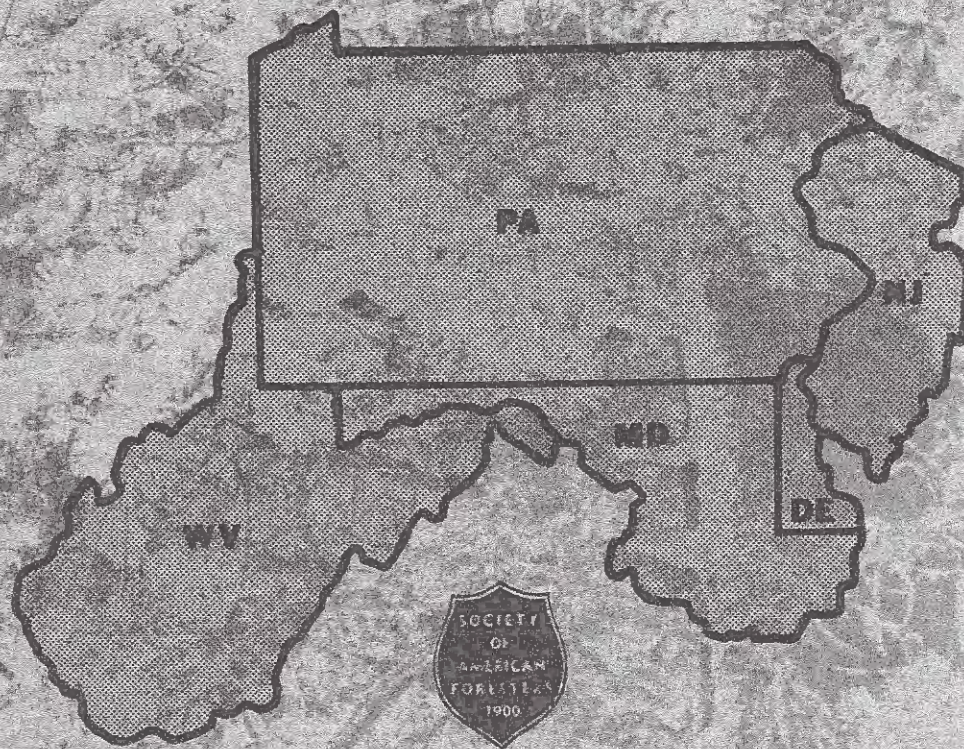


The **ALLEGHENY NEWS**



**This issue contains:**

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1980 WINTER SECTION MEETING  
FEBRUARY 6—8, 1980, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

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**NEWS FROM AROUND THE SECTION**

WINTER 1979

# Allegheny News

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*The Allegheny News is published three times a year by the Allegheny section of the Society of American Foresters.  
Its circulation reaches more than 1200 members.*

# MY FINAL INNING

The title of this column reflects both my final written message to you as your Section Chairman and some frustration from sitting at the House of Section Delegates 2-day meeting in Boston while The World Series was being played in Pittsburgh. Since the show was not "banned in Boston", I was able to carry on, in part via the tube. The Allegheny Section had the distinction of representing both Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and my condolences go out to those die-hards in the Maryland Chapter.

For nearly two days during the Boston conference, the House of Section Delegates conducted its annual meeting and discussed many Society affairs which will have various impacts upon the Allegheny Section and its Chapters. As a report to the Section membership, I will attempt to recap in this column the general flavor of the meeting and highlight where I feel some of the issues are more critical. I have included more detailed reporting in the News. Furthermore, I will elaborate in detail at our Section Annual Business Meeting in Pittsburgh February 6 - 8, 1980.

During my two year reign, much of the HSD dialogue has been centered around the proposed Society reorganization which I have presented to you and discussed with you personally for the past year and a half. The die is now cast, and you have recently had the opportunity to express your feelings by way of the member referendum. I trust you have been responsible to this Society privilege; if not you may have missed your chance. The outcome of the referendum will probably not be known until early December, and my report at the Annual Meeting will include a discussion of the results. We did, however, at the HSD review briefly a proposed "boiler plate" by-laws for the creation of a State or Multi-State Society which could be born out of the Sections.

One of the most interesting programs discussed was the new SAF Membership Certification Program centered around a continuing education program to qualify for personal SAF Certification through the Section. This is not to be construed as a registration or licensing effort but merely a professional peer recognition for volunteer extra training and Society activity participation. I will talk more on that in February.

A good part of the HSD agenda was taken up with the programs of the Forest Science Board again geared to the effectiveness of the Working Group structure within the Society. Carl Bernsten, the new Director of Forest Science Programs, stimulated the HSD to assume greater responsibility for making the program work. As you are aware, each Section member is also a member of one to three Working Groups of his own choice, and with that identification each member receives copies of the groups newsletters, workshop announcements and any other activity information. The Working Groups are the "tree roots" of the technology side of the Society.

I have a strong feeling for the Working Group operation and have taken the liberty as your Chairman to structure the Winter Meeting program around the Working Group operation at the Section level. This News issue carries an outline of the Winter program as I now have it set up. In the past, most of our technical programs at the Annual Meetings have been a one-topic program (exception: Greenbrier), and this year each delegate to the Winter Meeting will have the opportunity to participate in as many as three Working Group presentations. The nine Working Groups are, furthermore, structured around the six Subject Areas. No matter what the outcome of the reorganization referendum, the Working Groups will remain the viable vehicle for technology transfer within the Society. The National office has recognized this by strengthening the staff and budget for the Forest Science programs and by challenging the Sections to go down line for more effective implementation of the system. Let's give it a "shot" in Pittsburgh!

The Forest Technician voting status issue is still on the "back burner" with National, but HSD keeps turning up the fire. I made my personal pitch to the Council and HSD that some resolution of this question be made in the next year. It appears that this may again go to referendum. In good measure, I think the issue is a "tempest in a teapot", and I say to you technicians, "Stick with the fight . . . but do it from within. Join the Section, participate at the Section level and stay in fellowship in the Chapters."

Other items on the agenda in Boston were state licensing, the fulfillment and future of the Foresters Fund, dual membership for spouses, the status of our non-credited schools, and a review of a draft for our Society's goals and targets for 1980-81. On this latter subject, I'm sure these will be forthcoming in an issue of the Journal of Forestry.

There was some very provocative discussion regarding the SAF's concern for membership as it relates to current Anti-Trust enforcement especially within the industrial forestry sector. There were mixed emotions from the industrial sector with regard to its importance. I will be prepared to discuss this issue in Pittsburgh.

During what might be called a symposium portion of the HSD Agenda, we heard two reports from the membership on the sharing of a business office and section newsletters. My records which I will turn over will include the projections and reports of the shared business office concept which I think has some real merit, especially if the reorganization referendum passes. I think this could be one solution to the concern some of our Chapters have expressed with regard to the expense of small association operations. I will answer any questions on the subject at the Winter Meeting.

The newsletter subject singled out our Allegheny Section, and we were lifted up as having the "Cadillac" of the Section productions. Jim Hull, Gulf States Section Chairman and Foresters Fund Chairman handed out past issues of the ALLEGHENY NEWS to everyone and threw bouquets to our Section and especially to Roxann. I reported that this product was a cooperative venture between the Section and one of our member paper industries and that we perhaps have set a precedent, at least within our Section, which I certainly hope can be carried forward. It's impact on the other Sections, our Council and with the Washington staff really has provided a significant contribution from the Allegheny Section with regard to intersection communications. I consider this one of the major contributions during my term.

Kenney Funderburke was sitting in the wings in Boston as alternate delegate. Kenney has a good feel of the issues to be carried over for HSD work. I have offered to be on tap as the immediate past Chairman and to assist the next administration in implementing the reorganization opportunity should the referendum pass and things begin to move. Kenney and I have begun to affect a smooth transfer of administration in Pittsburgh, and I urge all of you to support your next chairman as you have done for me. Come forth. Volunteer for work. Respond, if he asks you.

This past year I was asked by our National office (as were the other Section chairmen) to make some significant appointments affecting our Society programs at the Section level. First, I have appointed within each of the 27 Working Groups Section level Working Group Representatives whose job it will be to act as the liason between the Section and the Working Group. Also, the appointees have responded with enthusiasm. The success of the Working Group at the Section level as well will depend upon the duties of the Chairman and those within the Working Group. The Pittsburgh meeting will be the collective responsibility of nine Working Group Coordinators who will program their respective portions of the technical program. I urge the membership to become involved, contact your chairmen. I have listed these appointments in this News issue.

The second appointments were centered around the Year Of The Student Program. I have solicited appointments down line from the Chapters for Section Representatives to Forestry Programs to provide a direct Section link to the students and/or student chapters on all of the universities, technician schools and community colleges where forestry in some form is recognized as a course of study. Again, I have listed these in this News and solicit your interest in serving with these Chapters and Coordinators as a ministry to our forestry education. The coordinators will have an active part in bringing student bodies to the Winter Meeting in Pittsburgh.

At the HSD/Boston there was further discussion about the membership decline within the Society even though there is an increase of members. As you recall, our survey several years ago under Jim Nelson revealed that much of that loss within the Section was within the one to three year old members and resulting from, in many cases, the transition from student to member grade. Another significant contribution of my administration has been the passage last year in Valley Forge of the Dues Assistance Program for assisting students making the financial transition from student to member grade within our Section but where employment hopes have not borne immediate fruit. I reported on this activity to the HSD, and I believe several other sections may follow suit. I will have much more to share with you at the Annual Meeting.

The Allegheny News serves as my official forum to all members. If there are things that you may need interpreted, don't hesitate to write or call. I look forward with mixed emotions to my "final hour" in Pittsburgh. I am initiating a Chairman's Prayer Breakfast on Friday morning. I feel very strongly about this, and I have had some inquiries with regard to this idea after I presented it in one of this year's News issues. The event, of course, will be optional, but I hope to see many of you join me and be motivated to a deeper professional commitment as stewards of our resources. Our marketplace leadership is rapidly realizing in these difficult and confusing times that Man perhaps may not after all control all his environment or his destiny.

Finally, I cannot close without expressing my thanks to my Executive Committee, my Committee Chairmen, my News Editor and all of you who have supported me and the Allegheny Section. I look forward to this "retirement" and yet am excited about the challenges our profession has in front of us. Thank you all and God bless.

*George Kemp, Chairman*

# MYCORRHIZAE: FUNDAMENTAL APPROACHES TO THEIR PHYSIOLOGY

*by Edward HacsKaylo, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service,  
Forest Physiology Laboratory, ARC-West, Beltsville, Maryland 20705*

The intimate association of roots of higher plants and certain fungi that result in a symbiotic relationship are designated as mycorrhizae, a term derived from Greek meaning fungus-root. Although research on mycorrhizae is relatively new to many, it has been in progress for nearly a century. Until the last decade the major centers were located abroad. However the USDA Forest Service has had a sustained research program in this field for the past 20 years. One of these, the Pioneering Research Unit on Mycorrhizae, Forest Physiology Laboratory, located at the Beltsville, Maryland, Agricultural Research Center, was the first Forest Service group to devote full time to mycorrhizal research. The staff is probing for answers to basic physiological phenomena occurring in this specialized area of botanical research.

Nearly all higher plants possess mycorrhizae in natural habitats. Without them it is unlikely that many would survive. The most easily recognized of the many complex interactions between the associated organisms are enhanced growth of the host plant. High rates of uptake and transport of soil nutrients by the fungi provide the roots with a nutrient supply mechanism that has evolved into a system that is much more efficient than that of the root alone. The better growth of plants with mycorrhizae than without has stimulated great interest in possible practical applications in forestry and agriculture. There are high hopes for the widespread use of mycorrhizal fungi to inoculate nursery and containerized seedlings.

In the early part of this century, soil containing mycorrhizal fungi was often transported long distances to ensure successful establishment of trees in new locales. Precise data, however, on the role of mycorrhizal fungi was not available and the plant growth responses were not fully understood or more often discounted. Even now there are some who find it difficult to accept the fact that mycorrhizal associations are usually necessary for most higher plants to thrive and reproduce.

In 1958 we had our first opportunity to witness results to inoculation with mycorrhizal fungi in soils devoid of species that formed mycorrhizae on trees. We examined pine seedlings in Puerto Rico that had been inoculated with soil inoculum three years earlier. There was no doubt that the inoculated plants had mycorrhizae and were thriving but the untreated were nonmycorrhizal and stagnant. We then helped establish the procedures for inoculation of nursery beds. Our later experiments of the effects of inoculations with pure

cultures of mycorrhizal fungi provided one of the best documented cases that existed up to that time.

Closer to home we witnessed classical studies in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields. Assisting in the interpretations of mycorrhizal data of Dr. J. R. Schramm, we learned a lot about the early fungal colonizers of hostile, anthracite spoil banks and the succession of fungi over the years. From the identifications of mycorrhizal fungi in those studies researchers elsewhere have been able to recognize similar situations and use some of the same fungi in extensive inoculation experiments.

Growth responses caused by mycorrhizal associations can be readily demonstrated but the mechanisms by which these occur are not so evident. Hence we have based our laboratory research program on studying the physiological and biochemical activities in mycorrhizae primarily of pine.

