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Georgia

FORESTRY

MARCH, 1982

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ARBOR DAY

Georgia

FORESTRY

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March 1982 No. 1 Vol. 34

George Busbee - Governor
A. Ray Shirley - Director

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Cruising The News

FIRE DEFENSE PRAISED

It was about eight years ago that flames leaped from house to house in Crestwood Gardens, finally destroying three homes as neighbors watched helplessly.

At that time, rural fire protection here was almost nil. But now things have changed, thanks to many volunteers and donations, along with the cooperation between state, county and community.

The tragedy that occurred that day in Crestwood Gardens could very well have been the catalyst which sparked a move to establish a countywide firefighting network.

Today, the county boasts 11 such volunteer units with a 12th in the making. These departments, manned by volunteers from the five-mile radius they serve, answer calls to several hundred fires each year.

Colquitt County Board of Commissioners pitched in to help with cash and some equip-

ment in addition to providing a base station at the county farm.

The Georgia Forestry Commission has been extremely helpful by providing "fire-knockers" to these departments in turn for the departments helping the commission battle forest fires.

Only a few segments of the county are not lapped by a five-mile radius circle.

Last week, an officer with the Colquitt County Association of Volunteer Firefighters said these volunteers ought to be congratulated for the great job they do with what they have to work with.

And he's right. All of Colquitt County should be conscious of the tremendous service these people offer and sensitive to the continuing need to bolster the effectiveness of these departments.

--The Moultrie Observer

STATE LEADS IN WOOD ENERGY

Because we live in the heart of one of the great forest areas of the East Coast, it may be, as the saying goes that we find it hard to "see the forest for the trees."

That is to say that we probably don't fully appreciate the scope of our forestry industry and the tremendous role it plays in our economy.

For example, the recent annual report of the Georgia Forestry Commission noted that the state continues to lead the nation in the utilization of wood as an energy source.

The report said a 25 million BTU gasification system at the Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital is on line and that wood heating systems were under construction in schools in Franklin, Treutlen and Walker Counties.

Other systems using wood as an energy source have been announced for correctional institutions in Dodge and Walker counties and

the Georgia Industrial Institute at Alto.

In another area of progress, the Georgia Forestry Commission also reports a breakthrough in estimating what the experts call "total biomass volume."

A computerized system, perfected by the state agency in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, quickly converts raw data into accurate measurements in board feet, cords and tons of all material in a given forest area.

Georgia is said to be the first state in the nation to have this obviously important estimating system.

And Georgia is continuing its long-standing excellent tree nursery production. Production has been increased from 62 to 78 million seedlings and approximately 90 million trees will be produced for the current planting season.

Waycross Journal Herald

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ON THE COVER - John Allen, 6, and his brother, Michael, 3, observe Georgia's Arbor Day by planting a tree in the front yard of their home in Gray. The children had a little help from their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen.



Unit 1

TIMBER STATUS IN SOUTHEAST GEORGIA REVEALED IN SURVEY

Another unit in the statewide Timber Resources Survey has been completed and findings reveal that timber volume is up over the past decade in the 35-county

area of Southeast Georgia.

The state has been divided into five areas for the survey and the recently completed Unit I is the second area to be fin-

ished in the work conducted by the U. S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the Commission. Unit II, comprised of 22 counties in the Southwestern section of the state, was completed last fall and showed a similar trend in timber volume and forested acreage.

Commission Director Ray Shirley emphasized that the survey revealed that the volume of softwood growing stock is up 10 percent, and hardwood showed a 25 percent increase. There was a net annual growth of 77.5 cubic feet per acre or 1.13 cords per acre during the 10-year period.

Net annual growth of pine sawtimber is 1.54 billion board feet with an annual removal of 1.49 billion board feet. Net annual growth of hardwood sawtimber is 371 million board feet, with an annual removal of 195 million board feet.

Net annual growth is 5,948,934 cords of pine and 1,519,702 cords of hardwood. Annual removals are 5,728,257 cords of pine and 752,189 cords of hardwood.

Shirley said the second unit completed showed that the area of commercial forest land in the 35 counties is down by over 275,000 acres, or four percent, since 1971. He pointed out that the area showed a six percent decline, or 494,000 acres, when the previous survey was made in the sixties.

The new survey indicated that there is a four percent drop in acreage in pine forest types and annual timber removals of all growing stock totaled 473 million cubic feet, or 85 percent of growth.

Completion of the remaining three units is expected late this year or early in 1983, according to the director.

TEACHING AID FOR GRADING DEVELOPED

Hardwood lumber is usually cut into pieces for appearance items, such as furniture and flooring. Lumber grades predict the percentage of any board which can be made into such products of a specified size.

Grading hardwood lumber is a complicated procedure because allowable cuttings are measured to fractions of an inch, and defects are not the same for all grades and species.

Beginning students in grading courses, therefore, are often frustrated by the arithmetic involving odd fractions and determination of what is or is not a defect.

In order to avoid this classroom confusion, and to speed teaching of the very basic elements of grading, a training aid system has been developed by Paul Butts,

Commission utilization forester.

The system consists of a folding 12-inch by 8-foot grid board with stick-on defect symbols. Placement of symbols on the grid is designed to show cuttings of even sizes only, thereby eliminating fraction arithmetic. Concern for defect identification is eliminated by use of symbols. Work sheets corresponding to the grid board are used by students for working examples.

The system allows quick and simple instruction in the basic rules for hardwood lumber grades. After these rules have been learned, defect identification is taught using hardwood lumber.

More detailed information is available from the utilization forester at the Commission's state headquarters in Macon.



Utilization Forester Paul Butts shown using teaching aid he developed.

CRUISING WORKSHOP DATES ANNOUNCED

A workshop on Point Sampling and Prism Cruising will be held at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education May 10-11. The course is designed for foresters and selected technicians with little or no experience in point sampling and prism cruising.

The workshop will consist of a review of sampling with probability proportional to size, construction and application of volume and tree factors, design and statistical control of a cruise, and a practical exercise.

The course will be taught by Dr. Richard G. Oderwald, Assistant Professor of Forestry at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Registration fee of \$80 includes two meals, refreshment breaks, instruction costs, and conference materials. The number of conference participants is limited and preregistration is required.

For further information contact Dr. Leonard A. Hampton, Room 237, University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, GA 30602, phone 404-542-3063.

INSTITUTES SCHEDULED

The 11th Annual Teachers Environment and Technology Institute, a training session for educators interested in learning factual information about the interrelationships of man and his natural resources, will be held June 14-July 9 at Georgia Southern College, Statesboro.

The Georgia Environmental Education Institute will be held at Valdosta State College June 16-July 9, and at Shorter College in Rome June 7-25. The Natural Resources Conservation Workshop is scheduled for June 13-18 at ABAC in Tifton. For detailed information, contact the schools.

CONFERENCE PLANNED

A conference on Forest Soils and Site Quality will be held at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education May 24-26.

Major topics include basic soils concepts, effects of site on tree growth and development, forest management impact on tree growth and site quality, and a field exercise.

For more information contact Dr. Leonard A. Hampton, Room 237, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, GA 30602, phone 404-542-3063.



Naval stores operators view automatic chipper and motorized carrier during demonstration following annual meeting.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONTINUED

Members of the American Turpentine Farmers Association have been advised that the cost-share Naval Stores Conservation Program will be carried out again this year and a spray of Lindane and water is the best known method of preventing and controlling turpentine beetles.

These announcements were made during the recent annual meeting of the Association held in Soperton, with ATFA President Jim Gillis, Jr., presiding. The group also heard Bob McReynolds and Tom Miller, U.S. Forest Service, discuss the use of chemicals to increase gum flow and attractants and traps to control insects.

Dr. Larry Shaw, an agricultural engineer with the USFS, presented slides showing advances in an automatic chipper and a motorized carrier for gum harvesting. Both are in the experimental stage.

Forester Grady Williams of the Commission's McRae District, a Naval Stores Specialist, discussed improvements in plastic aprons and cups and experiments with Lindane. He pointed out that ten cents worth of the chemical can save a tree that is worth from \$12 to \$15, plus its gum production potential.

Entomologist Kerry Thomas of the Commission also endorsed the spraying method of prevention control. He advised that Ips and turpentine beetles are always present to some degree and declared that cold weather will not slow down their activity to a great extent.

It was pointed out at the meeting that despite foreign production, many custo-

mers continue to seek America's superior gum and prices remain high. Gillis said 32,622 barrels were produced in the U.S. in 1981 and the average price per barrel was \$105.00. He said Georgia produces about 90 percent of the nation's gum output.

An allotment of \$250,000 has been made to carry out the cooperative Naval Stores Conservation Program this year and details on the program are available at the offices of the Association, as well as the Commission.

1982 NAVAL STORES CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Practices and rates on installation and elevation:

10" D.B.H. practice with spiral gutter or Varn apron and double-headed nails \$.31 per face
11" D.B.H. practice with spiral gutter or Varn apron and double-headed nails \$.35 per face
Restricted cupping practice with spiral gutters or Varn aprons and double-headed nails . . \$.33 per face
Elevation of cups and aprons using double-headed nails . . \$.12 per face
New plastic or aluminum cups (2 quart) \$.33 per cup
New plastic apron-gutter . . . \$.08 per unit

NEW YEAR BRINGS DISTRICT CHANGES

In a meeting held early this year, the Board of Commissioners voted to abolish the Forestry Commission's District 17, which maintained offices in Macon and supervised eight Middle Georgia counties.

Houston and Pulaski Counties were transferred to District 16 (McRae), and Bibb, Monroe, Crawford, Peach, Jasper and Jones Counties were transferred to District 18 (Milledgeville).

Forester Lynn Hooven, who headed the Macon District office, was transferred to the Commission headquarters office in Macon to succeed Turner Barber, who recently retired.

In a change late last year, the office for District 8 was moved from Ashburn to Tifton.



The 1982 slate of officers for the Southeastern Society of American Foresters was installed at the recent annual meeting of the organization held in Mobile. Left to right are Jack Long, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, Secretary; Dave Mitchell, St. Regis Paper Co., Macon, Chairman; and Glynn Chesser, Georgia Kraft Company, Columbus, Treasurer.



Students of Sandy Springs Middle School, shown here with Forester Rob Mason, were among the many students and others in the Atlanta area who viewed the mobile exhibit and attended the program at the libraries.

SHADE TREE PROGRAM SCHEDULED

The Commission's Atlanta Urban Forestry Group and the Atlanta Public Library are planning a cooperative program this spring to stress the care and maintenance of shade trees.

The decision by the two organizations to sponsor the program came after a highly successful Christmas program was held in December. The program, coordinated by Ed Banks, Urban Forester, and Libby Mohr, public information officer of the Atlanta Library, featured the Commission's Urban Forestry exhibit bus, a film and a live Christmas tree.

Urban Foresters Rob Mason and Dan Dossin brought the mobile exhibit to the various libraries, set up and decorated Georgia grown Christmas trees and showed a film on the care and advantages of using a live Christmas tree in the home.

The public was invited to view the program.

The program was held at the Central Library, Atlanta; Hobgood-Palmer Branch Library, Fairburn; Uncle Remus Branch Library, Atlanta; Ida Williams Branch Library, Buckhead; and Sandy Springs Branch Library.

PLASTIC BALLS SET PRESCRIBED BURN

A revolutionary method of prescribed burning was carried out recently on four plots in the Dixon Memorial State Forest near Waycross and personnel of the Commission's Forest Protection Department termed the experiment highly successful.

Small plastic balls filled with granular chemicals were dropped from an especially equipped helicopter to fire the forest. A delayed reaction caused the balls to ignite when they made contact with the ground. Equipment in the aircraft dropped the balls in a precise spacing pattern to insure an even distribution on the plots, which ranged from 6½ to 15 acres.

Foresters said the goal in AID (Aerial Incendiary Devices) as a method of prescribe burning is to set a pattern in which the circles of fire set by the balls will burn together and burn themselves out before wildfire momentum can be achieved.

They pointed out that the AID method is being evaluated and if it is eventually adopted as a general practice, considerable time, labor and costs could be saved in burning large tracts.

The Dixon State Forest project was a joint effort of the Commission and the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service.

Although a similar project was carried out in 1980 on a cutover area in Monroe County as a site preparation measure, the Waycross experiment marked the first time the AID method was employed on a mature forest to eliminate understory.



Jimmy O. Lowther of Hinesville, a civil engineer technician with the Soil Conservation Service, operates an alidade on a plane table to plot a contour map of the Commission's new

nursery near Reidsville. Phillip Vaughn of Lyons takes notes, while Bobby A. Manning of Montgomery County holds the stadia board. The two are also with the SCS.

NEW NURSERY TO GREATLY BOOST PRODUCTION

Board Chairman Re-Elected

Jim L. Gillis, Jr. of Soperton has been re-elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The prominent Treutlen County forestland owner and former state senator was named to the chairmanship in 1980 to succeed Henry E. Williams of Woodbine. He was renamed to the post again this year by the other four members of the board. The panel serves as a governing body for the Commission.

Other members include Felton Denney, Carrollton; Eley C. Frazer, III, Albany; Robert Simpson, III, Lakeland; and Patricia B. Robinson, Atlanta. Williams recently retired from the board.

Gillis is a graduate forester and other members are foresters or have business interests in forestry.

A new 257-acre tree nursery now under construction in Tattnall County will enable the Commission to eventually produce 170 million seedlings annually, according to Director Ray Shirley.

He said plans call for an irrigation system at the new facility that will require a twelve-inch well and 35 to 40 miles of pipe and ditches. Some of the system will be completed this year and a portion of the land is expected to be planted during spring, 1983.

The director said the site is "excellent land" and pointed out that it is only a short distance from the existing Walker Nursery. He said the packing shed and equipment at Walker would be utilized in harvesting trees from the new nursery.

Shirley said the Soil Conservation Service and the Department of Transportation is aiding the Commission in establishing the new nursery, which will bring to four the number of tree nurseries operated by the Commission's Reforestation Department. Beside Walker, the nurseries are Page, two miles west of the State Prison near Reidsville, and Morgan Nursery, Route 1, Byron.

Two automated tree lifting machines were built in the Commission shop at Macon last year and are now being used in the current harvest. Two additional two row lifting machines will be built this year to handle the increased production that is being planned, the director said.

Jim Wynens, Chief of Reforestation, said approximately 86,000,000 seedlings - which includes 17 species - are being lifted and distributed this season.

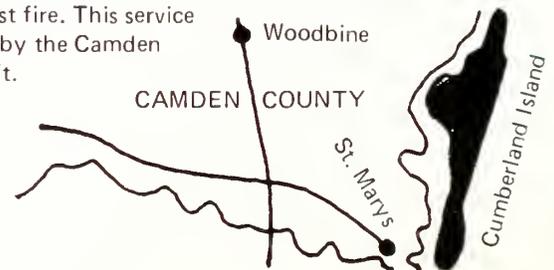
FIRE PROTECTION PROVIDED CUMBERLAND ISLAND

A fire knocker provided by the Commission has been in place on Cumberland Island since November of last year and plans are underway to strengthen the RFD unit with an initial attack vehicle, according to Don Freyer, Coordinator of the Rural Fire Defense Program.

Freyer said the equipment now on the island was leased by the Cumberland Island National Seashore, National Park Service. The truck was outfitted with a 950-gallon tank and other equipment at the Commission's shop in Baxley. Equipment for the second truck will be fabricated in the Macon shop.

Freyer said the Park Service provides a barge to move the

Commission's transports and crawler tractors to the island in the event the equipment and personnel are requested to suppress a forest fire. This service is provided by the Camden County Unit.





1957
1982



FORESTRY CENTER ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS AGO

April of this year will mark the 25th anniversary of the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon. Dedication of the Commission's Headquarters Building on Riggins Mill Road on April 11, 1957 heralded the beginning of a new era of rapid expansion of the state agency.

Construction of the modern brick and steel structure in Macon was approved by the state when it became evident that the facilities in Atlanta were too cramped to accommodate the growing Commission which is dedicated to providing fire protection, reforestation, forest management and other services to landowners throughout the state.

At the time of the dedication, which was attended by Governor Marvin Griffin, Macon Mayor B. F. Merritt, Jr., the Commission's Board members and other dignitaries, it was pointed out that the administration of the many programs dealing with Georgia forestry would be concentrated at the Macon Center and it would serve as the hub for all future activities.

Just eight years prior to the dedication of the new headquarters, the Georgia Forestry Commission was created

through legislation promoted by Governor Herman E. Talmadge. It replaced the Georgia Department of Forestry, the last of a long series of forestry agencies that had been changed, merged and re-defined many times since 1922.

The headquarters building, one of several structures now located at the Georgia Forestry Center, was constructed at a cost of \$200,000.

The actual site of the present center was selected in 1951 when the state acquired the first of approximately 60 acres of land for the development. Macon was chosen as the site for the state headquarters because of its proximity to the center of the state, which has enhanced the efficiency of the agency in dealing with every county in the state.

Through a quarter of a century, the Georgia Forestry Center has been the nerve center of the Commission's varied activities. All of its programs, encompassing forest management, reforestation, forest protection, research, education, administration and other functions are directed from Macon to the district offices and county units throughout the state.

Today, the value of the initial building at the center - the headquarters building - is valued at \$925,240. Other buildings on the grounds now include a research building, central warehouse, carpenter shop, automotive shop, seed processing facility, communications building and several other structures. The total value of buildings is set at \$3,870,687 - a figure that does not include equipment, fixtures and supplies.

Other facilities located at the Forestry Center include the U. S. Forest Service's Forest Fire Laboratory and International Tree Seed Center.

In addition, the State Department of Natural Resources, Surface Mined Reclamation Division is headquartered at the center along with the Department's Game and Fish Division District Office for Middle Georgia.

The Georgia Forestry Center is the long established focal point of progressive forestry in Georgia and, indeed, the South. It continues to attract visitors from throughout the United States and many foreign countries.



School officials and others attending dedication ceremonies hear Commission officials explain function of the new wood heating system at Franklin County High School. They are

shown in front of a large concrete pit which contains the chips that are fed into the boiler room by a conveyor chain.

ANOTHER SCHOOL CONVERTED TO WOOD HEAT

A wood fired heating system installed in the Franklin County High School was recently dedicated and progress continues in the planning and construction of simi-

lar systems in other schools and institutions.

The heating system in the big consolidated school in Franklin County was

totally electric prior to the conversion to green wood chips as a fuel source.

Ed Bryant, school superintendent, commented at the dedication ceremony that it took about 300,000 kilowatts a month to heat the school buildings and he expects a significant savings in the use of wood.

The system, designed and installed under the direction of the Commission's Research Department, includes a boiler, firebox, chip holding tanks, conveyor system and a storage pit, as well as a building to house the equipment.

Commission Engineer B. O. Jarrett said he expects the school to realize a considerable saving during the heating season. The electric bill for the school has been running about \$73,000. He said the new system is tied in with the previous system and in the event of a shut down due to an emergency or for repairs, the school could convert back to the electric system until the problem is corrected.



Green wood chips used in energy systems installed by the Commission in schools and the seed processing plant featured on these pages come from the type of cull trees, limbs and other forest waste shown going through a chipping machine in the above photograph. The big chipper, a Blu Ox, was featured along with a modern skidder and feller buncher during a recent Commission demonstration on the Upson County property of Robert L. Nash, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation. Only timber that is unsuitable for other purposes is utilized in the wood energy program.

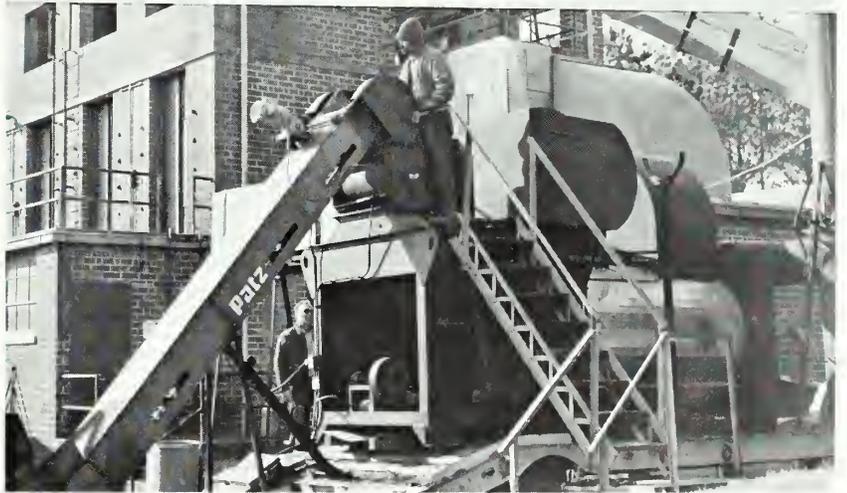


Commission Director Ray Shirley told those attending the dedication program that Franklin County was selected for the installation because of its high energy bill and the easy accessibility of hardwood chips in the region. Financing of the system was provided by the Commission, the Department of Energy and the Franklin County School Board.

Shirley also spoke of other wood energy projects carried out by the Commission, including the big wood gasification system at a Rome hospital. He said a Georgia textile plant is now using 400 tons of wood chips a day and many other industries have converted to the lower cost fuel or have plans to make the change.

The director said a ton of wood chips is equal to a barrel of oil in terms of energy and he pointed out that wood is an abundant, renewable source in Georgia, while expensive oil must come from outside the state.

In discussing other school projects, John Mixon, the Commission's Research Chief, said a wood chip system has been operational at Union County Junior High School for more than a year and a system has been completed at Treutlen County High School, with dedication ceremonies set for this spring.



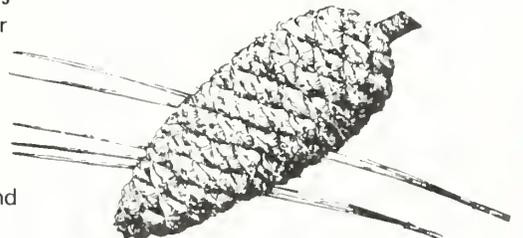
CHIPS DRY CONES

Wood chips this season were used for the first time to dry cones at the Commission's seed processing plant and a very substantial savings over natural gas has been noted.

Figures last year showed that cones dried by gas averaged 30 cents per bushel, while the cost of drying by green wood chips this year ran 21 cents per bushel. A total of 21,201 bushels of cones and 2,340 pounds of minor species seed went through the processing plant in the season just ended.

Beside the savings brought about by the conversion to wood, a cost reduction was realized beginning with the 1979-80 season when a recirculation system was installed at the facility. That modification reduced the drying time from 64 to 48 hours, thus bringing a savings in fuel, labor and time.

The mobile unit used to dry the cones and seed had been previously used to dry corn, soybeans and other agricultural crops and to heat poultry houses.



FOREST FARMER ASSOCIATION PLANS SOUTHERN CONFERENCE IN FLORIDA



Union Camp President Peter J. McLaughlin is assisted by Nursery Supervisor Paul Riggs (kneeling) as they plant the one-half billionth tree on the company's Savannah woodlands region land.

HALF BILLIONTH TREE IS PLANTED BY UNION CAMP

Union Camp Corporation reached a milestone in its on-going forest regeneration program recently when the company planted the one-half billionth tree on its Savannah Woodlands Region land, comprising property in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

President and Chief Executive Officer of the company, Peter J. McLaughlin, planted the pine seedling on the grounds of the corporate woodlands offices. The ceremonies took place on the site of the company's huge Savannah manufacturing complex, home of the world's largest pulp and paper mill.

William Barton, Manager of the company's Savannah Woodlands Region, served as Master of Ceremonies for the occasion.

Assisting Mr. McLaughlin with his

Forest Farmers Association will hold its 1982 Southern Forestry Conference at the Dutch Inn Resort Hotel at Lake Buena Vista, Florida, which is located on the grounds of Walt Disney World, near Orlando.

The dates will be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 26-28. "Financing the South's Forest Development" will be the theme of this 41st annual meeting.

Program participants will include a distinguished group of local and national forestry and conservation leaders. Their

toric planting was tree nursery supervisor Paul Riggs. He has been directly involved in the growing of all 500 million seedlings at the company's Bellville, Georgia, nursery.

"This half-billionth seedling symbolizes the fact that trees are one of our renewable natural resources, but only when people work at it," according to Mr. McLaughlin.

"Through good stewardship of the land by Union Camp and others with the same vision and dedication, the forest of the South, over the last half century, has been revitalized. This seedling, and all produced before it, and all yet to come, represent a significant investment in the economic and environmental well-being of this area," he said.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director A. Ray Shirley cited Union Camp as a "progressive company," which has been "one of the foremost leaders in industrial forestry." He also called the company "a leader in land management, wood procurement, harvesting and many other meaningful forestry programs."

Pointing out the importance of the forest products industry to the economy of the area, Mr. Shirley noted that the timber industry in the state is responsible for \$6.4 billion in Georgia's annual economy. "We in the Georgia Forestry Commission salute Union Camp today for their great contribution to forestry and the well-being of citizens who benefit from this fine company," he stated.

Approximately 1.1 million acres of Union Camp's 1.7 million acres of woodlands are managed by the Savannah Woodlands Region. Of this total, approximately 850,000 acres are in Georgia, and a little over 200,000 acres in South Carolina and Florida.

Savannah Woodlands has the responsibility for producing approximately 1.9 million cords of wood annually.

topics will cover a broad array of subjects of interest to all forest farmers, such as legislative reports, status of forestry development efforts and latest research developments.

Conference activities will start on Wednesday with a golf tournament at Disney World's 18-hole Magnolia Course. Other events slated for Wednesday are a meeting of the board of directors in the afternoon, and an open house for all conferees in the evening.

The first business session is set for Thursday morning and will continue until lunch. Thursday afternoon will be open for visits to Disney World and surrounding area, as desired. A social get together is planned for early that evening, with dinner on an individual basis. Business sessions will resume Friday morning, and the conference will conclude with the annual luncheon.

FORESTERS STAGE ARBOR DAY EVENT

The observance of Arbor Day was highlighted in Augusta by a special project in which citizens of the area were invited to see a series of exhibits and talk with foresters and industry representatives on the subject of trees.

Urban Forester Jim Blount of the Commission's Washington District arranged a series of booths in a vacant downtown building and foresters and rangers of the Commission, as well as industry people, were on hand to show exhibits and answer questions.

(Continued on Page 15)

The Commission extends sympathy to families of retired personnel who died at the end of the year.

Funeral services were held December 12 for Denver Brown, retired ranger of the Lincoln County Unit, at Pine Grove Methodist Church in Lincoln-ton.

Final rites were held December 23 for W.E. Lee, retired investigator in the Newnan District, at Hillcrest Chapel Funeral Home in Newnan.



Patrolman Creig Holcombe checks wood in the new furnace recently installed at the Newnan District office.

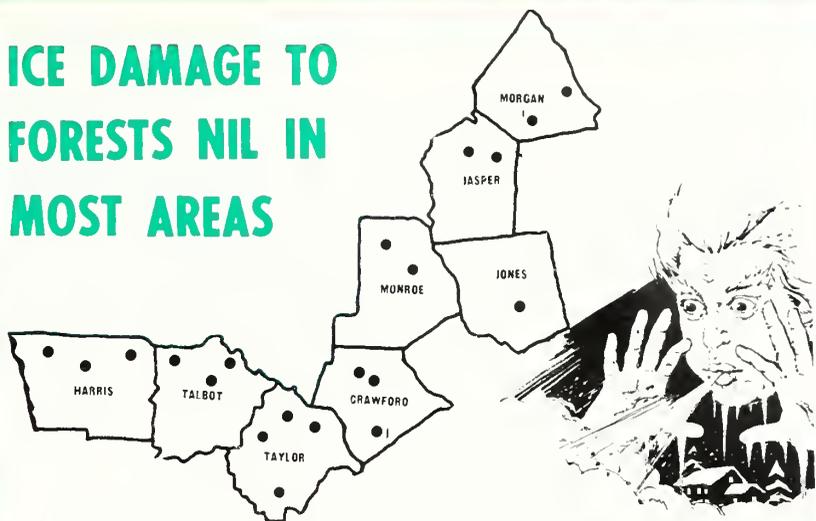
NEW TYPE FURNACE SLASHES FUEL COST

A new type wood burning furnace is keeping personnel in the Commission's Newnan District office warm this winter and at the same time knocking a considerable dent in the fuel bill.

The MaxiHeat furnace recently installed at the office is unusual in that it is located outside the building, with ductwork leading into the existing system that formerly used natural gas.

District Forester Preston Fulmer said the system is being tested to determine what savings can be realized.

ICE DAMAGE TO FORESTS NIL IN MOST AREAS



A survey of the January ice storm that struck a large section of the state was carried out by the Commission's Management Department and "very little damage" to timber was discovered statewide, according to Druid Preston, chief of the department.

Preston said District 7 "was the hardest hit by the storm, with slash pine plantations in Taylor County receiving the most damage." Of the stands affected in the county, he said "damage ran from five to 17 percent."

The total damage in the district was set at 700 cords, with District 15 reporting 100 cords lost to the storm. The damage in that district centered in two locations in Morgan County.

"In isolated areas where salvagable damage occurred, the Commission's foresters made contact with the landowners affected to offer assistance," Preston said.

In the remaining districts, the survey revealed "no significant damage."

He said personnel were pleased with the heating system and were kept comfortable during this past winter.

Unlike most wood-fired furnaces and stoves, the MaxiHeat is cool to the touch on the outside and therefore considered safer. Its triple wall construction prevents radiant heat loss.

John Mixon, Chief of the Commis-

sion's Research Department, said the equipment was selected because of its unique efficiency. He said several types of equipment were considered before a decision was made to use the MaxiHeat unit.

Max Hinson of Stone Mountain, inventor of the furnace, explained that the unit features a "cushion of air" between the firebox wall and the "outer skin" and literature provided by the company states that a baffle plate inside the firebox further increases the efficiency by recirculating combustible gases and smoke, and allowing their burning before leaving the furnace.

Hinson, who is manufacturing the units with business partner Bruce Grimes, said he invented the furnace and had a prototype built for his home when his monthly gas bill reached \$180.00.

Mixon emphasized that the Commission does not endorse any particular piece of equipment by trade name, but is experimenting with products from several companies in the various wood energy projects across the state to determine the most efficient equipment.

LOW BEETLE ACTIVITY NOTED

Commission entomologists have reported that bark beetle activity is now low statewide, a condition that was expected since cooler weather causes a decline in beetle flight.

They said the activity should remain relatively low throughout the remainder of 1982, with the exception of the possibility of a few problem areas. Based on historical data, most of the problems this year will be related to Ips and black turpentine beetles.

The entomologists said southern pine beetle activity is not expected to begin to show significant signs of increase until 1983. They said, however, that an aerial survey will be conducted in the late spring of this year and landowners will be notified of any insect problems detected on their lands.

Meanwhile, Commission officials said any landowner who finds signs of insect infestation on his land should contact the nearest office of the Forestry Commission.



In photo at left, Forester Curtis Barnes is presented a gift from James Turner, Chief of Forest Protection. Forester Turner Barber, at right in the other photo, is presented a plaque by Druid Preston, Chief of Forest Management.

SEVEN COMPLETE LONG CAREERS WITH COMMISSION



As the old year faded, personnel said farewell to several members of the Commission family who retired after long years of service. Dinners and receptions were held to honor the retiring foresters and rangers.

A large group of colleagues and friends gathered at a dinner in Macon to pay tribute to Forester Curtis S. Barnes, Associate Chief of Forest Protection, and Forester Turner F. Barber, Jr., Associate Chief of Forest Management.

Barnes, a native of Telfair County and a graduate of the University of Georgia, came with the Commission in 1949 and began his career as ranger of Dodge County. He became Assistant District Forester, Americus District, the following year and

was named District Forester, Newnan District, in 1951. He was transferred to the Macon headquarters in 1955 to assume the position of Assistant Fire Chief.

Barnes was named Regional Forester in 1960 and became Associate Chief of Forest Protection in 1969.

The forester and his wife, Delores, have three children and they are members of Mulberry Street United Methodist

Church in Macon.

Barber, a native of Grady County, also came with the Commission in July of 1949 following graduation from the University of Georgia. He began his service as ranger in Dougherty County and was later named Assistant District Forester, Americus District. He became District Forester, McRae District, shortly afterward and was promoted to Assistant Fire Chief in 1956. He became Regional Forester in 1960 and was named Associate Chief of Management in 1969.

The forester and his wife, Marcia, have three children. They are members of Shurlington United Methodist Church.

Forester Zack L. Seymour, a native of Elbert County, came with the Commission in Talbot County in 1949 and served in several locations before his transfer to Waycross as supervisor of Dixon Memorial State Forest. He served in that post for 19 years.

The forester, a graduate of the University of Georgia, was honored at a recent dinner given by co-workers and friends.

Seymour and his wife, a native of New Zealand, have four children.

A celebration was also held in Waycross for retiring Ranger R. T. Kirkland, a native of Willacoochee who came with the Commission in 1951 as Assistant Ranger in Coffee County. He was named Ranger of the Ware-Pierce County Unit in 1957.

The ranger has been extremely active
(Continued on page 15)

In photos below, left to right, Druid Preston presents a plaque to Forester Zack Seymour, as wife, son and granddaughter look on. Ranger James Pinson, with wife at his side, receives a plaque from Henry Swindell, Griffin District Forester. At right, Waycross District Forester Joey Hall presents a plaque to Ranger R. T. Kirkland, as his wife looks on.





The secretary passed the door to the auditorium at the Georgia Forestry Commission headquarters in Macon, but she quickly took a step backward for a better look. She just couldn't believe what she was seeing!

There stood old Ben Franklin in the flesh. Dressed in knickers and a swallow-tailed coat, complemented by lacey collar and cuffs, white stockings and buckled shoes, he turned and winked at the girl through square rimmed spectacles.

