy stated in accepting the Stewardship Sign and Plan at the dedication, "This is a move to protect the legacy of the past with a commitment to the future." Joining the dedication ceremonies were many administrators of the City of Pittsburgh, staff of the Frick Woods Environmental Center, representatives of Penn State University, the PA Department of Environmental Protection and over 30 other guests.

In typical Arbor Day fashion, several dignitaries planted a sweet gum tree on the lawn of the Center commemorating both Arbor Day and the formal dedication of the Center. △

A FREE instruction booklet for the SAF Certified Forester Program is available from the National Office at (301) 897-8720, ext. 122

Most SAF members are aware that the Allegheny Defense Project (ADP) and Heartwood, Inc., had filed a second lawsuit against timber sales on the Allegheny National Forest (ANF) on December 2, 1997. The suit has been pending before Judge William Standish of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The following is the status report of this litigation. *Ed.*

Allegheny National Forest Litigation Status

By Dale A. Dunshie

On May 27, 1998, Judge Standish issued a ruling for the Minister - South Branch of Willow Creek case on the Allegheny National Forest. The Judge found that the Plaintiffs (Allegheny Defense Project, Heartwood, Inc., and others) had not exhausted their administrative remedies to address their litigation points. With that finding, the Judge ruled to grant the Forest Service motion to dismiss the case. The Judge has yet to rule on the Plaintiff's point that the Landscape Corridor concept for achieving late successional habitat objectives in the Forest Plan should have gone through the NEPA process and therefore, all timber sales approved since May 1995 should be halted. The Forest Service has until June 22, 1998 to respond to the Plaintiff's latest brief on the Landscape Corridor issue. The Judge will rule sometime after that date.

The Plaintiffs have yet to file an appeal on the May 27, 1998 ruling.


On June 12, 1998 there was a hearing before the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals on the Intervenor's appeal of Judge Standish's ruling to not allow the school districts, township supervisors and timber industry representatives to have intervenor status in the Minister - South Branch Willow case. A ruling by the 3rd Circuit is expected by end of July. \triangle

MD Natural Resource Income Proceedings Available

By Jonathan Kays


On April 5-7, 1998, "The Natural Resources Income Opportunities on Private Lands Conference" was held in Hagerstown, MD to address the increasing interest of landowners and professionals in income opportunities related to natural resources and recreational access. Landowners and resource professionals from 23 states (290 of them) gained useful information on how to choose and manage a private land income opportunity while protecting natural resources and minimizing personal liability and financial risk.

If you are a landowner or forester who works with landowners interested in alternative income opportunities related to natural resources and recreational access, you can now obtain a single copy of these conference proceedings for \$20 (quantity discounts available). Make checks payable to the *Washington County Extension Advisory Council*, 1260 Maryland Ave., Hagerstown, MD 21740, Attn: Don Schwartz or (301) 791-1048. \triangle



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The Pennypack Watershed

By Duane L. Green, Green Line Consultants

At the Summer Meeting of the Allegheny SAF at Valley Forge (King of Prussia) PA, Tuesday, August 18, 1998, two field trips will be on the agenda. The Eastern trip will feature two stops; the first at the University of Pennsylvania's Morris Arboretum; and in the afternoon, a visit to the Pennypack Ecological Restoration Trust -- a 640 acre "Wilderness" along Pennypack Creek just Southeast of Willow Grove, PA.

The Pennypack organization had its beginnings in 1970 as an outgrowth of the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission's policy of establishing small watershed associations among the many tributaries of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. The Pennypack Watershed Association was one of the survivors of these efforts. It's first land holdings were acquired in 1976, with an emphasis on environmental education and trail development. As it grew, both in size and function, staff were needed to educate the public and to manage an increasingly rare commodity in Southeastern PA, a growing expanse of forests, open lands, and meadows.

Doug D'Amore, area service forester for the PA Bureau of Forestry at the time, along with Executive Director Dr. David Robertson, saw the need for a forest plan and began to work towards that goal. As a result of their planning, the first plantings/underplantings began in 1990, and to date about 7,000 trees have been planted on about 20 acres.

Three times each year in the Fall and Winter, volunteer

"FREE THE TREES" groups turn out to combat the invasive, non-native species that abound in the area: porcelainberry, round-leaved bittersweet, Japanese honeysuckle, multiflora rose, and most recently mile-a-minute weed. These are but a few of the noxious plants that this group of 20-50 volunteers "root out" each visit.

A Forest Stewardship Plan was developed and put into force in January of 1993, the same year that was marked by great change. The old Pennypack Watershed Association became the Pennypack Ecological Restoration Trust, to better describe the purpose and function of what by now had become a major player in the regional conservation scene. In August of 1997, another major step forward was marked by the purchase of the Raytham Farm, adjoining the holdings, thus keeping 160 acres from going into development. Pennypack's land holding now total 640 acres, about half of which are forested.

SAF members on the field trip will be treated to: views of old fields; valley slope woodlands; riparian, mid-successional and mature forests; and restored native meadows all in a short walk. This diverse assembly of plant communities shows what can be done in an otherwise urban area, given the foresight, determination, planning and hard work of a few professionals and area volunteers -- melded together with enlisted widespread public support.

Pennypack Ecological Restoration Trust Executive Director David Robertson and staff welcome SAF member and guests to its "Wilderness" Center in Southeastern Pennsylvania! △

NJ Workshop to Feature Dr. John Kotar

By Craig Coutros, NJ Forest Service

In a cooperative effort, the NJ Forest Service, US Forest Service, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, and the NJ Division Society of American Foresters is sponsoring a three-day workshop conducted by Dr. John Kotar of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and others, on "Approaches to Ecologically-Based Forest Management on Private Lands."

Combining classroom and field exercises, the workshop will focus on techniques for evaluating ecosystems and applying ecological principles to forest management on private lands. The sessions will include: site type evaluation and delineation; ecological potential and opportunities and identification of the range of management alternatives based upon landowner objectives, goals and constraints. Information and experience acquired during the three days should assist professional foresters in the preparation of management plans that incorporate land owner objectives with ecological principles.