Little is known about the availability of sugars for use by microorganisms at the surface of tree roots. It is generally believed that a certain level of soluble carbohydrates must be available in tree roots before mycorrhiza formation can be initiated. Reduction in photosynthetic activity of the host by shading or the interruption or carbohydrate transport to root systems has a direct bearing on the formation of mycorrhizae. Our experiments verified these ideas and have also shown that the responses of pines to different photoperiods affects the growth and development of the entire seedling and mycorrhiza formation. The formation of mycorrhizae appears to be related to the net amount of photosynthesis that occurs during any one photoperiod.

Mycorrhizal fungi also depend upon host photosynthesis for reproduction. We found that mushroom-type fruiting bodies of at least one mycorrhizal fungus developed only when the host plant was photosynthetically active. Exclusion of light from the leaves or decapitation of seedlings immediately terminated sporophore development. No doubt these data can be applied to fruiting of mycorrhizal fungi in natural situations.

Many gaps remain in our knowledge on the metabolism of carbohydrates and root systems as they affect mycorrhizal development and maintenance of the symbiotic system. Our program continues to include intensive studies in this area.

Not only carbohydrates in the root systems, but other

exudates from roots have a dramatic effect on the development of microorganisms in the root environment. Conversely, compounds secreted by associated fungi can cause extensive changes in the morphology and no doubt the physiological functioning of mycorrhizal roots. Some of these growth substances are similar or perhaps identical with some of the compounds used to stimulate rooting in cuttings. In pine the fungi frequently induce branching of the very small lateral roots, transforming them into single or multiple-forked structures that resemble clusters of coral. This branching habit is peculiar to pine but infected roots of other species are also characteristically modified.

Another physiologically important group of growth regulatory substances is produced by at least some mycorrhizal fungi. It is assumed that these compounds, known as cytokinins, play an important role in the cell division and development in roots, membrane permeability and translocation of compounds from cell to cell. The interactions between these growth substances can be very complex and our research is attempting to determine the extent of their role in mycorrhizal associations.

The fatty acid and lipid metabolism in mycorrhizae have been virtually unstudied. We are trying to determine the role of those compounds in the induction of mycorrhizal associations, in the movement of compounds through membranes and perhaps even in the fruiting of associated fungi. It is apparent that many groups of these fungi have their own characteristic compositions of fatty acids and can be identified through chemical analysis for the kinds and amounts of these compounds.

In nutrient deficient soils mycorrhizal plants produce greater dry weights and absorb larger amounts of nutrients from the soil than nonmycorrhizal plants. Absorption of nitrogen is particularly enhanced. Perhaps these effects can be partially explained through studies on the fatty acid metabolism and permeability of membranes which regulate the diffusion of these compounds into the cells. However we are also studying amino acid metabolism after nitrogen gets into the cells as related to the general nitrogen metabolism of both the fungi and the host plant.

The basic approaches in current and future studies will assist in the eventual evaluation of mycorrhizal fungi in the induction and maintenance of mycorrhizal associations.

## RURAL PLANNING IN FRANCE

From September 17-28, 1979 I served as the American representative to the Council of Europe's 7th Annual Seminar on Applied Ecology. Held at St. Valery-sur-Somme in the French Province of Picardy and at Aurillac in the Province of Cantal. The goal of the program was to advise the French government on procedures for the development of Natural Parks.

The contrast of the two areas, St. Valery-sur-Somme representing an estuary comparable to our American Chesapeake Bay region only smaller, and Aurillac a volcanic region similar to Lassen Peak in California, caused the gathered experts to give only broad general advice. Most of this I summarized in a short address to the Seminar at the Research Station of the University of Picardy on the Baie d' Somme that covered these points; some of which were based on conversations with participants rather than direct observation.

People will accept decisions more readily if they have had a part in making them. This is basic procedure in the United States, Canada, Ireland and Great Britain, but apparently involvement of the public in other European nations is not common practice. In nations such as France, Spain, Italy,

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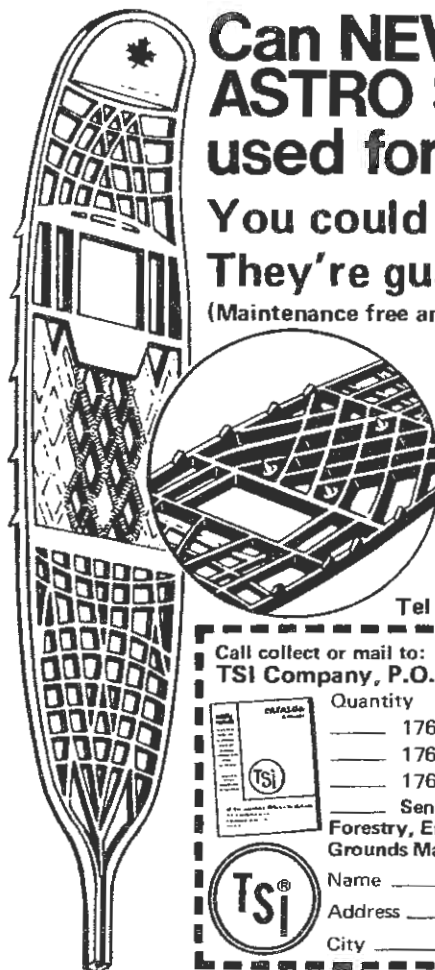
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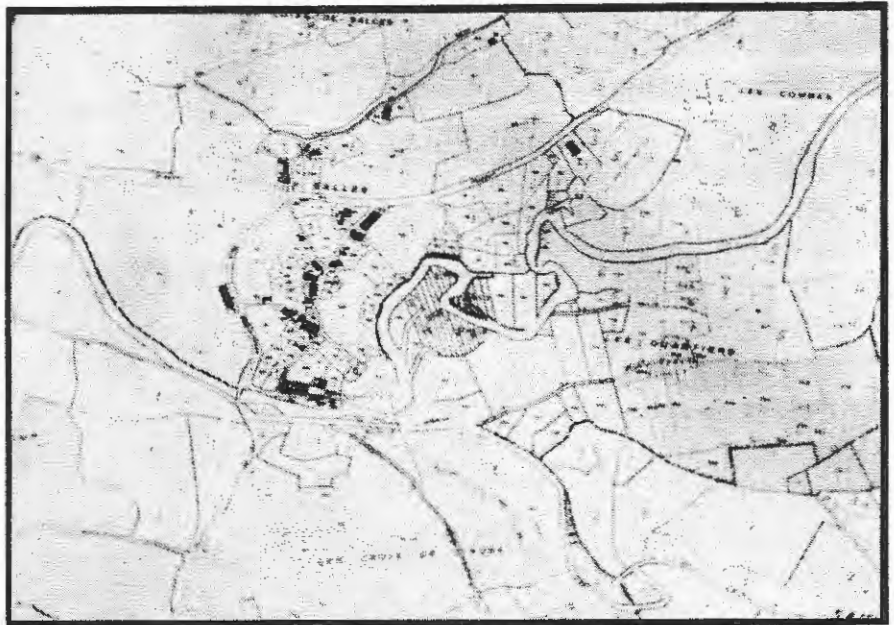
Greece and Portugal, public involvement in the form of "hearings" is just being introduced. The experience may be frustrating for both government officials and the people involved largely because government technicians in these countries historically, have implemented decisions made at higher levels of government. They are inexperienced in listening to local people and some officials apparently find it degrading. Aggravating this situation, the people do not know how to act in a hearing. These people apparently have trouble organizing for the presentation of a point of view. Lack of skill in speaking, lack of trust to have somebody speak for them or even lack of tradition of contributing financially to causes may explain this. Perhaps, the extra money isn't there. Maybe, it's a sense of futility. Maybe it is a fear of becoming a known part of the opposition to the government. Apparently they know little about basic parliamentary procedure, so public meetings usually end in a brouhaha.

The second observation I made is that the government officials have little faith in the mass intelligence of the people. A basic tenet of adult extension work in the United States is that the group is smarter than any one individual in it. The French officials I observed felt they knew what the people wanted and needed better than the local people.

The French official saw his/her job as one of explaining to the local people what the government intended to do, so they, the locals, could get ready to enjoy the benefits. One farmer said in a public meeting in St. Valery-sur-Somme, "Let's quit fighting. This is France. What Paris decides we know we are going to get!"

My third observation is that nations that do not have a system of public education are faced with a population that does not know how to work effectively, to influence their government even when the government is trying to give them an opportunity for involvement. The government officials and the technicians operate at a skill and knowledge level so far above the people that communication between them is difficult. The officials get bored and the people get frustrated and angry.

The result is that France is getting Natural Parks, an idea conceived by Paris planners, for France and tourists of other nations. The people get something they don't want after much frustration and without much to say about their future and their land.



**Map: Years of division by inheritance has left many French farmer with small fields far apart. French planners are trying to equitably swap parcels of land around to nobody's satisfaction.**



**Hedge landscape: French planners are trying to retain the character of this hedge landscape while enlarging the fields for more efficient agriculture. The area is designated as a Natural Park.**

# TOXIC ALUMINUM RESISTANCE VARIES AMONG TREE SPECIES



Planting seedling trees on strip-mined spoilbank.

L. H. McCormick and K. C. Steiner, Assistant Professors of Forest Resources, Penn State University.

Very acid coal mine spoils present a complex of stresses hindering reestablishment of vegetation. These stresses include inadequate concentrations of certain essential elements and toxic concentrations of others, particularly aluminum and manganese. Improving these conditions with additions of lime and fertilizers are effective but expensive and temporary solutions to the problem. As lime and nutrients are depleted, the spoils revert to their original condition. A more permanent approach is to revegetate with plants that have been selected or bred to tolerate adverse conditions. We have shown this approach to be feasible for some tree species in recent studies on resistance to aluminum toxicity.

Some tree species are sensitive to very low concentrations of soluble aluminum while others grow almost normally at much higher concentrations. This was revealed by an experiment in which the relative aluminum resistance of 11 tree species was evaluated at 10 levels of aluminum concentration from 0 to 280 parts per million (ppm). Species evaluated were yellow, gray and paper birches; pitch, Scotch, and Virginia pines; pin and red oaks; European black alder; autumn-olive; and hybrid poplar clone (cutting) NE-388.

We measured aluminum resistance by observing reduction in root elongation in a series of 31 gallon (118 liter) culture tanks placed in the greenhouse. By growing seedlings sequentially in solutions with and without aluminum, and comparing root elongation in each, we

were able to distinguish true aluminum resistance from inherent differences in growth rate.

#### Resistance of species compared.

The hybrid poplar proved to be extremely sensitive to concentrations as low as 10 ppm. Autumn-olive was also relatively sensitive, with essentially no root growth occurring at concentrations above 40 ppm. However, most other species—the alder, birches, oaks, and pines—were comparatively resistant at concentrations of 120 ppm, Table 1. This level of resistance is considerably greater than that of most agronomic crops that have been tested.

#### Variation also within species.

Additional studies with pin oak and paper birch indicate that differences in aluminum resistance exist not only between species but also within species. These studies were similar to the trial among species except that families and populations were the units of study rather than species and genera. Also, only single concentrations of aluminum were used: 100 ppm for pin oak and 120 ppm for paper birch. Pin oak was represented in these studies by seedlings from 62 parents in 17 populations from the East and Midwest, and paper birch was represented by seedlings from 49 parents in 13 populations from Michigan to Alaska.

Both pin oak and paper birch showed large amounts of genetic variation in aluminum resistance within species.

Variation in pin oak was almost entirely associated with families in populations. Some families were not affected by aluminum, while others had root elongation reduced as much as 60 percent. Variation in paper birch was predominantly associated with differences

among populations. We tested this species at a rather high aluminum concentration, and no population had normal root growth. However, some populations grew nearly four times as well as others. This information will be useful in our improvement programs for these species, and it will also be helpful in planning improvement strategies for other species.

**Further research underway.** We are continuing studies of variation within species with evaluations of families and populations of European black alder, pitch pine, and sweetgum—and additional clones (cutting) of hybrid poplar. Some of these experiments will be transplanted to coal mine spoils to test the validity of the greenhouse results. In addition, we are determining the extent to which volunteer regeneration on acid spoils has already evolved adaptation to aluminum toxicity and other stresses. We hope these studies will eventually lead to the development of cultivars, cultivated varieties, with superior usefulness for mine spoil revegetation.

TABLE I

Relative resistance to aluminum toxicity of several tree species evaluated at 120 parts per million aluminum. Scale ranging from 0 to 1 reflects low to high levels of resistance.

Species or genus	Resistance level
Oaks	0.91
Pines	0.39
European black alder	0.35
Birches	0.26
Autumn-olive	0.04
Hybrid poplar	dead

Taken from SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE, VOLUME XXVII, NUMBER 1, FALL 1979



# Where It's Happening

## Chapters Take Action On Local And National Issues

### WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER

The West Virginia Chapter passed the following three resolutions at their November 3, 1979 meeting.

#### RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS**, The Division of Forestry of the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources is charged with prevention and suppression of wildfire on 12.6 million acres of forestland and grassland within West Virginia; and

**WHEREAS**, The Division of Forestry wildfire control budget is dependent upon federal Rural Fire Prevention and Control funding for 20% of its total budget; and

**WHEREAS**, The U. S. House of Representatives has recommended funding at the level of 15 million dollars, which represents a 50% reduction from the FY 1979 level and the U. S. Senate has proposed a funding level of 30.5 million dollars; and

**WHEREAS**, Any reduction in the level of federal funding compared to previous years will dangerously reduce the ability of the Division of Forestry to maintain the present levels of wildfire protection and manning;

Now therefore be it resolved by the West Virginia Chapter, Society of American Foresters, at its fall meeting at Beckley, West Virginia, on November 3, 1979, that:

(1) the protection of the forestland of West Virginia and the valuable hardwood resource growing thereupon is vital to the social and economic well-being of West Virginia.

(2) a funding level of not less than 30 million dollars for Rural Fire Prevention and Control must be maintained to assure minimal protection of those resources.

(3) the West Virginia Delegation should strive to maintain or increase the levels of funding and urge members of the House-Senate Conference Committee to recommend funding at or above current levels.

(4) the chairman forward copies of this resolution to each member of the West Virginia Congressional Delegation and all known members of the House-Senate Conference Committee.

#### RESOLUTION

Concerning Environmental Education in West Virginia Schools

**WHEREAS**, The West Virginia Chapter of the Society of American Foresters is composed of professional foresters actively engaged in the management of public and private forestlands of West Virginia and,

**WHEREAS**, the forestlands of the State provide valuable natural resources including timber, water, wildlife, recreation, and wilderness for the economic and social benefits of the people and communities of West Virginia and the nation and,

**WHEREAS**, the understanding and support of the public is necessary to protect and manage forestlands of the State so that the quantity and quality of commodity resources and forest amenities will be available for all present and future generations,

Be it therefore resolved that the West Virginia Chapter of the Society of American Foresters supports the active and vigorous role of the schools of the State in teaching:

(1) An appreciation of the natural resources of the State.

(2) An understanding of the ecological principles concerning the inter-relationship of natural resources and,

(3) An interest and understanding of the problems and opportunities of managing natural resources and,

be it further resolved that, the West Virginia Department of Education is urged to incorporate environmental education into the schools of West Virginia to the maximum practical level consistent with other educational objectives.

#### RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS**, The West Virginia Chapter Society of American Foresters has previously conveyed to the Dean and Director of the West Virginia Center for Extension and Continuing Education, its concern for the lack of foresters staffing the county extension agent program, and,

**WHEREAS**, 30 of the 55 counties within West Virginia are over 75% forested, and

**WHEREAS**, the Dean and Director has expressed sympathy and concern over this lack of foresters in county extension agent positions as well as the absence of applications by foresters for these positions,

Now therefore be it resolved that the West Virginia Chapter, Society of American Foresters, at its fall meeting at Beckley, West Virginia:

(1) Appreciates the mutual concern of the Dean and Director of the West Virginia Center for Extension and Continuing Education,

(2) Reiterates its aforementioned desire for foresters being employed at the county extension agent level.

(3) Requests that the Dean and Director relay his and our concern to the county committees and support groups,

(4) Requests that job announcements for county extension agent positions be sent to the Division of Forestry of West Virginia University.

(5) Requests that the Chairman of the Division of Forestry of West Virginia University advise all student advisors and forestry students of this potential area of employment.

(6) Requests that all job announcements be promptly placed in the hands of student advisors and potential candidates for employment as county extension agents, and

(7) Directs that copies of this resolution be mailed to the Dean and Director of the West Virginia Center for Extension and Continuing Education, the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Chairman of the West Virginia University Division of Forestry and other persons as selected by the Chairman of the West Virginia Chapter, Society of American Foresters.

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## NORTHERN HARDWOODS CHAPTER

### POSITION PAPER ON WILDERNESS SET-ASIDES AND ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION II FOR THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST

We Professional Foresters of the Northern Hardwoods Chapter, Allegheny Section, of the Society of American Foresters, recognize and support man's intrinsic need for Wilderness. It is important both in terms of recreation and scientific

study to preserve areas that are unique in their naturalness provided preservation is in the public's long term interest.

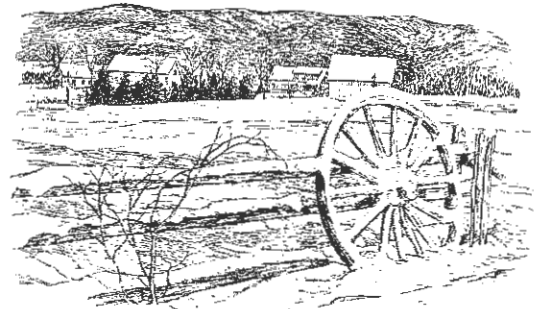
From our professional viewpoint, developed through many years of practicing Forestry in and around the Allegheny National Forest, we recognize the forest's contribution to the nation's economic well-being. The entire Allegheny National Forest, because of its past history, including extensive logging operations, has developed into one of the nation's most valuable timber resources. The quality of its Northern Hardwood Timber is not duplicated in any other National Forest, and is a good reflection of past Forest Service management practices. Continuous management will preserve the high quality of the existing timber stands. Conversely, if these high value timber stands are set aside and isolated as Wilderness Areas they will deteriorate and become less desirable forests of shade tolerant species.

It is important to recognize that there are other large areas near the Allegheny National Forest that have been designated to satisfy man's need for primitive experiences. These areas include the Adirondack Preserve and the Catskill Preserve in New York State containing over two million acres. In addition, approximately 108,000 acres of wild areas and 60,000 acres of natural areas owned by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources are managed to preserve the wild character of the areas.

It is the position of the Northern Hardwood Chapter of the Society of American Foresters that there is no particularly unique area on the Allegheny National Forest that is not already protected; this includes the roadless areas studied by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II. Because of the relatively short period of time, at infrequent intervals, that a timber stand is occupied by man and his machines to harvest timber, Wilderness as perceived by the majority of outdoor enthusiasts is compatible with timber management.

It is the consensus of the Northern Hardwoods Chapter that there is no justification for assigning the single use of Wilderness to any additional areas of the Allegheny National Forest.

This position will be made available to the Allegheny Section for consideration at the 1980 Winter Meeting and copies will be forwarded to local legislators, appropriate State and local officials and the news media.



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## SECTION ELECTION RESULTS FOR TERMS OF OFFICE FEBRUARY 1980-1982

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Kenney Funderburke, Jr.	Chairman
Ron Sheay	Chairman-Elect
Richard Kennell	Secretary/Treasurer

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert Bond (PA)  
Robert Martin (PA)  
Gary Zinn (W.VA.)  
Les Alpaugh (N.J.)

Forty-six percent of the ballots were returned.

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## OBITUARY

The Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters regrets the passing of Pete Bond, retired state forester for the State of Maryland.

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# NATIONAL SCENE

## CONCERN OVER EPA'S 2,4,5-T DECISION

At Council direction, SAF recently wrote EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle of its concern over abandonment of the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration process for 2,4,5-T. SAF Acting Executive Vice President W. S. Bromley wrote:

*On behalf of the Society of American Foresters, I wish to register concern over your agency's recent abandonment of the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) process with regard to the herbicide 2,4,5-T. The RPAR process provides an objective, scientific framework for evaluating chemicals and should not be abandoned unless an imminent hazard and emergency exists. We have reservations about your agency's findings that such conditions exist. We are also struck by the inconsistent application of your emergency suspension that prohibits forestry uses but not those for rice, rye, and other food crops.*

## SAF COMMENTS ON DRAFT NFMA REGULATIONS

The Executive Committee of the SAF Council has approved comments on draft National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations which were published in the *Federal Register* on May 4, 1979. The regulations provide detailed guidance to Forest Service personnel for implementing forest planning required under NFMA.

SAF's comments—published in the *Journal of Forestry* in September—resulted from the analysis by Ad Hoc Committee members, Lawrence S. Davis, Robert D. Day, Jr., John W. Duffield, and

Marion Clawson. The committee was assisted in its deliberations by Douglas W. MacCleery.

Copies of SAF's comments are immediately available to members upon request from the national office.

## CEQ REPORT CITES SAF POSITION

SAF's position on off-road vehicles (ORVs) is quoted in a recently released report of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ study of ORV use on public lands cites SAF's recommendation that off-road vehicles should be allowed only on forest roads, trails and areas which are explicitly designated for such use.

The report (#041-011-0041-6) is available from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C. at a cost of \$2.40.

## TASK FORCE ON FEDERAL REORGANIZATION DISMISSED

The SAF Council has unanimously voted to dismiss the task force it created to provide advice on federal department reorganization. The Council action acknowledged President Carter's decision to abandon reorganization efforts at this time. The task force's final study report was published in the June 1979 *Journal of Forestry*, pp. 386-389.

## NEW BOOK AVAILABLE ON RECLAMATION

A new book entitled "Utilization of Municipal Sewage Effluent and Sludge on Forest and Disturbed Land" has been published by The Pennsylvania State University Press. Editors are Dr. William E. Sopper, Professor of Forest Hydrology, School of Forest Resources and Sonja N. Kerr, Environmental Research Analyst, Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources. The book is a compilation of papers presented at a national symposium organized by the editors. One-half of the 44-chapter volume summarizes the current state of knowledge on the economics and environmental impacts of recycling treated municipal wastewater in forest ecosystems. The second half of the book discusses the utilization of municipal sludge to revegetate lands disturbed by the strip mining of coal. The book is especially timely because of the recent federal legislation which has encouraged the consideration of land recycling of waste products from municipal sewage treatment plants. In addition, new federal strip mine reclamation regulations, together with the rising cost of commercial fertilizer, have resulted in an upsurge of interest in the use of municipal sludge as a fertilizer substitute and soil amendment on land disturbed by coal mining activities.

The book is available from THE PENN STATE Press, 215 Wagner Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802.

Cost: \$20.00.

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## **CHRISTENSEN NAMED TO SAF STAFF**

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Ronald R. Christensen has been appointed Director of Professional Programs for the Society of American Foresters (SAF) effective July 25. Christensen succeeds Dr. D. Mitchell Flinchum, who resigned in January to accept a forestry extension position at the University of Florida.

In announcing the appointment, SAF Acting Executive Vice President W. S. Bromley explained that Christensen will direct and implement several programs designed to stimulate professional development. Specifically, he will serve as staff liaison to SAF's national committees and task forces on accreditation, educational policy, student affairs, ethics, continuing education, certification, forest technicians and others. He will also supervise activities under the direction of Edward F. Robie, Coordinator of SAF Career Services and Convention Representative.

A Minnesota native, Christensen, 35, received his B.S. in Forest Science, and his M.S. in Forest Management and Administration in 1976 at the University of Minnesota. Currently, he is completing his law degree there and will apply to the Minnesota Bar before assuming his duties with SAF.

Christensen served as Faculty Research Fellow at the university's Data Retrieval Center and as staff coordinator to various university committees. He also worked with the College of Forestry analyzing the state's forest fires, and with the state Division of Forestry as a biometrician in 1975. From 1962 to 1971, Christensen served with the U.S. Navy Submarine Program as an instructor and navigation technician.

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## **SCIENTIST HONORED BY PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS**

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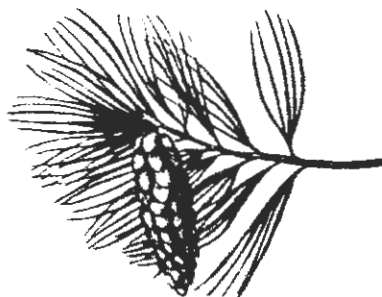
ON October 17, 1979, the Society of American Foresters awarded its 1979 Barrington Moore Memorial Award to U. S. Forest Service scientist Dr. Alex Lloyd Shigo in ceremonies at its annual meeting. The honor is conferred by SAF annually to recognize outstanding achievements in biological research leading to the advancement of forest science.

Shigo, principal Plant Pathologist at the U.S.D.A. Forest Service's Northeast Forest Experiment Station in Durham, New Hampshire, has earned international renown for his research in tree pathology. He has received awards and honors from groups as diverse as the American Phytopathological Society and the Northeastern Loggers Association.

Shigo's research has been principally aimed at preventing and arresting decay and discoloration of living trees. He has authored or co-authored more than 150 papers and publications on this and related subjects, and is a frequent lecturer and speaker at scientific institutes and gatherings worldwide.

Shigo earned his Ph.D. in Plant Pathology at West Virginia University in 1959. That year he began his career with the Forest Service's Northeastern Station, where he has been designated a Pioneering Scientist, a U.S.D.A. research honor held by only a few in the federal forestry agency.

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PINE CONE AND TASSEL  
(Maine)

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## **SECTIONS MEMBERS ELECTED TO FELLOW**

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Of the 73 named at the recent SAF National Convention in Boston, three of our Section members received the special recognition of Fellow standing in the Society. These three special folks are Les McClung, Earl (Gus) Tryon, and Jack Tillinghast all of whom coincidentally are from West Virginia. Hats off to the West Virginia Chapter for promoting these Fellow candidates. A personal congratulations from all the Society to each of the new Fellows for this distinction.

The Fellow grade membership in the SAF is perhaps the highest recognition by the professional peers for distinguished service in forestry. Plaques were presented to awardees at the Annual Banquet Luncheon at Boston.