Franklin (free lance actor Harold Hall) was at the Forestry Center to star in a motion picture being produced by the Forest Research Department to promote the use of wood as a heating fuel in Georgia homes. The movie features the modern version of the well known Franklin stove, thus the role of the 18th century statesman and inventor in the film.

The film is the second to be made for the Commission by Pete Sorrow, director and cinematographer. The veteran moviemaker, who studied motion picture techniques at the University of Southern

FIREWOOD FILM TAKES HISTORICAL APPROACH

California and worked under director John Ford in Hollywood and on locations in many other sections of the world, returned to his home state of Georgia in 1964 to work on a project in Atlanta. He later formed his own production company and last year filmed and directed a documentary on wood energy for the Commission.

The actor in the Franklin role in the current film is also a native Georgian. He attended Davidson College in North Carolina and later majored in speech and theater at the University of Alabama. Hall is manager of job information and recruitment for the State Merit System and is "on loan" to the Commission through an

arrangement with Charles Storm, Commissioner of the Merit System.

Louie Deaton of the Commission's Urban Forestry Unit, and his wife, Norma, are also featured in the film. They play the role of a couple intent on finding the most efficient fireplace insert and are shown installing the device in their home.

The film, which has the working title "Wood Heat For Your Home, A Stove-side Chat With Benjamin Franklin," will be released this spring and will be made available to schools, colleges, the news media, professional organizations, civic clubs and other interested groups, according to John Mixon, Chief of the Forest Research Department.

Commission Director Ray Shirley said the film on wood energy received wide distribution and he said he expects the movie now in production to be equally well received. "From responses we have received," he said, "we know our films are a very effective tool in our continuing effort to inform the public on important forestry topics."



**FEATURE
PAGE
GEORGIA FORESTRY**

Actor Harold Hall is ready to play Ben Franklin as cameramen Pete Sorrow checks the script and Forester Tommy Loggins gets set to monitor the sound.





Our thanks to your people who hosted the 19 Swedish and Finnish foresters when they visited Georgia. The opportunities to see and discuss your work in tree improvement, forest management on nonindustrial private forests, and at the Forestry Center contributed significantly to the success of the tour.

A lot of time and effort went into the preparation for the stops with your people, to say nothing of having to adjust to fit late arrival by the group at the first stop. Your folks, as usual, did an admirable job.

R. Max Peterson
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Washington, D. C.

On behalf of the teachers of vocational agriculture participating in the advanced forestry clinic at the State FFA-FHA Camp, I would like to express appreciation to you for your presentation on Forest Protection. During the evaluation at the end of the clinic, the teachers indicated they thought the experiences of the week would be very beneficial to them in conducting their program of vocational agriculture in their local school.

Thomas C. Weaver
Assistant Professor
College of Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Allow me to take this means to thank you and the men of your department for the assistance rendered recently during our series of grass and woods fires.

We had an explosive fast moving situation on our hands that afternoon. With the fact that there were several fire fronts, multiple origins, and traffic hazards manifested by these fires, your assistance was needed and graciously rendered.

W. R. Taylor, Fire Chief
Fire Suppression Management
Gainesville, Georgia

Fear gripped my husband and I recently as we saw billows of smoke and flames of fire in the forest behind our home and the wind was blowing the smoke and flames toward our home. Immediately, we phoned the county forestry unit.

In a short time a man and his equipment was at the scene and proceeded to do his job as trained. This person from the Forestry Commission was most efficient, courteous and dedicated to his work.

After approximately two hours, the fire was extinguished. We say thanks for a job well done and feel safer knowing that we have qualified people to do this type of work.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bedgood
Forsyth County, Georgia



logging the foresters



HOOVEN



ALLEN

LYNN HOOVEN, who served as District Forester of the recently dissolved Macon District, has been named Associate Chief, Forest Management Department. A native of Lambertville, N.J., the forester came with the Commission in 1969 and has served in several districts. Hooven and his wife, Melinda, and their two children make their home in Macon...FRED ALLEN, who came with the Commission in 1972 and has served in several capacities, has been named Associate Chief, Forest Research Department. Allen and his wife, Teresa, have two children. The family lives in Gray...WESLEY WELLS, JR., formerly Sawmill Specialist, Management Department, has been named Asso-



WELLS



TURNER

ciate Chief, Forest Protection Department, to replace CURTIS BARNES, who recently retired. Wells came with the Commission as Ranger of Richmond County in 1966, and has served in the Macon office for several years. Wells and wife, Beverly, and their two sons live in Gray...BRAD TURNER, a recent retiree of the 83rd Airborne Division, U.S. Army, has assumed duties of Aircraft

Operations Supervisor in the Forest Protection Department to succeed PHIL PARRISH, who recently resigned. Turner and his wife, Claudelle, and their son live in Centerville...JAMES E. (JIMMY) SMITH, a native of Toccoa, has been named Ranger of the Commission's DeKalb-Newton-Rockdale County Forestry Unit. The new ranger replaces JIM PINSON, who recently retired after 34 years service. Ranger Smith came with the Commission as a patrolman in 1974. He is married to the former Miss Marie Sheriff of Toccoa. The couple has two



SMITH



BROWN

children...EARL COOK, who has served as Assistant Ranger of the Candler-Evans-Tattnall Unit, has been named Ranger of the tri-county area, replacing BILL DURRENCE who recently retired. Cook who came with the Commission in 1957, is married to the former Nancy Kangeter and they have two daughters...THOMAS GANAS, who came with the Commission as a patrolman in Tift County, has been appointed ranger of the Tift County Unit. Ranger Ganas, a native of Lakeland, is married to the former Miss Ginger Sharpe of Valdosta and they have one son. Ranger Ganas replaces Forester D. C. WYNN, who has been transferred to the district office in Tifton...LEON BROWN, a journalism graduate of Georgia State University, has been named Associate Director of the Georgia Forestry Association. Beside serving as editor of TOPS, Brown will assist in other publications of the organization and assume other duties. He had previously served as Director of Public Relations for Williams



GANAS



COOK

Brothers Lumber Company...The impending retirement of L. F. (SAM) BURKE on May 1 has triggered several changes in Union Camp's Georgia Woodlands Division. VERNON HOLT will replace Burke as Area Superintendent, Land Department, and R.L. (RICK) MALM will replace Holt as Area Superintendent, Wood Procurement. Others to be promoted include R. A. WALTON, H. D. BROWN, J. H. DANIEL and FRANK PICKLE...

RETIREMENT

(Continued from page 12)

in the annual Waycross-Ware Forest Festival since it was inaugurated in 1957.

Kirkland and his wife, Laverne, have three children. They are members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints.

Ranger James Pinson of the Newton County Unit was honored at a retirement party given by fellow employees and friends at a restaurant at High Falls. A native of Gilmer County, Pinson came with the Commission in 1946 as a patrolman, but left in 1948 for service in the Army.

He rejoined the Commission as patrolman in 1952 and was later named to the ranger post in Newton County. The retired ranger and his wife, Mary, have two children.

Retirement came in January for Ranger Bill Durrence of the Candler-Evans-Tattnall Unit. More than 50 co-workers and other friends gathered in Tattnall County for a cookout in his honor and two private parties were held by landowners for the popular ranger.

He received a plaque of appreciation from the Commission for his long years of service and several gifts were presented by wellwishers.

Durrence came with the Commission in 1952 as a part-time patrolman and was soon employed as a full-time patrolman, a position he held until he was named ranger of the tri-county unit in 1973.

The retired ranger is a native of Tattnall County. He and his wife, Lois, make their home in Glennville. They have a daughter and one grandchild.



Frank Craven, right, Chief of the Commission's Education Department, is presented the General Practitioner Award by Dave Mitchell, St. Regis Paper Company, on behalf of the 1,400-member Southeastern Society of American Foresters. He was given the honor for distinguished accomplishments in operations, management and promotion of forestry in the southeast during the society's recent annual meeting in Mobile. The Technical Award went to Dean H. Gjerstad, Associate Professor of Tree Physiology, Department of Forestry, Auburn University. The annual awards have been made since 1965.



Augusta and Richmond County residents view exhibits and talk with foresters during Arbor Day observance.

(Continued from Page 10)

Earlier in the day, Mayor Ed McIntyre planted a Darlington Oak at the Augusta City Hall. Assisting the mayor in the ceremony were Mrs. Pat Wiseman, President of the Augusta Council, Garden Clubs, and Charles Devaney, City Councilman and Chairman of the city's Trees and Parks Committee.

Commission personnel participating in the Arbor Day Tour at the downtown

location were Foresters Blount, Dan Dossin, Wesley Wells and Fred Allen and Forest Rangers Harold Smith and Wayne Meadows. Industry personnel included Sam Coker, Southern Wood Piedmont Company; Roger Rowan, Union Camp Corporation; Jerry Robinson, Continental Forest Industries; and Arnold Day, Augusta Tree Services.

Day provided free seedlings to the public during the event.

REBIRTH OF A FARM

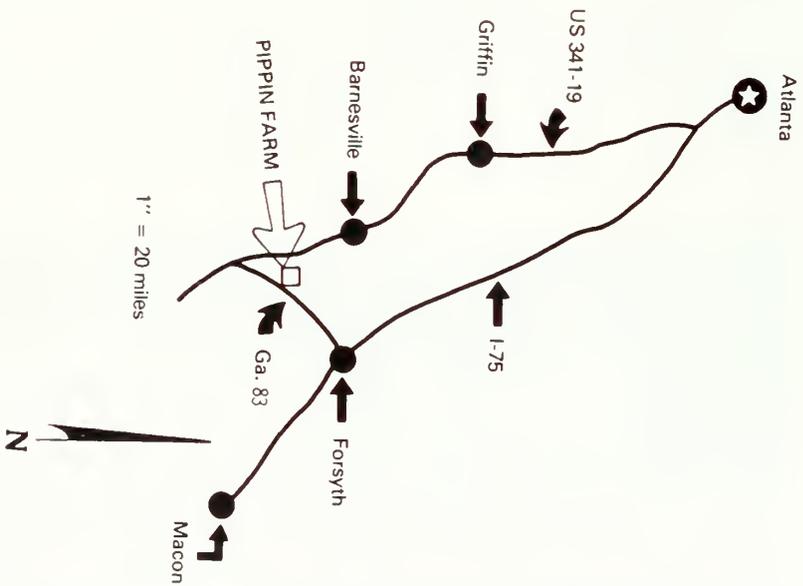
The Lamar County farm of Jack and Sauney Pippin has been selected as the site for Rebirth of a Farm, a statewide demonstration on establishing conservation practices to control erosion and reduce pollution.

The massive event, which is expected to draw thousands of spectators, is being coordinated by the Lamar County Soil and Water Conservation District.

The forestry phase will be conducted by the Management and Research Department of the Georgia Forestry Commission. The Commission will demonstrate on cutover land - the whole tree chipper, logging equipment and mechanized splitters. A mechanical tree planting operation will conclude the forestry portion of the demonstration.

The group has put together a steering committee and various sub-committees are now preparing for the demonstration which is scheduled for Thursday, April 8.

The Pippin Brothers represent the fifth generation of their family to work the land of their 500-acre farm on the Yatesville-Forsyth Road near the Lamar-Monroe County line. Their great-great-grandfather first farmed the land using teams of oxen back in the early 1800s.



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Cruising The News

TREE PLANTING IS ENCOURAGED

There is a day of tree planting, provided it isn't too wet. It is Arbor Day in Georgia, so designated for the single purpose of planting trees.

Ray Shirley, director of Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, relates a story about a wise man who was asked what he would do if he knew he had just one more day to live. The man of wisdom didn't have to pause for an answer. He had it immediately.

"Sir," he replied to his questioner, "I would go out and plant a tree!"

Shirley says many others have followed the

advice given in the sage's answer and have planted trees not only for themselves but for others as well.

"Arbor Day is an appropriate time for the Georgia Forestry Commission to remind all Georgians of the great wealth our state has in her forests. Trees make a major contribution to our economy. They provide the raw materials for Georgia's vast wood using industries; they provide the pleasant recreational areas of our state and lend scenic beauty from our mountains to our seacoast," said Shirley.

—Dalton Daily Citizen News

TREES VITAL TO COUNTY'S ECONOMY

An aerial of Appling County reveals that a large percentage of the area is covered in lush forests, mostly pine trees. Trees are a vital part of this county's economy, and the state as a whole.

In fact, forests occupy 69 percent of the state's land area. For more than three centuries the state's forests have produced the raw mate-

rials for lumber, paper and other wood producing plants which manufacture a variety of products now worth annually more than \$6 billion.

Trees provide beauty, recreation and industry in all sections of the state, and even waste wood is now being used as an economical energy source.

—Baxley News Banner

THOMASVILLE DOGWOODS RIVAL ROSES

This area has long been associated with trees.

In its early days this part of Georgia was known as "the pine barrens."

Thomasville has been known for years as the home of the Big Oak.

And some residents believe the beauty of the dogwoods in spring rival the community's renowned roses.

The area's great pine forests are a continuing source of enjoyment to hunters and of revenue to the lumber industry.

But one doesn't have to be a historian or a

woodsman to appreciate the role of trees in our region.

If you haven't planted a tree today, perhaps you can do so tomorrow.

Some trees are set out as living memorials to dedicated citizens. Today's dedication of a new oak at Elisabeth Ireland Poe Park to John Hay "Jock" Whitney, a longtime winter resident of Thomas County, is a good example.

Others are planted for shade, fruit or scenery.

The rewards are both immediate and long-lasting.

—Thomasville Times-Enterprise

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ON THE COVER - Patricia Fulwood of Tifton becomes the first Georgia student to win the national Smokey Bear-Woodsey Owl Poster Contest. See story Page 14.

ADVANCED FORESTRY PRACTICES SHOWN AT COLUMBIA EVENT

Modern methods of planting, managing and harvesting timber and recommended practices in the control of water pollution were effectively demonstrated for hundreds of farmers, forestland owners, businessmen, high school students and others, including six visitors from Sweden, during the recent Columbia County Forestry Field Day.

The series of demonstrations, staged on the farm of C. B. Pollard near Appling, were held for Columbia County school students in the morning and for others in the afternoon, with each session beginning with the showing of a Commission wood energy film at the county courthouse.

The event, sponsored jointly by the Forestry Commission and the Columbia County Soil and Water Conservation District, began with the demonstration of a woodland road leading into the main exhibit area. The logging road construction showed various types of culverts and proper roadbed to reduce downstream water pollution.

Forestry demonstrations included tree planting by machine and by hand, examples of forest-damaging insects and their control, regenerative and improvement cutting techniques, whole tree chipping and biomass cruise, wood energy and prescribed burning.

One of the highlights of the day was a waterdrop by a Commission helicopter.

Welcoming remarks were made by C.B. (Jake) Pollard, Supervisor of the Columbia County SWC District and Commission Director Ray Shirley introduced the energy film. John Mixon, Chief of the Commission's Research Department, also made brief welcoming remarks.

Other participating organizations included state and federal SCS districts, Cooperative Extension Service and the Columbia County Commissioners, Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education.

Top photo: One of several stations at which foresters point out recommended forestry practices. In middle photo, a Commission helicopter makes a water drop to show how aerial support is provided in stubborn fire situations. At bottom, crowd watches a whole tree chipper at work.



INFESTATIONS OF THE GYPSY MOTH SURROUND GEORGIA

Georgia is surrounded by small infestations of Gypsy moths in South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Florida, according to Commission Entomologist Terry Price.

He said the Commission is cooperating again this summer with USDA-APHIS personnel in setting moth traps.

Price said 23 male moths were trapped in Georgia last year and Commission entomologists will be cooperating with various investigators this year to identify the forest areas that are most susceptible to the moths.

Traps will also be screened for possible native predators and parasites. The threat of Gypsy moths to Georgia's vast forest lands is realistic and early detection will be the best defense in preventing larger outbreaks, he said.

Bark beetle activity is low statewide, Price said, and aerial surveys are currently underway in the state and the results will be available around mid-June. Landowners are urged to report any unusual changes in tree crown colors throughout the summer.

A pine tree that is under a beetle attack will normally turn from green to yellowish green to red-brown. Based on past data, the Commission entomologists are not expecting a major problem with the southern pine beetle until late 1983 (August-September) or early 1984 (May-June).

for the Commission, discussed the heating systems in schools across the State. He said the latest report indicates 1.6 million cords of wood per year are now being used for heating in Georgia.

SHADE TREE WORKSHOP CONDUCTED

The Commission recently participated in a Yard and Tree Problems Workshop in Fulton County and the instruction was well received by homeowners, civic and garden club members, landscapers, nurserymen and builders.

The three workshop sessions, which were also co-sponsored by the Georgia Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, covered such topics as landscaping, fertilization, and general maintenance of shade trees and grounds.

Instructor for the forestry portion of

the training was handled by Urban Forester Louie Deaton. His topics included identification of native trees, placement of trees, tree wells, aeration, mechanical damage, insects and diseases, lightning damage, tree loss claims, pruning and topping, special problems and several other subjects.

The Commission forester said there was considerable public interest in the workshop and there is a possibility others will be planned in the Atlanta area.



State Senator Hugh Gillis, fifth from left, hears technical explanation of the new heating system at Treutlen High School from Commission personnel as Director Ray Shirley, fourth from left, and others look on.

ANOTHER SCHOOL NOW UTILIZING WOOD CHIPS

Wood chips now provide heat for Treutlen County High School. The new 100 hp heating system was dedicated recently with several local and state dignitaries in attendance.

Bobby Driggers, Treutlen County School Superintendent, said the school's 26-year old boiler, which uses number 2 diesel oil, needed repairing at a cost of \$15-20,000 so he was delighted to talk with the Georgia Forestry Commission about a heating system which uses wood chips as a fuel. Officials believe up to 63% savings will be made possible by switching to wood. Teachers report the school has never been as warm as it was when the wood system came on line.

Ray Shirley, Director, Georgia Forestry Commission, praised the efforts of Senator Hugh Gillis and Rep. L. L. "Pete" Phillips, both of Treutlen County, for their role in securing state funds for wood energy research. He said as much as 38% of the wood is wasted when an area is logged. It is this waste wood that can be used for heating purposes. The director indicated that the state's 17 pulp mills now obtain 64.7% of their total energy needs from wood. At least six Georgia schools now use wood as a heat source.

Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Georgia Forestry Commission and

Treutlen County Commissioner, emphasized the saving of tax money with the new wood heating systems in public facilities. The unlimited supply of wood in Georgia is one of the state's greatest resources, he said.

Sen. Gillis felt this is just a beginning in the state's efforts to save energy. He discussed the plans, as proposed by the Forestry Commission, for the heating of the Alto and Milledgeville state facilities.

Rep. Phillips had high praise for Director Shirley and his staff for their expertise in researching and implementing the new systems.

John Mixon, Chief, Forest Research

FIGHTING FUSIFORM RUST?

HELP IS ON THE WAY

For many of Georgia's tree farmers, fusiform rust is the biggest single threat to profits from loblolly and slash pine plantations. It kills many newly planted seedlings and deforms others, making them unsuitable for high-value products.

In some areas, so many seedlings are infected that there is little choice but to liquidate the stand and start over. A solution for this problem in the form of rust-resistant seedlings is on the way. Some should be available for planting by 1985, and many more in the years that follow.

Resistant planting stock is the long-awaited product of a cooperative program by the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Seven years ago, the commission joined with Forest Service scientists at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station to establish an orchard for production of rust-resistant seeds. The work proved difficult and time consuming because trees with genetically controlled resistance to the disease are rare.

To produce resistant seeds as soon as possible, one section of the orchard was established by grafting. Cuttings (scions) from the few resistant superior trees known to exist in the mid-seventies were grafted and the resulting trees used to form the orchard. This approach is used in almost all pine seed orchards in the southern United States. This section of the orchard is producing already some seed, and should be producing considerable quantities by 1985. Tests indicate that trees grown from these seed will be considerably more resistant to fusiform rust than standard nursery stock, and should reduce the level of rust infection in loblolly pine by 40%, and in slash by 50%, in comparison to presently available seedlings.

It was recognized at the outset, however, that a wider genetic base of resistance was needed. Dr. Harry Powers and Dr. John Kraus of the Southeastern Station, therefore, decided to try a new approach. They established the remainder of the orchard with seedlings which had been tested for rust resistance in greenhouse artificial inoculation tests in their juvenile stage. Their theory was that many of the seedlings surviving these tests without infection must be quite re-

sistant to the disease and would represent male (pollen) parents from throughout the many orchards in the South from which these seed had been produced. This is the first seedling seed orchard ever established using survivors of inoculation tests, and promises to open an entirely new approach to the production of rust resistant seedlings.

In this second section of the orchard, seedlings were planted at a very close spacing—5 by 15 feet. Since final spacing among seed-producing trees is expected to be about 30 by 30 feet, over 90% of the originally planted trees will have been removed by the time the orchard is in production. In these roguing operations, the first trees removed are any that become infected with rust after they are planted in the field. Others are removed on the basis of their growth and form, and the overall rust resistance of their families. This thinning process is very time consuming, because detailed information must be recorded for every tree in this portion of the orchard.

Figure 1 shows one of the trees being removed from the seedling seed orchard at the end of the 7th growing season. This tree was 26 feet tall and had a 6.1 inch dbh. While growth was excellent, there was too much crook and sweep in the stem, so this tree was removed because of this form defect in order to provide more growing space for its neighbors. The remaining trees are those from whom final crop trees will be chosen. The tallest of these are over 27 feet in height with dbh's of 6 to 7 inches. More importantly, some are producing seeds which in greenhouse inoculation tests have had only 37% as much infection as the susceptible check seedlings. That is, if 90% of the susceptible seedlings had rust infection, only 33% of the seedlings from these trees would have rust. This level of rust resistance is outstanding, since most of the rust-resistant trees selected in tree improvement programs across the South would have from 40 to 60% as much infection as the susceptible seedlings.

When the program started, one of the primary concerns of many foresters was that by selecting so vigorously for rust resistance, overall growth might be lost. Some loss could certainly be tolerated in

(Continued on Page 10)





Commission personnel demonstrate modern timber harvesting equipment between showers at "Rebirth of a Farm" event.

PROJECT REVITALIZES LAMAR FARM

Although intermittent showers dampened the event, the recent Rebirth of a Farm in Lamar County - a one-day demonstration in which the Forestry Commission participated - was termed highly successful by the sponsoring Lamar County Soil and Water Conservation District.

The object of the event held on the Pippin Brothers Farm near Barnesville was to convert the 500 acres into a well balanced, highly productive farm through the efforts of ten cooperating agencies, 67 contributors ranging from banks and equipment dealers to feed and seed stores, and hundreds of individuals.

The Commission's role in the dramatic face lifting effort was the use of modern timber harvesting equipment to clear cut-over forestland and to replant trees by mechanical means. Feller bunchers, grapple skidders, chippers and automatic wood splitters were used in the operation.



The equipment was also used to thin a stand of pulpwood and reduce the harvested portion to wood chips.

In other projects to rebuild the farm, agricultural organizations planted grass, constructed terraces, installed drainage systems, repaired severely eroded areas and filled, reshaped, planted and fertilized gullies.

Druid Preston, Chief of the Commission's Forest Management Department,

said several hundred spectators were on hand for the demonstration and he declared he was well pleased with the interest shown in modern timber harvesting and planting techniques.

Ralph Adamson, Chairman of the Lamar County Soil and Water Conservation District, made the welcoming remarks, and Dr. W. P. Flatt, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, was keynote speaker for the farm restoration event.

COMPUTER SHORT COURSE PLANNED

A short course on microcomputers in forestry will be held at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education June 24-25.

This short course is designed to introduce the fundamental concepts of microcomputers and to discuss their use and potential in forest resource management applications.

This course is not intended for those who are already experienced in microcomputer concepts. It is intended for practicing foresters, forestry consultants, and resource managers with interests in quantitative problem solving.

For further information, contact Leonard A. Hampton, 237 Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, 404/542-3063.

WRITING SKILLS WORKSHOP SLATED

A writing skills workshop for foresters will be held July 26-28 at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education.

It is designed to sharpen the practitioner's skills and techniques in preparing memoranda, letters, field and research reports, and staff presentations.

Instructors for the workshop are Dr. Larry Walker, Hunt Professor and former Dean of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin

State University, Nacogdoches, Texas; and Ira Bray, Public Information Officer, Southeastern Area, USDA Forest Service, Atlanta.

Registration fee of \$145 includes instructional costs, the manual, and two luncheons. Further information is available from Leonard Hampton, 237 Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, (404)542-3063.

WAYCROSS, WARE HOLD 25TH ANNUAL FOREST FESTIVAL

It was a week filled with excitement as the citizens of Waycross and the surrounding area staged the 25th anniversary of the Waycross/Ware Forest Festival.

High school bands, sharp marching units and dazzling floats moved through the downtown streets in a long, colorful parade. School students competed in the annual poster making contest and modern timber harvesting equipment was on display at Southern Forest World.

The Federated Garden Clubs sponsored a two-day flower show and several awards were made at a barbecue at the Heritage Center. Candidates seeking the office of governor were on hand for a forum and a 15-mile swamp run was sponsored by the Okefenokee Track Club.

A new Miss Ware County Forestry was chosen from a bevy of pretty girls and a Truckers' Rodeo provided cash prizes for skilled log truck drivers. The Rev. Wayne Ates, well known after dinner speaker, was featured at the annual festival banquet.

The annual festival is sponsored by the Waycross/Ware County Chamber of Commerce, with assistance provided by the Forestry Commission.

Joey Hall, District Forester, served this year as chairman of the event.



Tree Farmer Merritt Abercrombie, right, shows Dave Mitchell, left, and Jack Gann of the Georgia Tree Farm Committee, an ancient log cart on display on his farm.

TREE FARMER OF YEAR NAMED

During the years in which he was growing up on a Monroe County farm, Merritt Abercrombie's enterprising father at various times owned, among other interests, a sawmill, cotton farm, rural telephone company, peach orchards and a dairy operation.

The son's most vivid remembrance, however, is of the operation of the dawn-to-dusk sawmill and the long, hard hours he spent as a young man skidding logs by mule team. In fact, a high-wheeled log cart used in those long ago days of sawmilling stands today at the entrance to the farm, a relic strangely out of place among modern farm machinery and an attractive brick home.

Abercrombie graduated in accounting from the University of Georgia in 1930 and looked beyond Monroe County for employment in the Great Depression years that followed. After serving five years in an accountant position in California, he returned to the Georgia farm and operated a dairy for 35 years.

During all those years, however, he never neglected the abundant forested acres on the farm and as a result of his excellent forest management and diversification, he has been selected Georgia's Tree Farmer of the Year.

The Abercrombie farm, located on Route 1, Culloden, consists of approximately 1,200 acres and 1,000 are presently in forests. Thinning, harvesting and planting schedules are well planned and executed and when beetles struck a portion of the trees, they were quickly salvaged and recommended practices were carried out to prevent further damage.

A stand of hardwood along a stream on the Abercrombie property provides the farm with many good white oak fence posts and an eight-acre fish pond provides recreation.

A portion of the land is leased to a hunting club and Abercrombie said members have been very cooperative in protecting the woods from fire. The tree farmer said he has never seriously "gone in for Christmas trees," but has planted 1,000 Virginia pine.

Jack Gann of Savannah, Chairman of the Georgia Tree Farm Committee which selected Abercrombie from a list of nominees across the state, said "here is a man who cared for trees and was concerned with growing trees back when it was considered unprofitable."

Abercrombie has a son, Jim, who is a graduate of the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia.

In showing a group of foresters and journalists around the farm the other day, Abercrombie stopped at the old log cart and showed how a log was drawn and skidded under the carriage back in the early part of the century. He didn't say it aloud, but he would obviously agree, it is good that his son and others who deal today in timber have access to the modern, motorized grapple skidder which has long since made the old log cart a museum piece.

Gann said the tree farmer, who will be accompanied by his wife, will be honored in June at the annual convention of the Georgia Forestry Association on Jekyll Island.



Miss Lee Butler is crowned Miss Ware County Forestry by the reigning Miss Georgia Forestry, Amy Marie Sirmans. Miss Sirmans, who was named Miss Ware County Forestry last year, went on to win the state title. (Some of the other county winners are pictured on Page 12.)



NEW NURSERY WILL GREATLY INCREASE S

THE NEW NURSERY, WITH FIRST PLANTING SCHEDULED FOR NEXT SPRING, WILL ENABLE THE COMMISSION TO EVENTUALLY PRODUCE APPROXIMATELY 170 MILLION TREES ANNUALLY FOR THE LANDOWNERS OF GEORGIA



Construction progress on the Commission's new 257-acre tree nursery, a facility that will help meet the increasing demand for seedlings by Georgia landowners, is on schedule and the Reforestation Department is making plans to produce seedlings on this land next spring.

Complete water disposal and irrigation

systems, seedling production beds, grassed waterways, roads and windbreaks are being installed on the new nursery site, which is a short distance from the existing Walker Nursery in Tattnall County.

Commission officials said the packing shed, equipment and other facilities at Walker would be used in harvesting trees from the new nursery.

During a recent inspection of the construction site, Commission Director Ray Shirley expressed appreciation to the Ogeechee River Soil and Water Conservation District, which is furnishing technical assistance through the Soil Conservation Service personnel to survey, design, lay out and supervise construction of all planned conservation practices.

Shirley said the Commission is also grateful to the Department of Transportation for the agency's contribution in filling ditches and dirt moving which is a

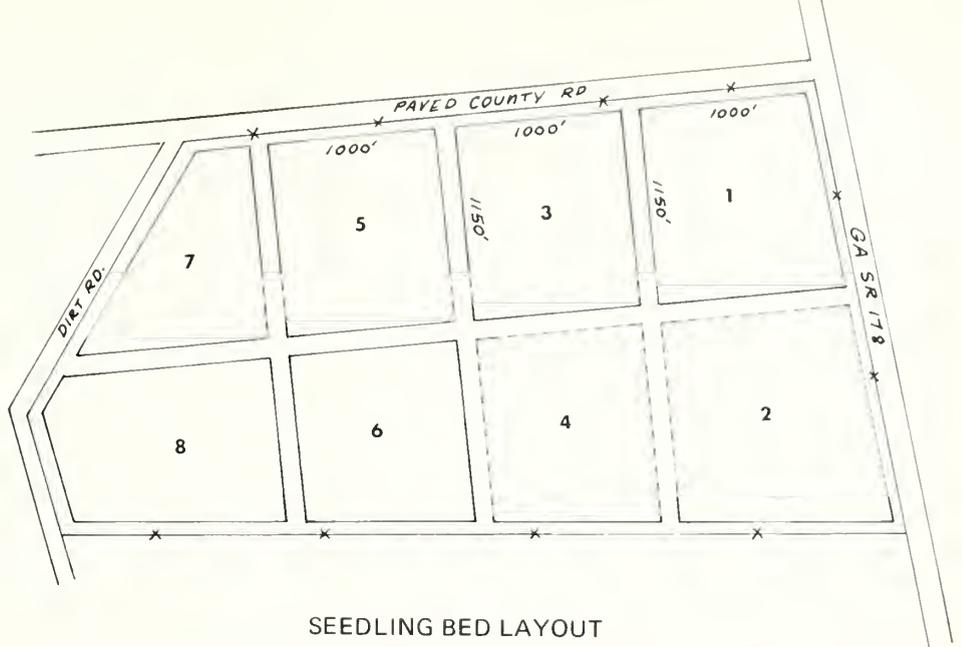
In the photo at left, Terrell Brooks, Associate Chief of Reforestation, checks grading progress at the new nursery site and studies overall plans for the facility that will begin production next year to help meet the increased demand for tree seedlings.

vital first step in the construction process. He said DOT would be reimbursed for the cost of the dirt moving.

Beside Walker, the Commission maintains Page Nursery, located two miles west of the State Prison near Reidsville, and Morgan Nursery, near Byron.

Some of the nursery construction phases include:

- Division of land into eight production units.
- Installation of a tile drainage system to correct soil wetness problems and to eliminate open ditches on the property.
- Establishment of grassed waterways to handle excess surface runoff from each individual plot. The waterways will be sprigged with coastal bermuda to insure the rapid establishment of a permanent sod.
- Establishment of 25-foot wide wind-



breaks around the entire property and in the center strips dividing the individual plots. Pine and cedar trees will be planted to form the wind breaks.

- Installation of a permanent underground sprinkler system on the entire nursery area. Installation of an irrigation well near the center of the nursery, which will be capable of deliver-

ing needed quantities of water. Field roads, waterways and road ditches will be constructed as a single unit.

Shirley said the nursery plots will be maintained in four year rotation of two years of pine or other tree specie, rotated with two year of cover crops of corn or grain sorghum, with minimum tillage utilized.

ING PRODUCTION

In the photo below, Jim Wynens, Chief of Reforestation, explains some of the features of the new seedling lifting machines and discusses plans for the new nursery during a recent tour of Reidsville Nursery and the new site by the Commission's Board members and department heads.



RFD VOLUNTEERS SAVE MILLION IN PLANT FIRE

An estimated one million dollars in property was saved recently when volunteers of the Autreyville Fire Department responded to a fire at the Columbia Nitrogen Plant in Colquitt County, according to company officials.

The rural fire-fighting unit is one of the more than 530 fire stations across the state that is under the Rural Fire Protection Program, a project that is administered by the Forestry Commission.