The \$50 registration fee includes cabin lodging, meals, and materials for three days (2 half days & one full day) and 2 nights! Space is limited and available on a first-come-basis. SAF CFE Credits available. For details, questions, or registration contact Craig Coutros at (609) 984-0813 or craig@gis.dep.state.nj.us. △

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Forestry at the Edge: The Urban/Rural Interface

The Allegheny Summer Meeting Program

by R. Bruce Arnold, Chair Elect Valley Forge SAF

An exciting program that deals with the effect of urban expansion into traditional rural areas awaits participants to the Allegheny Society of American Foresters summer meeting. It will be held at the Holiday Inn in King of Prussia, PA on August 17 and 18. Formal presentations start at 1:00 PM on the 17th, and will be followed by a series of field trips on the 18th. The Valley Forge Chapter, coordinator of the event, has announced the following formal program:

1:00 PM	"The Urbanization of Rural Areas"	Mr. Barry Seymour
1:30 PM	"The Effect of Urbanization on Wildlife"	Dr. Larry VanDruff
2:00 PM	"Managing in Suburbia: Do Local Harvesting Ordinances Conserve Woodlands?"	Mr. Wilbur Wolf
2:30 PM	"Conserving Woodlands"	Dr. James Finley
3:30 PM	"Forested Riparian Buffers"	Mr. Andrew Pitz
4:00 PM	"The Chesapeake Bay Watershed: Governor's 2010 by 2010 Pledge"	Mr. Bernard Sweeney
4:30 PM	Panel Discussion: "Growth & Open Space: The West Whiteland Township Experience"	Mr. Rick Cooksey
		Ms. Diane Snyder
		Mr. Barry Depew
		Dr. Owen Owens
<hr/>		
6:30 PM	Banquet and Entertainment	"George Washington"



(Five Category I, SAF CFE Credits)

Tuesday, two morning tours will extend to early afternoon. One will visit the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennypack Ecological Restoration Trust. The other will visit Nottingham County Park. On both tours, issues of water, wildlife, and weeds will be discussed and observed at first hand. By mid-afternoon, tour participants will return to the hotel and then on to Valley Forge National Park. Dr. Louis Magnarelli, a national expert on tick diseases will be on hand to present a formal, slide illustrated talk on deer tick problems. His talk will be followed by a tour of the Park during which efforts to deal with a burgeoning deer population will be seen and discussed. The day will end with a barbecue at Fenimore Woods in Radnor Township.

The summer meeting offers an excellent opportunity for families to have a few extra days of vacation. It will take place in the heart of the Greater Delaware Valley where there is an extensive array of recreational, historic, and shopping

options to pursue. They range from the very modern, upscale King of Prussia Court and Plaza shopping mall directly adjacent to the hotel, to visits to many historic sites from Revolutionary War Days, to summer entertainments with broad scope and appeal. A spouse program on Tuesday will provide transportation for those who would like to see historic Philadelphia. The hotel is offering extended opportunity to take advantage of the discounted rate of \$80/night for those who wish to come early, stay late, or both.

To register, please send your check for \$75.00, payable to Valley Forge Chapter of SAF. To qualify for this rate, your check should be mailed no later than July 31. After that date, the registration fee will be \$90.00. Mail your check to Mr. Robert I. Girvan, Treasurer of the Valley Forge Chapter. His address is 201 East White Oak Road, Paradise, PA 17562. Mr. Girvan can be reached by telephone at Lapp Lumber Co. in Paradise at 717-442-4116. His fax number is 717-442-4788.

Allegheny Society of American Foresters Summer Meeting Registration Form
"Forestry at the Edge: The Urban/Rural Interface"
August 17-18, 1998 • Holiday Inn King of Prussia

Registration Fee: \$75 (after July 31, Registration Fee is \$90)

Mail your check payable to Valley Forge Chapter of SAF to: Robert Girvin, Treasurer
 201 East White Oak Road
 Paradise, PA 17562

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Forests and Furniture Fires: Students Confuse Timber-Company Health with Forest Health

The student chapter of the Society of American Foresters from West Virginia University recently visited the Blackwater Canyon and, after viewing the ongoing logging, announced approval. The students offered the opinion that "professionally managed timber harvests actually promote long-term forest health and sustainability."

Meanwhile, Morgantown is considering an ordinance which would prohibit residents from taking their furniture, dragging it out to the front yard, and setting it on fire. Could these two events be related? Should we be concerned? Dragging furniture to a lawn and setting it afire is such a stunningly silly idea that it is hard to imagine that anyone needs to be told not to do it. Yet Morgantown apparently feels it is necessary to ban this student practice.

That "timber harvests" promote "forest health" is an equally silly idea. We have, after all, had forests in West Virginia for at least half a million years. Except for the last several decades, when the Society of American Foresters and the West Virginia University Division of Forestry rode to the rescue, Mother Nature managed to bumble along without professional guidance. By what we now understand (thanks to the Society of American Foresters) to have been pure, dumb luck, she was able to create a forest that was healthy. Without a whit of assistance from the Society of American Foresters of West Virginia University, she produced a forest that was able to sustain itself for half a million years. Just think what she could have done with the assistance of forest management professionals.

It would be easy to just ignore the observations of the student chapter of the Society of American Foresters. They may have been addled by fumes from burning foam rubber and upholstery fabric. They're young; they'll learn.

Unfortunately, however, the confusion of the student chapter is not confined to those who are young and still learning. Many adults who are old enough to know better say the same thing.

The key to understanding the apparently silly statement that cutting trees will "promote long-term forest health and sustainability" is to realize that when the Society of American Foresters says "forest," it doesn't mean "forest" in any ordinary sense of the word. It means "timber company." By this simple substitution, the sentence becomes perfectly sensible: "professionally managed timber harvests actually promote long-term timber-company health and sustainability."

In a forest, trees are born; a few decades or centuries later, they die. In between, they provide food and shelter for various animals. After death, they provide homes for other animals before eventually falling to the forest floor where they become the nutrients for the next generation. Occasionally one blows over, providing an open space for new trees. There is a wide variety of plants and animals, each species fitting somewhere in the interwoven fabric that is forest life. It is perfectly healthy and sustains itself without any help from "forest management professionals."

In a timber company "forest," trees are born, reach marketable size and are cut down. In such a "forest," it is anathema that a tree would ever die, fall over and become nutrients for the next generation. "Forest management professionals" blanch at the thought that a tree might become hollow, providing a home for raccoons and woodpeckers. There is no money to be made in providing homes for raccoons and woodpeckers.

Such a forest cannot sustain itself.

Without the assistance of "forest management professionals," it might cease to produce profit at an acceptable rate. It might degenerate into a regular old forest, with trees growing old and dying, trees hollowing into homes for raccoons and woodpeckers, trees wasting themselves on such foolishness as providing nutrients for the next generation. It might degenerate into a forest no longer suited to "long-term timber-company health and sustainability."

Should we be worried about the students at West Virginia University? Yes and no. Setting furniture afire is more than likely a passing phase. They will eventually realize how silly it is. The real cause for concern is the ability of the student chapter of the Society of American Foresters to use the term "long-term forest health and sustainability" in a way that is synonymous with "long-term timber-company health and sustainability."

Apparently, we are raising a generation of foresters who cannot see a forest as anything other than a tree farm. Apparently, we are raising a generation of foresters who can see no value in a forest other than its economic return to a timber company. Even when confronted with such a splendid example of a forest as that located in Blackwater Canyon, they think cutting it is fine, because that will "promote long-term timber-company health and sustainability." Compared to turning loose a generation of foresters with such attitudes, setting fire to a few couches is trivial.

McFerrin, a Beckley lawyer, is one of the Gazette's contributing columnists.