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## **MEADOWS HONORED WITH BEALE AWARD**

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Ben C. Meadows, President of the forestry supply company bearing his name, was awarded the Society of American Foresters' John A. Beale Memorial Award for outstanding voluntary service to the forestry profession. The Award is presented each year at the annual meeting of the SAF, the 22,000-member organization of professional foresters.

Meadows is widely known throughout the profession for his leadership and service over the years. In addition to holding numerous local SAF offices, Meadows has twice served on SAF's Council, its governing body, and was elected vice president and became president in 1972.

In addition to his SAF activities, Meadows has served as chairman of both the Georgia and the Atlanta Chambers of Commerce, and is

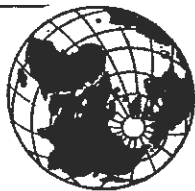
currently active in the American Forestry Association, the Forest Farmers Association, the Canadian Institute of Forestry, the Soil Conservation Society of America, and the Forest History Society, as well as several state forestry organizations.

A native of Alabama, Meadows is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He worked for a number of state and private forestry concerns before forming his own company in 1956 in Atlanta, where he presently resides.

## 1979 SAF FORESTRY FILM FESTIVAL

Five films, representing major segments of the forestry profession, have been selected by the Society of American Foresters (SAF) as winners in the 1979 SAF Forestry Film Festival. An annual competition, the festival acknowledges outstanding public relations films depicting the professional and scientific aspects of forestry. The judges select winners from each of the following categories: Agencies/Trade Associations, and Educational Organizations.

"Let's Plant Our Future," produced by Louisiana State University Cooperative Extension Service, was awarded first place in the festival's Educational Organization category. This 12-minute film explains the process of forestry regeneration and the increasing demands made upon our forest resources. Second place in this category went to "Home Heating with Wood" produced by L. Dale Baker, Todd R. Caso, and James P. Lassoie of Cornell University. It explains the best ways to increase the fuel and heat efficiency of your home.



"A Place in the Forest" produced by the Maryland Forest Service, was awarded first place in the festival's Agency/Trade Association category. The film introduces the viewer to the many benefits of Maryland's forestland, touching on the history and philosophy of forest management in the state. Second place in this category was "Wood for Energy" produced by the Vermont Department of Forests and Parks. This enlightening film takes us to Vermont, where new technology and ideas are being applied to make more efficient use of wood as an energy source.

Because of its unique quality, special mention was given to "An X Factor," produced by Caterpillar Tractor Company, which takes a look at the crucial safety factor in forestry and milling operations, and suggests ways to prevent them.

SAF President Bernard L. Orell presented the awards October 17 during ceremonies at the Society's national convention at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel in Boston.



## SAF ELECTION RESULTS

VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS B. BORDEN ..... 3367 THOMAS D. GLASS..... 2625

### COUNCIL:

VOTING DISTRICT I  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

STANLEY E. BLINKS ..... 311  
John A. Sandor ..... 285

VOTING DISTRICT V  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

William A. Aultfather ..... 189  
MICHAEL D. MOORE ..... 211  
Gordon K. Roy ..... 151

VOTING DISTRICT IX  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

Douglas S. Boardman ..... 221  
Mason C. Carter ..... 185  
BILLY G. GRESHAM ..... 277

VOTING DISTRICT III  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

GEORGE A. CRAIG ..... 314  
Edward F. Martin ..... 301

VOTING DISTRICT VII  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

JOHN L. GRAY ..... 358  
Richard Lewis ..... 181

VOTING DISTRICT XI  
(1/1/80—12/31/81)

NORWIN E. LINNARTZ ..... 268  
J. Brady Wadsworth..... 193

# ALLEGHENY SECTION SUMMER MEETING

## CANAAN VALLEY STATE PARK

### DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA

#### AUGUST 29, 30, 31, 1979

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Ascending the steep mountains of western Maryland from the east on the 29th of August, we were treated to numerous views of the Alleghenies clothed in their traditional summer green. Only the black locust departed from the color scheme with its dead, dry foliage, characteristic of the perennial leaf miner attack. (This pest seemed to enjoy a field day this year. Could it be related to the late, wet spring the region experienced?) Once atop the Alleghenies, at Keyser's Ridge, we turned south on U.S. Route 219 toward a town represented on the road map by a small dot — Davis, West Virginia. (A native of Keyser's Ridge never even heard of it, in response to our query.)

For an hour and a quarter, it was 45 mph and third gear as we wound through the hills and endless curves of the western Maryland and, finally, West Virginia. Monongahela National Forest signs welcomed us and we breathed a sigh of relief. The road map was right after all. Davis, West Virginia must be close now. Approaching Davis we spotted a few out-of-state license plates and some SAF window stickers on vehicles whose drivers looked like they knew where they were going, so we followed. Through Davis, across a river that looked like the discharge of a paper mill (without the usual aroma — could that be the Black Water River?), up another mountain, then down a long straight stretch (which could have doubled for a log slide,) put us in a small emerald-green, bowl-shaped, mountain valley, spotted with fields, rural houses, not-too-familiar evergreens (red spruce?), what looked like tributaries of that black river, and a sparkling state park with spacious accommodations right in the middle. Those West Virginians were right. It is beautiful! So this is where the Allegheny Section is to frolic, renew old friendships, and discuss RARE II.

Thursday morning started off with an interesting history of the Canaan (ka-nayn) Valley in general and Canaan Valley State Park in particular. In keeping with the theme of the meeting, we heard about the proposed areas on the adjacent Monongahela National Forest that have passed all tests for RARE II designation as well as those which did not meet all criteria for inclusion in this national wilderness system. Briefed with this information we set out in a caravan to visit several preselected points that would give us further insight into current and future activities in and around Canaan Valley.

We came away from the morning's tour with a deeper appreciation of just how difficult it is to make a decision balancing wilderness against development — especially when dealing with natural resources and looking into the future. It certainly isn't easy. For those interested, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the wildlife refuge was available. We took a copy and it has served admirably ever since, elevating the slide projector between intermittent readings. (It's an inch and a half thick. Not your ideal best selling novel).

Aside from the controversy in canaan Valley, we visited a surface mining operation and a proposed timber sale of second growth spruce, both near Davis. Coal and trees, both hot topics in West Virginia certainly received their share of attention here. The coal, since it was a restripping of an old surface mine with current federal restrictions, and the timber, because there were no bidders on this particular sale!

To wrap up the day's activities, we visited a planned residential and recreational community presently being developed in the Valley. For those who crave this type of living, a few homesites are still available.

At the evening banquet we were treated to a stirring historical narration of the Canaan-Davis area by Dr. Maurice Brooks, Professor Emeritus, West Virginia University. He shared with us memories of the area from the time its timber



Cat D—10 in operation at Tucker Coal Company, Davis, West Virginia.



Allegheny Section Members viewing D—10 in operation on Tucker Coal Company Stripmine, Davis, West Virginia.

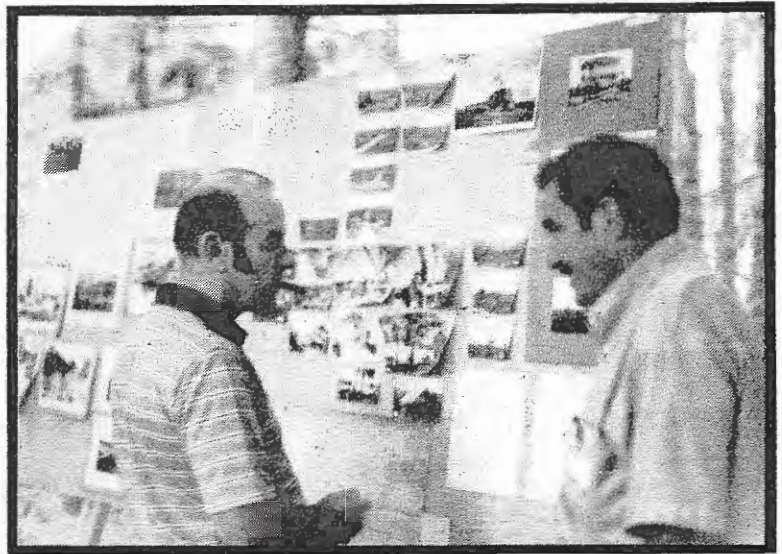
was being exploited and fires burned uncontrollably, through the improvements and replantings by the Civilian Conservation Corps, to the present day with the contemporary focus on the area as a recreation spa. A remarkable gentleman and a fitting end to a very interesting day.

After a short business meeting on Friday morning it was time to say goodbye to the "green emerald" that West Virginians call Canaan.

If you are among those who did not attend the summer meeting (turnout was a little light) you really missed a treat. The ride alone was worth the trip. To our hosts, the West Virginia Chapter, and especially to Ralph Glover go kudos for a fine meeting. Canaan Valley is definitely on our list of places to visit again.

Alex Day

(Photos by Alex Day)



Maryland Chapter Members Ozzie Herbert (right) and Dick Kennell (left) looking over old logging pictures taken in vicinity of Davis, West Virginia.

## MINUTES FROM THE ALLEGHENY SECTION SUMMER BUSINESS MEETING AUGUST 30-31, 1979 DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA

Chairman George Kemp called the business meeting to order at the Canaan Valley Resorts at 9:45 AM on August 31, 1979.

The Minutes of the annual business meeting will be read at the Winter meeting in 1980. Both the annual business meeting and the executive meeting minutes were published in the August Issue of The Allegheny News. Chairman Kemp reminded us all to read The Allegheny News for national updates and local news.

The Treasurer reported the following balances for the period December 1, 1978 to July 31, 1979:

Checking Account	\$ 930.42
Savings Account	\$7,583.67
Total	\$8,514.09

Host West Virginia's Chapter Chairman, Ralph Glover, briefly recapped attendance at this summer meeting with

50 members present  
14 wives present  
4 children present.

Chairman Kemp announced that John Barber is the new Vice President of

SAF. The new reorganization referendum was discussed and all members were urged to vote—one way or the other. He stated that if passed the Sections will have the option to evolve into state sections, and urged all to read the February issue of the Journal of Forestry. Regional scientific meetings will still be held by the working groups. There will be no dues increase in 1980. The Forest Service Board has asked that the Sections appoint coordinators. This has been done and working group members should hear from their working group coordinator.

President Carter's reorganization plans for a new Department of Natural Resources are postponed for the present.

RARE II -- Please read the Policy Development Statements as they are received from the national office. Any resolutions from the Chapters should be placed in the proper format and presented to the Resolutions Committee.

Bob Forney, Forest Policy Committee Chairman, requested that each of us review the list of Policy Positions in the July issue of the Journal. The August issue contains a revision of a policy. Present all proposed revisions in policy to Bob Forney for action.

Rich Lewis presented himself to the group as a candidate for the Council vice Warren Doolittle. The other candidate is John Gray, Milford, PA.

George Kemp asked for changes in Chapter Officers be sent to him and the Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible.

Send Chapter award nominations to Harold Geiger.

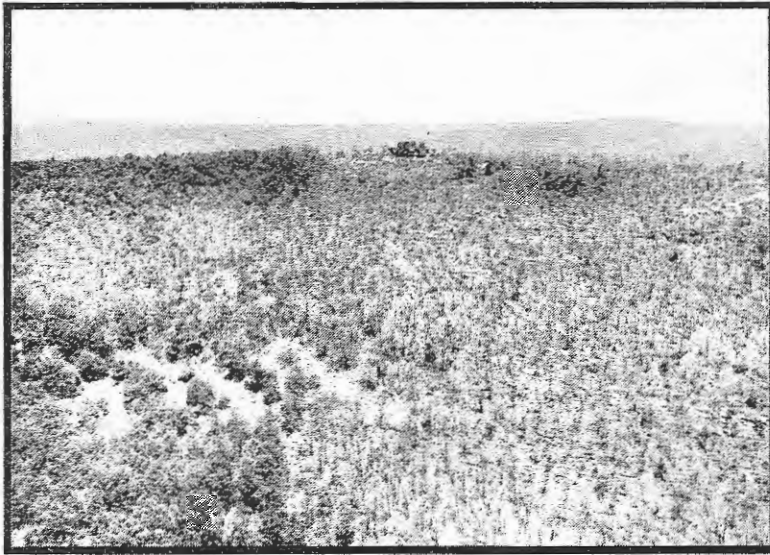
Section elections are coming up soon for one (1) Chairman Elect and four (4) Executive Committee members. Jim Nelson is chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Chairman Kemp again gave great praise to the Allegheny News Editor, Roxann Walcutt and sponsor, Hammermill Paper Company, for a great publication.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD A. KENNELL  
Secretary-Treasurer



**Gypsy Moth Defoliation along Appalachian Trail in Sussex County, New Jersey, 1978.**  
(Photo by John D. Kegg, New Jersey Department of Agriculture)

# KEEP AN EYE ON GYPSY MOTH MOVES

Hamden, Connecticut, said the parasite increase in Pennsylvania has occurred two years after the defoliation of large areas and the subsequent decline in gypsy moth egg masses. He emphasized that parasites are most effective when the host is present at low population levels. Moreover, designation of one parasite as the primary reason for parasitism success was cautioned by McManus. The former director of the Accelerated Gypsy Moth Research Program which was completed in 1978, explained that it is the whole complex of parasites which help to control the gypsy moth. McManus forecasts another outbreak of the insect in Pennsylvania, although he did not offer predictions concerning its size or severity.

