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Georgia

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Cruising The News

Dangerous Dry Season

We join the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Ware County Forestry Unit in urging citizens of our area to take extra precautions during this dangerous dry season.

The Georgia Forestry Commission has asked that all outside burning be halted except special precautions and preferably only after advice has been obtained about safe practices from experienced foresters.

Those who have lived in Ware County for the past 25 years recall with pain the fires which ravaged thousands of acres of timber in this area.

One of the worst fires occurred 23 years ago in 1954 as fire swept relentlessly out Okefenokee Swamp and spread for miles. Farms and homes were endangered and animals forced to scurry out of their natural habitats and seek other refuge.

Entire sections of Ware and neighboring counties were charred by the great fire. It is a depressing sight.

The economic loss was, of course, tremendous. Even now, there are traces of the great fire.

Let us by all means heed the warning of the Georgia Forestry Commission and refrain from outside burning until the situation is eased by rain.

Forests are vital to the economy of this area.

(From the Waycross Journal-Herald)

Arbor Day In Georgia

Gov. Busbee has proclaimed tomorrow, Feb. 18, as Arbor Day in Georgia.

In so doing he pointed out that forests occupy 69 percent of the state's land area (his county the Waycross area alone) and provide the raw material for the state's wood-using industries.

And note this: the industries referred to funnel an estimated \$3.4 billion a year into Georgia's economy.

Arbor Day is traditionally a time to call attention to forest resources and what they mean to all of us. A favorite project is to have school children and others observe the occasion by planting a tree.

Not only is the tree planter striking a blow for the conservation and beauty of his community and state but he receives the great personal satisfaction of having a part in the life of one of nature's gems.

As we indicated earlier, Arbor Day should be of particular interest to those of us who live in one of the most beautiful and productive forest areas in the United States.

Southeast Georgia is a leader, for example, in pulpwood production and many large pulp and paper plants are located in this area.

It is to the credit of the forestry industry that it has both practiced and preached conservation to assure that the vast woodlands will not some day disappear.

Let us join tomorrow in the observance of Arbor Day, remembering that we are all stewards of our God-given resources.

(From the Waycross-Journal Herald)

A challenging beautification project has been initiated at the I-75, I-85 and I-20 interchange in Atlanta. Approximately 16,000 trees will be planted on the 500 acre interchange.

The project is a cooperative effort between the Georgia Forestry Commission, Department of Transportation and the City of Atlanta. When completed, it will cost about \$20,500.

Ed Laws, chief landscape architect, Department of Transportation; J. Lowery, parks arboricultural manager, City of Atlanta; and Francis Palmer, district forester, Atlanta District; are in charge of planting designated areas of the interchange.

The Forestry Commission is in charge of planting the buffer zone around the interchange with Virginia pine. The Department of Transportation and the City of Atlanta are dividing the median area between them.

The Department of Transportation and the City of Atlanta did the staking, landscaping and mulching.

The species being planted include Virginia pine, crabapple, dogwood, hedge maple, Norway maple, sugar maple, magnolia, sweetgum, water oak, willow oak and Japanese zelkova.

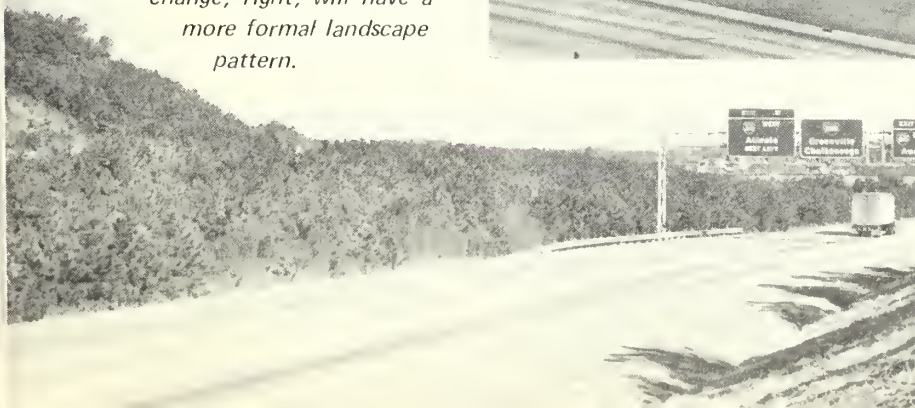
The result of the beautification project should be an upgrading of the environment of the interchange.

The I-20 and I-285 interchange was planted in Spring 1971 (bottom).

The I-20, I-75 and I-85 interchange, right, will have a more formal landscape pattern.

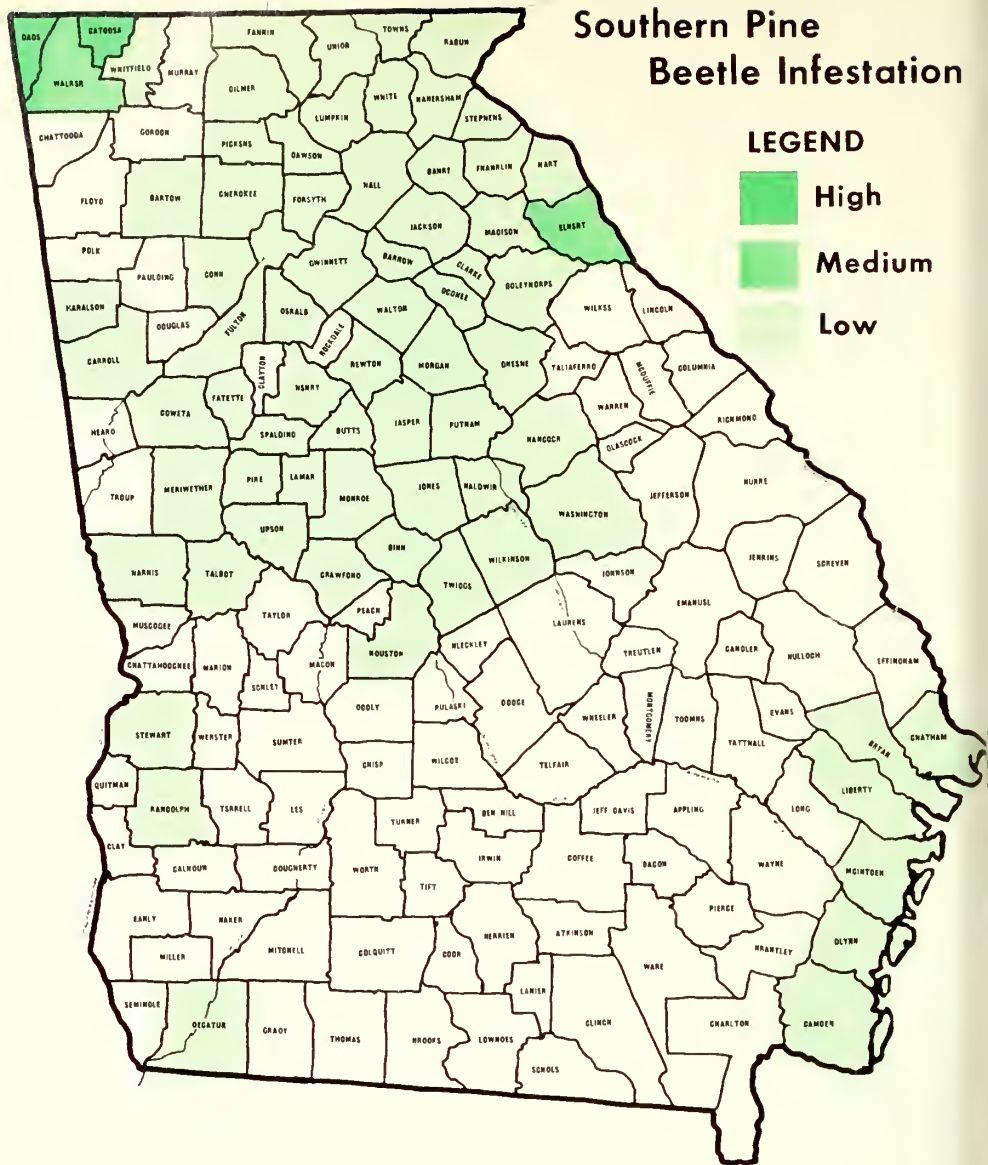


Interchange Beautification Project To Enhance Environment



Decreasing Southern Pine Beetle Level Should Continue Through 1977

The South experienced the coldest January on record. What effect the severe cold had on reducing southern pine beetle levels in Georgia is speculative. The April survey should give indications as to the effect, and what level of incidence can be expected in the coming months.



In 1976, there was a trend toward decreasing southern pine beetle population levels with isolated areas of new infestation. Southern pine beetle spots decreased from 3,565 in 1975 to 2,053 at the end of October 1976.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, stated that the statewide trend toward decreasing population levels should continue through 1977. However, there will continue to be isolated areas of moderate to high levels of infestation, primarily in northwest and southeast Georgia.

Shirley said that the majority of southern pine beetle incidence is on federal land in Catoosa, Dade and Walker Counties where infestation is heavy. However, all three counties did show a decrease in spots from the previous year, Catoosa County 12 percent; Dade County 17 percent; and Walker County, 27 percent.

Elsewhere, southern pine beetle activity is light to medium. There are 70 counties with some bark beetle activity. These counties are primarily above the Fall Line. The average spot is 20 trees.

Three counties reported southern pine beetle activity for the first time in 1976. They are Camden, Decatur and Glynn Counties. The beetle activity in these counties is light.

The August 1976 U. S. Forest Service survey showed infestations occurring throughout most of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park with the heaviest concentration of large spots in the eastern section of the park. The spot size ranged from one to 200 trees.

Since the last survey in April 1976, the number of southern pine beetle spots decreased from 57 to 35 spots. The average number of trees per spot reduced from 144 to 44 trees. All spots

checked were actively infested. The park contained an estimated 1,295 active trees at the time of the survey, Shirley added.

Although the population has declined, Shirley emphasized that the large number of infested trees indicates a potential for continued pine mortality should environmental conditions remain favorable in the coming year. Much of the affected pines are large overmature shortleaf pine.

Forestry Commission personnel will continue to contact landowners, providing them with assistance in marking infested areas and obtaining a market for damaged wood. Park representatives will be contacted concerning the detection of any new activity.

Aerial and on-the-ground statewide insect and disease surveys are conducted in April, July and October.

1977 NSCP Approved

Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge advises that the Naval Stores Conservation Program has been announced for 1977.

An allocation of \$400,000 has been earmarked for cost-share payments earned under the NSCP, Senator Talmadge said. He pointed out that gum producers will be receiving the highest cost-share payments ever approved.

The initial installation (virgin faces) calls for payments of 22 cents per face on a nine inch practice; 28 cents per face on a ten inch practice; 32 cents per face on an 11-inch and above practice; and nine cents per face on first elevation using spiral gutters or Varn aprons and double headed nails. The Georgia Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service Office, Athens, will make the cost-share payments.



Gum naval stores producers may make their requests for NSCP participation through their county ASCS office or county forestry offices, effective immediately.

Jim L. Gillis, Jr., president, American Turpentine Farmers Association, Valdosta, made the request for the program's continuation on behalf of the Association's membership. Gillis stated that he was pleased that the Department of Agriculture had continued the pro-

gram for the gum naval stores producers. He noted that naval stores is truly a conservation program because of the accumulation of timber inventory while working the trees.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, said that the field phase of the program is under the direction of the state foresters of Ala., Ga., Fla., and Miss. The Forestry Commission coordinates the field services in the four states, he added.



Governor George Busbee has announced the appointment of Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Soperton, to the Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners.

Gillis succeeds L. H. "Luke" Morgan whose term had expired. Morgan, area supervisor, ITT Rayonier, Inc., Fitzgerald, had served on the Board for 14 years. He chaired the Board in 1975-76.

Gillis is president and a past director of the American Turpentine Farmers

Association, a director and past president of the Georgia Forestry Association and has served as chairman of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee for more than 24 years.

The farmer, woodland owner, cattleman and banker is on the board of directors of the Georgia Agri-Business Council, chairman, Ochopee Soil and Water Conservation District for the past 38 years, supervisor in the Ochopee Soil Conservation District, and past president of the Georgia Beef Cattle Improvement Association.

Gillis is on the Board of Governors and past president of the Georgia Bankers Association, president of the Bank of Soperton and has served seven years on the Georgia Development Authority.

The former state senator is chairman of the Treutlen County Commissioners, a former mayor of Soperton and serves on the board of managers and past president of the Georgia Association of

County Commissioners.

The active conservationist was Outstanding Conservationist of Georgia in 1960, Georgia Citizen of the Year in 1961, Progressive Farmer "Man of the Year" in 1967 and honorary member, Soil Conservation Society of America in 1967.

The Treutlen County native is a member and past president of the Soperton Lions Club. He has served as a Zone chairman.

He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1937 with a BS degree in Forestry.

Gillis is married to the former Katherine Hudman of Screven County. They have four children, Mrs. Maryann Persons, Sea Island; Mrs. Kate Felton, Atlanta; Mrs. Margaret Lois Clardy, Ocala, Fla.; and Jim L. Gillis, III, Soperton. The Gillis' also have nine grandchildren. The family is a member of the First Baptist Church of Soperton.

Gillis Named To Board



The continuing efforts of the Georgia Forestry Commission to provide Georgians with the best possible forest fire protection service is evident by the 4.15 acres burned per fire in the 1975-76 fiscal year despite more than a third of the fires occurring in the month of February. In order to maintain a high efficiency level, two fire problems were held in Georgia this past Fall.

Mock fires "destroyed" approximately 4,000 acres of valuable forests during the fire fighting exercises. The mock fires "roared" through the forests near Milledgeville and Waycross.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, pointed out that the primary purpose of the drills was to combine personnel into an efficient team to battle forest fires. In addition it provided training in the management



The "Fire"

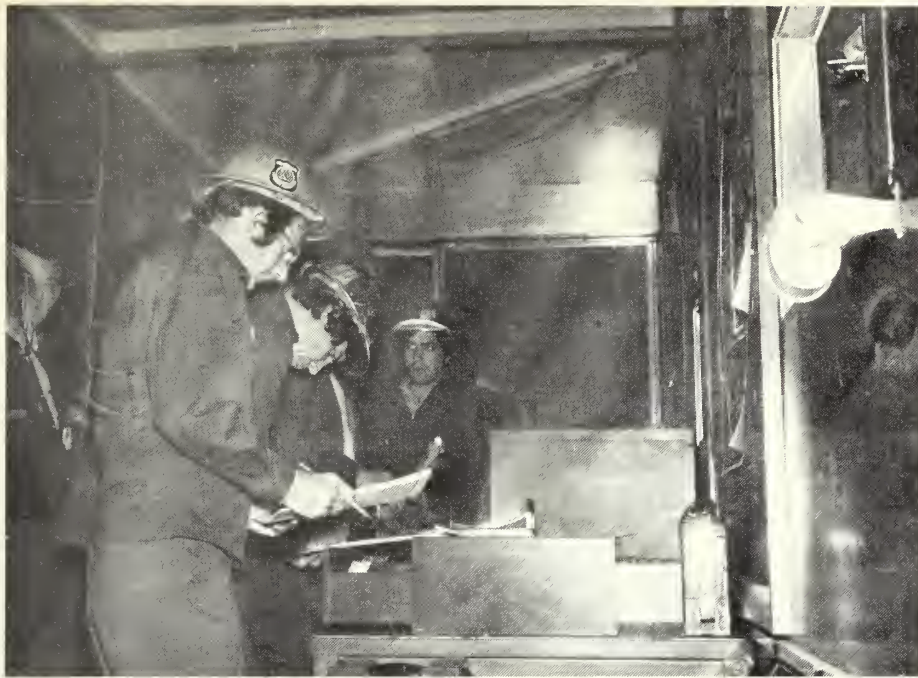
The progress of the "fire" is plotted and the course of "action" planned.

Mock Fires Test Fire Fighting Techniques

The Clerk records messages and time of transmission.



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



Records officers kept personnel on the move.

and keeping them advised of any sudden change in fire direction.

James C. Turner, Jr., chief, and Jack G. Long, analyst and training officer, Forest Protection Division, coordinated plans for the "dry run" exercise.

At Milledgeville, the fire boss was Theron Devereaux, district forester, Athens District. Billy Barber, district forester, McRae District, and Hollis Winn, Washington District ranger, were plans boss and service boss, respectively. The line boss was Harold Watkins, ranger, Twiggs-Wilkinson Forestry Unit.

James Tidwell, district forester, Ashburn District, was the fire boss at Waycross. Jerry Marsh, forester, Statesboro, District, and H. L. Neal, district forester, Midway District, were the plans boss and service boss, respectively. The line boss was R. T. Kirkland, ranger, Pierce-Ware Forestry Unit.

Turner was the chief umpire for the two fire problems.

Shirley termed the simulated operation "very successful" and excellent training for all personnel concerned.

of personnel and equipment on large fires under critical fire weather conditions.

Shirley noted that industry is often called in to aid in combatting large fires. The Forestry Commission wanted to acquaint their personnel as well as its new employees with the complete operation employed by the state agency when a wildfire strikes, he added.

The two 24-hour drills resulted in the use of 203 fire fighters and fire suppression equipment from the county forestry units in the central and southern sections of the state.

A headquarters trailer, field kitchen and supply unit was dispatched to the exercise sites from the Forestry Commission's state headquarters at Macon. Technicians from the Telecommunications Division, Department of Administrative Services, 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 operation, and a "tent" city was erected at the fire camp headquarters.

Personnel carried out their suppression actions utilizing telephone and radio communications in moving ground and air personnel and equipment from one location to another. Referees threw in obstacles to make the exercises more realistic. Men were "injured" in the battle against the "flames", and equipment "breakdowns" plagued the fire bosses.

Emphasis was placed on the use of the Forestry Commission's patrol craft 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



In addition to the fire line, personnel have opportunity to work chow line.

\$1.1 Million Allocated For FIP In Georgia

The 1977 Forest Incentives Program (FIP), a program designed to increase timber production through tree planting and/or timber stand improvement, is now available to all Georgia landowners, according to a joint announcement made by Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, and George Ward, state executive director, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Athens.

The 1977 program is basically a continuation of the 1976 program with the difference in the cost-share payments. There is also a slight increase in the state's allocation.

Georgia's basic FIP allocation is \$1,195,000. This is an increase of \$185,000.

There are no long term agreements offered under the 1977 FIP. The following costs are the maximum flat cost-share rates as recommended and approved by the State ASCS Committee.

Payments received by the landowner for FP-1 are: \$12.50 per acre, an increase of \$1, where planting is done with farm equipment; \$18 per acre, an increase of \$1, where planting is done by hand or with heavy equipment; \$26 per acre, an increase of \$6, for light site preparation; \$41 per acre, an increase of \$6, for light site preparation; \$41 per acre, an increase of \$6, for medium site



A landowner must have a forest management plan for the area in which the practice will be carried out. The plan must be prepared by a forester.

preparation; \$60 per acre, an increase of \$10, for heavy site preparation; and \$4.50 per acre, an increase of \$1, for tree seedlings.

Landowner payments for the FP-2 practice are \$3.75 per mile for firebreaks, an increase of \$.25; \$18.75 per acre, an increase of \$1.75, for pre-commercial thinning; \$1.85 per acre, an increase of \$.35, for prescribed burning; \$18.75 per acre, an increase of \$1.75, for pruning; and \$18.75 per acre, an increase of \$.25, for site preparation for natural regeneration.

Practice FP-1, tree planting, is to establish a stand of forest trees for timber production purposes and to preserve and improve the environment. Cost-sharing under this practice, in addition to tree planting, is authorized for clearing land occupied largely by scrubby brush when it is essential to permit planting desirable tree species.

Cost-sharing is not authorized for planting trees on less than 10 acres, planting orchard trees, planting for ornamental purposes, Christmas tree production or fencing.

The tree species will be determined by the Georgia Forestry Commission, and must be planted between November 1 and March 31. The trees must be spaced uniformly over the area with a mini-

mum of 600 trees per acre.

Practice FP-2 is for improving a stand of forest trees. This is applied to stands of forest trees needing improvement for the primary purpose of producing sawtimber and veneer logs where the potential productivity of the stand or site meets or exceeds minimum forestry standards.

Cost-sharing for the FP-2 practice is authorized for pre-commercial thinning, pruning or releasing desirable seedlings and young trees. Also included are firebreaks, prescribed burning and site preparation for natural reseeding. This improvement should be carried out in



Under the FIP, cost-sharing is available to establish a stand of forest trees for timber production purposes and to preserve and improve the environment.



Georgia Forestry Commission personnel provide the local county ASCS office with technical data on which the application is approved and payment made.



Cost-sharing is authorized to increase timber quality such as precommercial thinning.