Harry Wiant, Jr. wrote a "reply" to this article in the form of a Letter to the Editor. It follows on the next page...

Ed.

Date: June 8, 1998
Subject: LETTER TO THE EDITOR
WV Gazette, Charleston, WV

Dear Editor:

As Immediate Past President of the 18,000-member Society of American Foresters, and I believe the first native West Virginian to hold that position, I can forgive John McFerrin for his lack of knowledge about forests and forestry. His vicious attack of forestry students, however, was completely out of line, and to use his apparently favorite word, silly.

Unfortunately, the extreme elements of the environmental community long ago left legitimate environmental concerns to wage a campaign based on fear, falsehoods, and fantasy which now threaten not just the health of our forests but all of our basic production industries, rural economies, property rights, freedoms and, indeed, the welfare of our nation. They have successfully propagandized all too many citizens, especially those in urbanized environments, who do not appreciate the fact that the paper in which they read this letter came from trees, a wonderful renewable natural resource.

Harry V. Wiant, Jr.
113 Scenery Drive, Morgantown, WV 26505
phone/fax: 304-599-6618
e-mail (ASCII only): hwiant@juno.com
e-mail (non-ASCII ok): hwiant@wvwise.org

Forest Fragmentation in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed: Addressing its Impacts and Seeking Solutions

By Richard Cooksey, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area

What is Happening to the Bay's Forest?

Forests once covered more than 95 percent of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Although it was not one expansive carpet of ancient giants, it was a continuous mosaic of forest types and successional stages. For nearly two centuries forests endured tremendous reductions as timber was harvested for fuel, shelter and fences, and land was cleared for agriculture. By the late 1800's only about 40% forest cover remained. At the turn of the century, however, we witnessed a reversal and steady upward trend due to farm abandonment and reforestation programs. This positive reforestation trend continued up until about the mid 1970's. Since then, with the dynamics of population growth, changing ownership patterns and sprawling suburban development are again threatening landscapes across the Bay region, causing sharp declines and

increased fragmentation of the forest land base.

Today, forests are still the dominant land cover, making up about 59 percent of the land base or 24 million of the 41 million acres in the basin. However, we are currently losing forest by more than 100 acres per day, mostly due to development. In the last fifteen years alone, the Bay's forest has declined by more than 471,000 acres; an area equivalent to about half of the state of Delaware! If estimates are correct, the region's population will increase by 3 million people to over 18 million by 2020 and 1.7 million new homes are projected by that date, consuming more than 636 thousand acres of additional forests and farmland. Forest Service land change analysis indicates that areas closest to the Bay are losing forest the fastest and a recent EPA study shows that those coastal watersheds have the highest fragmentation. The question must be



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asked: What are the potential impacts and consequences of this trend if it continues or accelerates?

What is Forest Fragmentation?

Forest fragmentation can have several meanings, but the term has been widely used to describe various removals of forest overstory, ranging from small to large areas, temporary to permanent. But, put simply, it is the process by which larger contiguous forest lands are broken into smaller, more isolated fragments or islands, surrounded by human-modified environments - agriculture and urban land uses. The importance of such removals and "forest islands" to wildlife, fish, and people habitats, is directly related to their size and permanence. The area of greatest concern and primary focus of the Bay's effort is the effects on forest lands with long-term or permanent conversion to non-forest use.

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

SAF and the Forest Service Team-up to Study Fragmentation

Last year, the U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry (S&PF) and the national office of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding forming a partnership to assess the impacts of forest fragmentation and find ways to address it. Both groups participate with the Bay states on the Forestry Workgroup (FWG) of the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP). The FWG has concluded that forest fragmentation is occurring in the Bay states and that the declining forest land base, forest fragmentation, and ownership parcelization are among the most important issues facing forest management today, with possible ecological and economic consequences. S&PF, SAF and the Bay Workgroup are focusing on three key areas to study forest fragmentation and to ultimately develop recommendations and sensible solutions. They are:

1. A better scientific definition and characterization of forest fragmentation in the context of various management objectives;
2. Data showing the current condition and trends; and
3. Consensus on the issues related to fragmentation and its impacts, with input from the scientific, management, and stakeholder communities.

Getting Started:

A Round Table Series was organized and sponsored by S&PF and SAF in partnership with the CBP. Its primary objective was to hear from the scientists and experts in the field about how forest fragmentation and landownership parcelization may be affecting our forests. The Round Table series included 3 one-day sessions (January 12, 14, 16 1998) and were chaired by the state foresters of the region. The roundtable topics included forest ecology impacts, chaired by James Garner, Virginia Department of Forestry; economic impacts, chaired by James Grace, Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry; and policy/law realities and needs, chaired by James Mallow, Maryland DNR Forest Service. A total of 38 scientists and professionals from

universities, state and federal agencies, private and non-profit entities participated with expertise in disciplines ranging from landscape ecology, wildlife biology, forest ecology, economics, sociology, to land use planning, policy analysis and law. The main goals of the Round Table series were to: 1) gain a better understanding of the "state of the science" related to forest fragmentation and its impacts. 2) gather the insights, opinions, and recommendations from the experts, and 3) gain consensus on what we know, what we do not know, and what we still need to learn about forest fragmentation.

A report summarizing the three Roundtables is being published by SAF and will be available this summer. In general, the ecologists told us that knowledge exists to suggest that forest fragmentation is having negative impacts on water, and the health and function of forests and habitats. The economists suggest that there are winners and losers from forest fragmentation, and that although more specific data is needed there is sufficient information to better manage fragmentation. Public policy and law experts said that it will take more than data to affect policy. They suggest that broad involvement of stakeholders is required and that public awareness of the issues and consequences is necessary.

What are the Next Steps?

On June 4, 1998, National Capital SAF conducted "Science Day" with national natural resource societies including Soil and Water Conservation Society, Wildlife Society, Range Society, and Ecological Society of America. The one day conference focused on "Landscape Change in the Chesapeake Watershed: Is Forest Fragmentation Affecting Our Future." The program was well attended and participants enjoyed a keynote address by Mr. Ian McHarg, preeminent landscape architect and land use planner, heard presentations from a panel of scientific and policy experts, and a technical session was held on technology in use to address forest fragmentation. Later this year, the

Allegheny and Appalachian SAF's will collaborate with the CBP and the SAF national office in holding technical sessions or issues forums on forest fragmentation with chapter members. Each session will offer discussions on the science and issues of fragmentation and seek input and feedback from members on approaches to deal with this complex issue. Currently, S&PF is working with the CBP to conduct research to analyze the extent and location of fragmentation in the Bay watershed. Information will be developed that can better define the problem and the impacts of forest fragmentation. Depending on the support and consensus built from these efforts, plans include conducting a regional conference on forest fragmentation and parcelization issues in 1999. This will be a two-day program that will involve previous participants, a wider community of interests, and contain educational and participatory components. The outcome is expected to be recommendations prepared by SAF, Forest Service, and the state foresters of the Bay states about addressing forest fragmentation for consideration by the Governors of the Chesapeake Bay states. ⚡

Welcome New Members

The following individuals have recently joined the Allegheny Society of American Foresters. We welcome you, and your input as well!