Moving to the south and west, the advancing front of gypsy moth defoliation and infestation is now situated in Pennsylvania and represents a major source of spread to West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Gypsy moth experts had conflicting interpretations of this year's defoliation record in the Keystone State. 8,522 acres were defoliated this year, a decline from 452,892 acres in 1978 and 1.3 million acres in 1977. Researchers were not in agreement on reasons for the decline or the magnitude of future gypsy moth outbreaks in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (D.E.R.) Forest Pest Management Report stated, "We strongly believe that D.E.R.'s policy of limited spraying to protect forested residential areas, and leaving the remaining 90% of undeveloped forest lands to biological controls, has paid off." Of the 4.4 million acres infested, 10,941 acres were sprayed under the state's control program. The D.E.R. policy of restricted chemical control was based on the fact that an initially dense gypsy moth population is required to build-up parasite populations to controlling levels, as stated by the Pest Report. The D.E.R. credited the decrease in gypsy moth activity to parasitism by the fly, *Parasetigena silvestris*, and reported that "predictions for 1980 are risky because we don't have the tools to tell us in advance how effective parasite activity is likely to be." Historically, stabilizing populations of parasites remained up to 7 years following the initial gypsy moth invasion and subsequent collapse of the population, according to the Division of Pest Management.

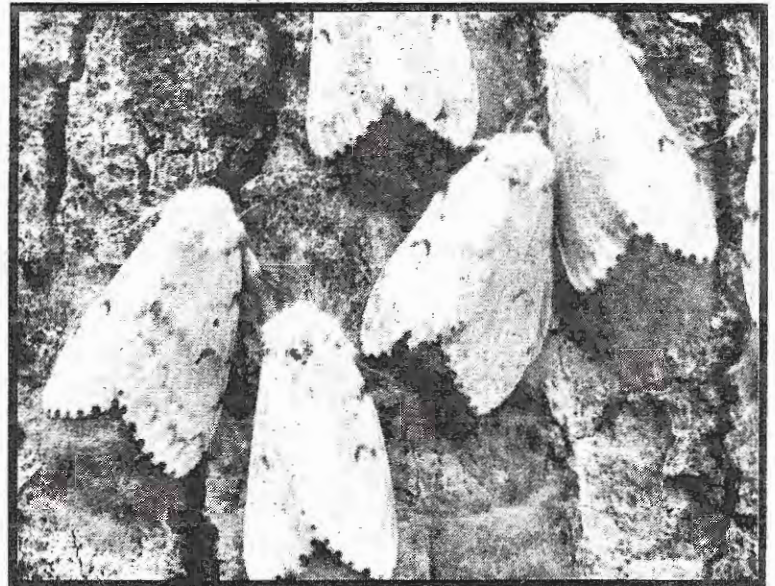
Professor Ed Eckess of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (A.P.H.I.S.) at Penn State University said the 1979 low in gypsy moth defoliation could be followed by a severe outbreak in the near future. Gypsy moth populations, which periodically peak and fall, could reach a new high in Pennsylvania, warned Eckess. Professor Eckess called attention to the fact that the gypsy moth is more firmly established in the state, and noted that the insect has infested every county except three. Because of the extended range of the pest, and the possibility that summer drought could multiply the mortality figure, the Professor believes that a new outbreak may result in an overwhelming acreage of salvageable timber. Eckess further stated that parasites failed to control the gypsy moth under outbreak conditions in the past, and that increases in the parasite populations have occurred after the 1978 collapse of the insect populations due to natural phenomena. The insect, which has a greater reproductive potential will lead in a rebound of the population, said Eckess.

Mike McManus, Program Coordinator for the Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory at the Forest Service Experiment Station in

As stated before, spreading gypsy moth infestation in Pennsylvania threatens the invasion of bordering states. Although the D.E.R. spraying program was aimed at alleviating the nuisance effect, a second spraying program was conducted by A.P.H.I.S.. 12,738 acres of campground and public use areas were sprayed with Sevin to slow the interstate transportation of the insect. A new effort to reduce the natural spread of the gypsy moth to the west and south was piloted by A.P.H.I.S. and the U. S. Forest Service this year, the "Leading Edge" Project. Three zones of infestation are recognized in the treatment and study outlined in this ongoing project (as explained by Ed Eckess at the Eastern Plant Board Meeting in Hamden, Connecticut on April 4, 1979).

Zone I is the area where gypsy moth defoliation and collapse of insect populations has occurred. The outer boundary of this zone is the defoliating front. Zone II is located ahead of the defoliating front and is defined by continuous egg mass infestation, while Zone III is the outlying border of scattered gypsy moth infestations. Regarding the delineation of states in the Allegheny Section, the majority of West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are designated as Zone III. At present, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are the only states within the section included in Zone I. The main portion of Zone II is in Pennsylvania, along with parts of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

In Pennsylvania, 48,000 acres were sprayed in Zone II with biological and chemical insecticides (see table). The treatment area was located in Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, where building gypsy moth populations have been observed. The five year Leading Edge Project began in 1978 with the surveillance of the gypsy moth in the three-zone area, and the evaluation phase will continue till the



**Female gypsy moths laying eggs for next year's generation.**  
(Photo by John D. Kegg, New Jersey Department of Agriculture)



# PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH THE SECTION

expiration date of the study. The results of the 1979 control treatment, gypsy moth population levels, new technology developments and budget and environmental constraints will determine future project suppression activities.

Although much attention has been given to the Pennsylvania situation, New Jersey held the 1979 record high in defoliated acreage in the Allegheny Section, with 193,700 acres defoliated, a slight drop from last year's aerial survey assessment of 204,830 acres. However this year's survey may have yielded a conservative acreage estimate, said New Jersey Entomologist John Kegg, due to an extended feeding period. In past years the gypsy moth larva feeding period peaked during the first two weeks of June, thus annual aerial surveys commence in mid-July. This year the caterpillars were reported still active in August. The most severe damage occurred in northeastern Jersey. Under a population survey and control spray program which was optional to all municipalities, 21,240 acres of wooded residential and recreational areas were treated with carbaryl and trichlorfon. Although 1979 surveys depicted the population at a stable high, infestations are expected to spread throughout more of northern, northeastern, and north-central Jersey, according to Kegg.

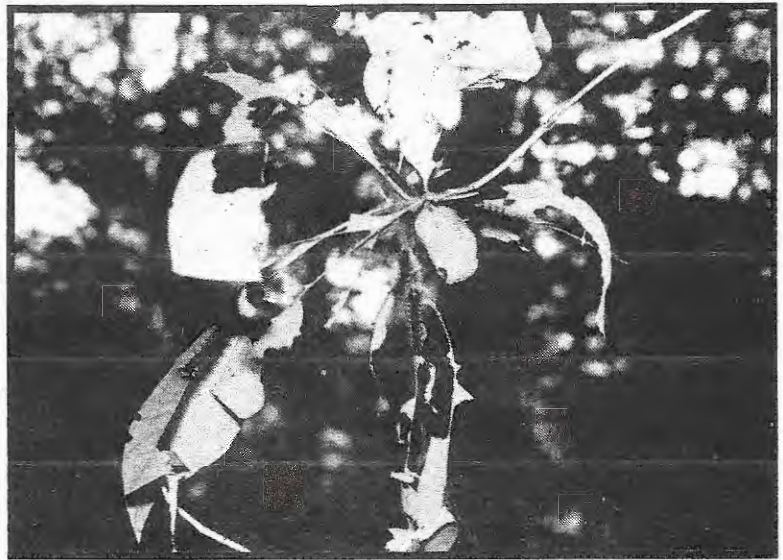
As in the past, no significant gypsy moth defoliation was recorded in Maryland, West Virginia or Delaware. State Entomologist Paul Bystrak reported that Maryland treated 60 acres with Sevin in a continuation of the State's hot-spot spraying of "single trees and small groves of trees." (Three of the sites totalled 52 acres.) Larval-pupal surveys in five counties revealed significant increases in known populations, while the overall catch from male moth trapping surveys decreased from 1978. Experts believe the gasoline shortage, which reduced traveling and the artificial spread, the success of the state's control efforts, and the "collapse of endemic populations in Pennsylvania", were significant factors in producing the lower catch. Maryland's parasite release program this year involved four species of parasites and the next year's program will include an effort to establish the fly, *Parasetigena*.

West Virginia sprayed 2,100 acres of forest land with Dimilin in Jefferson County in a cooperative effort with the State of Virginia to suppress an area of gypsy moth infestation along the Appalachian trail. Trapping surveys revealed the success within the sprayed area, but two infestations are believed to exist in Jefferson County, according to Alan Miller, West Virginia Entomologist. Fall, 1979, and Spring, 1980, survey results will be used to define the existing infestations.

Male moths were trapped in three Delaware counties according to Entomologist Lynn Harrison. However, egg mass surveys yielded positive results in only one county, New Castle, on the Pennsylvania border. An infested area in Winterthur Botanical Garden, New Castle County, was sprayed this spring, and the fall survey showed reduced egg masses in this area. Three species of parasites were released as part of Delaware's biological control program for 1979.

The 1979 record revealed a decrease in defoliated acreage in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and no significant damage in the remaining three states in the Allegheny Section. Another outbreak is predicted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey entomologists anticipate the spread of existing infestations. While the artificial spread may continue, the natural spread of the insect to Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware will depend on the insect's activities in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania.

Editor



Gypsy Moth caterpillars strip many thousands of acres of forests and home plantings in the Northeast every year.

(Photo from U.S. Department of Agriculture—Animal and Plant Health Service)

## "LEADING EDGE" PROJECT

INSECTICIDE	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE
Dimlin	Insect growth regulator which interferes with the development of the insect's exo-skeleton or skin.	28,000
Thuricide (Bt)	Bacterium which paralyzes the stomach of the caterpillar and causes death by starvation.	5,000
Disparlure	Synthetic chemical that mimics the female moth's sex lure. Research shows it may be used to confuse male moths so that mating will not occur.	5,000
Gypchek	Nucleopolyhedrosis virus which causes disintegration of the internal tissues and death of the gypsy moth larvae.	5,000
Thuricide and Disparlure	See above descriptions.	5,000

## ATTENTION

Attention artists, painters, photographers, craftsmen, and sculptors.

There will be an art show at the Winter Section Meeting. Any person interested should bring three or four of your latest creations to be exhibited at the meeting. They will be judged and awards will be given.

For more info contact:

Bill Paxton  
R. D. 2  
Box 80 D  
Latrobe, Pa. 15650



# PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT

## CELIBACY IS NOT HEREDITARY

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The first annual S.A.F. Communications Workshop was held in Boxton on Saturday and Sunday, October 13 and 14. Twelve speakers and eighteen participants attended, representing a diverse mix of federal, state and private forestry organizations. The thoughts of several speakers are presented below for consideration.

S.A.F. President Orell provided sage advice in his keynote address. Foresters have no choice other than to communicate, and unless we are able to explain forestry to lay people in understandable language, our best scientific facts lay fallow.

Talking with the public press involves the risk of misquotes and misinterpretations. However, in large part, this risk can be managed by presenting a story first rather than having to answer an adversary's distortions. And when "telling" a story, don't merely present the facts alone, but interpret them adequately and fairly.

On President Orell's list of communicative "do's" were: Respect the rights and opinions of others; understand their motivations; define their needs and creatively attempt to meet them; simplify and shorten the written and spoken message; be patient with apparent lack of understanding; continue to provide factual information; and, if the facts are interim in nature, be candid.

Orell's list of "don'ts" included: Misuse information; hog the conversation; get discouraged if the message doesn't appear to be getting across; get mad and show it!

Grover Payne, District Ranger, Cleveland National Forest, Santa Ana, California suggested that media people are smart enough to understand a message if we're smart enough to explain it in an understandable way. Most news, after all, is written at the 7th and 8th grade level.

Five commonly accepted criteria for judging the value of news items are

consequence, timeliness, proximity, prominence, and human interest. And, criteria for evaluating the degree of human interest include irony, humor, pathos, novelty, whimsey, coincidence, chance and emotion. Creative introductions and presentations of forestry news items can promote publication!

Several speakers urged the sharpening of oral communicative skills by conversing informally with people from a broad range of professions, backgrounds and interests--perhaps by joining Rotary, Lions, Elks or other community service organizations. Tom Bordon, newly elected S.A.F. Vice-President, urged members of the group to join a local chapter of Toastmasters to sharpen public speaking skills.

John Marker, Office of Information, Intermountain Region, U.S.F.S., discussed the less visible informal communications channels available to the forester--the so-called "spittin" and "whistlin" networks. Rural politicians have long understood the power base potential of the local barbershop, feed and general store, church and other community gathering places. Evenings spent around the "cracker barrel" and "pot belly stove" may provide rewards long overlooked by many foresters as an "unprofessional" forum for communications.

Public affairs activities of the New England Section were reviewed by Lester DeCoster, New England Regional Manager, A.F.I., and Arthur Dodge, Cooperative Forestry Program, University of New Hampshire. One project involved the development of a special Forestry Environmental Section of a local Sunday newspaper. Some \$10,000 worth of ads were sold by an industrial forester and DeCoster handled the editing of articles, photography, and layout work. Yes, the project involved work....four man weeks in editing, photos and layout alone over an eight month period. But the end result provided a broad overview of forest resources management as foresters chose to have it presented.