Cost-sharing is available under FIP for releasing tree seedlings, thereby improving timber growth and putting the area in a productive state.

such a manner as to preserve or improve the environment, especially wildlife habitat and the appearance of the area.

Cost-sharing, under the FP-2 practice, is not authorized for timber stand improvement on less than 10 acres, for prescribed burning except when approved in conjunction with site preparation and fencing.

The local county ASCS office will approve the applications, keep records and make payments to the landowner. The Georgia Forestry Commission will provide the technical forestry field assistance.

In approving requests, high priority

will be given to practices that result in the planting of 40 acres or more of trees or timber stand improvement of 40 acres or more or a combination of both.

FIP payment to the landowner is limited to \$10,000 per calendar year. Approved practices remain in effect until cancelled. The payments may be assigned to a vendor with the landowner's approval.

Those eligible, primarily small landowners, include private individuals, groups, associations, corporations, or other legal entities who own nonindustrial private forest lands capable of producing an industrial wood crop.

A landowner must have a forest management plan prepared by a forester, under the direction and approval of the Georgia Forestry Commission for the area in which the practice will be carried out.

The Georgia Forestry Commission has the responsibility for: (1) certifying the need and suitability for the practice, (2) preparing a forest management plan, (3) providing prescription for the on-the-ground methods to be used in the application of the practice, (4) assist approved landowners in securing the services of vendors, and (5) certifying that the practice has been satisfactorily completed so that cost-share payments can be made.

For detailed specifications and other FIP information, landowners are urged to contact their local county forestry unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission or their local county ASCS office.



Forestry Faces



► Two prominent Southern Foresters were honored by the Southeastern Section, Society of American Foresters at their recent annual meeting.

Those selected were Jack T. May, left, School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, for his work in science, research and the development of Forestry and Robert M. Nonnemacher, right, International Paper Company, Mobile, Ala., for his expertise in the operation, management and promotion of Forestry.

The awards were presented by John M. McCullough, center, chairman, Southeastern Section, Society of American Foresters, Montgomery, Ala.

► There are 41,300 commercial forest acres in Clarke County. This represents 51.6 percent of the land area.

Approximately 95.6 percent of the commercial forest acreage is privately owned. The remaining 4.4 percent is owned by municipal, county and state governments.

The forest acreage has a growing volume of 51.4 million cubic feet. The annual cut is 3.6 million cubic feet, and the annual growth is 3.4 million cubic feet.

There were 6,665 cords of round pulpwood produced in the county in 1975. The highest production, 8,097 cords, occurred in 1974. Since 1946, production has totaled 92,112 cords of pulpwood.

There are approximately seven wood-using industries in Clarke County employing 462 persons with an annual payroll of \$3,532,476. The products produced by the industries include veneer, pulpwood, chips and baseball bats.

► Georgia's school teachers, principals, librarians, curriculum directors and administrators have a unique opportunity this summer to attend the Georgia Environmental Education Institutes, according to Collus Johnson, secretary, Georgia Environmental Education Council, Carrollton.

The Institutes are three weeks in length and will be held at Shorter College in Rome, June 6-24 and Valdosta State College, June 13-July 1. Expenses for room, board and tuition for the seminar on the use and conservation of Georgia's natural resources run from \$264-391.



► The Georgia Forestry Commission has three computer terminals centrally located to provide weather information in the state. Terminals were recently placed at Griffin and McRae to handle North and South Georgia respectively. The terminal at Macon takes in the Central Georgia area.

Mrs. Judy B. Dennis, right, secretary, Forest Protection Division and key-weather operator, observes Mrs. Barbara Kilgo as she feeds information obtained from local key fire danger stations into the computer terminal. Checking the data is Henry Swindell, Griffin District forester. Miss Frances Stanley is the computer terminal operator at McRae.

The local observations are combined with national weather data in a time-sharing computer to provide fire danger and weather forecasts.

And Places

Upon completing the three week course, the participants will receive 10 college credit hours toward either undergraduate or graduate degrees. The Institutes may also be used to fulfill course requirements for renewal of teacher certification in counties where this is required.

Coordinators of the Institutes are Dr. Philip Grear at Shorter, and Dr. Clyde Connell at Valdosta who are Chairmen of the Biology Departments at their respective colleges. Each segment of the course is taught by experts from related state and federal agencies, and industry, such as the Soil Conservation Service, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service, the timber industry, the mining industry, Extension Service and others. The Institutes have received national acclaim for excellence in purpose and achievement, and are praised unanimously by all teachers who have attended in the past. Many enthusiastically termed it one of the "finest and most valuable courses" they have ever had.

The Institutes are sponsored by the Georgia Environmental Education Council, which is comprised of representatives from the state and federal conservation agencies, the timber and mining industries and conservation groups.

Any educator desiring additional information or an application for enrollment at one of the 1977 Institutes should contact Collus Johnson, secretary, Georgia Environmental Education Council, 203 Griffin Drive, Carrollton, Georgia 30117 or the colleges involved.

► A suggestion by James W. Keanum, right, patrolman, Newton-Rockdale Forestry Unit, Covington, has been adopted by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The Forest Patrolman was given a Certificate of Commendation by the State Employees Suggestion program. It was awarded by Henry Swindell, district forester, Georgia Forestry Commission, Griffin.

Keanum's suggestion dealt with the lowering of temperature settings in state



► The Georgia Forestry Commission recently held an Instructor Training Course at the Georgia Baptist Assembly near Toccoa. Singled out for being the most improved were Maurice Matthews, center, ranger, Oglethorpe County Unit, receiving certificate from Bob Burns, training officer; O'Neal Keller, assistant ranger, Franklin-Hart-Stephens Unit; and Larry Smiley, ranger, Toombs County Unit, I-r, behind Matthews. Hollis Burns, ranger, Gordon County Unit, was also named in the most improved group. Milton Rose, investigator, was named the top instructor.



offices where hot water is seldom used resulting in lower utility bills and the saving of energy.

► C. Bonner Jones, pulpwood dealer, Milledgeville, is the 1977 chairman of the Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters. He succeeds Eley C. Frazer, III, president and consulting forester, F&W Forestry Services, Albany.

Other officers are C. Sanders Brightwell, consulting forester, Savannah,



Turner F. Barber, Jr.

chairman-elect; and Turner F. Barber, Jr., associate chief, Forest Management Division, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, secretary-treasurer.

The officers were named at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Section, SAF, in Albany.



which there were more than 1,000 acres burned.

In spite of the high acreage loss, there were only ten fires that burned more than 100 acres. The largest fire, 1,025 acres, occurred in Effingham County in April.

The Forestry Commission's Midway and Rome Districts were the hardest hit due primarily to the woods arsonists. In February, there were 1,983 acres burned through incendiarism in the two districts.

The fact that the state's average size fire was only 4.61 acres for the four month period is a tribute to the well trained personnel.

Wildfire occurrence topped the 10,000 mark for the second time in three years. The 13,714 wildfires represent an 89.6 percent increase over 1975. The 58,035 acres burned was the largest since 1966. The fires averaged 4.29 acres per fire during the calendar year.

Debris burning remained the number one fire cause in Georgia. Incendiarism was second and smoking third in the ranking of major wildfire causes. There were 4,604 debris fires against 4,224 incendiary blazes. However, the incendiary fires burned 21,699 acres in comparison to the 18,845 acres blackened by debris burning. The 1,705 fires started by smoking blazed through 7,381 forest and open acres.

Campers continued to be the most fire prevention minded. They accounted for only 110 fires which burned 654 acres.

Only 141 of the wildfires, one percent, were unavoidable. These wildfires, caused by lightning, burned 920 acres or 1.6 percent of the forest and open acreage burned.

Wildfires Take Toll

Incendiarism Is A Major Cause

February Is Hottest Month

Georgians experienced two distinct fire occurrence periods in 1976. The first six months saw 10,951 wildfires burn 49,468 acres. The second half of the year was a complete turn around with 2,763 blazes blackening 8,864 forest and open acres.

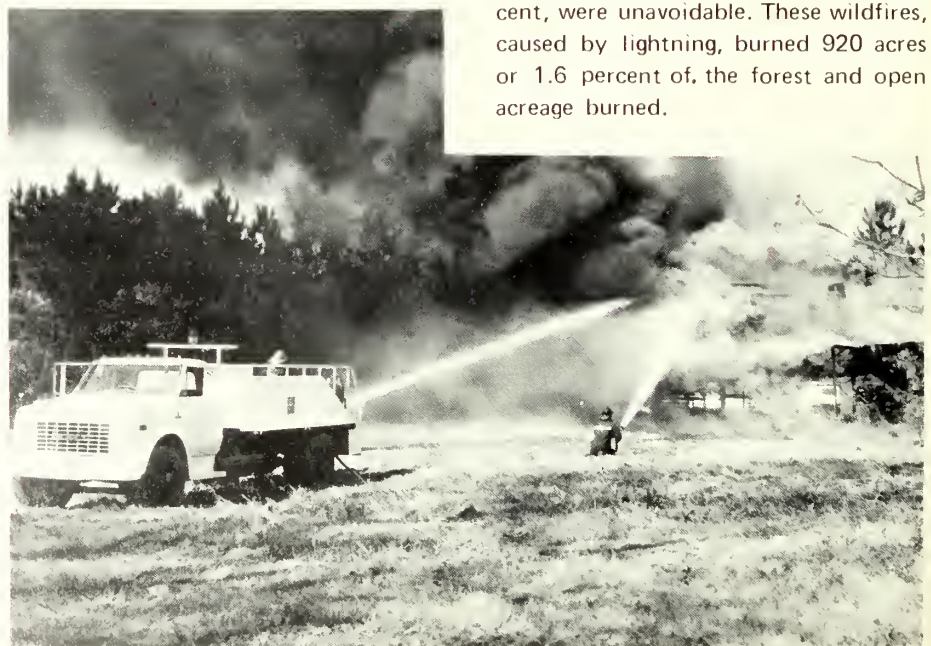
Georgia landowners will long remember the first four months of 1976. During the period, 10,454 wildfires blazed through 48,165 forest and open acres. This was 44.5 percent more fires and 89.4 percent more acres burned than for 1975.

Below normal rainfall for the month of February contributed to the serious situation. Most of the state received one inch or less of rain during the period.

During the February dry spell, 4,551 wildfires burned 21,676 acres. The greatest single day's loss was 2,161 acres on Feb. 28. The 447 fires on that date represents the largest single day's occur-

rence on record.

There were 6,503 acres burned during the last week of February. However, 7,868 acres went up in smoke from Feb. 10-16. There were ten days in



1976

Accomplishments Cited



Rural Fire Defense Program upgraded; incendiary fires increase forest acreage losses; Southern pine beetle spots decrease; and one of the largest superior pine seed crops harvested.

These highlights are depicted in the 1976 annual report of the Georgia Forestry Commission, Ray Shirley, director.

Due to the continuing interest and requests from cooperating rural fire defense departments, the Forestry Commission upgraded its RFD program with the production and leasing of 187 950-gallon slip-on-units, fire knockers, in fiscal 1976.

There were 387 RFD departments active in 142 counties at the end of June 1976. The volunteer rural fire control groups had 582 trucks on loan.

The Forestry Commission's survey of available rural fire suppression equipment revealed the need for countywide master fire planning. Countywide master fire plans were completed for Dooly, Elbert and Upson Counties. The Forestry Commission provides this service to requesting county governments.

During the 1976 fiscal year, rural fire defense personnel suppressed or assisted in the suppression of 5,876 fires in Georgia. There were 3,142 fires involving structures and equipment. The efforts of the RFD volunteers resulted in the saving of property valued at more than \$26.5 million. This is exclu-

sive of resource values saved on forest and brush fires.

Incendiarism was the major fire cause in Georgia for the second consecutive year. Woods arsonists set 4,541 fires that blazed through 21,850 forest and open acres. This was an increase in fires of 51.7 percent and acres burned of 55.9 percent.

This led to wildfire occurrence topping the 10,000 mark for the second time in three years. The 13,242 wildfires represents a 35.5 percent increase over the 1975 fiscal year. The 55,301 acres burned was the largest since 1966. The fires averaged 4.15 acres per fire.

The Forestry Commission is provided fire weather data from the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Atlanta. The daily forecasts assist Commission personnel in maintaining a daily fire control readiness state.

In fiscal 1976 there was a trend toward decreasing southern pine beetle population levels with isolated areas of new infestation. Southern pine beetle spots decreased from 3,556 to 1,086 spots at the end of the fiscal year.

The majority of southern pine beetle incidence is on federal land in Catoosa, Towns and Union Counties where infestation is heavy. Catoosa County did show a 33 percent decrease in spots from the previous year, and Union County remained stable. There was a 28

percent increase in spots in Towns County.

Elsewhere, southern pine beetle activity is light to medium. There are 50 counties with some bark beetle activity. These counties are primarily above the fall line.

A cooperative evaluation of pitch canker infestation was conducted in South Georgia by the Forestry Commission and industry. The highest incidence of pitch canker infection was found in Brantley, Liberty, Ware and Wayne Counties.

During the past fiscal year, 49,917 woodland owners were provided forest management assistance on 1,791,377 acres.

There were 807 requests serviced under the Forest Incentives Program. This involved the completion of 637 management plans, planting of 8,950 acres, site preparing 9,663 acres and timber stand improvement on 4,920 acres. The Forestry Commission approved 21,870 acres for planting, 19,099 acres for site preparation and 1,067 acres for timber stand improvement.

Forestry Commission naval stores specialists handled 899 assists. Naval stores operations were carried out in 50 counties. The Naval Stores Conservation Program is administered by the Forestry Commission. A Commission forester coordinates the NSCP in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. Personnel in these states service the program.

The Forestry Commission produced the second largest superior seed crop in the history of its tree improvement program. The seed yield for slash and loblolly pine was 11,546 pounds.

There were 6,858 bushels of slash pine cones and 563 bushels of loblolly pine cones collected. The increase was due primarily to a systematic spraying program and roguing that has opened up the orchard. The Forestry Commission seed orchard at Davisboro will produce the first certified blue tag slash pine seed by any state agency in the United States in fiscal 1977. The Georgia Crop Improvement Association inspection estimated approximately 100 pounds of seed will be produced.

Georgia landowners purchased 43.5 million tree seedlings during the 1975-76 planting season. There were 3,933 orders processed.

LETTERS

ASSISTANCE

Please allow me to express to you my brother's and my appreciation of the very real help we have received from Mr. Frank J. Pullen in the management of our timber land in Harris County, Georgia.

My brother, C. A. Carmack, Sr., and I are novices in the ownership and management of tree farms. Mr. Pullen has shared his very considerable expertise with us and has helped us immeasurably in identifying trees for thinning and in planning long range for maximization of our forest. We have found him to be very diligent in carrying on his work. We also feel confident in accepting his judgment as we make decisions involving our land.

As citizens of Georgia, we are proud to have a professional of Mr. Pullen's calibre in the service of the State.

E. N. Carmack
Decatur, Georgia

I want to thank Hollis Burns and his assistants for attending and treating my trees in Amakana Estates.

Gary D. Grines, Director
Lay Activities Department
Seventh-Day Adventist Church
Georgia-Cumberland Conference

FIREBREAK

Enclosed is my check for plowing one hour fire breaks at my home near Claxton, Ga., Evans County, which I appreciate very much.

This work is one of the most helpful of any Georgia State Agency, maybe the most important among all state departments.

Thank you.

Mamie R. Pyles (Mrs. B.C.)
Garden City, Ga.



William H. McComb

PERSONNEL...H. GARY CHRISTMAS, patrolman, Crisp-Dooly Forestry Unit, promoted to ranger, Sumter County Forestry Unit...JAMES E. HORNE, assistant ranger, promoted to ranger, Ben Hill County Forestry Unit...JAMES W. LEE, JR., assistant ranger, Liberty-Long Forestry Unit, promoted to ranger, Randolph-Terrell Forestry Unit...MISS SHARON NIX, new forester, DeKalb-Rockdale Counties...PHILLIP A. PARRISH, II, new forester, Houston, Peach and Twiggs Counties.



H. Gary Christmas



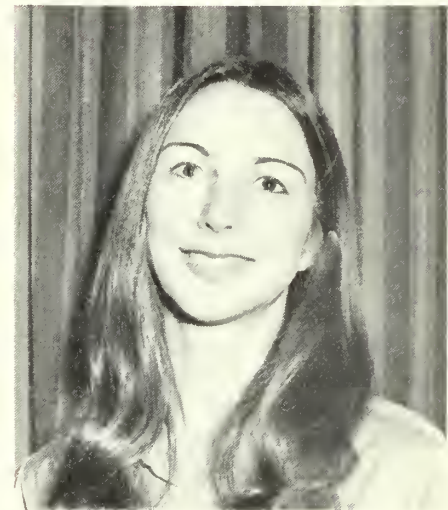
James E. Horne

RETIREMENTS...ERNEST G. DIXON, patrolman, Johnson-Washington Forestry Unit, Mar. 26, 1956-Jan. 1, 1977... WILLIAM H. MCCOMB, staff forester, Macon, Office, Dec. 2, 1943-Jan. 1, 1977...MORRIS A. SPRADLEY, patrolman, Camden County Forestry Unit, Jan. 17, 1963-Jan. 1, 1977...MRS. LOUISE S. TANNER, accounting clerk, Macon Office, Apr. 29, 1957-Dec. 1, 1976.

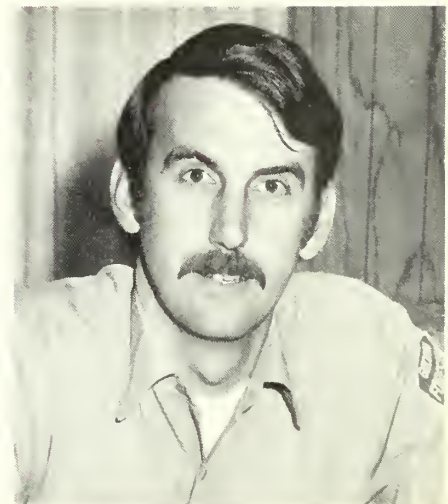
Logging The



James W. Lee, Jr.



Miss Sharon Nix



Phillip A. Parrish, II

Foresters... Service Awards

20 YEARS

Eugene C. Bennett.....Towerman
Cumming, Ga.
Sept. 1956

James T. Braddy, Sr.....Maintenance
Mechanic
Waycross, Ga.
July 1956

Hubert E. Brock.....Patrolman
Bainbridge, Ga.
Sept. 1956

James W. Cook.....Patrolman
McDonough, Ga.
Nov. 1956

W. T. Cromer.....Patrolman
Oglethorpe, Ga.
July 1956

Francis M. Durden.....Assistant Nursery
Riedsville, Ga.
Oct. 1956

Roy L. Herrick.....Patrolman
College Park, Ga.
Nov. 1956

Wilbur G. Helms.....Patrolman
Rochelle, Ga.
Nov. 1957

Clarence E. Hilburn.....Ranger
Brunswick, Ga.
Oct. 1956

Ms. Mary Jo Key.....Clerk-Typist
Milledgeville, Ga.
Oct. 1956

Tom J. Lomineck.....Patrolman
Colquitt, Ga.
Dec. 1956

William F. McArthur....Ranger
McRae, Ga.
Aug. 1956

James M. Moore.....Patrolman
Bremen, Ga.
Oct. 1956

Leroy G. Page.....Ranger
Baxley, Ga.
July 1956

Joseph L. Palmer.....Patrolman
Good Hope, Ga.
Oct. 1956

Charles B. Place, Jr.....PR Information
Specialist
Macon, Ga.
Nov. 1956

John H. Radcliffe, Jr....Ranger
Leesburg, Ga.
Dec. 1955

Bobby Richardson.....Ranger
Colquitt, Ga.
Oct. 1955

Harold O. Smith.....Ranger
Augusta, Ga.
Nov. 1956

Jack E. Vickers.....Ranger
Ocilla, Ga.
June 1956

IN MEMORIAM...LEWIS A. GILLIS, 52, was a forester in the Waycross District for 12 years. He came with the Forestry Commission Nov. 1962 and retired in Dec. 1974...HERSHEL HIGGINS, 59, came with the Forestry Commission in Jan. 1964 as a towerman with the Lumpkin County Forestry Unit. He held that position at the time of his death, Oct. 24, 1976...DONALD E. MULLIS, 53, was a patrolman with the Dodge County Forestry Unit at the time of his death, Jan. 4, 1977. He worked with the Forestry Commission for 22 years beginning with the Dodge Unit in Dec. 1954...JOHN W. RICE, 57, was ranger of the Elbert-Madison County Forestry Unit at the time of his death Feb. 17, 1977. He came with the Forestry Commission Jan. 1953 as an assistant ranger in Elbert County. Rice was promoted to acting ranger in 1957 and to ranger in Apr. 1960.