Nathaniel Wise, Valley Forge Chapter
Philip Hackenberg, Pinchot Chapter
Seth M. Partridge, Pinchot Chapter
Elizabeth Faircloth, NJ Division
Angela J. Hall, MD/DE Division

Two more SAF member deaths have been reported in the May 28, 1998 Membership Report:

Weston J. Donehower, 65-year member
4900 Threadneedle Road
Wilmington, DE 19804

F. Henry Sipe, 70-year member
P.O. Box 506
Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971

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Is Biodiversity a Buzzword? Not in Scandinavia!

By James C. (Jim) Nelson

There are some professional foresters in the United States and even some of the leadership in SAF that think "protecting biodiversity" is a buzzword created by the environmentalists



A "Nature Conservation" harvest site, illustrating residual birch and pockets of interspersed diverse age groups of Scotch pine and Norway spruce

to halt or slow down timber harvesting. On the recent SAF Forestry Tour of Norway and Sweden, I learned that both Scandinavian countries are solidly behind the concept of protecting biodiversity in their forestry operations.

Timber production is an important segment of the economy in both Norway and Sweden. Norway is 37% forested, with the major timber species being Norway spruce, Scotch pine, and silver birch. Some 125,000 families, with an average ownership of 50 hectares, own 80% of the forest land. The rest is owned by government (12%) and forest industries (4%).

Sweden is 50% forested with the same three major timber species as Norway. 300,000 private individuals own 50% of the forest; Industry (37%), churches and municipalities (8%), and the state (5%).

Both Norway and Sweden have unique laws that allow public access to all forest land for hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, and mushroom and berry picking. Along with this right of public access, individuals have developed a stewardship ethic that protects the land and the rights of the land owners.

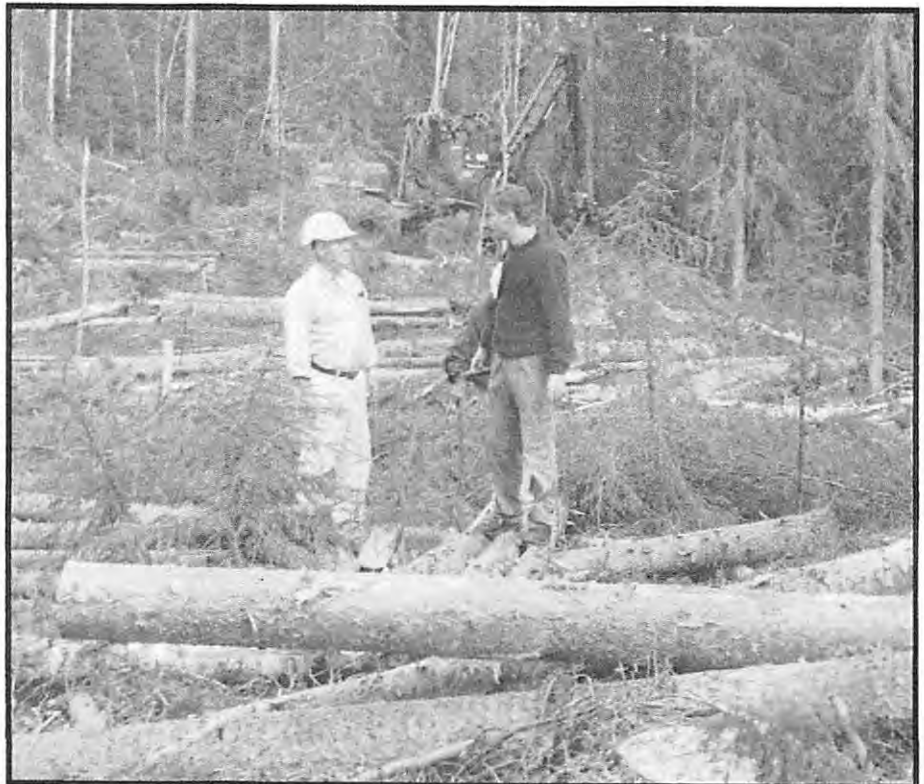
The history of forest exploitation in Scandinavia is not unlike that of the northeastern United States, other than it started earlier. The cutting of the forest for charcoal to supply the iron,

copper, silver and glass industries continued from 1650 to 1870. The development of steam-powered sawmills in the 1850's caused the rapid exploitation of the remaining forests.

Laws were enacted around 1900 requiring the replanting of cutover forest land. By 1950, the earliest planted trees were reaching merchantable size and through the 50's and '60's even-aged management, applying clear cutting and planting, was the standard practice. This form of management resulted in sustainable timber production but by the 1980's it became generally realized that in some cases, other forest resource values were not being sustained. Scandinavian's current forest policy has been formulated on the principle that forest owners, along with forest industries, accept their responsibilities for the environment - forest ownership is thought to be a privilege and a responsibility.

Working together in the early 1990's, the two national governments, County Boards of Forestry, universities, forest landowners associations, forest industries, recreational groups, environmental organizations, and forest workers unions collaborated on the development of a program of "Nature Conservation" with regard to forest practices.

"Nature Conservation" program guidelines provide for planning and management of the forest ecosystem at the landscape level to protect biological diversity while managing the timber resource. Well written and beautifully illustrated



Jim Nelson (L) discusses mechanical harvesting techniques with local industry representatives

educational (coffee-table) books, in laymen's terminology, have been made available in both countries explaining the principles and guidelines that have been accepted and followed by private land owners and industries alike.

While on the SAF tour, visits to private, industrial, and community forests were a testimonial to the fact that practices to protect biological diversity, and managing the ecosystem at landscape levels was being applied in Scandinavian forests.

A classic example was the 16,000 hectare community forest owned by the city of Trondheim, Norway. The forest is on a hill in full view of the city. 10,000 hectares is being managed as commercial forest, applying the "Nature Conservation" guidelines. This 10,000 hectare area is also being heavily used for various types of recreation, both summer and winter. (Last year the managing forester was responsible for laying out the cross-country ski trail for the 1997 World Championship).

Some of the striking things on the SAF tour was the cleanliness of the countryside - no beer cans, pop bottles or hamburger wrappers. Houses and barns were well maintained and painted, with no junked cars or farm machinery in evidence.

Timber harvesting activity was present almost everywhere within the forest zones in which we traveled. What wasn't evident were skid roads that you would ordinarily see on equivalent sized timber sales here in Northeastern US. The sophisticated feller-bunchers and the timber forwarding used in Scandinavian operations have a much lower physical and visual impact on the site than the techniques we use. Bare soil was hard to find on a timber sale, except on the main haul road. Trees left on the sale area for biological diversity reasons were selected by the operator of the timber feller, who had been trained to recognize opportunities to maintain habitat niches.