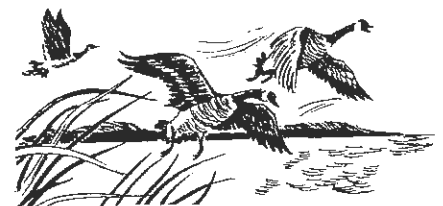
A public affairs effort with considerable positive payoff involved a congressional staff briefing on forestry in the six New England states, entitled The Renewable Energy Efficient System. This very successful program was held on the grounds of the National Headquarters in Maryland. If the Allegheny Section chose to sponsor such a program, S.A.F. staff members would gladly assist with its planning and implementation.

A third public affairs effort conducted recently in New Hampshire involved a public television series entitled "Talking About Trees". This highly successful series, stimulated by current energy issues, was developed around a telephone question and answer format, paneled by three New Hampshire foresters. The TV station director urged viewer listening at the start of one program with the statement, "Unless you enjoy being cold all winter, you better stay with us"!

Regardless of the public affairs efforts undertaken by the Allegheny Section or individual Chapters thereof, the advice of a New England hardware store salesman is instructive: "When I want to sell electric drills, I have to remember that people are interested in holes, not drills"!

Indeed, the first annual S.A.F. Communications Workshop provided a step in the right direction. Effective public affairs efforts can be mastered at the local Chapter and Section levels. Suggestions and assistance are available. Past P.A. experiences, or the lack thereof, provide little excuse for not planning and executing successful efforts in the future. As Les DeCoster reminded the workshop attendees, "Celibacy is not hereditary"!

Bruce A. Schick







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# REGINALD D. FORBES' TREE DEDICATION



Reginald D. Forbes Memorial Tree Dedication  
 Consultant Forester Paul Felton, Elizabeth Moris (daughter),  
 Mrs. R. D. Forbes, & Patricia F. Sempsey (daughter).

Reginald D. Forbes, one of Pennsylvania's distinguished Professional Consulting Foresters, was honored and memorialized recently at the annual tree dedication ceremony in Penns Woods Memorial Forest, Bowmans Hill Wildflower Preserve at Washington Crossing State Park, Washington Crossing, Pa. Mr. Forbes died January 1977 at the age of 85.

The Allegheny Section, Society of American Foresters sponsored the Forbes Tree Memorial and chose a tuliptree or yellow poplar. The 80-foot tall, handsome dominant tree overlooks the Penns Woods section of the Preserve. In its shadow is the Foresters' Forest which Mr. Forbes "himself" helped to dedicate for Pennsylvania Forestry Association in 1957.

Paul Felton, Consulting Forester, who spoke to the gathering of family and friends, eulogized Mr. Forbes at the dedication. He listed the highlights of the 85 year old forester's life. A graduate of Williams and Yale University Forestry School, Forbes' career started with the U.S. Forest Service in Arizona and North Carolina. He was Assistant State Forester of N.J. and the first State Forester of Louisiana. He established and was the first Director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station; organized and directed the original Allegheny Forest Experiment Station (now the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station). He developed and led the Anthracite Forests Survey.

After public service, he began a long and illustrious career as a private consulting forester in Eastern Pennsylvania, a practice which took him widely over the Eastern seaboard. Forester Forbes taught English and Forestry at Delaware College of Science and Agriculture, Doylestown as an Adjunct Professor. Throughout his career he wrote extensively on a wide variety of forestry subjects and was Editor-in Chief of the Forestry

Handbook, a most comprehensive tome published by the professional Society of American Foresters. The American Forestry Association published his popular book — "Woodlands For Profit and Pleasure" now in its 5th printing. He was the author of many articles in the PENNSYLVANIA FORESTS, the AMERICAN FORESTS, and the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY. Mr. Forbes served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the State Forestry Commission and was an active member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association's Board of Directors and Past Chairman of the Allegheny Section and Fellow of the Society of American Foresters which had been formed by Gifford Pinchot in the early 1900's.

Although he was an outstanding forester, he was also an educator and liberal thinker who stimulated and encouraged young foresters to groom themselves for leadership in the management of our country's valuable forest resources. The dedication of the Forbes Tree at historic Washington Crossing Park is a fitting testimony to this distinguished forester — Reginald Dunderdale Forbes.

Paul Felton



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# Looking Back

Would you like to know what was said and how the discussion went at the Allegheny Section Winter Meeting in Harrisburg, March 15-16, 1929, when Leonidas Coyle read a paper entitled "Use of Airplanes in Forestry Work?"

We have a few good friends whom we could ask: Henry Clepper was there, because he presented a paper entitled, "Forest Fire Extinction Costs in Pennsylvania." Bill Taber, Ralph Wible, Forrest Dutlinger, Clyde Pyle, Bill August, Jim Morton, and fifty other members were there. We have no papers from those early meetings and no Allegheny News Reports, of course, earlier than 1948, but Volume 27 of the *Journal of Forestry* has come to our rescue. Coyle's and Clepper's papers were published.

Leonidas Coyle was a Section member and was the State Forest Fire Warden in what was then the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development. He apparently had some firsthand experience with aircraft, but he doesn't tell us how much nor who else was using them. I find his paper very interesting. Here are a few highlights.

"What I have in mind," he said, "in discussing the use of (the) airplane as an aid in forestry (is) the cheaper, smaller plane with engine power of about 125 horsepower; three passenger, open cockpit; ground speed of from 60 to 120 miles an hour, depending on the direction and strength of the wind; ability to maintain with practical safety altitudes of from 500 to 10,000 feet and a cruising radius of from 300 to 400 miles . . ."

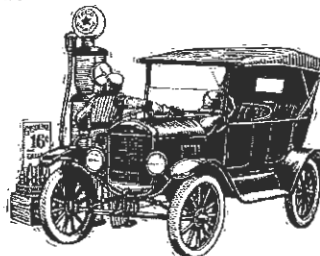
Such aircraft, he felt, could be used for preliminary forest reconnaissance, aerial photography, forest fire patrol, control and management of large fires, mapping burned areas, and "a quick method of transportation."

"With a little training," he said, "an observer flying at altitudes between 500 and 2,000 feet can easily gain a much better general idea of the types, growth and amount of timber (than) can be obtained on the ground," and it can be done on "150 square miles of forest in a day." "Also," said Mr. Coyle, "the best routes can be determined for roads and trails to open up this territory."

He discussed both vertical and oblique photography, giving the characteristics and uses of each type, and then he moved on to fire patrol uses.

To keep expenses reasonable, he calculated, one airplane would have to patrol 5,000 square miles. Then he said, "Under certain weather conditions, large fires may be discovered from an airplane at a distance of 40 or 50 miles, but at that distance it would be impossible to pick up the small fires, or fires at the start, which it is the mission of the observation system to detect. It would seem that, except in the very worst fire weather, and then only as supplementary to other observation systems, the airplane would hardly pay for itself in this particular work."

In controlling and supervising large fires, however, "where the man in charge of the fire must have an accurate knowledge of" a 30 or 40 miles perimeter, he felt that flying was vastly superior to "making a reconnaissance either on foot, mounted, or with the aid of an automobile."



"In New Jersey, during last year's fire season" (1928 Ed.), Coyle said, "there is no record of any fire having rekindled or escaped the day after it started," and he attributed it to the use of the airplane.

"The chief disadvantage" of using the airplane for transportation is that, "it is available only where there are proper landing facilities. The chief advantage is that where an automobile would probably have to travel 40 or 50 miles to reach a certain place, the airplane, following an air line, can arrive by travelling from one-half to two-thirds the distance, "but," he said, "it goes without saying that its cost may be prohibitive."

Estimating a \$3,000 or \$4,000 purchase price "with a probably five-year life," \$2,200 a year for a mechanic, \$5,000 a year for a pilot, and \$3,800 a year for gas, oil, hanger, parts, and tools, the total yearly cost of an airplane came to about \$12,000 in 1929 dollars.

If they were available at all, a plane and pilot could be obtained for about \$30 per hour commercially. Pilots and photographers "must be highly trained specialists and are not available at most air ports," said Mr. Coyle.

Such services, however, were available from "several firms in the East . . . (and) they will guarantee results in good workable form as cheaply as \$10 per square mile . . . up to . . . \$50 per square mile," the price depending upon "the scale of the negative," the size and shape of the area, and other factors.

The author's conclusion was that, "Considering the airplane as an auxiliary to forestry along the lines cited, it will be found that it is not only less expensive than the same work would be from the ground, but that it can do work otherwise impossible."

William S. Corlett  
Section History Committee

# NEWS . . . FROM AROUND THE SECTION



## SECTION WORKING GROUPS STRENGTHENED

Chairman Kemp, upon request of the National office via Carl Berntsen, has made appointments listed below to serve through 1980 at the Section-level coordinators for the respective Working Groups. The Forest Science Board about seven years ago established six major technical Subject Areas and further broke these down into specific Working Groups; thereby, allowing the membership to identify with as many as three of these Working Groups. All members of the Section, by their own choice, are members of several Working Groups.

Mr. Berntsen has recently come on board at National Headquarters to serve as the first full-time Science Coordinator whose job it will be to reactivate, restimulate and to move forward with the Forest Science Board's Working Group program.

A large part of the National Annual Society Meetings over the years have been Working Group business meetings and, more importantly, Working Group symposia presenting within each Working Group unit, current projects, State-of-the-Art and other other pertinent information.

The Winter Allegheny Section Meeting program will be structured around the Working Group at the Section level, and Chairman Kemp has asked nine of the 28 Working Groups to present their current activities and to support the meeting theme of Working Groups: "Tree Roots" Technology Transfer. The nine Working Groups will represent the six Science Subject Areas and should provide "something for everyone".

The Working Group coordinators listed below can be contacted directly by the membership if they desire to participate in the Winter Meeting, to present papers or challenge some activity in that group. Chairman Kemp is urging the membership to rise-up to the opportunity.

### **A1—Inventory**

Robert J. LaBar  
1820 W. 56th Street  
Erie, PA 16509

### **A2—Remote Sensing & Photography**

George R. Cline  
R D #1, Box 100  
Aliquippa, PA 15001

### **A3—Biometrics**

Wayne L. Myers  
Ferguson Bldg  
PA State University  
University Park, PA 16802

### **B1—Fire**

Nevin F. Slusser  
44 Blossom Lane  
Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972

### **B2—Entomology**

James D. Nichols  
R D 9, 615 Southview Drive  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

### **B3—Pathology**

Barry Towers  
R D #1, Box 289  
Biglerville, PA 17307

### **C1—Forest Ecology**

John F. Vallelonga  
301 Andrews Street  
Elkins, W VA 26241

### **C2—Soils**

Charles Holsworth  
1561 North Valley, Cmr 16  
Vineland, NJ 08360

### **C3—Hydrology & Meteorology**

William E. Sopper  
L & W Institute  
University Park, PA 16802

### **C4—Range Ecology**

Clark E. Holscher  
Box 246  
St. Michaels, MD 21663

### **C5—Wildlife & Fish Ecology**

Paul B. Younkin  
95 Wagner Street  
Carlisle, PA 17013

### **C6—Physiology**

C. A. Tabor  
5030 Broken Oak Lane  
Columbia, MD 21044

### **D1—Tree Genetics & Improvement**

Henry D. Gerhold  
816 South Sparks Street  
State College, PA 16801

### **D2—Silviculture**

David A. Marquis  
Box 928  
NE, Warren, PA 16365

### **E1—Economics & Policy**

David E. White  
W VA Univ., Div. Forestry  
Morgantown, W VA 26505

### **E2—Land Use Planning & Design**

Roger L. Sherman  
Box 624  
Rupert, W VA 25984

### **E3—Forest Land Organization & Management**

Stanley A. Walton  
1092 Cocklin Street  
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

### **E4—Systems Analysis**

John E. Brodie  
106 Great Lake Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21403

### E5—International Forestry

Gerold L. Grosenick  
6085-5 Manor's Lane  
Columbia, MD 21045

### F1—Natural Resources Law

David W. Weissert  
R D #3, Box 180 DD  
Denton, MD 21629

### F2—Recreation

Franklin E. Boteler  
College of Agriculture & Forestry  
W VA Univ.  
Morgantown, W VA 26506

### F3—Education & Communication

LeRoy D. Schaller  
R D #1  
Bolivar, PA 15923

### F4—Private Non-industrial Forestry

Edward P. Farrand  
826 South Sparks Street  
State College, PA 16801

### F5—Urban Forestry

Ronald C. Langford  
45 Holly Road  
Coatesville, PA 19320

### F6—Forest History

William A. Parr  
P O Box 361  
Bel Air, MD 21014

### G1—Forest Engineering

Alan E. Carlson  
Route 4, Box 80  
Frankford, W VA 24938

### G2—Utilization & Wood Sciences

Frank J. Schrey III  
1293 Kelton Road  
Camp Hill, PA 17011

### G3—Marketing

Richard B. Mires  
318 Riverside Dr.  
Vineland, NJ 08360



## YEAR OF THE STUDENT COORDINATORS

Chairman Kemp has made the following appointments to serve through 1980 as Section Representatives to Forestry Programs to coordinate Section activities at those

respective colleges, universities and technician schools offering Forestry Education within the Section. SAF Councilman Fred Haesler will be coordinating this at the National level with staffer Ron Christensen in an effort to bring the "Year of the Student" campaign to a reality on campus.