FIELD OFFICE...The U. S. Forest Service, Southeastern Area, has established a new field office at Chamblee. The new

William L. White.....Patrolman
LaFayette, Ga.
Oct. 1955

25 YEARS

John W. Beard.....Patrolman
Sylvania, Ga.
Sept. 1951

William A. Demore.....Ranger
Clarkesville, Ga.
July 1951

Charles S. Dunn.....Ranger
Chatsworth, Ga.
Dec. 1951

Omer Chester Merritt...Ranger
Bremen, Ga.
Nov. 1951

Herbert L. Ryals.....Patrolman
Townsend, Ga.
Nov. 1951

Lawrence S. Tondee.....Ranger
Cordele, Ga.
Sept. 1951

30 YEARS

James A. Henson.....District Forester
Waycross, Ga.
Oct. 1950

office will offer a wider range of services to owners and managers of state and private forests. The new facility is multi-functional whereas each former field location emphasized one activity. The Chamblee address is Northgate Office Park, 3620 Interstate 85, N. E., Chamblee, Ga., 30341.

MEETINGS...GEORGIA Forestry Association Landowner Conferences, Rural Development Center, Tifton, Apr. 12; Dixon Memorial State Forest, Waycross, Apr. 13; National Guard Armory, Milledgeville, Apr. 14; Georgia Power Auditorium, Rome, May 10; Pickens Vocational Technical School, Jasper, May 11; Unicoi State Park, Helen, May 12...GEORGIA Wildlife Federation, Riviera Hyatt Motel, Atlanta, Apr. 23...WARE County Forest Festival, Waycross, May 3-4...GEORGIA Forestry Association, Jekyll Island, June 12-14...NATURAL Resource Conservation Workshop for youth, ABAC, Tifton, June 13-17.

Georgia FORESTRY

March, 1977



The McDonald Pecan Tree, located on the lawn of the old McDonald place in Cuthbert, grew from a nut brought from Texas in 1848. In 1923, the American Tree Association held a meeting under the giant tree and named it the "Mother of Georgia's Pecan Industry." Ranger James Lane is pictured with the tree.

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Georgia Forestry

June 1977 No. 2 Vol. 30

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A. Ray Shirley - Director

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GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

COOSA VALLEY DISTRICT
P. O. Box Z, Mount Berry 30149

NORTH GEORGIA DISTRICT
Route 5, Box 83, Canton 30114

ATLANTA DISTRICT
7 Hunter St., S.W., Room 545, Atlanta 30334

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P. O. Box 1080, Newnan 30263

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6250 Warm Springs Road, Columbus 31904

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Route 2, Ashburn 31714

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 215, Camilla 31730

GEORGIA SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Route 2, Statesboro 30458

COASTAL DISTRICT
P. O. Box 113, Midway 31320

SLASH PINE DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 127B, Waycross 31501

CENTRAL SAVANNAH RIVER DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 266, Washington 30673

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P. O. Box 293, Oakwood 30563

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650 College Station Road, Athens 30601

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P. O. Box 96, McRae 31055

MIDDLE GEORGIA DISTRICT
Columbus Road, Route 8, Macon 31206

OCONEE DISTRICT
P. O. Box 881, Milledgeville 31061

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Cruising The News

Rural Fire Defense Already Is Proving Most Valuable

Some 40 years ago fire was one of the most dreaded occurrences in rural territory. Today, its ravages still pose a big economic problem, but strides are being made toward a unified, cooperative rural fire defense in Colquitt County and throughout Georgia.

For many years there appeared to be little hope of ever achieving a common defense against rural fire, whether it occurred as some wildfire in a field, woodland area or around the home. Almost any blaze soon threatened homes and outbuildings.

Then came a development of the Georgia Forestry Department, forest fire protection units equipped to combat wildfires and trucks and tractor-type equipment for firebreaks. Too, the personnel were trained on the more technical aspects of fighting these fires which threatened our forests and property in the vicinity. Eventually there came a network of paved rural roads, two-way radio communication, and more water-some from deep wells and a great deal from hundreds of farm ponds.

In the past few years, Colquitt County has developed community volunteer fire units to supplement what once was the forest fire protection unit, standing alone outside the corporate limits of the townships.

The Forestry Commission, in a report of 1976 accomplishments, has cited the upgrading in Georgia of the fire defense program. The results are rather amazing.

The Commission, cooperating with the counties and communities, has helped establish 387 RFD departments in 142 counties. The volunteer personnel of those units have suppressed 5,876 fires in rural Georgia, including 3,142 fires involving structures and equipment.

The big pay-off, however, is in the value of property saved in 1976 by these rural fire defense units—estimated at \$26.5 million. This is exclusive of resource value saved on forest and brush fires, where the first protection against fire outside organized communities began.

The 1976 result should spur counties to further development of a network of fire units and eventual countywide defense against one of the most dreaded and costly threats to the economy—unplanned fire.

(From the Moultrie Observer)

*Cash Harper,
"assistant to the director"
Ray Shirley, director,
Georgia Forestry Commission*



William C. Harper, field supervisor, has been named "assistant to the director" of the Georgia Forestry Commission, announced Ray Shirley, Forestry Commission director.

Shirley said Harper was named to the post because of his overall working knowledge of the Forestry Commission's programs, and the thoroughness and excellence he has exemplified in carrying out his previous responsibilities.

With the promotion of Harper, H. George Collier, Jr., field supervisor, will coordinate the forestry programs in the northern part of the state. The southern section of the state will be under John W. Mixon, field supervisor, Shirley added.

Harper came with the Forestry Commission in July 1950 as ranger of the Screven County Forestry Unit. He was promoted to district forester at Milledgeville in 1954. He was named district forester at Statesboro in 1955 and served in that capacity until 1970 when he was promoted to field supervisor at Macon.

The native of Vernon, Ala. has a BS Degree in Forestry from the University of Georgia School of Forest Resources. He graduated in 1950.

Harper was a Major in the U. S. Army. He served during World War II from 1942-45 and in the Korean conflict from 1951-53.

The registered forester is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Georgia Chapter, SAF, Ocmulgee Group, Georgia Chapter, SAF, the Georgia Forestry Association and the University of Georgia Alumni Society. He is a past president of the Sylvania Lions Club and a past member of the Jaycees in Statesboro.

Harper and his wife, the former Dorothy Porter of Taylors Creek, have a daughter, Penny. The family is a member of the Mulberry Street United Methodist Church where Harper has served on the Administrative Board.

Harper

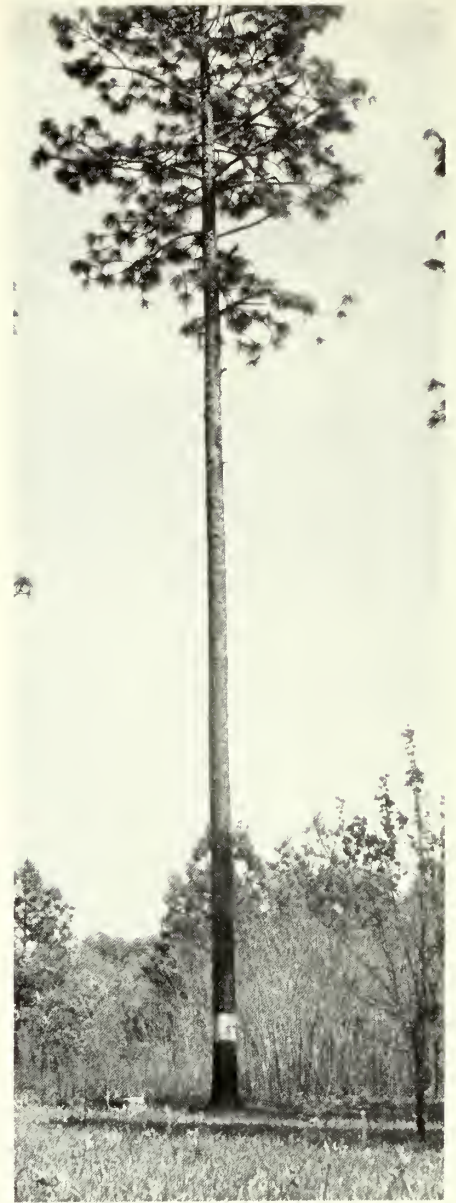
Named

"Assistant

to the

Director"

New Tree Selections To Upgrade Genetics Program



The Georgia legislature has provided impetus to the Georgia Forestry Commission's genetics program. Through a supplemental appropriation of \$22,632 and a 1978 appropriation of \$48,301, we are stepping up our tree selection phase of the genetics program, announced Ray Shirley, Forestry Commission director.

Through the new appropriations, two foresters will have the primary responsibility of the screening and final grading of trees selected for the genetics program. They are Richard E. Jernigan and Larry W. Thompson.

Shirley stated that in 1954, 411 trees were initially selected for the program out of the hundreds screened. This included 179 slash pine and 132 loblolly pine. He pointed out that all of the work up to this point has been based on these trees.



John Branan, left, seed orchard supervisor, works with Larry Thompson and Richard Jernigan, tree improvement foresters, on screening tree selections.

Due to the testing and rouging of tree selections made 23-years ago, the genetic base has been narrowed. This resulted in a small collection of families. In order to develop high strains, Shirley added, other selections must be added to this collection to introduce desired traits. This will broaden the genetic foundation.

The new orchards will contain the best of the older orchards in combination with the new selections.

James C. Wynens, chief, Reforestation Division, said that any systematic program of obtaining a desired goal, by manipulating the inherited traits of

plants or animals, requires that certain basic rules be followed. The first requirement in plant breeding is a large number of individual plants meeting predetermined qualifications. By a process of elimination, based on measurements and tests, the plants more closely meeting requirements are selected for use as parents.

In any breeding program, a broad genetic base is desired in order to have a diversity in the program or to have a broad gene bank or pool, Wynens noted.

He pointed out that our gene pool has narrowed since going into our second generation work. By adding new selections, we will increase our gene pool. This will give us a wider selection of characteristics to the offspring.

We have set a goal of 2,000 slash pine and loblolly pine and 200 longleaf pine to begin the new orchards.

Wynens emphasized that priority is being given disease resistance in trees as well as high growth rate and wood quality. More emphasis will be placed on geographic location of species, such as coastal and piedmont loblolly pine. Efforts will be made to select 1,000 trees of this type.

Larry Thompson, tree improvement forester checks tree growth. ▶

◀ *Richard Jernigan, tree improvement forester tags selected tree.*

In screening candidate trees for predetermined traits, the foresters will obtain growth data and comparisons, physiological observations and certain genetic traits.

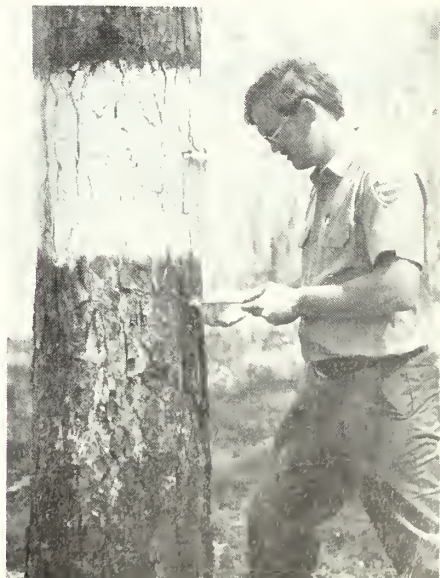
Hand-in-hand with the tree selections, will be the progeny testing of these trees. This will involve test plot outplanting in several locations throughout the state. The foresters will collect various samples, such as pollen, fruiting bodies and vegetative materials necessary for the tests.

Periodic measurements, as to survival, growth and disease resistance, will be made by the foresters.

Crossbreeding in the seed orchards will also be involved. Cone collection from the new selections will be made.

The foresters will survey and layout the progeny test sites and maintain them.

Since 1964, the Georgia Forestry Commission has grown and shipped to Georgia landowners 243,651,763 genetically improved tree seedlings. These trees will grow 20 percent more wood volume per acre than the average tree. It is anticipated that the new tree selections will increase the growth rate by 30 percent. Genetic selections have already increased gum production by 50 percent more than the average tree.





The Georgia Forestry Commission has upgraded its air tanker operations by obtaining three operational Bell "Huey" helicopters through the federal excess property program.

In making the announcement, Ray Shirley, Forestry Commission director, said that four additional helicopters were obtained for spare parts.

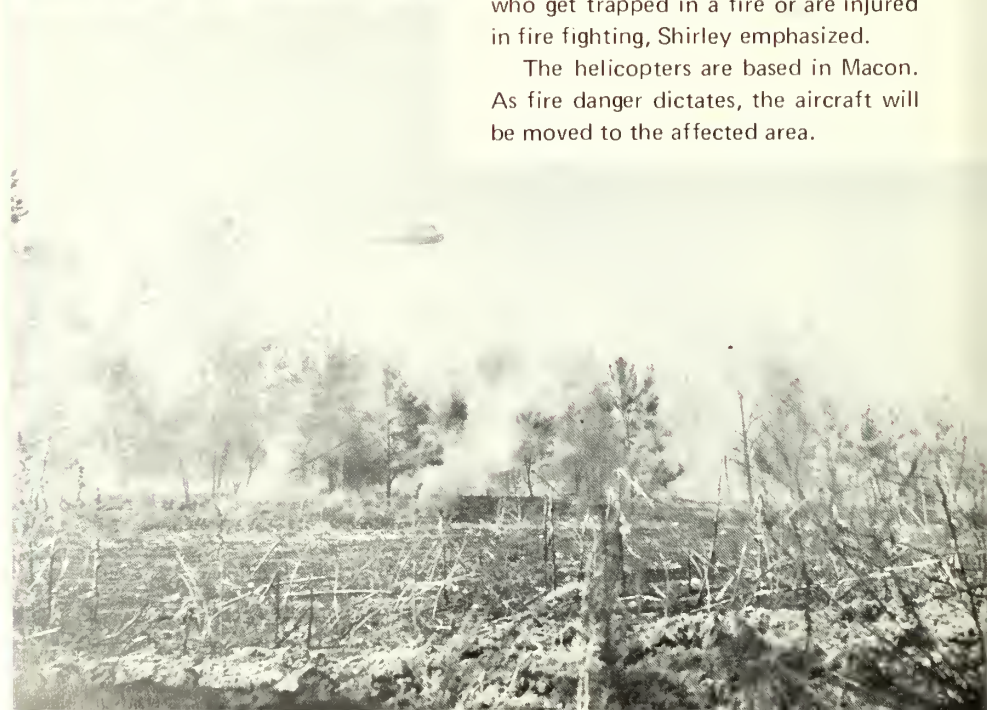
The helicopters replaced two A-26 aircraft which the Forestry Commission had operated since the Fall of 1972, Shirley added. He pointed out that the A-26's were turned back to the federal government because maintenance was prohibitive, and there were a limited number of bases in Georgia from which to operate.

Shirley noted that each helicopter can carry a bucket with a 250 gallon capacity. This makes the aircraft an effective tool on initial attack where the fire is small. The water can either be dropped in one spot or be trailed over a wide area. The helicopters will also be used against fires not readily accessible to ground equipment such as swamps and mountain areas.

The pilots will use water sources that are clear for operation. This includes being open, free of power lines, snags, livestock and deep enough to submerge the bucket. The nearer the water supply to the fire, the more effective the operation. It is estimated that excellent results can be obtained with a few minute time lapse between drops.

The aircraft also provide an additional safety margin for ground crews who get trapped in a fire or are injured in fire fighting, Shirley emphasized.

The helicopters are based in Macon. As fire danger dictates, the aircraft will be moved to the affected area.



Air Tanker Operations Upgraded

Wildfire Occurrence and Acreage Losses Increase

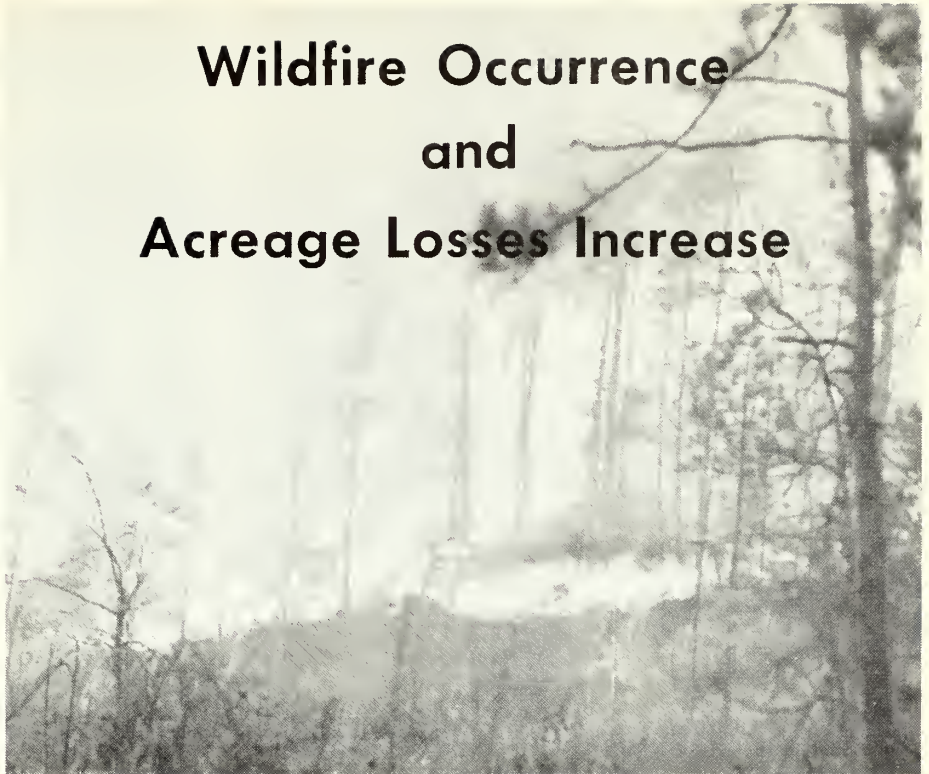
Fire occurrence and acreage loss, during February 1977, surpassed the record setting level of February 1976.

There were 5,027 wildfires that burned 32,581 forest and open acres. This is 10.5 percent more fires and 50.3 percent more acreage burned than during the similar period in 1976.

Debris burning, incendiarism and smoking ranked one, two and three as the major fire causes. There were 2,059 blazes caused by debris burning. They accounted for 11,454 acres being burned. The 1,636 incendiary fires burned the most acreage, 14,270 acres. Smoking caused fires, 474, burned 2,316 acres. There were only two lightning caused fires. They burned 45 acres.

The largest single fire occurred in McIntosh County. It burned 348 acres. Other large wildfires throughout the state included Bartow County, 276 acres; Chattooga County, 262 acres; Polk County, 240 acres; and Laurens County, 190 acres.

The Forestry Commission's Camilla, Midway and Rome Districts were the hardest hit. These three districts accounted for 35.4 percent of the fires and 52.6 percent of the acreage burned. Incendiarism was the major fire cause in the Midway and Rome Districts. In the Camilla District, debris burning was



the major fire cause.

The greatest number of fires per day, 415, occurred on February 19. The greatest single day's loss, 3,467 acres, was on February 20. The most severe fire period during the month was February 19-26. During this period, more than 2,000 fires burned over 12,600 acres.

For the first quarter of 1977, 7,797 wildfires have burned 43,191 forest and

open acres. This represents an 8.3 percent reduction in the number of fires and a 12.5 percent increase in the acreage loss for the corresponding period in 1976.

Rural Fire Defense volunteer personnel assisted the Forestry Commission in the suppression of 3,146 wildfires during the first quarter of 1977. In addition they worked 1,518 structural and equipment fires, saving approximately \$15,456,628 in property.

There are 147 counties that have equipment under lease from the Georgia Forestry Commission. There are 537 pieces of equipment issued. This includes 239 fire knockers, 273 other type tankers, 21 pumpers and four crash trucks.

During the high fire danger period, the Georgia Forestry Association, Ben C. Meadows, president, Atlanta, announced an award program of \$500 to persons reporting anyone setting forest fires and providing information leading to their arrest and conviction.

Meadows said it was the intent of the Georgia Forestry Association to assist the Georgia Forestry Commission and industry groups in preventing forest fires.





Ice Storm Becomes Need

An early Spring ice storm hit the northern piedmont area of Georgia, causing moderate to extensive timber damage in 1971. Damage was most prominent in the Atlanta area.

Throughout the Atlanta area, downed trees and broken limbs brought about a monumental cleanup job. The local landfills, designed for garbage disposal, overnight became the recipient of the area's wood residue.