I was also greatly impressed with



Roadside sawtimber and pulpwood

the advanced nursery techniques that are being used in both countries. Seed source is strictly controlled and monitored. Seedlings are grown in tublings in greenhouses which can produce two generations of seedlings in one growing season. The entire nursery operation is highly automated. Although most planting is done by hand, due to rocky terrain, planting tublings with a cane-type dibble device doesn't even require the planter to bend over.

The icing on the cake for me on this tour was finding the house in Sweden where my grandmother was born, and locating a distant relative that I didn't know existed.

I would highly recommend an SAF Forestry Tour, based on my experience, for both the fun and educational experiences. △

P.S. The controversial 1992 SAF Task Force Report, "Sustaining Long Term Forest Health and Productivity" would have been a best seller in Sweden. We could take a lesson from the Scandinavian's willingness to bring all the interested parties to the table to resolve differences in forestry issues. Executive vice President Bill Banzhaf's commentary in the June issue of the Journal of Forestry regarding the Seventh American Forest Congress is a good start in this direction. Frank Dunstan's letter to the editor in the same issue of the Journal is also worth reading.
Jim



"Fred The Grey" Haeussler (SAF President, 1985) in pursuit of Scandinavian diversity!

Crop Tree Management: The Raystown Lake Story

By Rodney L. Whiteman, USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV

The buzz of chainsaws penetrated the hot and humid air of summer. The shirts of the sawyers had long been drenched with perspiration. After consuming a large volume of water and soft drinks and running several tanks of fuel through each saw, it was time to call it a day. Another productive day as many crop trees were released.

Seems like only yesterday, but it was the summer of 1992. Personnel from the Morgantown Field Office of the USDA Forest Service were implementing a crop tree demonstration area at Raystown Lake, a US Army Corps of Engineers project located in south central Pennsylvania.

The crown-touching release, a key component of crop tree management, was developed by the Timber Management Research Project at the Fernow Experimental Forest and is currently promoted by Aryln Perkey, silviculturist with the USDA Forest Service in Morgantown, WV. The theory behind crop tree management is to concentrate and accelerate growth on the better quality trees by releasing them from competing trees.

The selection of crop trees is geared toward meeting the landowner's objectives for that particular area. Objectives could be timber production, providing food and habitat for wildlife, or aesthetics, etc. However, it is likely that the landowners will have multiple objectives for an area such as the production of timber while providing food and habitat for wildlife. The selection of crop trees in this case would focus first on trees that produce valuable timber and are beneficial for wildlife, and then on trees that are either valuable "timber" trees or valuable "wildlife" trees.

Guidelines have been developed for the



Rodney Whiteman collects crop-tree data at the Raystown Lake Study site

process of selecting crop trees. "Timber" crop trees should be a high-value species, dominant or codominant, straight, free of forks or branches on the lower 17 feet of the bole, show no sign of insect or disease, and have no dieback in the upper portion of the crown. "Wildlife" crop trees should be den trees or mast producers like oak, cherry, walnut, hickory, or beech. These mast producers should also show no sign of insect or disease, have no dieback in the upper portion

of the crown, and preferably are dominant or codominant.

The Raystown Lake Crop Tree Demonstration Area is comprised of seven blocks, each 2 acres in size and located on gently to moderately sloping terrain. Pre-treatment or baseline data was collected by conducting a 10 BAF prism plot at each of five systematically located permanent points in each block. Basal area in the blocks ranged between 80 to 118 square feet. Timber types involved are oak-hickory, cove hardwoods, and mixed hardwoods. Most of the overstory trees ranged from 40-50 years old and were pole to small sawtimber size. It is a good growing site, with the site index for yellow-poplar at 85.

Three of the blocks in the Demonstration Area were designated as crop tree management blocks, three of the blocks were designated as control blocks, and one block was designated as an area-wide thinning block. Treatment in this block was based on a computer generated prescription. To show different intensity levels of crop tree management, treatments were set as light in one of the blocks and heavy in two of the blocks. The intensity of the treatments increases with the number of crop trees released. Generally when a crop tree is released, 4-6 competing trees are cut. If 10 crop trees per acre

Species	Treatment	Number of Trees	Average 1992 dbh	Average 1997 dbh	Average Growth
red oak	crown-touching release	17	8.8"	10.8"	2.0"
red oak	area-wide thinning	8	8.1"	9.6"	1.5"
red oak	control	13	9.5"	10.7"	1.2"
black oak	crown-touching release	25	10.5"	12.4"	1.9"
black oak	area-wide thinning	11	8.3"	9.7"	1.4"
black oak	control	11	9.5"	10.4"	0.9"
yellow-poplar	crown-touching release	48	13.9"	16.5"	2.6"
yellow-poplar	control	16	12.7"	14.3"	1.6"
black cherry	crown-touching release	11	11.1"	12.5"	1.4"
black cherry	control	12	10.4"	11.5"	1.1"

Table 1. — Growth on the Monitored Trees from 1992-1997

(light intensity) are released, 40-60 trees would probably be cut. If 25 crop trees per acre (heavy intensity) are released, 100-150 trees would be cut. Regardless of the intensity level, each crop tree should receive a full crown-touching release. The designated objective in one crop tree management block was wildlife, another block was timber production and another block was both wildlife and timber. Using the guidelines previously mentioned, crop trees were then selected to meet the block objectives. When available, trees similar in species, diameter, crown class and crown condition were selected in the control blocks and in the area-wide thinning block to serve as a comparison against the crop trees. These monitored trees (crop, control, and area-wide thinning) were then marked at dbh and numbered.

By August of 1992, 11, 27, and 28 crop trees, respectively, per acre had been released, and the area-wide thinning had been completed. The five permanent points in each of these four blocks were revisited, and 10 BAF prism plots were again conducted. Basal area in the high intensity crop tree management blocks had been reduced 42 and 54 square feet per acre, respectively. Basal area in the low intensity crop tree management block had been reduced 14 square feet per acre while the basal area in the area wide thinning block was reduced 22 square feet per acre.

In December of 1992, the dbh of all monitored trees was measured and recorded to serve as the starting diameter for the growth comparisons.

Although there are twelve species that

comprise the 202 monitored trees at the Raystown Lake Crop Tree Demonstration Area, four species make up the vast majority of trees. Red oak, black oak, black cherry, and yellow-poplar account for 85 percent of the monitored trees. Since it is difficult to make reliable statements based on the growth of an individual

or very small number of trees, all further discussions will be concentrated on these four species.