These coordinators are being asked by Chairman Kemp to initiate their activities at the Section level by stimulating and coordinating attendance by students at the Winter Section Meeting in Pittsburgh. Although Section appointments, they will reflect Chapter activities as well at the local contact level. All Chapter members are urged to get behind the program and to support the coordinators.

### 4-Year Schools:

Penn State University:

Thomas Rhode  
1752 N. Atherton St., Lot 67  
State College, PA 16801

West Virginia University:

Richard A. Johnstone  
1310 Fairmont Ave.  
Fairmont, W. VA. 26554

Rutgers University:

Donald R. Knezick  
302 Overbrook Road  
Piscataway, N.J. 08854

### 2-Year Schools:

Williamsport Area

Community College:

Mr. Francis X. Kennedy  
District Forester  
423 East Central Avenue  
South Williamsport PA. 17701

Glenville State College:

Mr. Gerald Waybright  
c/o WV Dept of Natural Resources  
6321 Emerson Avenue  
Parkersburg, W. VA. 26101

Mont Alto Branch

of Penn State University:

Charles K. Johnson  
R D #2  
Fayetteville, PA. 17222

Allegany Community College:

(No appt. from Maryland Chapter)



## KEYSTONE CHAPTER

*Deer, Trees, Chicken . . . INTERESTING? Yes, you are reading this right. That was the "menu" for a recent Keystone Chapter meeting in Shippensburg, PA when the chapter hosted Bob Martin, (Chairman, Northern Hardwoods Chapter) who spoke on his chapter's effort to bring the problem of excessive deer browsing on tree regeneration to the attention of the media, industry and legislators.*

*Expenses for this worthwhile effort were partially offset by the Section's allocation (\$400) of interest from the Forester's Fund. Yes, the menu was chicken but the main topic was trees.*

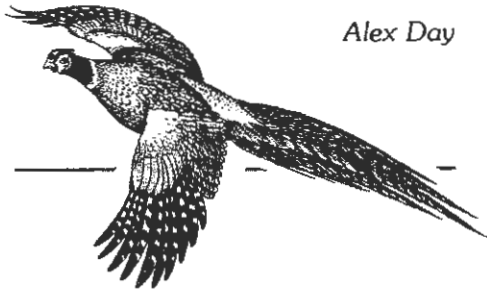
*Thirty members of Chapter made it to the meeting along with four forest technician guests from the Mont Alto campus.*

*Bob reported that the joint effort of the Northern Hardwoods and Plateau Chapters was well received by guests invited to a "media" tour of regeneration failures caused by deer, however, he believes the real effort must be aimed at the general public, particularly the younger generation of sportsmen.*

*One real plus which has resulted from the combined efforts of the two chapters (in cooperation with the Allegheny National Forest) was the development of a cassette/slide program that graphically illustrates the problem of over-browsing by deer in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. The cassette/slide combination makes it possible to present the problem to public audiences in a well documented, easy to understand fashion. Just the ticket to get someone onto the after-dinner-speaker circuit. That's how the Keystone Chapter got Bob Martin for our meeting. The concensus was that it was certainly an excellent program.*



More efforts at the grass roots level by SAF Chapters are in order. Who will get the Section's Forester's Fund allocation next year? Anyone have a good idea?



Alex Day

## PINCHOT CHAPTER

### CHAPTER OFFICERS 1980-1981 TERM

CHAIRMAN	JAMES E. WINCH
CHAIRMAN-ELECT	J. CRAIG PORTER
SECRETARY-TREASURER	THOMAS G. ELLIS

The 1979 Fall meeting of the Pinchot Chapter was held on November 2 at the Gifford Pinchot Institute, Milford, Pa.

Following the business meeting, programs were presented by Steve Horsley and L. R. Auchmoody from the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Warren, Pa. Dr. Horsley, Research Plant Physiologist, made a presentation on "Allelopathic Inhibition of Forest Regeneration". Mr. Auchmoody's presentation was on "Hardwood Fertilization".

A film entitled "Wood for Energy" was shown by Don Footer, Energy Coordinator, U.S. Forest Service, Broomall, Pa. The film was produced by the Vermont Department of Forests and Parks and was selected as an outstanding public relations film in the 1979 SAF Forestry Film Festival at the SAF National Meeting this past October in Boston.

Dr. John Gray, Director of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies talked about the current activities of the Institute and plans for the future. A tour of the Gifford Pinchot Estate was conducted following the day's programs.

G. Nevin Strock



## CHAPTER DUES AND REVENUE SHARING BY THE SECTION

(The following letter was sent to all chapter chairmen and secretaries:)

Recently, some questions have been raised concerning Chapter dues reimbursement and revenue sharing by the Section.

The following is a quote from the Standard Section Bylaws, ARTICLE 4 - DUES:

"The annual dues of the Section, payable from the first day of January, shall be \$4.00 per member. With the exception of Student members who shall not be assessed, Section dues shall be collected by the parent Society concurrently with the collection of national dues and transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Section.

"Members who have not paid national and Section dues by February 1 shall be notified by the parent Society that they are in bad standing and thus ineligible to vote or to be a candidate for office in Section elections until their dues are paid.

"A member who transfers to the Section from another Section and who has paid his annual Section dues in the Section from which he has transferred shall not be required to pay additional Section dues for the year of transfer and shall automatically become a member of this Section for the remainder of the year.

"New members elected during the year shall pay pro-rata dues beginning with the quarter in which election is accepted.

"The Secretary-Treasurer shall remit to each of the Section's Chapters \$1/each Chapter member in good standing. Remittance to the Chapter will be made on or about February 1 and on or about July 1."

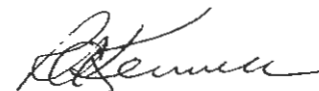
Since two revenue sharing payments are made to each Chapter each year, the Treasurer must anticipate the membership in the coming year. To do this the November printout of the Section is used to determine the Chapter membership for the following February. In February each Chapter is reimbursed \$1.00 each for 1/2 of the Chapter members. For example, if the Pinchot Chapter in November has a membership of 100, in the next February, the Chapter Treasurer would receive a check for \$50.00 (excluding Student members).

Again sometime in July or August, the Section Treasurer gets a final copy of the Section membership in good standing from the National Headquarters. A second check is sent to each Chapter for the remainder of the Chapter membership. For example, if the Pinchot Chapter still had a membership in July or August of 100, the second check to them would be \$50.00. If the Chapter membership had increased to 110, their second check would be \$50.00 for 50 members and an additional \$10.00 for the 10 member increase. The reverse would be used if there were a decrease in Chapter membership in July or August.

For these reasons, Chapter checks under revenue sharing may vary each year.

If I have not explained this procedure to your satisfaction, please don't hesitate to let me know.

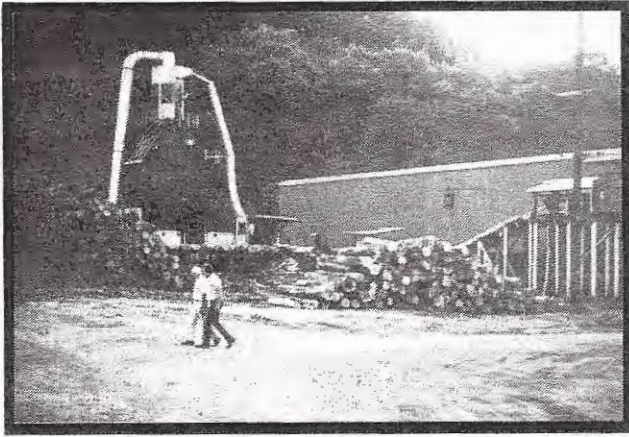
Sincerely,



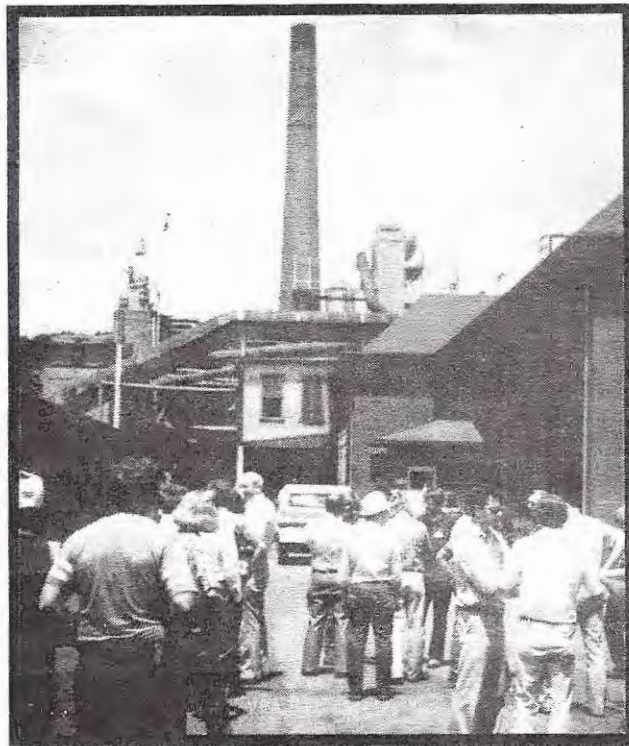
Richard A. Kennell  
Secretary/Treasurer

1045 Rustling Oaks Drive  
Millersville, MD 21108





The mill yard at Buehler Lumber Co., Ridgway.



Chapter members assemble for a mill tour of Penntech Paper in Johnsonburg, Pa.



A picnic lunch at the Ridgway Country Club.

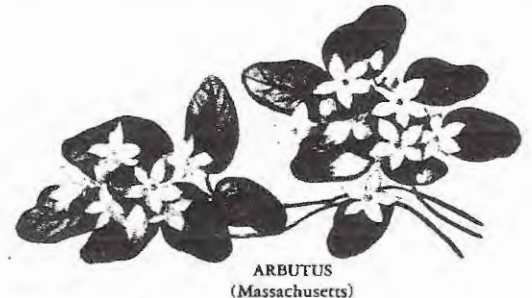
## THE PLATEAU & NORTHERN HARDWOODS CHAPTERS

The Plateau & Northern Hardwoods Chapters held a joint summer meeting on July 18, 1979, at the Ridgway Country Club. The meeting included a tour of the Penn Tech Paper Mill, Louisiana Pacific Veneer Mill, and Buehler Lumber Company Sawmill. No formal Business meeting was held, however, the chapters were brought up to date on two local issues.

**RARE II** — John Butt, Supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest, commented that the RARE II information was compiled by the Forest Service and accepted by Secretary of Agriculture Bergland. Of the five major areas studied, Tracy Ridge was designated by the Forest Service to be Wilderness, Hickory Creek was designated Non-Wilderness, and the remaining three areas Cornplanter, Clarion River, and Allegheny Front were categorized as further planning. The Administration accepted the Forest Service study with the exception that Hickory Creek be placed under further planning. It will be up to Congress to make the final decision.

**Deer Management Committee** — Dave Marquis, from the Northeast Forest Experiment Station, mentioned that a brochure regarding the effects of deer browsing on tree regeneration is being developed and would be available to distribute to hunters prior to the 1979 big game season. Dave also mentioned that the Forest Sciences Lab deer study is underway.

Dennis M. Edmiston



ARBUTUS  
(Massachusetts)

## PLATEAU CHAPTER

Chapter members gathered at the Jackson Heights Restaurant in Warren, Pa., for their winter meeting on November 7, 1979.

The Communications Committee reported that the Sierra Club did not respond to the Chapter's offer to conduct a timber sale tour showing areas where silvicultural treatments other than clearcutting were used. Representative areas were to include the Allegheny National Forest, the Kittanning State Forest in Jefferson Co., Hammermill Paper Co. lands, and private holdings selected by a consulting forester. The offer was prompted by a statement from their outings chairman who spoke at the spring meeting. He said that foresters are mostly involved with clearcutting, and that the Sierra Club has seen very little evidence of "thinning" cuts.

The Deer Management Committee reported that a handout explaining the problems caused by an overabundance of deer in certain areas was mailed with each doe license in 13 counties of Pa. The article was a joint effort of Terry Rader, Penna. State Univ. Extension, and Dave Marquis, NEFES, Warren, Pa.

The Plateau Chapter's position statement endorsing the Forest Service's recommendation that Tracy Ridge be designated as Wilderness was also presented at the meeting. The Chapter opposes the inclusion within this category of any of the other four major roadless study areas under consideration, namely, Complanter, Clarion River, Allegheny Front, and especially Hickory Creek.

Other points brought out in the position paper were:

- Ownership ratio of subsurface rights on Tracy Ridge.
- The excellence of the site on Hickory Creek for growing high quality cheery, ash, & soft maple, & the potential loss of economic value of this resource if not excluded.
- Existing restrictions or prohibition of timber management on 97,000 acres (20% of the total forest), excluding the 34,000 acres of roadless study areas because of various uses.
- Location and size of other wilderness areas in New York State and Pennsylvania.

Following discussion, the statement was revised to include the status of the oil, gas, and mineral rights on all of the Allegheny National Forest.