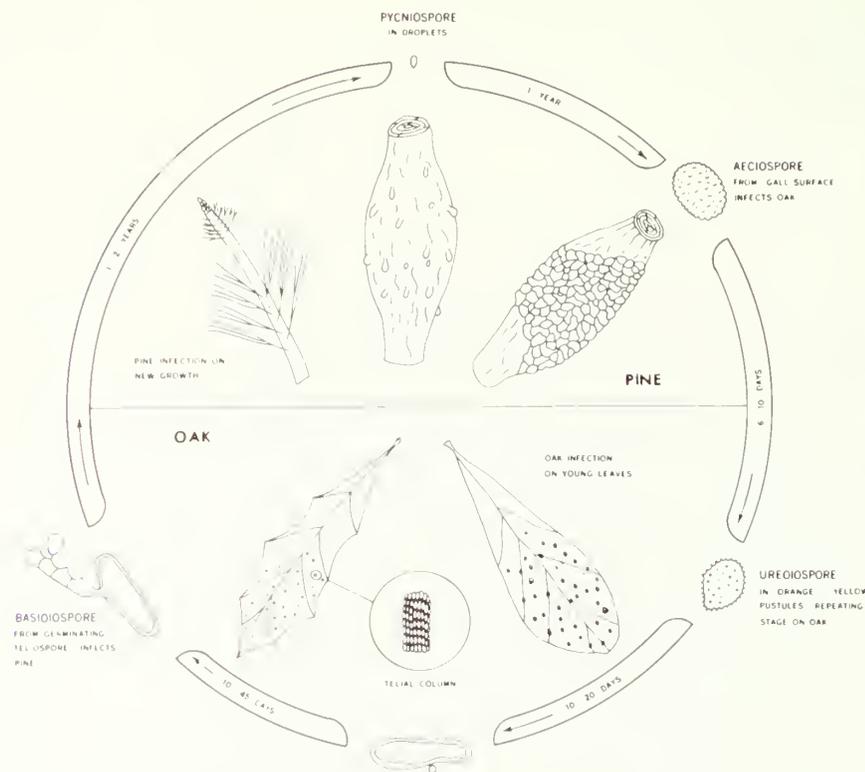
Don Freyer, the Commission's coordinator for the RFD Program, said the plant is one example of the substantial amount of structural property now being saved in 140 participating counties which have established departments under the program.

During the past fiscal year, property saved statewide by the RFD units, which are mainly located in farm communities and small towns, totaled more than \$180 million! Records show that the units responded to more than 16,800 calls to fight structural, forest, field, vehicular and other type fires during the year.

The Colquitt Forestry Unit reported that the nitrogen plant has been closed for some time and was in the process of being remodeled and converted into a liquid fertilizer plant. Workmen with cutting torches and welding equipment were working on a cooling tower when sparks ignited oil in a vat and caused flames to spread rapidly.

The Autreyville fire department arrived on the scene with three trucks and 15 men just seven minutes after the alarm was sounded. They managed to hold property damages to about \$10,000.

LIFE CYCLE OF *Cronartium fusiforme*



Schematic diagram of the lifecycle of fusiform rust.

THE BATTLE AGAINST FUSIFORM RUST

(Continued from Page 5)

order to lower infection levels, but everyone hoped that this loss would not be too severe. From the size of the material being removed from the seedling seed orchard at age 7, it appears that there will be no loss in growth.

Figure 2 shows another good-sized tree that has been cut out of the orchard, and figure 3 shows the stack of pulpwood cut from these 7-year old trees. Many of these trees averaged between 5 and 7 inches dbh. Figure 4 shows a Georgia Forestry Commission nursery person, Eileen

Self, in the process of stacking the wood cut from this one seedling seed orchard block which will be sold to a local pulp-mill. From the size of the material being cut out, we feel safe in predicting that we will not lose anything in growth, and as a matter of fact, we should be able to show more increase in overall size, since the pollen parents represents some of the best material in the South.

Some seeds have been produced in this orchard over the last 2 years, and it is hoped that next year large scale test plantings can be made in several areas across the state for evaluation. Within 3 years, Director Ray Shirley believes a limited number of seedlings should be available for sale to the general public. This should represent the largest step yet taken to reduce the tremendously heavy losses due to fusiform rust in the southern United States.

Billy Glass, Chief of the Autreyville Fire Department, stands before the department's truck that is always kept in top condition. The Colquitt County unit is typical of RFD departments that form a firefighting system across the state to provide protection for Georgia's small towns and rural areas.



PIERCE AGAIN WINS FFA FORESTRY EVENT

The Pierce County High School Chapter of the Future Farmers of America, under the leadership of the teacher, Jimmy Mock, won top honors in the FFA Forestry Field Day state finals for the fourth consecutive year.

The 23rd annual State FFA Forestry Field Day, held at the FFA Camp near Covington, included chapters from schools that had won on a regional basis earlier in the year.

The state finals were again sponsored by the Trust Company of Georgia and its affiliate banks in 16 Georgia cities. Some 198 contestants, representing 18 chapters, competed for the state championship. The Statesboro High School Chapter came in second in the contest.



Jimmy Mock, instructor for the Pierce County High School FFA Chapter, accepts a check from Jim Roundtree, left, Assistant Vice President, Trust Company Bank, and a plaque from Leon Brown, Associate Director, Georgia Forestry Association, on behalf of his winning chapter.

SEE PHOTO PAGE 15

Andy Martin, State FFA President, presided at the awards ceremonies and Tom Vann, Jr., Chairman, State Board of

Education, was the featured speaker. Effingham County, Bleckley County, Statesboro, Pierce County, Jackson County, Madison County, South Fulton, Upson County, Union County and Dawson County.

----- RETIREMENT -----



W.C. (SONNY) HUGGINS ended his 32-year career with the Commission April 1 and more than 150 co-workers and friends attended a retirement dinner held in his honor. He began his work as assistant ranger of his native Walker County and was later named ranger of the Fulton County Unit. In 1953, he was transferred back to Walker County to serve as ranger, a position he held at the time of his re-

tirement. Huggins also served as surplus materials screener in recent years. He was cited three times by the Georgia Forestry Association for excellence in general performance and received an award of appreciation from his home town of LaFayette. He is a deacon in the LaFayette First Baptist Church. Huggins and his wife, Annette, have a son, Marty, and two grandchildren.



JOE YOUNG, who supervised the automotive shop at the Commission's Macon headquarters, recently retired. Fellow workers and friends held a luncheon in Macon at which he was honored for 30 years of service. Young, a native of Bartow County, came with the Commission in 1952 as a tractor driver and mechanic in Floyd County. He served as an assistant ranger prior to his assignment to the

Macon Shop. Young, who served two years in the army, has been active in church work for several years. Following retirement, Young and his wife, Lucille, have made their home in North Georgia. They have four married children.



GEORGE J. SHINGLER retired from the Commission June 1 after having served 30 years. Co-workers and other friends gathered recently at Reed Bingham State Park near Adel for a fish fry and retirement party in his honor. Shingler, a native of Ashburn, came with the Commission in 1952 as a patrolman and was named Turner County ranger the following year. He served as district ranger in

Camilla and later in the McRae District. For the past ten years, Shingler has served as Chief Screener for the Commission, a position that has taken him into ten states to secure government surplus equipment. Shingler attended The Citadel for a year and served in the Air Force in World War II. The retiring screener and his wife, who is also retiring as a school teacher, have one son, George, Jr.



KRISTI JOHNSON
Macon, County



JANICE ELLIS
Harris County



ANGELA BENTLEY
Lincoln County



DEBBIE BURNS
Union County

LYNN SPOONER
Miller County



CATHY ALDRIDGE
Columbia County



CINDY MINTER
Henry County



LYNN GIBBS
Wilcox County



MISS FORESTRY WINNERS

ON THE COUNTY LEVEL

Shown here are young ladies who captured the Miss Forestry title in their home counties and will compete on Jekyll Island in June for the Miss Georgia Forestry crown. Not all contestants are featured. Some local contests were held after the deadline for this publication.



DENA GOWEN
Charlton County



DIANE McDONALD
Trentlen County



KARLA HARRON
Muscogee County

TAMI TESCH
Richmond County



LISA PARKS
Lumpkin County



KELLI ELDER
Clarke-Oconee



MARTA CAREY
Johnson-Washington





GARBAGE DUMP TRANSFORMED INTO ATTRACTIVE FOREST LAND

What do you do with a wide expanse of level, well drained land that state officials claim cannot be used for growing row crops, turned into pasture for cattle grazing or become a site for building construction? Wayne County found the answer. The

In the top photo, Harold Sikes is shown examining seedlings recently planted. Below, he inspects some of the first trees planted on the reclaimed landfill.

land has been planted in rapidly growing pines and will eventually become an attractive and profitable forestland.

The land is Goose Creek Landfill, a large garbage disposal area near Jesup which was created when the county dug dirt for county roads and left an enormous open pit. The landfill operation began in 1969 and since that time, a tremendous amount of garbage has been deposited there.

Harold Sikes, who operates a big pan which levels the refuse in order for a bull-

dozer to later pack the material, said about 22 acres has been reclaimed and planted in pines.

He explained that about two feet of clay is spread over the top of the packed garbage and some top soil and sand is distributed over the layer of clay.

Ranger Allen Robinson of the Commission's Wayne County Forestry Unit said the county orders about 4,000 seedlings each year for planting at the site. "We assist the county in every way we can," the ranger said, "by getting the trees, helping them locate a tree planter and providing information on correct planting procedure."

He said personnel at the landfill, however, do the actual planting.

Sikes said the county owned about 75 acres of land in the immediate area and as one portion of the land is being reclaimed, dump trucks continue to haul out dirt from another section, thus providing a dumping pit for the future.

Ranger Robinson said the trees at the landfill "are doing surprisingly well." He said even during periods of drought, planters at the site experienced a remarkable survival rate.

County Administrator Alan Reddish said state officials ruled out the use of the area for farming or animal grazing and it is also condemned as a construction site as the land would not bear the weight of heavy buildings.

The administrator noted that some counties use vacated landfills for ball fields and other recreational purposes, but the pine forest idea is another alternative in utilizing the land.

Goose Creek, the largest of six landfills in Wayne County, scored high in all state inspections and one inspector termed it "one of the cleanest ones around."

According to Wayne County Sanitation Department personnel, further steps are being taken to turn a potential eyesore into a pleasant vista. Rows of cedar trees and shrubs have been planted to hide the ugly side of the fill from public view.





On behalf of Dr. and Mrs. Art Peterson and the Washington State Agriculture and Forestry Leadership Program, I personally extend my appreciation to you and your staff and represent the class in extending collectively our appreciation for the time that you spent with us in February.

The opportunity to tour some of the forest lands and programs of Georgia was one that was new and educational to all of us.

James R. Ely
Washington State Pest Management Alliance
Tacoma, Washington

I have returned by mail the Georgia Wood Energy film which was shown at the February 8th meeting of the Sweet Mountain Kiwanis Club.

The showing was very successful, and some 15 members attended, including an inter-club group. The film is well done, and certainly of current interest. Thanks for your cooperation.

Stanley R. Stong
Roswell, Georgia

On behalf of the members of the Carey Community Club I want to thank you for coming to our Firemens Ball.

The timely safety tips were most informative, and if this can prevent just one fire, we will forever be grateful to you.

Doris Abney
Corresponding Secretary
Carey Community Club
Cochran, Georgia

I would like to thank you for all of your cooperation and assistance in securing information and literature for the young men interested in the area of conservation at our recent "Advance-A-Rama" held at the National Guard Armory.

Thanks to you our project was a success. We were able to get some very valuable information into the hands of over 260 young men and their leaders.

Connie Nixon
Advance-A-Rama B.S.A.
Lawrenceville, Georgia

Enclosed is our check in the amount of \$200 for our copy of your film entitled "Georgia's Wood Energy". Your people are to be congratulated on the production of such an excellent film.

We are confident that its wide usage will be of great assistance to your organization and ours in our efforts to promote wood as an alternate fuel.

Many thanks, and keep up the good work.

C. Robert Lightner
York-Shipley, Inc.
York, Pennsylvania



Mrs. John Todd of Cobb, left, Chairman of the Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl Poster Contest in Georgia, and Mrs. W. A. Robertson of Macon, Garden Club official, present awards to Patricia Fulwood of Tifton, national contest winner. In the other panel, Mrs. Todd makes presentation to David Nicholson, Tift County High School student, who won first place in the Deep South poster competition. Original posters submitted by the two winners were in the hands of out-of-state judges and not available for publication.

TIFTON STUDENT WINS NATIONAL CONTEST

Patricia Fulwood, an eight-year-old student at Tiftarea Academy in Tifton, has won first place in the nationwide Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl Poster Contest.

The national winner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fulwood of Tifton, first won the state contest for her division (Kindergarten through First Grade) and then went on to win the Deep South competition, with entries from eight states.

Mrs. John Todd of Cobb, chairman of the contest in Georgia, said Patricia is the first Georgia contestant to take first place in the nation.

Mrs. Todd and Mrs. W. A. Robertson of Macon, Director of the Camellia District, Garden Club of Georgia, presented a plaque, certificate and a check to the student during brief ceremonies at her

school.

The contest is sponsored by the statewide Garden Club, in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service and the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Mrs. Todd said Patricia competed with about 50 contestants in Georgia and an undetermined number in seeking the national honor. The child's mother said Patricia is very creative and has studied art from a private instructor for the past two years.

Mrs. John Ewing, president of the Gardenia Garden Club of Tifton, also attended the awards ceremony and said she is proud of the honor the student has brought the local sponsoring club.

An award was also presented to David Nicholson, a student at Tift High School, for winning the Deep South competition in his age group.

The Lamar County Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors wish to express our sincere appreciation for your interest, support and contribution that helped to make "Rebirth of a Farm" a successful conservation demonstration. Over 2,200 people from throughout the southeast attended in spite of the rain and unseasonable cold weather.

The contributions made by your agency and your staff to "Rebirth of a Farm" were invaluable in making this project a success.

The Lamar County District is grateful for the wonderful cooperation which has been extended to the Soil Conservation District from the Georgia Forestry Commission over the years. We appreciate your interest in soil conservation and particularly soil conservation in Lamar County.

Thank you for the tremendous part you

and the Georgia Forestry Commission played in this successful venture.

Ralph Adamson, Chairman
Rebirth of a Farm
Barnesville, Georgia

We of Union Camp are most grateful to you and your personnel for your wholehearted cooperation in helping us stage the FFA Field Day at Vidalia. In spite of some prior problems, the "Day" itself went off very smoothly. We feel this is due to our experienced and enthusiastic judges. We are indebted to the GFC for the big role they played. Thanks again for a job well done.

E. A. Davenport, Jr.
Chief Conservation Forester
Union Camp Corporation
Savannah, Georgia

Georgia Forestry Commission/June, 1982

This FFA Chapter, representing Pierce County High School, captured first place in the FFA Forestry Field Day state finals. (See story Page 11). Front row, left to right, Melinda Kicklighter, Scott Lairsey, Dwight Yeomans, Wayne Newton and Sammy Chancey. Back row, l-r, Charlie Kimbrell, Tony Gill, Dan Strickland, Tom Echols, David Dixon, Kelvin Boyette, Ronnie Foster, and Jimmy Mock, advisor.



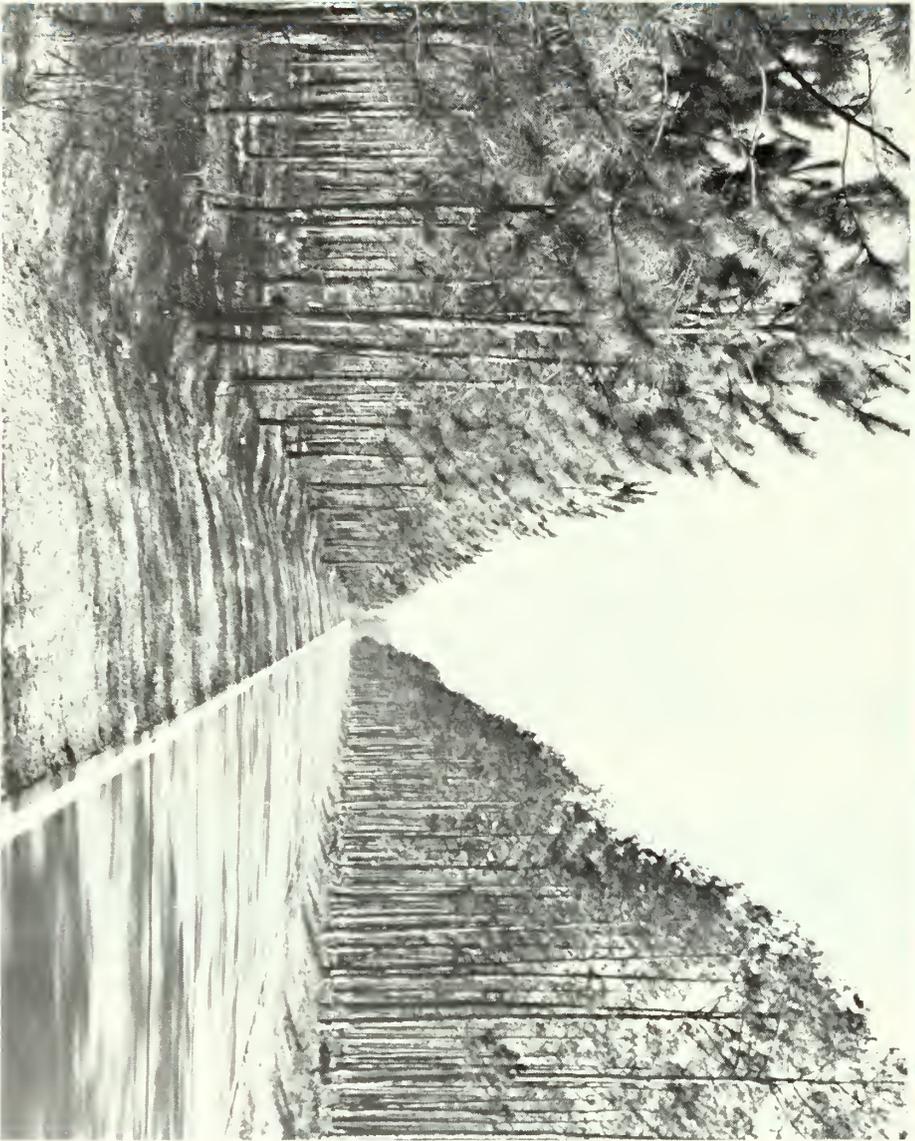
AWARDS



J. Marvin Strickland, Chairman of the Poster Contest for the annual Ware/Waycross Forest Festival, presents a cash award to Diana Tanner, fifth grade student whose poster was declared the best in the county. At left is Britt Brantley, a second grader who was awarded for achieving runner up honors in the competition.

Georgia FORESTRY

JUNE, 1982



This is a portion of Dixon Memorial State Forest near Waycross, a 35,897-acre tract administered by the Georgia Forestry Commission. The forest serves as a laboratory to demonstrate the best and most practical forest management practices. Income producing crops from the vast forest, which lies in both

Ware and Brantley Counties, includes naval stores, pulpwood, sawtimber, veneer logs, poles, posts and stumpwood. The Commission in May sponsored a tour of the forest to show various demonstration plots and a whole tree chipping operation.

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Cruising The News

STATEWIDE TREE PLANTING URGED

The demand for wood products is expected to continue to grow nationwide and the southeastern United States is being looked at as the Timber Basket of the Nation. In order to meet these demands, every acre that should be in trees needs to be producing at its maximum capacity.

The Georgia Forestry Commission is now accepting orders for seedlings to be planted this fall and winter. This year the state nurseries will grow approximately 100 million seedlings, but this may not supply the demands of Georgia landowners. Orders are to be filled on a first come, first served basis this year, so early ordering should insure that you get the seedlings that you need.

Now would be a good time to examine your land and see if there are idle acres that should be planted in trees. If you need some advice on determining your needs, the Forestry Commission will be happy to help you.

Species offered this year includes: Eastern White, Improved Loblolly, Improved Slash, High Gum Yield Slash, Virginia and Longleaf Pines. Others are Ash, Dogwood, Lespedeza, Sawtooth Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, White Oak, Red Cedar, Red Maple, Sweetgum, Sycamore, and Yellow Poplar.

Orders must be placed on Commission order blanks which are available at the County Forestry Unit Office.

-Calhoun Courier

TREES GREATLY BENEFIT WILDLIFE

Sportsmen who wish to become involved in tree planting can benefit all types of wildlife. The Georgia Forestry Commission offers to the public each year many forest tree seedlings for planting at a low cost to the landowner.

The aspect of wildlife production is important as well as producing wood for our use.

One of the most important tree species for game food is the white oak. Deer browse white oaks all year long. Acorns and leaves make up over 50 percent of early winter food for deer. Acorns are low in protein but high in carbohydrates. When acorns are plentiful, deer fatten quickly in the fall and reproduce well the next spring. Quail, turkey and many other animals consume acorns.

Black walnuts are eaten by squirrels. Fishermen that like to catch bream and crappie can

always use the worms that eat the catalpa tree leaves.

The dogwood is important to wildlife since virtually all game species use the fruit as part of their diet.

Other tree species that have desirable seed and browse for quail, turkeys, rabbits, squirrels and deer are yellow poplar, sweet gum, red cedar and sycamore.

Bicolor lespedeza is not a tree but is sold by the Forestry Commission for wildlife plantings. The seed is similar to our native beggar lice and is preferred by quail and other birds.

Advice concerning forest planting for wildlife and wood production is available from your local forester or forest ranger.

-Oconee Enterprise

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ON THE COVER - Miss Lee Butler, recently crowned Miss Georgia Forestry, poses in a sylvan landscape in the back lawn of her Waycross home. See story and other photos on Page 11.

NEW FOREST RESEARCH

PAPERS PUBLISHED

Eleven research papers published by the Commission's Forest Research Department in recent months have been added to the growing library of informative publications authored by forest scientists, educators and others.

The latest publications include:

Paper No. 19: Green Weight, Volume, Board-Foot and Cord Tables for the Major Southern Pine Species, by Joseph Saucier, Douglas Phillips and James Williams, Jr. The paper contains 52 tables and formulas to aid in measuring timber for today's market.

Paper No. 20: Plastic Apron-Gutter Will Improve Gum Grades for Naval Stores Producers, by Grady Williams and Ralph Clements. Latest information on search for improved methods of gum collection.

Paper No. 21: TBCP-A Computer Program That Estimates Total Tree Chips, Saw Logs, Pulpwood and Firewood, by Alexander Clark, II and Richard C. Field. Information on recently developed total biomass cruise by electronic means.

Paper No. 22: Total Tree and Fire-



Commission Director Ray Shirley, center, received the Wise Owl Award at the annual convention of the Georgia Forestry Association. The high honor is bestowed annually on a person who makes the greatest contribution to forestry in Georgia. Making the presentation are Bobby Taylor, left, president of GFA, and James O. Reed of Georgia Kraft Company, Rome.

wood Weights and Volumes of Scrub Oaks in the Georgia Sandhills, by W. Henry McNab. As title implies, study deals with utilization of poor quality forest types.

Paper No. 23: Southern Beaver Control, by Ken Forbus and Fred Allen. Forest destruction caused by the animal and some control measures that are being taken.

Paper No. 24: Organic Matter Maintenance in Forestry Nurseries, by Malcolm

Sumner and Joseph Bouton. Study investigates possibility of rotating agronomic crops with pine seedlings to build soil organic matter. Detailed data on crops tested in the two-year project.

Paper No. 25: Creosote Production From Beetle Infested Timber, by Fred Allen and Timothy Maxwell. Deals with the problems associated with creosote in using wood as fuel. Test results shown and warnings stated.

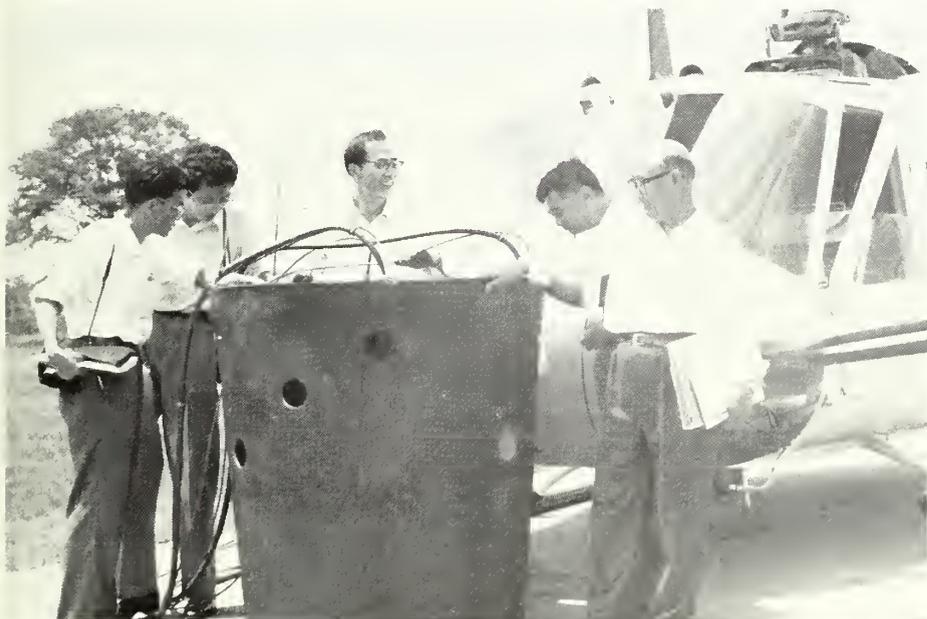
Paper No. 26: The Pulp and Paper Industry and Georgia's Forest Resource: An Economic Outlook, by Albert Montgomery and Robert Chaffin. Study evaluates future of state's pulp, paper, board industries bright outlook.

Paper No. 27: The Economic Importance of Georgia's Forest Industry, by Albert Montgomery and Robert Chaffin. Authors point out that forestry and related activities comprise a \$6.6 billion industry in Georgia that employs an estimated 74,000 persons and backup statement with statistics, other data.

Paper No. 28: Inventory-Monitoring System for Southern Pine Seed Orchards, by David Bramlett and John Godbee, Jr. Study calls for improved system and details procedures that would bring this about.

Paper No. 29: Wood-A Growing Home Energy Source In Georgia, by Dr. James E. Morrow. Paper reports survey findings that show increasing demand for wood as a fuel in Georgia. Detailed tables show trend.

For copies of these free publications, write: Forest Research Department, Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31298-4599, or telephone (912) 744-3353.



Four professional foresters and an interpreter from the People's Republic of China recently visited the Commission state headquarters in Macon as part of a tour of key forestry states. They are shown here examining the large bucket used in a helicopter drop. The visitors are members of a Forest Fire Protection and Prevention Techniques Team in their homeland and they visited facilities of the Commission Forest Protection Department and U. S. Forest Service facilities at the Macon Center. The tour was sponsored by the Society of American Foresters.

NAVAL STORES HISTORY TRACED AT DEDICATION

Jim L. Gillis, Jr. of Soperton, president of the American Turpentine Farmers Association, quoted the Bible to trace the long and colorful history of the naval stores industry at a recent dedicatory ceremony in Tifton.

In dedicating a turpentine fire still at the Georgia Agrirama, Gillis traced the ancient beginning of the enterprise as documented in Genesis: "Make yourself an ark with ribs of cypress; cover it with reeds and coat it inside and outside with pitch."

He told of some of the many uses man has found for naval stores down through the centuries, including embalming, weaponry, pharmaceutical preparations, torch lighting and many others.

The ATFA president pointed out that gum producing trees in Massachusetts began to disappear in 1670 and the industry began to move to the South. In 1834, the use of copper stills, an idea borrowed from Scotch Whiskey makers, was introduced and the production of spirits of turpentine from crude gum was started.

By the turn of the century, the world had become dependent on the United States, and especially the Southern States, for naval stores, Gillis told his audience. He also stressed the importance of the industry in present day Georgia and told of its impact on the economy.

Agrirama is a restoration of over 20 buildings which provide a comprehensive rural Georgia community of the late 19th century. The old turpentine still is the latest attraction to be added to the grounds.

----- NEWS MEDIA AWARDS -----



Editor Hughes shows plaque presented at GFA.

Many Georgia newspapers - both city dailies and small town weeklies - help get the story of forestry and its tremendous economic impact across to the general public.

One, however, was recently singled out for its outstanding editorial support of forestry and forest related industry. The Georgia Forestry Association, in convention on Jekyll Island, cited Editor W. T. Hughes, Jr., and his Monticello News for advising his readers of the tremendous role forestry plays in the state.

Hughes, who bought the Jasper County weekly newspaper in 1975, said he became acquainted with many aspects of forestry when he served as business editor of the Atlanta Journal several years ago. He researched and wrote feature stories on the expanding forest industry complex.

He later worked with an Atlanta public relations firm which had a paper manufacturing company as a client. His assignment to the client gave him a further insight into the vastness of the industry in Georgia.

The veteran newspaperman said he decided in the mid seventies to get out of the city. He began searching the state for a weekly newspaper. When he learned The Monticello News was available, he investigated its potential and bought the century-old newspaper.



Hardin receives plaque from Ranger McElroy.

James O. Hardin, Jr. featured forestry news on his popular Farm Radio Journal at high noon once a week for 30 years.

He interviewed former Coweta County Forest Ranger E. P. Eubanks in the early days of the program that was beamed to citizens of Newnan and the surrounding farm communities. He later conducted numerous interviews with former Ranger Boyd Alexander and others who succeeded him. In the years prior to his recent retirement, Hardin worked closely with the current ranger, Lynn McElroy, in getting the forestry story to his listeners.

There were times when Hardin, who owned Radio Station WCHO, went directly to the field to get live coverage of a forestry story. He recalls one instance in which his eagerness to get the story almost caused his car to burn. He parked too close to a rapidly spreading forest fire.

During his long years of presenting the program, the veteran broadcaster covered almost every conceivable facet of forestry.

A Commission Award of Appreciation was recently presented to Hardin for the outstanding contribution he has made in the promotion of good forestry in his area of the state.

Shown in photo at right are many of the foresters, nurserymen and those in related professions who attended the recent Southern Nursery Conference.



NURSERY PROBLEMS, ADVANCES STUDIED AT CONFERENCE

Plantation survival, an electronic seedling counter, field packing systems and cold storage were among many topics discussed at the recent 1982 Southern Nursery Conference in Savannah.

The four-day conference, held in Georgia every ten years, was co-sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service and private foresters

GEORGIA COMPANY ANNOUNCES MERGER

Agri-Timber, Inc., a Georgia-based holding company owned by William F. Belote of Dublin, Ga., announced that it has merged its stock ownership in Interstate Paper Corp., Interstate Container Corp., and Newport Timber Corp., into a new company -- Interstate Resources Inc., to be based in Cincinnati, Oh.

The new company is owned jointly by Mr. Belote and Georges N. Frem, chairman of the board of Indevco, an international industrial development company based in Lebanon.

Belote, through Agri-Timber, Inc., acquired all stock of the three operating Georgia Forestry Commission/Sept., 1982

in the state.

Ray Shirley, Commission director, welcomed the large group to the annual meeting in the port city and Jim Rowan, plant pathologist, U. S. Forest Service, Athens, served as moderator of Technical Session I, which included talks on Union Camp's reforestation program, Mycorrhizal inoculation and a panel discussion on

companies involved in the merger in June, 1981. He is owner of forest lands in the Southeastern United States and in Belize, Central America.

John J. McLaughlin, formerly an executive of Mead Corporation, has been named president and chief executive officer of newly formed Interstate Resources Inc.

Interstate Resources will consist initially of three operating companies with some 1100 employees and manufacturing facilities in four states, including Interstate Paper Corp., a 550-ton per day kraft linerboard mill at Riceboro, Ga.

plantation survival.

Frank Vande Linde, Brunswick Pulp and Land Company, was moderator for Technical Session II, which featured talks on field packing, ethylene accumulation in cold storage and guidelines for handling seedlings.

Jim Wynens, Chief of the Commission's Reforestation Department, spoke on the electronic seedling counter his department recently developed and demonstrated the device.

A final session, with Wynens as moderator, dealt with nursery soil fertility, fusiform rust control, fluid drilling techniques and other related subjects.

Workshops were conducted by Oscar Hall of the National Tree Seed Laboratory in Macon and John Brissette, U. S. Forest Service, Jackson, Miss. Field trips to a pulp mill and a nursery were included in the conference program.

Terrell Brooks, Associate Chief of Reforestation for the Commission, coordinated the conference. He said the next meeting will be held in 1984 in North Carolina.

PREVENTION MESSAGE CAPTURES TV AWARD

For the third consecutive year, Liller Neal, Inc. of Atlanta, an advertising agency, was among the television personalities and organizations called to the winner's circle in the Georgia-area awards program of the National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences (NATAS).

The program, held Saturday, July 17 at the Omni International Hotel, was telecast to a national audience via satellite and cable over Atlanta's "superstation", WTBS.

In the 1982 NATAS competition, Liller Neal received an "Emmy" for a public service announcement created for the Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Program of the Advertising Council.

Judi Butin, Liller Neal broadcast production manager, received the award for the agency. The forest fire prevention program is a cooperative effort of the U. S. Forest Service, Southern state forestry organizations and the Ad Council. Liller Neal has been the task force agency for the program since 1958.

The Emmy-winning announcement, entitled "Tree", depicts, in animation, the life cycle of a Southern pine and dramatizes how quickly its values can be lost because of a forest fire accidentally or deliberately started.

BEETLE ACTIVITY LIGHT

The Commission has provided an update on the Southern pine beetle following an aerial survey made in July and early August over 14 counties that are known to be high hazard areas.

It was found that beetle activity is showing some increase, but it is still considered light over most of the state.

The survey revealed that most of the activity is currently concentrated in the Athens and Gainesville areas, with some beetle activity noted near Macon and in some counties north of that city.

Commission specialists explained that pine beetle populations should continue constant for the remainder of the summer and into early fall. They said they expect activity to remain light for the rest of the year.

FOREST SERVICE CONSOLIDATES FIELD OFFICES IN ATLANTA

In the interest of efficiency and economy, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service plans to consolidate its two field offices in Atlanta.

Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson said the purpose of the change, is to im-



SEN. MACK MATTINGLY



LT. GOV. ZELL MILLER

GEORGIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION OBSERVES DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

U. S. Senator Mack Mattingly and Georgia's Lt. Governor Zell Miller emphasized the importance of forestry on the economy of this state and predicted an even greater influence in the future as they addressed the annual convention of the Georgia Forestry Association.