The dbh growth of the monitored trees is measured annually in the fall after tree growth has ceased. A subset of ten crop and control trees from the four major species along with ten area-wide thinning black oaks were randomly

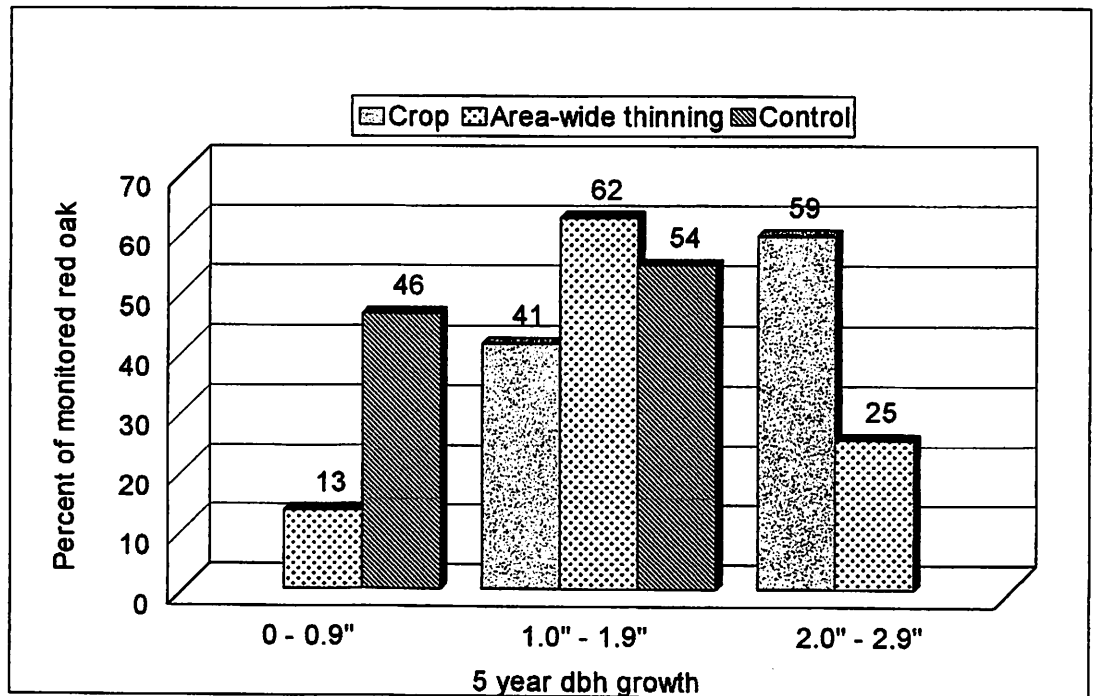


Figure 1a.—Distribution of red oak in 5 year dbh growth classes by treatment.

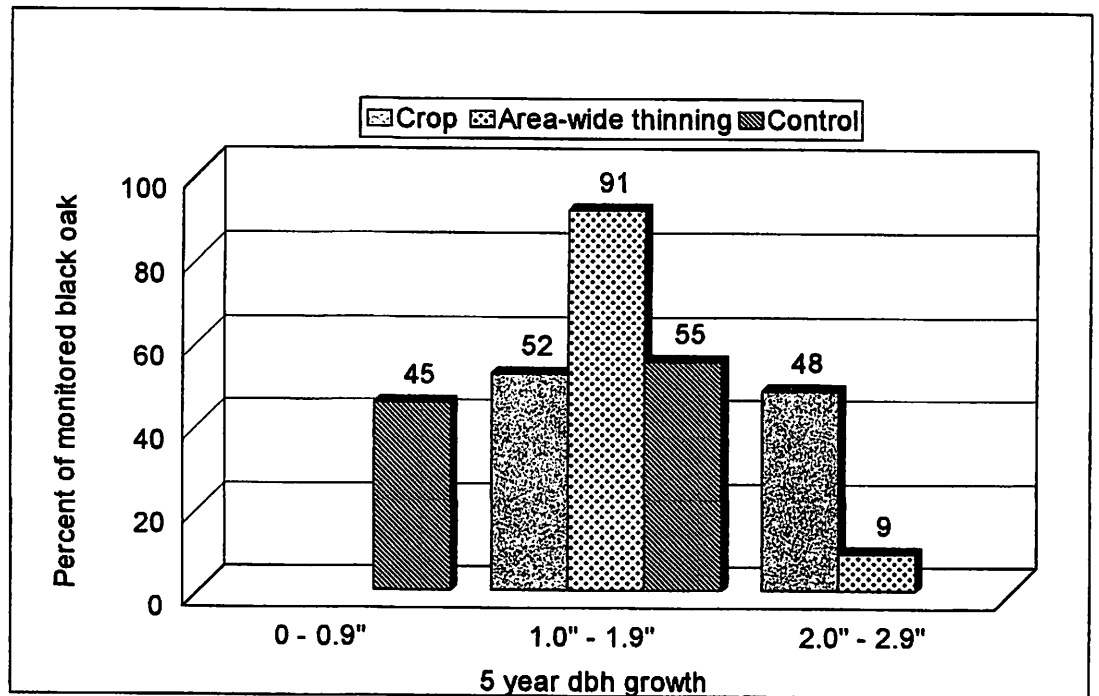


Figure 1b.—Distribution of black oak in 5 year dbh growth classes by treatment.

selected and re-measured every year from 1993-1996. In October of 1997, after the end of the fifth growing season, all 202 of the monitored trees were re-measured.

The five-year growth data for the four major species is summarized by treatment and presented in Table 1 (page 16). On average, the red oak, black oak, yellow-poplar and black cherry crop trees grew .8", 1.0", 1.0" and .5", respectively, more than control trees of that particular species. One of the highlights of this data is that the growth on the black oak crop trees is more than double the growth on the black oak control trees. Growth on the black oak and red oak crop trees is .5" more than growth on the black oak and red oak area-wide thinning trees while growth on these area-wide thinning trees exceeds growth on the black oak and red oak control trees by .5" and .3", respectively. The largest amount of growth has been on the yellow-poplar crop trees, with an average growth of 2.6". The poorest response of any of the four species has been on the black cherry with only a .3" increase in growth when compared to black cherry control trees.