For several years, Georgia Tech had been working with leaf composting, under the direction of David K. Walker,

Jr., horticulturist, Grounds Department. The Institute's expansion had eliminated topsoil, caused compaction problems and increased the need for organic supplements.

The ice storm of 1971 focused attention on a "new" source, chips. Having to contract their cleanup work, Walker had the Company to run the limbs through a chipper and dump them on a small lot on the Tech campus. This was a savings in time, labor and money to the Company as they did not have to make the trip to the landfill, 20-24



miles roundtrip, and pay a dumping fee.

Walker used the chips to mulch several shrub beds, and first results were immediate. The chips were clean; the appearance was neat; and the chips did an excellent job of concealing small pieces of trash such as cigarette butts.

Other satisfying results became evident with time. The chips were more resistant to fire than the leaf and straw mulch, and had a much slower decomposition rate. Cross-campus paths were holding up better, and their interlocking

ability prevented washing on slopes.

With this initial success, Walker's problem was supply. With the city faced with landfill problems and utility and tree service companies faced with the high lost time and cost of dumping in disposing of debris, the solution was Georgia Tech.

At a joint meeting of city and county officials and local tree service company representatives Georgia Tech announced that they would provide a free place to dump wood chip material as long as the chips were given without charge. The only restriction was that each load must be mostly chips. No brush would be accepted. Presently, there are five companies making regular use of the Tech facility.

Waste ed Resource



In July 1975, Walker was able to advise his purchasing department to not re-order pine straw, a mulch material that had been costing about \$5,000 per year. The free wood chips and leaves brought the total savings for the year to \$10,150. The program had taken hold.

To the tree contractors, the program has meant:

1. Less time away from the job to dump their loads. This meant a greater volume of work accomplished resulting in greater profit.

2. Less expense in cost of operation (no dumping fee).
3. Convenience. Georgia Tech's hard-surfaced dump site is open 24 hours a day.
4. Since the chips are given to a state agency, it is possible to consider them as a tax deduction.

The program has been a windfall to Georgia Tech and the Georgia taxpayer. Walker estimates that in 1975 close to 5,000 cubic yards of wood chips were delivered to the Tech campus. He projects that in 1976 this figure will double. Yet, this is only about one-half the material needed annually, Walker added. We could easily make use of 25,000 cubic yards of chip material.

Other real assets to Georgia Tech are:

1. Soil Conditioner - The chips have been successful where hard compacted clay soils are a problem. Aeration and soil drainage is vastly improved with its addition.
2. Slow Release Fertilizer - As the chips break down, the storage nutrients are leached into the soil.
3. Moisture Retention - When the

wood chips were applied as a thick mulch, four to six inches, there was a marked increase in the availability of soil moisture to plants during drought periods.

4. No Chlorotic Yellowing - In the past five years Walker has been working with the wood chips, he hasn't noted any signs of nitrogen tied up as long as the material was used as a mulch for the first year. Chips incorporated into the soil when they are fresh will require supplemental nitrogen.

The local municipality is also a benefactor in that more space is now available for non-recycleable garbage.

As today's maintenance costs continue to spiral upward and budgets constantly grow smaller, the search for ways to cut expenses and make our operations more efficient is imperative.

An ice storm provided unwanted material for thousands of Atlantans. A Georgia Tech horticulturist saw the waste for what it could be and made a needed and acceptable resource out of it.



Georgia Tech Horticulturist David Walker checks decomposition of chip mulch.

► Dedication ceremonies marked the opening of the Georgia Forestry Commission's Tift County Forestry Unit's new headquarters.

The headquarters is located on U.S. 41, north of the ABAC Exit of I-75, on land donated by the University of

Georgia.

Participating in the ceremonies were, l-r, Charles Kent, chairman, Tift County Commissioner; Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Henry Williams, chairman, Board of Commissioners, Georgia Forestry Com-

Forestry Faces

mission, Woodbine; and Walter Stephens, chairman, Tift County Forestry Board.

The new headquarters replaces an old Air Force building located at the local airport. It had served as the Tift Forestry Office for a number of years.

The Tift County commissioners provided the funds to build the new office. The building was constructed by Forestry Commission personnel.

A new combination truck shed and shop was also built at the new site by the Forestry Commission.

Dessie "Buck" Wynn is the Tift County forest ranger.



► Because of the increasing pressures on the nation's forest resources, the profession of forestry in Georgia appearing excellent, and the need to serve the agricultural interest of southeast Georgia, South Georgia College, Douglas, offers a new course in its agriculture program, forestry.

It is a two-semester course in ag-

riculture a basic understanding of forestry as it applies to agribusiness.

"The forestry course is designed to combine classroom learning with practical field experience," notes Billy Tinsley, director of Agriculture, South Georgia College. "We offer the student class-

room instruction, technical laboratory training and on-the-job work experience. Our course is not only designed for the vigorous educational leadership in the protection, development and use of forests and timber, watersheds, wildlife management and range lands, but also

And Places

for the environmental improvement and economic utilization of the forests as they apply to agriculture.

Our course in forestry includes the early history of forestry, location of regions, identification of major timber producers, methods of cruising timber, treatments of forest lands, cutting systems, diseases, insects and naval stores. Environment, growth, utilization and management are treated from the standpoint of theory and practice," he added.

If you are interested in further information or registration, contact Billy Tinsley, South Georgia College, Douglas, Ga. 31533; or phone him at the college between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at 912-384-1100, extensions 291 or 292.



► "Master Fire Planning", a 21 minute documentary, has been produced by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The film deals with the necessity for establishing countywide master fire plans. The countywide master fire plan is a positive guide directed toward coordinating county and community efforts in providing adequate countywide rural fire protection services in minimizing loss of life and property.

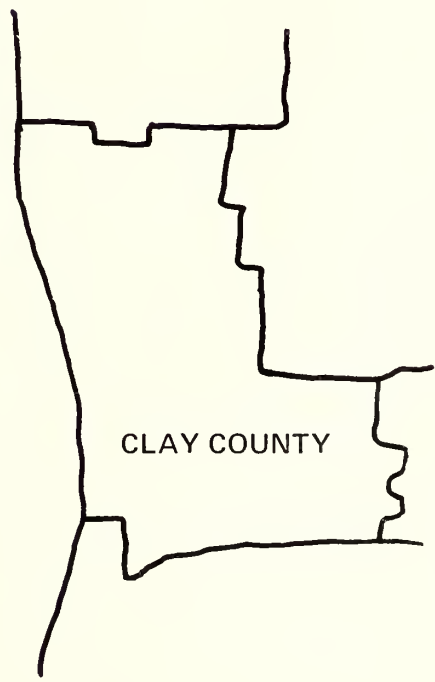
For information on establishing a master fire plan for your county, contact your county forestry unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission. The Forestry Commission has personnel in each of its 18 districts available for master fire planning.



► George Sanders, procurement and services officer, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, has become a member of the advisory committee of the Diesel Mechanics Department, South Georgia Technical and Vocational School.

Ellison L. Whitt, assistant director, of the school, said the committee is composed of persons, such as Sanders, who have been successful in their participation in the diesel mechanics field.

Sanders ability and experience will assist us in conducting a more efficient training program in diesel mechanics, Whitt added.



► There are 83,400 commercial forest acres in Clay County. This represents 62.2 percent of the land area.

Approximately 89 percent of the commercial forest acreage is privately owned. Industry-owned forest acreage comprises 8.3 percent.

The commercial forest acreage has a growing volume of 59.5 million cubic feet. The annual cut is .9 million cubic feet, and the annual growth is 3.8 million cubic feet.

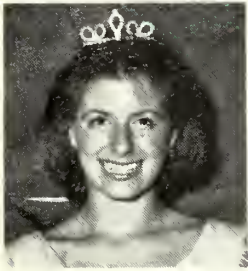
There were 12,918 cords of round pulpwood produced in the county in 1975. The highest production, 52,728 cords, occurred in 1972. Since 1946, production has totaled 368,883 cords of round pulpwood.

There are approximately six wood-using industries in Clay County employing about 70 persons with an annual payroll of more than \$430,000. The products produced by the industries include pulpwood, chips and rough lumber.

County Queens Vie For Forestry Title



*Deborah Baker
Miss Chattooga County
Summerville, Ga.*



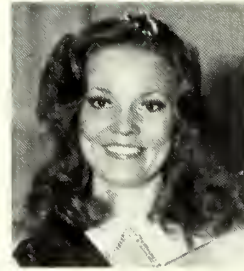
*Pam Bellamy
Miss Henry County
Stockbridge, Ga.*



*Tina Driggers
Miss Ware County
Waycross, Ga.*



*Nancy Holley
Miss Jefferson County
Wrens, Ga.*



*Penni Lynn Kolarik
Miss Muscogee County
Columbus, Ga.*



*Rene Lochte
Miss Toombs County
Lyons, Ga.*



*Cindy Sivik
Miss Richmond County
Augusta, Ga.*



*Beth Stanfield
Miss Treutlen County
Soperton, Ga.*



*Lisa Stocks
Miss Lee County
Leesburg, Ga.*



*Susan Ware
Miss Lincoln County
Lincolnton, Ga.*



*Leslie Westway
Miss Sumter County
Americus, Ga.*

The 1977 annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association will be held at Jekyll Island in the Aquarama, June 12-14. President Ben C. Meadows, Ben Meadows Company, Atlanta, will preside.

Meadows said that a delegation, of approximately 800 foresters and landowners, is expected. A Luau will kick-off activities on June 12. The convention's general session will be held on June 13. Speakers will direct their remarks to the convention's theme, "Timber's Time Table", Meadows added. The banquet will be held that evening.

The speakers are Representative Billy U. Evans, Dr. J.B. Hilmon, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C.; Lt. Col. Freeman G. Cross, deputy district engineer, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Savannah; Senator

Herman Talmadge, William E. Towell, executive vice president, American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.; and Jack Wolff, vice president, land and timber, Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Harold Joiner, executive director, GFA, Atlanta, said that the crowning of Miss Georgia Forestry will be one of the convention highlights. The contestants will be introduced at the Luau. The pageant and the crowning of the queen will culminate the banquet festivities.

Approximately 27 counties will present forestry queens for the coveted title, Joiner added. In addition to those pictured, the counties are Bryan, Candler, Charlton, Chatham and Columbia.

Others are Emanuel, Fannin, Glynn, Liberty, Long and Lumpkin Counties.

Macon, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Pickens

and Thomas Counties complete the list.

Joiner states that the state forestry queen will receive a \$500 scholarship to the college of her choice in Georgia. Both the queen and runnerup will receive numerous gifts.

During her reign, the Miss Georgia Forestry title holder will represent the forest industry at various functions throughout the state. The Association will coordinate her activities.

The 1976 Miss Georgia Forestry is Paula Clark of Folkston.

Other business will include the election of officers and the presentation of awards. These will include the Performance of Excellence Awards presented to Georgia Forestry Commission supervisory personnel representing their respective districts and counties.

Greenville

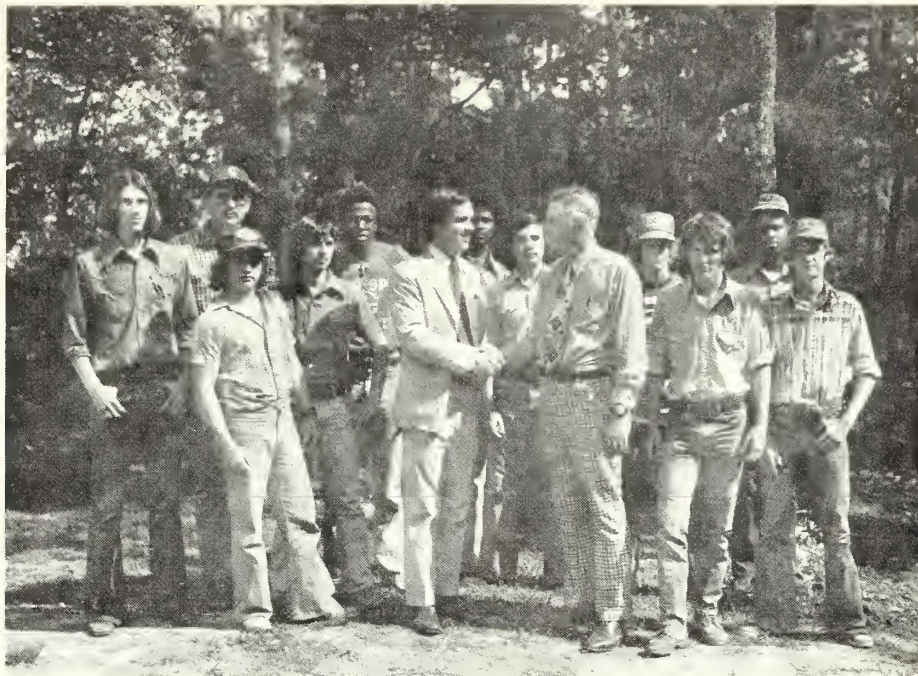
Wins

State

FFA

Field

Day



The Greenville FFA Chapter took top honors in the State FFA Field Day at High Falls State Park. J. R. Cook, right, Vo-Ag teacher, is congratulated by E. Jenner Wood, consumer banking representative, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta. There were 19 FFA Chapters competing in the statewide forestry competition. The team members are, l-r, front row, Eddie Cochran, Scotty Haynes, Ben Williamson and David Rowe. Back row, Randy Bryant, Wayne Cato, Quinest Blount, Al Parks, Darrell McCoy, Doug Martin and Daniel Williams.

of us, and those who follow us, can continue to breathe clean air, drink pure water and live in a healthy environment.

The FFA Field Day was sponsored by the Trust Company of Georgia and its statewide family of affiliated banks. They are The Trust Company of Atlanta, The First National Bank and Trust Company of Augusta, The National Bank and Trust Company of Columbus, The First National Bank and Trust Company of Macon, The First National Bank of Rome and The Trust Company Bank of Savannah.

Some 209 contestants, representing 19 chapters, participated in the field day. Schools represented were Catoosa County, Charlton County, Clay County, Dawson County, Dodge County, Doerun, Echols County, Gilmer County, Greenville, Lanier County, Louisville, Oconee County, Oglethorpe County, Patterson, Sardis High, Stephens County, Turner County, Upson County and Worth County.

First place winners in the various events were Herbie Dixon and Randall Dixon, Sardis, planting; David Rowe, Greenville, selective marking; George Brooks, Charlton County, pulpwood timber estimation; Albert Thames, Sar-

dis, sawtimber volume estimation; Al Parks, Greenville, tree identification; Tony Whilden, Lanier County, ocular estimation; and Ricky Morris, Oconee County, log scaling event.

Others included Tommy Coleman, Doerun, land measurement; Kenneth Strickland, Echols County, insect and disease comprehension; and Steve West, Gilmer County, scaling stacked pulpwood.

The Greenville FFA Chapter, directed by J. R. Cook, received an inscribed plaque and \$100. The Lanier County Chapter, under W. H. Keene, received a plaque and \$50. The first place winners in the individual events were awarded \$20, second place, \$10 and third place, \$5.

A target shooting event was sponsored by the Sunland School Plans, Inc., a division of the Progressive Farmer Magazine and judged by Richard Hatcher, regional safety officer, Game and Fish Division, Department of Natural Resources. The winner was Echols County, Lynn Hughes, teacher.

The awards were presented by E. Jenner Wood, Consumer Banking Representative, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta.

The Greenville FFA Chapter is the winner of the statewide FFA Forestry Field Day. The Lanier County FFA Chapter placed second. The Field Day was held at High Falls State Park.

Dr. Joe Edwards, deputy superintendent of schools, State Department of Education, Atlanta, challenged the field day participants to put their talents, knowledge and demonstrated interest to work in years to come to serving their state and their fellowman through keeping our forests green, growing, expanding and producing to put payroll dollars in our pockets. This will assure that all

LETTERS

FIRE SUPPRESSION

We wish to express our sincere thanks for the prompt service your forces performed last Sunday, November 7, 1976 in response to our call for help regarding a brush fire near our no. 18 Tee. When the call was made, our information had the fire to be of a very dangerous nature and perhaps "out of control". As a result of finding only a minimal type problem, which had been partially extinguished by the time I arrived on the scene, we all were relieved, but also slightly embarrassed to have called your people.

However, all concerned were glad that it turned out to be minor.

Robert J. Cochran
Project Manager
Treasure Lake of Georgia
Carrollton, Georgia

I am writing to thank you for the marvelous job that your men did on my car on yesterday afternoon.

When the car started smoking, I tried to hail several people but they kept passing on. So I ventured to the fire department on Newton Road. But it was the Dougherty County Forestry Unit who met all the needs of my smoking car.

Thanks a lot.

Mrs. Janice L.H.W. Lilly
Newton, Georgia

EDUCATION

The Natural Resources Conservation Workshops held this summer at Tifton and Barnesville were most successful. A total of 310 boys and girls attended, bringing the total to 3162 in attendance since starting in 1962.

We thank you for your help and excellent spirit of cooperation, and hope that this type of help can be continued during future years for this important educational program for our Georgia youth.

Sam G. Dunaway
Workshop Director
Winder, Georgia

On behalf of the Southwide Forest Disease Workshop and myself, I would like to thank Louie Deaton for helping us put on a most interesting and informative workshop. I heard many good comments about the trip from a number of participants.

We appreciated his time and assistance in making our field trip and workshop one of the best ones we have ever had.

William R. Phelps
Plant Pathologist
USDA, Forest Service
Atlanta, Ga.

Pursuant to our conversation regarding "Tree Talk," this is to confirm that effective Saturday, September 11, the program will expand to 30-minutes and will be scheduled 7-7:30 a.m., following "Box 5 R.F.D." and preceding "4-H Hour."

We at TV5 certainly appreciate the Forestry Commission's participation in our program schedule and in particular your efforts in behalf of the Commission in making this informative program possible.

We look forward to having your expanded program in our new fall season.

James H. Ferguson
Program Director
WAGA-TV 5
Atlanta, Georgia

This is to pass along both official and personal thanks for the help offered to us on rounding up material for the SAF movie, The South's Amazing Forest. Your continued interest and guidance were important to us in getting to the final product, which apparently has met with enthusiasm by all who have seen it.

Our special thanks go to Ollie Knott for providing excellent footage from his camera and his fabulous film library. It's a pleasure to work with a craftsman like him, and we hope he feels his efforts ended up in a good product.

Stanford M. Adams, Director
Office of Information
USDA, Forest Service
Atlanta, Georgia

BEAUTIFICATION

This is to express my appreciation for Frank Craven's participation as a judge in the 1976 GEMC-GACDS Beautification Through Conservation Awards Program. I am sure that this activity required him to be away from his work and home and am thus doubly appreciative that he devoted this time to helping us.

I understand from Dennis Hopper that the judging went well and that all were accorded a most congenial welcome in each of the counties competing.

Paul D. Schumacher
President, GACDS
Athens, Georgia

Thanks for the pine seeds and pellets.

The scouts are very proud of them and have plans for planting them.

Our garden club appreciates your prompt reply and cooperation in this project.

Mrs. Tim Ingram
Four Seasons Garden Club
Edison, Ga.

ASSISTANCE

Please allow me to express to you my brother's and my appreciation of the very real help we received from Mr. Frank J. Pullen in the management of our timberland in Harris County, Georgia.

My brother, C. A. Carmack, Sr., and I are novices in the ownership and management of tree farms. Mr. Pullen has shared his very considerable expertise with us and has helped us immeasurably in identifying trees for thinning and in planning long range for maximization of our forest. We have found him to be very diligent in carrying on his work. We also feel confident in accepting his judgment as we make decisions involving our land.

As citizens of Georgia, we are proud to have a professional of Mr. Pullen's calibre in the service of the State.

E. N. Carmack
Decatur, Georgia

PARADE

At this time let me thank you for your participation in the WSB Television "International Salute to America" Parade.

Your outstanding and entertaining performance allowed the city of Atlanta to bestow a personal bicentennial contribution to our nation's heritage.

Our hats are off to you for braving the unpredictable weather! Despite the initial downpour (which always seems to signal the start of our parades!), the crowd estimate was 350,000. This, of course, does not include the WSB-TV viewing audience and the additional coverage from NBC.

On behalf of the WSB Television Promotion Staff, thank you.

Mrs. Carol Harman
WSB-TV
Atlanta, Georgia

FIELD TRIP

The 66 students that accompanied Dr. Walterscheid and I on the Southern Field trip were somewhat awed by what they saw and heard in Atlanta. They all wish to extend a hearty thank you to Steve Sandfort, forester, and his associates for a beyond-the-call-of-duty effort to communicate and demonstrate the scope of urban forestry problems and opportunities in the Southern United States.

