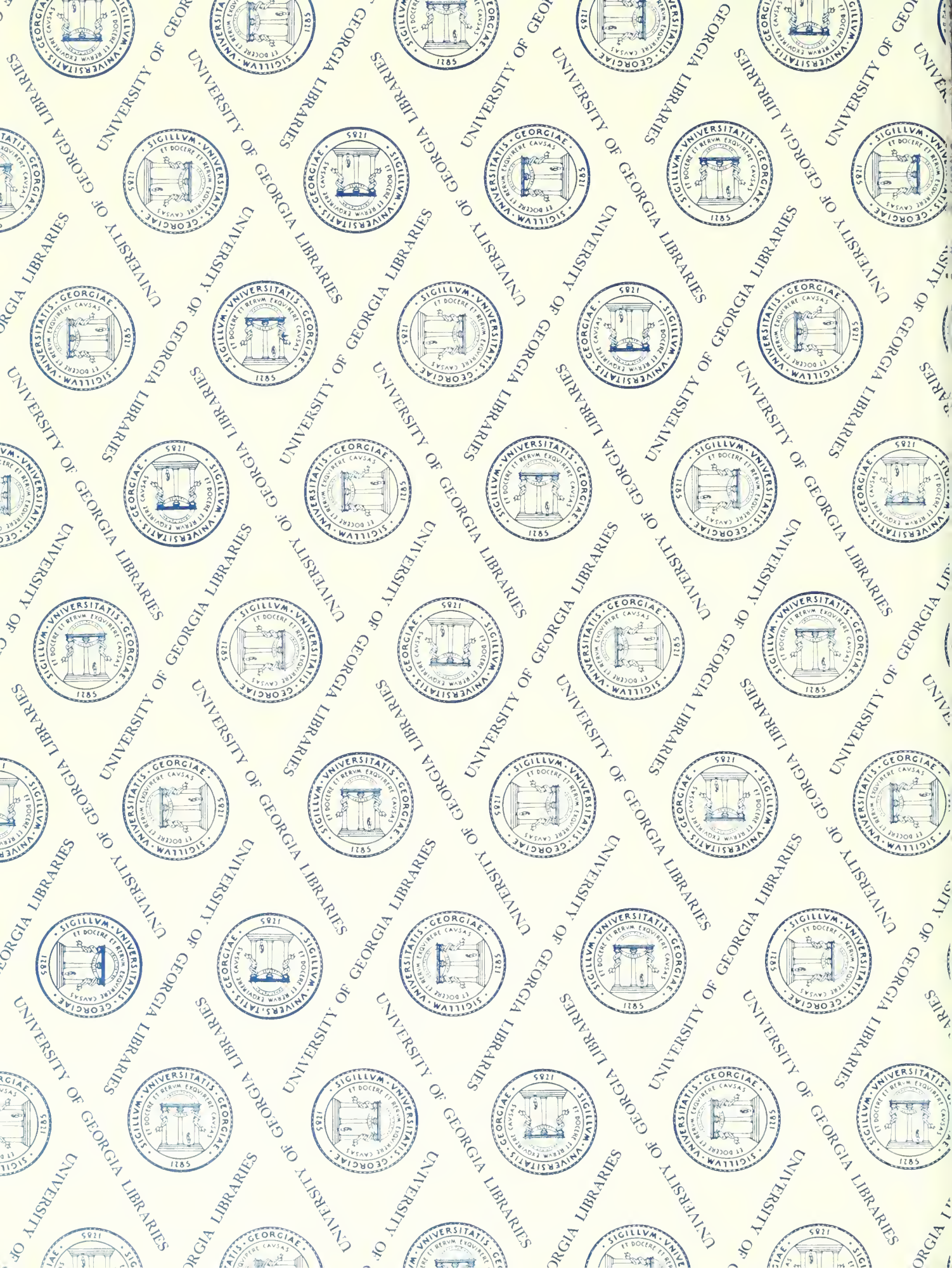


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Georgia FORESTRY

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Frank Craven *Editor*

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On the Cover

The youth of today are tomorrow's leaders...The seedlings of today are tomorrow's forests... Properly managed, they will serve humanity...Neglected, they will be brakes to progress.

Member of the

Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second class matter at the Post Office under the Act of August 24, 1912.

STATE'S FORESTRY WORK EXCELLENT

The Georgia Forestry Commission is a rarity among the state's bureaus, departments, boards and agencies. Operating on its lowest budget in five years, the commission's work during 1961 nonetheless helped bring about an all-time low in forest fire destruction.

The Commission, which has headquarters in Macon, and Commission Director Ray Shirley has made a record that should be a challenge to others in public service.

The program to save Georgia's valuable timber from the ravages of forest fires was many years in the making. The public had to be educated to its responsibilities. Personnel had to be trained in the best methods of preventing fires or, once a fire was started, of bringing it to a swift conclusion. Equipment had to be bought. Authorities on the county level had to be sold on the absolute need for a forest fire protection unit.

Of course, saving Georgia woodlands is only one of the many achievements of our forestry people. They have been the leading force in preserving one of our greatest natural resources. They have introduced new and better ways of harvesting timber. Their efforts have had a great impact on both the type of timber grown and the products that come from timber.

Georgia's forestry program is second to none in the nation, and to the Georgia Forestry Commission and its associates go a lion's share of the credit.

(From the Macon Telegraph)

FORESTLAND ACRES FIRE PROTECTION UP

There are now 22,881,213 acres of forest land under organized fire protection in 153 of the state's counties. Such protection is financed two-thirds by state funds and one-third by the counties, with the state assuming costs of a new tower construction.

We feel fortunate to have an organized fire protection crew in this county. This has been true for a number of years now. We find that this organization has cut the forest fires almost to the nailbone in this and even surrounding counties.

When a fire does break out in our forest and woodland we find this fire protection crew working hard at the job and very seldom does much damage occur. A fire is soon spotted and when this can be done in the early stages of a fire many dollars can be saved for property owners.

We are grateful to be one of the participating counties in this necessary protection. Trees and woodland burned up means less money in our farmers pockets.

(From the Adel News)

AMERICUS' CLEVER NEW INDUSTRY

When the modern packing plants devised ways to make profitable use of every part of hogs and cattle everyone benefited--the packers, the farmers and the consumers.

The same sort of application of technological skills is taking place in other fields.

A perfect example is to be found in the announcement that a new... \$600,000 plant at Americus will make use of scrub hardwood, one of the farmer's most troublesome waste products.

Who would have ever thought that blackjack oak and hickory could be converted into a profitable product? But ingenuity has devised that use. The plant at Americus will convert the scrub wood into flavorful charcoal briquettes. A new industry is created. The farmer is helped in ridding his land of a liability. And the public is served by a new product.

Georgia needs more of this kind of industry, which changes a minus to a plus.

(From the Americus Times-Recorder)

FOREST FIRE UNITS BOON TO THE STATE

Among the state programs that show what Georgia can accomplish when she wants to make the grade is the forest fire protection system set up jointly between counties and the state.

The basic purpose of these units is to protect woodlands. Timber and forest products total out as Georgia's first agricultural industry and burning forests is as serious as burning textile mills or poultry houses.

In Hall County, we are especially proud of our district forestry department setup, under Ollie Burtz, and our county fire protection unit, under Verla Smith.

The firefighters have kept fire losses low despite some critical weather periods and the constant problem of having fires break out at widely separated points all at the same time. In numerous incidents, such as the one this past weekend near Chicopee, the forest fire unit has lent its support in fighting house fires and protecting lives as well as trees.

State financial cooperation with counties made the fire protection program possible. From the local and state points of view, we are getting a fine value for our tax support of this program and are providing an excellent example to other states of how to achieve a noteworthy goal.

(From the Gainesville Daily Times)

FORESTRY APPRECIATION

Thousands of youngsters throughout Georgia recently observed the seventy-first anniversary of Arbor Day with tree planting and conservation ceremonies.

County forest rangers assisted schools with their Arbor Day observances. The Georgia Forestry Commission prepared programs and special films for the schools. Forestry demonstrations were also in commemoration of the day.

In his 1962 proclamation, Governor Ernest Vandiver urged every Georgian to take part in the promotion, development and perpetuation of forestry in his own community. The governor pointed out that Georgia's forests provide employment for over 200,000 persons and contribute more than \$975,000,000 into the State's economy each year. Commission Director Ray Shirley said, "We must keep in mind that the forests of Georgia and products derived from these forests are essential to the livelihood, well-being, and recreation of the citizens of our State. In the future you will be expected to take the active part you have in growing tomorrow's forest."

Commission director commended school and civic organization leaders on the job they are doing in conveying to Georgia youth the value of their woodlands. Shirley pointed out that each Arbor Day celebration sponsored by a school or organization was definite evidence of cooperation of Georgians in growing their State Green.

Arbor Day has been a traditional observance in Georgia Schools since 1901 when it was decreed by the General Assembly. In 1941 the Assembly set the third Friday in February as Arbor Day.

In December the Forestry Commission took part in the State's Forestry Appreciation Day. This observance originated by Dorsey Dyer, State Service Forester, in 1954. The pine seedlings, which were planted by the school children

on school grounds or at home, were obtained from the Commission.

The Commission also provided literature on Georgia's timber resources and how to protect these resources from fire and other hazards.

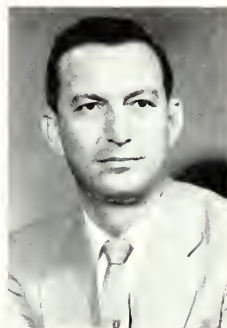


A CONTRIBUTION TO FORESTRY

Hubert Callaway, State News Editor, Savannah Morning News, has long been aware of the value of Georgia's timberlands to all the state's citizens.

Callaway recently completed a series of articles on each of the counties in the Savannah area, *The Coastal Empire Today*. He never failed to stress the importance of forests to the counties economy.

Callaway's interest in forestry comes natural. He is a native of Tattnall County where two of the Georgia Forestry Commission's tree seedling nurseries are located. The



Hubert Callaway

State News Editor joined the Savannah papers in 1954, and later worked on the copy desk of the Atlanta Constitution. In 1957 Callaway returned to Savannah and his present job.

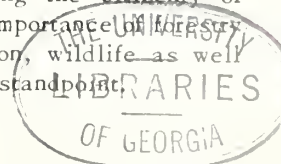
His conservation writings include a series on the elimination of the open

range in Southeast Georgia. A referendum was held and Callaway wrote a series of ten articles on the pros and cons of the issue. The election eventually led to the elimination of the open range in most of the 27 counties involved.

Another series of articles, these on the search for "elite" trees, was run throughout the South through the Associated Press. The articles aroused the public interest in the research project. The "elite" pines are being used in the development of superior trees.

Recently South Carolina presented Callaway with a pine seedling in plastic for his forestry writings. He said the seedling is a constant reminder of the importance that forestry has on the economy of Savannah and the State. In Chatham County more than 8,600 people are employed in wood or wood-using industries.

Callaway is just one of the many newsmen who continue to emphasize need for alerting the citizenry of Georgia to the importance of forestry from a recreation, wildlife as well as an economic standpoint.



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FOREST MANAGEMENT THROUGH FIRE



Prescribed burning has definitely etched itself a place in the growing of merchantable timber in the Coastal Plain pine forests. Reduction of heavy rough, control of undesirable species and disease and seedbed preparation are the basic objectives of prescribed burns.

The Georgia Forestry Commission is prescribe burning approximately 4,500 acres of forest land on the Waycross State Forest. Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said "the area is being prescribed burned primarily for rough reduction." This will reduce timber management cost, and aid in the suppression of wildfires, he added.

In addition the area has been used for three prescribe burning schools involving 500 acres each. Four prescribe burning experimental plots, 15 acres each, are being set up at the forest, Shirley said. The 4,500 acre area has gone over 20 years without a fire.

Shirley pointed out that the prescribe burning schools gave the county forest rangers experience in the practical application of the most up-to-date prescribe burning techniques. "Through these schools the rangers are better qualified to advise landowners in their prescribe burning programs," the Commission director said.

The prescribe burning schools

were conducted by B. S. Booth, Eighth District ranger, Fire Control. Zack Seymour, Waycross State Forest project manager, was in charge of the preparatory work.

In the experimental areas, each 15 acre plot will be prescribed burned under the same physical conditions, weather, forest type and ground cover, using three types of fires. They are strip head, back and flanking fires. The head fire is conducted with the wind, the back fire against the wind and the flanking fire with a cross wind.

There will be one night burn which will be compared with the day burns. Back firing will be used in this experiment. "From these fires, data will be obtained on scorch damage, rough reduction, effects, if any, of varying intensities of heat on timber growth, and the time involved," Shirley added.

In addition to rough reduction, prescribe burns are used for seedbed and plant site preparation and brown spot and cull specie control. In reducing rough, the landowner not only reduces the chances of a large timber destroying forest fire but improves timber management conditions.

The initial burns on the Waycross State Forest were conducted in slash and longleaf pine areas. Fire is being used only in those areas where

the slash and longleaf pine trees are pulpwood size and above. These standards are used as fire damage decreases as the bark thickens and the crown reaches higher into the air.

Burns are not being conducted in areas where there is good hardwood cypress and pine reproduction. The same applies to pond, swamp and stream edges, naval stores production areas, and uneven aged stands where there is a high reproduction of commercial species.

Prior to prescribe burning, fire breaks were constructed around the areas to be burned as well as those that didn't meet the Commission's prescribe burning standards. On naval stores areas prescribe burning is and has been conducted prior to the installation of cups.

Shirley emphasized that the present Commission policy on prescribe burning is to burn during the dormant season only, November-March. Other factors are high fuel moisture, burn during day-light hours with winds six to ten miles per hour within the stand, and with the temperature between 32 and 60 degrees.

Through applied research, techniques of prescribed burning are continually being improved. Advancement will be for naught, however, if one man's prescribed burn turns into another's wildfire, Shirley stated.



Georgia Forestry Commission county forest rangers receive in-the-field training on prescribe burning at the Waycross State Forest. A safety strip, above, is burned prior to starting the prescribe burn.



The wildfire fuel buildup in the Waycross State Forest is representative of the "rough" situation throughout the lower Coastal plains of Georgia. The adjacent area hasn't been burned in over 20 years.

Rough, that took 20 years to grow, is destroyed in a matter of minutes eliminating the hazards of a destructive wildfire that could destroy thousands of dollars of timber.



In the field of forestry education grows the seedlings of tomorrow's forests. In Athens the fruits of higher learning have been harvested each year for the past 177 years.

Athens, which was built on soil once blood-stained by Creek and Cherokee Nations, is the cradle of southern culture and learning. It was here that the first State University was chartered in 1785. Robert Toombs, Henry W. Grady, Crawford W. Long, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, and Alexander H. Stephens are among the University of Georgia's most noted grads.

From the University came the city of Athens whose historic reputation is one of classic beauty, stately homes and an intellectually bred citizenry. Yet, it only has been in the past decade that the stems of our forests have been utilized intelligently to bring about adequate returns on investments.



Bearing this out is a recently completed U. S. Forest Survey which shows that the commercial forest land in Clarke County has increased 9,500 acres in the past eight years. The total acreage is 43,600 or 54.5 percent of the counties 80,000 acres. The commercial forest land in Athens's immediate trade area has increased some 87,100 acres. in the same period.

The 1961 report shows 78,200,000 board feet of sawtimber, of which 38 million are in pine, and 456,000 cords of all species growing in Clarke County. The 1953 growing stock totals for Clarke County were sawtimber, 50,200,000 board feet, and 259,000 cords of all species.

In 1960 the sale of pulpwood and stumpage brought \$125,457 to Clarke Countians. An additional \$418,500 were obtained from the manufactured products. These figures exclude posts, poles, veneer and specialty products.

Adjacent counties realized some \$2,451,090 from the primary products of pulpwood and sawtimber. These counties included Elbert, Jackson, Madison, Oconee, and Oglethorpe.



Oglethorpe County leads the five County area in growing pine and hardwood sawtimber and pulpwood with 380 million board feet and 2,612,000 cords respectively.

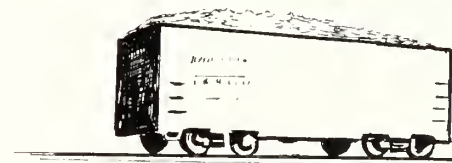
The others include Madison, 193; Elbert, 166; Jackson, 114; and Oconee, 91 million board feet. The annual growth in cords for Elbert, Madison, Jackson and Oconee Counties is 1,258,000, 920,000, 758,000, and 664,000 respectively.

In Athens and Clarke County there are approximately 424 persons employed in wood-using or related industries. These employees annually earn about \$1,108,744 or an average of \$2,615 annually per employee.

The industries include the manufacturers of poles, posts, veneer, baseball bats, cartons, rough and dressed lumber, cabinets, and window and door frames. In addition to the large outlay of income, these industries in 1961 spent more than \$881,500 on raw forest materials and \$182,500 for freight.

The wood-using industries are unique in Athens in that they not only serve their local community, but their products reach across Georgia, throughout the southeast and over the nation.

Such an organization is the Athens Lumber Co. which dates back to 1897 when it was known as the Lyndon Manufacturing Co. A stock mill in its infancy, the Athens Lumber Co. now buys and assembles its stock at their plant. Their products include windows, doors,



frames and cabinets. During World War II the company was an outlet for ammunition crates. They are known throughout the nation for their line of picture frames and restoration of oil paintings. The company contributes a payroll of approximately \$135,000 through their 40 employees.

THE
REST

From tool handles to baseball bats, known throughout the United States, Canada and to our neighbors South of the border in Central and South America, is the story of the Hanna Manufacturing Co. The production of baseball bats began in 1926 following nine years of producing hand tools. Production has increased ten fold to the present daily output of some 5,000 bats. The company payroll of approximately \$250,000 goes to some 65 employees. Raw materials cost the bat manufacturers close to \$400,000 and freight about \$30,000. Approximately 10,000 board feet are used in the daily production of bats.

The Alexander Wood Products, Inc. has made itself felt in the economy of Athens with a \$250,000 payroll. Their 85 employees manufacture veneer that is used by companies in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. The company, which came to Athens in 1942, spends about \$290,000 annually on raw forest materials.

Approximately 135 tons of paper are used daily in the production of milk cartons at Dairy Pak-Butler, Inc. The plant with some 150 employees, has an average annual payroll of around \$200,000. When the Athens plant began operations in 1951, 20 million cartons were shipped per month. This year expansion plans call for the shipment of 90-million cartons. The plant spends some \$100,000 for freight. The Athens company serves Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

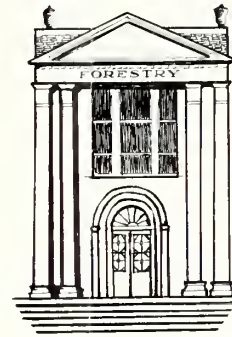


In the Athens trade area there are approximately 18 wood-using industries employing 149 people. These workers have a take home pay of some \$304,550. Raw forest materials and freight run another \$5-million and \$350,000 respectively. Sawmills, pulpwood operations, cabinet shops, and planer mills account for the bulk of the industry.

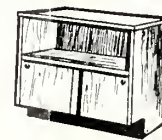
The Clarke-Oconee County Forestry Unit also plays an important role in the economy of Athens. Last year the unit had a payroll of over \$13,000 for its five employees. In addition, over \$1,000 was spent locally on repairs and supplies. However, not measurable in dollars and cents, are the many contributions made in fire prevention and suppression, management and reforestation services.

Not to be overlooked is the University of Georgia George Foster Peabody School of Forestry. The School, which is operating on a budget of \$250,000, has a staff of 17 teachers, 4 secretaries, and a librarian. The budget covers such items as personal services for teaching and research, supplies, equipment, and travel. A new forestry school building for instruction and research is in the planning stage. The structure would provide facilities for greatly expanded graduate programs, laboratories in the present building and eliminate overcrowded classroom conditions.

Located at the Forestry School is the Athens Research Center, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. The Center has a budget of \$135,000. They have a staff of 22 which includes professional, sub-professional, student assistants and two secretaries.



Scheduled for construction is a new Forest Service research laboratory. A total of \$665,000 has been appropriated for the building. The federal government is expected to spend some \$500,000 annually in carrying out the planned research program. When the lab is fully staffed there will be 30 professional employees on the payroll.



The "Classic City," with a population of 31,335, had retail sales of over \$69,330,000 last year. Her manufactured products were valued at \$25,929,000. It is estimated that wood-using and related industries can account for more than 40 percent of the manufactured products total.

Clarke County and Athens and her trade area is definitely in THE RESTORATION of forest land in Georgia.

RATION

THE TEN CARMANDMENTS

1. I shall not exceed safe speed limits or violate speed laws.
2. I shall not drive after drinking.
3. I shall not pass on curves, hills or where the view is obstructed.
4. I shall not drive if drowsy or fatigued.
5. I shall dim my lights when other cars approach at night.
6. I shall observe and obey highway signs, the signs of life.
7. I shall slow down at schools, playgrounds, hospitals and other dangerous zones.
8. I shall be cautious at all intersections.
9. I shall slow down at sundown and whenever road conditions are unsafe.
10. I shall be courteous and respect the rights of every driver and pedestrian.





Seat belts, along with brush guards, have increased the safety of Commission tractor operators.



Vehicle operators are also required to wear the safety belts in the Commission's program to cut down on vehicle injuries.

Emphasis... Vehicle Safety

A measure was taken recently by the Georgia Forestry Commission to increase personnel safety when operating trucks, tractors and other vehicles.

Seat belts have been installed in all Commission vehicles in an effort to cut down on injuries, provide maximum safety for the vehicle operators and occupants, and make each Commission employee safety conscious. Commission Director Ray Shirley, in making the announcement, said all employees are required to use the newly installed belts.

The Commission is the first State Department to install seat belts in their vehicles.

Shirley emphasized that a years research went into the selection of a "belt" best suited to our type of work. He added that personnel injuries, resulting from vehicle accidents, should be cut in half based on studies made in other states and by companies that require the use of seat belts in their vehicles.

Research revealed that in such accidents where the vehicle hit a stump or was forced to make a sud-

den stop, injuries, that forced the operator to loose time on the job, could have been avoided if seat belts had been in use. Shirley pointed out that even though vehicle accidents haven't been high the past several years, the seat belts, along with brush guard on tractors, give much needed protection to the operators.

Shirley emphasized that the safety belt is added life insurance on sudden stops, quick turns and under unexpected road conditions. Elimination of such accidents where personnel were thrown through the windshield or tractor mishaps where the operators were thrown against gears is hoped to be accomplished through the safety belts, Shirley added.

The National Safety Council says your chances of survival are five to one better if you are not thrown out of the vehicle. These odds are increased if you are not thrown around inside the vehicle.

The type belt installed in the Commission vehicles is designed for quick release, heavy abuse and wear, and is element resistant. The safety belts are made of nylon and

polished stainless steel.

Commission Chief Safety Officer Bob Gore was in charge of the safety belt installation school recently held at the Georgia Forestry Center, Macon. The Commission's safety officers were in charge of installation in their respective territories.

District office safety officers that attended the school are Donald Stewart and Jerry Lanier, Statesboro; Richard Griner and Ed Forsyth, Camilla; Druid Preston and Rowe Wall, Americus; Terrell Brooks and Arthur Thornton, Newnan; George Shingler and C. D. Tillman, McRae; Bennie Brant and Donald Freyer, Milledgeville; Fred Baker and Pendley Holmes, Rome; W. R. Batchelor and James Swindell, Waycross; James McElhannon and Sam Martin, Gainesville; Bill Schultz and Thomas Shelton, Washington; and Zack Seymour, Waycross State Forest.

H. O. Kitchens, General Service; Jerry Worsham, Administration; Sanford Darby, Reforestation Chief and Jim Wynen, Reforestation; and Kirk Armstrong, Seed Extractory, attended from the Forestry Center.

MARSH TRACTOR OVERCOMES SWAMP BOG

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley expressed appreciation to Charles Whittle, owner, Tidewater Equipment Co., Inc., Brunswick, for his timely assistance in the recent recovery of a Commission fire patrol plane.