There can be a great deal of growth difference in a treatment and between treatments for a particular species over a 5-year period. These differences are shown in Figures 1a-1d. As one would expect, the larger growth classes are dominated by the crop trees while the control trees account for a large portion of the smaller growth classes. The area-wide thinning trees account for a small portion of the small and large growth classes and a large portion of the

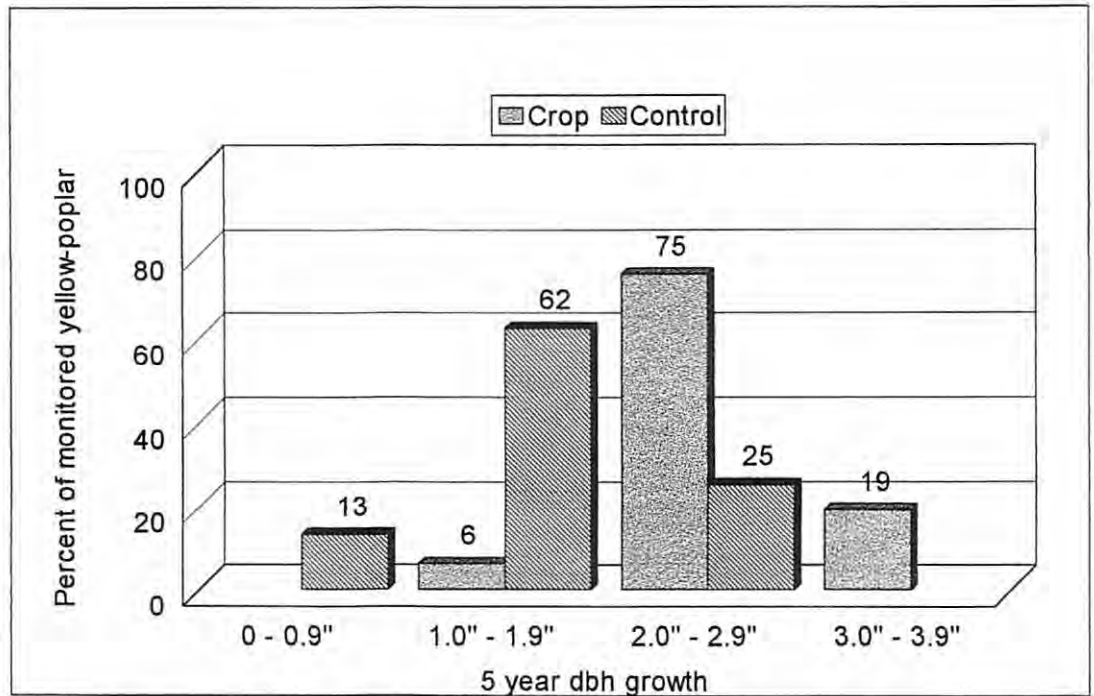


Figure 1c.—Distribution of yellow-poplar in 5 year dbh growth classes by treatment.

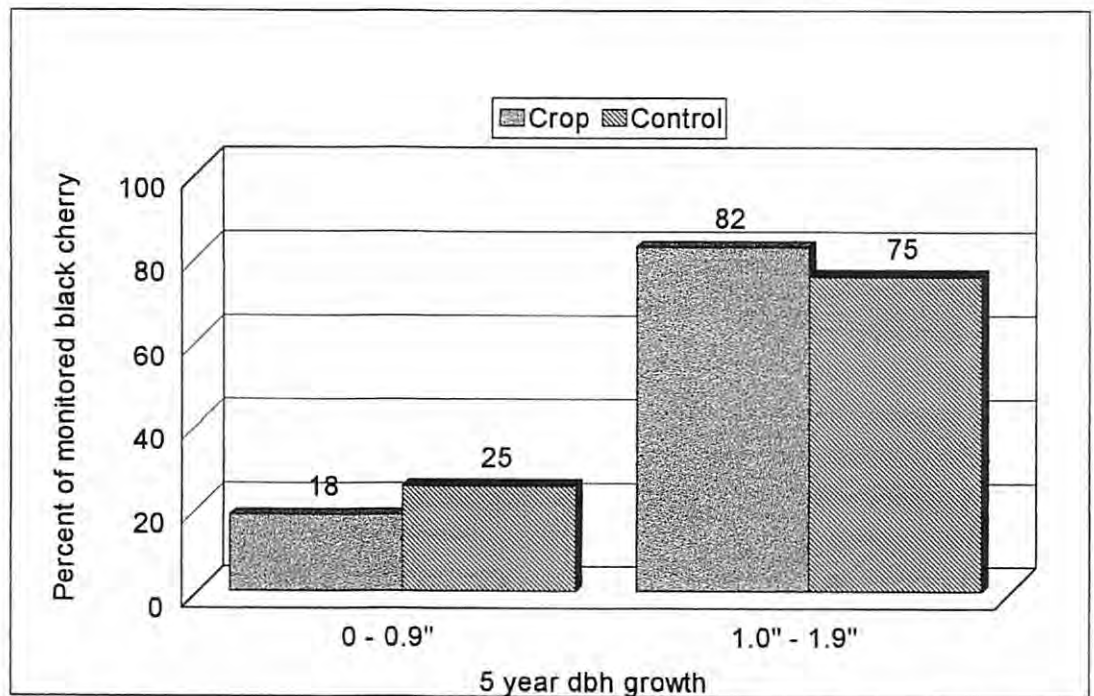


Figure 1d.—Distribution of black cherry in 5 year dbh growth classes by treatment.

moderate growth class. Variation in growth for a particular species and treatment can also be significant. Looking at the yellow-poplar illustration (Figure 1c), 19 percent of the crop trees grew more than 3" while 6 percent of the crop trees grew less than 2". The growth on individual

yellow-poplar crop trees ranged from 1.7" to 3.7", a 118 percent difference. Again, looking at the yellow-poplar illustration, it shows that some control trees have growth as good as, if not better, than, some of the crop trees. Twenty-five percent of the yellow-poplar control trees were in a larger

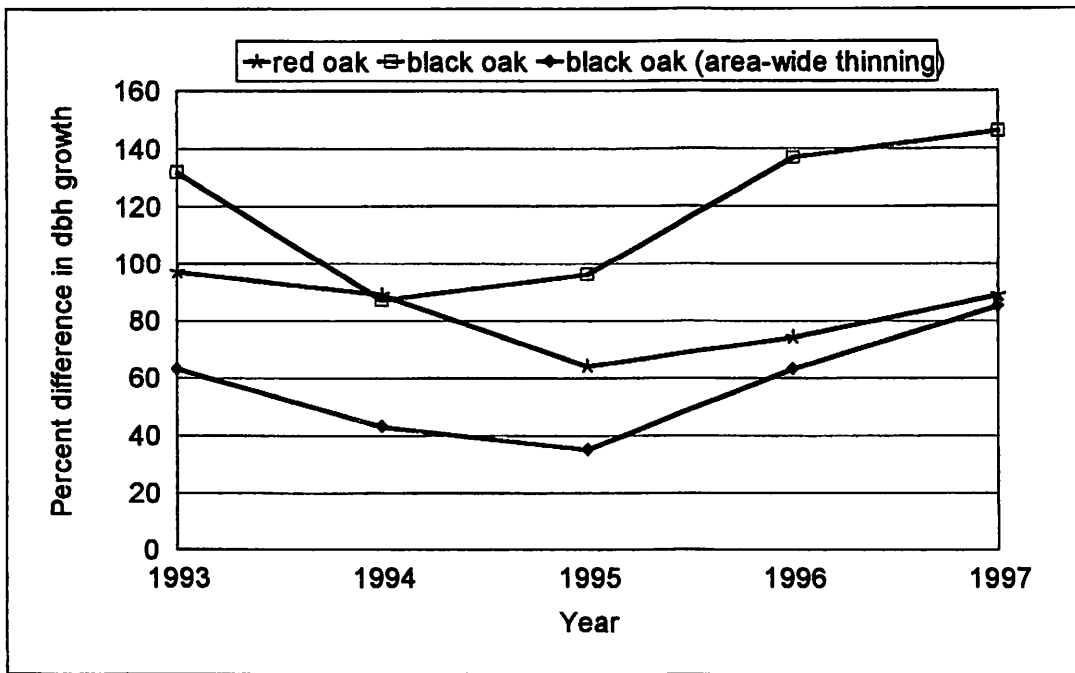


Figure 2a.—Percent difference in annual dbh growth of crop trees versus control trees by species.