The annual event, which commemorated the 75th anniversary of the association, was again held on Jekyll Island. The two days of activities include the business session, a banquet, the Miss Georgia Forestry Pageant, golf and tennis tournaments and other events.

Bobby J. Taylor of Fitzgerald, president of the Association, presided at the convention and James D. Strange, Decatur, a forestry consultant who is retired from the U. S. Forest Service, presented a talk on 75 years of forestry in Georgia. Frank Craven, Chief of the Commission's Education Department, presented the pageant contestants.

Several awards were presented (see photos in this issue).

The Association was founded in 1907 by Professor Alfred A. Akerman and a small group of Georgians interested in good forestry. According to a brochure published by the newly formed organiza-

tion 75 years ago, the group's purpose was to "promote the science and art of forestry, to cooperate with landowners and lumbermen in the conservation and perpetuation of timber resources...to advocate passage and enforcement of proper forest fire laws and to assist in arousing a healthy public sentiment in regard to our forests."

The association has held to those principles down through the years and the band of several hundred that joined the organization in its infancy has now swelled to more than 4,000 members.

A large exhibit depicting 75 years of forestry and forest industry development in Georgia was a popular feature of the diamond anniversary convention.

office headquartered in Atlanta. Since 1965, a separate office, located in the same building in Atlanta, has handled Forest Service cooperative work with the state foresters and other cooperators in those states.

6





LANDOWNERS SEE DIVERSIFICATION ON STATE FOREST TOUR

A group of landowners were recently given a tour of Dixon Memorial State Forest and many said they were impressed with the diversified usage and important studies that prevail at the sprawling 35,897-acre demonstration area.

Following a brief welcome address by Billy Barber, Supervisor of the State Forest, a Commission-produced film on wood energy was shown. The group later boarded a bus which made stops at various demonstration plots throughout the forest.

The points of interest included a Pinex demonstration plot, insect salvage area, pine plantation thinning operation, pine plantation on hard pan site, prescribed burning by both aerial and conventional methods, naval stores, site preparation and planting, and a whole tree chipping demonstration.

The tour was coordinated by Barber and Joey Hall, Waycross District Forester. The film was presented by Fred Allen, Assistant Chief of the Commission's Research Department and Druid Preston, Chief of Management, described some of the activity at the forest. Entomologist Terry Price spoke to the group on insect control and Forester David McClain was in charge of the whole tree harvesting and chipping demonstration.

In the photographs, from top to bottom, Druid Preston, Forest Management Chief, shows trees that have been treated with herbicide paraquat to concentrate resin in stumps prior to harvest; Forester David McClain directs tree cutting by feller buncher and then explains the advantages of the machine and answers questions concerning its operation and maintenance; Forester Billy Barber, State Forest Supervisor, shows a hard pan site on a pine plantation which has been clearcut because of slow growth and is to be sub-soiled before it is replanted.

Georgia Forestry Commission/Sept., 1982

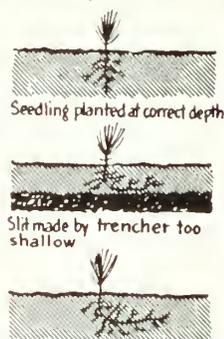


HANDLE WITH CARE !

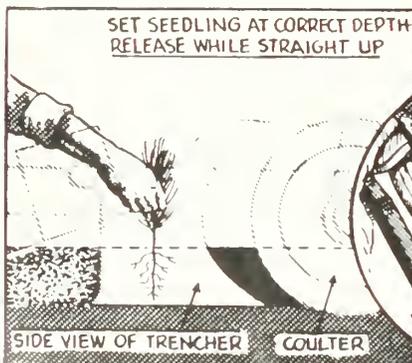
The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains tree nurseries and seed orchards to provide a wide range of pine and hardwood seedlings for landowners and other residents of the state. Although the quality of the trees has been greatly improved through research in recent years, survivability depends largely on care taken in storing, transporting and planting.



MACHINE PLANTING



Seedling planted at correct depth
Slit made by trencher too shallow
Incorrectly planted seedling dragged along in trench-held too long by planter-causes poor root development and loss



Mechanical tree planters are usually available from several sources. Many counties have planters which can be rented from the county ranger at a nominal cost. Private industries and individuals have machines which may be rented. Consulting foresters and others will do contract planting.

Approximately 100 million tree seedlings are being produced in the state nurseries for the forthcoming planting season, but the Commission's reforestation people contend that the increased volume might not be sufficient to meet the demands of Georgia landowners.

James Wynens, Chief of Reforestation, pointed out that a large new nursery is being established in Tattnall County and will be in production next year to help alleviate the shortage. In the meantime, he said, "every effort is being made to meet current demands."

Wynens emphasized the need for proper handling of the young trees and cautioned landowners to handle trees with care to insure good survivability. He said new, comprehensive literature dealing with hauling, storing and planting of seedlings is being given with each order.

Orders are being filled on a "first come, first served basis," Wynens said, "and many orders are now coming in."

Order forms are available through the Commission's district and county offices, as well as state headquarters in Macon (P.O. Box 819/Macon 31298-4599/Phone (912) 744-3354). Forms are also available at offices of county agents, Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Conservation Program. A form for your convenience is also reproduced on this page.

Shipments of the carefully packaged trees will begin December 1 of this year and continue through March, 1983.

-SPECIES

PINES	1000	500	50
Eastern White	\$35.00	\$21.00	\$8.50
Improved Loblolly	15.00	10.50	4.25
Improved Slash	15.00	10.50	4.25
Longleaf	15.00	10.50	4.25
Slash-High Gum	15.00	10.50	4.25
Virginia	15.00	10.50	4.25

OTHERS			
Ash	48.50	27.25	11.00
Dogwood	54.00	30.00	12.00
Lespedeza	22.50	14.25	5.75
Oak, Sawtooth	30.00	18.00	7.25
Oak, Swamp Chestnut	30.00	18.00	7.25
Oak, White	30.00	18.00	7.25
Redcedar	40.00	23.00	9.25
Red Maple	48.50	27.25	11.00
Sweetgum	38.50	22.25	9.00
Sycamore	38.50	22.25	9.00
Yellow Poplar	48.50	27.25	11.00

-DELIVERY

The period of transit should be as short as possible. Do not leave the trees stacked in the truck. Unload immediately. An inspection should be made of the seedling packages for shipping errors. Any damage or holes should be taped using masking or adhesive tape.

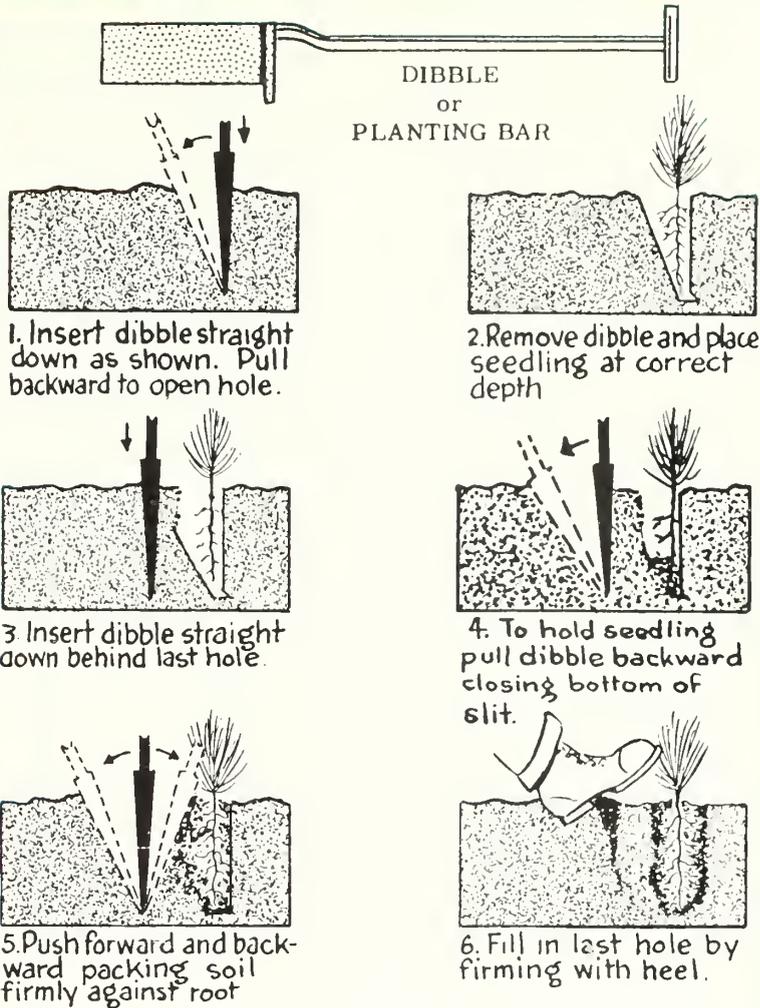
-STORAGE

Store packages in shade protected from the sun, rain, and cold with adequate ventilation. The seedlings should not be stacked. The stacking of seedlings usually causes heat to be generated by the normal respiration of the seedlings. The packages are double thickness and contain a water proofing on the inside, therefore any holes will cause a loss of moisture, which was added at the time the packages were packed. The seedlings should be planted within a two week period. If held for longer period heel in the seedlings. Watering of seedlings is not necessary if bag is sealed.

-HEELING IN

If seedlings are to be held over three weeks, it is wise to have them "heeled in". The site selected should have friable, easily worked soil and never located where flooding may occur. To heel in seedlings, dig a "V" shaped trench, deep enough to put the roots in a slanting position. Spread them along the wall of the trench so that they are not stacked more than three or four deep. Replace the dirt and pack it firmly against the roots. If the soil is not moist, water the roots before covering them. It is suggested that trees picked up after March 1 be heeled in if temperatures exceed 50 degrees F. for a prolonged period.

HAND PLANTING



1. Insert dibble straight down as shown. Pull backward to open hole.

2. Remove dibble and place seedling at correct depth

3. Insert dibble straight down behind last hole.

4. To hold seedling pull dibble backward closing bottom of slit.

5. Push forward and backward packing soil firmly against root

6. Fill in last hole by firming with heel.

Seedlings are planted best by a two-man crew. Trees should be carried in a bucket and the roots kept moist at all times. Hand planting is most commonly done with a dibble or mattock.

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION P.O. BOX 819 MACON, GEORGIA 31298-4599

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)
- () 1 Private persons, clubs, associations and private schools
 - () 2 Private forest industry - lumber manufacturers
 - () 3 Private forest industry - pulp and paper
 - () 4 Private forest industry - naval stores, plywood, etc
 - () 5 Private other industry lands
 - () 6 Town, county and public schools
 - () 7 State and other public lands
 - () 8 Federal government
 - () 9 Other (Specify)

- METHOD OF SHIPMENT (Check one)
- () STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE
 - () APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE NURSERY STOCK UNDER CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM

PAYMENT
 Amount Due _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
 Amount Enclosed _____



Miss Medea Sapp and Jim L. Gillis, President of the American Turpentine Farmers Association.

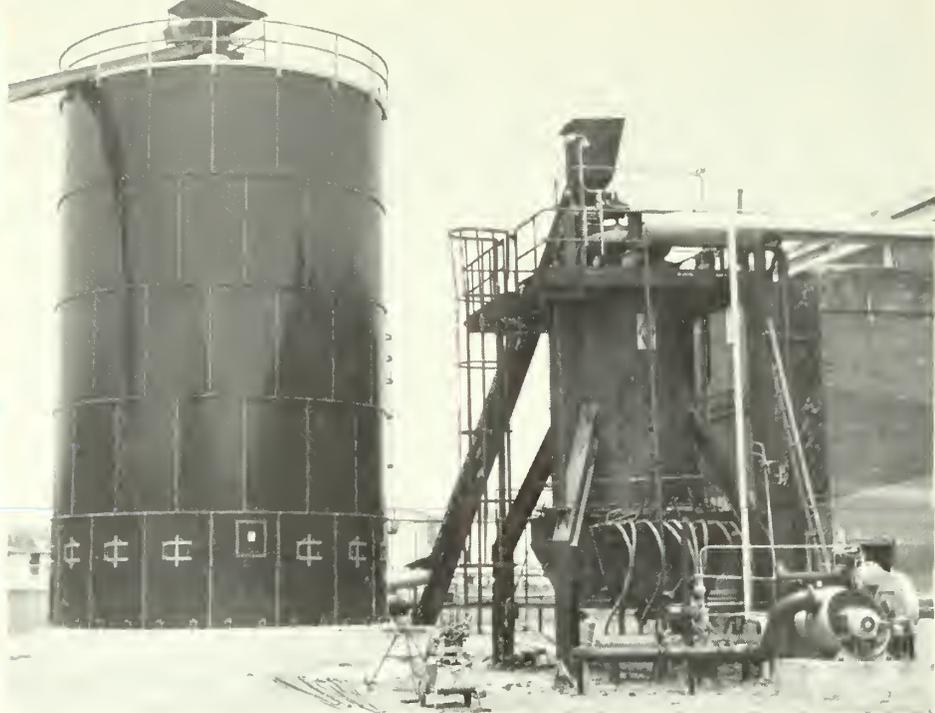
NEW GUM SPIRITS QUEEN SELECTED

A South Georgia College sophomore was chosen from a field of 27 attractive young ladies to represent the American Turpentine Farmers Association as Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine in Fiscal Year 1983.

Miss Medea Sapp, who represented Bacon County in the annual Miss Georgia Forestry Pageant, won second runner-up honors in that competition, was named Miss Congeniality by the other contestants and then went on to receive the title from ATFA.

The new Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine will be featured in a color portrait on the association's 1983 calendar. The honor for the current calendar year went to Miss Donna Hicks of Swainsboro.

Miss Sapp, the daughter of Mrs. Heloyse Sapp of Alma, was an honor graduate in high school and won several awards for her participation on swim and track teams. Her college major is in education.



This huge wood gasification unit and wood chip holding tank, which has been installed at a big regional hospital in Rome by the Commission, was viewed by forestry and energy leaders during a seminar.

SOUTHEASTERN FORESTRY LEADERS ATTEND SEMINAR ON WOOD ENERGY

A seminar, entitled Wood Energy - A Forest Management Tool, was recently held in Rome and attracted some 60 foresters and other energy leaders representing private and government sectors from the Southeastern United States.

Sponsored by the Commission, the U. S. Forest Service and the Department of Energy, the seminar explored methods of wood harvesting that utilize previously non-commercial wood, including tops, limbs, weed species and stands of poor quality trees.

In an address of welcome, Commission Director A. Ray Shirley told the group that research in Georgia has resulted in the installation of a wood gasification unit which now provides fuel for a large hospital in Rome and wood-fired systems that now heat several public schools. He said other similar projects are in the development stage.

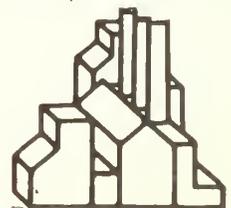
The director pointed out that 38 percent of the wood volume - or an average of 22 tons per acre - is currently left to rot in the forest after a conventional cutting operation. He said the highly acclaimed total biomass cruise system, which was developed by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, is expected to help reduce this tremendous waste.

Other speakers discussed the availability of wood for energy purposes in North Carolina, where 65 percent of all wood is priced for fuel wood and the fact that pulp companies are going to sawmills for residue to be used for energy. Some are going into the sawmill business to guarantee chip supply.

It is estimated that 96 percent of wood residue from processing plants in Georgia is currently being used for energy purposes.

An economist and a consultant forester pointed out that with the new Reforestation Incentive Act and Capital Gains, timber is an excellent investment. Saying that the value of timber increases faster than the rate of inflation, they compared tree planting versus an 11 percent bond and presented figures showing timber with a greater return on an investment.

A day-long field trip included visits to several industries which utilize wood as fuel in the operation of their plants.



MISS GEORGIA FORESTRY

Miss Lee Butler, a June graduate of Ware County High School and daughter of Mrs. Marlene and Mr. Howard Lee Butler of Waycross, has been crowned the new Miss Georgia Forestry. Miss Butler, a dance student who enjoys scuba diving and other water sports, was crowned by the outgoing queen, Miss Amy Sirmans, also of Waycross, at the statewide pageant held recently in conjunction with the annual convention of the Georgia Forestry Association on Jekyll Island.

Miss Butler, an active member of the Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in Waycross, plans to attend college in Georgia for a year and then transfer to the University of Utah, a school from which her two sisters graduated.

The panel of judges had no trouble whatsoever in identifying Miss Lee Butler as an attractive young lady, but the contestant did have a minor problem earlier this year. She had to prove that she is not a boy!

Just prior to her 18th birthday in April, she received a notice from Uncle Sam that she would be required to register for the military draft. When she reported to an officer at the post office building in Waycross, however, he took one look at her and declared that she is, indeed, a girl, and a very shapely one at that!

It seems her first name had confused the federal government. Girls with that name generally spell it "Leigh," while boys are "Lee". The new Miss Georgia Forestry was named after her father.

First runner-up in the pageant was Miss Tamara Tesch of Richmond County, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Tesch. Second runner-up honors went to Miss Medea Sapp of Bacon County, daughter of Mrs. Heloyse Sapp.

Miss Sapp also captured the Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine title and was named Miss Congeniality by the other 26 young ladies who competed in the pageant. Third runner-up in the contest was Miss Kim Sheppard of Liberty County, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Sheppard.

In assuming the Miss Georgia Forestry crown, Miss Butler will appear in parades, conventions, fairs and other attractions around the state in the promotion of forestry and forest related industries.



Ware County Forest Ranger Jimmy Lee discusses magazine article with Miss Georgia Forestry. In other scenes, she rides her horse, poses on the patio at her home and gathers vegetables from a backyard garden.



ANNUAL TRAINING SESSION SCHEDULED

A two day in-service training session for Commission supervisory personnel will be held September 20-22 at the Baptist Training Center at Norman Park.

Emphasis during the annual session this year will be on the care and handling of the current crop of tree seedlings being produced at the Commission nurseries, according to Director Ray Shirley.

The Research Department will bring personnel up to date on several research projects that have been completed and discuss many that are in progress. Some of the studies pertain to wood energy and results are now benefiting many industries, schools and other institutions in the state.

Beside instructions on seedling handling and care, the Reforestation Department will discuss wild seed collection and handling. A session will also be held on selecting superior trees in the field for testing of genetic traits.

Management Department training will include a session on status of naval stores industry in Georgia and future trends, the introduction of a new reporting system for all management foresters, and techniques of seedling planting for maximum survivability.

The department will also discuss additional information that can now be obtained through the computerized biomass cruise system. Entomologists in the department will bring personnel up to date

on the 230 thinning demonstration project, an insect control measure, and review aerial survey techniques to detect bark beetle activity.

The Forest Protection Department will provide courses in fire danger measurement, fire cause determination and fire prevention. There will also be an update on the Rural Fire Defense program - a program that provides fire protection to small towns and rural areas through aid from the Commission.

The maintenance and operation of fire fighting equipment will be discussed and talks on safety and Workmens Compensation will be given.

The Education Department will present a program on planning and producing publications, exhibits and parade floats aimed at effectively telling the forestry story. The department will also discuss preparation of news releases and encourage foresters and rangers to maintain good relations with the news media. A newly published guidebook in dealing with the press will be distributed at the session.

The Administration Department's training will concern purchasing and inventory and a discussion on property control. The department will also offer training in the record keeping of seedling sales and outline procedures for work at the Macon shops.



Retiring Ranger Ernest Orr and wife hold plaque and Bible presented at retirement ceremony.

RANGER RETIRES IN MERIWETHER

Commission personnel, relatives and other friends of Ernest Orr gathered recently at a LaGrange steak house to honor the retiring Meriwether County forest ranger.

Following the luncheon, the Forsyth County native who came with the Commission as a patrolman in 1955 and was named ranger in Meriwether County two years later, was presented a plaque for his long years of distinguished service.

The retiring ranger, who is chairman of the Board of Deacons of Greenville Baptist Church and chaplain of the local American Legion Post, was presented a Holy Bible by personnel of his unit.

Orr, who attended Mt. Berry High School, served for more than four years in the U. S. Air Force during World War II. He was a radio operator in a bombardment squadron which saw combat action in many areas of the Pacific.

The veteran ranger and his wife have two married children. Their daughter, Connie, and her family lives in Greenville, and a son, Gary, is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington.

Ernest Orr has no definite plans for his retirement years, but friends expect he will spend as much time as possible enjoying his three grandchildren.



The newest inductees into the Georgia Foresters Hall of Fame, who were recently installed by the Georgia Division, Society of American Foresters, are the late George A. Anderson, who was manager of Forest Improvement for Brunswick Pulp Land Company, and Dr. Leon A. Hargreaves, Jr., Dean, School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia. Accepting the plaque from Eley C. Frazer, center, chairman, Hall of Fame Committee, is Anderson's widow, Maytrude, with Hargreaves looking on.



STUDENTS WELD FOR COMMISSION

FEATURE PAGE

For the past 12 years, welding students at Walker County Technical School have fabricated more than 150 fire knockers for Georgia's Rural Fire Defense Program, an activity administered by the Forestry Commission.

Components for the fire knockers (heavy steel units that are mounted on a truck chassis to comprise a fire truck) are stamped out at the Commission's Macon shop and sent to the school for the welding process. The students are also fabricating wood-burning stoves to be used this winter in the Commission's county unit and district offices.

The construction of fire knockers at Walker Tech began in 1970 under the instruction of Frank Smith, with the Commission furnishing all the materials.

Smith, who retired last year, agreed to build the units because he recognized the project would provide students with hands-on experience in blueprint reading, metal cutting, gas/arc/mig welding and fit-up and tack procedures, all of which are important training in a total welding curriculum.

John Ratledge, a former student of

Smith's and John Oliver, a veteran welder formerly with an engineering company, are now instructors at the big technical school near LaFayette.

Forest Ranger Bill White of the Walker County Unit, who also has had considerable experience in welding, said the students are doing an excellent job in constructing the RFD units and the wood stoves.

He said the first stove assembled by the school is now installed at the Catoosa County Unit at Ringgold and others will be installed before the heating season begins.

Shown, at left, with a scale model of fire knocker built at the school are, left to right, Larry Frye, student; John Oliver, Instructor; Glenn Phillips, Director of the school; Lebron Beene, student; and John Ratledge, Instructor. In photo above, welding students inspecting fire knockers are, left to right, Richard McAllister, Eugene Blevins, Woody Christian, James Wilson, Len Wallace and Steve Dodd.



Above photo: Walker County Ranger Bill White views line of wood stoves being assembled by welding students, left to right, Jimmy Caylor, Pamela Crawford and Lebron Beene. In photo at left, Instructor John Ratledge, center, explains some of the fine points in welding to students, left to right, Frank Schrader, Robert Romines, Charles Prince, Chris Stoker, Steve Wilson and Gene Brown.





I would like to thank your personnel for their valuable assistance in helping us successfully burn the Big Hammock Natural Area in Tattnall County. Your assistance in helping us plan the burn and the excellent job of making more adequate firebreaks were instrumental in our getting a good burn on the area.

I especially appreciated the spirit of cooperation that we found in working with your personnel. Men at the Tattnall Unit should be commended for their excellent service to us.

Wesley Abler
Wildlife Biologist
Department of Natural Resources
Fitzgerald, Georgia

I would like to personally thank you, Mr. Shirley, and the Georgia Forestry Commission for performing the recent "Sawmill Improvement Program" study at our Augusta plant.

There have been several studies at this plant and information provided has proven to be an invaluable management tool.

Once again, thank you and your very professional staff for your assistance. We look forward to working closely with you in the future.

Robert C. Jenkins
Plant Production Manager
Continental Forest Industries
Augusta, Georgia

The members of the Collins District Volunteer Fire Department wish to thank you for your advice and assistance in obtaining fire-fighting equipment. We are looking forward to your continued support and cooperation in the years to come. Again, a sincere thanks for your time and efforts.

Jeanette Lee Atkinson
Secretary-Treasurer
Collins Fire Department
Comer, Georgia

While burning off a wheat field, we accidentally let fire get into a neighbor's woods. Due to the quick response from Mr. Orvin Bergman and the Peach County Forestry Unit, we were not only able to save a large tract of timber but also a nearby wheat field that had not been harvested.

It is good to know that our tax money is being used for such a worthy cause.

Robert Ray
Fort Valley, Georgia

I want to thank you so very much for your assistance at Camp Maynard. I appreciate it so much and I know the girls enjoyed it. My daughter is still talking about Smokey and the "Tree Doctor".

Diane Stone
Whitfield County



RIVERS

WHITE

WALKER RIVERS has been named Meriwether County Forest Ranger, replacing recently retired ERNEST E. ORR. The Columbus native graduated from Columbus High School where he was a member of the Honor Society and Key Club. Upon graduation, he attended Columbus College for two years then went on to the School of Forest Resources at the University of Georgia. He graduated from that institution with a BS degree in Forestry. Rivers was hired by the Georgia Forestry Commission in January, 1979, as a Management Forester at the Commission's Newnan District Office. Upon Orr's retirement, he requested and received a transfer to the Meriwether Forestry Unit. Rivers and his wife, the former Suzan Lampp, Columbus, reside at Luthersville. WILLIAM L. WHITE, who has served as a patrolman since 1953, has been named ranger of the Walker County Unit to replace WAYMOND "SONNY" HUGGINS who recently retired from that post. The new ranger is a native of Walker County

In reference to the Natural Resources Conservation Workshop held at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, there were 287 students from 125 counties attending. This is the second largest number ever to attend the workshop.

We deeply appreciate the support that the personnel of the Georgia Forestry Commission has given to the past workshops. I assure you that without this support it would not have been possible to give our youth the opportunity to learn about the importance of improving and protecting our natural resources for our present and future needs.

Jimmy Dean
Workshop Director

logging the foresters

and a graduate of the old West Armuchee High School. Ranger White and his wife, the former Miss Hazel Aters of LaFayette, have one son, Lee. Forester MARK GIBBS, a native of Independence, Mo., and a graduate of the University of Tennessee, has been named Forester for the Citizens and Southern National Bank. With headquarters at C&S Bank offices in Macon, Gibbs will work throughout the state in the bank's trust department in providing forest management for customers' woodlands. Gibbs previously worked with the Florida Division of Forestry. The forester and his wife, Phyllis, have two children. JOHN E. (JACK) AYCOCK, Deputy Director of the U.S. Forest Service's Resources Program and Assessment Staff in Washington, D.C., since 1980, has been promoted to Regional Forester for the Southern Region, headquartered in Atlanta. Alcock succeeds LAWRENCE M. WHITFIELD, who recently retired after more than 31 years of service. In his new post, he will supervise the activities of 35 national forests in 13 states, from Virginia to Texas, and in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. J. WALTER MYERS, JR., executive vice president of Forest Farmers Association for the past 31 years, has announced his retirement, effective September 30. Myers joined the Atlanta based organization of southern timberland owners in 1951, when its headquarters were in Valdosta and moved with it to Atlanta in 1953. Since joining the association, he has also served as editor-in-chief of Forest Farmer magazine and Forest Farmer Manual. In addition, he has been responsible for the association's very active national governmental affairs program. He is a graduate professional forester with bachelor of science and master's degrees from Louisiana State University. His entire career, except for four years of active duty with the U.S. Army during World War II, has been spent in forestry. No successor has yet been selected for the position held by Myers, but a search team has been formed.

Commission personnel, shown at right, received special awards from the Georgia Forestry Association at the organization's annual convention on Jekyll Island. The six were cited for outstanding performance of forestry services to the citizens of Georgia. Left to right are Patrolman James Watson, Montgomery County Unit; Ranger Robert Coy Womack, Johnson-Washington County Unit; Towerman James Rousey, Wilkes County Unit; Druid Preston, Chief, Forest Management; James Wynens, Chief, Reforestation; and John Mixon, Chief, Forest Research. Patrolman Joe Dixon, Laurens County Unit, was unable to attend the awards ceremony.



AWARDS



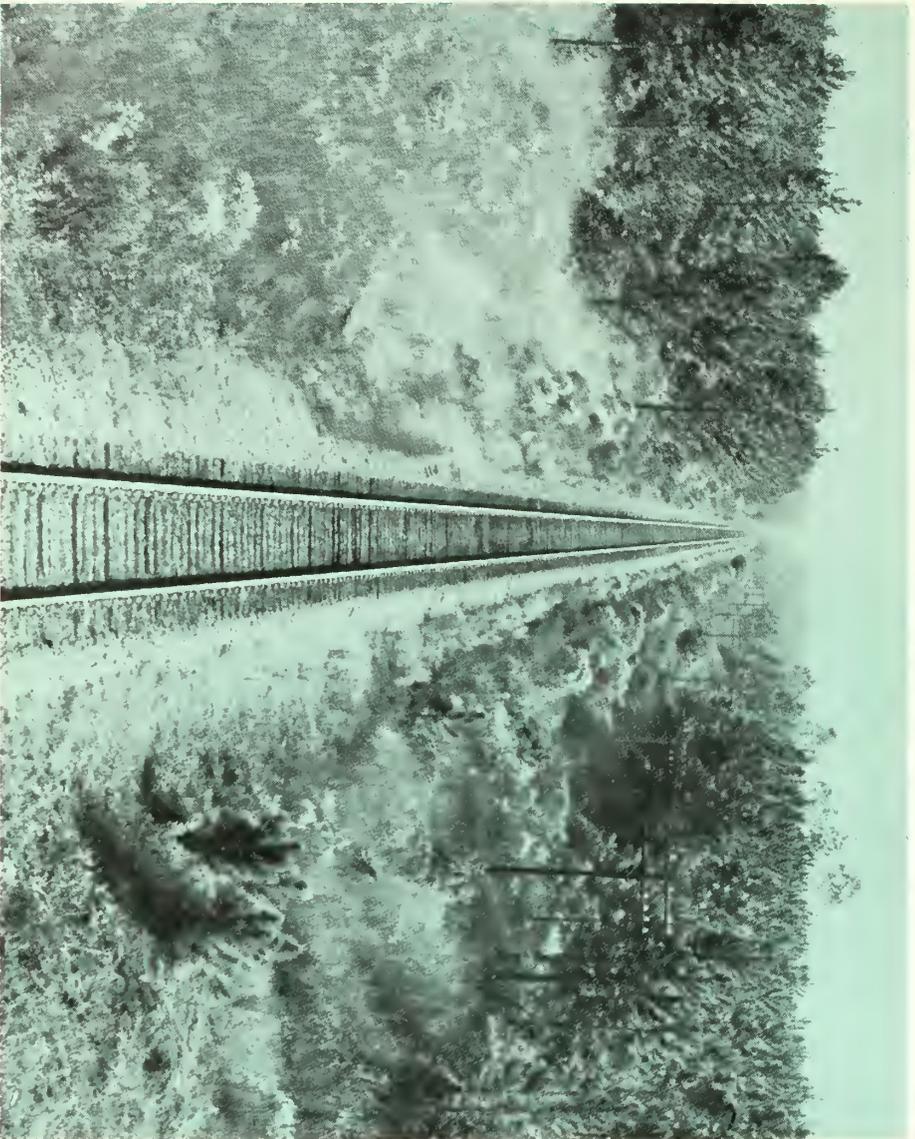
Director Glenn Anthony of the Georgia Forestry Association was recently honored by the Georgia State Senate when the legislative body passed Resolution 389 which commended him for his 23 years of "industry and integrity in all dealings with members of the General Assembly." In 1979, the House passed a similar resolution honoring the director. Shown making the presentation is Senator Ronnie Walker, left, as Senators Billy English and Hugh Gillis look on.

Arthur Walden of the Soil Conservation Service, left, receives a commendation award from Cash Harper, Assistant to the Director, Georgia Forestry Commission, for the contribution the SCS has made in the development of the Commission's new tree seedling nursery near Reidsville. The presentation was made at the annual meeting of the Georgia Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America.



Georgia FORESTRY

SEPTEMBER, 1982



Wildfire several years ago destroyed the forest on both sides of this stretch of railroad in South Georgia, but reforestation of the area has provided a new forest of vigorous, fast growing pines. Thanks to advanced equipment and techniques in combating fire, both natural and planted stands across the state are now subject to only minimal losses.

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Georgia

FORESTRY

DECEMBER, 1982

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FORESTRY

USPS No. 217120

Dec. 1982 No. 4 Vol. 34

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A. Ray Shirley - Director

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KEY TO KUDZU CONTROL SOUGHT

Kudzu, the wonder cure for soil erosion in the 1930s, is the bane of '80s farmers and timber growers.

Forestry officials are in the middle of a frantic search to find an inexpensive herbicide to control the creeping vine, which overtakes and kills virtually everything in sight.

The key to control, the forest researchers say, is finding a chemical which can attack and

kill kudzu roots, which can grow 15 feet deep in the soil.

Kudzu covering every available inch of roadside view is a wonder to look at, but an even greater challenge to control.

The prosperity of Southern timberland owners, however, depends on its being controlled.

-The Macon Telegraph

TREES ADD BEAUTY AND VALUE

The beautiful trees of Georgia can enhance the beauty and value of a home, a street, and even make an entire area or city a better place to live and work.

No state in the nation is blessed with a greater variety of tree species. However, trees planted in the wrong place can cause property damage and become a detriment rather than an asset to these same areas. A few minutes spent in planning the placement and species of a tree before it is planted will mean that the tree will not grow into a hazard or nuisance when it reaches maturity.

The following things should be considered before selecting a tree.

1. Why is the tree being planted? Do you want shade, screening, to frame your

house, spring flowers, fall colors or simply something green?

2. How large will the tree ultimately become? Will the tree still fit into your yard when mature? Remember, trees grow in width as well as height.
3. Growth form - will the tree form an upright, round or spreading type?
4. Will the tree bear objectionable fruit? Or produce large seed crops that will litter the yard?
5. Will the tree be able to survive in the local climate? And soil?
6. Is the wood of the tree strong enough to bear loads of ice and wind without breakage?