The aircraft crashed while on a routine fire patrol in the vicinity of Moody Field, near Valdosta on February 11.

Shirley said the aircraft was removed from the swamp by a team of Red Ram "Bombardiers" furnished by the Tidewater Equipment Co. These fast and maneuverable marsh tractors, with floatation and power to work in the most adverse surface conditions, penetrated a mile and one-half of dense and boggy swamp to bring out the "Super Cub", he added.

The pilot, Paul Hurt, Milledgeville, stated that engine failure, while flying at low altitude under the approaching air corridor of Moody Field, left him no alternative except to make a "dead-stick" landing in the Banks Lake-Grand Bay Swamp. Hurt skillfully maneuvered the craft through a mass of tall dead tree snags bringing it to a safe landing without personal injury. The plane was only slightly damaged.

George Campbell, a Commission pilot flying fire patrol in an adjacent county, spotted the crash shortly after picking up the crash victim's distress call. Campbell radioed Hurt's location to Leo Lorenzo, Lowndes County Ranger, who acquired the assistance of the Moody Field rescue squadron. Hurt was immediately removed from the swamp by the rescue squadron working from



a hovering helicopter.

Eight District forestry personnel assisted in the rescue operations which were under the direction of Eighth District Forester James A. Henson.

The Commission operates six fire patrol planes, which provide fire detection for the 17 county Eighth District, in southeast Georgia. Shirley pointed out that during the past three years these aircraft have flown over 7,200 hours with only one accident. The planes are serviced and maintained by the Commission at Waycross.

A Tribute To Georgians

An all-time low in average fires, more and improved fire fighting equipment, introduction of custom-grown field-graded seedlings, and record number of timber owners seeking management assistance highlight the Georgia Forestry Commission 1961 annual report.

Commission Director Ray Shirley, in commenting on the report, emphasized that the 1960-61 program was accomplished on a budget of \$4,376,520, which is the lowest in the past five years. The previous low was \$4,200,000 in the 1956-57 fiscal year.

Shirley stated that the average of 7.15 acres destroyed per fire is the lowest in the State's history. Improved fire detection, increased training and the application of the training into practical use by county unit personnel are major factors leading to the record, Shirley said.

Aerial detection was increased with surplus T-34 aircraft being placed in the Fourth and Seventh Districts. In addition three light patrol planes were purchased for assignment in the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts.

Commission personnel took intensive training in fire fighting

techniques on fire problems at Waycross and Claxton. More than 190 Commission and industry foresters took part in the training.

However, the report showed that there were 8,740 fires. These fires destroyed some 62,497 acres. Drought conditions from early December through early February accounted for 2,994 fires. There are 21,872,913 acres or 151 counties under organized protection.

The Commission's new method of grading and packaging, along with the continued production of disease-free trees was pointed out in the report. Shirley added that Georgia had planted approximately one-third of the trees under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Bank Conservation Program that ended December 31, 1960. Some 113,976,000 seedlings were shipped during the 1960-61 season.

The placement of some 8,500 successfully grafted trees in Commission seed orchards makes the Commission's seed orchard establishment program approximately 50 percent complete. Georgia leads the nation in its tree genetics program, Shirley stated.

The Commission's management

program was cited in the report as one of service and assistance to individual landowners. There were 4,125 landowners given assistance during the fiscal year.

Higher seedling survival, a cull specie control program, utilization research and the use of a planned forest management program by landowners was given considerable attention.

Shirley cited the Waycross State Forest for its use in meeting multiple use needs. Demonstration areas in proper timber management and a game refuge can be found on the forest.

The planting of critical watershed areas was highlighted in the program. There were 105 technical assistance cases handled on the 16 Georgia watersheds, 833,484 acres, in an effort to improve soil and water conditions through good forest management.

In the last analysis, Shirley said, Georgia citizens continue to be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the Commission's forestry program. Shirley points to the Commission's 1961 annual report as a tribute to all Georgians.

Georgia Adds to Forestry First

The first officially certified pine cones collected in the United States were harvested this past fall in Emanuel, Hancock and Long Counties. Thus Georgia, a pioneer and leader in the seed certification program adds to its many forestry firsts.

The initial harvest reaped 394 bushels of certified cones. The collection included 369 bushels of slash and 25 of loblolly pine cones. Cost of the harvest was \$3.90 and \$4.81 per bushel respectively for slash and loblolly cones. The collection was made by the Woodlands Division, Continental Can Co., Inc. on their own lands.

D. E. Cole, research forester, Continental Can, said that finding out how certified seed compares in performance with ordinary seed is the next project in the certification program. Cole added that test plantings will be made in different type soil on various locations. The Georgia Crop Improvement Association, Georgia Forestry Commission, or company forester will check the test results.

It is hoped that the results will permit Continental Can to put the proven superior seed on the market after a surplus of certified seed has been accumulated. Cole emphasized that more certified seed production areas will be established. The demand for such high quality seed is high and will far exceed expected production during the next several years.

The first harvest was made by climbing the trees and pushing off the cones. Cole said this procedure increases cone and seed cost. However, the extra cost is compensated for by seed quality and the fact that cone crops can be harvested re-

peatedly from the same area.

It has been estimated that a production increase of only one-half percent will more than pay all the additional costs of certified seed.

The Forestry Commission foresters and crop improvement officials made the first pine seed-producing area inspection in December 1958. The initial seed certification program was established the previous month.

The first certified area was a 22-acre tract owned by Gair Woodlands Division of Continental Can Co. in Emanuel County. The site, which was left with about 200 pines of superior characteristics, was the first to be approved in North America.

Hugh A. Inglis, manager, GCIA, pointed out that private landowners may have their trees certified. He said that tracts must have high quality timber and initially at least one hundred trees per acre before they will be inspected. Removal of poor quality trees will usually reduce the stand to about 20 seed producing trees per acre.

Inglis added that the tracts must be surrounded by an isolation strip 400 feet wide. All trees that might pollinate the superior trees and pass on their defects must be removed from the strip.

Inglis pointed out that once an area is approved the trees are fertilized to produce more cones. A spraying program is also adopted to protect the cone crop from insects.

Commission management foresters, approved certification inspectors by the GCIA, can advise landowners on how to prepare their timber areas for certification. There is no charge for this service. There is a small charge for the actual certification inspection.



These slash pine cones came from one seed production area in Emanuel County.



The first certified pine cone harvest took place in the fall of 1961.



Georgia landowners purchased 1,216,934,901 tree seedlings from the Georgia Forestry Commission during the 1952-61 period. The Soil Bank program accounted for 558,449,420 of the seedlings purchased. The peak year, 1958, landowners bought 298,077,500 tree seedlings.



Georgia's forests have grown with organized forest fire protection. In 1952, 119 counties, 19,155,688 acres were under protection. The average size fire was 15.4 acres and percent burn .633. Today, 153 counties, 22,081,213 acres are under protection. The average size fire is now 7.2 acres and percent burn 285.

SURVEY INDICATES FORESTRY PROGRESS

Georgia's present and future role in Southern forestry is clearly painted in a recent survey of the State's forest land.

An increase in commercial forest land and a decrease in idle acres has been favorably received by forestry leaders throughout the State. Statewide, forest area and pine volume continue to rise and at a faster pace than during the 1936-52 period.

The area of pine and oak-pine types and pine sawtimber volume have shown an increase since 1953. However, a slight decline has been noted in hardwood sawtimber volume.

Increased market opportunities, brought about by expansion of old and establishment of new forest industries, have played a large role in the timber changes. Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley pointed to the Commission's fire protection program, 153 counties or approximately 23,600,000 acres; improved management services in growing, harvesting and marketing of timber; reforestation, with a boost from the Soil Bank program; and forest research as contributing factors to Georgia's timber growth.

Shirley stated that the survey is a yardstick by which industry can build. The availability of our forest raw material is now pinpointed so the State and each community can evaluate its forest resource condition in planning present and future industrial growth, Shirley added.

The Commission director pointed out that the South will be heavily counted on to supply the nation's forest raw material in the future and that Georgia will be expected to carry much of this responsibility.

Comparative figures show that Georgia's forest land increased eight percent in the past decade. The State's 25,772,200 forest acres, 68.9 percent of total land area, are primarily owned by private landowners, 93 percent. Of this figure farmers own 58.4, industry 15.3; and miscellaneous, 19.3 percent. The remaining forest acreage includes federal, 6.6 percent, which includes national forests and parks, military land and a wildlife refuge. The State owns a little more than 3 percent and county and municipalities less than .1 percent.

With the increase in commercial forest land, hardwood types increased 11 percent over 1953 to 8,959,100 acres. An additional six percent was added to the pine and oak-pine types making 16,812,200 acres.

The net annual growth rate of softwoods is 184 board feet per acre in comparison to the hardwood rate of 126 board feet per acre. In the pulpwood size, the net annual growth rate is .7 cords per acre for softwoods and .5 cords per acre for hardwood.

The inventory was divided into five geological units; coastal plain, one and two; southern piedmont, three; northern piedmont, four; and

mountains and foothills, five. The survey by units follows.

SOUTHEAST

Commercial forest acreage is increasing and cull timber volume decreasing in Southeast Georgia. The commercial forest area, eight million acres, is four percent greater than in 1952. Almost half of the increase has been in pine and oak-pine types. Since 1952 there has been a reduction in softwood cull timber from 3,186,301 to 749,315 cords and in hardwoods from 12,152,055 to 6,136,980 cords.

Approximately 1.2 billion board feet of softwood and hardwood are being cut annually for sawtimber and pulpwood. The annual net growth rate is 1.4 billion board feet.

SOUTHWEST:

Farmers own 84 percent of the forest land, forest acreage remains stable, and timber volume declines. The report shows that 3.1 million acres are in forest land, an increase of 10,300 acres over the 1951 report.

However, hardwoods have replaced pine on 155,750 acres. In 1960 pine made up at least a fourth of the stand on 65 percent of the forest area compared to 70 percent in '51. Softwood volume dropped eight and hardwood five percent during the past ten years.

Approximately 20 percent of the hardwood volume loss was in connection with land clearing, non-commercial thinning, and site preparation. Current softwood growth is

some 123,288 cords short of replacing the mortality and volume cut each year.

CENTRAL:

Increased pine and hardwood volume coincides with the upward trend in Central Georgia's forest acreage. Pine and oak-pine types are increasing at the rate of 55,000 acres per year. The forest acreage has increased 11 percent since 1952. The commercial forest acreage is 7,413,000 acres.

The report shows that pine volume has increased 28 percent since 1952. An approximate 12 percent increase was noted in hardwood volume since '52.

Much of the increased volume is in sawtimber size. Central Georgia has 8.4 million board feet of pine or 33 percent more than in 1952.

NORTH CENTRAL:

Commercial forest land has increased 569,600 acres and idle acres decreased 196,800 acres. The establishment of natural and planted pine seedlings on abandoned crop land has largely offset the pine to hardwood trend in the area.

The pine and oak-pine types increased 478,600 acres or 21 percent since 1953. Hardwood types showed an eight percent increase in timber volume. Pine volume increased 24 percent. Pine sawtimber accounted for 32 percent of this increase. Hardwood sawtimber showed a rise of 23 percent.

NORTH:

Since 1953 softwood volume increased from 10.0 to 12.6 million cords.

The increase in pine sawtimber volume, 218 million board feet, was enough to offset the severe overcutting prior to 1953. The present volume of pine sawtimber is 2,023,000 million board feet.

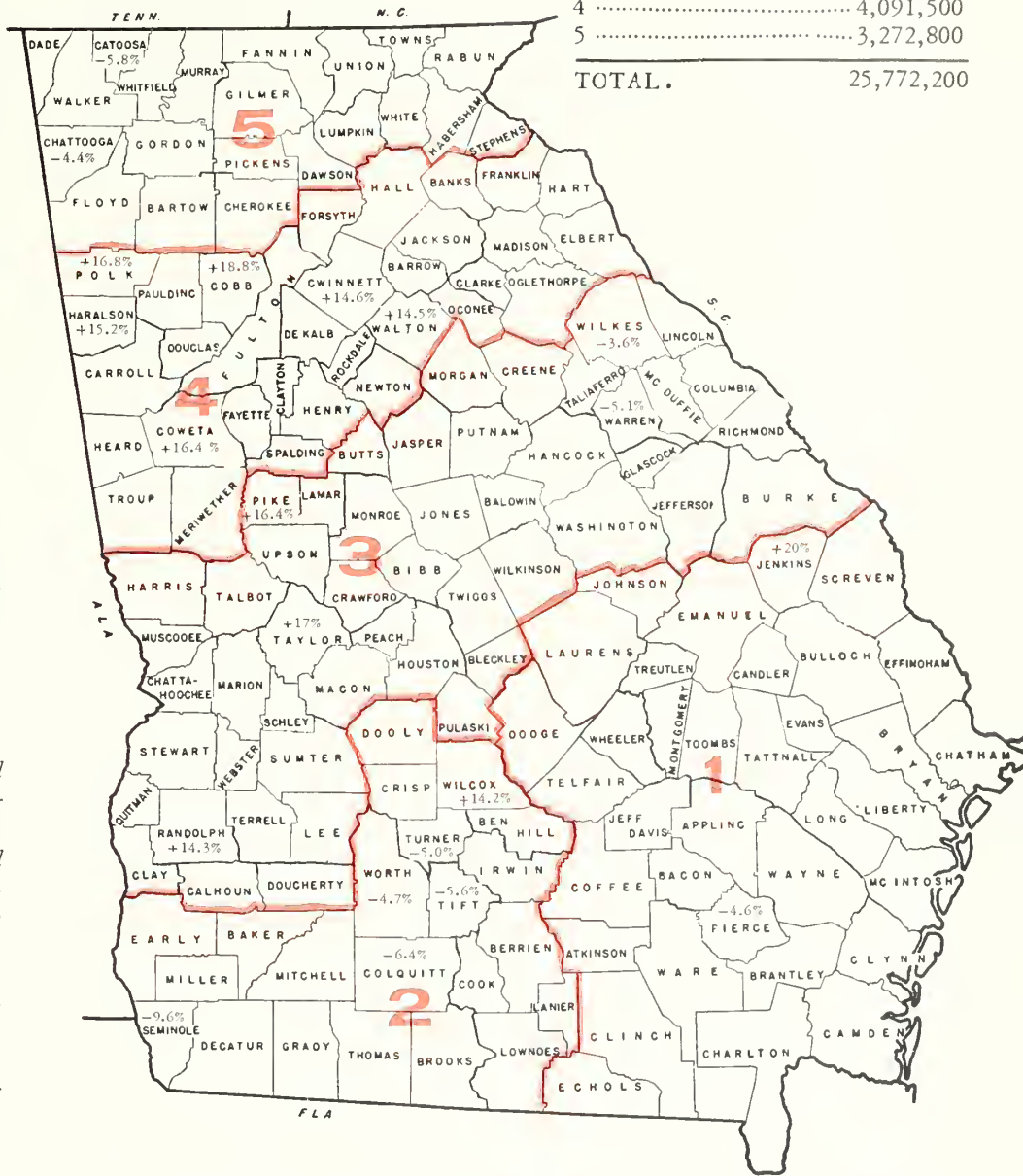
The recent survey shows 3,272,800 acres in commercial forest land and 64,600 idle acres. The 1953 comparison figures are 3,075,400 and 266,400 acres respectively.

The survey was started in September, 1959. Mackay B. Bryan, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, Asheville, N. C., was in charge of the inventory.

The survey, conducted by the Forest Service, was a two year project. The Forestry Commission,

Georgia Forestry Research Council, Georgia Forestry Association and industry contributed funds and/or personnel which assured an early completion of the project.

COMMERCIAL FOREST ACRAGE UNIT	ACREAGE
1	7,927,000
2	3,067,800
3	7,413,100
4	4,091,500
5	3,272,800
TOTAL.	25,772,200



TOP TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE INCREASES AND DECREASES IN COMMERCIAL FOREST ACREAGE

TOP COUNTY EACH UNIT IN FOREST PERCENTAGE AND ACREAGE			
Southwest	Lanier	82.7 Percent	Decatur 233,700 Acres
Southeast	Clinch	97.5 Percent	Ware 503,500 Acres
Central	Wilkinson	89.5 Percent	Burke 309,300 Acres
North Central	Haralson	82.8 Percent	Meriwether 243,200 Acres
North	Gilmer	94.1 Percent	Gilmer 264,400 Acres

LETTERS

Mr. James E. Pinson, Ranger
Newton-Rockdale Forestry Unit
P. O. Box 686
Covington, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pinson:

Yesterday your Unit discovered and fought a woods and field fire on our farm at Covington. The efforts of your people along with the City Fire Department, were truly heroic. I was astounded at your ability to control a fire which appeared to me to be beyond control.

Undoubtedly your good work held loss and damage to the lowest possible minimum and I am most grateful to you. Please express my thanks to your assistants and associates.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Starling

Mr. Joe Bagwell
Georgia Forestry Commission
P. O. Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bagwell:

Thanks so much for the Georgia Forestry Memory Fund check. It was handled so promptly and helped me when it was needed so badly. You will never know how much it meant to me. It was most comforting at such a sad time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. B. Redding

Mr. Billy Rowe
Berrien County Forest Ranger
Nashville, Georgia

Dear Billy:

The Berrien County Home Demonstration Council and I thank you for helping us in the Civil Defense Home Preparedness Workshop held Dec. 7-8. Without your help we could have never held this workshop.

If we can ever be of help to you, please call on us.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Lillian W. Griner
Home Demonstration Agent
Berrien County

Mr. T. B. Clifton
Toombs County Forestry Unit
Route 4
Lyons, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clifton:

Thank you very much for the fine service you rendered us on the evening of Dec. 24.

Your alertness in detecting the forest fire on our property in Toombs County and your prompt action in stopping the spread of the fire saved us from what could have resulted in severe damage to a large area of young pines.

We appreciate the efficiency of your unit.

Yours very truly,

W. Waldo Bradley



Spears, Gore, Mrs. Charlotte Dobson, Mr & Mrs. Elmo Dobson, Mrs. Faye Lynn Sams

POSTHUMOUS AWARD

Former Cherokee County Forest Ranger Gene Dobson, killed in the line of duty, was awarded the Georgia Peace Officer's Medal of Merit Award at a recent meeting held in Canton.

The Medal of Merit for Valor is a posthumous citation issued by the National Police Officers Association of America, a non-profit law enforcement organization, to the families of brother officers killed in the line of duty. It is the only and highest award that can be made on behalf of the American people in honor of the valor and service of the officer named in the award.

Approximately 50 fellow officers, employees and friends gathered at the Pine Crest Inn to pay final tribute to the popular Ranger, Gene, as he was known by his many friends, was killed in an accident at the Cherokee Forestry Unit two years ago.

Retired Canton Police Chief, R. P. Spears, instigated the award. Chief Spears himself a member of the Georgia Peace Officer's Association, thought that Ranger Dobson

should be given this recognition due to his untiring efforts to protect Cherokee County's forest from the ravages of wildfires. "His devotion to duty," stated Chief Spears, "set an example for all of us to follow."

Georgia Forestry Commission Special Investigator, Bob Gore, of Macon, presented the award to Charlotte Dobson, Ranger Dobson's widow. Other members of the family present were the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Dobson and a sister Mrs. Faye Lynn Sams.

Chief Gore in making the presentation remarked that, "Gene Dobson will always be remembered for his leadership ability in performing a difficult job well. The Georgia Forestry Commission is much the poorer with Gene's passing."

Ranger Dobson's name will be added to the National Police Hall of Fame at Port Charlotte, Florida.

The Citation is designed to be presented to the immediate family of the officer who was killed as a token of recognition by this nation that his sacrifice was not in vain and will not be lost to time.

Logging the foresters...

FESTIVAL...Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge is scheduled to speak at the Ware County Forestry Festival slated for April 25. The event will be sponsored by the Waycross-Ware County Chamber of Commerce to focus attention on the importance of the pine tree and its products to South Georgia. Noel P. Miller, vice-president, Southern Bank, is chairman of the event. The festival will include presentation of the master tree farm award, forestry and queen contests, parade and barbecue.



T E L E V I S I O N

Bill Bergoffen, chief, Audio-Visual Branch, USFS, Washington, D. C., seeks ways and means of reaching the public through his panel of experts. The panel members are John A. Haislet, Texas Forest Service, College Station, Texas; "Ranger Jim" Martin, Arkansas Forest Service, Little Rock, Arkansas; and Phil Archibald, Georgia National Forests, USFS, Gainesville. Representing the Commission were "Rip" Fontaine, Jr. and John F. Raymond, I & E assistants, Macon.

TREE IMPROVEMENT...Is the theme of the joint meeting of the Georgia Chapter Society of American Foresters and the Georgia School of Forestry Alumni. Frank Bennett, Georgia Chapter chairman, Cordele, said the meeting will be held in the Manger Hotel, Savannah, May 3-4.

Georgia's 1,000th Tree Farmer, Leroy Stapleton, Metter, receives congratulations from Sam Thurman, Union Bag-Camp procurement forester. E. A. Davenport, Jr., Union Bag chief conservation forester, and Georgia Tree Farm chairman, made the Tree Farm presentation. Recent figures show there are 1,170 tree farms with an acreage of 5,440,205 in Georgia.



Charles B. Place, Jr., assistant district forester, Management, Rome, has been promoted to I & E Assistant, Macon. He succeeds John F. Raymond. Place came with the Commission in November, 1956. He received his BS Degree in Forestry from Eastern Michigan College in 1954, and is a graduate of the New York State Ranger School. Place, a registered forester, is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

MEMORIUM...WILLIAM BLANTON REDDING, JR., patrolman, Bibb County Forestry Unit, died of a cerebral hemorrhage Dec. 20, 1961 while in the performance of his duties. REDDING, a graduate of Barnesville A & M High, came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1942. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Lizella and the Georgia Farm Bureau, Macon. ROY CARR, towerman and dispatcher, Laurens County Forestry Unit, passed away Dec. 10, 1961. CARR came with the Commission in 1951. The Dublin towerman is a graduate of the Cedar Grove School, Alamo. He was an active member of the Oak Dale Baptist Church, Dublin.



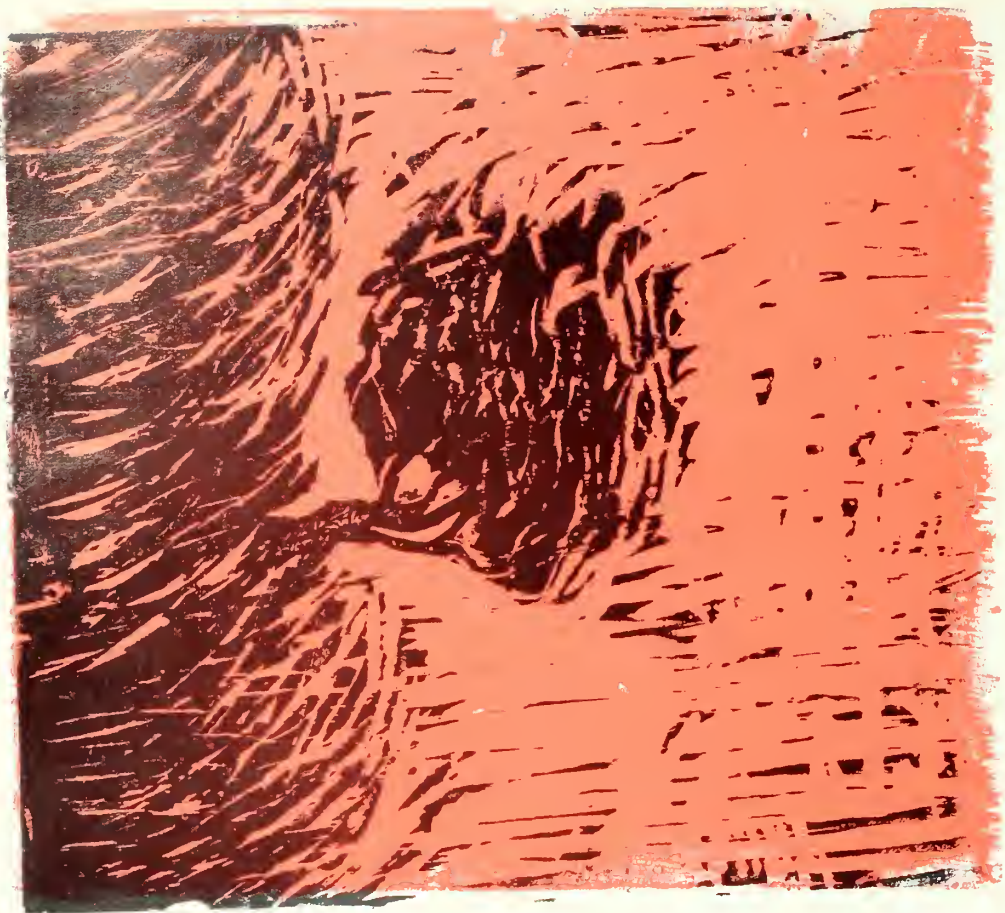
The University of Georgia has been designated as an approved repository for North American forest history. W. P. Kellam, director, University of Georgia libraries, right, accepted the certificate of designation from E. R. Maunder, director, Forest History Society, Inc. Present at the ceremonies were A. M. Herrick, dean, George Foster Peabody School of Forestry, left, and Vernon You, historian, Southeastern Section, Society of American Foresters.