If one of your objectives was to interest our students in the field of urban forestry, you have succeeded. I know of at least two students who have chosen to concentrate their final year at M.S.U. in the area of urban forestry, principally as a result of what they saw and heard.

Robert S. Manthly
Professor
Michigan State University
Department of Forestry
East Lansing, Michigan

Logging The Foresters...

PERSONNEL...LARRY W. BURDEN, patrolman, promoted to ranger, Elbert County Forestry Unit...WILLIAM C. HARPER, field supervisor, promoted to "assistant to the director", Macon...RICHARD JERNIGAN, project forester, McRae, transferred to Reforestation Division...WILLIAM S. PARTRIDGE, JR., supervisor of supplies and property, promoted to maintenance shops supervisor, Macon...GEORGE SANDERS, maintenance shops supervisor, transferred to procurement and services office, Administrative Division...LARRY THOMPSON, forester, Administration Division, transferred to Reforestation Division.



Larry W. Burden

WILSON, patrolman, Bibb-Crawford Forestry Unit, Dec. 1957-Apr. 1977.

DIRECTOR...Dr. David M. Flinchum has been appointed director of Professional programs for the Society of American Foresters, announced H. R. Glascock, SAF executive vice president. Dr. Flinchum served for two summers as a research assistant at the University of Georgia. From 1971-74...



William S. Partridge

MEETINGS...GEORGIA Forestry Association, Jekyll Island, June 12-14...GEORGIA Chapter, Society of American Foresters, Callaway Gardens, Aug. 2-4...SOIL Conservation Society of America, National Meeting, Richmond, Va., Aug. 7-10...YOUTH Conservation Workshop, Barnesville, Aug. 14-19...

APPOINTMENT...JAMES A. "Jimmy" Lee has been appointed director of information for the Georgia Farm Bureau and its affiliate companies. The announcement was made by H. Emmett Reynolds, president, Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.

Service Awards

20 YEARS

- William F. Corley.....Nurseryman
Reidsville, Ga.
Jan. 1957
- H. G. Ellenberg.....Nurseryman
Byron, Ga.
Feb. 1957
- Eddie E. Outler.....Patrolman
Wrights
Mar. 19
- James C. Scott.....Ranger
Ringgold
Mar. 19

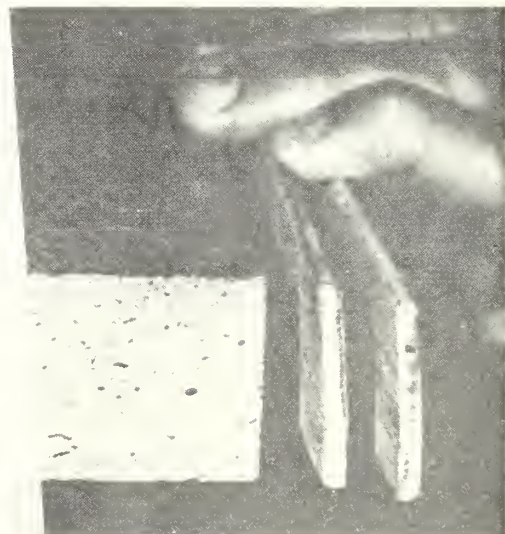
25 YEARS

- William H. Muns.....Ranger
Thomson
Jan. 1952
- Ms. Erma O. Stewart.....Towerwoman
Madison,
Jan. 1952

30 YEARS

- Elza Clifton.....Ranger
Millen, Ga.
Feb. 1947

RETIREMENTS...DANIEL W. FLEWELL, towerman, Chattahoochee County Forestry Unit, Oct. 1955-Apr. 1977...F. NATHANIEL EVERETT, assistant patrolman, Appling-Jeff Davis Forestry Unit, Oct. 1960-Mar. 1977...JAMES



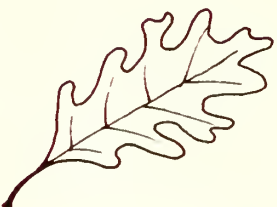
showing the particleboard core and veneer through the combined efforts of the U. S. Forest Service and U.S. Plywood Corp. The two by four and solid wood facings. They may prove construction lumber. Photo by USFS.

Georgia FORESTRY

June, 1977

NATURAL LITTER

Fallen leaves, twigs, and limbs are natural litter. It protects the topsoil from beating rain and, thereby, diminishes erosion; reduces flooding by soaking up water like a sponge; helps protect young plants from freezing; and insulates soil against freezing too deeply. Natural litter also decays and becomes part of productive soil that supplies organic material and minerals to plants.



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George Busbee - Governor
A. Ray Shirley - Director

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Frank E. Craven - Editor
Thomas R. Fontaine, Jr. - Assoc. Editor
Thomas B. Hall - Artist

DISTRICT OFFICES

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

COOSA VALLEY DISTRICT
P. O. Box Z, Mount Berry 30149

NORTH GEORGIA DISTRICT
Route 5, Box 83, Canton 30114

ATLANTA DISTRICT
7 Hunter St., S.W., Room 545, Atlanta 30334

CHATTAHOOCHEE FLINT
P. O. Box 1080, Newnan 30263

MCINTOSH TRAIL
Route 7, Box 455, Griffin 30223

LOWER CHATTAHOOCHEE DISTRICT
6250 Warm Springs Road, Columbus 31904

MIDDLE FLINT DISTRICT
P. O. Box 1369, Americus 31730

COASTAL PLAIN DISTRICT
Route 2, Ashburn 31714

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 215, Camilla 31730

GEORGIA SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Route 2, Statesboro 30458

COASTAL DISTRICT
P. O. Box 113, Midway 31320

SLASH PINE DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 127B, Waycross 31501

CENTRAL SAVANNAH RIVER DISTRICT
Route 2, Box 266, Washington 30673

GEORGIA MOUNTAINS
P. O. Box 293, Oakwood 30566

NORTHEAST GEORGIA DISTRICT
650 College Station Road, Athens 30601

HEART OF GEORGIA DISTRICT
P. O. Box 96, McRae 31055

MIDDLE GEORGIA DISTRICT
Columbus Road, Route 8, Macon 31206

OCONEE DISTRICT
P. O. Box 881, Milledgeville 31061

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Cruising The News

Rural Fire Districts

The rural fire defense program in Cook County, almost nil in past years, was greatly enhanced last year with the securing of three "Fire Knockers" by three towns in the county.

The towns of Lenox, Sparks and Cecil obtained the firefighting units through a lease program of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The three units are now coordinated with the Cook County Forestry Unit, and one of the fire knockers is able to respond to rural fires within a short period of time to any part of the county.

Cook County Ranger John Mainor said the trucks in each town is manned by a group of dedicated volunteers, who are ready to go to any part of the county if called upon. This makes a coordinated rural fire protection program.

In order for a more organized program, three districts have been set up in the county. The fire department in each district is responsible for fires which originate in their district, and people who report fires should report them not only to the Forestry Unit but also to the department in their district.

The Lenox District covers an area from Tift County line to just north of Barneyville. Telephone numbers in Lenox to call to report rural fires are 546-4252, 546-4251, or 546-4224

Sparks Volunteers cover an area just above Barneyville to just below Adel. Fires in this area should be reported by telephone to 549-8211 or 549-8624.

The Cecil area begins below Adel and extends to the south end of the county. Numbers to call to report fires in that area are 794-2638, 794-2157, and 794-2490.

The number to call at the Cook County Forestry Unit is 896-2925.

Ranger John Mainor said there has been excellent cooperation from the firemen on the three departments and has credited them with saving a substantial amount of property and natural resources through use of the Fire Knockers.

The map above shows the three rural fire districts, and county residents are urged to retain the map for possible future use to report fires.

(From the Adel News)

Tree Seedlings

Available For Order

There are 32,690,000 tree seedlings available for order by Georgia landowners, according to Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission.

Shirley emphasized that in an effort to meet the needs of landowners, at the most economical method of production, the Forestry Commission has entered a seedling growing contract for all orders of improved loblolly pine and improved slash pine of 400,000 trees and over. Orders for 12,960,000 tree seedlings were placed utilizing the contract method.

Genetically improved tree seedlings, grown from certified seed, represent 88.4 percent of the Forestry Commission's 1977 seedling crop available for landowner purchase. The 40,360,000 improved seedlings being grown brings to 260,100,000 improved seedling stock made available to Georgia landowners since 1964. Georgia's Tree Improvement Program began in 1954.

In announcing the availability of tree seedlings, Shirley pointed out that the

price on all species are at the 1976 level. This includes transportation charges.

James C. Wynens, chief, Reforestation Division, said that the early submission of orders is encouraged as all orders received prior to the first of October will be filled depending on supply. He emphasized that if orders exceed supply, the trees will be prorated between orders.

Wynens added that orders received after the first of October will be filled on a first come, first serve basis.

He pointed out that tree seedling application forms may be obtained from the Forestry Commission County Rangers, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians and Agricultural Conservation Program Officers. All orders must be submitted on a Georgia Forestry Commission application form.

Wynens noted that payment must accompany all orders before shipment can be made. No refunds will be made on orders of 400,000 trees or more can-

celled after January 15, 1978. No refunds will be made on orders of less than 400,000 trees cancelled after February 1, 1978. Seedlings, involved in cancellation after the appropriate deadline, become the responsibility of the landowner.

The tree seedlings will be shipped from the Herty Nursery, Albany; Morgan Nursery, Byron; and Walker Nursery, Reidsville.

Mail the completed application to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31202.

For assistance in determining your reforestation needs, contact your local county forest ranger.

Seedling Price List

The following tree seedlings are being grown for sale by the Georgia Forestry Commission during the 1977-78 planting season.

SPECIES	Per 1000	500	50
Eastern White	\$15.00	\$ 7.50	\$3.00
Improved Loblolly	9.00	4.50	2.00
Improved Slash	9.00	4.50	2.00
Slash-High Gum	9.00	4.50	2.00
Virginia	9.00	4.50	2.00

Species below are priced FOB Page Nursery, Reidsville, Georgia.

Longleaf	8.00	4.00	2.00
Catalpa	15.00	7.50	3.00
Dogwood	35.00	17.50	4.00
Oak, Sawtooth	20.00	10.00	3.00
Oak, White	20.00	10.00	3.00
Redcedar	20.00	10.00	3.00
Red Maple	15.00	7.50	3.00
Sweetgum	15.00	7.50	3.00
Yellow Poplar	15.00	7.50	3.00

A transportation charge of \$1.00 per thousand trees and \$.50 per five hundred trees must be added to above cost on all seedlings moved from one nursery to another due to stock not being available or on seedlings delivered to County Ranger Headquarters for landowner pick up.

Sales of less than 500 trees must be in packages of 50 at above 50 price which includes delivery to County Ranger Headquarters.

ORDER NO. _____

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION MACON, GEORGIA 31202
P.O. BOX 819

NAME OF APPLICANT _____ PHONE NO. _____
 ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP CODE _____

SHIP TO ADDRESS ABOVE OR
 NAME _____ PHONE NO. _____
 ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ ZIP CODE _____

DELIVERY DESIRED AS SHOWN BELOW				
DATE	SPECIES	NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS	COUNTY OF PLANTING	FOREST DISTRICT

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: Check one <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Private persons, Clubs, Associations & Private Schools <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private Forest Industry - Lumber, Millg. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Private Forest Industry - Pulp & Paper <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Private Forest Industry - Naval Stores, Plywood, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Private other industry lands <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Town, County, and Public Schools <input type="checkbox"/> 7. State and other Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Federal Government <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Other specify _____	METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Check one <input type="checkbox"/> 1. STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> 2. APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY
--	---

PAYMENT \$ _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

HERTY WALKER MORGAN

Wood Energy Seminar Held



A two-day Wood Energy Seminar was recently held for representatives of small industries that would use wood as a heat source, members of various trade associations, home builders, educational groups, chambers of commerce and leaders of state and county governments.

The seminar was jointly sponsored by Georgia Tech, Rudy Yobs, director, Engineering Experiment Station, and the Georgia Forestry Commission, Ray Shirley, director.

The energy shortage, created by the extreme cold of this past winter, pointed out the urgent need of such a conference, according to Shirley and Yobs. They said the seminar was designed to enhance the understanding of how crucial energy sources are, and how industry and homes can use wood safely.

The seminar included seven panel topics covering all areas of economics and environmental impacts of wood as energy as well as the latest techniques in the field. Topics discussed included Georgia's present energy supply, wood as an energy fuel, safety codes for wood burning, residential and commercial heating systems and advanced research in combustion such as gasifier and pyrolysis systems.

Many engineering and technical improvements have been made in equip-



Georgia Lt. Governor Zell Miller, "Wood Energy Potential For Georgia"

Featured Speakers



Dr. Donald J. Grace, director, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, "Today's Energy Team: University, Industry, Government"



ment utilizing wood as a source of fuel. This makes it adaptable to meet energy needs and/or to be used as a back-up fuel to other energy sources. Researchers at the Georgia Tech Experiment Station have been working with small industries in utilizing wood as a source of energy. These findings were presented as well as topics covering all areas of economic and environmental impacts of wood as energy.

The availability and use of various sources of energy is a chief concern of

industry, businesses and individuals.

Georgia, which is 66 percent trees, and the entire South, has a source of energy not recognized nationally. It is an economical, expendable renewable resource. Wood is a source of energy that can meet the needs of small industry as well as other industries that have energy problems now and in the foreseeable future.

At the turn of the century, wood constituted the chief source of energy for the nation. It gave way to coal, then

fuel oil, then natural gas and electricity. And now, it seems we are about to return full cycle back to wood as a principle heat source.

We have been using bark and wood residue for fuel by wood industries for some time. We now have new processes for using wood, and to use wood in different forms. The gasification and pyrolysis processes are not new, but have great potential as does wood chips and pelletized wood using the total tree.

One important factor is that wood meets the Environmental Protection Agency's standards with little expense to the user in special equipment.

We will be able to use cull trees and weed trees as well as tree tops, limbs, leaves and needles for fuel. This residue use will permit an increase of approximately 40 percent yield from the forest that is now left as waste. We estimate there is between 30 and 50 tons of wood material per acre in the South.

Newly developed heaters, which burn all combustible material, were displayed to help stimulate interest in using wood for energy. This equipment can be used in central heating systems for homes, and is suitable for small industries.

The featured speakers were Georgia Lt. Governor Zell Miller, "Wood Energy Potential For Georgia"; and Dr. Donald J. Grace, director, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech, "Today's Energy Team: University, Industry, Government".

The panels and speakers were:

Georgia's Present Energy Supply -

Otis Phillips, director, Operations, Federal Energy Administration, Atlanta; Omi Walden, director, Georgia Office of Energy Resources, Atlanta; and Don Elliott, manager, Engineering Maintenance and Utilities, Packaging Corporation of America, Macon.

Wood...For Energy -

Ray Bragg, executive secretary, U. S. Senator Herman Talmadge, Washington, D. C.; Druid Preston, chief, and Paul Butts, utilization specialist, Forest Management Division, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.

Wood As Fuel -

A. B. Curtis, wood residue specialist, U. S. Forest Service, Jackson, Miss.; Tony Petro, wood commodity specialist, Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., Atlanta; and Joe Szany, Harris Economic Group, St. Paul, Minn.

Safety Codes and Environment Factors For Burning Wood -

Mike Lane, fire safety instructor, Fire Academy, Marietta; and Robert H. Collom, chief, Air Quality Control Branch, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Residential and Small Commercial Heating Systems -

John Merck, Central Fireplace Heating System, Marietta; Jack Miller and Mike Jones, Atlanta Stove Works, Atlanta; and Clyde Hunt, U. S. Forest Service, Upper Darby, Penn.

Overview Of Available Burners and Boilers -

Jim Lowry, research engineer, Georgia Tech, Atlanta; David Heinzman, McBurney Equipment Company, Atlanta; and Winfred May, chief engineer, Industrial Boiler Company, Thomasville.

Advanced Research -

D. J. Lohuis, assistant to president, Tech - Air Corporation, Atlanta; John Calhoun, president, Fossil Fuels, Inc., Keene, N. H.; and Jim Breithaupt, sales manager, Woodex Industrial Fuel Company, Eugene, Ore.

June 1977 Recalls June 1955

June wildfires brought back memories of 1954-55 to Georgia landowners, particularly to those who live in southeast Georgia.

There were 15,124 forest and open acres burned in 1,540 wildfires. Sixty-two percent of the acreage burned, 9,428 acres, occurred in the Georgia Forestry Commission's Waycross and Midway Districts. The fires in the two districts averaged approximately 36 and 21 acres per fire, respectively. The state average was 9.82 acres per fire.

Clinch County had the dubious distinction of having the largest single fire since early 1956. It burned 4,529 acres.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, said that a less than normal rainfall for the entire year of 1976, coupled with what has turned out to be one of the worst droughts Georgia has endured, contributed to the extreme conditions prevalent in June. Higher than normal temperatures and very low humidities added their effects to the ignition and spread of the fires, Shirley added.

Debris burning, lightning and incendiary were the primary fire causes. The 403 debris burning fires accounted for 2,814 acres; lightning fires, 328, burned 2,914 acres; and the 240 incendiary fires blazed through 1,430 acres. The Clinch County fire is believed to have been started by sparks from a vehicle being towed.

Two previous periods of high fire occurrence were compared with June 1977. The first period, 1952-56, included the two extremely dry years of 1954-55 in which many of the bays and swamps of southeast Georgia dried up. The second period, 1972-76, included two relatively dry years, 1972 and 1974.

June 1977 had 57 percent fewer acres burned than June 1955, but 1,173 more fires. In comparison with June 1972, there were 12,751 more acres burned and 815 more wildfires in June 1977.



FIRE SUMMARY

Year	June			January - June		
	Acres	No. Fires	Avg. Size	No. Fires	Acres	Avg. Size
1952	224	1,655	7.39	7,087	109,209	15.41*
1953	309	2,271	7.35	9,606	193,088	20.10*
1954	745	7,122	9.56	9,707	118,043	12.16
1955	367	34,835	94.92	8,148	220,816	27.10
1956	380	1,949	5.13	5,529	85,915	15.54
Avg.	405	9,566	23.62	8,015	145,414	18.14
1977	1,540	15,124	9.82	12,131	69,382	5.77
1972	725	2,373	3.27	5,887	23,426	4.11
1973	130	140	1.08	4,935	18,746	3.90
1974	380	1,164	3.06	6,997	31,095	4.51
1975	196	430	2.19	4,943	19,600	4.05
1976	219	448	2.05	10,951	49,171	4.53
Avg.	330	911	2.76	6,743	28,408	4.21

*Fiscal year, July-June

GFA

Theme

“Timber’s

Time

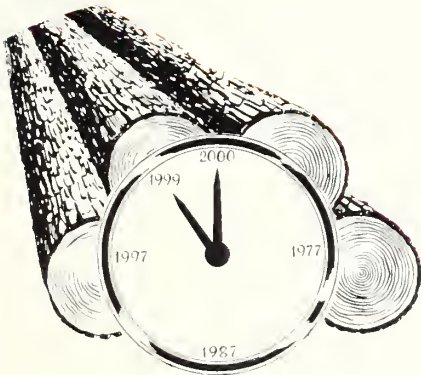
Table”



Senator Herman Talmadge



William E. Towell



Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge praised the forest industry in Georgia for using its own wood waste as fuel to become more energy self sufficient.

Speaking to forestry leaders and woodland owners at the 1977 annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association, Senator Talmadge cited the continued rise in the consumption of wood and wood products, noting that we must take effective measures in reducing wood waste.

He pointed out that “the future opportunities for timber are unlimited as long as we have the wisdom to foresee them. The Energy Research and Development Administration has a test project in which wood and farm pro-



Eighth District Congressman Billy L. Evans

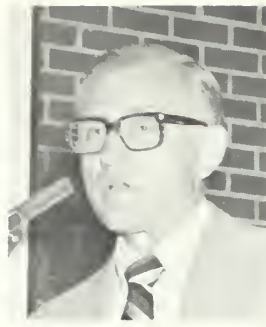
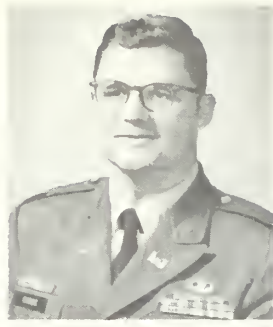
ducts residues are being made into a product to supplement fuel and oil; the Georgia Forestry Commission and Georgia Tech have just completed a valuable wood energy seminar; and an omnibus farm bill as passed by the Senate, provides for research to develop new energy resources from agricultural commodities and forest products.

Senator Talmadge added that “at no time in our history has there been a greater need to expand and improve the use of renewable resources balanced

with sound soil and water stewardship.”