Pickens County Progress

MONEY DOES GROW ON TREES

The Georgia Forestry Commission is proving that money really does grow on trees.

The commission has been conducting a wood gasification experiment at the Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital complex in Rome that has resulted in a savings of \$1,000 a day in heating bills compared to natural gas.

The unique process of burning wood chips in a 25-million-BTU wood gasifier, then piping the smoke and gases to a retrofitted boiler in the hospital's power plant, has attracted technical visitors from all over the world.

The entire tree is used, even the leaves and

smoke. Also, wood is a renewable natural resource, cheaper than oil or natural gas.

While wood gasification may never be practical for homeowners, it could become invaluable for users of large amounts of energy.

At a time when the future supply of, and access to, oil is in doubt, it is most reassuring to see that experts like those at the Georgia Forestry Commission are coming up with alternatives that are even superior to what we are now using.

the Macon Telegraph

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The Georgia Forestry Commission has declared war on kudzu, that rapidly spreading vine that has laid waste thousands of acres of potential forestland throughout the state. As the new year approaches, the Commission is gearing up for a battle against the menace with an arsenal of newly developed chemicals that are being tested in several experimental plots.

Three demonstrations have been held to apprise landowners of the progress that has been made in research to control the plant and more are being planned in various sections of the state.

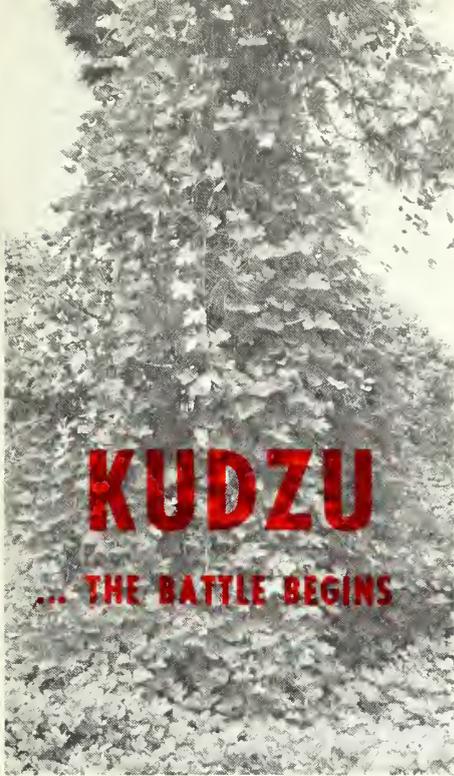
Research plots have been established in Treutlen, Carroll and Marion Counties. The Carroll County demonstration included a session at the Roopville Community Center at which the properties, successes and limitations of several chemicals were discussed.

Commission Director Ray Shirley reminded the large group of landowners that kudzu was beneficial when introduced by the soil conservationists of Georgia in the 1930's. "It was to be the salvation in the control of erosion," he said, "and it did a good job in preventing our soil from washing away."

The director said the vine, however, "didn't know when to stop...it went too far." He pointed out that the plant is rampant over virtually all the state and "timberland is just too valuable to surrender to worthless kudzu."

Dr. James H. Miller of the U.S. Forest Service, Auburn University, gave an account of the development of kudzu since it's introduction in this country from Japan in 1876 and told of promising new chemicals for control of the plant.

John Mixon, Chief of the Commission's Forest Research Department which is spearheading the statewide campaign against the prolific vine, introduced the speakers and later led the group on a tour of an experimental plot in rural Carroll County.

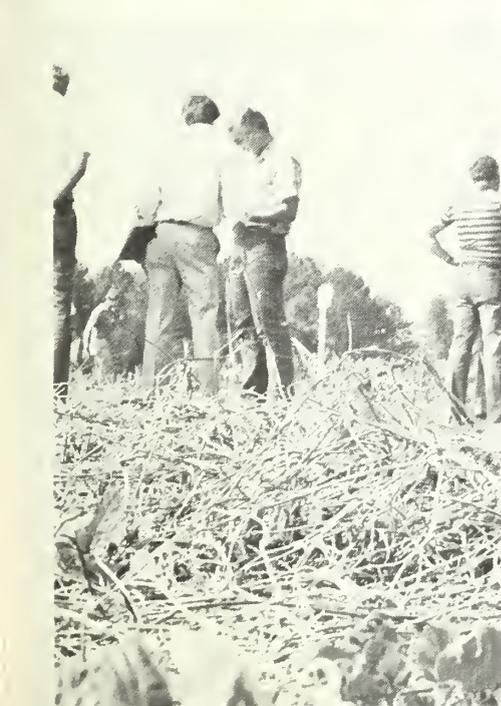


- As an erosion control measure, the federal government at one time paid landowners \$8.00 an acre to plant kudzu on their property.

- The plant, a lupine akin to the soybean and pole bean, is capable of growing 100 feet in a single year.

- It is a nutritious plant and can be grazed by livestock, but the root system is the key problem. Although the rank vegetation is destroyed at ground level, roots have been found to be 12 feet deep in some locations and nine inches in circumference.

Top photo: A tall pine is completely obscured by clinging kudzu. Mid page: Observers examine control plot in Carroll County. Above: Treated kudzu is checked to determine if it is really dead. At left: Landowners confer with forester on herbicide schedule.





SAWDUST SLASHES MILL ENERGY BILL

Charlie Edwards, left, and his brother, Aaron, of Edwards Lumber Company in Sparta, discuss the operation of the new dry kiln system with Forester Ken Bailey, the Commission's drying specialist.

With the building industry in a prolonged slump and mill operating costs soaring, the Edwards brothers of Sparta knew they had to make some rapid changes if they were to continue to manufacture lumber.

The answer to their problem was right there on the mill yard. It was green sawdust.

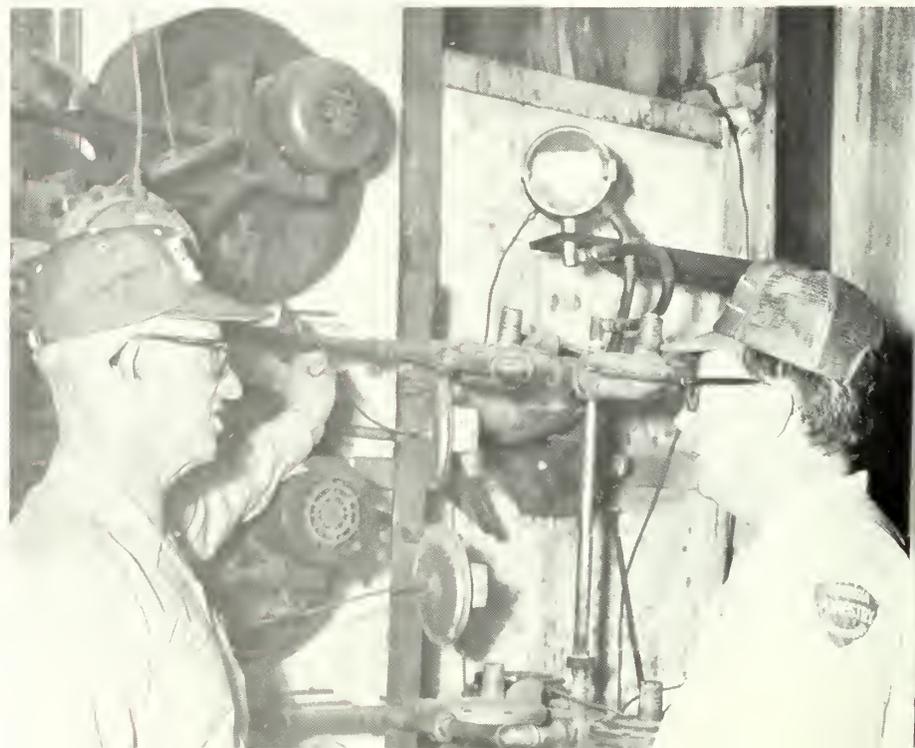
The natural gas necessary to kiln-dry 1,000 board feet of lumber was \$3.75 in 1972, but this year the cost has risen to \$27, with further increases predicted in the future. The brothers, Aaron, Ernest and Charlie Edwards, began searching for ways to use wood chips and other residue at the mill for fuel to operate the kiln.

They knew that there is nothing new about using waste wood in firing a kiln, but when they priced such a system they learned that the cost would run about \$200,000. Besides, there were safety problems to consider.

Despite discouragement, the search for a solution continued and they found it in Missouri. It was a low-temperature kiln that was fired by green sawdust. Such kilns operate at about 185 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit and it takes about three days to dry a charge of 55,000 board feet of lumber.

The Edwards brothers asked the developer of the kiln if a sawdust fed high-temperature kiln could be designed. The answer was yes.

Don Baldwin of Energy Systems Limited of Independence, Kansas, developed such a system for Edwards Lumber Company, Inc., and now the Sparta company is drying lumber with a \$50 load of



sawdust that formerly required \$1,100 worth of gas.

The mill owners have been told that the high temperature process is probably the only one of its kind in Georgia and may be the only one in existence.

The unique system consists of a choker which automatically feeds sawdust into a "heat box" where it is consumed at high temperatures. The high temperature fire dries the sawdust, and then gasifies and burns it.

Hot air is filtered to prevent sparks from entering the kiln itself, where dried wood can easily be set ablaze. The air then is circulated in the kiln. Because the temperature inside the heat box is so high, the sawdust leaves no creosote residue on the smokestack and leaves few ashes.

Since it has been in operation, the Edwards say they have had visitors from other mills as far away as Texas to study the process.

The family-owned lumber mill, which was started years ago by the father of the three brothers, is one of the chief industries in Hancock County. The conversion to a plentiful and economical fuel is expected to be a big factor in keeping the mill operating during the current depressed economy.

Ernest Edwards, left, explains controls to propane and natural gas systems at the kiln at Edwards Lumber Company to Paul Butts, the Commission's utilization forester. The fuels were used before the company switched to a green sawdust burning system and they are retained as a back-up system.

COMMISSION AIDS FLOOD RECOVERY

Some residents said it was the worst flood in the history of Dade County. One man said he has lived in the area 65 years and he "had never known that much water to come off the mountain."

The wedge-shaped county in Georgia's northwestern corner is surrounded by mountains and when the unprecedented heavy rainfall continued for several hours, the streams in the valleys went out of their banks and wiped out several highway and railway bridges, flooded homes and farmland and derailed a freight train as it swept away more than two miles of track.

As the water receded, county officials met in Trenton and asked the governor for help in restoring services and repairing roads, bridges and other facilities. Governor George Busbee advised the Commission of the need to aid the county and Director Ray Shirley placed the Rome District in charge of operations.

Before long, men from several county units were working with crawler tractors, bulldozers and other Commission equipment to clear trees, stumps, limbs and other debris from several miles of Dade County creek beds.

In its role in the recovery operation, the Commission personnel contributed hundreds of man hours before the county was brought back to normal.



In the top photo, Forester Haynes Evans of the Rome District, left, and Ranger Andy Newby of the Dade County Unit, study county map to direct flood clean-up operations. In the

other photo, Brion Williams of the Gordon County Unit, Bobby Smith of the Bartow County Unit, and Glenn Elliott of the Floyd County Unit, clear stream near Trenton of trees.

DECOSTER ASSUMES NEW AFI POST

Lester A. DeCoster has moved from a post in Maine to Washington, D. C. to serve as Vice President, Resources Division, American Forest Institute, and will direct the American Tree Farm System.

DeCoster, who succeeds Richard Lewis who recently resigned to accept another position, was a guest at a recent meeting of the Georgia Tree Farm Committee.

A professional forester, DeCoster has been manager of AFI's Northeast Region based in Bangor, Maine, since 1969. He was transferred to AFI's headquarters in Washington to direct the nationwide American Tree Farm System.

Before joining AFI, DeCoster was Assistant Information and Education Supervisor of the Maine Forestry Department.

Georgia Forestry Commission/Dec. 1982

ment. He is a former Executive Secretary of the Maine Forest Products Council and received his bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Maine in 1959.

"DeCoster's appointment reflects the increasing importance of forestry and the industry's efforts to encourage private, nonindustrial landowners to place their lands under management," said Robert O. Lehrman, president of AFI.

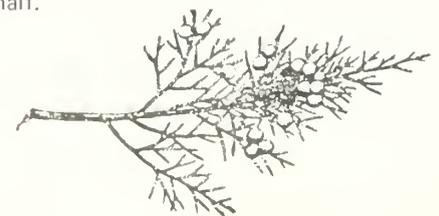
Georgia Leads The Nation In Reforestation Activity

Almost two-thirds of the two million acres of land that were reforested in the United States during Fiscal Year 1981 were in the Southern States and Georgia

took the lead for planting 222,437 acres.

The report by the U. S. Forest Service showed that Alabama planted 163,680 acres; Mississippi, 150,442; Arkansas, 152,199; North Carolina, 108,171; South Carolina, 130,812; Oregon, 194,601; and Washington, 140,287.

About 92 percent of the reforestation in the South was on private lands. Nursery production of planting stock totaled 1.5 billion seedlings; state nurseries provided half of those seedlings, with eight Dixie states producing two-thirds of that half.



CENTER CONVERTS TO WOOD HEAT SYSTEM



Several main buildings of the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon which were formerly on natural gas and electrical systems are now heated by hot water supplied by a central wood-fired boiler system.

With the exception of the two boilers and part of the conveyor system, the entire system was designed and constructed by personnel of the Forestry Commission. An aircraft hangar was renovated to house the boilers and approximately 6,000 feet of insulated underground pipe was installed to connect the system to the various buildings.

The system uses wood chips purchased in the Macon area and transported to the center in a live bottom trailer designed by the Research Department, which was in charge of building the heating system.

Ray Shirley, Commission Director, and John Mixon, Research Chief, said the unique system is a showcase project employing wood energy through modern technology. They said the system will serve as a model for those who want to visit the center and observe its operation.

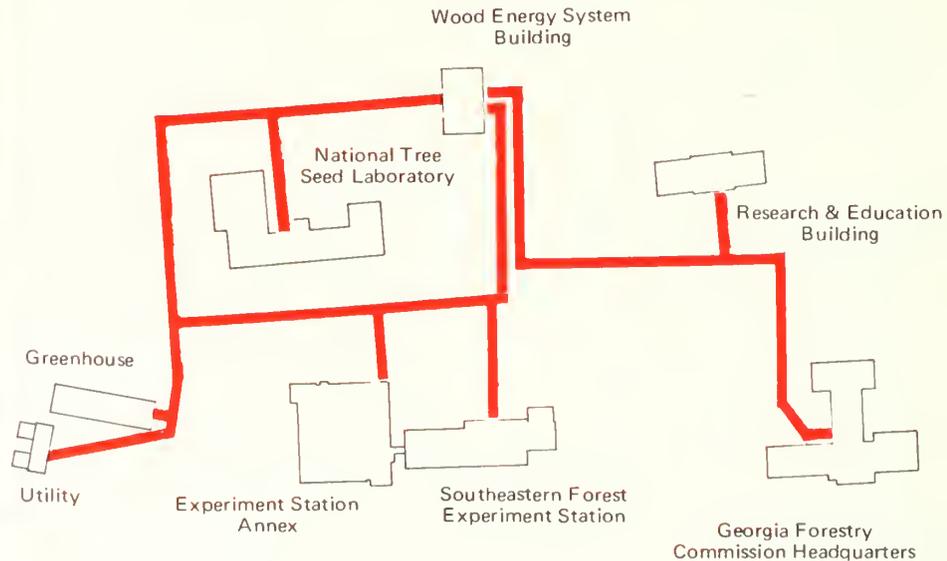
The conversion to wood is expected to bring about a significant savings in fuel costs, but such data will not be available until the operation has been monitored for a reasonable length of time. The elec-

A brochure, entitled *Wood Energy in Georgia-A Five Year Progress Report*, has been published by the Commission's research department in cooperation with the education department, and is now available to persons interested in the various projects around the state that are now operational. Write Research Department, Georgia Forestry Commission, Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31298-4599 or telephone 912/744-3353.

trical and gas installations in the buildings are kept intact to serve as back-up units.

In building the system, which serves both Commission and U. S. Forest Service structures, GFC personnel were called in from several counties to aid center employees in welding, pipe fitting, electrical work, concrete finishing and other necessary skills.

The installation at the center in Macon is one of many wood energy systems which have been installed during the past five years by the Commission in schools, prisons and hospitals and additional projects are on the drawing boards.



At left, the dual pipes connecting the center facilities with the wood energy building are carefully insulated with three separate materials before they are covered with earth. The above plat shows buildings that are served by the new system. The main warehouse and shops at the center are heated by wood stoves.

FOREST WORLD DRAWS GEORGIANS, TOURISTS TO SEE UNIQUE DISPLAYS

The directors of Southern Forest World have announced that there will be no admission charge to the unique educational exhibit in Waycross until June 30, 1983.

Thousands of Georgians, including large groups of school students, have viewed the big exhibit and many Florida-bound tourists have stopped by to see the complex which tells the story of Southern forestry.

A tree big enough for a person to walk up a spiral staircase inside the trunk; a waterfall inside a building; a talking tree, a quiz board, a genuine fire lookout tower. These are but a few of the attractions awaiting visitors at Southern Forest World.

The exhibits were designed and constructed by one of the South's leading interpretive builders, and they very graphically portray the tree story, beginning with a tree seed and continuing through the genetics program, planting, management, harvesting and utilization.

Upon entering the building, one is greeted by a simulated waterfall which gently flows into a catch basin containing native plants obtained from deep within the mysterious Okefenokee Swamp. A forestry quiz board will test a person's knowledge about forestry and a talking tree will tell visitors what lies ahead.

Entering through a large tree trunk, the visitor is confronted with a colorful multi-screen exhibit which presents a history of forestry over the years. Next are exhibits telling the story of tree improvement and management. A quick turn to the left reveals huge color transparencies of native trees of Georgia.

And, as if by magic, a tremendous man made tree is seen and it appears to be growing out of the middle of the floor. The visitor can enter the trunk and climb a spiral staircase to the second floor area. In this area will be found exhibits telling the pulp and paper story, along with that of the veneer, lumber and wood energy industries. A unique movie theater shows a film of how forest fires are spotted and controlled.

Southern Forest World, located on Augusta Avenue in Waycross, is open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily, except Monday, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday.



Commission personnel are shown erecting the 100-foot Butts County tower on a plot at the edge of Jackson. The tower was moved from a remote spot in a rural section of the county where the structure was subjected to vandalism. The new site is in a populated area in which security can be maintained.



Secretaries from the Commission's district offices, Atlanta office and Macon headquarters gathered in Macon recently for their annual meeting with the director and department heads. This group photograph was made following the last business session of the two-day meeting. Front row, left to right, are Margaret Perry, Paula Kaplan, Sharon Bennett, Carol Layton, Gloria Thompson, Sonia Brooks, Mary Jo Coleman, Harbyn

Cook and Jeanette Moss. Second row, l-r, Glynda Thornton, Virginia Tyndall, Catherine Kelly, Mary Jane Turner, Karen Mulkey, Judy Batchelor, Sherrie Raley, Evelyn Vause, Nancy Young, Orene Duvall and Julia Queen. Third row, l-r, Edythe Lee, Faye Brown, Bonnie Jones, Pamela Kennedy, Frances Stanley, Zella Wilbanks, Virginia Collins, Betty Walters and Warnie Griggs.

FOREST FARMER ASSOCIATION NAMES WARREN VP

B. Jack Warren, president of Forestry Update, Inc. of Long Beach, Miss., was recently named executive vice president of the Forest Farmers Association to succeed J. Walter Myers, Jr., who retired after 31 years in the position.

The new executive vice president was born in Albany, Georgia, and holds bachelor's and master's degrees in forestry from the University of Georgia. From 1960 to 1965 he served as forest land manager for Stuckey Timberland, Inc., Eastman, Georgia. In 1966 he joined the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service as a forester and worked there until 1974, when he became director of the Forestry and Harvesting Training Center, Long Beach Miss. In the latter capacity he administered continuing education programs for 19 forest products companies throughout the South.

In early 1980 he left the center to establish his own business, Forestry Update, Inc. His company developed and conducted specialized training courses for equipment manufacturers, forest indus-

tries, logging contractors and timberland investors. In addition, Mr. Warren served as a forestry consultant to timberland owners and attorneys.

DEATH CLAIMS RETIRED RANGER

Retired Ranger Ray Thomas established the Gwinnett County Forestry Unit by soliciting funds from local merchants and other businessmen for building materials and a building site and then administered the unit in a superior manner for 21 years, according to those who worked with him and admired his dedication.

Thomas, a native of Hall County, came with the Commission in July, 1953, and retired in December, 1974. He passed away September 11 and services were held in Lawrenceville, with burial in Gwinnett Memorial Gardens.

He is survived by his wife, Vivian; one son, Bobby; two daughters, Mrs. Carolyn Thomason and Mrs. Nora Ann Criswell; three stepsons, Curtis, Calvin and James Nelms; a sister and a brother and 14 grandchildren.

The Commission expresses sympathy to the survivors of this ranger who played such an important role in bringing forest protection and other forestry services to Gwinnett County.





Thanks to the cooperative efforts of the Murray County Library, the Murray County Women's Club and the Murray County Forestry Unit, almost 100 children participated in the Smokey Bear Reading Club this year. Ranger Steve Tankersley said the main purpose of the program was to encourage children to read good books and through reading learn about conservation. Among those taking part in the Reading Club were the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baker Allen, Jr. Baker is Assistant Ranger of the Cohutta District, U. S. Forest Service. The children pictured with Smokey are Melissa Faye, 10; Paul Thomas, 7; John Gordon, Jim Daniel and Joe Frank, triplets, age 3.



Patrolman Barry Bradley puts a finishing touch to the gateway to a nature trail he recently constructed at the Carroll County Forestry Unit. Shortly after the enterprising patrolman opened the trail, which features about 28 native trees and a host of other forest plants, six groups comprising 200 students toured the trail and many individuals had visited the attraction. Special features include a bear's den, a simulated campfire and an Indian teepee. The trail was developed in a ravine of an old road bed and contains an abundance of plant life suitable for the educational exhibit. Bradley conducts most of the tours and Smokey Bear is on hand as his helper.

Two recent forest landowner conferences, sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Association to promote increased forest production and profits, were well attended.

The meetings, held in Macon and Tifton, generated considerable interest among landowners who were given information on investment potentials, assistance programs, the latest methods of estate planning and other matters pertaining to their forest resources.

Opening remarks at each session were given by Bobby Taylor, president of the association and chief executive of a forest products company in Fitzgerald.

VITAL FORESTRY TOPICS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCES

Others serving on the panel were C. Nelson Brightwell, head of the Extension Forest Resources Department, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia; Jack W. Gnann, Chairman of the

GFA Tree Farm Committee and an executive of Union Camp Corporation; Douglas E. Duncan, tax attorney with the Atlanta law firm of Haas, Holland, Levi-son and Gilbert; and Ray Shirley, Director of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The speakers elaborated on the outlook for timber profits, recommended forestry practices to increase productivity, reviewed taxation as it relates to timber growing and outlined sources of financial aid for woodland management.

Commission Director Shirley provided a summary at each session and a question and answer period concluded the meetings.



These two men, flanked on the left by Lester DeCoster, Vice President for Development, American Forest Institute, Washington, D.C., and on the right by Jack Gnann, Chairman, Georgia State Tree Farm Committee, are awarded plaques for outstanding service to the program. They are, left, Jim Fitzgerald of Hogansville, named Outstanding District Tree Farm Chairman, and John Rutland of Washington, the state's Outstanding Tree Inspector.

COMPLETED STATEWIDE FOREST SURVEY TO PROVIDE WIDE RANGE BENEFITS

The statewide forest survey conducted by the U. S. Forest Service, with assistance from the Forestry Commission, has been completed, but data on the last two units completed will not be available until early 1983.

At that time, officials said, a complete picture of Georgia's forests will be available for industries, landowners, economists and others interested in an up-to-date inventory of this great natural wealth and its potential.

The survey is made about every ten years and requires about two years to complete. The state was divided into five units and teams of U. S. Forest Service personnel, along with Commission personnel assigned to the project, cruised the forests in a pattern set up at the outset of the survey.

In preliminary reports, the survey revealed that commercial forestland decreased during the decade in Southwest Georgia, but volume of softwood stock was up by 15 percent and hardwood growth increased by 20 percent.

In Southeast Georgia, commercial forest acreage fell four percent, but softwood growing stock climbed 10 percent and hardwood volume increased an impressive 18 percent.

Annual removal of pine growing stock in Middle Georgia exceeded net annual

growth by about three percent, but hardwood species continued to increase in inventory volume as the annual growth exceeded removals by 66 percent. Heavy timber loss due to beetle infestation accounted for some of the slight decline in pine growth in the mid section of the state.

The final report in 1983 - to include the recently completed survey of the Piedmont and Mountain units - is expected to show a healthy increase in the state's timber growth and offer encouragement to wood-related industries looking to Georgia for plant sites.



BEETLE ACTIVITY SEEN IN 41 COUNTIES, BUT POPULATION STATIC

A total of 540 Southern pine beetle infested spots were detected in the forests of Georgia during the recent statewide aerial survey conducted by the Forestry Commission.

The flight revealed an increase in the population of the insect, but Commission entomologists said the activity declined following the survey and the situation is expected to remain static throughout the winter months. They said beetle activity, however, will probably increase in the spring of 1983.

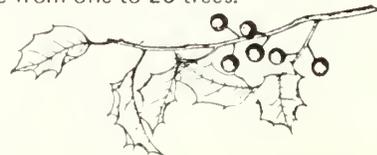
Activity is currently seen in 41 counties, with most spots representing less than 50 trees. The counties include Henry, Newton, Rockdale, Harris, Stewart, Talbot, Terrell, Webster, Grady, Mitchell, Thomas, Bulloch, Glynn, McDuffie, Wilkes, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Gwinnett, Madison, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Houston, Telfair, Baldwin, Bibb, Jasper, Monroe, Twiggs and Wilkinson.

The recommended control is immediate removal of all infested trees, including a buffer strip of green uninfested trees. During the winter months, it is not necessary to cut as large a buffer strip as would be needed during the summer. However, southern pine beetle populations disperse during the last generation in September and October away from areas in which they occupied during the summer.

To adequately locate and remove infested trees during the winter months, observers need to scout out in all directions from previously infested areas and look for new areas of infestation.

A total of 5,124 cords of wood was killed by Southern pine beetles during August and September of this year. The largest areas of infestation were in Glynn, Grady, Telfair, and Thomas Counties. Salvage operations are currently underway in all areas of the state.

The latest aerial survey also showed that Ips and black turpentine beetle activity has increased. A total of 412 spots were seen statewide, with the average from one to 25 trees.





A huge American chestnut tree with a circumference of 23 feet and four inches on the property of Mrs. Rosa Lee Dyson in the Midway Community just off State Highway 93 in Grady County has been declared a state champion.

Nominated by Commission Foresters Michael Ryfun and Joseph Wall, the tree has a crown diameter of more than 60 feet. Mrs. Dyson, who said the tree grew from a seedling purchased about 1915 from a door-to-door tree salesman, has been presented a certificate and the tree has been officially recorded on the list of Georgia champion trees.

Mrs. Dyson - shown at right at the base of the tree - said children down through the years have enjoyed tree houses in the crotch of the big tree and many generations of kittens have been born in its tangled branches.

The tree owner said the chestnut is the most beautiful when it is loaded in the spring with pollen blooms.



YEAR OF PROGRESS DETAILED IN ANNUAL REPORT

A year of marked progress in the protection, perpetuation and utilization of Georgia's forests was reflected in the annual report of the Forestry Commission for Fiscal Year 1982.

The report showed that fire occurrence and acreage burned is reduced, insect and disease incidents were the lowest in four years, nursery expansion is underway and additional wood-fired systems were installed in state and educational facilities.

Commission Director Ray Shirley said 9,376 wildfires and 39,456 acres burned represented reductions of approximately 50 and 61 percent, respectively, from the previous year. He noted that there were only seven fires in excess of 100 acres, with the largest burning 352 acres.

The Rural Fire Defense Program continued to grow, with 563 stations located in 140 counties. This vital support arm of the Commission, Shirley said, responded

to 9,592 fire calls. In addition to forest and open land fires, others included structural, dumpster, flammable waste, railroad and landfill fires. Hazardous material spills and mutual aid were other responses made, Shirley added.

The Forestry Commission kept abreast of insect and disease activity in the state with two statewide aerial surveys that were supported by ground checks. The 504 Southern pine beetle and 867 Ips and black turpentine beetle spots detected were the lowest in the past four years, Shirley emphasized. There were 1,800 cords of pulpwood and 72,000 board feet of sawtimber salvaged by the 273 woodland owners affected.

The Commission continued to meet landowner needs through a perpetual forest resource program. A total of 41,638 woodland owners were provided forest management service on 1.1 million acres, according to the report.

Shirley pointed out in the annual report that construction has begun on a new 257-acre tree nursery in Tattnall County. The facility will enable the Forestry Commission to meet present and future demands demonstrated by landowner demands over the past five years. More than 82 million tree seedlings were shipped from Commission nurseries in fiscal 1982.

Conversions to wood-produced energy continued, Shirley reported. A wood-fired system was utilized by the Forestry Commission to dry pine cones for seed extraction and reduced seed moisture content. A \$2.5 million allocation was made to install a wood-fired system at Central State Hospital, Milledgeville, and construction plans began on the installation of a wood system at the Forestry Center in Macon.

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The Commission this fall said farewell to two foresters and four forest rangers as retirement marked the end of their long years of service.

Retiring personnel included Foresters Floyd W. Hubbard and Floyd M. Cook and Rangers William Muns, Austin Guinn, Franklin McArthur, and Earnest Rahn.

Hubbard, who served as project forester at the Rome District Office since coming with the Commission in 1953, was honored at a dinner attended by Commission employees and other friends. A native of Texas, he graduated from high school in Arizona, served in the Air Force, earned a degree in forestry at the University of Michigan and served in the research field at the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia.

The forester, who is married to the former Miss Frances Rybnikar of Charlotte, Mich., is an Elder of the Church of Christ. The couple has two sons.

Cook, who has served as ranger, unit forester, area forester and urban forester, came with the Commission in 1952. A native of Pensacola, Florida, and a graduate of the University of Florida, he served in the Navy during World War II.

The forester, who pioneered urban for-

RETIREMENT

estry programs in the Columbus area and was well known for his public relations work in promoting good forestry, has received awards from the City of Columbus, the Columbus Jaycees, the Georgia Forestry Association and many other organizations.

The veteran forester was recently honored at a barbecue in Americus by a host of fellow workers and friends.

Cook is married to the former Miss Josephine Littleton and they have two daughters, Jo Ann and Patricia. The family is active in the Baptist church.

Muns, a graduate of Thomson High School, was ranger of the McDuffie-Warren County Unit as he completed a 30-year career. Starting as a tower operator in 1952, he was promoted to patrolman the same year. He became assistant ranger in 1953 and assumed the ranger post in 1958.

The ranger and his wife, Lottie, are members of Second Baptist Church in Thomson.

A fish fry honoring Guinn was held as he stepped down from the Taylor County Ranger post. He came with the Commission as a patrolman in his home county in 1949 and was named ranger the following year.

Top, left to right, Forester Floyd Cook, left, is presented a plaque by District Forester Rowe Wall; Ranger William Muns at his desk for the last time. Second row, left to right, Ranger Ernest Rahn completes last assignment; Forester Floyd Hubbard, center, accompanied by his wife, receives a plaque from District Forester A. T. Mauldin, Jr. Bottom row, left to right, Ranger Franklin McArthur displays plaque at his retirement dinner; Forester Rowe presents a plaque to Ranger Austin Guinn.

(Continued on Page 14)

The Rural Fire Defense program in Pierce County grew from an idea on paper to seven functioning departments in a short 11 months.

During recent ceremonies held at Blackshear honoring this accomplishment, Troy Mattox, a Pierce County Commissioner, lauded the Georgia Forestry Commission for its supportive role in bringing countywide fire protection to the county. It all began, he said, when the Hacklebarney Volunteer firemen and Joey Hall, Commission District Forester, presented a workable fire protection plan to the Commissioners. It was implemented for just \$30,072 and required no tax increase to fund.

Wesley Walker of the Hacklebarney area recalled an incident that triggered the creation of the plan. He said two people were trapped in a fiery car wreck out in the county and Pierce County had nothing to respond with. Units from Ware County had to be called. He called Terry Herrin, Assistant Pierce County Ranger, and Joey Hall and they immediately began preparation of a Master Fire Plan. He emphasized that all county commissioners were 100 percent behind the plan. On behalf of all volunteer firemen, he gave thanks to the Georgia Forestry Commission for sponsoring the RFD program.

Mitchell Bowen, newly elected county commissioner, also thanked Joey Hall for the development of the Master Fire Plan. He said there are over 300 volunteers in the seven stations. He pointed out that areas of the county will experience a drop in fire insurance from a 10 to a 9 rating and hopes even this will be lower once the whole plan is implemented. He pledged the cooperation of the county commissioners to the RFD program and said he will try to make additional tax funds available if needed.

Ms. Alta Bruce, President, Pierce County Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the loss of property that has occurred over the years in the county. She reported the cost of insurance has gone down \$100-\$125 per family as a result of the reclassification of insurance rates in the county.

United States Congressman Elect Roy Rowland spoke briefly about the dedication of volunteer firemen and commended the Forestry Commission for sponsoring the RFD program.

State Representative Tommy Smith told the crowd that there is no way to measure financially what the RFD program means to Georgia. He said he will do his best to allocate additional state funds for the program.