SAF...Georgians are among the new officers and fellows of the Society of American Foresters. B. E. Allen, manager, Woodlands Division, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., was named vice-president. Archie E. Patterson, forest management professor, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens, was elected to a two year term on the SAF Council. Henry J. Malsberger, General manager, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assn., Atlanta, was elected to the grade of Fellow.

Georgia

FORESTRY

MARCH 1962



HELP US PROTECT YOUR FOREST
GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION

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Cruising the News

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Frank Craven *Editor*

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On the Cover

The Georgia Forestry Commission is operating two forestry camps and assisting with three other boy's camps this year. The fourth annual New Farmers of America camp was held May 28-June 1. The 16th annual Future Farmers of America camp will be held July 2-6 at Hard Labor State Park, Rutledge. Commission personnel will assist with the Soil Conservation Society of America camp, Rome; 4-H Camp, Waycross; and Boy Scout camps throughout the summer. Commission operated camps are sponsored by member mills of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association.

Member of the
Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second class matter at the Post Office under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRAISE THE FOREST SAVERS

Always possessing one of the nation's major timber reserves, the South at one time was cutting its trees so rapidly that it stirred fears that this vast woodland might disappear.

Thirty years ago, timber cutters roamed the forests virtually stripping bare vast tracts. The rivers of Georgia, which once were sparkling clear, were choked with red and yellow mud as rains running off the denuded acreage washed away the rich topsoil, leaving the eroded land virtually worthless. Even the federal government became alarmed lest a shortage of timber damage the World War II effort, and there were serious attempts to put landowners under regulations which would virtually leave it up to the government to decide which trees to cut.

Thanks to wise men, government control was averted and a massive educational campaign was begun to save the South's timber. The campaign bore fruit, and most Georgians have lived long enough to see hills and plains reforested and the river water lightening in color. They also have seen establishment of an industry which has brought billions of dollars into the pockets of Southerners in 12 states. The 23 million cords of pulpwood cut last year alone is valued at \$471 million. The replacement value of 69 primary pulp and paper mills in the South is estimated at about \$3.5 billion and they employ 83,000 earning \$426 million per year.

What has happened can be seen in these figures: In 1935, there were 120 billion cubic feet of standing timber in the South. In the ensuing quarter of a century, 147 billion cubic feet were harvested, yet standing timber resources had increased to 131 billion cubic feet. The conservation campaign, fire protection systems, scientific developments such as discovery that newsprint could be made of Southern pine and a far-reaching reforestation program, are responsible.

The South has much reason to be grateful for this God-given resource. We are grateful to the handful of wise, far-seeing men, who insisted that Southerners could learn properly to manage and wisely to use their forests and to whom much of the credit for their continued existence can be given.

(From the Columbus Enquirer)

YOUR GRANDCHILDREN'S FORESTS

Despite the appearance of a great many so-called "new" materials, wood is used in 90 per cent of the nation's homes. But as a result of research, there's a great deal more to be found in a tree than boards.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 different products are made from forest materials. Wood has many hidden faces which are yet only partially known. Shredded, cooked and reformed, it is made into countless paper products--useful for everything from handkerchiefs to packaging grand pianos. It is treated chemically to produce such things as imitation leather, alcohol, plastics, lacquers, synthetic rubber, acetic acid and glycerine for medicines.

We're a long way from knowing the full potential of wood. Some 25 per cent of the contents of a log is composed of a substance called lignin--a kind of cement that binds the cells of a tree together. How to use it is still largely unknown.

The forest industries, through broad use of their products, touch every part of the country. The central fact about this industry is that it is based upon our only renewable natural resources--our forests. Timber companies, both large and small, are vitally concerned with conservation practices which run the gamut from full utilization of the log once it is cut, to reforestation programs on the broadest scale.

Sustained yield logging, developed on private timberlands, involves cutting no more trees on an average than can be replaced by new growth each year. It has been highly successful so that we are now taking some 25 per cent less wood than we are growing each year.

The goals of perpetual forests, offering both commercial and recreational values and full utilization of each tree cut, are being well met. Barring government or other outside interference, your great grandchildren will know the beauties of wild tree-covered lands as well as the wonders of the thousands of products coming from them.

(From the Summerville News)

Economy And Efficiency In Commission Organization

A well-run organization is always striving to conduct a more efficient operation at less expense. The Georgia Forestry Commission constantly seeks to achieve these two goals.

The combining of county forestry units is an area in which the Commission has felt greater efficiency could be effected at a smaller cost.

Many counties have already recognized the value of joining their neighboring counties in support of the combination unit. Sharing a forestry unit means economically speaking...savings on the local level; program wise...a more efficient unit.

Georgia has 159 counties of which 153 are under organized forest fire protection. Of the counties under protection, 25 have combined units. Most combinations involve two counties with the exception of one unit which covers three.

The most recent units to combine were Marion and Schley Counties. Their proposed cost-per-acre protection budget is 9.6 cents for 1961-62. They will pay one-third and the State two-thirds of the cost. This contrasts with 24.9 cents for the two counties in 1960-61, Schley County having paid one-third of 15.5 cents an acre in 1961.

Both counties came under protection separately in 1957 with Marion's cost-per-acre a trifle lower than the proposed 9.6 cents and Schley's consistently higher. Similar sets of figures show like results among the combined counties. In every case the proposed 1961-62 cost-per-acre trims the expense of maintaining separate units.

In proposing combination units, the Commission keeps two requirements constantly in mind. First, the county forestry boards must agree to the change; and second, the way is left open to revert to separate units if the operation proves unsatisfactory after one year.

It has become increasingly apparent that adhering rigidly to county boundaries can be a roadblock in the way of efficient and economical

operations in many cases.

For example, if the Fulton County Forestry Unit's headquarters is located south of Atlanta and a fire breaks out in woodlands north of the city, the fire fighting unit might have to buck heavy traffic in arriving on the scene.

This is a case where an obstacle in the county, Atlanta, is a barrier to the forestry protection program. Therefore, a more efficient operation would be obtained by basing the unit on a geographical location rather than on a county boundary.

This example was hypothetical. North Fulton and Forsyth Counties began a combined operation last July. There is also a South Fulton Unit.

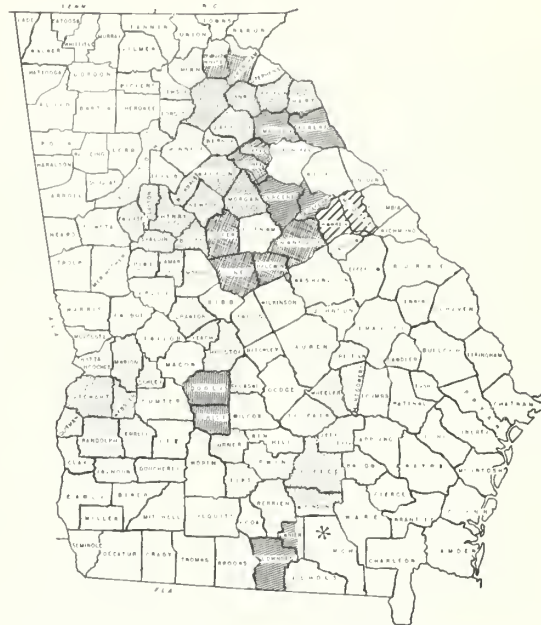
The combined county units and dates combined are Crisp-Dooley, July '57; Randolph-Terrell, July '61; Stewart-Webster, July, '60; Marion-Schley, Oct., '61; Butts-Henry, Apr., '60; Clayton-Fayette, July, '60; Newton-Rockdale, July, '56; Houston-Pulaski, July, '61; Montgomery-Wheeler, Jan., '61;

Tift-Turner, July, '61; Baldwin-Hancock, July, '55; and Crawford-Peach, July, '61. Others include Jasper-Jones, Oct., '55; Coffee-Atkinson, July, '52; Franklin-Hart, July, '56; Forsyth-North Fulton, July, '61; Habersham-White, Aug., '55; Hall-Banks, July, '54; Jackson-Barrow, Oct., '56; Clark-Oconee, July, '55; Elbert-Madison, July, '57; Greene-Taliaferro, July, '57; McDuffie-Warren, Oct., '53; and Morgan-Walton, July, '54.

Lamar-Pike-Spalding became a three-county unit July, 1961.

In a number of the combined unit counties, Timber Protection Organizations, instead of county governments, finance a share of the forestry unit.

A fair average figure for all combined counties would be from 10-13 cents per acre. It should be remembered that this figure is shared with the other county and the State. The average for non-combined counties is 13-16 cents per acre.



THE COMBINED COUNTY UNITS AND DATES COMBINED

Year	Year
1952	1956
1953	1957
1954	1960
1955	1961

**In 1952 the lower part of Atkinson County came under the Consolidated Timber Protection Organization Headquarters at Homerville. The eastern half of Lanier County became a part of the T.P.O. in 1957.*

In addition to savings on the county level, the State also benefits. It means conserving heavy equipment, personnel, buildings and the many other costs of a forestry unit while still insuring adequate protection. As the Commission's rangers retire or quit to accept other positions, situations are opened in which combinations can be made with an economic advantage to the State.

To the Commission, charged with the responsibility of protecting our forests and conscious of the need to economize, combined county units have paid off in greater efficiency and savings.



FORESTRY ON THE RIVER

The magic of river travel returns to this west Georgia metropolitan area next year. The chug of tugs, stiltly movement of barges and maybe even the churning wake of a paddle wheeler will revive old memories and rejuvenate industrial growth in Columbus, city of 220,000 people.

Recently the Chattahoochee yielded one of the most powerful ships built in the Columbus ship yards. The CSS Ironclad Muscogee was constructed during the Civil War from hundreds of feet of "heart of pine" taken from surrounding forest land.

Forestry is one industry which certainly should benefit from the reawakening of an old frontier, "river travel". There are some 95,000 commercial forest acres in Muscogee County according to a recently completed U. S. Forest Survey. This is an increase of 1.4 percent in the past eight years.

The Columbus trade area, 11-counties in Georgia, show 1,745,400 commercial forest acres. This is a 11 percent increase or 187,000 acres.

An Extension Service report indicates that \$9,891,644 are returned annually from the sale of forest products to Muscogee and her Georgia trade area counties. Muscogee County's return is some \$1,320,293. The annual pulpwood production in Muscogee County is listed at 15,571 cords and sawtimber at 3,934,000 board feet. The trade area figures are 284,430 cords, 84,329,000 board feet and 42,230 naval stores faces.

Present and future wood-using industries in Muscogee County have some 321.4 million board feet of sawtimber at their disposal. Of this total 241.3-million board feet are in pine. In addition there is a net volume of 1,253,000 cords of pulpwood of which 751,000 cords are in pine.

There are about 2,000 wood-using industry employees earning an annual income of some \$4,475,394 in Columbus and her Georgia trade area. In greater Columbus (Muscogee, Chattahoochee and Russell Co.'s) there are some 650 employees earning close to \$1,699,008 or \$2,614 per employee.

In the Columbus trade area, excluding Alabama, there are approximately 1,394 employees earning some \$2,776,386 or \$1,992 per capita.

In addition to salaries the wood-using industries in metropolitan Columbus annually spend about \$3,590,151 on raw materials and another million dollars on freight. Out in the trade area \$4,019,823 are annually spent on raw materials and \$209,528 on freight.

The non-metropolitan counties include Clay, Randolph, Marion, Harris, Talbot, Taylor, Stewart, and Webster.

One of the oldest wood-using in-



dustries in Columbus is the W. T. Harvey Lumber Co. established in 1892. Its initial location was First and Twelfth Street. In 1905 they moved to their present location at 800 15th Street. Their long history as a lumber and builder supplier has been marred twice by fires, once in 1923 and the last in 1960. The family operation employs some 23-25 persons with an average annual payroll of 60-65,000 dollars.

The makers of boxes and paper board pour more than \$500,000 in salaries into metropolitan Columbus. They are the Rock City Box Sales Co. and the State Paper Box Co. These companies employ approximately 150 people.

Another \$100,000 or more payroll company is the C. F. Williams Lumber Co. which employs approximately 30 people. They now manufacture house components and stock mill-work items. Land development and small house building is a large part

of the business. The company uses approximately 900,000 board feet of wood annually.

A big bread winner of the Columbus metropolitan area is Fort Benning. Although the forestry operation is secondary to military planning, timber harvesting on the 182,000 acre post is under a well planned program.

In fiscal year 1961, 5,600,000 board feet of pine sawtimber, 1,692,000 board feet of hardwood sawtimber, and 6,059 cords were cut. These cuttings brought a return of \$259,485.46 to the U. S. Treasury. In the future it is hoped that annual harvesting will bring in an income of one-half million dollars. This will mean cutting approximately 13-million board feet of sawtimber and 10,000 cords of pulpwood annually.

At the U. S. Army reservation, in 1961, there were ten men in the forestry section drawing an annual sal-

ary of \$28,563.

An intricate part of forestry in Muscogee County is the Muscogee County Forestry Unit. Day and night the unit's personnel are available to squelch any outbreak of fires in the county. In addition to fire suppression and prevention duties the unit is also interested in the future growth of forestry. Management personnel are available to assist landowners in drawing up management plans, advising on the selling and marketing of timber, and reforestation plans.

The unit's three personnel make \$7,164 annually with an additional \$2,000 spent for supplies and maintenance by the unit.

by
Rip Fontaine, Jr.

Order Now ... Pay Later

Revised seedling shipping procedures and the availability of cotton wood cuttings have been announced for the 1962-63 planting season by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Landowners for the first time, may place their seedling orders without payment this year, Shirley said. However, payment must be made before delivery. Shirley emphasized that no cash will be accepted. Only checks, money orders, and ASC purchase orders are acceptable. The minimum order for each specie is 500 seedlings.

The Commission director added that seedling deliveries, by State truck, will be made by district office and county unit headquarters. Heretofore the deliveries have been made from the Commission's six nurseries.

Shirley pointed out that a more

effective scheduling and hauling system can be affected at the local level than through the Macon Office. However, payment and orders will still be received and processed at Macon. This allows for more flexible shipping conditions.

Order blanks may be obtained from County Forest Rangers, County agents, ASC, and ACP personnel. Inquiries as to delivery should be made to the forest rangers or nursery superintendents. Questions concerning payment and availability of trees should be directed to the Macon office.

Shirley said that cotton wood cuttings will be offered to Georgia landowners by the Commission for the first time. Approximately 100,000 cuttings are being made available at \$10 per thousand.

More than 65-million custom-grown, field-graded seedlings are

being grown at the Commission's six nurseries. Slash and loblolly pine make up more than 95 percent of the total production. Species being grown and cost per thousand are slash, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and Virginia pine, \$4; eastern white pine, \$6; and Arizona cypress, yellow poplar, and cotton wood, \$10.

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby stated that orders prepared incorrectly will be returned.

A transportation charge of 25 cents per thousand trees will be made on deliveries by State truck with no limit on quantity. However, any purchaser may pick up his seedlings at the designated nursery, Darby said.

Assistance in establishing your tree plantation may be obtained from your county forest ranger or district forester.

SPRAYING PROGRAM A TREE SAVER

Some 27-mist blowers are being used in the Georgia Forestry Commission weed tree control program this year, announced Commission Director Ray Shirley. He stated that the addition of ten mist blowers enable all districts to work on the program simultaneously.

Spraying operations began the middle of May, Shirley said.

However, the cull specie control program will be cut to a minimum in those areas with heavy Southern Pine Beetle infestation, Shirley added. The heaviest concentration of the infestation is in the Commission's Ninth and Tenth Districts with headquarters at Gainesville and Washington respectively.

The Commission director emphasized the need for landowners to examine their land now and decide whether they have acreage that could be placed in profitable production through the elimination of inferior trees. Landowners interested in obtaining this service are urged to contact their county forest ranger immediately. This operation is also being offered by a number of commercial firms. The Commission encourages landowners to use their services where available.

The treatment cost \$7.50 per acre for the first 25-acres and \$7 for each additional acre. See your County ASC agent for information on qualifying your acreage for financial assistance.

The spraying solution is 2-4-5-T and oil and water emulsion. It is not harmful to human or animal life. Approximately 3-5 gallons of the solution is used per acre.

Forestry Commission Management Chief W. H. McComb stated that timber stand improvement is needed on some five million acres of up-

land and flatwoods in Georgia. He added that Commission management experts and rangers, last year, aided landowners in treating some 6,000 acres that were producing cull species.

The management chief emphasized that an area to be treated by mist blower must not have trees more than 20-feet tall, and have a clearance of 660-feet between the area to be sprayed and farm crops and property lines. The area also must be one where a tractor can operate, McComb added. For trees above 20-feet, girdling and tree injection is recommended.

Shirley pointed out that the Commission cull specie control program is being applied where scrub or low-grade hardwoods exist and are preventing the growth of valuable commercial species. "The Commission is not trying to rid the State of hardwood species," Shirley said, "but is merely trying to control cull trees or low grade hardwoods that are preventing the growth of valuable commercial timber."





From left to right, Cecil Chapman, Ray Shirley, Dan Searcy, Bill Harber, Jim Lankford, Paul Butts, and W. H. McComb.

SOIL EROSION Nature's Problem Child Taken To Watersheds

The aims and management of Georgia watersheds were outlined recently in a joint meeting of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Soil Conservation Service in Athens.

Maximum cover on all watershed areas...form water impoundments to prevent run-off and flooding...and stream channel control projects. These points were emphasized by Cecil Chapman, State conservationist, as important to the success of the watershed program.

Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley pointed out that the availability of water in the future depends on the efficiency of our watershed program today. Shirley added that the Commission's role in the program, critical area planting, is a step toward "keeping our soil at home".

With over two-thirds of Georgia's land area in need of watershed work, both crop and forest land must be utilized, stated W. H. McComb,

chief, Commission Management Division. McComb said that one-half million acres are now in Georgia's 20 active watershed projects.

Steps in applying the watershed work plan were outlined by Dan Searcy, assistant State conservationist. They are drawing up the work plan and allocating funds. The funds cannot be spent on areas outside the critical area, Searcy added.

The development of the watershed plan is organized through contacts made by the SCS with outside agencies. Bill Harber, watershed planning party leader, SCS, stated that areas declared crucial are investigated and a work plan developed to fulfill the needs of the project. The local citizens have the final word as to the type watershed program put into operation.

Commission management foresters and work unit conservationists carry out the ground work. It is the responsibility of the forester to dev-

elop a forestry work plan for each farm woodlot and furnish forestry technical assistance. The work plans of the landowners must be considered when the watershed plan is "set-up" with a "follow-up" periodically.

The conservationist has the job of developing the land resources of the farm, through a workable plan, and assisting the landowner in following through with the plan.

The U. S. Forest Service pays a large percentage of the actual direct cost for the critical area stabilization. A description of the work to be done each fiscal year, specification for its accomplishment, and work inspection is under the responsibility of the USFS.

Both Forestry Commission and SCS leaders voiced the continued need for all agencies involved to give their fullest cooperation in coordinating all phases of the watershed program.

Commission Counter Attacks Southern Pine Beetle Outbreak

A potential 381-million dollar bug problem is facing a 75-county area involving more than 14-million acres in North and Middle Georgia. This is the value placed on all pine in the area, according to Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

A full, fledged attack against the Southern Pine Beetle has been initiated by State, federal and industry forestry leaders. Area infested, method of detection and suppression, and control measures taken were specifically outlined by technical foresters and entomologists.

Commission personnel have been waging a day-in and day-out battle with the beetle since mid-March in Hall, Elbert and Madison Counties, Shirley said. He added that a zone of infestation was declared in the three counties. The Commission immediately initiated an eradication project with assistance from the Division of Entomology, State Department of Agriculture.

The U. S. Forest Service has played a major role through its training schools in handling chemicals and spotting affected areas. They have also come to the Commission's assistance in making aerial surveys.

The Commission director pointed out that recent surveys in North Georgia show that infestation in Elbert and Madison Counties was almost as great as in Hall County. The surveys also point to heavy damage in Middle Georgia involving Baldwin, Putnam, and Monroe Counties. Habersham, Hart, Franklin, and Oglethorpe Counties also show heavy damage. Moderate infestation is evident in Bibb, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Oconee, Stephens, Taliaferro, and Upson Counties. The line of light, moderate, and heavy infestation extends from Columbus to Augusta, North.

The inability to sell pulpwood and sawtimber is a major problem facing the landowners in many areas of Northeast Georgia. The affected

trees are numerous but small in size, Shirley pointed out. Shirley emphasized that we are looking at the situation the same as if it were a wild-fire. This includes protecting those areas surrounding the infestation.

Russ Smith, USFS, Pest Control Division, Atlanta, recommended an all out program by all concerned if the infestation is to be confined and the insect destroyed. A planned detection and suppression work plan carried out by competent and trained personnel is the only solution Smith said. He added that additional assistance, in the form of matching funds, may be forth coming from the federal government. It is hoped they will carry one-third instead of one-fourth the cost now in effect. In addition funds will be needed on the State level. Without additional funds the project cannot be continued.

Commission Management Chief W. H. McComb stated that the control program has already cost the State some \$44,500. This is an average of \$1.91 per tree based on the 23,257 trees treated to date, McComb added.

In Hall County there have been 10,300 trees treated with a loss of 495 cords of pulpwood and 432,000 board feet of sawtimber. The 257 spots treated represents about 30-percent of the infestation. The projected loss figures for Hall County is 1,650 cords and 1.5 million board feet of sawtimber. The average diameter of affected trees is 6.8 inches. In addition there were 4,600 dead trees that were not treated because the insect had left the trees.

Hiwassee Land Co. is treating their forests in Hall County and assisting the State on private lands.

In Elbert and Madison Counties 548 spots have been worked with 13,004 trees treated. The average diameter of affected trees in this area is six inches. These figures do not include areas treated by Champion Fibre Co. and Continental Can Co. on their land.

There are approximately 20 trees to the average spot.

The treating method, as outlined by Ed Hazard, entomologist, USFS, Valdosta, includes cutting all red top trees and those with pitch tubes. When the tree is felled it is cut into logs and delimbed. The logs are treated with BHC which must penetrate the bark. The limbs are sprayed down to two inches in diameter.

Hazard added that each female lays some 20-eggs, with 5-6 generations per year. From egg to adult takes 30-35 days.

Ed Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council indicated that we are lacking in the field of insect research. However, arrangements will be made to increase activity in this area immediately.

Other needs include aerial survey work each year over the entire State, aid in moving distressed wood (wood being taken out, but can't sell), and increased support of landowners and industry.

Entomologists echoed the need for research on host preference, specie preferred; effect of site, soil cutting down tree's resistance to insects and diseases; and trace development of outbreaks.

Represented industry agreed to support the control program, take suppression measures on own land, give personnel support where available and assist with the market problem where feasible.