“Forest product industries are one of the major components of the manufacturing phase upon which Georgia’s economic development depends. Directly and indirectly, the forest product industries account for 83,900 jobs and a manufacturing value of \$3.36 billion of economic activity in Georgia.”

Georgia Eighth District Congressman Billy L. Evans made these remarks in opening the Association’s meeting. Congressman Evans noted that “the employ-



Panel members directed their remarks to the convention's theme.

Dr. J. B. Hilmon

Lt. Col. Freeman G. Cross, Jr.

Jack Wolff

ment growth rate in forest product manufacturing is the highest of all major Georgia industries since 1967." These industries have provided more new high paying jobs for the Georgia economy than any other manufacturing industry in its history.

The Georgia Congressman pointed out that the increased demands for timber and wood products, throughout the world, adds to the value of Georgia's timber crops each year.

Evans added that "Georgia is in the forefront in private forest products enabling us to maintain a high standard of living. Indications are that this high position can be maintained with proper forest protection and forest management", he added.

William E. Towell, executive vice president, American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., presented the keynote address. He said "the burden for future forest needs lies upon the shoulders of the small, private landown-

er who owns nearly two-thirds of the nation's 753.5 million commercial forest acres."

The AFA leader expressed optimism in the landowner meeting the needs for goods and services because forests are a renewable resource, responsive to management, that can be perpetuated; and we are learning how to make forests more attractive for recreation, wildlife and other public uses as well as utilizing its resources in the market place.

Towell added that the four million landowners across our nation are looking to our foresters for the management know-how to make their timber more productive. Therefore, we must retain forest management as the key to the best public interests in our forests.

The result will be "a balanced environmentally-oriented management that provides both amenities and income," Towell emphasized.

A panel of speakers presented papers on the convention theme, "Timber's Time Table". The speakers and topics were Lt. Col. Freeman G. Cross, Jr., deputy district engineer, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Savannah, "Regulatory Viewpoint"; Dr. J. B. Hilmon, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., "Research's Viewpoint"; and Jack Wolff, vice president, Land and Timber, Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Wash., "Industry's Viewpoint." The panel moderator was William F. Miller, Jr., operations superintendent, ITT Rayonier, Jesup.

Col. Cross' remarks concerned the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers in regulating the discharge of dredged material to all waters of the United States up to their headwaters as well as their adjacent wetlands.

Dr. Hilmon reported that pines will respond to the herbicide paraquat by producing lightwood. This discovery and the potential for increasing oleoresin production many fold has stimulated in-

tensive research.

He said that pilot studies are underway at the Savannah River Plant near Augusta by the U. S. Forest Service and the Energy Research and Development Administration. Harvesting of the controlled stands will begin in September of this year with cost and yield monitored and analyzed.

Wolff pointed out that North America accounts for 34 percent of the world's annual timber harvest, followed by Russia with 24 percent. The two regions are the only major areas in the world where softwood growth and harvest each year exceed domestic use of wood.

He said the South will be called upon to produce the major portion of softwood product needs in the future. Wolff called upon the state, industry and the state forestry association to work together to provide both tools and climate for maximum investment in timber growth.

Ben C. Meadows, president, GFA, in making his report to the Association, assured the membership that the Asso-



Edward Killorin, president



Miss Georgia Forestry Tina Driggers



Performance of Excellence Awards were presented to R. Don Griner, left, Washington District forester, and W. Spencer McGraw, ranger, Haralson-Polk Forestry Unit.

ciation is geared to meet the challenge of the future by providing the catalyst on which its future will revolve.

The biggest challenge, Meadows said, is providing the wood fiber which the experts tell us will reach record proportions in the immediate years ahead.

The biggest deterrent to an increased forest production is the rising ad valorem tax situation. He assured the delegation that this will be the number one priority of the Association during the next year and a half.

Edward W. Killorin, lawyer, Gambrel, Russell, Killorin and Forbes firm, Atlanta, was elected president of the Association. He succeeds Meadows, president, Ben C. Meadows Company, Atlanta. Other officers are James Fendig, manager, Timber Division Gilman Paper Company, St. Marys, vice president and Fred W. Greer, Jr., vice president,

Robert N. Leavell, Washington, left, accepts the Georgia Tree Farmer of the Year award from A. H. Gregory, chairman, Georgia Tree Farm Program and research forester, Continental Can Company, Savannah

C&S Bank, Atlanta, treasurer.

The 1977 Miss Georgia Forestry is 17-year old Tina Driggers of Waycross. She was crowned by Association President Meadows. Miss Driggers succeeds Miss Paula Clark of Folkston.

Miss Pam Bellamy, 16, of Stockbridge was the runnerup.

Miss Driggers, in winning the pageant, received a \$500 scholarship. During the year, she will represent the Association at various forestry functions.

The 1977 Miss Georgia Forestry was

chosen from a field of 24 county forestry queens. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Driggers. Miss Bellamy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bellamy.

In a special presentation, Robert N. Leavell of Washington was named Tree Farmer of the Year. The award was presented by A. H. Gregory, research forester, Continental Can Company, Savannah, and chairman of the Georgia Tree Farm Committee.

Leavell was cited for carrying out a well-rounded forest management program on his holdings. It has included clearcutting, site preparation and planting and revitalizing understocked and poor pine-hardwood sites.

Georgia is the nation's leader in Tree Farm acreage with 8.1 million acres. This acreage involves 1,976 Tree Farms.

The Washington District and the Haralson-Polk Forestry Unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission were recognized through the Association's Performance of Excellence Awards Program. Don Griner, district forester, accepted the District Award. Spencer McGraw, ranger, accepted the Unit Award. They were cited for presenting a diversified program of assistance in their respective areas.

The Association's Forestry Public Service Awards went to Jim Caldwell, publisher, Catoosa County News, Ringgold; and R. William Hoffman, owner of WGFS, Covington. The media awards were presented in recognition of forest conservation efforts.



Forestry Faces



► Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge feeds chips to gasifier with assistance from Jerry Birchfield, assistant director, Productivity Laboratory, Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Tech. The gasifier was on display at the recent Wood Energy Seminar, Atlanta and the Georgia Forestry Association meeting, Jekyll Island. The wood/gas burner was provided by Forest Fuels, Inc. Keene, N.H. John Calhoun, president, Forest Fuels, states that there is an important place in the immediate future energy picture for wood/gas. With its development, the forests can play a major role in our energy future through market opportunities for presently unmerchantable wood, he added.



► The Georgia Environmental Educational Institutes reached 35 educators this year. The teacher institutes were held at Shorter College, Rome, and Valdosta State College, Valdosta. The students received 10 quarter hours of college credit toward either undergraduate or graduate degrees. Included in the three week course is three days of forestry courses. The institutes are sponsored by the Georgia Environmental Education Council. The council is comprised of representatives from state and federal conservation agencies, timber and mining industries and conservation groups.



► L. H. "Luke" Morgan, right, area supervisor, ITT Rayonier, Inc., Fitzgerald, has been commended for his 14 years of service on the Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners.

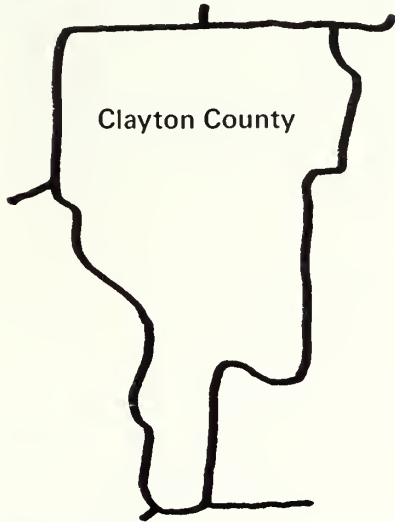
H. E. Williams, Board chairman and a Wood Procurement Division Manager, Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Woodbine, presented Morgan with a resolution citing his tenure which included serving as Chairman of the Board in 1975-76.

The resolution noted his support of the Commission's Rural Fire Defense

And Places

Program, Urban Forestry Program and legislation that placed all privately owned forest land on an equal county assessment rate which enabled the State to realize statewide forest fire protection and services.

The presentation was made at the 1977 annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association.



► There are 49,300 commercial forest acres in Clayton County. This represents 52.1 percent of the land area.

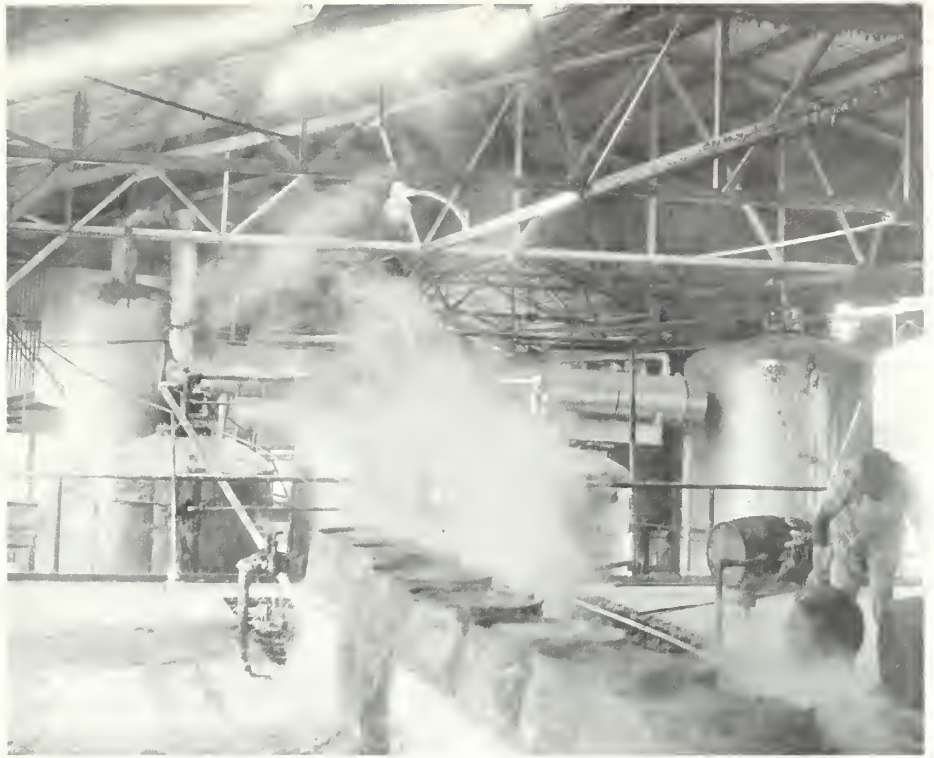
Approximately 98.4 percent of the commercial forest acreage is privately owned. The remaining 1.6 percent is owned by industry and the federal government.

The commercial forest acreage has a growing volume of 59.8 million cubic feet, and the annual growth is 4.0 million cubic feet.

There were 1,720 cords of round pulpwood produced in the county in 1975. The highest production, 9,560 cords, occurred in 1956. Since 1946, production has totaled 161,479 cords of round pulpwood.

There are approximately nine wood-using industries in Clayton County. They are employing more than 350 persons with an annual payroll of about \$3.2 million.

The products produced by the industries include pulpwood, bark, cabinets, desks, cutting boards and butcher blocks. Others are table tops, trusses, door units, millwork, fixtures and book cases.



► In the 1976 naval stores crop year, there were 692 producers in Georgia. These producers worked 4,317,563 acres which produced 92,279 barrels of crude gum. This is an average yield of approximately 214 barrels per acre. This yield brought more than \$5.4 million to the producer or an average of \$59 per barrel. From the crude gum, there were 63,030 drums of gum rosin and 784,371 gallons of turpentine extracted. The gum rosin was valued at an estimated \$8 million and the turpentine at \$1 million. Georgia produces 86 percent of the nation's gum naval stores.



► A cross section of the aged elm tree that once stood at the corner of Peachtree and Harris Streets, site of the Capital City Club, is on display in the Club. The U. S. Forest Service dated the tree back to 1848 following a study of a segment of the tree's trunk. Participating in the presentation of the cross-section are, l-r, James R. Taylor, John Kateen, Franklin M. Garrett, Charles L. Gowan, Tommy J. Loggins, Kelly Moseley and John W. Mixon. Loggins and Mixon represented the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Rust Resistant Seed Orchards Established



The seedling, foreground, and graft, background, rust resistant orchards are located at the Georgia Forestry Commission's Baldwin State Forest. The seedling orchard is established from offspring of trees of known high rust resistance. The graft orchard is established from trees that have known high rust resistance.

The development of rust resistant loblolly and slash pines in Georgia is underway with the establishment of 22.5 acres of grafted and seedling seed orchards. The orchards are located in the Georgia Forestry Commission's Baldwin State Forest near Milledgeville.

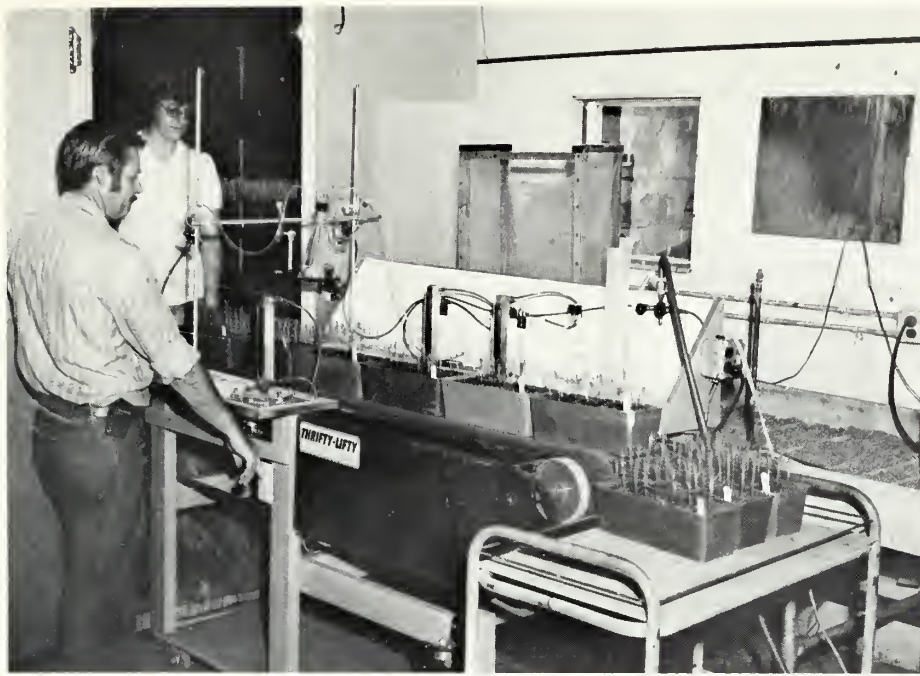
The establishment of the orchards is part of a cooperative program between the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, according to Ray Shirley, Forestry Commission director.

It is hoped that these orchards will be producing some seed within five years, Shirley said. Estimates are that the first generation of seedlings produced will cut disease losses by 50 percent. Since the initial supply of seed will be small, distribution will probably have to be limited to areas where fusiform rust is most serious.

As the program proceeds, additional selections will be obtained through breeding. There is every indication that these seedlings will eventually reduce losses to rust by 70 to 75 percent.



This orchard was established from crosses of known high rust resistant trees in older, established orchards. The trees are measured for height, and examined for fusiform rust. The trees with rust are removed.



These Georgia Forestry Commission germinated trees are being artificially inoculated with the rust disease at the U.S. Forest Service Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C. Following the inoculation, the seedlings are placed in an incubation room. Photo by USFS.

Dr. Harry R. Powers, Jr., Chief Research Plant Pathologist, and Dr. John F. Kraus, Principal Plant Geneticist, USDA, Forest Service, have been working since 1968 to find and bring resistant lines of both loblolly and slash pines into clone banks. Primary emphasis in these selections was always on potential disease resistance, but the selected trees were also from families with fast growth and high yield. Seedlings from the selected trees have been tested for disease resistance by artificial inoculation with the rust fungus. The results of these greenhouse tests are a good indication of how well the seedlings will resist the disease in field plantings.

The trees that produced the most resistant progeny in these tests were used in the development of the grafted and seedling seed orchards.

The seedlings used in planting the seedling seed orchards are from families with high rust resistance and with most of the susceptible trees removed during the artificial inoculation tests. There are 500 trees planted per acre. It is expected that at least 90 percent will be eliminated after field evaluations. The evaluations will be based on growth rates and other favorable characteristics as well as rust resistance under field conditions.

The establishment of the two types of orchards insures that a wide genetic base is maintained. An advantage of the grafted orchard is that the clones have already been tested for rust resistance prior to the orchard's establishment. A benefit of the seedling seed orchard is



From the incubation room, the trees are put in a greenhouse for 6-9 months. At the end of this period, each seedling is examined for fusiform rust. From this examination, a degree of rust resistance is obtained. Photo by USFS.

that the seedlings are derived from the most rust-resistant families in the inoculation tests. In addition, the seedlings that will finally produce seed in the production orchard will be the healthy survivors of both artificial inoculation and subsequent natural infection in the field.

It will be possible to compare the two types of orchards because the background material in both is similar. This will make it possible to determine which approach increases rust resistance most rapidly.

According to recent surveys, Georgia has the highest rate of rust infection in the South. In the central part of the state, 42 percent of over 167 million planted slash pines have rust infections on their stems. Southwide losses in production have been conservatively estimated at from \$30-50 million per year. This figure does not include the value of young seedlings killed by the disease or the cost of replanting plantations it destroys.

A 1971 Georgia Forestry Commission fusiform rust survey shows that the average range of infection intensity was very similar in both loblolly pine, 53-64 percent, and slash pine, 50-72 percent. There was progressively more infection from north to south for loblolly pine with the opposite true for slash pine.

LETTERS

FIRE SUPPRESSION

Every member of the Polk County Forestry Unit along with every voluntary unit in Polk County, Bob Kennedy with the Hiwassee Unit, and pilot Curtis Dowis deserve a heap of praise and thanks for the fine efforts put forth in stopping the fire that threatened Bible Baptist Church on Saturday, February 19, 1977.

If it had not been for your swift action, the Church along with several buses and cars would have been burned up. Again we say **THANK YOU VERY MUCH.**

James W. Cobb, Pastor
Bible Baptist Church
Rockmart, Georgia

Recently I had a brush fire on my property off Fairview Road near Highway 138. At the request of the Rockdale Fire Department, Bobbie Crowe responded with a bulldozer. It is a mystery to me how he got there so fast and had the fire confined with a fire break in no time. I do know that he worked very hard, and is a dedicated individual.

Please relay my gratitude to Bobbie Crowe for a job well done.

R. Lambert Silesky
Decatur, Georgia

We want to take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Rural Fire Defense Unit of Dudley, Georgia for their response to a fire at the Forestry Tower Headquarters area out from Dublin. We all appreciate this very much needed cooperation and concern and interest.

We also thank Mr. Stanley Wynn and Mr. James Morris of the Laurens County Forestry Unit for having responded to this fire also.

The people in the vicinity who live out that way all appreciate the alertness and the response that was made reference to above.

We don't take it for granted and we wanted to take this opportunity to send our most sincere thanks to you all for what you did to stop and contain a fire that could have gotten out of hand.

Kindest regards.

P. M. Watson, Jr.
P. M. Watson Company
Dublin, Georgia

THANKS--To friends, neighbors, passing motorists, the Walker County Forestry Unit and the fire department from Walker Correctional Institute for their help in fighting a raging fire on my farm on Saturday, February 19, 1977.

H. E. Perry
Marietta, Georgia

My congratulations to Mr. Larry Reynolds and his staff for an outstanding job in fighting the fire yesterday. Your department responded quickly and efficiently, and I compliment you on your initiative and leadership.

Please pass along our sincere appreciation to your crew.

Call on us whenever we can be of assistance to you.

Hal Northrop
Callaway Gardens
Pine Mountain, Georgia

ASSISTANCE

Just a note to tell you how much I appreciate the fine services I have received from Forester Frank J. Pullen and Ranger Robert Holland. Also, the other members of the Talbot County Forestry Unit. They are a hard working bunch and deserve any and all recognition that they can possibly receive.

Again thanks for the service.

Tom T. Griffith
Talbotton, Georgia

I wish to thank Mr. Crawford Cooper and Mr. Bill Demore for presenting the most interesting program to the Woman's Club on February 17. We thoroughly enjoyed it and I will be getting in touch with you again in the next few months as we would like to get you to present the other program that you told me about which you thought we would be interested in.

Everyone enjoyed having you and we just want you both to know that we appreciate you taking your time to come.

Mrs. D. G. Stebbins
President
Cleveland Woman's Club
Cleveland, Georgia

Thank you for meeting with us last Wednesday. You provided us with much insight into the management of Georgia's timber resource.