Ray Shirley, Commission Director, traced the history of the RFD program

PIERCE CELEBRATES RURAL FIRE DEFENSE DAY



Top photo: Demonstration shows water drafted from a nearby stream being pumped into a portable holding tank. In other photograph, Director Ray Shirley, right, presents certificates of appreciation to County Commissioners Foy Kimbrell and Troy Mattox. Waycross District Forester Joey Hall is at left. Commissioner T. J. Smith was unable to attend and was presented his certificate at a later date.

which began in 1966 by using worn out equipment and federal surplus items. This was a start, he said, and in 1974 the General Assembly mandated the Commission to develop fire plans for towns with populations less than 10,000. Commission personnel developed the Fire Knocker, a quick response fire truck. He said a new commercial fire engine which costs \$75,000-\$150,000 would not do what the 1,000 gallon Fire Knocker can do. Seven of these units are now in Pierce County.

He said it cost \$3,200 to build a Fire Knocker in 1974, without a chassis and two were built and demonstrated across the state to community leaders. Counties were asked to advance \$3,200 for a Fire Knocker. These funds were used to purchase the necessary supplies to build the fire engines. The Commission built 100 the first year. Today, some 433 have been built.

The Commission four years ago was given a state appropriation of \$50,000 to purchase hoses, pumps and other equipment. The Commission also receives a yearly federal appropriation of \$66,000. These funds have been used to purchase radios and pagers for the RFD units.

Director Shirley said only three counties had countywide fire protection at the beginning of the RFD program and now the Commission has helped 56 counties with countywide fire protection. He suggested Pierce Countians go by the county commissioner office and look at the Master Fire Plan.

The ceremony concluded with the presentation of certificates of appreciation by Shirley to County Commissioners Foy Kimbrell, Troy Mattox and T. J. Smith. Forestry Commission personnel then demonstrated the Fire Knocker equipment.

FREE INFO OFFERED

According to American Forests magazine two free pamphlets, Tree Values and Tree Casualty Puzzle, are available to help tree owners calculate the value of a lost tree for insurance purposes or a casualty-loss tax deduction.

Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, 232 Southern Bldg., 1425 H St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.



logging the foresters

RETIREMENT

(Continued from Page 12)

The retired ranger is a member of the Howard Methodist Church. He is a graduate of Butler High School and a veteran of World War II.

Guinn and his wife, the former Miss Carolyn Kilby of Reynolds, have one son and two daughters.

McArthur came with the Commission as a patrolman in Montgomery County in 1956 and was promoted to the ranger position in Telfair County the following year.

A native of Twiggs County, he attended public schools in Macon and one year at Brewton Parker Junior College. He served almost four years in the Navy during World War II, with duty on three different ships.

Many fellow employees, relatives and other friends attended a recent retirement dinner in Eastman honoring the veteran ranger.

McArthur, who is active in the Methodist Church in his city, is married to the former Miss Carol Grogan of Bleckley County. They have one son, Bill.

Rahn retired October 1 after 34 years of continuous service with the Commission's Effingham County Unit. A graduate of Rincon High School, he came with the Commission as a patrolman in 1949 and was named ranger in 1953.

District Forester Jerry Lanier and 45 rangers and retirees attended a recent appreciation dinner for the retiring ranger. He was cited for his dedication to his work during his long career.

The ranger said he came with the unit when it had only one old water truck and has seen it grow into a well equipped, well manned facility.

Rahn and his wife, Norma, have one daughter, Melanie.



A native of Twiggs County, he attend-



ALEXANDER

BEVILL

JAMES R. ALEXANDER has been named Taylor County Forest Ranger, replacing the recently retired AUSTIN GUINN. The new ranger, a native of Hogansville, came with the Commission as patrolman in the Harris-Muscogee-Talbot Unit in 1979 and was promoted to Assistant Ranger in Talbot County in 1981. He was named ranger in September of this year. A graduate of Carrollton High School and West Georgia College, he is married to the former Gisele Nelson of Sheridan, WY. They have two sons...VANCE BEVILL has been named ranger of the Effingham County Unit to replace ERNEST RAHN, who recently retired. The new ranger attended public schools in Springfield and served in the National Guard following graduation. He is presently in the guard and has the rank of staff sergeant. He came with the Commission as patrolman in his home county in 1974. Bevill and his wife, Peggy, have three young children. They are members of the Baptist Church...ALAN D. MARTIN, a graduate forester and a native of Marietta, has been named ranger of the McDuffie-Warren County Unit. He attended Kennesaw Junior College and Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College and later transferred to the University of Georgia, where he earned a BS Degree in Forestry. Martin came with the Commission in 1980 as a project forester working from the Washington office and became ranger of the McDuffie-Warren post on September 1. The ranger and his wife, Corrine, have one son. They attend the Baptist Church...The new ranger in Telfair County, who succeeds FRANKLIN McARTHUR who recently retired, is JACKSON WALKER. A native of Dodge County, Walker graduated from

Abbeville High School and attended the Americus Trade School. He saw combat service in Viet Nam and was awarded several medals, including the Bronze Star. He came with the Commission as a patrolman in the Pulaski County Unit in 1970. Walker and his wife, Donna, have one son. They are members of the Baptist Church...WILLIAM JOHNSON, a native of Albany and a graduate of Westover High School in Dougherty County, has been named ranger of the Commission's Early County Forestry Unit. He succeeds CHESTER McKNIGHT. He came with the Commission as a patrolman in



MARTIN

WALKER

Dougherty County in 1976. Johnson and his wife, the former Miss Beverly Carol Cloud, have a daughter, Katrina. They attend the Baptist Church...Forester HENRY SWINDELL, formerly Griffin District Forester, has been transferred to the Macon office to serve as Coordinator of Forest Protection Field Services. The forester came with the Commission in June, 1958, as a reforestation assistant at Horseshoe Nursery. In 1960, he became Assistant District Forester, Statesboro, and was named Area Forester, Hinesville, in 1969. He assumed the Griffin post in 1972. Swindell is married to the former Miss Stella Maddox of Eatonton.



SWINDELL

JOHNSON



At left, Commission Director Ray Shirley presents commendation award to Bobby Taylor, left, President of the Georgia Forestry Association. Commendation award recipients in above picture are, front row, left to right, Foresters David McClain, Al Smith, W. Cash Harper (Director Shirley, who made the presentations), Julian Reeves and Larry Thompson. Back row: Foresters David Westmoreland, George Collier, James Turner, Frank Craven and Ken Bailey,



AWARDS

Below, Director Shirley presents commendation awards to Macon Office personnel. Left to right are Faye Brown, Mary Jane Turner and Catherine Kelly. At right, the director presents an award to Patrolman Arthur Hilliard of the Clinch County Unit. The awards were made at the Commission's annual training session for supervisory personnel held at Norman Park.



Georgia FORESTRY

DECEMBER, 1982



WISHING YOU
A JOYOUS

CHRISTMAS

AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Director Ray Shirley and the Staff, Georgia Forestry Commission

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Cruising The News

TRIBUTE TO A LEADER

Ray Shirley, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, has not been a highly visible public official. You might say, you can't see him for the trees. In the past 25 years, Georgia has planted more trees than any other state. That's largely Shirley's doing.

Under his direction, the agency has grown from a small group of firefighters protecting 6.5 million acres of land to an organization responsible for 24 million acres of private and public land. From the centrally located Macon base — and a North Georgia site — foresters,

forest rangers, forest patrolmen, towermen, nurserymen, pilots and engineers conserve the state's most important natural resource. The organization has become one of the best fire protection agencies in the country.

On Jan. 1, Shirley retires as custodian of the state's forests. His successor will be John Mixon, the agency's current chief of research. But Shirley won't get far away from his beloved trees, as long as he stays in Georgia. All he has to do is look left or right from every highway.

—The Macon Telegraph

A GOOD RESOLUTION

There was an interesting first of the year news item having to do with a New Year's resolution of especial interest to our area.

Jimmy Lee, Ware County's Forest Ranger, said his resolution is to continue to protect our community against fire, insect and diseases that attack the trees.

While 1982 wasn't a bad year in these parts as far as fires and forest diseases were concerned, any losses are too much, especially when they are preventable.

The Ware Forestry Unit reported 512 acres burned in the county. Statewide, there were 6,318 fires which destroyed 24,895 acres.

The leading cause of forest fires here, as elsewhere, is deliberate burning or, to put it in a more charitable way, burning areas in a careless manner and letting them get out of control.

Forestry authorities continue to urge cau-

tion while doing outside burning. The recommended way is to check first with the forestry unit for advice.

Ranger Lee has reported no significant problems in the past year from insects and diseases although the Ips beetle and the fusiform rust of pines are regarded as major culprits in this area.

A good suggestion by the Ware forester is that area landowners consider reforesting their property with seedlings if the land is not producing crops and is not stocked with trees.

The forestry office can provide seedlings and offer advice along this line.

It goes without saying that preservation and conservation of our forest resources are in the best interest of our area and our country.

—Waycross Journal Herald

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ON THE COVER - Four-year-old Leslie Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Fred Cook of Gray, is proud of the tree that had just been planted in observance of Arbor Day. Thousands of trees were planted February 18 on school grounds, in city parks, and on residential lawns across the state as Georgia celebrated the special day to pay tribute to trees. The observance is encouraged each year by the Commission and brochures providing schools program outlines, planting instructions, Arbor Day history and other information are distributed to schools.



Commission foresters survey ice storm damages at the Arrowhead Seed Orchard, where limbs and tree tops littered the 218-acre facility near Cochran. Several wood chippers were brought into the orchard to dispose of the debris.

ICE STORM DAMAGES FORESTS, SEED ORCHARD

The recent ice storm that swept across central and southwest Georgia caused considerable damage to forests and destroyed approximately 30 to 50 percent of the expected seed crop at Arrowhead Seed Orchard.

Jim Wynens, Chief of Reforestation, said a great mass of ice-covered limbs and tree tops crashed to the ground at the Commission's 218 acre seed orchard near Cochran.

"They bore the maturing cones that would have provided much of our superior seed for the spring planting in the nurseries in 1984," the chief explained. He said cones that would have provided the fall seed harvest

was not the only loss. "The limbs also held the flowers, or conelets, that would have provided seed for our 1985 planting," Wynens pointed out.

Arrowhead, one of three seed orchards maintained by the Commission, provides superior loblolly and slash pine seed that have been developed through years of genetic research. The improved seed also includes a high gum yield slash pine for the naval stores industry.

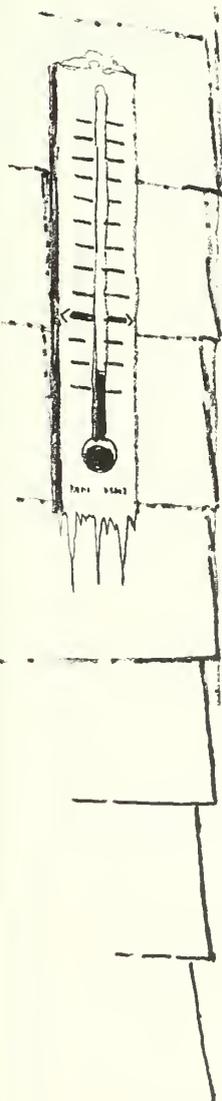
"It will take years to fully recover from this seed loss," Wynens said. "We will have to remove and replant trees in some of the more severely damaged areas in the orchard." He said some of the trees in the Arrowhead Orchard are 28 years old.

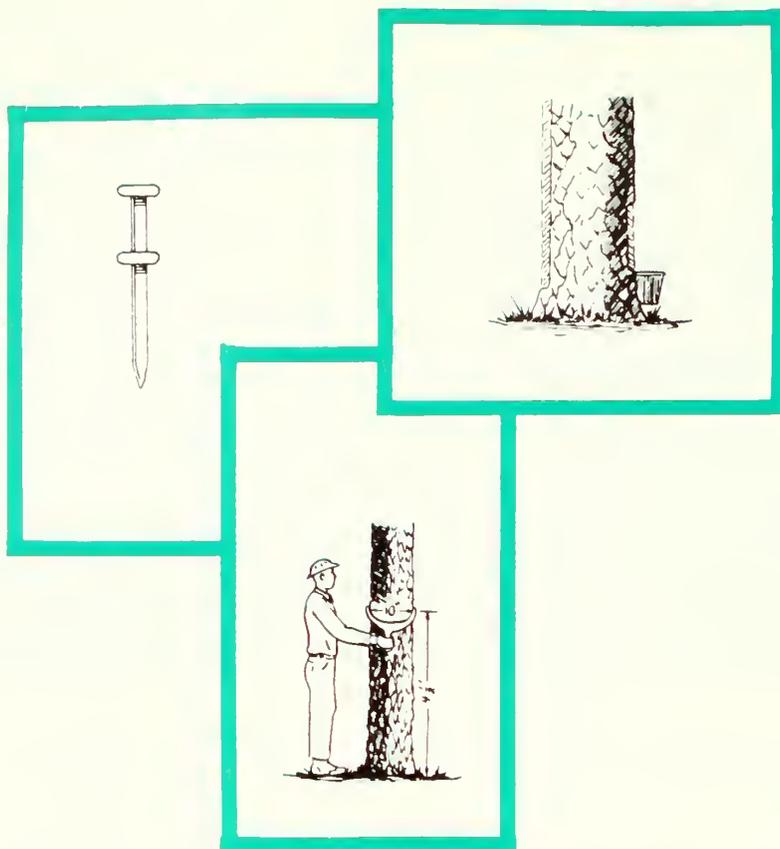
Meantime, Commission entomologists have

warned forest landowners that stress inflicted on the trees by the storm damage could bring about an invasion of bark beetles as warm weather approaches. Landowners have been asked to remove severely damaged trees and debris from their lands.

The last statewide aerial survey revealed that beetle activity is increasing and the entomologists said there is a possibility of a serious problem with Southern bark beetles this spring. They cautioned landowners to be alert to yellowing tree tops as a sign that the insect is present in their trees.

Measures that should be taken when the insect is discovered is available at all district offices and county units of the Commission.





Roy Cates, state executive director, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Athens, has announced the approval of the 1983 Naval Stores Conservation Program.

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

Cates pointed out that the maximum cost-sharing is \$3,500 to each producer, including any ACP earnings under the current program. The Georgia ASCS office will make the cost-share payments.

The rates and practices are 25 cents per face on a 9-inch practice, 31 cents per face on a 10-inch practice and 35 cents per face on an 11-inch practice and above, with spiral gutter or Varn apron and double-headed nails applying to all three practices.

Others include 12 cents per face for the elevation of cups and aprons using double-headed nails, 33 cents per cut for

NAVAL STORES CONSERVATION PROGRAM APPROVED



a new plastic or aluminum two-quart cups, and eight cents per unit for a new plastic apron-gutter.

Grady Williams, naval stores specialist, Georgia Forestry Commission, McRae, stated that at least two streaks and one dipping will be required before qualifying a face for cost-sharing in any practice.

He emphasized that cost-sharing, for the elevation practice and installation of new plastic or aluminum cups, requires the trees to be no less than 9-inches dbh. Other requirements include no double cupping on trees less than 14-inches; pick-up faces will not be allowed with any practice; the recommended bark-bar width of both bark bars must be at least 7-inches.

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

John W. Mixon, Forestry Commission director, pointed out that the field phase of the program is under the direction of the state foresters of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. The Commission coordinates the field services in the four states, he added.

The 1983 Forest Incentives Program (FIP) has been approved, according to a joint announcement by John W. Mixon, director, Georgia Forestry Commission and Roy Cates, executive director, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Athens.

Cates said that Georgia's basic FIP allocation is \$1,232,000. The total for the nation is \$12.5 million.

Mixon emphasized that the program is designed to increase timber production through tree planting and/or timber stand improvement.

The local county ASCS office will approve the applications, keep records and make payments to the landowners. The 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, timber stand improvement of 40 acres or more or a combination of both.

FIP payments to the landowners are 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 non-industrial private forest lands capable of producing a commercial wood crop.

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

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



Tree planting is one of several activities under the cost-share FIP Program.

STATE ALLOTTED \$1,232,000 IN 1983 FOREST INCENTIVES PROGRAM

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: \$18 per acre where planting is done with farm equipment; \$23 per acre where planting is done by hand or with heavy equipment; \$33 per acre for light site preparation; \$56 per acre for medium site preparation; \$88 per acre for heavy site preparation; and \$5 per acre

for tree seedlings.

Landowner payments for the FP-2 practice are \$24 per acre for precommercial thinning; \$2 per acre for prescribed burning and \$31 per acre 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 Forestry Commission, and must be planted between November 1 and March 31. The trees must be spaced uniformly over the area, with a minimum 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 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 or releasing desirable tree seedlings and young trees. Also included are prescribed burning and site preparation for natural seeding. This improvement should be carried out in 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 and for prescribed burning, except when approved in conjunction with site preparation and fencing.

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

LANDMARK TREE IS SAVED

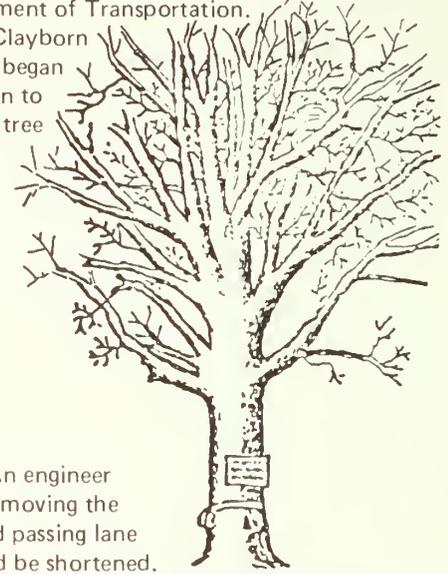
Thanks to a drive that netted 167 signatures on a protest petition and concerned many citizens, the Lone Post Oak in Grovetown has been saved.

According to The Columbia (County) News, Mrs. Susan Clayborn, a resident near the landmark tree, noticed that engineering stakes marking a section to be paved at the site were placed by the Department of Transportation.

That's when Mrs. Clayborn and several neighbors began circulating the petition to save the 161-year old tree on Highway 78.

Several neighbors stood by the old tree and stopped passing motorists who agreed to sign the petition.

Officials of DOT, however, were not insensitive to the problem even before residents of the area began their protest. An engineer said that instead of removing the old tree, the proposed passing lane on the highway would be shortened.



The long existence of the tree is somewhat miraculous in itself. Columbia County Forest Ranger Wayne Meadows, who came out to determine the exact age of the tree, told the residents that its root system is under much pressure and that he was surprised that it survived so well near the road.

The tree stands in its bare winter splendor now, decked in a yellow ribbon and wearing a "thank you" sign.

FORESTRY FORUM SCHEDULED

Integrating Wildlife Consideration with Forest Management, a one-day Forestry Forum, will be held on March 15 at Clemson University. Topics will include intensive site preparation and wildlife habitat, forest management and small game, implications of wildlife management, wildlife and forest management.

The Forum, sponsored by the Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service and Department of Forestry, will provide information to professional foresters.

For further information, contact Donald L. Ham, Extension Forester, Department of Forestry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631. Telephone: 803/656-2478.



BARTON



MALM



ROZIER



MILLER

INDUSTRY APPOINTMENTS

C. Richard Mordecai, Jr., General Manager of Union Camp Corporation's Woodlands Division, has announced a number of changes in the Division.

Robert E. Lee, III, was appointed to the new position of Director of Land Resources and William J. Barton was promoted to Southern Regions Manager, having the responsibility for the Savannah, Alabama, and Eastover, S.C. Regions.

Samuel P. Killian, III, was promoted to Operations Manager of the Alabama Region. His new responsibilities include land management and support functions as well as wood procurement.

Richard L. Malm was named Operations manager of the Savannah Region. He will be in charge of land management, wood procurement, timber purchasing, and the landowner assistance program for the Savannah Region.

Joseph S. Tyson, formerly Operations Superintendent in the Savannah Harvesting Department, was promoted to Wood Procurement Manager of the Alabama Region. William F. Miller, III, was promoted to Wood Procurement Manager in the Savannah Region.

Eleven others in the division also received new appointments, according to Mordecai.



In photo at left, Commission personnel guide a wood chip hopper into place at Westside Elementary School in Whitfield County. The hopper, part of a wood energy heating system being installed at the school, was designed and fabricated by engineers and skilled workmen in the Macon shop. The Commission has aided in the installation of similar systems in other schools, prisons and institutions in the state.



Shown left to right inspecting the controls of the new heating system are Ray Shirley, former Commission director, State Senator Hugh M. Gillis of Soperton, State Representative

L. L. (Pete) Phillips of Soperton, Commission Board Chairman Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Soperton and Commission Director John W. Mixon.

NEW WOOD HEAT SYSTEM AT CENTER RUNNING SMOOTHLY

Employees at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon have enjoyed a smooth transition from electricity and natural gas to wood as a heating fuel during the winter now ending.

"We have not shut down since the initial start-up in December and we have not encountered any serious difficulties in the operation of the equipment," commented Fred Allen, Chief of Forest Research, on the twin-boiler installation that provides hot water to heat several of the main buildings at the Center.

Fire boxes of the big boilers installed in a renovated aircraft hanger are automatically fed wood chips by means of conveyors and 6,000 feet of heavily insulated underground pipe carries hot water to the various buildings where heating systems were converted to accommodate the system.

Allen said wood chips are purchased from mills within a 50 mile radius of the center. He said natural gas and electrical systems were kept intact in the buildings to serve as backup units in the event of an emergency.

In the dedication of the system, which was designed to serve as a "wood energy showcase" for those interested in advanced equipment used to heat a cluster of buildings with wood, Jim L. Gillis of Soperton, Chairman of the Forestry Commission's Board, presided, and special guests Senator Hugh Gillis and State Representative L. L. Phillips made remarks concerning the system.

Representatives of textile, concrete

A brochure, entitled *Wood Energy in Georgia-A Five Year Progress Report*, has been published by the Commission's research department in cooperation with the education department, and is now available to persons interested in the various projects around the state that are now operational. Write Research Department, Georgia Forestry Commission, Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31298-4599 or telephone 912/744-3353.

and lumber industries spoke on wood energy systems in their plants and Director John Mixon, who was Chief of the Commission's Forest Research Department at the time, outlined the economics of using wood as an energy source in Georgia.

Commission officials said considerable savings in wood heating costs over electrical and gas fuel systems formerly used in the Commission and U. S. Forest Service buildings is expected and data would be available at the end of the winter season.



At left, a supply of wood chips are piled in front of the furnace building.

The Macon Telegraph called it "the changing of the guard." The occasion was the retirement of Commission Director A. Ray Shirley after a 23-year career and the naming of John W. Mixon by Governor Joe Frank Harris to succeed the veteran forestry leader.

It was indeed the changing of the guard, as the director heads an organization that stands guard over Georgia's valuable 24.8 million acres of commercial forestland.

During his career, which began in 1947 when he was named State Forester, Shirley saw the state agency grow from a small band of ill-equipped firefighters to a statewide force today that employs the latest in ground and air equipment in the detection and suppression of forest fire and has won national acclaim for its effectiveness over the state's forestlands.

Shirley resigned his post in June of 1949 to assume the position of general manager of the American Turpentine Farmers Association, but returned as Director of the Commission in January of 1960.

Since that time, he initiated many innovations that have greatly broadened the base of services offered to the landowner and the general public.

Under Shirley's leadership, research in the state seed orchards and tree nurseries resulted in a genetically improved seedling as early as 1964 and is now produced in the millions each year to help perpetuate Georgia's 24.8 million acres of forests.

When the energy crisis surfaced in the mid-seventies, the director had Commission personnel survey waste wood in the state's forests and determined that a great abundance of material not suitable for lumber and other products could be converted to energy.

In July 1978, the legislature placed the Georgia Forest Research Council under the Forestry Commission. Since that time, many applied research projects of one to two years duration have been undertaken and completed.

A native of Bowersville, Shirley earned a degree in Forestry from the University of Georgia in 1936. During World War II, he served as a captain in the U. S. Army's Corps of Engineers, with duty in Africa and Europe. He and his wife, Mary Virginia, reside in Macon, where the Commission headquarters is located. They have two children, Ray, Jr., a chemical engineer, and Rudy, a medical doctor, and five grandchildren.

Mixon, appointed by Governor-Elect Joe Frank Harris to assume directorship of the Georgia Forestry Commission January 1, pledged to "continue the many progressive programs" initiated by the outgoing director.

"Director Ray Shirley during his 23 years of leadership built the Commission into an agency that has attracted national attention of its genetically improved tree seedlings, Rural Fire Defence Program, applied research in wood energy and other innovative projects that I intend to continue to develop," said Mixon.

A native of Johnson County and a graduate of the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Mixon came with the Commission in 1961 and served in the Waycross and Rome districts. He left the agency in 1963 to work two years in private industry before returning in 1965 to head the establishment of the Commission's unique Urban Forestry Program.

The program, which provides assistance by professional foresters to urban homeowners in the maintenance of shade



RAY SHIRLEY



JOHN MIXON

DIRECTOR MIXON ASSUMES

and ornamental trees, started in Atlanta and soon became statewide under his leadership.

Mixon became field supervisor of the Northern Region of the state in 1972, a post in which he coordinated all Commission programs, including forest management, reforestation, protection and education, with the field force. He later served in the same capacity in the Southern tier of counties.

In his supervisory role, Mixon also worked closely with county commissioners, legislative members, landowners and others in the promotion of various Commission programs.

In 1978, Mixon became Chief of the Commission's Forest Research Department, a new division of the agency which placed emphasis on applied forestry research as well as wood energy research following the Arab oil crisis.

Under Mixon's direction, the department has been successful in applied research programs in cooperation with specialists of the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, Georgia State University, Clemson College, Auburn University, the University of Florida, U. S. Forest Service and private consultants.

The Commission's accomplishments resulting from wood energy research includes a wood gasification installation at a Rome hospital and direct-fired wood energy heating systems in several public schools, three prisons, a state hospital, and the Georgia Forestry Center with additional projects in the planning stage.

The new director graduated from Kite High School and attended Berry College in Rome prior to enrollment at the University of Georgia. He served in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve.

The Mixon family resides in Monroe County where his wife Sue is employed as a hospital-homebound teacher. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Georgia Forestry Association and the Georgia Farm Bureau.

Commission personnel, government leaders, other friends and relatives gathered in Macon recently to honor retiring Director Ray Shirley. Left to right, top row, he accepts a photographic montage from Charles McMahan and Tom Ellis, U. S. Forest Service, Macon; the Rev. Wayne Ates, Jesup, delivers address; Leonard Killian, State Forester of South Carolina, presents a plaque. At bottom, LeRoy Jones, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, presents a citation; Assistant to the Director Cash Harper, master of ceremonies, presents gifts from the Commission; Shirley responds to the many tributes.



COMMISSION LEADERSHIP AS RAY SHIRLEY RETIRES



Director A. Ray Shirley, during his last week as head of the Forestry Commission, presented Commendation Awards to these employees in a ceremony at the Forestry Center, Macon. Front row, left to right, are John A. Osbolt, Jr., ranger, Lamar-Pike-Spalding Forestry Unit; W. Glen Edwards, ranger, Gwinnett County Forestry Unit; Mrs. Mary J. Bishop, programmer analyst, DOAS; Mrs. Edra S. Wrye, accountant; Shirley; Miss

Orene Duvall, personnel manager; and Druid N. Preston, chief, Forest Management. Back row, left to right, Grady Williams, naval stores specialist, Howard W. Stanley, forest nurseryman; Dawson S. Wells, machinist; Jerry L. Roth, general trades craftsman; Charles A. Amerson, general trades supervisor; John W. Mixon, incoming director; Lewis M. Ware, clerk; and James C. Wynens, chief, Reforestation.

GEORGIA HAS 20 CHAMPION TREES



Johnny Withrow and Jerry Merritt nominated the nation's largest pin cherry tree.

Three Georgia champion trees have been added to the American Forestry Association's National Register of Big Trees. They include a pin cherry, slash pine and sparkleberry. This brings to 20 the number of trees on the national list.

The nation's largest pin cherry tree is located in a remote section of Gilmer County on Walnut Mountain, southeast of Ellijay. The tree was nominated by Jerry Merritt, forester, Georgia Forestry Commission, and Johnny Withrow of Ellijay.

The tree is 6'8½" in circumference, 80' tall and has a crown spread of 35'.

The slash pine's championship measurements are circumference, 12'; height, 140' and crown spread, 45'. The tree is located 200 yards north of Old Burkhalter Road at the Ogeechee River in Bulloch County. The property is owned by Mrs. W. A. Hagins, Statesboro.

Jerry Marsh, Forestry Commission forester and W. H. Fell, Statesboro, nominated the tree.

The sparkleberry tree had its name added to the national register as a result of its 4' circumference, 23' height and 30'



Sparkleberry Tree

crown spread. The tree is located in the front yard of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Overstreet, Jr. They reside at 2817 Lombardy Court, Augusta.

Roy Simkins, Augusta, nominated the tree.

National champions must be native American species. Anyone interested in submitting a Big Tree nomination should contact the nearest Georgia Forestry Commission office. A forester will check the tree and assist in submitting its nomination to the AFA.

Owners of state and national tree champions are presented a certificate acknowledging their participation in the program.



Foresters honored at the recent annual meeting of the Southeastern Society of American Foresters were left to right, H. G. Harris, Swainsboro; George A. Gerhart and J. Walter Myers, Atlanta; George Garin, Auburn, Alabama (accepted by Dr. Everett Johnson); and Ernst V. Brender, Macon. Barry F. Malac could not be present due to a speaking engagement. Brender, a Fellow in the society and a native of Germany, was recognized as the leading authority on loblolly pine silviculture on the Piedmont. He is retired from the U.S. Forest Service. Malac, a native of Austria, a technical director for Union Camp Corporation, Savannah, and a Fellow, was selected at the Southeastern Tech-

nicul Award recipient for his research efforts. Myers, recently retired from the Forest Farmers Association, and currently SAF Council Member for the Southeast, was awarded the General Practitioner Award for his long service to southern timberland owners. Gerhart, retired from TVA; Garin, retired professor emeritus, Auburn University; and Harris, retired from Continental Can Corporation, were awarded 50-year certificates by the society in recognition of their forestry knowledge and skills used over the years to help advance the practice of professional forestry in the South. Plaques were presented by Master of Ceremonies Frank E. Craven and Section Chairman David K. Mitchell.



COLLIER



CRAVEN



TURNER

RETIREMENTS

Two Commission department heads and a field supervisor ended long careers when they retired January 1.

The officers, all based at the Commission's state headquarters in Macon, included Frank Craven, Chief of Forest Education; James Turner, Chief of Forest Protection; and George Collier, Field Supervisor.

The three are graduates of the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, and they came with the Commission in its early days of development into an effective statewide organization.

Craven, a native of Oswego, New York, served in the Army following graduation from high school and earned his degree in forestry at the university in 1951. He began his career with the Commission as forest ranger in Butts County in 1951 and was named Assistant District Forester at McRae the following year.

He became Rome District Forester in 1955 and assumed the department chief's position in 1957.

Craven was named Georgia's Outstanding Forester in 1969 by the Georgia Sportsmans Federation and has received awards from conservationists and other groups. He is a lay reader and past Senior

Warden of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church in Macon. He served as Governor of the Georgia District, Kiwanis International, in 1978-79 and was designated "Distinguished Governor" in a special ceremony of the worldwide organization.

Craven is married to the former Mildred Morgan of Athens and they have two daughters, Karen Brady of Salisbury, N.C., and Valerie of Atlanta, and one grandchild.

Collier, a native of Tuskegee, Alabama, moved with his family to Athens during his youth. He graduated from Athens High School and attended the University of Georgia for a year before joining the U. S. Army.

He served in combat in the European Theater during World War II and received the Purple Heart. Following the war, he completed his education at the university.

Collier came with the Commission in 1950 as a forest ranger in Grady County and served as a forester in the Waycross District the following year. He was named District Forester in Washington in 1954 and assumed the position of field supervisor in 1972.

Collier is a member of the Georgia Forestry Association and the Georgia

Chapter, Society of American Foresters. He is active in Mulberry Street United Methodist Church in Macon, where he serves on the Administrative Board. The veteran forester is married to the former Anna Fountain of Gordon and they have two children, Robert and Gail.

Turner, who was born in Dutch Guiana, moved to Florida during his youth and is a graduate of Andrew Jackson High School in Jacksonville. Following graduation from the University of Georgia, he came with the Commission in 1947 as Assistant District Forester in Washington.

From 1949 to 1957, the year in which he was appointed Chief of Forest Protection, Turner served in several fire control, forest management and educational posts.

During the span of his career, Turner's department reduced the fire loss from thousands of acres in a single fire to a present day average of less than five acres. He has been cited nationally for his leadership in this achievement.

Turner is a member of the Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters; the Macon Exchange Club and the Board of Directors, Vineville Little League Baseball. He is a deacon and an elder of Vineville Presbyterian Church in Macon.

He served in the U. S. Army, with duty in the Phillippines during World War II.

The Forestry leader and his wife, the former Jane Brooks of Washington, have two sons, James, III of Warner Robins and Frank of Snellville.

Below: Retirees and their wives at head table at a Macon banquet honoring the three. Left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Craven, Mr. and Mrs. George Collier, Director and Mrs. John Mixon (the director was master of ceremonies) and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Turner.





WESTMORELAND



BENNETT



ALLEN



WELLS



LAZENBY



McCLAIN

PROMOTIONS

Director John W. Mixon made several first of the year personnel promotions in the wake of December retirements and now those appointed to the posts have settled down to their new duties.

David L. Westmoreland has assumed duties as Chief, Forest Protection Department, Howard E. Bennett is Chief, Forest Education Department and J. Fred Allen heads the Research Department. Wesley L. Wells and William R. Lazenby were appointed field supervisors. David K. McClain was named Gainesville District Forester, a post that was held by Lazenby.

Westmoreland, a native of Newnan and a resident of Perry in recent years, succeeded James C. Turner in directing Forest Protection. He holds a degree in forestry from Auburn University and served as forester for the Great Northern Paper Company before coming with the Commission in 1962. His position prior to the new appointment was field supervisor for the Southern half of the state.