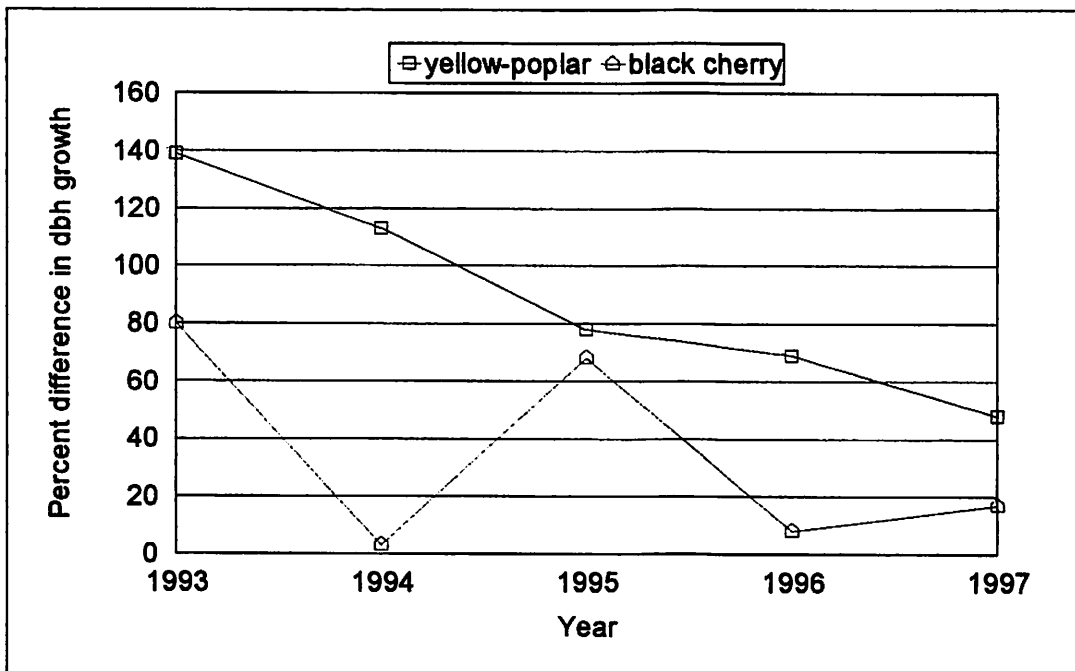


Figure 2b.—Percent difference in annual dbh growth of crop trees versus control trees by species.

However, based on annual growth measurements, the results are mixed. This is illustrated in Figures 2a and 2b, which show the percent difference in annual DBH growth of the crop trees (and black oak area-wide thinning trees) versus the control trees. The black oak (both crop tree and area-wide thinning) and the red oak have had increasing differences over the last couple of years. The black cherry has had alternative increasing and decreasing years. The yellow-poplar trend is perplexing. The percent difference in annual dbh growth between yellow-poplar crop and control trees has declined every year. Still in 1997, yellow-poplar crop tree growth exceeded yellow-poplar control tree growth by 48 percent. Is this reduction in percentage response because of the increasing age of the crop trees, weather conditions, or increasing crown closure? Only time will tell if this decreasing trend will continue.

growth class than six percent of the yellow-poplar crop trees. This reveals the importance of factors other than the degree of release from competition that affect the growth of an individual tree. Crown size relative to trunk diameter and crown vigor have a major influence on

growth rate.

Based on the 5-year dbh growth data, the results are very encouraging. Using the control trees as baseline data, dbh growth on black oak, red oak, yellow-poplar, and black cherry have been increased by 111%, 67%, 63% and 27%, respectively.

Using the crop tree management technique, growth can be accelerated and concentrated on the better quality trees in a stand. Overall tree growth on the crop trees exceeded growth on the control trees by 67 percent and on the area-wide thinning trees by 35 percent during the last 5 years. ⤴

Coming Events

August

- 10-12 "Approaches to Ecologically-Based Forest Management on Private Lands" three-day workshop, featuring Dr. John Kotar, U. of Wisconsin-Madison. NJ FS, NJ SAF, USFS, & Rutgers Extension. Craig Coutros, (609) 984-0813 or craigc@gis.dep.state.nj.us
- 17-18 Allegheny SAF Summer Meeting, Holiday Inn, King of Prussia, PA "Forestry on the Edge: The Urban/Rural Interface." Topics include Water, Weeds, Wildlife, Land Use" sponsored by Valley Forge Chapter. Bruce Arnold (610) 964-9757, Fax (610) 687-7739
- 18-20 Ag Progress Days, Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences, forestry and agricultural field tours, exhibitors, displays. (814) 863-2822 FAX (814) 863-6152

September

- 15 **Deadline for articles and photos for Fall 1998 issue of *The Allegheny News***
- 18-19 1998 Annual Membership Meeting, Maryland Forests Association, Holiday Inn at Solomons, MD. "Sustainable Forestry - Resource Planning for Our Future." (4 SAF CFE Cat. 1 credits) Karin Miller (301) 895-5369
- 19-23 National SAF Convention, Traverse City, Michigan (see ad on page 5)
- 26-27 PA Environmental Congress at Shippensburg, Univ., "Environmental Stewardship: Personal, Political, and Corporate." (717) 697-2111 or e-mail jan_jarrett@msn.com

October

- 1-3 International Elm Conference, The Morton Arboretum, OH: Elm Breeding, Dutch Elm Research, Elm Yellows, Insect Pests, Conservation of Elm Genetic Resources. Registration +1 (630) 719-2468 (F- 2440); Conference Topics/Speakers +1 (630) 719-2423 cdunn@mortonarb.org; Web site at <http://www.mortonarb.org>
- 7 "Timber trespass Investigation and Prosecution", State College, PA. 5.5 hrs. Category I, SAF/ACF CFE credits. Contact Daniel DiCamillo (814) 544-7788

November

- 11-13 PA Biological Survey Conference, "Conserving Pennsylvania's Natural Diversity: Creating a Cooperative Framework for Action", Ramada Inn-Market Square, Harrisburg, PA (814) 865-8301 or www.cas.psu.edu/docs/casconf/forestd.html

December

- 15 **Deadline for articles and pictures for the Winter 98-99 Issue of *The Allegheny News***

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