We certainly appreciate the efforts of you and your staff on our behalf. We will probably be in touch with you at some future point after we have had a chance to digest the information you provided us.

Steven J. Snyder
The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

EDUCATION

The complete staff of the Georgia Safety Council join me in appreciation to Louie Deaton for his time, energy, knowhow and contribution to our Camp Safety Seminar on April 26, 1977 at the Atlanta Baptist Assembly Campgrounds.

Libbee Bixler, Chairman
Camp Safety Seminar
Georgia Safety Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Thanks to James Scott for again visiting my class with his presentation of poisonous plants. The children are very alert and were especially interested in this phase of study - visitors, direct experiences and people who show their concern as you show, help our teaching to youngsters.

Hildred Hicks Levi
Ringgold, Georgia

We appreciate your visit to our classrooms at Belwood School. It was nice of you to use your time and facilities to explain your career to our students. This was very beneficial to our "Career Awareness" program at Belwood.

Mrs. Barbara Overton
Mrs. LaRue Williams
Mrs. Shirley Bennett
Belwood School
Calhoun, Georgia

While this a somewhat belated thank you, Troop 566 wishes to thank you for the literature, posters, etc., which we used in our Thunderbird District Scout Show.

The people who visited our booth at the Scout Show were very anxious to talk about the displays and seemed equally happy to take copies of the documents and some of the trees to plant. We won a first place ribbon for the display which certainly would not have been possible without the help of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Carl Scheuneman
Troop 566 - BSA
Warner Robins, Georgia

TOURS

A few weeks ago, Royal Ranger Outpost 22 of the Assembly of God Tabernacle, was privileged to pay a visit to the South Fulton Forestry Unit. It is with this visit in mind that I take the opportunity on behalf of our entire outpost to personally extend our deepest appreciation for a thoroughly enjoyable and informative evening.

The expertise and wide knowledge of forestry was evident to all. Georgians can take great pride in knowing our natural resources are being protected.

Del Keheley
Assembly of God Tabernacle
Atlanta, Georgia

I wish to express my thanks for the excellent program presented to the Southern Bell Business Services and Facilities Group.

Of all the programs that have been presented in the past to these groups, yours has received the most compliments. It was educational and well planned.

Shirley Saxon
Southern Bell
Marietta, Georgia

Logging The Foresters...

Service Awards



Michael R. Williams

PERSONNEL...GERALD D. TAYLOR, patrolman, promoted to assistant ranger, Bacon-Coffee Forestry Unit...MICHAEL R. WILLIAMS, new forester, Macon, Marion, Schley, and Taylor Counties.

RETIREMENT...JAMES T. BRADY, SR., maintenance mechanic, Dixon Memorial State Forest, July 1, 1956-July 1, 1977.



Jincy Turner, 16, Metter, is the 1977 Miss Gum Spirits. She succeeds Miss Jamie Andrews of Adel. Miss Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Andrews.

20 Years

William G. Edwards.....Ranger
Lawrenceville, Ga.
June 1957

Howard W. Stanley.....Nursery Supt.
Reidsville, Ga.
May 1957

25 Years

Joe Young.....Mechanic
Macon, Ga.
May 1952

30 Years

Ms. Clarice W. Manry..Clerk-Typist
Americus, Ga.
Apr. 1947

Henry A. Slentz.....Aircraft Pilot
Macon, Ga.
Oct. 1952

MEETINGS...SOCIETY of American Foresters, Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 2-6 ...AMERICAN Forestry Association, Monterey, CA, Oct. 16-19.

LANDMARK...Big Hammock, a 750 acre state-owned forest in Tattnall County, has been designated a natural landmark by the federal government. The forest contains several unique plant communities including a broadleaf evergreen hammock forest. It was added to the National Registry of National Landmarks last year. The National Park Service, Department of Interior, oversees the landmark program. There are 10 areas in Georgia on the list.



John B. Oliff, right, Douglas, receives the 1977 Environmental Educator Award presented by the Georgia Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America. Making the presentation is Charles B. Place, Jr., chairman, Environmental Education Division, Georgia Chapter, SCSA and education assistant, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon. Oliff was cited for his unique method of instructing farm planning at the Natural Resources Conservation Workshop held annually at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton.

Georgia FORESTRY

September, 1977

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT ROME, GEORGIA



TREE QUESTION

This card is located 4 feet from the ground. If the tree grows 1 foot a year and the card is still on the tree, how long would it be before the card was 8 feet above the ground?

Answer: The card would never move up; a tree grows taller only from the tips of the twigs.

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Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year



Dec. 1977 No. 4 Vol. 30

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A Ray Shirley - Director

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Cruising The News

Good Work In Laurens

Laurens County is giving a good example of what can be accomplished with volunteer work. A master plan there calls for adequate fire protection throughout the county, and already, volunteers have set up stations in Minter, Dudley, Cadwell, Dexter and Rentz. The rural fire protection program got its first real boost in Dudley, and it has spread from there. Eventually, there will be 13 fire stations located throughout the county with 15 volunteers each. The volunteers involved in the program are congratulated for this good work. Also commended are the Georgia Forestry Commission and an advisory committee set up by the Laurens County Commission. It was this committee that formulated the fire protection plan.

(From the Macon Telegraph)

Ware Forest Festival

The Ware Forest Festival is an event that is right down our alley. It has been said many times that Waycross is the hub of Southeast Georgia's pine forest "empire" and it's the truth. The late Dr. Charles Herty proved that pine trees are indeed gold and that our forest can be the bedrock of our economy. The 12th District headquarters of the Georgia Forestry Commission is located in Ware County along with the Ware County Forestry Unit. Several large forest-related companies have offices here and the Champion International Corp. has a major plant in our Industrial Park. Ware is one of the leading forestry counties in this area and, for that matter in the eastern portion of the U. S. Among other things, several area counties are perennial leaders in pulpwood production and Georgia is the national leader. The Ware Forestry Festival is a gala event which also serves to focus attention on the role of the forestry industry to the economy of the Waycross area and to the state and nation. Activities tomorrow will include a downtown parade, which promises to be one of the most colorful on record and the annual Forest Festival Banquet tomorrow night with State Forestry Director Ray Shirley as speaker. The scene shifts Wednesday to Laura S. Walker State Park for such events as the queen contest, a barbeque, presentation of the forestry awards and various educational features including demonstrations and, this year, a poster contest. It sounds like a wonderful two-day program. Ware is proud of its reputation as a forestry center. The people of the community welcome visitors. Everyone is invited to participate in the events of the Ware Forest Festival.

(From the Waycross Journal-Herald)



Slash Pine A Dual Purpose Tree

Much thought is being devoted to energy and conservation of our natural resources. Wood is not only a natural resource but a renewable resource.

The Slash pine adds another important product vital to our economy. Not only does it contribute wood, but it is the nation's largest producer of gum which is in demand for the manufacture of wood products such as paint thinner, solvent for rosin, lacquers and varnishes, drugs, insecticides and others.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, states that the high gum yield slash pine seedlings have a 12 percent height growth capability and a 50-100 percent higher gum efficiency level than regular stock. He noted that the trees also have a high resistance to insect attack, such as the southern pine beetle.

The improved slash pine tree seedlings have a 20 percent higher yield per acre than regular stock. This is also higher than current tests show on improved loblolly pine, Shirley added.

From an economic standpoint, Shirley pointed out that U. S. Forest Service research studies show that the improved slash pine seedlings yield 21.5 percent more return per acre per year than regular tree seedlings.

Slash pine exceeds all other commercial pines, such as loblolly pine, as a tree for flat, wet sites. A 15-year study by the Southern Forest Experiment Station indicates the odds are with those plant-

ers who choose slash pine over loblolly for this type site. On drier sites, slash pine may perform equally as well as loblolly pine.

Other advantages include slash pine's tolerance to the devastating southern pine beetle that seems to prefer loblolly pine. The susceptibility of slash pine to fusiform rust, compared to loblolly pine, seems to vary considerably to differing conditions. There is no clear cut resistance of one specie over the other. By

using improved slash pine, this susceptibility may be lessened.

In addition, slash pine tends to prune itself of limbs making a cleaner bole that is preferred by harvesting crews. This provides for more utilization and less debris left on the site.

Being a dual purpose tree, slash pine may generate more than twice the monetary return per acre over loblolly pine by harvesting gum and wood products. By using improved slash pine planting stock, values are further enhanced.

By anticipating future chemical needs, it is the wise landowner who plants improved slash pine maintaining the United States as the producer of the world's highest quality gum.

Slash pine tree seedlings are available from the Georgia Forestry Commission on a first come, first serve basis. James C. Wynens, chief, Reforestation Division, said that the tree seedling application forms may be obtained from the Forestry Commission County Rangers, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians and Agricultural Conservation Program Officers. All orders must be submitted on a Forestry Commission application form.

Mail the completed application form to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 819, Macon, Ga. 31202.

For assistance in determining your reforestation needs, contact your local county forest ranger.

ORDER NO. _____

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION MACON, GEORGIA 31202

P.O. BOX 819

NAME OF APPLICANT _____		PHONE NO. _____	
ADDRESS _____		CITY _____	ZIP CODE _____
SHIP TO ADDRESS ABOVE OR			
NAME _____		PHONE NO. _____	
ADDRESS _____		CITY _____	ZIP CODE _____
DELIVERY DESIRED AS SHOWN BELOW			
DATE _____	SPECIES _____	NUMBER OF SEEDLING _____	PLANT NO. _____
			FOREST DISTRICT _____
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		METHOD OF SHIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> STATE TRUCK 1. COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Private person (individual) growing for personal use <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private Forest Industry (Lumber Mill) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Private Forest Industry (Pulp & Paper) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Private Forest Industry (Forest Worker's Cooperative) <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Private other use (e.g. golf course) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Town, city, county or other public use <input type="checkbox"/> 7. State institution (e.g. hospital) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Federal government <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Other (specify) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY <input type="checkbox"/> 3. DELIVERABLE TO STATE OR COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE	

FOR INFORMATION: THE FORESTRY COMMISSION HAS A LIMITED SUPPLY OF SEEDLING STOCK AND CANNOT GUARANTEE FULFILLMENT OF ALL ORDERS.

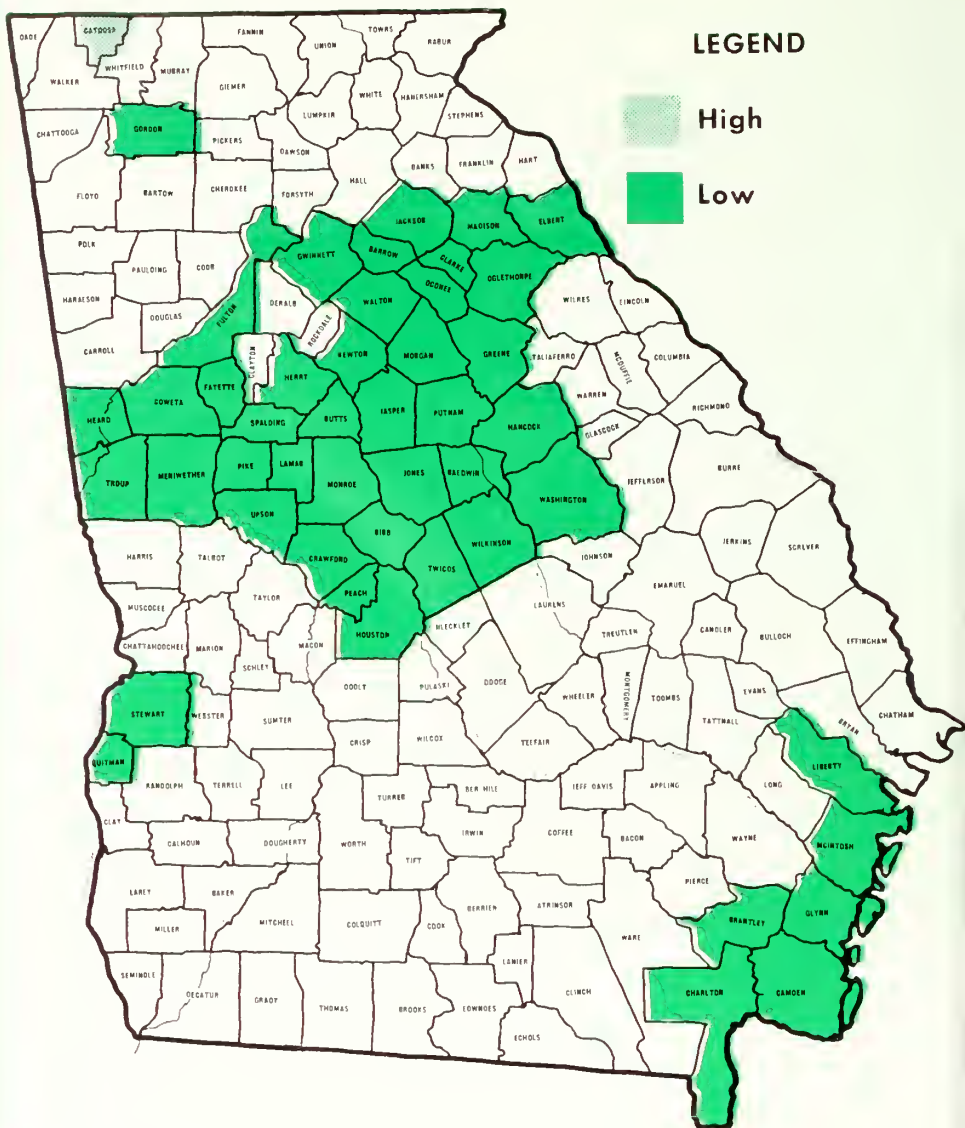
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

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Southern Pine Beetle Infestation

Decreasing Southern Pine Beetle Level Trend Continues In 1977



pine beetle activity. There were 2,053 spots.

Catoosa County, in northwest Georgia is the only county in the state that had a high occurrence rate at the time of the July survey.

Southern pine beetle occurrence was found for the first time in Brantley and Charlton Counties. Camden, Glynn and McIntosh Counties have active areas of infestation. However, occurrence is light in all five of the counties.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, said that although the beetle population has shown a downward trend over the past year, the large number of infested trees indicates a potential for continued pine mortality should environmental conditions be favorable in the coming year.

Since January of this year, Shirley

noted that 323 landowners had been contacted concerning beetle activity on their property. There were 99 landowners who have had salvage operations. The salvage operations resulted in the harvesting of 236,000 board feet of sawtimber and 4,402 cords of pulpwood.

Shirley added that Forestry Commission personnel will continue to contact landowners, providing them with assistance in marking infested areas and obtaining a market for damaged wood. Park representatives will also be contacted concerning the detection of any new activity.

Aerial and on-the-ground statewide insect and disease surveys are conducted in April, July and October. However, where there is a potential epidemic situation, flights are flown weekly to keep abreast of the situation.

A preliminary October insect survey of Georgia shows a decrease in southern pine beetle activity to the April level.

In April there were 279 southern pine beetle spots. The low incidence level is believed to be the effects of the severe cold winter.

However, beetle activity escalated during the next three months. The July survey indicated 1,095 spots throughout the state. There were 47 counties reporting southern pine beetle activity. The extreme dry weather conditions was given as the reason for the increase.

This is still below the survey figures of October 1976. At that time there were 70 counties reporting southern

Rural Fire Defense Program Continues Growth

The Georgia Forestry Commission's Rural Fire Defense Program continues to grow in size and effectiveness. A federal appropriation of \$65,000 funded an initial training project administered by the Georgia Fire Academy, and provided two way radio communications equipment for 23 communities on a 50-50 matching fund basis.

A special 35-hour course was designed by the Academy for rural fire fighters. The selection of eligible communities for the federal grant was done on a priority rating plan based on federal guidelines for the program.

An additional \$16,400 grant, matched by the Forestry Commission, was used to develop an expanded wildfire training manual for rural fire defense personnel. Associated training aides and instructor guidelines were also developed with the funds. The additional monies enabled the Forestry Commission to upgrade its training for cooperators in rural fire control.

The federal grants were made through the Rural Community Fire Protection



Rural fire defense volunteer fire suppression efforts have resulted in the saving of more than \$35.9 million in property through September.

Program. Of the 91 applications received, 23 were approved for grants. Previous grants of \$69,400 in 1975 and \$65,000 in 1976 enabled the Forestry Commission to upgrade its RFD Program with the production and leasing of a 950-gallon slip-on-unit, fire knocker, beginning in 1975.

There were 79 fire knockers placed in service in the 1977 fiscal year. There have been 281 units delivered to communities in every part of the state, as of the first of October, since the fire knocker phase of the program was implemented in June 1975. The placing of these units in rural Georgia has resulted in substantial savings from losses resulting from fire.

The preparation of countywide Master Fire Plans is another phase of the RFD Program that has accelerated. There were 27 counties with completed plans at the end of September. There were 10 requests pending. The countywide Master Fire Plan is a positive guide directed toward coordinating county and community efforts in providing adequate countywide rural fire protection services and minimizing loss of life and property.

There are 25 communities in 16 counties that have received a reduction in insurance classification since receiving a fire knocker and implementing a countywide Master Fire Plan.

Through August of this year, rural fire defense personnel suppressed or assisted in the suppression of 9,132 fires in Georgia. Of the total, 3,284 of the blazes involved structures and equipment. The efforts of the RFD volunteers resulted in the saving of property valued at more than \$35.9 million. This is exclusive of resource values saved on forest and brush fires.

At the end of September there were 436 RFD Departments active in 141 counties. The volunteer rural fire control groups had 609 trucks on loan. The vehicles include, in addition to fire knockers, 283 other type tankers with pumps, 38 pumpers and seven crash trucks.

The purpose of this self-help community service program is (1) to assist unprotected communities in establishing an initial fire protection program, (2) to reinforce existing fire departments and equip them for fighting rural fires, and (3) to provide the Forestry Commission with a backup force of men and equipment for emergency forest fire use.

Technique Developed For Measuring Tree Length Volume

Today, large volumes of sawtimber are being harvested tree-length. This trend is expected to increase with the further development of tree-length volume tables. Historically, many small sawmills have received only short or pre cut logs. These mills would buy tree-length stems to supplement log supply if it were not for the difficulty in determining net volume of tree length loads.

Without scales for weighing and a knowledge of the relationship between load weight-piece count and net log scale, inequities can develop between buyer and seller.

A small mill may never be able to justify a set of scales. Even if scales are purchased, fifty or more loads will have to be weighed and measured to determine the relationship between weight, piece count, and log volume. Public scales are available in some areas, but are often inconvenient because of distance from the mill or hours of operation.

To enable a mill without weighing

facilities to purchase tree-length stems, the following technique was used to develop a local volume table. The tables were designed for one species at one mill so they will not be useable for another operation. However, the technique used to develop the tree-length volume tables should be suitable for other species and other locations.

Approximately 100 tree-length cypress stems were laid on the log yard. The following information was recorded for each log: (1) total length, (2) diameter inside bark at small end, and (3) diameter 16 feet above the large end of the tree.

After these measurements were taken, the stems were cut into short logs. Emphasis was on recovering the maximum sawlog material and minimizing sweep and crook in the resulting short logs. Small end diameter was measured for each short log and the volume recorded for each tree. This provided the total length, top scaling diameter and diameter at 16 feet above the butt as

well as the net log scale for each tree-length stem.

Regression analyses were used to develop a formula for predicting net log scale from the three measurements. The accuracy was such that the only measurements necessary to accurately predict log volume of a tree-length stem was total length and diameter 16 feet above the ground.

To use the tables, each load must first be spread on the ground. Measurements are taken on each stem for total length and diameter outside bark at 16 feet above the butt end. These two measurements can be converted to log volume with the local volume table.

An advantage of this technique is that once a load is spread on the ground, it only takes about 15 minutes to take the necessary measurements. There is no need to wait until the load is bucked to determine the net scale of the load.

Some precautions should be taken in the use of the tables once they have been developed. It must be remembered that these tables, as developed, are suitable only for the specific mill and species involved. It should also be remembered that the table cannot be used for logs larger or smaller than the original logs used in the study. The tables will not predict net volume of logs poorer in quality than those used in developing the tables and certainly not of different species.

If you have a need for the development of similar tables for use at your mill, contact your Georgia Forestry Commission office or a State and Private Forestry office of the U. S. Forest Service.



The diameter of the tree-length log is taken 16 feet above the large end of the tree. The purpose of the volume table is to recover the maximum sawlog material.



Problems of Multiple Demands Made Upon Georgia's Forest

BY
A. RAY SHIRLEY

There is a new urgency in America for the preservation of natural resources. People are demanding more parks, more playgrounds, more wildlife sanctuaries, more scenic rivers, more wilderness and more nature preserves. They want to set aside seashores, green belts, trails, salt marshes, deserts, mountain tops, swamps, sand dunes and nearly everything else that was ever created.