The new department head is married to the former Miss Doris Pender of Ft. Valley and they have two sons, Scott and Blake, both of Perry. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Perry.

Bennett, a native of Arkansas and a graduate of Mercer University, succeeded Frank Craven in the education and public relations post. Prior to coming with the Commission as Public Relations and Information Assistant in 1978, he had worked as a reporter for the Macon Telegraph and later served as news bureau chief in Warner Robins for both Macon newspapers, served as Public Relations

Director for Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company, and more recently managed his own company, Bennett Advertising and Public Relations Agency.

Bennett and his wife, the former Miss Betsy Hardie of Wilkinson County, have two sons, Keith of New York City, and Craig of Macon. They are members of Mulberry Street United Methodist Church in Macon.

Allen, a native of Maryland and a graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in forestry, succeeded John Mixon. He began his career as a forest patrolman in the Newnan District in 1972 and following other promotions, he was named Assistant Chief of Forest Research in 1982.

He is a member of the Georgia Forestry Association, Forest Products Research Society and the Jones County Lions Club.

The forester and his wife, the former Miss Teresa Parham of Lyman, S.C., and their two young children, John and Michael, live in Gray. They attend First Baptist Church.

Wells, a native of Commerce and a graduate of the University of Georgia, was Associate Chief of Forest Protection before his promotion. He has assumed duties of the post formerly held by Westmoreland.

The professional forester came with the Commission as a technician in the Washington District in 1966 and was made management forester the following year. He held other posts before his transfer to the state headquarters in Macon

several years ago.

Wells and his wife, the former Miss Beverly Jane Dailey, and their two sons, Tommy and Ken, live in Gray. They attend Elam Baptist Church.

Lazenby, a native of Tennessee, transferred from Gainesville, where he had served as District Forester, to assume the field supervisory position. He succeeded George Collier.

Lazenby earned a degree in forestry at the University of Georgia and came with the Commission as a forest technician in 1971. He is currently a captain and company commander in the Georgia National Guard.

The supervisor and his wife, the former Miss Claudia Robbins of Tifton, have two children, Robyn and Robert. The family is active in the Methodist Church.

McClain, a native of Tiger and a graduate of Rabun County High School and the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, has served the Commission in several capacities during the past 17 years.

In serving as a forest technician in recent years, he coordinated wood chipping demonstrations in many sections of the state.

The forester is married to the former Miss Nancy Norton of Highland, N.C. and they have a daughter, Debbie, 19, and a son, Mark, 11. They attend the Baptist Church.

The family presently lives in Rome and will soon move to Gainesville.



Former Ranger Chesley Gilmore and wife at retirement party given by Commission personnel and other friends.

THREE RANGERS RETIRE

A large group of well-wishers gathered in Oglethorpe recently to honor Ranger Chesley Gilmore at his retirement dinner party which marked the end of a 30-year career with the Commission.

The Macon-Schley County forest ranger, a native of Oglethorpe and a farmer prior to coming with the Commission in 1953, directed many progressive changes in the protection and perpetuation of forest land throughout the two counties during his long tenure.

Commission personnel, relatives, neighbors and other friends presented gifts to Gilmore and gave testimonials to his valuable service during the past three decades.

The retired ranger is a graduate of Oglethorpe High School, where he was active in the 4-H Club and other school activities. He later attended Berry College in Rome.

Gilmore said he will maintain his cattle farm some 10 miles north of Oglethorpe during his retirement years.

The evening of January 28 was a very special time for M. F. Futch, Jr., former ranger of the Liberty-Long-South Bryan Forestry Unit, and Preston Rozier, former ranger of the McIntosh County Unit.

The event was a retirement dinner honoring the two veteran rangers, and 68 fellow workers and other friends were on hand at Franklin Restaurant in Ludowici to express their appreciation for the years of service rendered by the two men.

Futch served 32 years with the Commission and Preston completed 34 years.

M. F. FUTCH, JR.

PRESTON ROZIER



Director Joseph Schenk shows oddity on display at Southern Forest World.

DOG IN LOG EXHIBITED

One of the most unusual attractions among the many exhibits at Southern Forest World in Waycross is a "mummified dog" in a hollow Chestnut Oak log.

Joseph Schenk, director, explained that Doyle Lanham, a buyer and logging contractor for the Georgia Kraft Company, discovered the preserved dog after the tree had been cut into seven-foot lengths and loaded on a truck.

The contractor showed his find to Dr. Philip Greear, head of Biology Department, Shorter College, who determined that the environmental conditions in the oak were sufficient for the preservation of the animal.

He explained that a chimney effect occurred in the hollow tree, resulting in an updraft of air. This, he reasoned, would cause the scent of the dead animal to be carried away, which otherwise would have attracted insects and other organisms that feed on decaying animals.

The educator said the hollow tree also provided relatively dry conditions and tannic acid of the Chestnut Oak helped harden the animal's skin.

Upon investigation, it was established that the dog was lodged about 20 feet up the hollow of the tree a few feet short of the exit hole. The diameter of the tree hollow, at the point where the dog was wedged, is approximately 10 inches. The annual rings were counted at the hole in the bottom of the stump to determine the amount of time that the dog had been in the tree, and it showed that a span of 18 years had passed since the time that the dog entered and got wedged in the tree.

Dr. Ben Moss, a Cedartown veterinarian, determined the hound to be no more than four years old when it became wedged in the tree.

The television show, *That's Incredible*, has been contacted about this very unusual exhibit and may do a segment on a future program, Schenk said.

Southern Forest World is located in Waycross on North Augusta Avenue, between U.S. Highways 1 and 82. There is no admission to Southern Forest World through June 30. It is closed on Mondays and major holidays.



I own a small tree farm in Decatur County. Your Bainbridge office sent out a crawler and plow to redo my fire breaks in December, 1982.

The young man who came out to operate the crawler, Denny Sellers, does credit to your Commission. He was courteous, cooperative, efficient and thorough. I am most pleased with the work done and the friendly attitude of Mr. Sellers.

You are most fortunate to have a man of this caliber in your employ.

Joseph S. Clark
Tallahassee, FL

As a resident of the Black Jack area, I wish to commend both the Decatur County Fire Department and the Georgia Forestry Commission for their rapid response to and control of the recent brush fire at Black Jack.

As a veteran of several years in the fire service, I was very impressed to witness the high degree of expertise and cooperation between these two departments in extinguishing this potentially hazardous fire, which could conservatively have created a tremendous loss of life and property.

George E. Elam
Decatur County

The South Fulton Vocational Center administrators and staff sincerely enjoyed the recent visit of Forester Louie Deaton. The students were very impressed with his interest and questions about the Center were satisfactorily answered. We solicit his continued involvement in improving their instructional program.

Rulon B. Johnson, Director
South Fulton Vocational Center

Soon after the 1982 National Register was released, you submitted several Big Tree nominations to me for consideration as National Champions. Although this follow-up comes much delayed, I would like to confirm Georgia's three new National Champions and offer our congratulations to the nominators.

The three new champions are your 169-point Pin Cherry, the 295-point Slash Pine, and the 78.5-point Sparkleberry. The Pin Cherry will stand as a Co-champion with a 163.5-point Tennessee tree and the Sparkleberry will stand as a Co-champion with an 81-point Florida tree.

Kay M. Hartman
Big Tree Program
Washington, D. C.

This is to express appreciation to Ranger Herbert Moore for the most prompt and effective response by his unit in connection with the grass fire at the home of Mrs. Cecil Cory on the Augusta Highway.

The fact that he was able to be there within ten minutes is most reassuring, particularly since it involved the transporting of heavy equipment. His courteous handling of the entire incident is most appreciated.

Cecil C. Cory, Jr.
Greensboro, Georgia



logging the foresters



DOZIER



ALVIN



LONG



Dozier began employment with the Commission in 1980 as a patrolman in Burke County and later served as forester in several other counties. He is married to the former Miss Arlene Ard of Bainbridge...RONNIE ALVIN, a native of Metter who served four years in the Navy, has been named ranger of the McIntosh County Unit, to succeed Preston Rozier, who recently retired. Ranger Alvin served as patrolman in the Candler County Unit since he came with the Commission in 1977. A graduate of Metter High School, he is married to the former Miss Margaret Smith and they have one son...ROBERT LONG, a native of Jesup and an employee of the Commission since 1973, has been named forest ranger of the Long County Unit. A graduate of Ludowici High School, Ranger Long succeeds M. F. Futch, Jr., who recently retired. The new ranger came with the Commission as patrolman of the Liberty-Long-South Bryan Unit in 1977, a time when the three counties were combined. He was later named assistant ranger. The ranger and his wife, the former Miss Barbara Wells, have two children.

MARK DOZIER, a native of Atlanta and a graduate of the School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, has been named forest ranger of the Liberty-South Bryan County Forestry Unit. He succeeds M. F. Futch, who recently retired. Ranger

CARPENTER NAMED TAPPI FELLOW

Dr. Charles H. Carpenter has been named a Fellow of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI). Dr. Carpenter is a consultant to the pulp and paper industry, with offices in Montgomery, AL.

TAPPI, with 23,000 members in over 70 countries and with headquarters in Atlanta, is the world's largest professional association of engineers, scientists, and managers serving the pulp, paper, converting, and allied industries. The designation TAPPI Fellow is conferred upon individuals who have distinguished themselves by their meritorious service to the Association or industry.

Dr. Carpenter is being honored espe-

cially for his research and development work, which was instrumental in the establishment of a newsprint industry in the U. S. South. His development of a practical method for pitch control in the mechanical pulping of southern pine was the key to the first successful use of this wood species in making newsprint. In January 1940, under his direction, Southland Paper Mills in Lufkin, TX, made the first commercial newsprint with southern pine mechanical pulp as the primary component of the furnish.

He began his development work on newsprint from southern pine in 1936 when he joined the Pulp and Paper Laboratory of Savannah (Herty Foundation).



Some 50 students were engaged in transforming an unattractive area into an eventual forested plot by planting improved slash pine tree seedlings.

**FEATURE
PAGE
GEORGIA FORESTRY**

ing, marking and harvesting. The students will also get to practice fire prevention and insect and disease control, Paulk added.

Approximately 50 students took part in planting the site by machine and hand. The site was planted in improved slash pine using a 6' x 8' spacing. A welding project was an outgrowth of the planting with the Vo-Ag students constructing 21 dibbles.

Paulk noted that the landfill forest will be a much needed addition to their school forest program that is sponsored by Union Camp Corp. The landfill is located three miles east of Cochran on Ga. 26.

LANDFILL BECOMING FOREST PLOT

Thanks to the forestry class of the Bleckley County High School, the Cochran-Bleckley County landfill has taken on a new look.

In recent weeks, the students have planted 20 acres of the landfill to pine.

Cliff "Bubba" Paulk, Vo-Ag instructor, said the project is being made possible by the City and Bleckley County governments. They have leased the 20-acre site to the Bleckley County High School FFA Chapter for 25 years.

Paulk pointed out that the lease will enable his classes to complete one pulpwood cycle. In addition to the planting

experience for this year's class, future classes will carry out forestry practices such as removing undesirable trees, cruis-



Hall Jones, ranger, Bleckley County Forestry Unit and Cliff Paulk, Vo-Ag instructor, Bleckley County High School, inspect tree seedlings planted by the school's Forestry class.



Georgia FORESTRY

MARCH, 1983



INSECTS



FIRES



STORMS



KUDZU

SOME ENEMIES OF GEORGIA'S FORESTS

The Georgia Forestry Commission wages war against these and other enemies that plague our forests from time to time. Thanks to the cooperation of landowners and others, many of the battles are being won.

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John W. Mixon - Director

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**I AM FOREST,
FIELD,
MOUNTAIN...**

I WAS BORN on July 4th, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The blood lines of the world run in my veins because I offered freedom for the oppressed. I am many things and many people. I am the Nation.

I am 220 million living souls and the ghost of millions who have lived and died for me. I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard "round the world." I am Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davey Crockett. I am Lee and Grant and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Field, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea and in the steaming jungles of Vietnam.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas, the red clay of Georgia and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coal fields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the West, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific. My arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii, more than 3 million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than 3 million farms.

I AM FOREST, field, mountain. And you can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with a bread loaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas and hear the strains of Auld Lange Syne as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series, Fran Tarkenton of the Super Bowl. I am 169 thousand schools and colleges and 250 thousand churches, where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in the stadium and the voice of the choir in a cathedral.

I am an editorial in a newspaper, and a letter to a Congressman. I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greely, Will Rogers, John Wayne and the Wright Brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Jonas Salk, John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

I AM LONGFELLOW, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Thomas Paine.

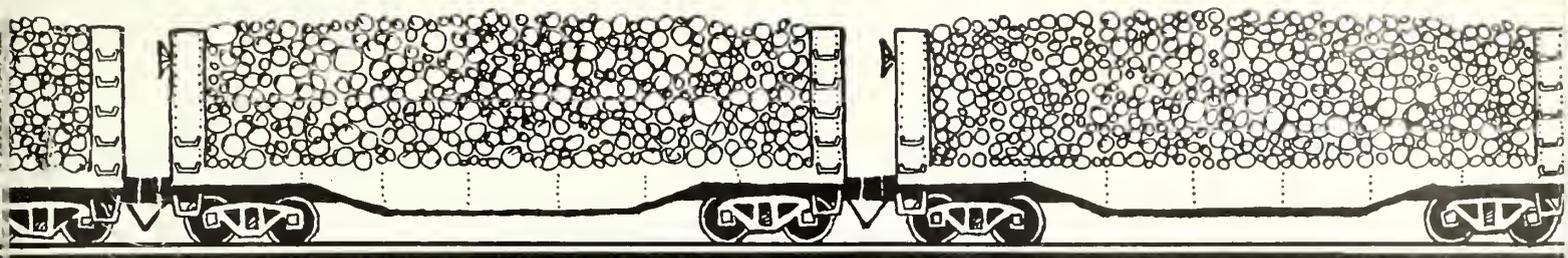
Yes, I am the Nation and these are the things that I am.

I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days. May I possess always the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of strength to the world.

This is my wish, my goal, my prayer--now more than 200 years after I was born.

Our thanks to Bill Rogers, Sr., publisher of the Forest Blade in Swainsboro, who ran this in his weekly column of his newspaper last July. The author is unknown.

ON THE COVER — This type of planted forest is a familiar sight in many sections of Georgia. A pioneer planter, featured on Page 6, was one of the first in the state to set out pines in this manner for commercial harvest.



GEORGIA HOLDS SLIGHT PULPWOOD LEAD

Georgia continued its southern pulpwood production leadership in 1981 by a narrow margin over Alabama.

Georgia's production of 8,866,800 cords of round pulpwood and residues represented an increase of one-half of one percent over 1980, according to the report, Southern Pulpwood Production, 1981. The report - reflecting latest figures available - was released by the U.S. Forest Service.

Alabama's production was 8,644,300 cords of round pulpwood and residues.

Pulpwood production throughout the South has been constant over the past three years. The 1981 production of 54.3 million cords duplicates the 1979 production and is 200,000 cords less than 1980.

Other southern states producing more than four million cords were Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. Tennessee and Florida had the largest increases, nine and six percent, respectively.

Georgia had 11 of the 93 counties that produced over 100,000 cords of round pulpwood. Crawford County led Georgia with a production of 226,329 cords of round pulpwood.

Other Georgia counties included Appling, Camden, Charlton, Coffee and Dodge. Laurens, Telfair, Troup, Ware and Wayne counties complete the list.

Beauregard Parish, La. produced the most round pulpwood in the South, 371,000 cords. Butler County, Ala. was

the only other county to top the 300,000 cords figure.

Despite a three percent decline, Georgia led the South in wood residue output with 2,723,600 cords. Wood residue production in the South was 17,686,600 cords, an increase of one percent over 1980.

The daily pulping capacity of Georgia's 17 pulp mills was 17,341 tons. The 114 mills in the South had pulping capacities of 114,552 tons per day. This is an increase of two percent which resulted from the addition of one mill and expansion and modernization of existing facilities.

TIMBER PROFITS HIGH ON MODEL FARM

Several hundred farmers, foresters, soil and water conservationists, students and other interested persons gathered recently at the well tended Pippin Brothers Farm near Barnesville to witness an amazing transformation that has taken place within a year.

The Lamar County farm was used as a demonstration area in May of last year in a "Rebirth of a Farm" program. Although drenched by heavy rains during the one day event last year, many innovative practices were put into place and the recent re-visit was planned to show results of those improvements.

The Forestry Commission participated in the program by providing a helicopter water drop to extinguish a forest fire. Spectators were able to see the 'copter scoop water from a pond and drop the 500 gallons on the nearby fire.

Druid Preston, Chief of the Commission's Forest Management Department, conducted a forest thinning demonstration during a morning session for public school students from three counties and repeated the demo in the afternoon for several hundred landowners.

Preston showed a pine stand that was planted in 1959 at 1,000 seedlings per

acre, with every fifth row removed in 1978 to yield 10 cords per acre. The en-



IN THIS ISSUE

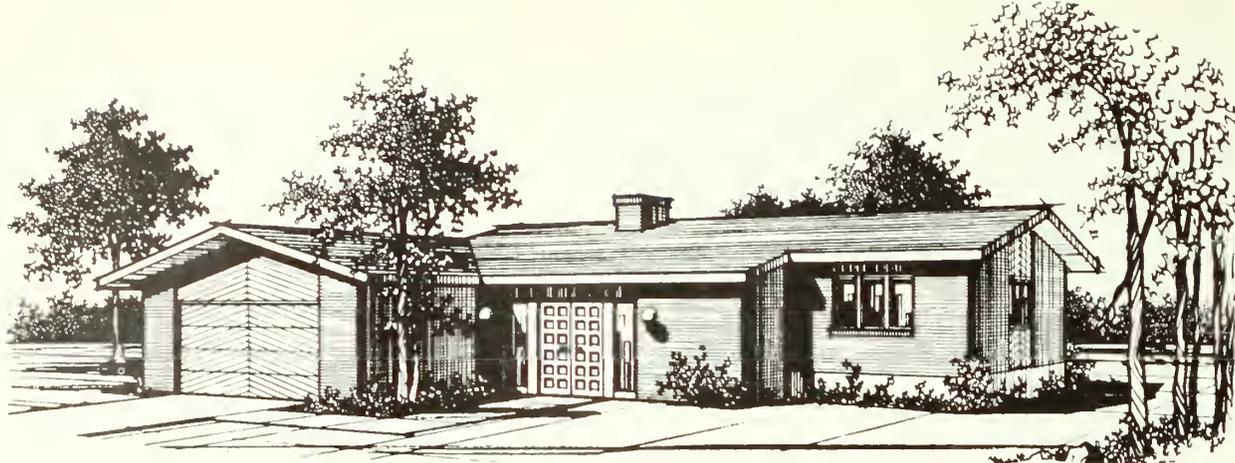
Three-year inventory of Georgia's forests completed, Page 8; The Truss-Frame System, a better way to build with lumber, Page 4; Forest Service discusses possible sale of portions of National Forests in the state, Page 10; County pageant winners ready for state finals on Jekyll, Page 12; Pierce County takes state FFA Field Day honors for fifth consecutive year, Page 15; Tree Farmer of Year announced, Page 5.

tire stand was prescribed burned in 1982 and thinned the following year. Timber on the 24-year-old stand has earned the landowner \$43 per acre per year and present value of stocking is set at \$822 per acre.

The water drop by helicopter was conducted by the Commission's Forest Protection Department. The aerial drop is used on stubborn areas which are not readily accessible to ground crews.

Commission Director John Mixon, one of the speakers at the event, praised the Pippin Brothers and the sponsoring Lamar County Soil and Water Conservation District for the progress made on the farm and pledged the continuing support of the Forestry Commission in aiding farmers and other landowners in forest management and protection.

Visitors saw terraces that were built with pipe outlets to carry water from a field, thus allowing sediment and pollutants to settle in the field instead of in streams and ponds. They saw grassed waterways, repaired and shaped gullies planted to grass, multi-purpose ponds used for irrigation, livestock and fish production, and a tiled drainage system.



Now that residential construction in Georgia is finally showing an increase over the past few years in which building activity was greatly depressed, it's time to consider some of the latest engineering techniques in the use of lumber.

Now you can build a strong, high quality home in a shorter time at a lower cost, according to the U. S. Forest Service. The home is built under the new Truss-Framed System.

GEORGIA FORESTRY asked the Forest Service for details on the system, which was recently developed by the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and here is how it differs from conventional construction:

The system's key structural component is a truss frame. It consists of a roof truss, a floor truss, and wall studs all fastened together into a single rigid unit. These are spaced on 24-inch centers to form the skeleton of the building. The engineered design of TFS assures high quality and durability. It is a building system that provides greater resistance to strong winds and earthquakes and offers several other advantages.

The design combines the best factory and site-built construction techniques, emphasizes use of 2 x 4 structural lumber throughout, accommodates innovative architectural and energy conserving plans, adapts to a wide variety of residential and light commercial uses, and needs no internal load supporting walls or columns.

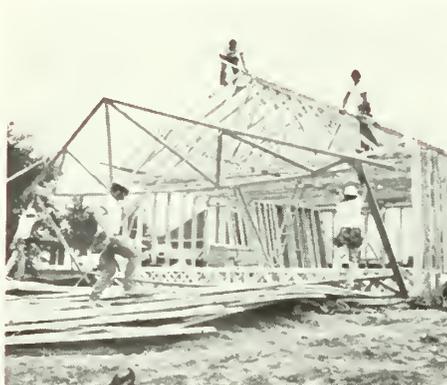
Framing on foundation can be accomplished in two to three hours and a secure structure can be provided in one to two days.

The system saves labor and material costs through use of lightweight components and fast construction. It saves up to 30 percent of framing lumber and minimizes on-site loss of materials and equipment by providing immediate enclosure.

The truss-framed system of construction was conceived as part of a mission by the laboratory to find more efficient ways to utilize timber resources.

The system has been patented for public use and is available on a royalty-free basis to anyone interested in applying for it. The TFS concept shows great promise

BUILDING BETTER WITH LUMBER



for both the builder and the home buyer.

Basically, TFS incorporates floor, walls, and roof into a unitized frame that provides structural continuity from the foundation up through the roof. It overcomes conventional construction weaknesses in the connections between floor and wall, and wall and roof.

TFS extends the engineering principles that led to the success of prefabricated roof and floor trusses to the entire cross section of building.

Persons interested in obtaining detailed construction plans of TFS homes

should contact area builders, architects, or truss manufacturers. Such plans are not available from the Forest Service. Several builders or plan service companies across the country, however, are offering the detailed plans at cost.

Georgians interested in the plans should contact Econergy Corporation, 11720 B East Sheldon Road, Tampa, Florida 33624 (813) 920-3270. Free technical assistance is available in this area from Mr. Milton Applefield, USDA, Forest Service, Room 2105, 3620 Interstate 85, NE, Doraville, Georgia 30340.

An encouraging rebound in housing construction in Georgia and surrounding states has brought about a rise in timber prices, according to Eley C. Frazer, III, president of the Albany-based F&W Forestry Services, Inc., a forestry consulting firm.

He said a survey of market conditions by his firm's five branch offices in Georgia and Florida, and an affiliated firm in Alabama, points to a definite upturn in sawtimber prices.

Frazer's report of increased prices and activity in timber and lumber markets is good news for the state's economy. Georgia is a major producer of lumber for housing construction.

"Housing starts have improved each month for the last several months and several of the West Coast mills have resumed operations," Frazer said. "The market is probably in a rising situation and most operations do not have much stumpage bought ahead. Assuming continued improvement in the national economy and present or more favorable interest rates, sawtimber stumpage seems certain to rise in value."

F&W monitors timber prices and market conditions at the following locations: Albany, Swainsboro, Macon, Atlanta, and Savannah, Ga.; Gainesville, Fla.; and LaFayette, Ala.



At left: Tree Farmer Worsham, center, shows his land plat to Bill Craft, left, of ITT Rayonier, tree farm committee member, and Jack W. Gnann, committee chairman. Below: The Tree Farmer of the Year examines a sign on his Lamar County forest.

TREE FARMER OF YEAR NAMED

Forester David Nicholson and landowner Grover Worsham have been known to set a prescribed burn at dusk and then stay up all night in the forest to see that the fire behaves properly.

That kind of devotion to good forest management, as well as many other factors, has earned Worsham the distinction of becoming Georgia's Tree Farmer of the Year for 1983.

The forester from the Commission's Newnan District has been telling people for some time about Worsham's excellent 400 acre tree farm in Lamar County and the manner in which he developed the property from a dairy farm to a multiple use forest.

Now those who visit the farm and are given a tour of the property by the enthusiastic owner are equally impressed with the tall timber, the clean sweep of the forest floor achieved through carefully regulated fire, the areas developed for deer and turkey hunting, the results of precise thinning operations, and the well kept trails that give easy access to every section of the land.

The acreage is part of a large farm on which the tree farmer's grandfather cultivated cotton and corn for many years. After Worsham's father inherited the land, he started a dairy on part of the land and upon his retirement several years later, the son began planting trees on the property.

The year was 1959, a time when landowners were taking advantage of the Soil Bank Program. Worsham investigated the

program and decided that forestry in the long run would be more profitable than dairying.

He not only planted trees, but made a commitment to wisely manage his young forest. After all, he is vice president of the Forsyth Branch office of the Federal Land Bank of Carrollton and specializes in forest and agricultural land loans. He knows the worth of good continuous

management in any investment situation.

Fine sawtimber is found in many sections of the property, but Worsham presently is harvesting only pulpwood through thinning operations. He said pulpwood sales over the years have paid the taxes and allowed a "little extra to buy a tractor and pay insurance and maintenance costs."

Worsham said he plans to sell some sawtimber in about seven years and from that point he hopes to begin a sustained management plan for timber harvesting.

A forestry consultant firm, as well as the Georgia Forestry Commission, is aiding the tree farmer in the management of his land. The Commission has also established an experimental kudzu control plot on his land as part of a statewide study aimed at destroying the unwanted plant that is robbing Georgia of thousands of acres of potential forestland.

Worsham lives in Thomaston and he and his wife, June, have a son, Wayne, who is now studying forestry, and a daughter, Wanda, who will graduate this year from the University of Georgia. The family is active in the First United Methodist Church of Thomaston.





Robert Simpson, III

SIMPSON TO CONTINUE AS BOARD MEMBER

Governor Joe Frank Harris has announced the reappointment of Robert Simpson, III, of Lakeland to the Georgia Forestry Board of Commissioners.

Simpson, named to a second seven-year term, is one of five commissioners who serve on the Board. Other members are Jim L. Gillis, Jr., chairman, Soperton; Felton Denney, Carrollton; Eley C. Frazer, III, Albany; and Patricia Robinson, Atlanta.

Simpson is engaged in general farming, naval stores and the timber business. This has been a family vocation for more than 50 years.

A native of Lakeland, Simpson graduated from Lanier County High School in 1945 and the University of Georgia, with a BS degree in Business, in 1950.

He served in the U. S. Army from 1951-52, spending 18 months in Korea.

The woodland owner is a member of the Lanier County Developmental Services Center, chairman of the Farmers and Merchants Bank Board, and president of the Lanier County Farm Bureau, which he served as director for several years.

He is a past supervisor of the Lanier County Soil Conservation Service, past chairman of the ASC Committee and vice chairman of the Lanier County Welfare Board.

Simpson is married to the former Patricia Lanier of Dawson. They are members of the Lakeland United Methodist Church where he is a member of the Administrative Board and past superintendent of the Sunday School. The Simpsons have five children and three grandchildren.

PIONEER TREE PLANTER HONORED

"I was driving along a newly graded road near Homerville and saw these seedlings growing on the road bank and I had a worker pull them up and put them in the back seat of my car," said A. V. Kennedy of Waycross.

That spur-of-the-moment decision on a December day in 1926 was the meager beginning of a massive reforestation program that culminated in Kennedy planting millions of pine trees by the time he "stopped counting in 1940."

Kennedy, who will celebrate his 97th birthday in October, had leased pine forests since 1916 for naval stores operations, but he decided that the best way to really get into the business was to own his own forests.

There were no forest tree nurseries, no significant scientific data, no instruction manuals and no special tools to aid the reforestation pioneer as he unloaded the 3,000 trees from the back seat of his Hudson at daybreak the next morning and set about planting them in neat rows.

The experiment in Toombs County later served to convert many open fields and cut over land to productive forests to supplement the holdings he had begun to acquire in 1923.

Kennedy was never quite sure in the beginning that he was doing the right thing by transplanting the young trees in rows. After all, other farmers and landowners had never attempted to create a forest in that manner.

He attained good survival in that initial planting, however, and he continued the practice. As nurseries were established in later years, he bought trees to plant. He continued to plant manually and turned to mechanical planting only in recent years.

Kennedy's land holdings vastly increased down through the years and at one time he possessed 72,000 acres of pine forests.

As a result of his generosity, however, the retired landowner's personal holdings have dwindled to about 1,000 acres.

Some land has been sold, but much of the acreage has been placed in trust for his children. He has given 4,300 acres to the Georgia Baptist Childrens Home in Appling County and has provided generous gifts to other institutions and charities.

When the pulp and paper industry began to locate mills in South Georgia, Kennedy converted much of his lands into pulpwood and sawtimber production.

The prominent landowner said he was born in Appling County "about 10 miles back of the depot." He attended a small rural school that "was not divided into



A. V. Kennedy, left, is presented the Woodman of the World Conservation Award from WOW representative Donald Outlaw at the annual forest festival in Waycross.

grades" and later attended a business college for awhile to learn bookkeeping. He said, however, that most of his education was "not from books."

Although Kennedy became one of Georgia's largest landowners through hard work, thrift and vision, he admitted that he made some mistakes along the way.

He recalled that in 1900 a farmer tried to sell him land for \$10 per acre by advising that the value would surely increase. Kennedy said he pointed out that it had taken the land 1,900 years to become worth \$10 per acre and he doubted it would appreciate in value to any great extent in the next few years. He refused the offer.

Working with hand tools and mule-drawn wagons most of his life, Kennedy today marvels at the feller-buncher, wood chipper and other machines that are now invading the woods to make harvesting swifter and more efficient.

When the big parade for the 26th annual Ware County-Waycross Forest Festival moved through the streets the other day, friends and acquaintances - and they number in the thousands - were pleased to see A. V. Kennedy riding in the lead vehicle as parade marshal.

They all knew that no other person in Georgia was more deserving of the honor.



Above: Prison buildings to be heated by wood system. At left, visitors view silo and self unloading wood chip van at wood energy system on grounds of the new security facility.

PRISON WOOD SYSTEM COMPLETED

A wood energy system installed at the new Dodge Correctional Institute by the Georgia Forestry Commission, in cooperation with the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, became operational recently and officials said all equipment functioned perfectly.

Fred Allen, Chief of the Commission's Forest Research Department, which was in charge of the installation, said it is believed that the modern facility at Chester is the first prison in modern times in which a wood heating system was included in the architectural plans.

The start-up of the system was held in conjunction with an open house at which Governor Joe Frank Harris, Commission Director John W. Mixon and others officiated. It was a cold, windy day - ideal climate for testing the new system.

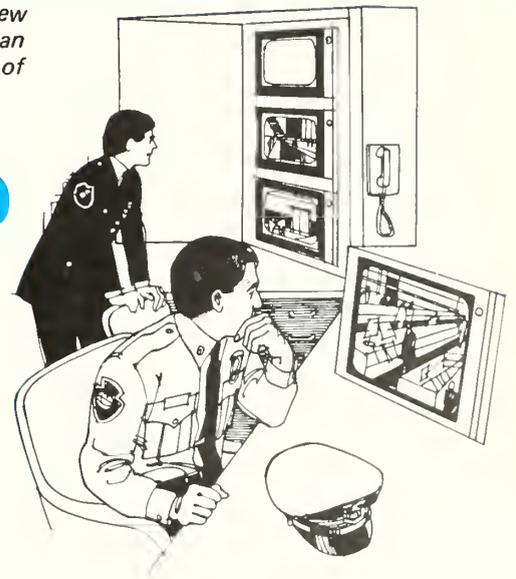
Engineers explained that the primary steel boiler at the Dodge Correctional Institute generates hot water to provide space heating and domestic hot water for the prison built to house 400 inmates. They said the direct generation of hot water makes the boiler simpler to maintain than the more familiar steam producing boiler.

The Commission has also installed a wood fired system at the Walker County Prison and a state prison at Alto. The Walker installation is operational and the Alto system is nearing completion.

To date, the Commission has directed the installation of wood fired systems in 11 public facilities, including public schools, prisons and hospitals, and has worked with industry in developing wood energy systems. Other projects are in the planning stage.

As a result of wood energy installation in public facilities, the state's taxpayers will realize annual savings of \$1.4 million over costs of fuels previously used. Conversion to wood as an energy source is also creating other economic activities and the total annual benefit is estimated to be \$2.9 million.

In the operation of the new facility at the Dodge Correc-



tional Institute, wood chips are delivered to the site in self-unloading vans of 20 to 25 ton capacity. The chips are passed over a rotating screen to remove oversized chips, limbs, slabs and other unusable material. The properly sized chips are then conveyed to a large concrete storage silo, which holds a seven day supply.

A metering bin carefully regulates the fuel feed to the boiler to maintain a specific heat requirement at any given time. When operated at 100 percent capacity, 1.21 tons of chips per hour will be utilized. Mechanical collectors keep particulate matter from being exhausted into the atmosphere, and the stack is designed to exhaust all flu gases resulting from the operation of the system.

In showing the system to visitors during the open house observance, it was pointed out that wood is Georgia's greatest renewable energy resource and it is a crop that can be increased as demand requires. The state currently has more than 24 million acres of commercial forest land and by utilizing even a portion of the annual surplus growth, including poor quality trees, logging and mill residue and other forest materials once considered wastes, there is an opportunity to substantially lessen dependence on imported fuels.