Forestry Commission board members lauded the work of the group and emphasized the fact that the bug problem is as great as our fire problem and even more so at this

time. They pointed out that it would be beneficial to landowners directly and indirectly to give full cooperation to the earliest completion of the beetle suppression program as it not only affects personal wealth but economy of the county now and the State as a whole as infestation spreads.



The Southern Pine Beetle was here. The missing bark is a sign that the beetles have done their damage and moved to other trees. It takes two to three weeks for the beetle to kill a tree.



Infected trees are cut, sawed into logs and sprayed in an effort to check further pine tree infestation in the area. As many as five generations are produced per year with very rapid development occurring in the summer.

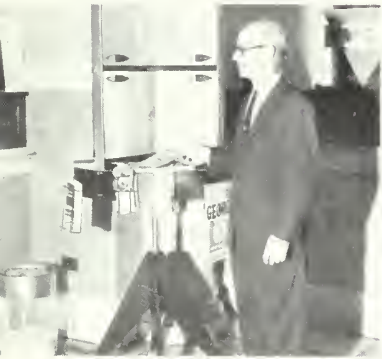
The Southern Pine Beetle, the most destructive forest insect in the South, is only one-eighth inch in length. Its coloring is reddish brown to black. One of its main characteristics is a small groove in the front of the head.



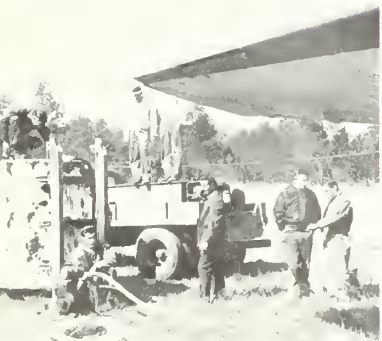
WARE County landowner Willard Walker, Dixie-Union Community, was this years recipient of the Master Tree Farmer Award at the 5th annual Ware County Forest Festival. The award, presented annually by the Commercial Bank of Waycross, was made by William H. Rentz, v-pres., Commercial Bank. Festival chairmen were Southern Bank V-pres. Noel P. Miller and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. representative James Cumbie. Festival speaker, B. E. Allen, woodlands manager, Union Bag-Camp, emphasized the need for a healthy forest management program for all timber owners to meet the increased uses of wood in the future.



GEORGIANS soon will be seeing a revision of an old film with the local touch...Fire Fighting in the South. Florida Forest Service Information and Education chief Ed Moore was film committee chairman. On the committee were Frank Craven and John Haislet, Georgia Forestry Commission and Texas Forest Service I & E chiefs. U. S. Forest Service representatives assisted with the planning sessions. Filming is Dan Todd, USFS, Atlanta; Eugene Morse, Florida Forest Service, Tallahassee; and Bob Kiefer, Motion Picture Services director, Washington, D.C. "Chuck" Place, GFC, Macon, was technical advisor.



FORESTRY exhibits, depicting Georgia's prominent position in forestry, have been set up in 161 Georgia banks. The Georgia Forestry Assn. in cooperation with the Georgia Forest Industries Committee worked up the exhibit schedule. The exhibits were provided by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Extension Service, U. S. Forest Service and industry. Harvey Brown, exec.-sec., Forestry Assn., headed the project. Jim L. Gillis, Jr., pres., Georgia Bankers Assn., represented the bankers. Ralph Eubanks, v-pres. Citizens and Southern National Bank, Macon, checks the forestry literature used with the exhibits.



GEORGIA Forestry Commission district office fire control personnel, rangers and pilots recently participated in three TBM workshops. Commission Fire Control Chief Jim Turner, who was in charge of the schools, said emphasis was placed on operational procedure for the TBM tanker in initial attack against potentially dangerous forest fires. Commission personnel were also instructed on the mixing and loading operation of chemicals. The workshops were held at Macon, Statesboro and Waycross.

FORESTRY QUEENS



Miss Toombs County Forestry Queen Susan Brown is an 18-year old high school senior from Lyons.

Miss Bobby Smith is the Meriwether County Forestry Queen. The Manchester high school senior is 16-years old.



Miss Linda Payne, 17-year old high school senior from Oglethorpe, is the Macon County Forestry Queen.

A Women's College of Georgia Freshman Neville Ferguson won the title of Miss Elbert County Forestry Queen. She is 18-years old.



Miss Ramona Hammock, 18-year old Swainsboro high school senior, is the Emanuel County Forestry Queen.

Representing Ware County is Ware County Forestry Queen Jane Strickland. She is a 17-year old high school senior.



The Lincoln County Forestry Queen is Miss Jane Gullebeau. From Lincolnton, she is an 18-year old high school senior.

Miss Roberta Chapman, Wilkinson County Forestry Queen, is a 16-year old high school junior from Irwinton.



L-R: Johnny Harkness, Jimmy Carter, Bobby Mundy, Fears Nutt, Ronald Turpin, Barry Floyd, Grady Exum, Dick Little, J. D. Cook and Homer Maddox. A. A. Dickerson, right, is FFA advisor.



Henry County forestry team

Henry County Wins Third Annual FFA Field Day

The Henry County Future Farmers of America Chapter has won the third annual statewide FFA Field Day. The contest, held at the FFA-FHA Camp near Covington, brought together 160 participants from 15 area elimination field day events throughout the State.

The Lanier County and Louisville Academy FFA Chapters tied for second place. Lanier copped the 1960 event and Louisville placed second last year. Counties and towns represented were Abbeville, Armuchee, Claxton, Gilmer, Greensboro, Henry, Jackson and Lanier. Others are Louisville Academy, Montgomery, Patterson, Pike, Toombs Central, Webster and Whigham.

First place winners in the various events were J. W. Carter and Don Gibbs, Toombs Central, tree planting; Sammy Crosby, Patterson and John Goskins, Lanier County, selective marking; Billy Bearden, Webster County, pulpwood volume estimation; Fear Nutt, Henry County, tree identification; Barry Floyd, Henry County, sawtimber volume estimation; and Dick Little, Henry

County, ocular estimation.

Others included Charles Lunsden, Armuchee, land measurement; Tommy Bentley, Abbeville, log scaling; Thomas Reese and Jimmy Goodwin, Louisville Academy, sawing; and Michael Banks, Jackson County, pulpwood scaling.

The Henry County FFA Chapter, directed by A. A. Dickerson, received an inscribed plaque and \$100 in cash. The Lanier County and Louisville Academy FFA Chapters received a plaque and \$50 for second place. First place winners in the individual events were awarded \$25 for first place and \$15 for second.

Ed Kreis, Vocational Agricultural Department Forester, stated that the FFA Field Days gave each member an opportunity to display the forestry skills he has acquired in Vocational Agriculture.

Wood-using industries in the State provided prize money in the area events. The Georgia Forestry Association and the Trust Company of Georgia sponsored the State finals. Georgia Forestry Commission and industry personnel judged the events.

State Editor Emphasizes Forestry

State Editor of the Columbus Enquirer is Lucius E. (Luke) Teasley. One of the community relations projects of the Ledger-Enquirer, while Teasley has been state editor, has been the Chattahoochee Valley Marketing Committee.

The marketing committee is designed to provide assistance to vocational teachers throughout the Chattahoochee Valley area. This assistance encourages improved marketing of farm products through an educational and action program.

A phase of the marketing program deals with the better marketing of both pine and hardwood trees in the Valley.

Teasley was farm editor of the Enquirer when the paper received the top state award for services to agriculture. The award was given by the Georgia Extension Service.

The state editor was made a Georgia Tree Planter in 1962 by the Georgia Future Farmers of America. He has also received two Associated Press top state awards for spot reporting.



Lucius E. Teasley

Teasley states that supporting forestry conservation is a natural as his 'desk' was once a clump of oaks which was in the heart of the developing frontier on the banks of the Chattahoochee River. Pine trees have remained plentiful although cotton fields took over much of the land before the War Between the States and into the early 1900's.

Teasley is a graduate of the University of Georgia. While at the University he was editor of the Red and Black and listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

NEW CHIEF FORESTER

U. S. Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle has retired, announces Orville L. Freeman, secretary of Agriculture. Edward P. Cliff, former assistant chief in charge of National Forest Management Resource has succeeded McArdle.

Cliff is a professional forester with 32 years service with the organization. In 1950 Cliff was appointed Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, USFS, Denver, Colorado.



Edward P. Cliff

Here he achieved better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the national forests. He returned to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief, USFS, in

charge of National Forest Resource Management in 1952.

In this capacity Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of national forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for national forest visitors to accommodate an increase from 33-million visitors in '52 to 115-million this year. Improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through re-seeding of range lands and better control of livestock to reduce erosion damage; as well as doubling the cut of national forest timber were under his guidance.

The new chief forester is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association and the Wilderness Society.

SEED from this parent tree were used in planting Guinn's 25-acre plot. Reproduction, right, is in abundance throughout the 25-year old longleaf pine stand.



From the oldest...



...to the youngest

Success And Experimentation In Direct seeding

In 1935 most Georgians were still unaware of the effectiveness of a good forestry program. However, in Taylor County there were two landowners embarking on a forestry project that still is in the experimental stage throughout the South... DIRECT SEEDING.

The landowners, A. J. Fountain and Austin Guinn, have growing proof of the feasibility of growing seeded longleaf pine. Fountain's 100-acre stand was planted in corn and watermelon rows averaging some 1,600 trees per acre. This stocking now has been reduced to 500 trees per acre.

Fountain stated that he has made three thinnings with plans to work every tree over ten inches in diameter this year for naval stores. In five years the trees will be but for sawtimber, Fountain added.

Reforestation plans call for Fountain to put 40-acres in pine this year. Fountain says he will selectively plant longleaf, and they will be hand seeded.

Guinn said he only planted 807 trees per acre in his 25-acre plot. The seed were dropped and pressed into the ground individually. Guinn has made two thinnings which has left him with a 24 X 24 ft. spacing or 151 trees per acre.

The trees in both stands measure up to 12-inches in diameter.

In an era in which forestry has taken on an air of economic and conservation prominence, Taylor County is the site of a Georgia Forestry Commission experiment in direct seeding. The Commission's four-acre experimental plot is located three miles West of Butler off Ga. 96.

Commission Director Ray Shirley emphasized that we are trying to find areas where direct seeding is practical for reforestation and where land values may prohibit planting by other methods. A reduction in site preparation cost and a method of artificially reproducing slash and longleaf pine is being sought through the tests, Shirley added.

W. H. McComb, Commission Management chief, said the four-acre area includes six one-third acre plots of longleaf and six one-third acre plots of slash pine. The seed of both species were planted on burned and unburned plots, McComb added.

McComb pointed out that the growth rate and survival of the direct seeded seedlings will be compared with planted, nursery grown slash and longleaf pine seedlings.

Shirley said that present indications, for best direct seeding methods, point to the hoe, machine, and push planter as most effective. After approximately six weeks no seed had germinated from plantings

made by the cyclone seeder (broadcasting) and hand planter. The next survival check will be made this fall.

The first check revealed some rodent damage on areas where seed were broadcast. It is believed that several hard rains washed the rodent repellent off the seed. Little or no damage was found on areas where seed were pressed into the ground. All damage was observed on burned areas. Seed in light rough were hard to find, thus a survival count will not be obtainable until fall.

Distribution of seed and method of direct seeding was made as follows; cyclone seeder, one pound per acre; push planter, one-foot apart; hand planter, six feet apart; and hoe, 6 X 10 ft. The machine planter dropped one to three seed, two to three seed were dropped by hand using the hoe method. Those seed planted by the hoe method were pressed into the ground by foot.

Shirley emphasized that some of the problems of direct seeding are control and spacing trees during planting, absence of an opportunity to grade and discard seedlings of an inferior quality before planting, probable necessity of thinning the trees before they reach salable size and possibility of not obtaining a satisfactory stand.



Hoe planter



Hand planter



Machine planting on burned and unburned areas.



Cyclone seeder (broadcasting)



Austin Guinn checks area where two seed were dropped. Both trees measured pulpwood size.



Taylor Co. landowners Austin Guinn and A. J. Fountain and 3rd District Assistant Forester, Mgt., F. J. Pullen inspect Fountain's direct seeded longleaf pine. Note cupped trees.



Frank Fulmer and Homer Durrence

Forestry Benefits

BY FRANK E. FULMER,

AREA FORESTER, U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Homer Durrence was two months old when his father planted 58 acres of an old field to slash pine in Dec., 1932. At that time the Tatnall Countian did not dream his son would be a forester or realize the economic wealth he had planted.

The planting stock was taken from nearby branch bottoms. It was planted by hand at a spacing of 13X17 feet.

The tract was selectively marked for naval stores operation in 1951. Some 35 percent of the trees were cupped, 2,900, which represent 50 trees per acre.

A light pulpwood thinning was made in 1957. This removed 71 cords in diseased and poor risk trees. The thinning returned the owner \$356 in stumpage, an average of \$6.14 per acre. The same year cup and tins were removed from the worked sides of trees, replaced on the round sides, and continued for an additional five years through the 1961 season.

The worked timber was cut in Dec., 1961. A 100 percent inventory was made in terms of board feet and

standard cords. (Form class 80 was recognized and International 1/4-inch volume tables were used.)

The estimate showed that cupped trees contained 223,368 board feet of sawtimber and 26 cords of pulpwood. On a per acre basis these volumes became 3,851 board feet and 0.45 cords. Volumes in standing trees totaled 449,159 board feet and 56 cords or an average of 7,744 board feet and 0.96 cords per acre.

The annual growth rate average out to 400 board feet per acre. Cash returns for naval stores, pulpwood and sawtimber totaled \$16,159 to date. This is an average of \$9.61 per acre annually.

The residual stand of 449,159 board feet is worth at least \$15,999. The 56 cords of pulpwood has a value of \$392. Thus the 29-year-old stand has earned approximately \$32,550 or \$19.35 per acre annually since planting.

This plantation, with its excellent production of multiple products, demonstrates the feasibility and profitability of timber farming.

LETTERS

Editor
News-Gazette
Barnesville, Georgia

Dear Sir:

On March 21, we, in this community, were confronted with what could have been a serious grass and forest fire. The fire was caused by a southbound freight train.

Due to the dry grass along the railroad tracts and strong westerly winds the fires spread rapidly toward the homes of many families between Barnesville and Milner. I am convinced that a number of homes and barns would have been lost had not the combined equipment of Lamar, Pike and Spalding Counties been available.

I commend Ranger John Osbolt and all the personnel of the combined unit for an excellent job in bringing the fire under control. I would also like to thank Robert Cloud of the Barnesville Fire Department for assisting me in getting in touch with the Fire Control Station, and our neighbors who assisted in putting out this dangerous fire.

My appreciation goes out to our County Officials for arranging the working agreement for the combining of Lamar, Pike and Spalding Counties. It makes good sense to have three units available in combating hard to control fires.

Sincerely,

H. Terrel Andrews
"Rainbow Ranch"

Mr. Wm. C. Harper
District Forester
Route 2
Statesboro, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harper:

A fire, possibly from someone traveling the road bordering my farm at Whitehill, Screven County, got out a few weeks ago and was put out by Screven County Forestry Unit headed by Mr. Lloyd Bazemore with very little damage occurring. The fire was spotted so promptly and put out so quickly by the efficient work of Mr. Bazemore and his helpers.

We, Screven County landowners, appreciate the work of the Forestry Department.

Very truly yours,

G. M. Hill, Jr.

Mr. Louie F. Deaton
Unit Forester
Fulton County Forestry Unit

Dear Mr. Deaton:

We of the Boy Scouts are most grateful to you for serving as a counselor at the Eagle Scout Vocational Dinner given by the Kiwanis Club of America.

As we see it, this is a great event for our Eagle Scouts and it should be most helpful to them in deciding their life's vocation. I am sure that the young men who were counseled by you will be ever grateful for the advice and direction which you gave them.

Please be assured that you have the appreciation of the Atlanta Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and also my personal appreciation.

Sincerely,

O. B. Gorman
Scout Executive

Logging the foresters...

SCHOLARSHIPS...The Continental Woodlands Division of Continental Can Co., Inc., announces its 1962 scholarship program. T. W. Earle, vice-president, said that five \$1,000 per year scholarships for four years are being offered for study in professional forestry. This is the ninth consecutive year that the scholarships have been offered to outstanding high school graduates in states where the company operates or owns timberlands.



Dr. Leon A. Hargreaves, Jr. recently joined the research staff of the University of Georgia School of Forestry, announced Dean A. M. Herrick. Dr. Hargreaves will be engaged in operations research and other phases of forest management and administration.

STAFF CHANGES...South Carolina State Forester Charles H. Flory has announced the appointment of John R. Tiller as assistant state forester, Administration and John M. Shirer to assistant state forester, Fire Control. They succeed E. B. Price and Tiller respectively.

USFS...Joseph F. Pechanec, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., has been named director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. Thomas F. McLintock succeeds Pechanec at Asheville. McLintock has been working for the Southeastern Station at Lake City, Fla.



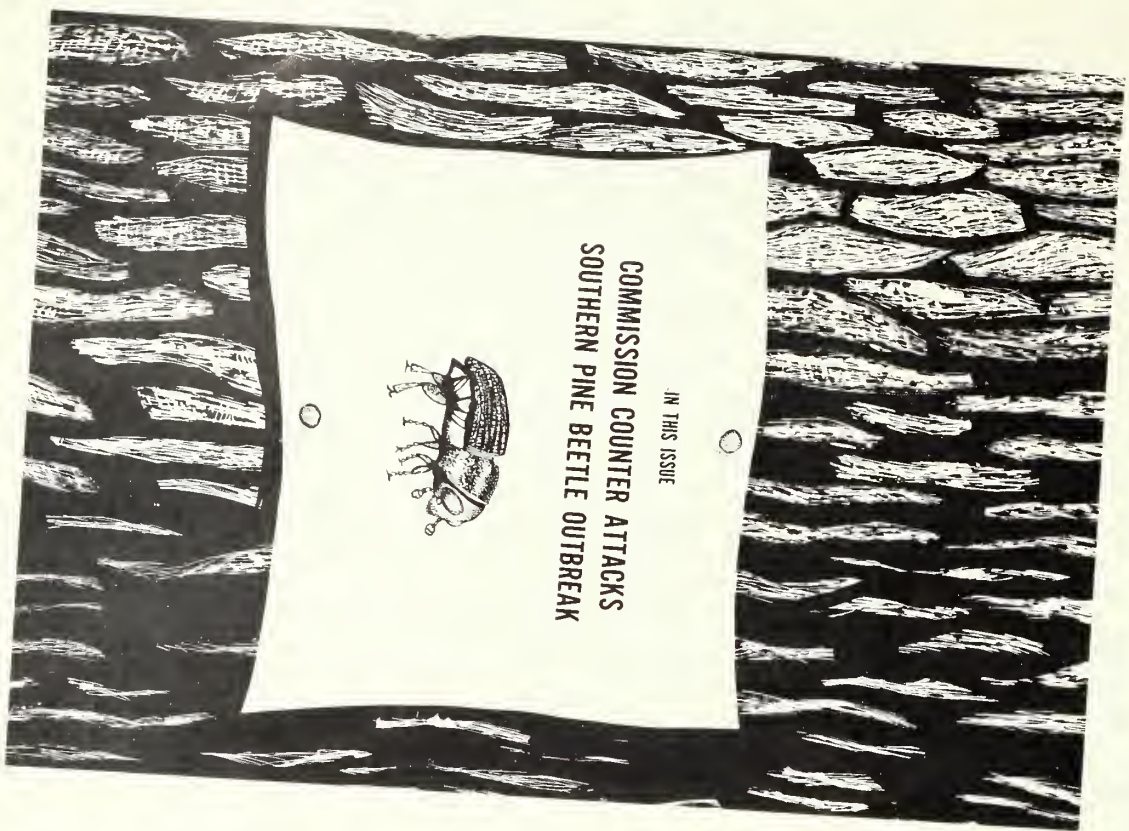
The Dodge County Forestry Association was recently organized under the leadership of J. D. Beauchamp, Dodge County ranger. The Association is set up to promote and encourage proper protection, management utilization and marketing of forest resources within the county. The officers, above, are Preston Stamps, president; William McCranie, vice-president; and William Sablie, sec.-treas.



William Huber, Information and Education chief, Southern Region, U. S. Forest Service, presents a citation to WLWA-TV for "furthering fire protection of southern woodlands through the 'Billy Johnson Show'." Accepting are Billy Johnson, center, and WLWA Vice-President and General Manager James Burgess.

FORESTRY JUNE 1962

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Georgia

Georgia

FORESTRY



Georgia FORESTRY

Cruising the News

Forest Products Week

Sep., 1962 Vol. 15 No. 3

Frank Craven Editor

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1160, Waycross
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Gainesville
DISTRICT X - Route 2
Washington

On the Cover

There are some 52 4-man crews in Middle and North Georgia working to bring the Southern Pine Beetle outbreak below epidemic proportions. Since mid-March there have been more than 70,000 trees treated in over 2,100 spots. See "Beetle Epidemic Controlled in Two Counties".

Member of the
Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second class matter at the Post Office under the Act of August 24, 1912.

National Forest Products Week will be observed during the October 7-13 period. And this event deserves a great deal more attention and interest than the bulk of the "days" and "week" which are periodically announced.

Wood is absolutely basic to the life of this country. Some 5,000 different products are made from forest materials today, and lumber groups search in order to unlock remaining secrets. One out of every 10 manufacturing employees in the country is in some branch of the forest products industry. And the forests, by their very nature, provide an invaluable service in protecting water supplies; providing a habitat for wildlife, and in offering superlative recreational resources.

One of the brightest chapters in the age-old history of timber is found in present management practices. The destructive era of "cut and get out" is gone. Now, through "tree farms" and other techniques, this country is actually growing 25 percent more trees than are removed for all purposes. The forest products industry is seeing to it that we'll never run out of wood--and that wood and its thousands of derivatives will play an evermore important part in the American home and American industry.

(From the Rockmart Journal)

A \$291 Million Bug War

It used to be that pine trees were immune to just about everything but lightning, forest fires and the woodman's axe. But now comes the pine beetle which, since its appearance in Georgia in recent years is threatening to destroy them in a 75-county area involving more than 14 million acres in the middle and northern parts of the state.

This poses a potential \$291 million bug problem according to estimates on the value of all pines in the infested zones.

It is well, then, that a full-fledged war on the beetle has been initiated by state, federal and industrial forestry leaders.

Governor Vandiver, on being apprised of the seriousness of the situation by Ray Shirley, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, made a \$300,000 emergency appropriation to help eradicate the pests, and now the U. S. Department of Agriculture has matched this amount.

This \$600,000 total will be used to survey forests, cut down infested trees and spray them with bug-killing chemicals.

The line of light, moderate, and heavy infestation extends from Columbus to Augusta and reaches into many counties in North Georgia.

Pines have, of course, become one of Georgia's major economic assets and are likely to become even more profitable in the future. Since every effort should be made to protect them, Governor Vandiver, the USDA and the state's industrial interests are to be commended for their prompt steps in this direction.

(From the Augusta Herald)

Money Tree Flourishing

During a recent meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association it was pointed out that Georgia is the fourth ranking state in lumber production, with approximately one and one-half billion board feet per year.

In addition, total raw value of forest products sold by Georgia's timberland owners is approximately \$155 million annually. The forest industry itself is valued at \$950 million annually.

The forestry crop means a large number of jobs for Georgians. We also find our timber growers, the farmer who plants and cares for his money trees will have a fine future for the years to come. The vast amount of woodlands in the state and in our section of Georgia is one of its most important assets.

We have a number of industries using some type product from our forest right in our own county. We hope they continue to prosper and aid in the growth of this area of Georgia.

(i anier Co. News)

FORESTRY ACT BENEFITS STATE

Georgia Gets Free Use Of \$1,260,863 Forestry Facilities.

President John F. Kennedy, on June 25, signed an Act providing for the various States to continue using Soil Bank forestry facilities without cost to the States. The Act was passed by the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives.