Copies of the position paper will be sent to the Section's Forest Policy Committee Chairman, and to appropriate legislators.

The guest speaker for the evening was Donald Nibert, Associate Professor of Forest Technology at Williamsport Community College. His topic was, "The Role of the Forest Technician in Our Society".

There are now 70 schools in the nation which offer a two-year program in forest technology, and nine having a one-year program. The speaker views the expansion of community colleges and the trend to more liberal education as reasons for this increase.

Where affiliation with the SAF is concerned, the forest technician issue raises such questions as:

- Should a forest technician be a member of SAF?
- Should he hold office?
- Should the SAF develop an accreditation system for forest technician schools?

Regarding the last question, Mr. Nibert pointed out that such a system would reduce the number of poor quality schools. He feels that the SAF should publish guidelines since forest technicians are a part of forestry education, and because employers would know which schools have a quality program. He mentioned that the 1975 SAF Task Force had recommended an accreditation process be developed for better quality control. However, the House of Section Delegates chose not to respond to the recommendations at the 1976 New Orleans meeting.

Last year, 17 schools met at the Haywood Technical Institute in Clyde, N.C., to develop accreditation standards for presentation to the SAF National Office.

Jerry Magistrella



## **ROTHROCK CHAPTER**

### **CHAPTER OFFICERS FOR 1980-1981 TERM OF OFFICE**

Chairman	Larry H. McCormick
Chairman-elect	James A. Lynch
Secretary-Treasurer	Robert F. Laubach
Executive Committee	Charles Strauss Samuel J. Bricker Robert Driscole Edward J. Heary Rex E. Melton William G. Kosinski

Robert Schall, Regional Forester for the Pennsylvania Game Commission was the guest speaker at Rothrock Chapter's fall meeting, November 17, held at the State College Elks Country Club. Twenty seven members and guests were privileged to hear Mr. Schall discuss "Forest Land Management Planning and Timber Harvesting on Game Commission Lands".

Mr. Schall pointed out that Game Lands total over 1,200,000 acres and 93 percent of this total is forested. Active forest management is applied on 900,000 acres with the following objectives:

1. Produce the greatest possible sustained supply of wildlife through proper management of forest environments.
2. Improve species composition and stand quality desirable to wildlife and provide for adequate residual growing stock as well as reduce the damage caused by insects and disease.
3. Regulate cutting so that the supply and flow of products from the Game Lands will be maintained at a fairly constant level. This will tend to stabilize wildlife conditions and marketing sources.

## ROTHROCK CHAPTER (continued)

4. *Protect the watersheds from erosion and obtain from them the maximum sustained yields of high quality water.*
5. *Develop the Game Lands for the greatest multiple use compatible with sound game management.*

The first Game Commission foresters were hired in 1958 and the forest management staff has increased to current levels of 16 foresters and 23 forest technicians. This staff is responsible for cover type mapping and forest habitat wildlife management plans which are formulated with significant input from wildlife biologists. Essentially, these plans use good sound forestry principles with modifications to benefit wildlife.

Mr. Schall emphasized that they attempt to have a large percent of the forest management work done through commercial timber sales. Last year \$1,380,000 worth of timber was sold from State Game Lands. Presently, about 74 percent of the actively managed 900,000 acres of forest land is under even-aged management, and 26 percent under uneven-aged management. A typical clearcut would be 20-50 acres in size, and a TSI operation would involve 40-100 acres. Usually there is an attempt to combine a clearcut with TSI in a commercial sale. Last year 1,300 acres were clearcut and 5,000 acres received TSI. The goal is to work up to treatment of 10,000 acres annually. Mr. Schall estimates this would be approximately 1/3 the annual allowable cut.

The Game Commission firewood policy provides for a minimum price of \$15 per permit. Each permit is for 3 cords and is restricted to dead or down wood. This policy is currently being reviewed and is expected to change in the near future.

Sam Bricker

## WESTERN GATEWAY CHAPTER

John Berst	Chairman
Chuck Flynn	Vice Chairman
Leroy "Whittie" Schuller	Secretary-Treasurer

The Western Gateway Chapter held its fall meeting at the beautiful North Fork Country Club near Johnstown on October 25, 1979. Jerry Hassinger, Wildlife Specialist, was the featured speaker after dinner. Jerry's subject was the Bureau of Forestry's management for Wildlife. He talked on the variety of cover types and how the foresters are trying to achieve these cover types.

A business meeting followed with the main subject the winter 1980 meeting. The meeting will be excellent and the accommodations will also be excellent. We hope all of you can find the time to attend this meeting in February.

John Berst

## WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER

"Wood as an Energy Source" was the program topic for the Fall Meeting of the West Virginia Chapter of the Society of American Foresters. The group met in Beckley on November 2nd and 3rd.

A series of papers on wood as an energy source were presented by scientists of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, industrial foresters and researchers, and University staff from West Virginia University, North Carolina State University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

On the topic of availability of wood for energy in West Virginia, Raymond L. Sarles from the Forest Service Laboratory in Princeton and Jay A. Engle with Westvaco in Rupert provided facts to show the potential for the use of wood to contribute to energy needs in our State. Wood could supply up to 12% of our energy needs, with the greatest potential for expanded use in the residential and industrial sectors of our economy. Present use is less than 1% of our total needs.

Progress in the use of wood for home heating was discussed by Jeffrey L. Wartluft from the Forest Service. Expanded use of wood for sawmill energy was discussed by J. Penn Rutherford from Marion, Virginia. Use of wood for pulpmill energy was the topic of a paper by D. Wayne Wells from Westvaco in Wickliffe, Kentucky.

The group of foresters was briefed on the status of a power plant in Burlington, Vermont, that uses wood as a fuel source. Carter S. Hall, an Extension Forester with West Virginia University in Morgantown, presented data on the use of wood to produce liquid or gas fuels. In general, the requirements for energy to convert wood are so great that this process presently has limited application.



Dr. Douglas J. Frederick from North Carolina State University described experimental energy plantations that are designed to identify the types of trees or bushes that can produce the largest amounts of fuel.

Dr. T. A. Wallbridge from VPI in Blacksburg, Virginia, described a baler that is being designed to bundle wood residue in the forest and ship it economically for use as an energy source.

The economics of wood use for energy were explored by Dr. David E. White, Forest Economist at WVU in Morgantown.

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Three West Virginia foresters have recently been honored by the Society of American Foresters by election to the honorary grade of "Fellow". This title recognizes outstanding service to the profession of forestry and the Society. The three foresters are Professor Earl H. Tryon, John F. Tillinghast, and Lester D. McClung.

Professor Tryon is Professor Emeritus of the Division of Forestry at West Virginia University in Morgantown. He taught at WVU from 1945 to 1978. He is the author of numerous scientific publications on Hardwood Silviculture and Ecology. Professor Tryon's counsel was sought recently when he was asked to testify before the Senate Agriculture Committee regarding the practice of clearcutting.

John F. Tillinghast is a consulting forester at Danville, West Virginia. Between 1946 and 1952 he became established as the first successful full time consulting forester in West Virginia. He served as a forestry consultant to the Government of Iran between 1957 and 1959. He has served on the West Virginia State Board of Registration for Foresters and is a charter member of the Association of Consulting Foresters. Mr. Tillinghast is presently

a partner in the consulting firm of Tillinghast & Neeley, specializing in Appalachian hardwood forests in the coal fields.

Lester D. McClung retired as State Forester for West Virginia in 1976. Since retirement, Mr. McClung is continuing his interest in forestry as a landscape consultant. He has been honored as a "Distinguished West Virginian" by Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr. In addition, he has been honored by the Forest Farmers Association, West Virginia Forests, Inc., the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Wildlife Federation.

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A West Virginia University graduate has received national attention by the Society of American Foresters at their annual meeting in Boston during October.

Dr. Alex Lloyd Shigo received the 1979 Barrington Moore Memorial Award. The honor is conferred by the Society each year to recognize outstanding achievements in biological research leading to the advancement of forest science.

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The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently asked for public comment on the proposed new procedures for establishing grazing fees in West Virginia.

According to Forest Supervisor Ralph Mumme, the new procedures would set the fees for grazing on the Monongahela National Forest. He noted that the proposed fees have been set up to assure fair market value for grazing livestock on National Forest lands.

The new system would provide for an annual adjustment in fees, up or down depending on the price of hay. Although an increase in fees is probable, the present fees would not increase over 25 percent in any one year. In addition, the new fees would only apply to grazing permits.

Copies of the proposed procedures can be obtained from the Monongahela District Rangers or from the Forest Supervisor, Forest Service, U.S.D.A., Box 1548, Elkins, W. Va. 26241.

Gil Churchill

West Virginia Chapter Chairman, Ralph Glover has been promoted to Assistant State Forester for Fire Control for the Division of Forestry, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Ralph has been with the division for eleven years, most recently as Utilization Marketing Forester.

The West Virginia Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America, at its annual meeting at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, honored Westvaco Corporation with a "Merit Award" for distinguished service in advancing the science and art of good land use. On hand to accept the award was West Virginia Woodlands Manager, Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr. The award nomination is to be submitted by the West Virginia Chapter for consideration in nationwide competition.

National Council of State Garden Clubs held a three-day environmental education workshop at Hawks Nest State Park near Ansted, West Virginia. State garden club presidents representing 42 state federations from across the country attended the workshop sponsored by several forest products companies.

A highlight of the program was a field trip and investigation of harvesting practices on Westvaco Corporation's Rupert District. Divided into four groups, participants visited harvested areas from two to sixty-years-old and collected data on different stages of hardwood natural regeneration and site conditions.

Samples of soil and water were collected and plant communities and evidences of animal life cataloged.

Tony Mollish, operations manager for Westvaco's West Virginia Woodlands, has been appointed to the West Virginia Board of Registration for Foresters by Governor John D. Rockefeller, IV. His appointment is effective through June 30, 1984. Roger Sherman, public affairs forester for Westvaco Corporation's West Virginia Woodlands has been named to serve on the newly created state Water Quality Advisory Committee. Three forest technicians have joined Westvaco's West Virginia Woodlands. Glenn Edwards and Jeffrey S. Nichols recent graduates of Allegheny Community College are employed in the technical department staff with major responsibilities in timber inventory. Eugene E. Wentz, graduate of Glenville State College, is working on the Rupert district staff in forest road construction and timber sales. Westvaco surveyor Eldon R. Plaugher was recently promoted to the new position of Land Acquisition Specialist in the company's Elkins District office. Eldon worked as a surveyor in the West Virginia Woodlands headquarters in Rupert, West Virginia for the past 4½ years. He is a graduate of Glenville State College with degrees in forestry and business administration and a registered surveyor in West Virginia. Prior to joining Westvaco he taught courses in forest technology at Glenville State for five years. John B. Hitchings, Forester with Westvaco Corporation's Rupert, West Virginia District Office has been reassigned to the company's Parkersburg District. A forestry graduate with a Master's Degree from Duke University and a Bachelor of Arts in biology from Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, he will be responsible for forest inventory and harvesting activities.

Roger Sherman

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Special Thanks to all who contributed articles, photographs and assistance in producing the 1978-1980 editions of the Allegheny News.

The Editor

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## **PENN STATE UNIVERSITY**

### **DEER DON'T JUMP THESE FENCES**

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A family of deer grazing along the edge of a field is a familiar sight, but it is an all-too-familiar sight for the owner of the crops they destroy.

Deer create financial headaches for many Pennsylvania farmers, orchardists, nurserymen and foresters. That's why a team of Pennsylvania State University researchers directed by Dr. John L. George are experimenting with fences designed to keep deer from damaging valuable plants, including tree seedlings.

"We're looking for an inexpensive deer fence," says research assistant Bill Palmer of Penn State's School of Forest Resources.

A conventional eight-foot-high deer fence needs two four-foot sections of mesh wire. Such a fence is more or less deer-proof, according to Palmer. The trouble, he says, is that it costs too much.

So researchers are looking for alternatives ranging from other fences to chemicals that deter deer by taste and smell.

A slanted fence is one alternative. The Penn State version angles a six foot section of mesh wire to a high point of 4½ feet. Deer can easily jump this, according to Palmer, but they don't.

"That's because deer always try to go through something before they go over it," says Palmer. When deer

try to go through this fence and fail, he adds, the wire which slants above their heads probably discourages them from jumping.

Another design which takes advantage of this behavior uses three "hot" wires, with the third wire placed about three feet behind the other two.

While the first two wires prevent deer from crawling through the fence, Palmer believes it is the third that deters deer from jumping over the fence.

Called the "Figure-four" electric fence because of its appearance, the fence is a modification of the one-wire electric fence commonly used by

farmers to enclose pasture, a fence often broken by deer.

Researchers believe better materials, such as high tensile strength steel wire not easily broken by deer, can make the figure-four stronger and more effective.

"Though the work on fences and repellents is now in its second year, it is still preliminary. It is part of a project funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture through the Agricultural Experiment Station. The project aims to put a dollar estimate on deer damage in the state and provide recommendations for control.

To date, the researchers are cautiously optimistic about their fences. In initial tests, both the figure-four and the slant fence have kept hungry bucks from food.

However, Palmer warns that "it will be awhile before Penn State can recommend any fences." But if findings next year reinforce what's been seen so far, growers could see less of their unwelcome dinner guests.

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