The movement is not to be condemned. Some amount of preservation is desirable and justifiable. In some cases, preservation amounts to the wisest use of the land. We can afford to set aside, to preserve, part of our precious heritage. And, we will. But to avoid costly error, the movement should be appropriately guided and managed.

There is an alternate to total preservation, a way to use resources and, at the same time, preserve them.

Guided by the conservation principle of "wise land use", or using each acre according to its capabilities and treating each acre according to its needs, conser-

vationists have proved that it is possible to both use and preserve a resource.

We all know that conservation is the wise use of our natural resources. Forest conservation is the management of forest land resources for one or more purposes, including water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation. Air, water, soil, plants and animals are interrelated. Ecology is basic to forest land management. Forest conservation must be based on an understanding and application of ecological, social and economic principles. These principles must be applied in all aspects of forest land management, ranging from the intensive production of timber products to wilderness preservation.

Lands, that must produce forests on a sustained basis, also can be used for recreational purposes. They can serve aesthetic values with selective cutting and management. Minerals and oil can be extracted without destroying the landscape and polluting water. Wildlife production does not require complete

sanctuary and exclusion of all other land uses.

A balance of resource preservation and resource use; this is the real challenge.

It is a challenge that can only be met through the creation, statewide, of a meaningful future land-use plan and strategy that has continuity in its applicability, and uniformity in its implementation.

There can be no doubt that timber production and marketing are of the highest priority and necessity to our nation and its economy.

Economic activity has always been the dominant aspect of American life. In the past, when our resources were seemingly inexhaustible, there were comparatively few conflicts between our economic growth, social concerns and the conservation movement. The growth and productivity of our economy is now unmatched in the world.

Industry's search for new resources in raw materials, and an affluent so-



"In Georgia, we are harvesting more timber than ever before, and yet, growth exceeds drain by 55 percent annually."

In the south, there are forests that were ignored in the early part of the century. These so called "worthless" forests have recovered with professional care. With little public attention and fanfare the foresters went about their professional job, making the forests more productive both from a commercial and aesthetic standpoint.

Now that professionalism has made them desirable, it seems they are too valuable to entrust them to professional management. Instead, they are sought as priceless additions to our national parks or wilderness areas. Commercial use is frowned upon, and a new philosophy that favors natural processes, unaltered by man, is considered superior to management. The national forests of the south were acquired almost entirely in the 20's and 30's, and the land was cut over and left unmanaged. Today, they are well managed.

Let's not coddle these public lands into climax forests of uniform sterility and natural beauty.

Trees are a lot like people. They reach maturity. They live longer than any other living thing. Trees must be harvested if they are to be converted to the hundreds of products for the benefit of man. A felled tree, whether harvested by nature or man, is not a pretty sight. A clearcut forest of one acre or multiple acres is not a thing of beauty. However, it is necessary to clearcut or open up the stand to full sunlight to reproduce the pine and some other tree species. After only three to five years, that ugly cutover forest area can become a thing of beauty again; a fine, fast growing forest of healthy trees, a new forest. I like to think of this process of harvesting a mature stand of trees and beginning a new forest to a person who becomes ill. The medical doctor says an operation is needed. The first few days after the operation, the patient looks like death, but in a few days or weeks the patient has recovered and looks great and on the way to a new life. A

ciety's exploding pressures for more of the good life through outdoor recreation will cause those who support economic growth, and those who pursue social concerns to slowly come together relating more extensively to our most important natural resource, land.

The champions of free enterprise, and the champions of the welfare state, must recognize that the great limiting factor of their dreams is not money. In the long run it will be raw resources; resources which only the land can supply.

Foresters have done a good job in protecting, managing and growing trees as evidenced by the healthy margin of growth over drain in the south. In Georgia, we are harvesting more timber than ever before and yet growth exceeds drain by 55 percent annually. Georgia's annual tree growth is one cord per acre per year which is double the annual growth of 30 years ago. With our present forest management know-how, the growth rate can be doubled again in the next 15 years. The tree genetics program is making possible a 20 percent gain in wood volume and 10 percent increased height growth in our major pine species yearly.

A well managed forest is conducive to good wildlife habitat. Georgia has more game today than ever in the history of the state, with the possible exception of wild turkey.

Some parts of the state have less pollution than others. Only a few years

ago, virtually every town and city in the state was dumping raw sewage and chemicals into the nearest stream. Today, that is not true.

Today, we have the knowledge to make reasonably accurate forecasts of the future needs for resources including wood, water, cropland and space for metropolitan expansion. Wise land use, based on scientific knowledge and rational management principles, is imperative.

The primary objective of the professional forester is to assist the landowner in improving the yield and quality of his forest. In turn, this will provide the landowner that basis on which he can realize the maximum development and utilization of timber, soil, water and recreation in meeting his needs.

Total protection and preservation will not reproduce those qualities in forest stands that we most admire. We must have diversity and flexibility in manipulation and use. In other words, we must retain management as the key to the best public interests in our forests. We should not regulate them all to preserves and parks, protected perhaps, but devoid of those manipulations that are so essential to thrifty, growing forests. We must retain variety and diversity and use our forests to meet other needs as well. Let's not take management away from the foresters who brought these lands to their present state of attractiveness.

"Forest conservation is the management of forest land resources for one or more purposes, including water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation."

forest is like that after it has been reforested.

There is another use of the forest that I predict is going to become more important each year - wood for energy. At the turn of the century, wood constituted the chief source of energy for the nation. It gave way to coal, then fuel oil, then natural gas and electricity. And now, we will probably go back to wood as a principle source for many uses. We have been using bark and wood residue for fuel by wood industries for some time.

We now have new processes for using wood and to use wood in different forms. The gasification and pyrolysis processes are not new, but have great potential utilizing wood chips and pelletized wood involving the total tree.

One important factor is that wood meets the Environmental Protection Agency's standards with little expense to the user in special equipment. We will be able to use cull trees and weed trees as well as tree tops, limbs, leaves, and needles for fuel. This residue use will permit an increase of approximately 40 percent yield from the forest that is now left as waste. We estimate there is between 30 and 50 tons of wood material per acre in the south.

Several months ago, President Jimmy Carter presented his environmental message to Congress. He noted that since the passage, in recent years, of landmark legislation, the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Planning Act, and the National Forest Management Act, the greatest challenge remaining to American Forestry is to improve the condition and production of small private forest holdings. Various federal programs have, in the past, encouraged better management of these 296 million acres, which account for three-fifths of America's total productive forests. Now, it is the time to consider whether they are accomplishing their purpose.

He asked the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a comprehensive study of the Cooperative Forest Management Program. He recommended that the



study consider the needs for measures to (1) assure that forestry programs support national environmental goals; (2) assure that assistance to nonfederal forest owners will emphasize interdisciplinary planning and multiple use management; (3) improve the capability of private forest lands to meet the nation's need for wood; (4) prevent and control pollution, fires and insects and diseases that damage forests, using environmentally sound methods, such as biological pest controls; (5) improve and maintain fish and wildlife habitats, particularly those that are critical for threatened and endangered species; (6) and strengthen planning and management capabilities of state and local forestry agencies. The study should also examine the desirability of providing financial assistance to state forestry agencies on the basis of state forestry plans rather than through the present fragmented approach.

From this proposal, it appears that this study may be the catalyst which has long been needed to unite the forestry and environmental oriented groups together in a common cause with common goals. We, the Georgia Forestry Commission, will cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in every way to provide the most complete in depth study possible. President Carter is to be commended for taking this action.

We have a social system that puts a premium upon a high degree of physical comfort and decent surroundings for every person. Forests and trees can be

the most useful of all raw materials toward this continued system. They can be used to make products for people while they also enhance people's environment and recreation and at the same time embody their own recycling system.

Forests are a place for people to play and think. A source of food and shelter for wildlife. And, best of all, forests are renewable and expandable. They can be harvested, renewed and reharvested indefinitely, all the while providing their many priceless benefits.

Forests are the greatest achievement of ecological evolution, the largest, most complex of all ecosystems. It is in forests that natural regulatory processes excel, producing the most stable of all ecosystems. It is in forests that man has his best opportunity to work with nature. Development of this opportunity is the major challenge to us in an increasingly crowded and demanding world.

Proper conservation and resource development needs an environment composed of vigorous people with determination, knowledge, confidence in the future and the means to pursue their goals.

The forests of Georgia and the south are big enough and versatile enough to provide multiple needs for all citizens. We cannot lock up these resources for a single use for the future. We can have our cake and eat it, too, if we use present knowledge and common sense policies.

Forestry Faces



► Lisa Thurmond, 16, McDonough, is the first entry for the 1978 Miss Georgia Forestry title. The Henry County forestry queen will compete for the title at the Georgia Forestry Association annual meeting at Jekyll Island, June 18-20, 1978.

Miss Thurmond is the daughter of Mrs. Jo Dailey and Mr. Harvey Thurmond.

The current Miss Georgia Forestry is Tina Driggers of Waycross.



► W. N. Haynes, assistant to Union Camp Corp. vice president for timber products and resources, Savannah, photo, and Vaughn H. Hofeldt, retired, U. S. Forest Service, Gainesville, have been appointed to the Georgia Board of Registration for Foresters by Governor George Busbee. Haynes succeeded Ben C. Meadows, president, Ben Meadows Company, Atlanta. Hofeldt succeeded Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.



► Whitfield County's annual Smokey Bear Reading Club attracted 118 youngsters this year. Their participation enabled them to gain knowledge about America's natural resources.

Krissie Carswell, left, and Ginger Gadd tied for first place. They each read or had read to them 51 books on conservation. There were 43 children who



► J. Walter Myers, Jr., executive vice president, Forest Farmers Association, Atlanta, has been named to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 15-member national advisory committee on state and private forestry. Secretary Bob Bergland, in making the announcement said that the committee serves in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Agriculture on U. S. Forest Service programs and activities affecting state and private forestry.



► Charles B. Place, Jr., right, forest education assistant, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, has been named a Fellow of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

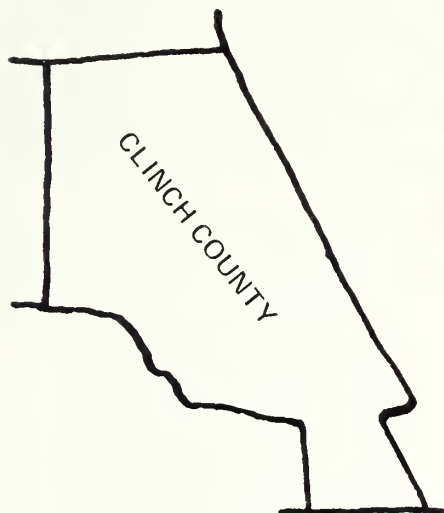
Society President J. Vernon Martin, Fort Worth, Texas, presented the award at the banquet concluding the organization's 32nd annual meeting held in Richmond, Va.

Place was cited for his dedication to advancing environmental education programs for groups from the Cub Scout level to top professionals in the field of natural resources.

And Places

completed the reading requirements, and were presented certificates.

The Smokey Bear Vacation Reading Club was cosponsored by the Junior Women's Club, the Dalton Regional Library and the Whitfield County Forestry Unit.



► There are 473,400 commercial forest acres in Clinch County. This represents 93 percent of the land area.

Approximately 55.7 percent of the commercial forest acreage is privately owned. Another 44 percent is owned by industry. The remainder is owned by local and federal governments.

The commercial forest acreage has a growing volume of 387.3 million cubic feet. The annual growth is 22.7 million cubic feet, and the annual cut is 15.7 million cubic feet.

There were 69,349 cords of round pulpwood produced in the county in 1975. The highest production, 323,739 cords, occurred in 1955. Pulpwood production has been over 100,000 cords in 20 separate years since 1946. The total production for that period is 3,700,397 cords of round pulpwood.

There are approximately 29 wood using industries in Clinch County employing 378 persons with an annual payroll of \$2,608,720. The products produced by the industries include pulpwood, dressed, kiln dried and treated lumber, treated and untreated posts, treated and untreated poles and chips.



► Governor George Busbee has cited the Southeast Paper Manufacturing Company as the type industry that Georgia is seeking as a means of raising the quality of life and employment level for our people. Speaking at groundbreaking ceremonies for the company's new \$130 million newsprint mill near Dublin, Governor Busbee pointed out that the mill will use the latest and most modern thermomechanical process. He noted that the mill will be odor-free, and the water removed from the Oconee River will be returned pollution-free into the river. At full operation, approximately 200 persons will be employed with an annual payroll in excess of \$2 million. The company utilizes more than 750,000 tons of newsprint per year. The newsprint will be produced from recycled newspapers and pine wood chips harvested in the immediate Dublin area.



► We apologize for publishing the parents' name of Miss Jincy Turner of Metter, the 1977 Miss Gum Spirits, incorrectly in our September issue. Miss Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Turner.



► Frank E. Craven, chief, Forest Education Division, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, has been elected Governor-Elect of the Georgia District of Kiwanis. Craven was elected at the Georgia District's annual meeting in Macon.

28th Year

Georgia

Extends

Southern

Pulpwood

Production

Leadership



Georgia has extended its southern pulpwood production leadership for the 28th consecutive year. The 1975 production of 6,957,200 cords of round pulpwood and residues represents a decrease of 14 percent from 1974, according to the report Southern Pulpwood Production, 1975. The report was released by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The decrease reflected the sluggish U. S. and world economy. Pulpwood production in the South also declined 14 percent to 42.3 million cords which is slightly above the 1970 level. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi absorbed 49 percent of the decline, but remained the leading producers in the South.

Other southern states producing more than two million cords were Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

Georgia has two of the 49 counties that produced over 100,000 cords of round pulpwood. Wayne County again led Georgia with a production of 127,723 cords of round pulpwood. Ware County's production was 102,022 cords.

Georgia was first in the output of wood residue with 1,778,100 cords. This represented a seven percent decline. Wood residue production in the South was more than 12.2 million cords, a nine percent decline over the previous year.

The daily pulping capacity for Geor-



gia's 15 pulp mills was 15,119 tons per day. This figure is consistent with the 1974 capacity.

The 113 mills in the South had pulping capacities of 96,555 tons per day. This is an increase of two percent over 1974. In addition, there were 12 mills outside the region that used southern pulpwood.

The report includes maps depicting regionwide patterns of production and competition for roundwood. The report has charts and graphs on the number of companies procuring wood, mill capacity, production increases and declines and detailed tables on all phases of production by state. Round hardwood and pine pulpwood production cordage is listed by state and county.

Foresters Hall of Fame

Georgia Chapter SAF

Taps

Dr. Jack T. May
and
W. H. McComb



The Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters, has installed Dr. Jack T. May, Athens, and W. H. "Billy" McComb, Macon, into its Foresters Hall of Fame.

Dr. May is professor of Silviculture and Forest Soils, School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia. McComb is a retired forester from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Archie E. Patterson, professor of Forestry, University of Georgia and chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee, made the presentation. Taking part in the presentation were Dean Allyn M. Herrick, School of Forest Resources, who accepted on behalf of Dr. May, Mrs. Virginia McComb and McComb.

The induction of Dr. May and McComb brings to 23 the number of foresters in the Foresters Hall of Fame. Their names will be inscribed on a permanent plaque displayed at the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens. Patterson said that the "Hall of Fame" provides a means of honoring those persons who have been responsible for the outstanding success of the forestry program in Georgia.

Dr. May has been employed by the U. S. Forest Service, taught and con-

ducted research at Auburn University and in 1958 became affiliated with the University of Georgia.

The native of Pike County Mississippi is recognized for his soil research work. He is the recipient of the Gamma Sigma Delta Distinguished Teaching Award in 1975 and the Technical Service Award in 1976 by the Southeastern Section, SAF.

Dr. May is listed in Who's Who in the South and Southwest and American Men of Science.

A native of Milledgeville, McComb began his career in forestry in Statesboro in 1943 as an assistant district forester with the Forestry Commission. He culminated his career in 1977, having serv-

ed as chief of Forest Management and Forest Research Analyst.

He has received the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation Outstanding Forester in Georgia award; served as president of the School of Forest Resources Alumni Association; and is a past chairman of the Forestry Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. He has been an active member of the SAF for over 25 years, and was a founder and first chairman of the Ocmulgee Sub-Chapter, SAF. McComb is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, a national honorary fraternity.

McComb was among the first registered foresters in the United States, holding the number 64.

*Dean Allyn M. Herrick
Recipient for Dr. Jack T. May
Mrs. Virginia McComb and W.H. McComb
Recipient
Archie E. Patterson, chairman,
Hall of Fame Committee*

LETTERS

EDUCATION

I enjoyed immensely your environmental education workshop last week. I have never seen a workshop where the leaders had so little to say on field trips while achieving so much. The group leading techniques demonstrated were very effective and everyone did a first rate job. I don't know of anything I would change if I had to do it myself.

One of my favorite tasks was the drawing with natural materials. I did some others after I left and I have enclosed one for you.

Jeffrey J. Jackson
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia



Thomas R. Fontaine, Jr.

Logging The

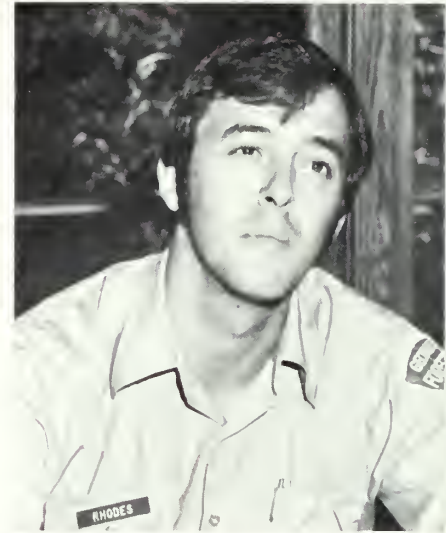


Harold L. Neely



W. Earl Bonner

PERSONNEL...W. EARL BONNER, assistant ranger, promoted to ranger, Carroll County Forestry Unit...JAMES H. BROCK, patrolman, promoted to ranger, Worth County Forestry Unit...THOMAS R. FONTAINE, JR., forest education assistant, promoted to resource planner and research analyst...ERNEST G. HOWARD, assistant ranger, Houston-Peach-Pulaski Forestry Unit, promoted to property control office, Macon...HAROLD L. NEELY, patrolman, Harris County Forestry Unit, promoted to ranger, Coweta County Forestry Unit...EVERETT U. RHODES, assistant ranger, promoted to ranger, Fannin-Towns-Union Forestry Unit...STEVE G. SANDFORT, forester, Clayton-Fayette Counties, promoted to forest education assistant, Macon.



Everett U. Rhodes



Ernest G. Howard



Steve G. Sandfort



Foresters...



Lewis A. Conger



H. Frank Davenport



W. Walter Jackson



Buster Harris, ranger of the Dawson County Forestry Unit and former nursery superintendent of the Hightower Nursery, has retired. He served the citizens of Dawson County and the State of Georgia for 40 years. James C. Wynens, chief, Reforestation Division, on presenting Harris with a plaque at a dinner honoring him, stated that his efficiency and dedication to his job are a tribute to him, his family and the Georgia Forestry Commission.

RETIREMENTS...LEWIS A. CONGER, ranger, Worth County Forestry Unit, Mar. 1954-Aug. 1977...H. FRANK DAVENPORT, ranger, Fannin-Towns-Union Forestry Unit, July 1952-July 1977...BUSTER HARRIS, ranger, Dawson County Forestry Unit, May 1938-Oct. 1977...WILLIAM F. HEGOOD, towerman, Walker County Forestry Unit, Oct. 1966-Oct. 1977...W. WAL-

TER JACKSON, ranger, Monroe County Forestry Unit, July 1949-Sept. 1977...ARTHUR L. THORNTON, district ranger, Newnan, Dec. 1950-Mar. 1977.

MEETINGS...SOUTHEASTERN Section, Society of American Foresters, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 31-Feb. 2...ARBOR Day, statewide, Feb. 17...SOUTHERN Forest Institute, Atlanta, Feb. 21-22.



Arthur L. Thornton

Service Awards

25 YEARS

James C. Wynens...Chief
Reforestation Division
Macon, Ga.
July 1949

35 YEARS

Jackson Gaines.....Nurseryman
Albany, Ga.
June 1937

Georgia FORESTRY

December, 1977

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT ROME, GEORGIA



HOLIDAY SAFETY

Enjoy your holiday, don't regret it. The trunk of fresh cut Christmas trees should be immersed in water as soon as possible after buying the tree. Artificial trees should be flame resistant, and all trees should be kept away from heat. Cut Christmas trees are highly flammable. After the holidays, discard them carefully. Never try to burn them in your fireplace.

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