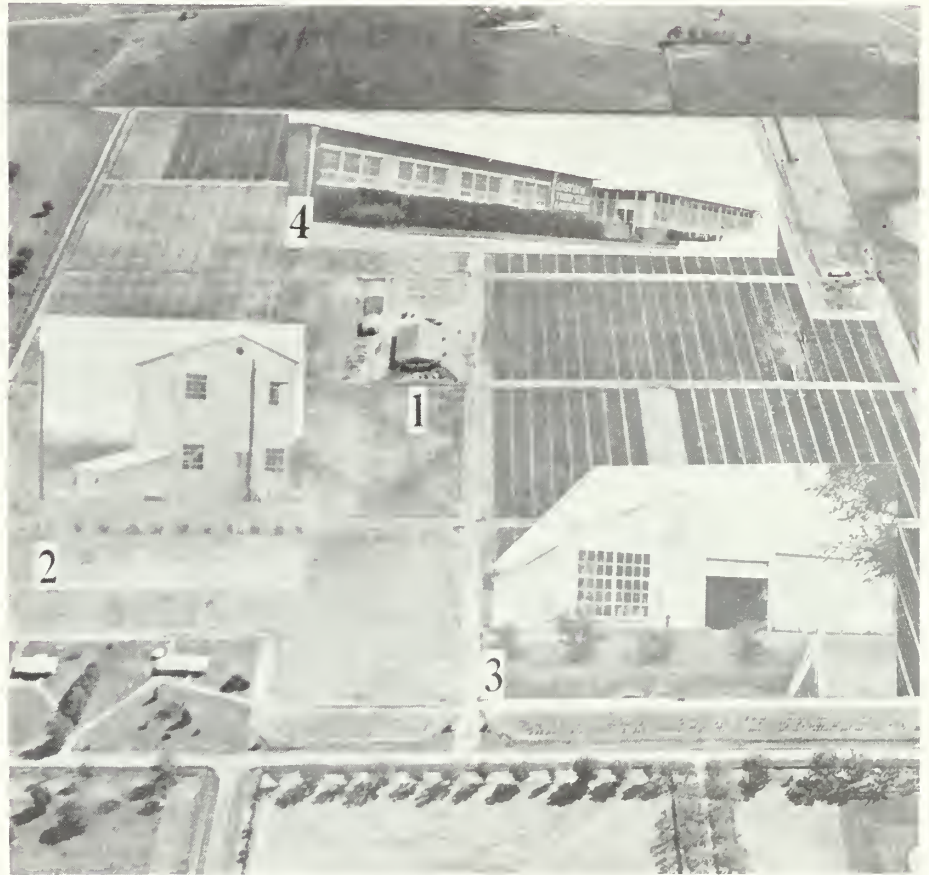
Under the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit continued use of equipment and improvements acquired or constructed under the Soil Bank program, for forestry in other related Federal and State forestry programs without payment from the States. The Soil Bank Program began in May, 1956 and ended in Oct., 1960.

Soil Bank funds, \$1,260,863, were made available to the Georgia Forestry Commission, through the U. S. Forest Service, to construct the following facilities: Morgan Memorial Nursery, Byron; Page Memorial Nursery, State Prison land, Toombs Co.; Walker Memorial Nursery, State Prison land, Tattnall Co.; and to expand facilities at Herty Nursery, Albany. In addition, a seed extractor, cold storage building, and seed testing laboratory (now the Eastern Tree Seed Testing Laboratory) were constructed at the Forestry Center, Macon.

The State's contribution in this building program was \$53,984 of which \$35,000 was for land purchase. The Macon Area Development Commission and Houston County contributed \$12,500 and \$2,500 respectively towards the land purchase for the Morgan Nursery.

Georgia farmers placed, under contract with the Farm Reserve Program, 32 percent of all forest acreage planted to trees under the Soil Bank Program in the United States. Some 692,340 acres were planted to trees, requiring 678,226,000 tree seedlings that were grown by the Forestry Commission from 1956-1960.

Movement for passage of this legislation, that will permit states to continue using these facilities



These Georgia Forestry Commission forest tree nursery facilities are effected under the recently passed Forestry Act. (1) Morgan Memorial Nursery (2) Seed Extractory (3) Cold Storage Building (4) Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory. Not shown are the Page and Walker Memorial Nurseries and the expansion at the Herty Nursery.

without cost, was begun by the Association of State Foresters in their meeting at Macon last year. In view of the large Soil Bank program conducted in Georgia, Georgia received the largest amount of federal assistance than any State to provide the forest trees needed by landowners.

Supporting the passage of this Act were Georgia's Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge. Also supporting the measure were the following Congressmen: G. Elliot Hagan, Sylvania; J. L.

Pilcher, Meigs; E. L. Forrester, Leesburg; John J. Flynt, Jr., Griffin and James C. Davis, Decatur.

Others are Carl Vinson, Milledgeville; John W. Davis, Summerville; Congresswoman Iris F. Blich, Homerville; Phil M. Landrum, Jasper; and Robert G. Stephens, Jr., Athens.

Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that he was pleased with the Act's passage. He added that it enables the Commission to meet the needs of future forest farm programs that may be enacted into law.

SUPERIOR TREES THROUGH GENETICS

The old Horseshoe Bend seedling nursery now is the site of a cooperative pine tree genetics program between the Georgia Forestry Commission and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said the purpose of the program is to develop trees with superior qualities and genetic characteristics desired to produce high-quality wood products.

Under the co-op program, Union Bag selects the superior phenotypes, furnishes scion material for grafting and land. The Commission does the grafting and planting (all cultural practices) and will share the seed produced from the superior trees on a fifty-fifty basis with Union Bag, Shirley added. The Commission director stated that he expects the orchard to be completed in 1965.

The co-op genetics program is being conducted on 76 acres of land conveyed to the Commission by Union Bag in Dec., 1958. In Feb., 1955 Union Bag conveyed some 97 acres to the Commission, for 20-years, for pine tree genetics projects which are underway.

Prior to 1955 the Commission rented, for a period of ten years, beginning in Dec., 1952, about 77 acres of the Horseshoe Bend farm tract. Under this lease the Commission agreed to construct and operate a nursery for the production of forest tree seedlings and related activities. In connection with this work the Commission was granted the right to use two houses and one dairy barn for nursery operations. When the Horseshoe Bend Nursery was moved to Reidsville it enabled the Commission to continue to use the same site for genetics work. Permanent irrigation facilities made possible research to stimulate seed production through irrigation and fertilization studies.

John W. Johnson, assistant nurseryman, Glenwood; J. W. Johnson, Supt., Woodlands Research Department, Union Bag, Savannah; and John Barber, project leader, USFS, Macon; discuss placement of grafts in seed orchard.

The laying out of 66-acres for planting began in 1959 with the first planting taking place in 1961, according to Forestry Commission Re-



forestation Chief Sanford Darby. A 90-percent survival was obtained on the initial planting with 1,336 living trees. Darby added that there are 2,118 living grafts in the Walker Memorial Nursery, Reidsville, that will be transplanted this fall.

The grafted material is planted on a 20 X 20 spacing randomly planted in blocks. Each full block contains 400 trees of 20 individual clones. The clones, in each block, are spaced to minimize the possibility of self-pollination.

The Horseshoe Bend Seed Orchard is bounded by a 400 foot isolation strip. This strip minimizes the chance of pollinating the trees with pollen of unknown sources. Species, which may produce pollen that would contaminate seed orchard trees have been removed from the isolation strips, Darby said.

Darby pointed out that when the project is completed there will be approximately 6,500 grafts from some 60 superior trees. While the program is in progress Union Bag is constantly checking the progeny of the superior trees to make sure they meet specifications such as rapid growth, straightness, horizontal branching, narrow crown, insect and disease resistance, high specific gravity and long fibers, and abundant cone bearing ability.

The scion material is obtained from the designated superior trees by Union Bag foresters. The scion material is taken by the Commission and grafted on one and two year old stock in the spring. After successful grafts are taken the plants are transplanted the following winter.

BEETLE EPIDEMIC CONTROLLED IN TWO COUNTIES

The Southern Pine Beetle has been brought below epidemic proportions in Greene and Taliaferro Counties, announces Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. In making the announcement, Shirley stated that the two counties are being kept under observation for additional outbreaks.

Results of the suppression work showed that two four-man crews treated 1,139 trees in the two counties. An additional 123 trees were dead or felled, but not treated because the beetles had left the trees. The treated and untreated trees were found in 86-spots.

Shirley emphasized that getting into the two counties, before the beetles were able to gain too much ground on us, contributed to our successful operations. In addition full landowner cooperation with our ground crews enabled us to conduct a thorough operation.

Suppression crews are concentrating their efforts on treating green trees and faders as the insect approaches the end of this year's reproductive period, Shirley said. The insect has five to six broods per year.

Shirley pointed out that the insects have left the 'red top' trees and now are in green trees and faders. The 'red top' trees are being marked now for identification this fall and winter when crews will return and treat the reinfested areas. The 'red tops' that are not marked will be treated.

In winter the beetles remain in the trees even after the trees begin to fade and the needles turn red. This makes the treating of the 'red tops' more feasible and improves the chance of reducing the beetle below epidemic proportions.

After an area has been treated, a close check on green trees is made around the faders to be certain that a new brood doesn't have a chance to continue the attack. Periodic checks, keyed to the life cycle of the insect, are made to subdue any additional outbreaks.

Shirley added that, by passing up the 'red tops' now, field crews will be able to move faster and make their control efforts more effective



The green infested trees and faders are cut and sawed into logs. The stump and logs are sprayed thoroughly on all sides.

by treating the green trees and faders. The Commission director emphasized that it is during the fall and winter months when the efforts of our suppression work will be most evident as the beetle will not be in its reproductive period.

Recently the Forestry Commission received an additional \$192,000 from the State, bringing to \$492,000 made available by Governor Ernest Vandiver. Earlier in the year Governor Vandiver had made an emergency allocation of \$300,000, which was matched by the federal government, to fight the Southern Pine Beetle epidemic.

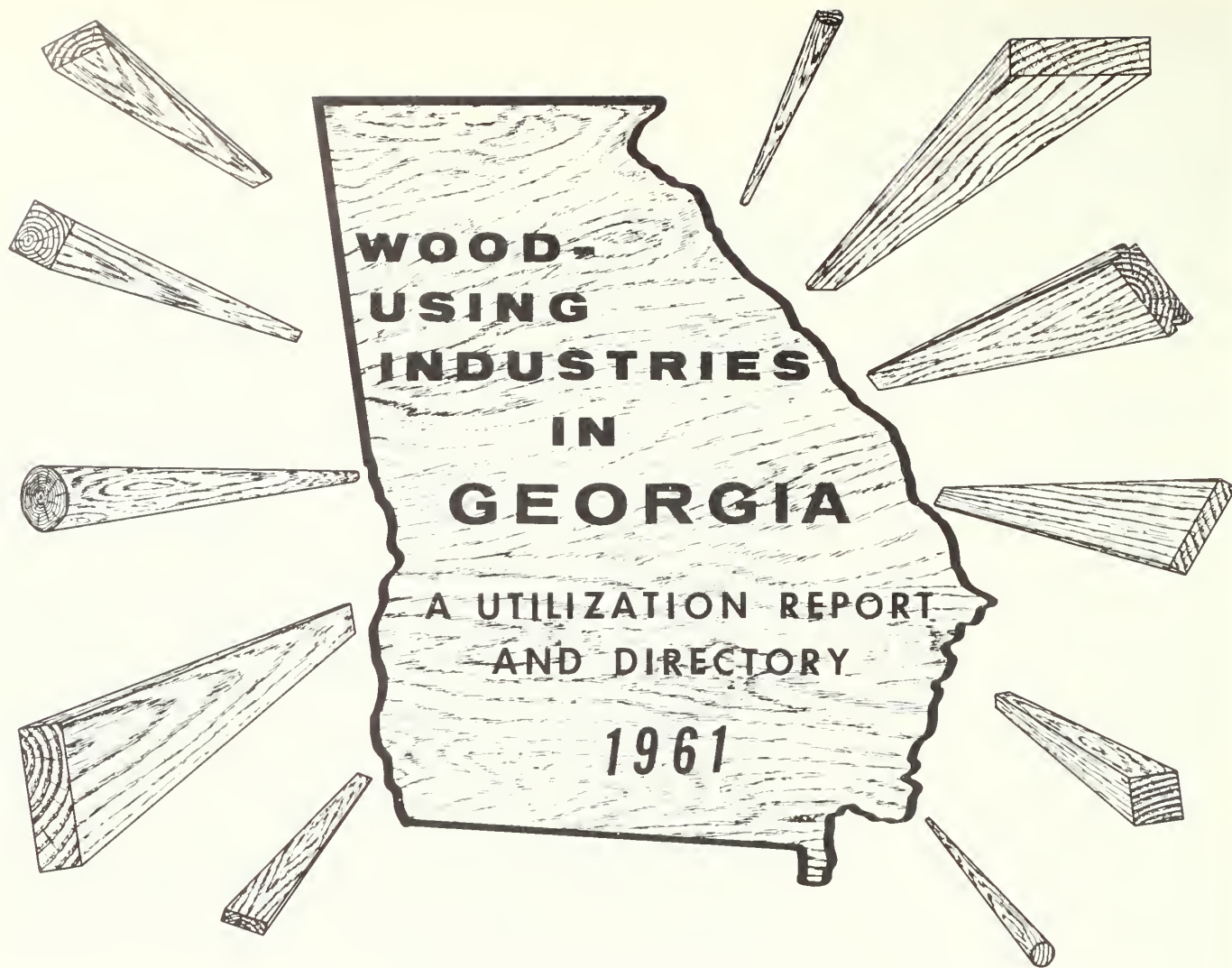
Shirley stated that the Commission's control program covers only those areas where timber is present in commercial forest areas. Residents who find the beetle in their ornamental pines should contact a local commercial tree expert. The $\frac{1}{4}$ percent BHC solution in number two fuel oil, chemical used in treat-

ing commercial timber, is not suitable in residential areas as it is harmful to lawns and shrubs.

Assistant Management Chief John Hammond, beetle project coordinator, said that since mid-March there have been 71,187 trees treated in the original 18-counties under a zone of infestation. These trees were located in 2,144 spots.

Hammond stated that Commission foresters are directing crews in the marking, felling and spraying of infested trees. He added that those landowners desiring to take eradication steps on their own land can obtain the chemical and spraying equipment by contacting their local forest ranger or district forester.

The counties now under a zone of infestation are Bibb, Elbert, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Hart and Jasper. Others are Jones, Madison, Monroe, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Stephens, Upson and Wilkes Counties.



A new "Utilization Report and Directory of Wood-Using Industries in Georgia" will soon be published, announced Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. The combined Report and Directory was compiled by U. S. Forest Service Technologists Paul Bois and John White.

Shirley stated that for the first time the Commission and the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., have combined a county by county wood-industry directory with a detailed wood-industry production report. Shirley emphasized that the book will assist new industry in locating in the state and old industry in planning expansion and better methods for utilizing existing facilities.

Wood-using industries, in operation during 1961, are presented in alphabetical order within each county. Names and addresses and a brief description of materials purchased and products sold are given. In the

last column of each page a size-class code, based on number of employees, is listed.

The production data are presented by geographical areas identical to the forest survey units of the recent Georgia Forest Survey. In this way production data can be compared directly with the forest survey statistics.

The Utilization Report shows that in 1961 Georgia harvested 1.4 billion board feet of logs and standing timber and 4.4 million cords of roundwood for all wood-using industries and pulp and paper mills.

The sawmill industry utilized some 1.2 billion board feet. This is 88-percent of the all-industry total. Their principal species used was pine, 80-percent or 948.3 million board feet.

The next large user of logs and standing timber, according to the report, was the veneer and plywood industry which consumed 106.3 mil-

lion board feet. This is 7.9 percent of the total used in the State and less than one-tenth used by the sawmill industry. Their principal species were gum and yellow poplar.

The report gives considerable detail to describing the sawmill industries that have changed considerably in size and total number during the past ten years. Chapters are also devoted to the veneer, plywood and furniture industries, treating plants, cabinet shops and a few of the specialty industries. In addition the report shows how production volumes are distributed with details on species utilized for each type of industry.

Shirley added that over 125-forest rangers contacted wood-using industries in their respective counties collecting detailed information for the report. The full cooperation of the various industries and rangers made this report possible, Shirley said.

NEW FARM LOAN PROGRAM

A three percent farm forestry loan program was announced recently by Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

The Farmers Home Administration will make loans to enable eligible farmers to carry out better forestry management practices, expand their forest resources, and to convert crop land to forestry uses. The program is designed to help family farmers make full use of their forest resources.

An applicant, to be eligible, must be unable to obtain credit from other sources, agree to follow an acceptable plan for the proper management and operation of his forest land, be of legal age and a citizen of the United States. If borrowing funds to pay for land, equipment, operating expenses or refinancing, the applicant must have a farm background and experience needed to be successful in the farming operation. After the loan is made, the applicant must be an owner or tenant operating not larger than a family farm.

An acceptable forest management plan will include projected yields with operating expenses and estimated income as well as a cruise of existing timber. The cruise report should include an inventory of the kind and amount of timber on the land, the size and growth rate of the predominant type of trees, amount of merchantable timber, as well as the dates the timber should be marked for sale. The kind of forestry products to be sold should be shown also.

Loans will be made for fencing, pest control, thinning, and fire protection, including development and

improvement of fire lanes. Loans will be advanced for clearing and preparing land for forestry planting, purchasing and planting forest seed or seedlings, farm land that is or will be forest land, and for refinancing debts against forest land.

The loans will bear three percent interest and will be repayable over periods up to 40 years. Loans previously were made at five percent. The lower rate is designed to encourage greater participation. When necessary, the initial payment on the loan may be deferred for periods up to 15-years. The maximum loan under the program is \$60,000 or the value of the security provided by the individual farmer. A borrower's

total principal indebtedness for immediate-term Farmers Home Administration loans for equipment and operating expenses may not exceed \$35,000.

Security for the loans depends on what the loan funds are used for and may consist of a mortgage on the farm, or on chattels, or on other suitable property. Long-term loans will be secured by a mortgage on the farm.

To apply for the loan contact the local Farmers Home Administration office where you expect to carry out your farming operation. The supervisor will be glad to answer any additional questions.



Druid N. Preston

Shirley, Forestry Commission director, Macon.

Druid N. Preston, Third District assistant district forester, Fire Control, Americus, was promoted to Seventh District forester.

Shirley added that Reeves will serve a two year tenure with the USFS under a cooperative agreement between the Commission and the USFS. The experience gained by Reeves in working on cooperative management programs will be utilized by the Commission on his return.

Vessey pointed out that work in the various state and federal cooperative programs will enable Reeves to become more familiar with the inner operations of state-federal projects. He emphasized that the exchange employee has an opportunity to observe the workings of the regional office, research centers, and national forests.

Reeves, a native of Palmetto, came with the Commission in June, 1954 as ranger of Fulton County. In July, 1955, he was promoted to assistant district forester at New-



Julian D. Reeves

nan. A year later Reeves was made forest management field assistant, Atlanta. His duties as Seventh District Forester began in Feb., 1957.

A graduate of the University of Georgia's School of Forestry in 1953, Reeves has a Masters in Forestry received from the University in 1954.

Reeves is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Masonic Order 633, Palmetto, and the Lion's Club, Rome. He is married to the former Virley Marie Dufrene of Raceland, La.

Preston, a native of Buena Vista, came with the Commission in 1955 as Newton County Ranger. On succeeding years, 1956-57 he served as assistant district forester, Management for the Fourth District, Newnan and Third District, Americus. In 1960 Preston was moved into Fire Control at the Americus office.

Preston is a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and the American Legion Post at Buena Vista.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Julian D. Reeves, Georgia Forestry Commission Seventh District forester, Rome, has been assigned to the U. S. Forest Service Region 8, Division of State and Private Forestry, Atlanta. He succeeds George L. Reinert.

The announcement was made jointly by James K. Vessey, USFS Region 8 forester, Atlanta; and Ray



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by

Rip Fontaine, Jr.

Georgia leads the nation and the world in the production of naval stores. She produces 80-percent of the nation's supply and over 50-percent of the world's output.

It is in the southern part of the state that this great output is realized with Valdosta, Ga. known as the gum capital. In Lowndes County last year there were 30 producers working some 411,000 faces. This amounted to a production of approximately 8,836 barrels. The value of naval stores in Lowndes Co. has been placed at \$294,223 by an Extension Service survey last year. This was based on the working of 373,617 faces.

This same survey placed the value of naval stores in the Valdosta trade area at slightly over two million dollars. The leading county was Clinch with \$1,241,432.

THE GUM CAPITAL

Other counties in the trade area and naval stores value included Berrien,, \$394,039; Brooks, \$109,748; Cook, \$156,435; and Echols, \$192,830.

A recent survey of 11-wood-using industries in Lowndes Co. showed that there were 2,132 employees with an annual take home pay of \$7,734,886. In her trade area there are 1,934 employees with an annual income of \$3,094,325.

In addition to payrolls more than 7.8 million dollars was spent for raw forest materials and approximately one million in freight in Lowndes Co. The trade area figures are some 2.2 million for raw material and \$200,000 for freight.

In the production of lumber, plywood, veneer, crates, bags, poles, posts, pilings, crossties, pallets and other wood products approximately 64,000,000 board feet of sawtimber and 485,000 cords of pulpwood were used by the Lowndes Co. industries. Trade area industries consumed 79.1 million board feet of sawtimber and 323.1 thousand cords of pulpwood.

The just completed U. S. Forest Survey of Georgia's forests showed that Lowndes Co. has a net volume of 481.9 million board feet of sawtimber and 1,966,000 cords of pulpwood growing stock. This timber is growing on 218,800 acres which re-

presents a 3.6 percent increase in forest land over the past decade.

The greatest increase in forest acreage was shown by Brooks Co. with 6.1 percent. Clinch Co. has the largest forest acreage, 496,800. This is 97.5 percent of their total land area. A slight increase was noted in Echols Co. while Berrien and Cook Counties lost approximately one percent.

Owens-Illinois contributes a \$4,400,000 payroll through 775 employees. In its production of tall oil, linerboard, multiwall bags, and heavy duty plastic shipping sacks some 360,000 cords of wood are used annually. The daily capacity is in excess of 500,000 bags. In addition some 850 tons of tall oil is produced per month at the Valdosta mill.

In producing its products the mill uses enough water to provide 300 families with 30 gallons of water per day for 1,100 days or enough to fill a ten acre fish pond to a depth of three feet.

The Valdosta mill began operations in 1954 with the production of linerboard. A second paper machine went into operation in 1956. The first multiwall bags were produced in 1955. Future plans call for the construction of a plant which will utilize a new process for the fractionation of tall oil on a horizon still. The plant is scheduled for completion this fall. Production is expected to reach 3,000 pounds of crude tall oil an hour.

The first central gum processing plant in Valdosta and one of the first in Georgia, was the Shelton Naval Stores Processing Co. The Company, started in 1946, previously was owned by the Filtered Rosin Products Co.

The Company employs eight people with an annual payroll of around \$30,000. In addition the Processing Co. puts out approximately \$500,000 on raw forest materials and about \$60,000 on freight annually.

The Langdale Co., with a more than two-million dollar payroll employs 1,000 people at their Valdosta plant and in the field. The Company spends annually some \$4,700,000 for raw forest materials and approximately \$500,000 on freight.

In their production of poles, piling, posts, and crossties last year some 24,000,000 board feet of saw-

timber and 125,000 cords of pulpwood were used. The products produced last year were 25,000 poles and piling, 500,000 posts, and 30,000 crossties.

In naval stores the Langdale Company processed some 45,000 barrels of gum, 12,500,000 pounds of rosin and 427,500 gallons of turpentine.

A single turpentine still with less than 5,000 acres of pines was the beginning of the Langdale Company in 1894. By 1922 Langdale had 25-turpentine stills and was working 2,750,000 trees. In the early 1940's the Company put in a Central gum processing plant. Following World War II a modern pressure creosoting plant and a modern concentration yard for lumber, dry kilns, and planer mill were installed. There is also a wood preserving plant at Sweetwater, Tenn.

Nelio Chemicals, Inc. is a processor of gum resin. Last year they processed approximately 38,000 drums of rosin and 650,000 gallons of turpentine. The Valdosta located company employs approximately 58 persons with a take home pay of some \$245,000. In addition they spend about \$2,000,000 for raw materials.

The Prinsho Veneer Co., Inc. was started in 1932 with 20-25 employees making some \$15,000 annually. This figure has grown to 75 employees with an annual salary of \$180,000. In 1961 they spent approximately \$120,000 for raw materials and another \$48,000 on freight. In their plywood manufacturing some 1.8 million board feet of sawtimber were used.

Valdosta Plywoods, Inc. is one of the newer mills established in

1946. They have some 100 employees who have a take home payroll of \$178,000 annually. In addition approximately \$180,000 was spent in 1961 on raw forest materials. The company used about 2,500,000 board feet of sawtimber for its production of hardwood plywood.

The U. S. Forest Service maintains three offices in Valdosta. These include the supervisor's office of the Naval Stores Conservation Program, an office of the Division of Insect and Disease Control and an area forester who handles the NSCP. Nine employees staff the three offices with a combined payroll of approximately \$64,000. For 26-years the NSCP has administered the program throughout the turpentine belt in Valdosta.

The American Turpentine Farmers Association is also located in the gum capitol of the world. The ATFA is a producer organization representing more than 5,000 gum farmers in seven southern states. They are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Georgia produces some 80-percent of all naval stores in the United States and about 50-percent of the world supply.

Providing protection for this vast amount of forest wealth in Lowndes County and parts of Lanier County is the Lowndes County Forestry Unit. The Unit has nine employees with an annual income of \$22,704. In addition to fire suppression and protection duties, general forestry assistance is provided. The unit was constructed with two-thirds State funds and one-third county monies.

The value received for the dollar spent in this service is beyond imagination when measured with the people dependent upon and the products produced through wood.



"SOUTHERN FORESTRY ON THE MARCH"

"Southern Forestry on the March" is the theme of the 61st annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters. The three day session will be held Oct. 21-24 in the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

A business session and a special program on small forest ownership will conclude the first day's session. Topics for the program are: "The Profession of Forestry Looks at the Small Landowner. Why Does He Need Help? What Can Be Done? How Will It Be Accomplished?" Vice President B. E. Allen, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., will serve as chairman.

Ten subject Division meetings will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday. Approximately 70 papers on economics and policy, education, forest fire, forest management, forest products, forest recreation, forest-wildlife management, range management, silviculture, and watershed management will be presented.

Three keynote addresses will open the general session before some 2,000 expected delegates, announced General Chairman James K. Vessey, U. S. Forest Service, southern regional forester. Delivering the addresses, following a welcome by SAF President Paul M. Dunn, are as follows:

"Present and Potential Economics of Southern Forests," Frederick C. Gregg, International Paper Co., Camden, Ark.

"Progress Made in Technical Forestry in the South," Phillip A. Briegleb, director, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

And "Developing Demands for Forest Recreation in the Southern Region," Fred J. Overly, superintendent, Great Smokey Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tenn. Chairman of the opening session will be Richard J. Preston, Jr., director, North Carolina State College School of Forestry.



James K. Vessey

The featured speaker for the Society's annual dinner, Oct. 24, will be William A. Emerson, Jr., senior editor, Newsweek

The presentation of the Sir William Schlich memorial medal by President Dunn will be another highlight of the annual banquet. The medal is given for distinguished service to forestry.

Vessey added that SAF members should request their hotel reservations through the SAF Housing Committee, Atlanta Convention Bureau, 1102 Commerce Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. All reservations will be confirmed if requests are received not later than Oct. 1. Early reservations are advised

Monday evening will be open for forestry school alumni reunions.

IN MEMORIAM

Tuesday, July 24th, started out as just another normal working day... beetle crews were trying to reduce the epidemic that was evident in the middle and northern section of the state...landowners were calling in for forest management assistance... equipment was being cleaned, checked and repaired for the forest fire call that may come at any time... a normal working day had begun.

However before dusk brought a close to this day the Georgia Forestry Commission had lost three valued employees...Henry 'Hank' C. Langley, 40, pilot; W. D. Palmer, 37, Tenth District ranger, management; both of Washington, and Harvin Quarterman, 54, Camden County ranger, Kingsland.

Langley and Palmer met a tragic death in a single plane crash near Washington. The two men were working on the beetle control program locating infested areas for the ground crews to treat at the time of the accident.

The CAA and FAB have the in-

cident under investigation.

Quarterman was struck by a heart attack while at work.

Langley came with the Commission in October, 1958 as Tenth District pilot. He was made district ranger in January, 1961. However he continued his duties as pilot. During his employment he did photography, art work and painted signs; jobs that he had previously done before coming with the Commission.

A native of Rifle, Colorado, Langley attended Pomona Junior College in California and Southern Missionary College in Collegedale, Tenn.

He was a member of the Georgia State Fireman's Association and the Washington VFW. He had been a member of the American Legion at Hikon, Tenn., Tennessee State Fireman's Association, and the Tri-City Volunteer Fire Department at Collegedale.

Langley is survived by his wife, Frances Averene and one daughter, Connie, 3.

Palmer, a native of Bostwick

came with the Commission in Oct., 1951 as assistant ranger of Walton County. In July 1953 Palmer was promoted to Ranger of Walton County. He was made Tenth District ranger, management, in Oct., 1956.

He was a member of the Tenth District Ranger's Club and the Woodmen of the World. He was a former member of the Farm Bureau at Monroe, Ga.

Palmer is survived by his wife Sara N. and two daughters, Sally, 6, and Susan, 3.

Commission employment for Quarterman began in Dec. 1954 as Ranger I in Camden County. He was promoted to Ranger II in Jan., 1961.

Quarterman was a member of the Woodbine Lodge 326, Masons and the Woodbine Methodist Church.

He is survived by his wife Althea and two boys John H., Jr. and Carl Louie.

Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the Commission has lost men who were devoted workers and valued friends to all that knew them.

QUEEN CROWNED...



Miss Penelope Andrews and Gov. Ernest Vandiver

"That our nation is at a dangerous position in its history, no thoughtful person can deny. There has been an undeniable and ever-increasing tendency among people to seek security rather than opportunity, the very factor which built our nation, moreover a security provided by government rather than by individual efforts."

It is "Time To Do," if we do not want to follow the fall of the great empires of the past, continued Thurman Sensing, "Time To Do" for ourselves. Sensing is executive vice-president, Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.

These remarks keynoted the opening of the recent Georgia Forestry Association's 55th annual meeting. The two-day session, held at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, was presided over by Jim L. Gillis, Jr., president.

The theme of the meeting, "Time To Do," was used as a stepping stone by the speakers in showing Georgia's progress in research, reforestation, fire control, and management and needs in marketing and promoting timber as a whole.

The speakers were John Barber, Macon Research Center, Macon;

Paul Bois, USFS, Macon; Dr. Leon A. Hargraeves, University of Georgia, Athens; John Hatcher, forest manager, Atomic Energy Commission, Aiken, S. C.; Jack Heikkinen, Macon Research Center; Jo McClure, USFS, Asheville, N. C.; Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; and Benjamin Spada, USFS, Asheville.

Reelection of officers, awards presented and Miss Georgia Forestry of 1962 crowned highlighted the awards banquet.

Penelope Lynn Andrews, 20-year old Columbus secretary, was crowned Miss Georgia Forestry by Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver. An Augusta high school student, Glynda McAfee, was runner-up. Earlier Governor Vandiver was presented a plaque in recognition of his services to Georgia Forestry.

Jim L. Gillis, Jr. was named to a

TOP POST FILLED...



Jim L. Gillis, Jr.

second term as president of the Association. Other officers renamed for a second term were J. Frank Alexander, Talbotton, first vice-president; and A. E. Patton, Atlan-

ta, treasurer. Harvey R. Brown, executive director, and Mrs. Helen M. Dixon, office secretary, Atlanta, were reelected to their respective positions.

New directors are Wallace Adams, Glenwood; Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta; W. T. 'Thad' McDaniel, Jesup; and Lucien Whittle, Brunswick. R. E. White, Jr., Atlanta, was reelected to the board.

For outstanding and meritorious service to the Georgia Forestry Association, eight Georgians received the Order of the Golden Pine Cone. Recipients were Waldo Bradley, Savannah; Dorsey Dyer, Athens; L. C. Hart, Jr., Atlanta; Stewart L. McCrary, Gainesville; Gid L. McEachern, Atlanta; Miss Susan Myrick, Macon; Thurman Sensing, Nashville; and Ray Shirley, Macon.

The Georgia Forestry Commission's Third and Fifth Districts received the Association's outstanding general performance award. Olin Witherington and James Reid

are the district foresters of the Third and Fifth Districts respectively.

Dodge County was named the outstanding county for the second consecutive year and for the fourth time since 1952. J. D. Beauchamp is the Dodge County ranger.

The best fire record award went to Echols County headed by Forest Ranger F. L. Staten.

Individual county winners and rangers are Dodge, Beauchamp; Emanuel, L. A. Ray; Jackson-Barrow, George Davis; Newton-Rockdale, James E. Pinson; Pierce, Willard Davis; Putnam, Jerry Ridley; Richmond, R. T. Strickland; Taylor, Austin Guinn; Thomas, Jack Foley; and Walker, W. C. Figgins.

President Gillis made the presentation of awards.

J. D. Beauchamp

AWARDS MADE...

and

Jim Gillis, Jr.



DEBRIS BURNING TOPS FIRE CAUSES

Debris burning was the largest single cause of forest fires during the first six months of 1962, according to Ray Shirley, director, Georgia

Forestry Commission. There were 38,453 acres destroyed by fires during the period. This is a reduction of 5,789 acres for the same period last year.

Of the total acreage burned, Shirley said some 13,276 acres could be attributed to the 2,439 fires resulting from debris burning.

Smoker fires were second, as a major headache for Georgia's foresters during the year's first six months, Shirley added. There were 1,348 such fires in the half-year period destroying 8,189 acres. Incendiary fires were blamed for 889 fires that destroyed 7,158 acres.

Other causes listed by the Forestry Commission director included machine use, 660 fires; miscellaneous, 356; lightning, 341; and camp fires, 99.

Georgia's campers had the lowest fire starting record of any of the major causes covered in the report. They were held responsible for 99 fires that burned 993 acres.

Shirley said the Tenth District, with headquarters at Washington, had the smallest acreage loss, 1,569. The largest loss in the State was reported in the Forestry Commission's Second District, 6,080 acres.

SAND HILL CONVERSION

Taylor Countians may boast of many things, but never do they boast about their sand hills.

There are thousands of acres of them in the county. Once these sand hill areas supported magnificent stands of longleaf pine. But, through overcutting and land abuse the productive acres were made practically worthless. Now, its principal product is scrub oak.

However, one Taylor Countian, E. G. Gragg, is doing something about the situation. He is attempting to re-establish pine in the sand hill areas, through the advice of Taylor County Forest Ranger Austin Guinn and Third District Forester Olin Witherington.

Gragg a native of Bainbridge, began his reconstruction of the scrub oak area with the purchase of 1,425 acres in 1959. These acres have been planted to slash pine.

At the outset he was confronted with many silvicultural obstacles. Low soil fertility and the suppression of the scrub oak were problems that had to be solved before the pine could be established.

The latter problem was solved when Gragg found that the scrub oaks are brittle at ground level and readily break if pressure is applied at the root collar. A crawler-type tractor was equipped with a heavy steel beam mounted in front and four inches off the ground. The beam demolished and cleared away the scrub oaks as the tractor pushed through the thickets and underbrush.



Tractor-train serves a two-fold purpose for E. G. Gragg. A beam in front clears away the scrub oak as planter in rear puts in slash pine.

Gragg established a planting quota of 125 acres per year. The first 125 acres were successfully planted in the winter of 1960. The planting was accomplished in one operation by using a mechanical tree planter behind the tractor. The second planting in 1961 also was completed on schedule.

During the planting operation Gragg noticed that the planter frequently became clogged with broken fragments of trees. This condition was corrected by placing a fire

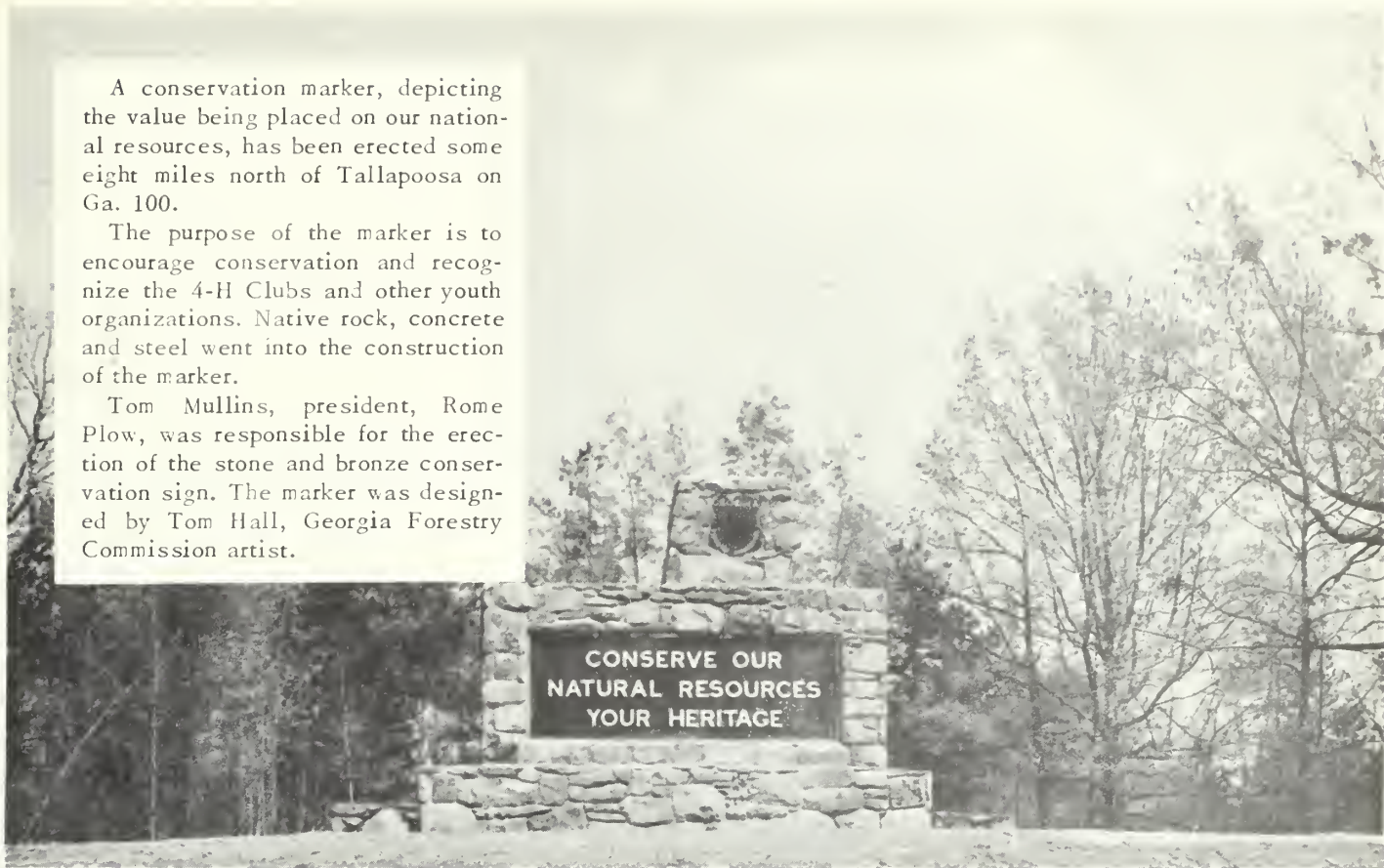
plow between the tractor and the planter. The train-like rig did an effective job of clearing away the debris, scalping the soil surface, and planting the seedlings in one continuous operation.

Gragg planted approximately 750-800 trees per acre. The trees were purchased from the state nurseries of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Gragg has now cleared and planted 375 acres of scrub oak sand hill land at an average cost of \$12 per acre.

A conservation marker, depicting the value being placed on our national resources, has been erected some eight miles north of Tallapoosa on Ga. 100.

The purpose of the marker is to encourage conservation and recognize the 4-H Clubs and other youth organizations. Native rock, concrete and steel went into the construction of the marker.

Tom Mullins, president, Rome Plow, was responsible for the erection of the stone and bronze conservation sign. The marker was designed by Tom Hall, Georgia Forestry Commission artist.



153-YEARS OF SERVICE

The resurfacing of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., has uncovered over a century and a half of Georgia history.

The construction work required the relocation and enlarging of gas main facilities. It was during this work at 10th and Pennsylvania that a Georgia pine log, with typical resin odor, was uncovered. The log measured ten feet long and some 15 inches in diameter.

Through its core a 3½-inch bore had been neatly made. Further digging showed that the log was joined to another by a tapered cast iron nipple which was forced into the bored holes. The swelling action of the wood around the nipple formed a watertight joint. Buried four feet below the street surface, the log's state of preservation was perfect after 153 years.

A history of Washington's water supply reveals that in August 1809 the city appropriated \$300, about one-third of the costs, for construction of pipe to convey water from Caffrey's Spring to the vicinity of

Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., between 9th and 14th Streets. The piping used then was of bored log construction.

The state of preservation of these yellow pine logs was perfect when removed from the ground. However, with exposure to air the logs soon changed color.

It is pointed out in the 'history' that "remains of the wooden pipes are still uncovered in excavations in the streets."

A section of the conduit is on display in the Washington Water Dept.



QUITE

A

The tree was "born" in 1908, according to Eddie Powers, Naval Stores Conservation Program, Tifton. On December 11, 1961, it was 58 years old. It bore five faces and had been worked for gum naval

stores for 32 years!

Eddie is a Sherlock Holmes when it comes to running down facts in the woods. He reports the first cup was hung in 1926 when the tree was 18 years old. It was worked seven years and rested one year.

In 1934, when the tree was 26-years old, the second cup was hung. This face was worked six years, followed by a one-year rest.

In order, then, the third cup went on in 1941. It was worked seven years and rested two years.

The fourth cup was added in 1952, at age 42, worked six years, and then back-cupped.

In 1956, the fifth cup was hung, and the final face worked six years.

Eddie estimates that the tree produced ten pounds of gum per year for the 32 years it was worked, or a total of 320 pounds. He has gone back into the history of gum prices and has concluded that the average price paid over the period was 5¢ per pound. Accordingly, from this single tree the owner received a total of \$16.00 from gum, plus a final \$3.25 when it went to market as saw-timber, or a total of \$19.25..

Quite a tree!

By
Norman R. Hawley
U. S. Forest Service



Area Forester Powers and the fifth face.

FFA FORESTRY CAMP HELD

Jimmy Goodner, Madison, took top scholastic honors at the 16th annual Future Farmers of America Camp at Hard Labor State Park. David Garrard, Washington, was named top camper.

Second place went to Charles Perdue, Thomaston. Edward Beckham, Concord, placed third in the scholastic competition. All of the FFA members were given certificates.

Approximately 100 FFA members from Middle and North Georgia attended the one week camp. The camp was sponsored by six member mills of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association and conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Camp Director Frank Craven,



Camp Director Frank Craven presents top scholastic winner Jimmy Goodner with a rod and reel. Second and third place awards went to Charles Perdue and Edward Beckham.

Commission Information and Education chief, stated that the scholastic winners were determined by a test on the subjects taught. The courses included fire control, reforestation, mensuration, marketing and harvesting, insects and disease, thinning, law enforcement, game management, naval stores, wood utilization and weed tree control.

The sponsoring mills include the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., Continental Can Co., Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Rome Kraft Co., St. Mary's Kraft Co., and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.



Camp Director Frank Craven and Top Camper David Garrard.

Logging the foresters...

JOINT MEETING...There will be a joint meeting of the Society of American Foresters and the Southern Forest Tree Improvement Committee at Macon, Ga., Oct. 25-26. The program will include presentation of research papers and a field trip to observe some of the operational aspects of forest genetics. Headquarters will be at the Dempsey Motor Hotel.



Paul Bois, forest products technologist, U. S. Forest Service, Macon, receives the 1962 membership award for the Southeastern Section Forest Products Research Society. W. R. Smith, national membership chairman and chief, Forest Utilization Research, Southeastern Station, USFS, Asheville, N. C., made the presentation. The award was presented at the National FPRS meeting in Spokane, Washington.



Mrs. Janice Dubberly became the first recipient under the state employee's hospitalization plan July 1 when she gave birth to a girl, Brenda Gay Dubberly. The policy, which went into effect July 1 is paid one-half by the state. Her husband, Carlton Dubberly, is a radio technician for the Georgia Forestry Commission. The Dubberlys reside at 515 Linwood Drive, Waycross.

RETIREMENT...Philip H. Bryan has retired from the U. S. Forest Service after 37 years of government service. The assistant Region 8 forester has headed public recreation development and land management on the 28 national forests

in 11 southern states since 1950. Bryan, a native of St. Paul, Minn., began his Forest Service career at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul in 1926.



The U. S. Forest Service Southern Region has received the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for setting a new all-time injury frequency record in competition with forest industries and public agencies nationwide. Sidney E. McLaughlin, southern region chief of personnel, left, and James K. Vessey, Region 8 forester, display the National Safety Achievement. Regional Safety Officer Robert F. Irwin presents the award.



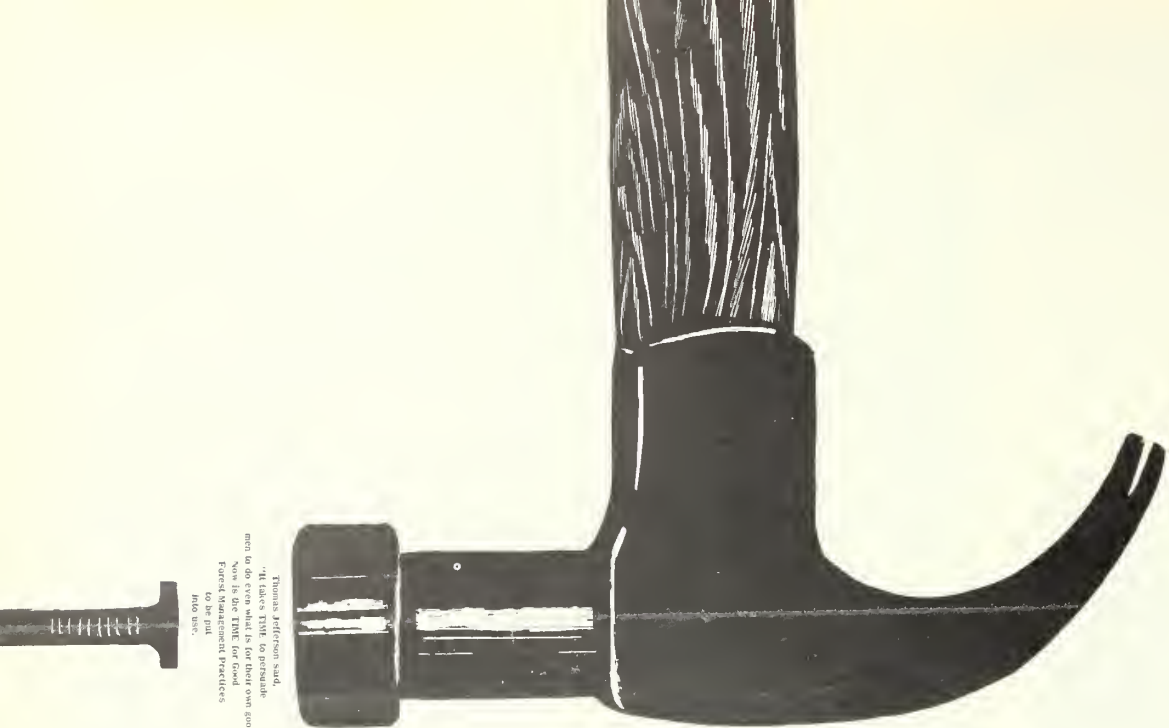
Miss Georgia Forestry Penny Andrews and her mother Mrs. Miriam Cochran leave for Washington and New York. On the prize-winning trip Miss Andrews lunched with Georgia Representative E. L. Forester in Washington. Miss Andrews was crowned by Governor Ernest Vandiver at the 55th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association in Atlanta June 6.

Georgia

FORESTRY

SEPTEMBER 1962

Entered as second class matter at
the Post Office, Macon, Georgia



Thomas Jefferson said:
"It takes TIME to persuade
men to do even what is for their own good."
Now is the TIME for Good
Forest Management Practices
to be put
into use.

Acquisitions Division
University of Georgia
Athens, Ga

Georgia

FORESTRY



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Cruising the News

December, 1962 Vol. 15 No.4

Frank Craven *Editor*

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On the Cover

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR

Member of the
Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second
class matter at the Post Office under
the Act of August 24, 1912.

Pine Trees For Those Idle Acres

To encourage land owners to plant idle acres to pine trees, Georgia Forestry Commission Reforestation Chief S. P. Darby has sent out literature to all Georgia landowners who bought trees last year.

Chief Darby presents facts on last year's production of seedlings in Georgia nurseries (more than 54 million seedlings) and on placing orders for trees for the coming season. To make it as easy as possible for farmers to order trees, a new policy permits placing an order without payment. However, payment must be made before delivery of trees is made.

The package to Georgia landowners includes a Georgia Forest Research paper by E. V. Brender and W. H. McComb, that shows the value of farming the woods. Statistics on a 29-acre tree farm at the Hitchiti Experimental Forest show the annual stumpage value of pulpwood for a 12-year period amounted to \$70.50.

There are still idle acres in our state which would make good returns to the owner if planted to trees. We applaud Reforester Darby for his efforts toward encouraging more tree planting.

(From the Macon Telegraph)

Woodland Farming Gives Steady Income

Woodland owners are starting a new business to give steady revenue from the woods, on at least part of their holdings.

The program is started on a modest scale, and a single product basis. The plan calls for farming the woods by harvesting, weeding and planting a specified acreage each year. This has in mind the small woodland owner who does not realize a regular income from their woods. To wait 10 or 15 years between harvest offers little incentive toward farming the woods.

Some have tried a pulpwood rotation by clear cutting one acre each year and planting it back to pine that same year. This in time nearly doubles the gross returns from the forest acre. This program will take time and effort to carry it out. The need is to plant 1,000 seedlings per acre each year. The planting of small acreage yearly on rotation basis will mean more in the forest owners pocket.

(From the Adel News)

Unemployed Trash Burners

Not so very long ago huge and busy trash burners, two or three stories high, adjoined the lumber mills.

They belched smoke and fire as they disposed of the great amount of waste that resulted when trees were transformed into boards and shingles and other such natural products.

It's very different now. The burners are pretty generally if not entirely idle. They're unemployed. For nowadays almost nothing is wasted. Almost everything that comes from a tree--all the bits and pieces, all the odds and ends--has a valuable use.

This is the fruit of research and experimentation. More than 4,000 products are made from wood, wood fibers, and wood chemicals. A few of them: Cellophane, plastics, insulation, lacquers, photograph film, shotgun shells, fabrics for clothing, furniture, boxes, and cartons.

It's analogous to the old saying that packers use all of the pig but the squeal. The tree that once was part of a forest serves us every day in an almost incredible variety of ways. And we're going to keep on having forests, due to modern "sustained yield" logging methods, based on the tree farm idea, where new growth equals or exceeds the cut.

So this country's supply of wood and its 4,000 by-products is assured. And that's a matter of top importance. For wood, despite the development of competitive products, holds its preeminent place in our lives, because of its attractiveness, durability, adaptability and economy.

(From the Thomasville Times Enterprise)

Awards Program Recognizes Forestry Conservationists

A pioneer forester, this is A. V. Kennedy, State Forest Conservation winner, Region Four, Waycross, Ga. Governor Ernest Vandiver made the award presentation at the 27th annual meeting of the Georgia Sportsman Federation. The Sears Roebuck Foundation sponsors the awards program.

Kennedy adopted, throughout his forestry career beginning in 1916, many new ideas and programs that improved and made his operations more efficient. The selection of ten inch diameter trees as a minimum for gum production, adoption of advanced conservation practices for working trees and collecting gum, constructed improved fire stills and a leader in the organization of the American Turpentine Farmers Association were among his contributions.

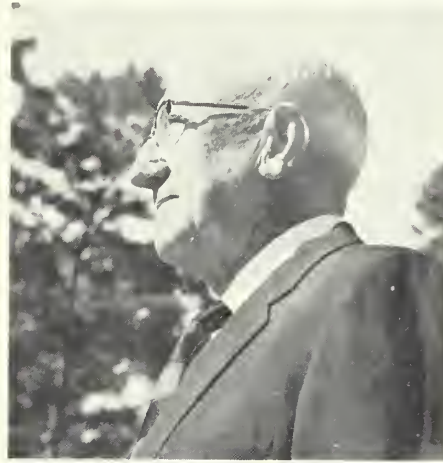
One of Georgia's largest individual landowners, Kennedy was a pioneer in reforestation, fire control and water drainage.

His reforestation activities began in 1926 with the planting of seedlings he pulled from ditches near Ruskin, Ga. Over a period of nine years, Kennedy, with a dip iron, set out some 64,000 'ditch' grown seedlings without any site preparation. Overall he has planted more than 1.5 million trees on his forest land.

With the planting of seedlings, forest fire protection was a natural innovation. He purchased a tractor and two plows for controlling fires on his own land and assisting his neighbors prior to any organized fire protection program.

In 1928, Kennedy joined with the late Alexander Sessoms, Sr. and other turpentine producers and landowners in organizing a timber protection organization for fire protection. With headquarters at Homer-ville, the T.P.O. provided protection in parts of Atkinson, Clinch, Lanier and Ware Counties. Kennedy is chairman of the T.P.O. Forestry Board of which he was a charter member.

The establishment of commercial pine in ponds and swamp areas was a personal triumph for Kennedy. During extreme rainy periods, he and his laborers would search out the normal drainage channels. Long stakes were placed in the drainage direction. With the subsiding of the water,



A. V. Kennedy

drainage ditches were constructed making reforestation economically feasible.

His civic contributions are many, particularly with the Baptist Childrens Home, Odum; and the Baptist Village, Waycross. He is a director of both groups. Kennedy is a member of the ATFA, of which he was a director for many years; Georgia Forestry Association; deacon, First Baptist Church, Waycross; charter member, Waycross Rotary Club; and director, Atlanta Times.

Governor Vandiver also recognized four other regional winners for outstanding contributions to forestry. They are Tom Mullen, Cedartown, Region One; Augusta Junior Women's Club, Region Two; Harvey Jordan, Leary, Region Three; and William R. 'Billy' Johnson, Doraville, Region Five.

Mullen was cited for furnishing 4-H and FFA youths with seedlings and erecting a large native stone conservation sign featuring the 4-H emblem. He has also planted pines, wildlife feed beds, designed a planter for direct seeding and cooperated with the University of Georgia School of Forestry on a direct seeding study. To effectively and economically clear scrub species for tree planting, Mullen has developed a blade and harrow which is being used by major

forest industries here and abroad.

The "Good Outdoors Manners Program" has been brought to the attention of Richmond Countians through the Junior Women's Club Conservation Department. Radio programs, featuring forest fire prevention and forest fire laws have been aired. Forestry minded youth were sponsored by this organization and sent to forestry training camps. Other events included Arbor Day Programs and the building of a roadside park adjacent to the Richmond County Forestry Unit. For their efforts in forest conservation this year, the Georgia Forestry Association's annual award was presented to them.

As a tree farmer, Jordan began serious management of his 4,000 acres ten years ago with spot planting. In addition, he has cleared 450 acres of cull species during the past two years. Present management plans call for harrowing the area for two to three years and then putting it in pine. In fire control, Jordan has been of great assistance. His equipment, which includes a 2,000 gallon water tank, is always at the disposal of the local forestry unit. His 25 miles of fire breaks are an indication of the importance he places on fire prevention. As a member of the legislature, he has always supported those forestry issues which benefit and legally protect the woodland owners.

"The Singing Woodsman," 'Billy' Johnson, has approached forestry through the trees. In music and song he has painted the image of a tree biologically as well as a provider of jobs and recreation. The nation's first outdoor show, of this type, was originated by 'Billy' in 1952 at WTOP-TV and Radio, Washington, D. C. While there, he teamed up with the Sons of the Pioneers on a Fire Prevention series. In September, 1961 'Billy' and his forestry guitar arrived on the Georgia scene at WAII-TV, Atlanta. He travels some 300 miles per week entertaining Georgia's youth and speaking to adult groups. 'Billy' has just finished a film strip on trash burning that will be released the first of 1963.



SMOKEY WEDDS

Whether man or beast, a wedding, to a male, seems to draw the same reaction, a state of cool calmness.

Smokey's reception of his bride Goldie was no more than a glance. He was much more interested in the peanuts some 400 wedding guests were tossing into the 'bridal suite'.

On the other hand Goldie made a 'splash' on her arrival at the Washington Zoo. The teenage bride, 18 months, who hails from New Mexico, decided to freshen up a bit from her long plane ride with a quick dip.

Like any bride, Goldie had something new, borrowed and blue. Tin-foil and glass jewelry set-off the bear size 'diamond' given by the children of Indianapolis, Ind. New Mexico State Forester Ray L. Bell, an 'old friend' accompanied her and she had borrowed transportation to the zoo. Another item, a blue garter contributed by the people of Santa Fe, New Mexico, she considered improper to wear.

The backgrounds of both bears are similar. The 'newlyweds' are both orphans and hail from New Mexico. Smokey is the living legend of a dramatic forest fire that burned the Lincoln National Forest. Since 1945 he has been a national symbol of forest fire prevention. Goldie, an orphan, was found in the Cibola National Forest.

Zoo Director Theodore has predicted 'fire prevention cubs' by the winter of 1963.

If so, forest fire prevention will become a family affair with Smokey as it has with families from all walks of life throughout the nation.



Goldie gives cameraman the eye as she leads keeper on fast pace to her new home and responsibilities.



Dr. Theodore H. Reed, director, National Zoological Park, displays engagement ring during Goldie's reception ceremonies.

Georgia Leads



Pulpwood Wood Residue Paper And Board

Georgia, for the 14th consecutive year, leads the South in pulpwood production.

The 1962 edition of "Southern Pulpwood Production" shows that 4,949,100 cords were harvested in Georgia in 1961. This is a one percent increase over 1960. The pulpwood purchases totaled \$98,982,000. This is four percent higher than the 1960 figures.

Among the leading producers, Alabama was second with a 3.3 million cords. North and South Carolina and Florida each produced over two million cords. Tennessee had a 16-percent increase to 418,500 cords.

In the production of paper and board, Georgia wrested the nation's leadership away from Wisconsin. Georgia's output was 2,297,020 tons. Since 1950 Georgia has shown a gain of 131.4 percent.

Georgia's manufacturing plants placed second in the nation in the amount of wood pulp used in the pro-

duction of the final product. Georgia's output of 2,749,954 tons of wood pulp was second to Washington's 3,282,162 tons.

Georgia also remained the leading producer of wood residue with 543,076-cords. States producing more than 100,000-cords included Alabama, Arkansas, and North Carolina. For the South, wood residue production totaled more than 3.3 million cords.

Hardwoods was another area of increased production. A seven percent increase over 1960 and 17-percent over 1959 was noted in the 1961 production of some 4.3 million cords. Alabama and Georgia were cited for production gains. They rank second and third respectively in production after being doormats of the South only ten years ago.

The South's leading producer of roundwood was Baldwin County, Ala., with an output of 171,485-cords. Camden, Clinch, Ware, and

Wayne Counties are pointed out as among 16-counties in the South cutting more than 100,000-cords of roundwood.

Pulpwood output in the 12-Southern States increased three percent with nine of the States showing increases. Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma were the only States showing a decline.

The Southern States production of 24,230,728-cords is 60-percent of the nation's total in 1961. In other production areas, hardwood and residues increased. However, pine roundwood remained virtually unchanged for the third consecutive year, according to the report.

The report includes charts, and graphs on the number of companies procuring pine and hardwood roundwood, mill capacity, production increases and declines and detail tables on all phases of production by State. Hardwood and pulpwood cordage is listed by State and county.

Seedling Planting Time

A new tree seedling shipping policy, aimed at smoother seedling distribution has gone into effect with the 1962-63 shipping season, according to Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission.

Shirley said that seedling deliveries, by State truck, are being made by district office and county unit personnel. The scheduling of these shipments are made by the nurseries. Landowners are urged to work through their local county forest ranger in the ordering and pickup of seedlings.

The Commission director pointed out that a more effective scheduling and hauling system can be affected

at the local level. Initial deliveries were made around Dec. 1.

Inquiries, as to delivery, should be made to the forest rangers or nursery superintendents. Questions concerning payment and availability of trees should be directed to the Macon office.

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby stated that the Commission has some 60 million seedlings for sale. Approximately 23-million had been sold by Nov. 1. Species grown and cost per thousand are slash, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and Virginia pine, \$4; eastern white pine, \$6; and Arizona cypress,

yellow poplar, cotton wood, and red cedar, \$10.

A transportation charge of 25 cents per thousand trees is made on deliveries by State truck. However, any purchaser may pick up his seedlings at the designated nursery, Darby said.

Seedling orders may be placed without payment. However, payment must be made before delivery. Shirley emphasized that no cash will be accepted. Only checks, money orders, and ASC purchase orders are acceptable.

Order blanks may be obtained from the County Forest Ranger, County Agent, ASC and ACP personnel.

Georgia Forestry Commission Southern Pine Beetle control activities have spread into Harris, Heard, Meriwether, and Troup Counties. Commission Director Ray Shirley said that seven 4-man crews have been moved into the newly infested areas.

Shirley expressed optimism in the overall beetle picture, stating that it is during the fall and winter months when the efforts of our suppression work will be most effective as the beetle will not be in its reproductive period. He added that in seven counties, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Putnam, Wilkes, and Taliaferro, the beetle population has been reduced below epidemic proportions.

In counties where treatment is still being applied, air patrols are being flown to detect any additional spread and areas of reinfestation. Periodic flights are also being made in counties not infested in order to spot initial signs of Southern Pine Beetle outbreak. The above areas are pinpointed on aerial photos which enables easier location of spots by ground crews and provides a record of infested trees which is valuable in detecting reinfestation.

Since mid-March there have been some one quarter million trees treated in 22-counties. These trees were located in approximately 7,000 spots. This represents a loss of about 2,000,000 board feet of sawtimber and 4,775 cords of pulpwood. Additional losses have been incurred from trees not treated. The average size of the treated trees is about 8.7 inches. The treatment has utilized more than 350,000 gallons of chemical and taken approximately 85,000 man hours.

Assistant Management Chief John Hammond, beetle project coordinator, said work progress by counties, where control has been in operation in recent months, is as follows:

BANKS

The area, for all practical purposes is under control. However, the ranger and his crew is still keeping the county under surveillance. There were 23-spots, containing 322 trees treated. No breakout is expected.

BIBB

Control operations will be terminated and the first of the year as operations are bringing the beetle outbreak below epidemic proportions. The greatest area of infestation has been along the Bibb-Monroe County line.

Fall And Winter Hold Key

CRAWFORD

Control work is 90-percent complete. The ranger is constantly re-checking the area for reinfestation. Small outbreaks have been spotted but these have been cleared up.

ELBERT-MADISON

The number of small spots have been greatly reduced, however, the size of spots appear to be larger. The greatest degree of infestation is in the vicinity of streams and rivers. The counties have been covered three times in treating reinfested areas.

FRANKLIN-HART

Over 45-percent of the area has been treated with operations expected to be completed around the first of the year. More encouraging is the fact that very little reinfestation has occurred.

FORSYTH

Control work is being brought to an end with some 5,275 trees treated. One crew has already been dispatched to Hall County.

NORTH FULTON

One unit is still stationed in the county to treat any additional outbreaks. If none occur within the near future the crew will be transferred to another county.

In Beetle Control

HABERSHAM

Mop-up efforts are in effect on re-infested privately owned forest land. The U. S. Forest Service is treating the national forest land in the county.

HALL

The beetle outbreak was first spotted last February in this county and it still poses the greatest problem. Five additional crews will be added about November 1, bringing to 11-crews working in the county.

JACKSON

County unit personnel have kept the area under control. There have been no reported outbreaks during the past several weeks.

MONROE

Initially one of the heavier infested counties, the beetle population has been reduced greater than in any other county. Very little reinfestation has occurred and as a result crews will be cut from six to three.

OGLETHORPE

Control work is 90-percent complete with spots being few and small. Work is expected to be terminated within the near future.

TALBOT

Beetle infested spots have been large but few in number. In September there was a rapid spread of the insect and an additional crew added. There has been no appreciable amount of reinfestation.

UPSON

One of the more heavier infested counties, progress is being made toward control as no reinfestation has been spotted on treated areas. Control operations will speed up after infested areas in the vicinity of the Flint River are cleared up.

Shirley pointed out that, with few exceptions, the 'crash' Southern Pine Beetle control program has been highly successful. In those scattered areas where the beetle has continued to spread, additional crews are being added to bring the outbreak below epidemic proportions. There are 51-crews employed in the State control program.

GEORGIA YOUTH ATTAIN NATIONAL RECOGNITION

William F. Watson, Jr. is a national forestry winner. The announcement was made at the 41st 4-H Congress in Chicago.

With one national forestry winner named, the State of Georgia has a chance to claim three national winners before the month of November gives way to December.

Lanier County Future Farmer Danny Fender was named national winner of the FFA Forestry Foundation award at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City in October. In November two Georgia 4-H members vied for national forestry honors in the boys and girls division at the 4-H Congress in Chicago, Ill. They are William F. Watson, Jr., Tifton; and Miss Kay Corley, Woodbury.

Fender has the full responsibility of managing some 1,200 forest acres. This past year he thinned 214 acres of which 160 acres was in naval stores that had been worked out. He also set out 4,000 pine seedlings.

Insect and undesirable specie control were given considerable attention this year. Approximately 25 acres of naval stores trees were treated for black turpentine beetle, and some 75 acres for undesirable species.



Miss Kay Corley

Fender also does his own marketing. He says he has always drawn up business agreements with sawmills, pulpwood yards and post plants. His lumber is sold by the scribner scale. This past year he cut about 2,700 board feet.

Watson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Watson, (Watson is Tift-Turner County Forest Ranger), is carrying his national hopes on his naval stores project. In winning the State title, Watson used a live 30-inch stump. With the stump, he demonstrated chipping and cup hanging. He was also graded on his record book.



William F. Watson, Jr.

Watson's project is located on a five acre tract behind his home in the Eldorado Community, near Tifton. He worked 350 trees that averaged 12½ inches d.b.h. and 35 years. During the year he sold eight 435-pound standard barrels of gum at an average price of \$29 per barrel. All his gum was graded WW. Watson plans to work the trees for at least two more years.

In working the trees, Watson said that he prescribe burned the area and then put his cups on in March. In early spring he chipped once every two weeks increasing to once every ten days during the summer.

The 17-year old Tift County High School senior plans to study forestry at ABAC Junior College and finish his scholastic career at the University of Georgia, majoring in Forestry.

Watson is a member of the Key, 4-H and Dramatic Clubs. He is recording secretary and county council reporter for the Key and 4-H Clubs respectively.

On a dare Miss Kay Corley is representing the 4-H Girls in Forestry at the National Convention. First, she was told that forestry was for the boys and second, her project Forestry Safety would not be recognized.

Failing on her first attempt, she came back in 1962 with an improved program and came out with State honors. With charts, live snakes, hand tools and a first aid kit she convinced the judges that there was a place for 'Safety' in forestry.

Forestry, however, is not new to the 17-year old Meriwether High School senior who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Corley. Over the past seven years she has hand planted six acres of loblolly and shortleaf pine and three acres of Arizona cypress. She has obtained 90 percent survival. In 1960-61 Miss Corley put up 300 fire prevention signs in the Woodbury-Manchester area.

As for her future education she plans to attend West Georgia College and study elementary education and occupational therapy. At present Miss Corley is a member of the 4-H and FHA Clubs of which she is president and reporter, respectively. Other organizations include FTA and cheerleader.



Danny Fender



W o o d I n A

Forestry's place in agriculture becomes more emphatic with each passing year. However, even in the infant years of Albany, wood played a major role.

Longleaf pines were used in the erection of the initial buildings in Albany in 1836. "King" cotton was also dependent upon today's multi-million dollar crop...trees. "Cotton boxes", built of rough boards and pitched with pine tar, were used to float cotton downstream.

Today, seedling production, the manufacture of cleats, golf clubs, spools, and lumber are all a part of the Albany trade scene. These and other wood-using industries employ 450 persons in Dougherty County with a take home pay of more than 1.3 million dollars.

Trade area counties, Baker, Calhoun, Lee, Mitchell, Terrell and Worth, have some 396 wood-using industry employees with annual salaries of approximately \$998,044.

The annual value returned from the sale of forest products in Dougherty County was placed at \$934,307 by an Extension Service survey last

year. In the trade area the value was placed at \$3,277,091. These figures do not include posts, poles, veneer and specialty products.

Dougherty County has a net volume of 393.1 million board feet of sawtimber and 1.5 million cords of pulpwood growing stock, according to a recently completed U. S. Forest Service Survey. This timber is growing on 106,600 acres or nine percent more than in 1952.

In 1961 industry utilized 46,729 cords of pulpwood and over 3.5 million board feet of sawtimber from Dougherty County. In addition 2,760 trees were being worked for naval stores. In the outlying trade area, industry utilized 72,229 cords of pulpwood and 39.6 million board feet of sawtimber. In naval stores there were 602,882 trees worked.

The USFS survey showed that Baker and Terrell Counties had the largest increases in forest acreage, both showing 10.4 percent. Lee County had a 7.8 percent in forest acreage with Mitchell and Worth Counties remaining stable. A .5

percent decline was indicated for Calhoun County.

In Southwest Georgia farmers own 84 percent of the forest land of which there is 3.1 million acres. Hardwoods have replaced pine on 155,750 acres. However, pine still makes up approximately one-fourth of the stand on 65 percent of the forest area. Current softwood growth is some 123,288 cords short of replacing the mortality and volume cut each year.

Total forest acreage for the five county area is 732,700. The net volume of growing stock is 1,090.3 million board feet of sawtimber and 4.7 million cords of pulpwood.

Hodges Builders Supply, one of the older wood-using industries in Albany, was established in 1919. They have year round employment of more than 60 persons and a payroll that exceeds \$200,000. Hodges' is a manufacturer of rough green and kiln dried lumber.

The Taylor Cleat Company was organized in 1952 with a working force of 25. This has since expand-

ed to more than 50 with a payroll in excess of \$125,000. The company also spends more than \$100,000 annually on raw forest material and a sizeable amount of freight.

The Giles Builders Supply, Inc., which specializes in millwork, has become a million dollar business since its formation in 1957. The company utilizes more than one million board feet of sawtimber annually, the majority of which comes from Middle and Southwest Georgia. Approximately 33 persons are employed with earnings of more than \$100,000. Giles also puts out Keep Green Calendars listing the ranger's name and phone numbers to call in case of fire.

The Brunswick Corporation, a manufacturer of golf clubs, is in its infancy going into operation in Jan-

uary, 1962. At present they are spending approximately \$125,000 for raw forest material.

Touching woodland owners through out Southwest Georgia is the Georgia Forestry Commission Herty Nursery. When established in 1932, there only were 11.5 acres of seedbed. In its construction the Albany Chamber of Commerce donated the equivalent of \$300 for water facilities for the nursery. More than 750,000 seedlings were produced in its first year of operation. The nursery now has grown to 50 acres of seedbed with a capacity of some 45,380,000 seedlings. This capacity was reached in the 1958-59 shipping season. The production figure for the 1962-63 shipping season is 12,084,000 seedlings.

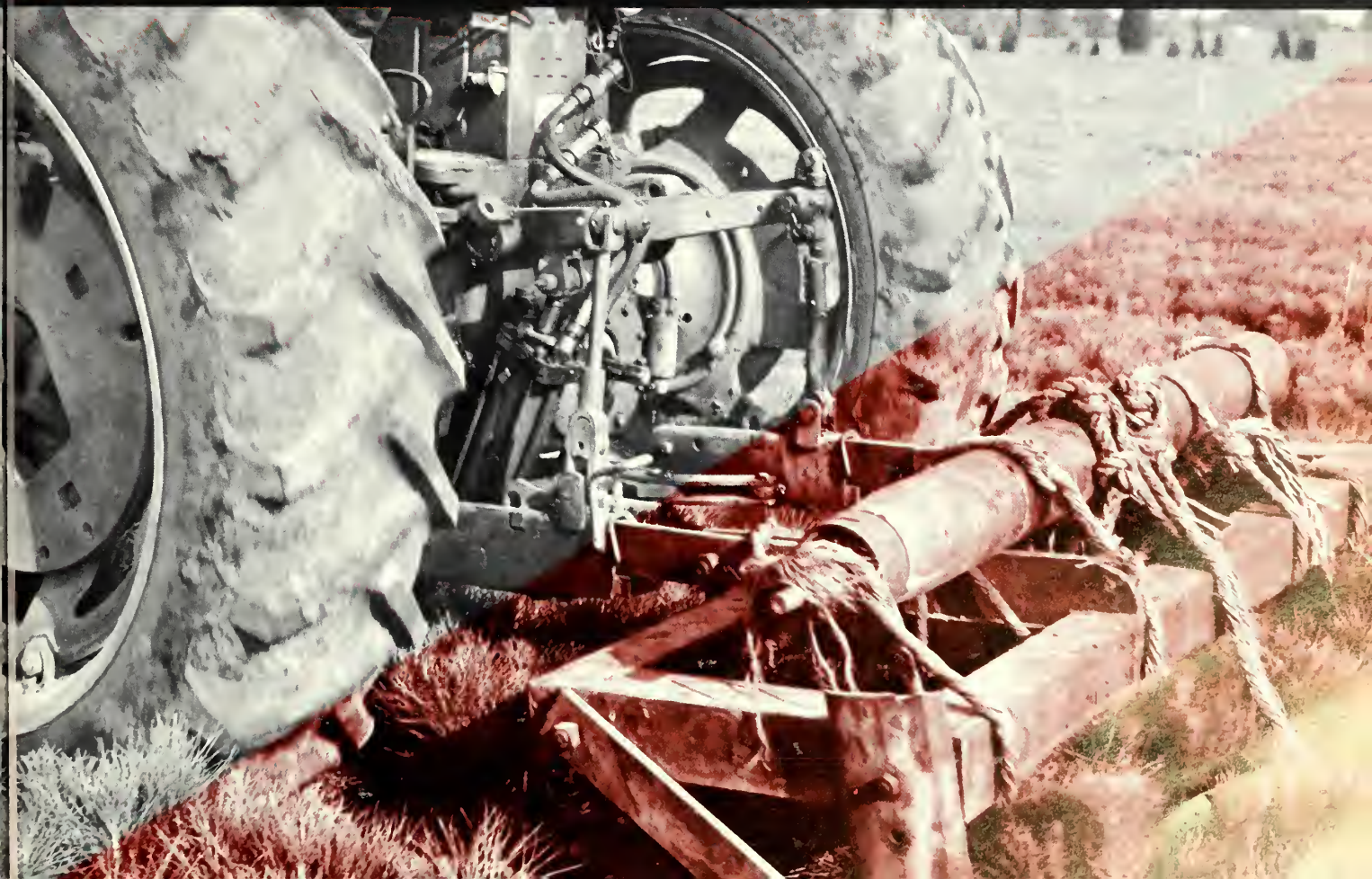
The Commission employs eight permanent and 25 seasonal personnel at the nursery. These employees have an annual combined income of \$26,000. The nursery spends an additional \$4,000 in Albany on supplies and utilities.

The Dougherty County Forestry Unit, under Forest Ranger Arthur West, provide forest fire protection and management services for Dougherty County woodland owners. The unit has three employees with an annual take home pay of \$9,660. Supplies and utilities cost the unit \$3,271 in 1961-62.

by

"Rip" Fontaine, Jr.

griculture





Richard E. McArdle receives Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal from SAF President Paul M. Dunn.



Fred Overly, Paul Dunn, and Phillip Briegleb

Forestry Leaders Speak On Timber Growth

The South is the "wood basket" of the nation; certified seed is one answer to a growing population's crave for wood products; and more spare time means a need for improved and new recreational facilities.

With these remarks from Fredrick C. Gragg, International Paper Co., Camden, Ark.; Phillip A. Briegleb, director, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.; and Fred J. Overly, superintendent, Great Smokey Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tenn., the 61st annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters was officially convened.

In keeping with the theme, "Southern Forestry on the March", of the three day session, Gragg referred to the surpluses of timber as a growing stock that is paying dividends as industry expands. Briegleb emphasized that improved seed will be a boom to individual tree growth, with modern cutting practices and improved inventory methods as improvements in per acre wood production.

Overly added that though there is an abundance of recreational areas, these "playgrounds" need to be redeveloped and others established to meet the growing pains of outdoor needs.

Edward P. Cliff, chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., focused his remarks on the small woodland owner. "Small woodland owners have some one-third of the nation's saw-timber volume...much of the more accessible and highest quality timber land...are destined to supply approximately half of the timber that will be needed by forest industries in the future" were highlights of his talk.

The Forest Service Chief pointed out that a thorough restudy and reevaluation of our timber supply potential is under way. A significant part of our research program is being directed toward forest products marketing and utilization of species and lower quality material; a better un-

derstanding of the problems and potentials of small woodland owners is being sought are other areas of study, Cliff said.

Cliff added that there is a need for the woodland owners to make the most of all his resources in the national as well as his own interest.

The presentation of the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal was a highlight of the annual banquet. The award for outstanding service to forestry was presented to Richard E. McArdle, Washington, D. C., by SAF President Paul M. Dunn, New York City. McArdle retired earlier this year culminating 39 years of federal service of which ten years he spent as USFS Chief.

Featured speaker at the Society's annual banquet was William A. Emerson, Jr., senior editor, Newsweek.

The four day session was attended by 1,500 members, the largest turn out in SAF history. General chairman of the meeting was James K. Vessey, USFS, southern regional forester, Atlanta.



Plant Trees ... Grow Jobs

The initiative of the seven Tennessee Valley State's Governors in launching the "Plant Trees...Grow Jobs" program was praised by A. J. Wagner, chairman, TVA Board of Directors. The program calls for the planting of 13 million acres in the seven states in seven years.

"More than six million acres have been planted to date in the seven state area," Wagner said. This stepped-up program is indicative of the excellent forestry programs under way in the separate states.

Wagner pointed out that last year only about one quarter of one percent of the protected forest area burned... Forest management practices are being adopted by increasing numbers of landowners... More than 430 million seedlings are being produced in 23 state nurseries this year.

Wagner emphasized that tree planting means two things: More jobs in industry and a supply of raw material for industry.



John O'Donnell...logging the past

Macon Host Geneticists

The second national forest genetics meeting, held in Macon, Ga., attracted the largest group, 80, of technical tree improvement and forest genetics research men ever assembled in this country.

The meeting included the presentation of technical papers and a tour of the Georgia Forestry Center, Morgan Memorial Nursery, Horseshoe Bend Seed Orchard and the Allentown progeny test area.

The National Science Foundation provided \$2,600 to help cover expenses of the meeting. This also includes publication of the technical papers.

The workshop was jointly conducted by the National Tree Improvement Committee of the Society of American Foresters and the Committee for Southern Forest Tree Improvement. Chairman of the Southern group is J. W. Johnson, chief, Woodlands Research Department, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah.

THE PREHISTORIC COMES TO LIGHT

A ray of light was thrown on the forests secrets of the past recently when mother nature rolled back the curtains of time to reveal a tree of prehistoric time in Marion County.

The discovery of the petrified tree was made by John O'Donnell, forest ranger, Marion County, Buena Vista, Ga. O'Donnell found the petrified tree, over three feet in diameter, approximately nine miles northwest of Buena Vista. The tree had been made visible through road grading work.

The petrified tree is believed to have existed during the Triassic times, perhaps more than 150,000,000 years ago. In life, it was the trunk of a coniferous tree of the kind known as the Norfolk Island Pine. Today, these trunks, which are moulds of former trees, consist largely of the minerals chalcedony and agate, two forms of silica which replaced the wood. Their grayish colors are made by streaks and spots of yellow, red, purple, and black produced by the oxides of iron and manganese.

Petrified wood is formed by tree trunks which have been buried in mud or sand over a period of years and have turned to stone. This action is caused by underground water seeping through the mud or sand into the buried tree. The empty cells of the decaying wood are filled with mineral matter until the entire structure has become solid stone. The stone found in Marion County still retains the original wood structure which is even visible to the naked eye.

In the United States the most famous petrified forest lies in Arizona near the town of Adamana. It covers about forty square miles and has been set aside as the Petrified Forest National Monument.

Petrified forests have been found in many other states, especially in New York, Wyoming, and California. These trees date from different geological periods which have tree characteristic of that time. Rarely are petrified trees found in the deep south.



Fire Fighting Techniques Tested On Mock Fires

The continuing efforts of the Georgia Forestry Commission to provide Georgians with the best possible fire protection service is evident by the record 5.37 acres burned per fire in 1961-62. In order to maintain and improve this record five fire problems were held throughout Georgia this Fall.

Mock fires "destroyed" some 11,000 acres of valuable forests during the fire fighting exercises. Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said the primary purpose of the exercises was to combine State personnel and industry fire fighters into an efficient team to battle major forest fires. It also provided training in the management of personnel and equipment on fires in the 1,000 acre and above class and on night fires, Shirley added.

The mock fires "roared" through the forests near Warwick, Fairmont, Eatonton, Claxton and Waycross. The five 24-hour drills resulted in the use of 520 fire fighters and fire suppression equipment from the State's county units and cooperating wood-using industries in the Commission's ten districts.

Industry is often called in to aide in combating large fires. The Commission wanted to acquaint those people as well as its new personnel with the complete operational set-up employed by the State agency when the big fires strike.

A headquarters trailer, field kitchen and supply unit was dispatched to the exercise site from the Commission's State headquarters, Macon. Technicians from the district offices installed radio and field telephone systems to handle communications as the imaginary fires built up into a roaring inferno. Portable water and electric systems went into op-

eration and a "tent" city was erected at the fire camp headquarters.

Suppression equipment, concentrated at the drill site, plowed actual fire lines and referees threw in obstacles to make the exercises more realistic. Men were "injured" in the battle against the "fires" and equipment "breakdowns" plagued the fire bosses.

Assistant Commission Director and Fire Chief James C. Turner, Jr., Macon, was chief umpire for the fire problems. Regional Foresters Turner Barber, Jr. and Curtis Barnes, Macon, coordinated plans for the "dry run" exercises.

Shirley, in visiting the simulated operations, termed them "very successful"...excellent training for both the Commission personnel and those representing industry."

At Warwick, the fire problem was held on a tract owned by the St. Regis Paper Co. Olin Witherington, Third District forester, Americus, was fire boss. Hugh Allen, Second District forester, Camilla; and James Reid, Fifth District forester, McRae was service and plans boss, respectively. Hubert Kitchens, General Service, assistant, Macon, was service umpire.

The Fairmont "fire" roared through forests of Hiawassee Land Co. and Rome Kraft Co. The fire boss was Druid Preston, Seventh District forester, Rome. Ollie Burtz, Ninth District forester, Gainesville, was plans boss. Floyd Hubbard, assistant district forester, Management, and Pendley Holmes, district ranger, Fire Control, Rome, was records officer and camp boss, respectively.

The Oconee National Forest was the site of the mock fire near Eatonton. The duties of fire, plans and

camp boss were filled by Floyd Al Smith, Fourth District forester, Newnan; William D. Millians, Jr., Sixth District forester, Milledgeville; and H. O. McMichael, Jasper-Jones County ranger, Monticello. James W. Richey, assistant district forester, Management, Milledgeville, was records officer.

Portions of Evans and Tattnall Counties, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. forests, took the brunt of the Claxton "fire". Guiding these operations were Don Stewart, assistant district forester, Fire Control; William C. Harper, First District forester; Jerry Lanier, assistant district forester, Management; and Henry Swindell, assistant district forester, Management, Statesboro. They were fire boss, plans boss, camp boss and records officer, respectively.

In the big "blaze" on the Waycross State Forest Billy P. Miles, assistant district forester, Fire Control; and James A. Henson, Eighth District forester, Waycross, was fire and plans boss, respectively. Robert C. Paulk, assistant district forester, Management, Waycross, and W. G. Morris, ranger, Wayne County, was camp boss and service boss, respectively.

Emphasis was placed on the use of the Commission's patrol craft and TBM in detecting and suppressing forest fires. The planes, equipped with two-way radios and loudspeakers, are also used for directing ground crews to the blaze and keeping them advised of any sudden change in fire direction. The TBM, fire retardant chemical bomber, is used on major fires over the State and on major fires in member States of the Southeastern Forest Fire Compact Commission.

A "tent" city is set up near the scene of the project fire.



An up-to-date communications system enables direct contact between headquarters and field personnel.

First aid knowledge is a must. Here, a "snake" bite victim is treated.



The progress of the "fire" is plotted and the course of "action" planned at the mobile headquarters.



Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver puts his signature to National Forest Products Week Proclamation. Present at the signing are Lynn Rabun, chairman, Forest Products Week, Atlanta; Jim L. Gillis, Jr., president, Georgia Forestry Association, Soperton; Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; and Harvey R. Brown, executive secretary, GFA, Atlanta.

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS WEEK

Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver proclaimed October 21-27 as National Forest Products Week in Georgia.

Governor Vandiver stated that for many years forestry has been a vital key in Georgia's industrial economy for literally thousands of Georgians. Georgia has become a leader in forestry through the scientific management of her forests and insuring a continuous supply of forest products and services, Governor Vandiver added.

Forest Products Week Chairman Lynn Rabun, Atlanta, pointed out that in 1961 Georgia led the South

for the 14th consecutive year in round pulpwood production. Rabun, Southern Manager, Boise Cascade Corp., said there were 4,949,100 cords produced, a one percent increase over 1960 and five percent over 1959.

In addition, a recently completed U. S. Forest Service Survey shows that Georgia's forest acreage increased some eight percent in the past decade. Governor Vandiver emphasized that the State's 25,772,200 forest acres, 68.9 percent of total land area, are primarily owned by private landowners, 93 percent.

How A VIP Takes A Vacation

Ask the average man on the street what VIP means to him, and he will come up with such words as president, congressman, senator, and mayor. True, but we believe that a man doesn't have to have a title to warrant such recognition.



Winfred E. Lee I will start with a man I have known but a short time, Winford E. Lee, Raymond, Ga., who in April, 1960 went door to door organizing a Boy Scout Troop. He started with 13-boys and within a year he and his scout assistants had 30-scouts in Troop 58.

Two months after the troop was organized they won second place at Camp Thunder in competition with ten other troops, and were one of the top troops at their first camp-o-ree.

Through his leadership Troop 58 was named for the 1960 award for best all-round troop activities by the Flk's Club of Newnan, Ga.

In 1961 they came away from Camp Thunder with Honor Troop of the week. Troop 58 was also the first in Coweta County to hold a county-wide Court of Awards.

All members of Troop 58 have advanced from Tenderfoot to Second Class to Star in one year. Several are working on the Life rank. At the Court of Awards Lee was given a year's service pin and was commended for accomplishing five years work in 18-months by the Coweta Scout Council of Newnan.

How is a vacation taken? Just come to Lee's home the day vacation starts and you'll find him loading his troop in cars for a trip in the fields of camping and pioneering. There are few men of his caliber that will give their time and vacation as he does. Not only is vacation time given, but after a hard day's work, even on off-days, you find Windy Lee with his troop of scouts. Come on, chicken, let's go.

Assistant Scoutmasters Ralph Hayes and A. W. White are devoted to such a man, who without any praise, should be praised for his devotion and sincerity to his Troop 58.

LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley
Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Ray:

The Youth Conservation Workshop held at Rome College was quite a success. There were 110 boys present representing 63 counties and 18 Soil Conservation Districts.

This workshop was outstanding due to the fine cooperation that you gave to this activity.

The instructors and counselors from your departments are to be commended on the job that they did.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Sam G. Dunaway,
Chairman Youth Conservation
Workshop

Mr. Charles B. Place, Jr.
I and E Assistant
Georgia Forestry Commission
P. O. Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Place:

All 24 children wrote you in their English class. They enjoyed writing you and are sincere in their expression of thanks. They are eight years old.

As their teacher, I too, am very indebted to you for the helpful materials that we are still using.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Myra Rodgers

Mr. Frank Craven, Chief
Information and Education
Georgia Forestry Commission
P. O. Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Craven:

May I at this late date take the opportunity to express to you and to your co-workers through you my personal appreciation for the fine work you people did in our FFA and NFA Forestry Camp programs. We have had many fine comments on the programs that were conducted.

I know that you people contribute much to the instructional programs that are conducted by our teachers each year. Thanks again for a job well done.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. Bryant
State Supervisor
Agricultural Education

Logging the foresters...



Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, left, was elected Member at Large on the Executive Board of the State Foresters Association at their annual meeting in Madison, Wisc. Other new officers and board members are, L-R, Ralph Wible, Pennsylvania, outgoing president; John Beale, Wisconsin, vice-president; Francis Raymond, California, president; and Tom Borden, Colorado, secretary-treasurer. Photo by Wisconsin Conservation Dept.



Mrs. Howard Hill, Augusta, 1960-62 Conservation Department Chairman, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, left, recently accepted, on behalf of this organization, the first place national award in Conservation. The State project "Good Outdoor Manners" was also endorsed by the State Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. C. C. Royal, Jr., Augusta, president, Augusta Junior Women's Club, accepted her club's award, in conservation, presented by the Georgia Forestry Association.

DEDICATION...A new forest research laboratory has been dedicated at North Carolina's Research Triangle Park. The four major research projects that will be undertaken are soils, physiology, disease, and insects. The new laboratory will be administered by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. B. Everett Jordan, United States Senator, N. C., made the dedication address. Edward P. Cliff, chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, officially opened the

buildings.

FORESTRY BOARD...Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver has reappointed Erle T. Newsom, Jr., Rome, Ga., to the State Board of Registration for Foresters according to C. L. Clifton, Joint Secretary, State Examining Boards and Dr. A. M. Herriek, Forestry Board chairman. The reappointment is for a five year term. Other members of the Board are T. A. Liefield, Thomasville, Ga., J. Walter Myers, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and A. Ray Shirley, Macon, Ga.



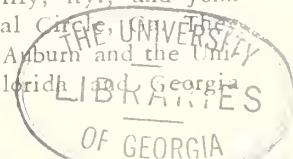
John R. 'Bob' Gore, Jr., Macon, has been named vice-president of the Sixth Congressional District of the Police Officers Association of Georgia. Gore and his wife, Charlotte, received the special 'couple award' at the Association's 1962 annual convention in Atlanta.

MEETINGS...Southeastern Section, Society of American Foresters, Jan. 10-11, Dempsey Motor Hotel, Macon, Ga., Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Jan. 29-30, Robert Meyer Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.



A. T. Mauldin, Jr., Bibb County forest ranger, right, has been promoted to assistant Tenth District forester, Fire Control, Washington, Ga., announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley. In making the announcement Shirley stated that Milton Newsom Roberts, forest technician, insect control, Washington, had been advanced to Bibb County forest ranger.

SCHOLARSHIPS...Forestry scholarships, \$4,800, have been awarded three forestry students by St. Regis Paper Co. The students are Walter D. Kelly, Abbeville, Ala.; Darrell F. Roberts, Belfry, Ky.; and John E. Knight, Social Circle, Ga. They are students at Auburn and the Universities of Florida and Georgia respectively.



Georgia FORESTRY

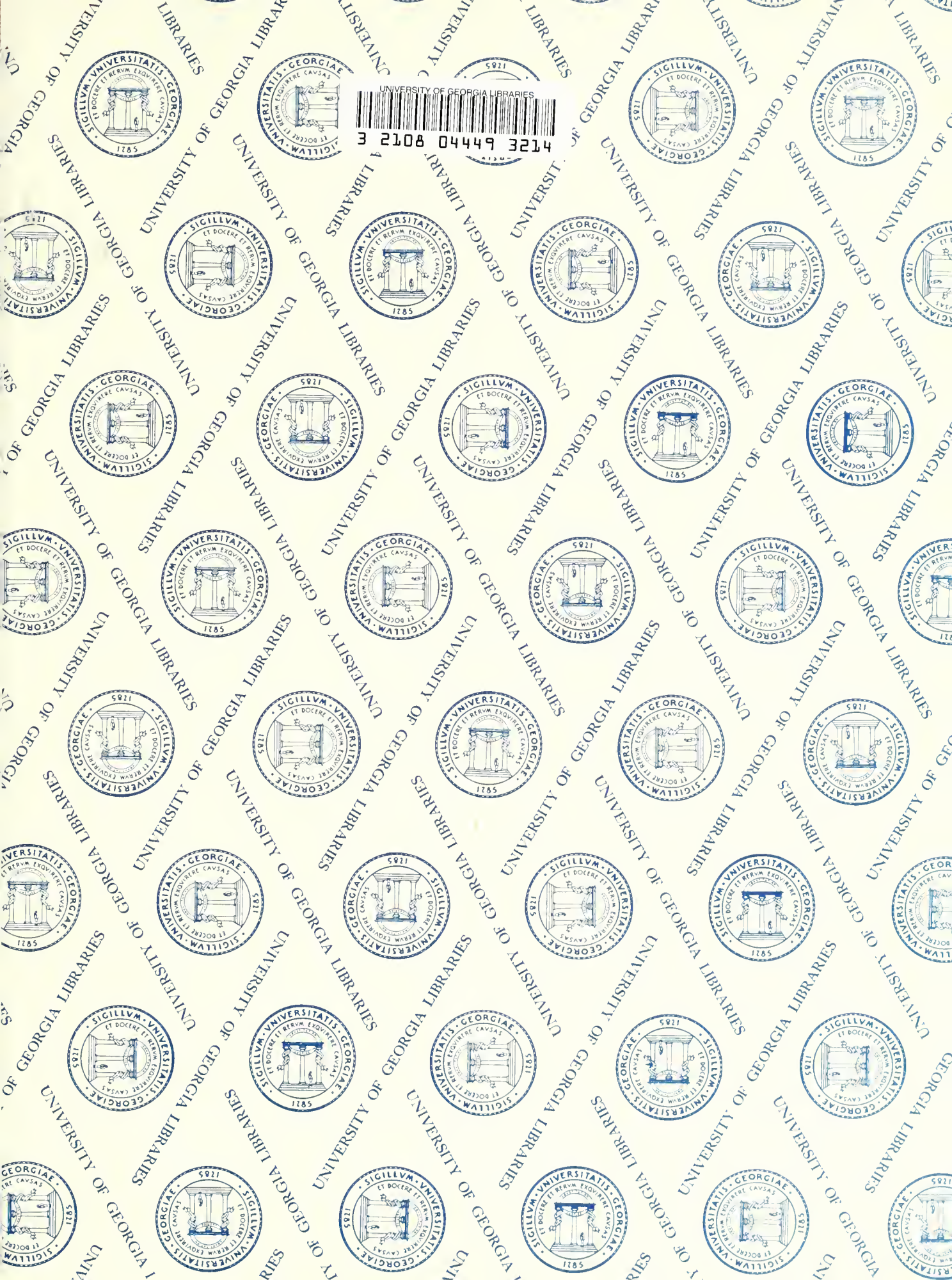
December 1962



With the turning of another leaf in the history of the Georgia Forestry Commission we extend to our readers a Christmas of Peace and a New Year of Good Will among Men.

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