It is estimated that 13.1 million tons of roundwood, chips, and residues are being used annually for fuel in Georgia.

GROWTH EXCEEDS REMOVALS

- **SURVEY SHOWS COMMERCIAL FOREST ACREAGE DOWN**
- **MORE VOLUME ON LESS ACREAGE**
- **POORLY STOCKED ACREAGE UP**

The Georgia Forest Resources Survey, a major project launched in the summer of 1980 to gain an accurate inventory of the state's standing timber and other vital forest information, was recently completed and findings have now been compiled, according to Commission Director John Mixon.

Mixon said that commercial forest acreage declined by 4.4 percent since the 1972 survey. There are 23,734,000 commercial forest acres. The loss resulted from forest land being diverted into agricultural, urban and water uses and industrial and residential developments. Georgia's commercial forest acreage comprises 63.5 percent of its land area.

He pointed out that farmer ownership was the only area that registered a decline. Farmers, who receive their major income from farming, own 6.1 million acres or 25.8 percent; miscellaneous private individuals, 9.2 million acres or 38.7 percent; forest industries, 5.0 million acres or 20.9 percent; miscellaneous corporate, 1.9 million acres or 7.9 percent; and public ownership, federal and state, 1.6 million acres or 6.7 percent.

Combined, farmers and private individuals own 64.5 percent of the commercial forest area.

There are approximately 176,000 nonindustrial private woodland owners in Georgia.

The fifth forest survey of Georgia was conducted by the

Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C. Joe P. McClure was the survey project leader and Georgia Forestry Commission personnel assisted in the collection of field data.

Previous surveys were completed in 1972, 1961, 1951 and 1936.

The survey by units follows.

SOUTHWEST

The area of commercial forest land has in this unit declined by 248,000 acres, or nine percent, since 1972. This continued a declining trend set in 1972 when there was a six percent reduction. There are 2.6 million commercial forest acres or approximately 47 percent of the land area, in the 22-county unit.

However, the volume of softwood growing stock is up 15 percent and hardwood volume is up 20 percent. The net annual growth of 86 cubic feet per acre represents a growth of 1.2 cords per acre during the past decade.

The net annual growth of pine sawtimber is 687 million board feet, with an annual removal of 507 million board feet. The net annual growth of hardwood sawtimber is 190 million board feet, with an annual removal of 86 million board feet.

Farmers now own 1.5 million acres, 13 percent less than in

Softwood is down 7.2 percent.



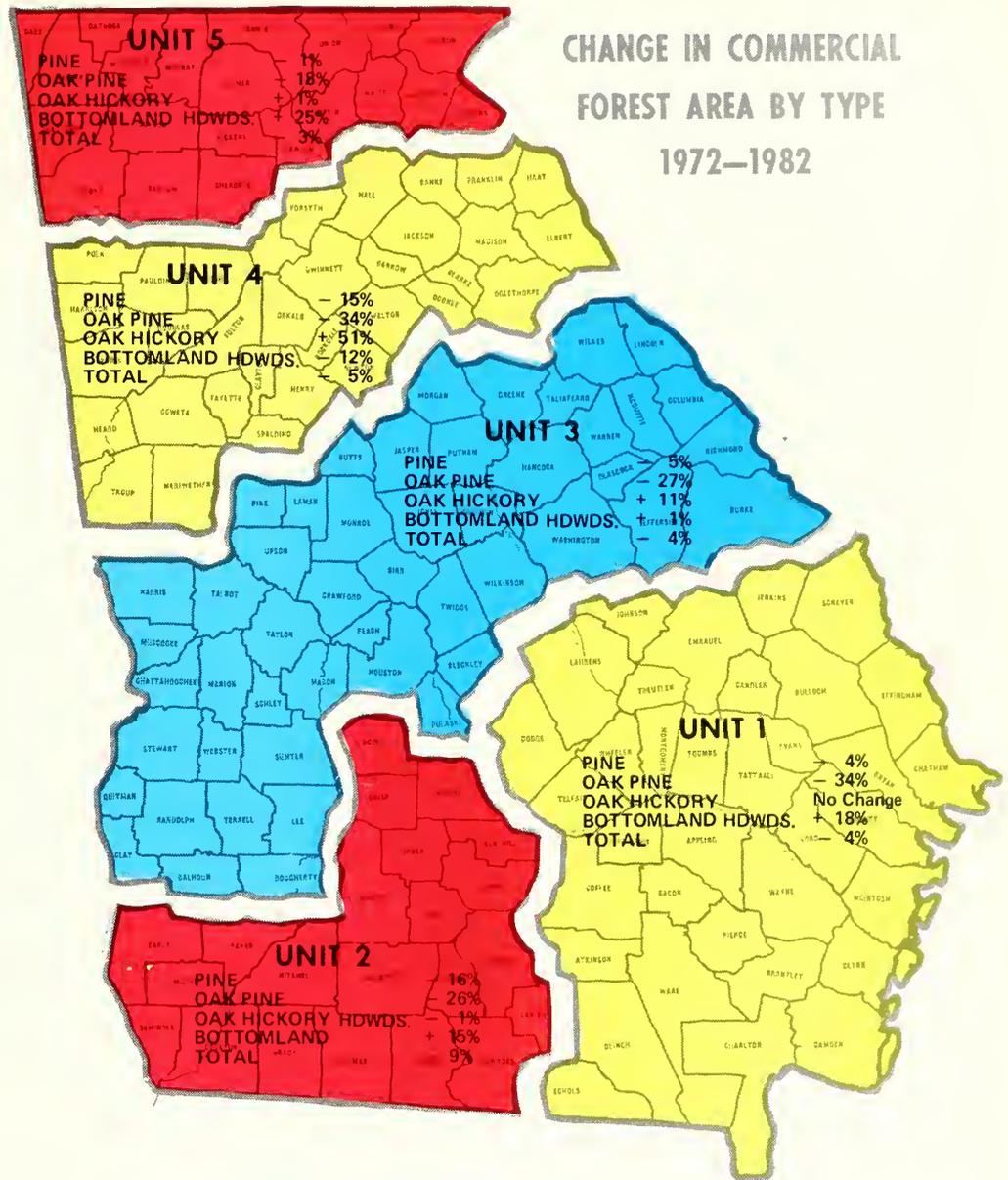
Oak-pine type down 28.6 percent.



Bottomland hardwood up 10.3 percent.



CHANGE IN COMMERCIAL FOREST AREA BY TYPE 1972-1982



Landowners, professional foresters, industrialists, economists and others will greatly benefit from the information gained through the comprehensive Georgia Forest Resources Survey which required three years of intensive field work to complete. Every county in the state was included in the inventory to give a precise picture of current resources and a basis for future planning.

1972. Most of this decline is attributed to land clearing. Forest industry acreage has increased by six percent to 266,000 acres. The nonindustrial private holdings represent 89 percent of the commercial forest acreage.

SOUTHEAST

Commercial forest acreage declined by 275,000 acres, continuing the decline of the sixties. The 7.2 million forest acres represent 67 percent of the land area in the 35-county unit.

The forest acreage was diverted to agricultural uses, urban and noncommercial forest.

There was a net annual growth of 77.5 cubic feet per acre of 1.13 cords per acre during the seventies. Softwood and hardwood growing stock showed a 10 and 25 percent increase, respectively.

The net annual growth of pine sawtimber is 1.54 billion board feet, with an annual removal of 1.49 billion board feet. The net annual growth of hardwood sawtimber is 371 million board feet, with an annual removal of 195 million board feet.

The net annual growth of pine and hardwood is 5.9 and 1.5

million cords, respectively. The annual removal for pine and hardwood are 5.7 and .7 million cords.

The area of commercial forestland owned by the nonindustrial private landowner is 4.5 million acres, an 11 percent reduction. Forest industry increased their holdings from 2.1 to 2.3 million acres. An additional 505,000 acres are under long term lease. Less than five percent of the forest area is publicly owned.

CENTRAL

There are seven million commercial forest acres or 67 percent of the land area, in this 49-county unit. This represents a four percent decline or 301,000 acres. Agricultural, urban and water uses account for the diverted acreage.

Nonindustrial private ownerships represent five million acres or 11 percent less than the sixties. Forest industry increased their holdings from 1.3 to 1.6 million acres.

Increased removals, mortality and a slowdown growth accounted for a one percent decline in softwood growing stock,

(Continued on Page 13)

WILL PART OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN GEORGIA BE SOLD?

AN INTERVIEW WITH A USFS SUPERVISOR REVEALS SOME ANSWERS

Pat Thomas, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests Supervisor, recently answered questions about the Federal Asset Management Program and the 130,150 acres of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests which may be studied for possible sale as part of the program.

Q. Why are you studying these areas for possible sale?

A. We are studying these lands in response to the President's Federal Asset Management Program which is a concerted program designed to improve the management of federal properties and to dispose of any property that is unneeded.

Q. How long has the Asset Management Program been going on?

A. The President began the program in February, 1982, when he issued Executive Order 12348.

Q. Is there any national forest land which is for sale right now?

A. None of the 130,150 acres we announced for study recently is currently for sale. In fact, we do not have authority to sell any of this land. Congress would have to pass new legislation before any of these acres could be sold. However, there is an area of approximately 9,000 acres located near Valdosta which is for sale. The law which authorizes the sale of this land currently says that the land can only be sold to another governmental body. So right now there is no national forest land in Georgia which is for sale to the general public.



Q. How did you identify the 130,150 acres for study?

A. The Property Review Board established by the President in his 1982 Executive Order gave us some specific criteria to use to decide which lands we would study. Lands identified for further study included: (1) Lands needed for community expansion; (2) Special-use permit areas for which no higher public use is reasonably foreseeable, sale would not cause undue adverse consequences to nearby retained lands, the permittee has permanent improvements on the lands, and there is only one permittee and the use is not a right-of-way; (3) Scattered tracts for which further study is needed to determine if the tracts contribute substantially to the objectives of the unit and where a change in ownership could make an important contribution to federal or non federal purposes. Some 129,000 of the 130,150 acres we've proposed for study fall into the category of scattered tracts.

Q. What would be the benefit of selling this land?

A. There are several possible benefits. One is that if the land were in private ownership tax revenue could be recognized from the land. The national forests currently return 25% of its receipts to every county in which it is located, but tax revenue from private ownership might be more than this 25% return. Another benefit would be to the national economy since President Reagan proposes using any money received from the sale of lands to reduce the national deficit.

Q. What would be the drawbacks of selling the land?

A. We haven't done an in-depth study on this question, but an obvious drawback would be to hunters, fishermen, and people who like primitive recreation experiences. Some of the areas we're con-



sidering at this time are heavily used by deer and turkey hunters. There might also be a drawback in that the counties would have to assume the upkeep of roads which we now maintain.

Q. How will you go about conducting sales of the land?

A. We don't know at this time. We believe that if Congress passes legislation authorizing land sales they will include a wide range of methods and procedures for selling the land.

Q. Will the public have an opportunity to comment before any lands are sold?

A. We expect that Congress will provide specific opportunities for public comment when they consider sales legislation. We are, of course, glad to listen to anyone who wants to comment now.

Q. Is it possible to see a map of the areas that will be studied for possible sale?

A. Yes, all of the Forest Service offices have maps they will let you review. We have offices in Gainesville, Monticello, Clayton, Clarkesville, Dahlonega, Blairsville, Blue Ridge, Chatsworth, and LaFayette.



—HARDWOOD WORKSHOP CONDUCTED—

Georgia Forestry Commission management foresters have been given a two-day Hardwood Management Workshop designed to increase the technical knowledge of the foresters in providing hardwood management assistance to landowners.

Druid Preston, chief of the Commission's Forest Management Department,

PUBLICATIONS

The 1983 edition of Forest Farmer Manual, a guidebook for forestry practices which is written in easy to understand language, is now available.

The authors clearly address virtually every aspect of growing, harvesting and selling pine and hardwood timber. The manual also contains the most complete directories on markets and sources of technical and financial assistance available to southern timber growers.

Also listed are consulting foresters, southern pulp and paper mills, southern lumber mills, southern pulpwood dealers by county, forestry related associations, forestry schools, state foresters, federal forestry agencies, state soil conservationists and state extension service foresters.

This publication can be purchased from Forest Farmers Association, P. O. Box 95385, Atlanta, Georgia 30347 for \$15.00, including postage. Forest Farmers Association is a grassroots organization of timberland owners, both large and small, represented by members in virtually every timbered county in the South.



Acid Rain — A Teacher's Guide, along with a booklet entitled, Acid Rain — What It Is and How You Can Help, have just been published and are now available to teachers and other interested persons. Both books may be obtained by sending \$1.00 to the National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

In offering the well written and illustrated literature, the NWF notes that ten years ago, few people had heard of "acid rain," but today it is one of our most serious environmental problems.



Aboriculture: The Care of Trees, Shrubs and Vines in the Landscape, is a new book by Richard W. Harris for those interested in urban forestry, landscape architecture, nursery production, etc.

The volume is well illustrated, highly readable. \$34.95. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

said that managing hardwoods is much more complex than managing pines. He emphasized that it is imperative that the hardwood species match up with the soil type and, in harvesting, it is important that "you don't high-grade the stand."

Field exercises were conducted on both upland and bottomland hardwood sites.

Conducting the workshop were Paul Butts, Commission utilization specialist, Macon; Bob Herron, hardwood silviculturist, Union Camp Corp., Franklin, Va.; Frank Shropshire, bottomland hardwood specialist, U.S. Forest Service, Jackson, Miss.; and Dan Sims, hardwood specialist, USFS, Region Eight, Atlanta.



Foresters receive update on management of hardwoods in Georgia.

WOOD ENERGY FORUM SET FOR SEPTEMBER

In response to the continuing interest in current technical information about wood/biomass fuels, the Forest Products Research Society will hold its 7th international Industrial Wood Energy Forum September 19-21, 1983, at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee.

The technical program will feature more than 100 experts discussing the benefits and problems inherent in the use of wood/biomass fuels as an industrial energy source.

A showcase of exhibits will be a major attraction of Forum '83.

For program, registration, and exhibit information, contact Susan Rutter, FPRS, 2801 Marshall Court, Madison, WI 53705, 608/231-1361.



DEATH CLAIMS GEORGE SANDERS

George C. Sanders, 56, procurement and services officer, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, died at his home recently.

News of his unexpected death saddened co-workers and friends throughout the state.

John W. Mixon, Forestry Commission director, said the Commission has lost an efficient and thorough employee. Sanders brought integrity, dignity and dedication to his work, Mixon added.

A native of Lyons, Sanders came with the Forestry Commission in 1956 as an assistant ranger of the Toombs County Forestry Unit. Since that time, Sanders served as nurseryman at the Page Nursery, assistant nurseryman at the Morgan Memorial Nursery, superintendent of the Davisboro Nursery, and general service assistant.

Prior to coming with the Forestry Commission, he worked at the U. S. Forest Service Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Tifton.

Sanders had an associate degree in agriculture from Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton. He was a past member of the Davisboro Farm Bureau and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

Sanders is survived by his wife, the former Loretta Faulk of Cochran, and a daughter, Robin, both of Dry Branch. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Macon, where funeral services were held.



ASSOCIATION PLANS JEKYLL CONVENTION

The 1983 annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association will be held on Jekyll Island, June 5-6. President Bobby J. Taylor, Fitzgerald, will preside.

Taylor said that a delegation of approximately 800 foresters and landowners is expected. A Seafood Buffet will kick off activities on June 5 and the convention's general session will be held the following day.

The speakers are Thomas B. Murphy, speaker, Georgia House of Representatives; John W. Mixon, director, Georgia Forestry Commission; and Thomas D. Moreland, commissioner, Department of Transportation.

Wayne Ates of Blackshear, billed as the "Minister of Mirth and Motivation," is the banquet speaker.

H. Glenn Anthony, executive director, GFA, said the crowning of Miss Georgia Forestry will be one of the convention highlights. The pageant and the crowning of the queen will culminate the banquet festivities.

This year, 24 county queens will vie for the state title. In addition to those pictured in this issue, the counties of Bacon, Bulloch, Columbia, Emanuel, Fannin, Johnson, Sumter, Toombs and Wayne will also be represented.

Anthony said Miss Georgia Forestry will receive a \$500 scholarship to the college of her choice in Georgia. During her reign, the title holder will represent the forest industry at various functions throughout the state. The Association will coordinate her activities.

The 1982 Miss Georgia Forestry is Lee Butler of Waycross.

Other business will include the election of officers and the presentation of awards. These will include the Tree Farmer of the Year, Outstanding County Agent, President's Award and Performance of Excellence Awards to Georgia Forestry Commission personnel.



Lisa McMullen
Muscogee County



Stacey Stokes
Charlton County



Kelly Holmes
Oconee County



Lori Bullock
Crisp County



Renee Chalker
Lincoln County



Dee Maron
Pierce County



Stacey Roland
Miller County



Kathleene Rice
Richmond County

Young ladies from many counties throughout the state who have won the Miss Forestry title on the local level will be gathering on Jekyll Island June 5 to vie for the Miss Georgia Forestry crown. The local contests are sponsored by garden clubs, civic clubs, Jaycees and other civic minded organizations interested in promoting forestry in their regions by sponsoring the young ladies. County rangers or other Commission personnel serve as chaperones for the young ladies during their three-day visit to the island and many parents also accompany their daughters to the state competition.



Dana Rowe
Ware County



Wendy Mason
Treutlen County



Connie Futch
Long County



Anne Allison
Wilkes County



Stephanie Deloach
Clinch County



Lisa Law
Macon County



Allison Goodrich
Henry County



Patricia Higgins
Liberty County

(Continued from Page 9)

which totals 4.4 billion cubic feet.

However, the volume of hardwood growing stock increased 15 percent to 4.3 billion cubic feet.

The net annual growth of softwood declined 37 million cubic feet to 315 million. The decline is attributed to a large increase in mortality. The removals of softwood growing stock was one percent more than the net growth. Softwood removals increased by 45 percent.

NORTH CENTRAL:

Since 1972, less than 296,000 acres of commercial forest land have been diverted to other land uses, about 48 percent to urban development and the remainder to agricultural and water uses.

There were 111,500 acres of new forests added for a net decrease of 184,000 acres. Commercial forests currently occupy 3.8 million acres or 62 percent of the land area.

The nonindustrial private forest landowners own 3.2 million acres, down eight percent. Forest industry increased its holdings to 482,000 acres, up 19 percent. They have another 44,000 acres under long term lease.

The softwood and hardwood net growth exceeded removals by eight and 109 percent, respectively. The net annual growth average was 77 cubic feet per acre, and included 1.2 billion board feet of sawtimber.

The volume of softwood growing stock increased more than one percent to 2.5 billion cubic feet. The hardwood growing stock volume increased about 25 percent to 2.5 billion cubic feet.

There was an increase of 51 and 24 percent in the removal of softwood and hardwood growing stock.

NORTH:

The three percent decline in commercial forest acreage, 96,000 acres, was the lowest of the five survey units. The 3,096,735 commercial forest acres is 73.6 percent of the total land area.

The private nonindustrial landowners own 1.8 million acres. Public holdings total 715,452 acres. There are 271,502 acres owned and leased by forest industry.

The volume of softwood and hardwood growing stock was up 10 to 14 percent, respectively. The softwood volume is 5.4 billion board feet, and the hardwood volume is 6.6 billion board feet.

The net annual growth of softwood is 93 million cubic feet, down 13 percent. Hardwood net growth increased 25 percent to 85 million cubic feet annually.

The annual removals of softwoods are 60 million cubic feet and hardwoods 24 million cubic feet. This represents an 11 percent increase for softwoods and a 31.5 percent decrease for hardwoods.

The Georgia Forest Resources survey is carried out at approximately 10 year intervals. A new feature in the survey just completed was the inclusion of biomass.

"This means," said Druid Preston, Chief of the Commission's Forest Management Department, "that every stem was in the count to determine the total volume of materials in our forests."

Preston said biomass was added to the survey this time because of the new demand on the forests to provide wood as an energy source. This is the first statewide survey conducted on all resources since the oil crisis in the early seventies, which led extensive utilization of wood as an energy source.

The survey teams began in the southern portion of the state and worked northward in recording the amount of growing stock, number of desirable trees, ownership of land and other data.



An old fire tower that stood for more than a quarter of a century atop Brasstown Bald, Georgia's highest point in her mountains to the north, is now a historic attraction in the heart of the great pine belt deep in South Georgia.

The lookout tower is now located on the grounds of Southern Forest World in Waycross and visitors often climb into the 12 x 14 ft. cabin as they tour a nature trail, photograph a vintage railroad locomotive and enjoy other interesting attractions at the center.

The two story Southern Forest World building features exhibits depicting the history of forestry in the South, as well as displays on modern wood industries.

The old fire tower, moved to the Waycross site in 1980 by Georgia Forestry Commission personnel and others, is only 22 feet high (compared to the 100-foot towers that dot the flat landscape of South Georgia).

When mounted on the mountain peak 4,784 feet above sea level, however, an official said on a bright clear day "the tall buildings in Atlanta and Clingsman Dome in North Carolina" were visible from its cab. It was estimated that the tower operator had an excellent view of about 50 miles in all directions when the weather was good.

This information is expected to be of significant benefit to wood using industries economists, and others throughout the state and will provide an incentive for companies considering plant locations in Georgia.

In cooperating with the Forest Service, the Commission provided manpower and equipment to aid in the inventory. Commission personnel were especially helpful in contacting landowners and explaining the purpose of the survey as the teams moved through the state.

A more detailed compilation of the survey will be published later this year, according to Forest Service and Commission officials.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



CHESSER



MOSS



JONES



LAYTON

BARRY CHESSER has been named ranger of the Brantley County Forestry Unit, replacing Eber Rhoden who recently retired. Chesser came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1973 as a patrolman in Brantley County. The native of Jesup is married to the former Annette Hixon. They have one son...JEANETTE MOSS is the new procurement and services officer, succeeding GEORGE C. SANDERS, who died recently. The native of Butler came with the Commission as receptionist in 1969. She and her husband, James P.

Moss, have one daughter. The family is a member of the Ingleside United Methodist Church...BONNY JONES has succeeded Mrs. Moss as warehouse clerk. The former payroll/personnel clerk came with the Forestry Commission in 1978. She is a member of the First Rebecca Baptist Church...CAROL LAYTON has assumed the duties of payroll/personnel clerk. The former Macon District secretary came with the Forestry Commission in 1980. She is a native of Butler and a member of the Cochran Field Baptist Church. She is married to Richard H. Layton. They have two sons...The Georgia House of Representatives recently passed a resolution commending W.PAT THOMAS, Forest Supervisor of the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests, for "outstanding performance of his duties." The resolution further recognizes Thomas for "consistently demonstrating intelligence and reasonableness in dealing with the various interests which affect the management of the national forests." Thomas, a native Georgian, has served as forest supervisor on Georgia's two national for-

ests for the past nine years...RANGER TROY E. FLOYD of the Commission's Floyd County Forestry Unit in Rome re-



FLOYD

cently retired having completed 34 years of dedicated service. He came with the Commission as a patrolman in his native Chattooga County in 1950, and became ranger of Haralson County in 1951 when that county came under organized protection. In 1963, with the combining of Haralson and Polk Counties, Floyd was made ranger of Floyd County. Under his leadership, the Floyd County Unit was recognized as the most outstanding in the state in 1965. Forestry Commission employees and other friends recently honored Floyd with a dinner and gifts. He is married to the former Gloria Kathryn Weaver. They have four children.



John Campbell, left, Chief Executive of the Economic Forestry Group, with offices in London and Oxford, England, is shown with John Mixon, Commission Director, during his recent visit to the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon. Campbell, pictured here presenting a tie to the director, held talks with Commission foresters, entomologists and others on a wide range of subjects dealing with forest management and protection. Campbell is one of several foreign visitors who visit the center for information and an exchange of ideas. Campbell's organization has forest holdings in Georgia.



A. Ray Shirley, center, who recently retired as Director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, receives the J. Sterling Morton Award from the National Arbor Day Foundation. The award, the highest honor bestowed by the foundation, was presented recently in Nebraska City, Nebraska, the organization's national headquarters. Shirley was recognized for his leadership in pioneering innovations in forestry, including urban and community forestry programs. Pictured with Shirley are Tony Dorrell, director of Cooperative Forestry for the U. S. Forest Service, and Dr. Mitchell Ferrill, president of the National Arbor Day Foundation.



STATEWIDE AERIAL SURVEY UNDERWAY

The Commission is conducting an aerial survey over 25 percent of each county in the state and as soon as results are known, landowners who have beetle activity on their property will be advised.

Terry Price, Commission entomologist, said preliminary evaluations indicate that the Southern pine beetle may be a problem for many Georgia landowners this summer and fall.

Price said landowners themselves can help in the survey to determine the extent of beetle activity by inspecting their forests. The first sign, he said, is usually a series of small pitch tubes on the bark and discolored foliage in the top portion of trees. Needles in the tree top that are attacked by the insect turn yellow and then fade into a rust color.

The Commission continues to advise landowners who have invasion of the insect on their lands to remove trees that have been killed and cut out trees surrounding the infected spot to provide a buffer zone and prevent the beetles from spreading to other trees.

Assistance in marking out spots is available from local GFC office.

The entomologist also announced that the Gypsy Moth is being transported to Georgia and the South on recreational vehicles and by other means. He said the insect, which has been a serious problem in some Northern and New England States, seems to be gradually moving South.

Price said 500 traps have been set throughout the state to determine the extent of the migration. The insects destroy oak species.

He said the tiny traps, which are usually tied to tree limbs, have been installed by Commission personnel, U.S. Forest Service personnel, USDA, APHIS, and the National Campers and Hikers Association.



Members of Pierce County High FFA Chapter return to their school to resume work on their nature trail after taking first place in the annual statewide Forestry Field Day competition. Left to right are Payton Crawford, Bernie Davis, Joey Thomas, Bryan Sinclair, Mike Moore, Derrick Dennison, Robert Hiers, Tony Gill, Jarrett Wagner, Carl Foreman, Kevin Allen, and Advisor Jimmy Mock.

PIERCE COUNTY WINS AGAIN

The Pierce County High School Chapter of the Future Farmers of America did it again! The eleven young men this year displayed their superior skills at the state finals of the FFA Forestry Field Day and captured first place. It is the fifth consecutive year in which Advisor Jimmy Mock has produced a winning team at the meet.

NOT JUST A CONTEST TO THEM, IT'S A WAY OF LIFE.

—FFA Advisor Jimmy Mock

The Statesboro and Harlem FFA Chapters tied for second place at the finals, which were held at Veterans State Park near Cordele.

In competing for the state title, the chapters must first win first or second place at a regional field day. They compete in such skills as tree planting, standing pulpwood estimation, sawtimber estimation, ocular estimation, land measurement, tree identification, insect and disease identification and selective marking.

But why is Mock's chapter a consistent winner?

"Well, our boys just seem to have the motivation," the Vo-Ag teacher explained. "Learning forestry skills is not just a contest to them, it's a way of life...some 73 percent of Pierce County is in forests and many of the boys parents are employed in forest-related industries."

He said many of his students (and he has had 51 FFA students competing during his five-year winning streak) know that they have a good opportunity to work in forestry after graduation "and they begin to prepare for it here at Pierce

County High."

Mock, a native of Patterson and a graduate of the University of Georgia, said at least one-half of his former FFA students are now attending college or vocational schools to further their study in forestry or they have finished school and now work in forestry or industry.

After taking top honors at Cordele, Mock had to endure the traditional dunking that goes with winning at the state meet. His boys threw him into the big lake at the park. The shivering advisor swam to the shore and quickly announced that "it was well worth it."

He said he hopes to "get wet again next year."

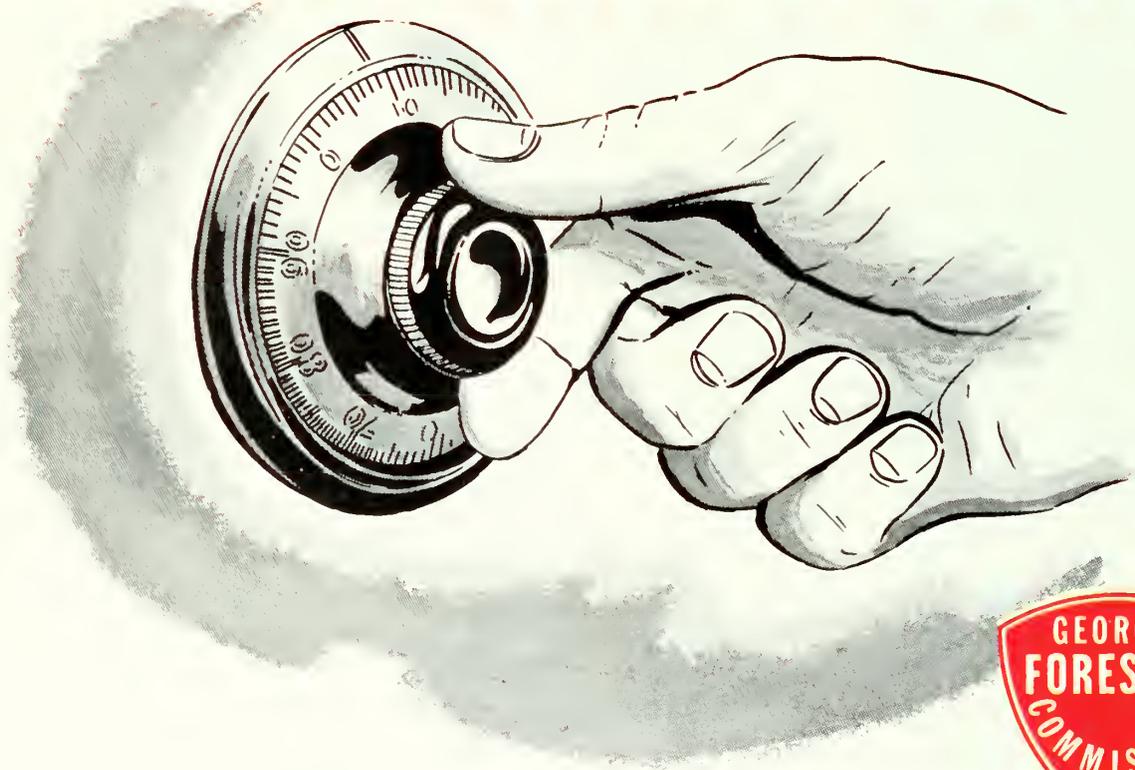
Dr. Curtis Kingsley of the Georgia Department of Education, Atlanta, featured speaker at the state field day, challenged the participants to put their talents, knowledge and demonstrated interest to work in the years to come to serving their state and fellowman through keeping our forests green, growing, expanding and producing.

The FFA Field Day was sponsored by the Trust Company of Georgia and its affiliated banks in Atlanta, Albany, Augusta, Bowdon, Brunswick, Columbus, Conyers, Douglas, Douglasville, Jesup, Jonesboro, Lawrenceville, Macon, McDonough, Rome, Savannah and Smyrna. The bank provided cash gifts to winning students.

Some 209 contestants, representing 19 chapters, participated in the field day. Other schools represented were Bleckley Co., Coffee Co., Echols Co., S. Fulton Co., Gilmer Co., Harris Co., Lakeview, Louisville, Madison Co., Monticello, Oconee Co., Pelham, Perry, Pierce Co., Stewart/Quitman, Swainsboro and Worth Co.

Cost \$1,749
Quantity 6000

THE RIGHT COMBINATION



Forests are more profitable when they are managed properly. Often it's a combination of good practices that bring out the potential in a tract of timber. Sound management can mean a thinning operation or prescribed burning. In some instances, clear cutting is advised. In reforestation, trees from the nursery should be planted in some areas,

while natural regeneration would be more beneficial in others. The time and type of harvesting and marketing is important. If you own forestland and it is not under orderly management, contact the Georgia Forestry Commission or a consultant forester for a comprehensive analysis that will provide the right combination for optimum production.

Georgia

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Industrial Forester Joel Robertson, left, and Forest Ranger James Lane of the Commission's Quitman-Stewart-Webster County Unit, examine the big oak to assure the national organization that the tree continues to be alive and healthy.

GEORGIA REGAINS BIG TREE HONOR

Georgia lost it to Mississippi and now Georgia has it again. It's the honor of having the National Champion Durand Oak. When notified by Kay Hartman, director of the National Big Tree Program, that the oak in Mississippi had died, the Commission checked our former champ near the Chattahoochee River in Stewart County and found it to be alive and well.

The oak (*Quercus austrina*) was nominated back in 1962 by Forester Joel

Robertson on property leased by St. Regis Paper Company, his employer. The owner of the property is Mrs. Naomi Ingram of Forsyth. It was declared a national champion until Mississippi came along with one bigger.

The Georgia tree, which measures 14 feet, 6 inches in circumference, 110 feet in height and crown spread at 120 feet, was officially reinstated as the nation's biggest Durand Oak in July.



CRACKDOWN ON RASH OF TIMBER THEFTS IN COASTAL AREA BEGINS

Timber theft is a matter of mounting concern in Georgia and a crackdown on this crime is now underway in at least one section of the state.

"Based on the number and magnitude of the thefts that we have had reported, it is apparent that theft by taking of timber is developing into a serious problem,"

said Glenn Thomas, Jr., District Attorney of the Brunswick Judicial Circuit. "We are giving it our full attention and expect to bring each of these cases to trial."

The district attorney's office recently prosecuted a timber theft case in the Superior Court of Camden County. Convicted was a 28-year-old Charlton County man of stealing pulpwood over a two-year period, for which he received a 15-year prison sentence.

He was convicted of the theft of approximately 79 truck loads of pulpwood which he delivered to Gilman Paper Company in St. Marys in Camden County. He reported the wood to Gilman as being his "personal" wood and that he was delivering it through a wood supplier. The trial evidence showed, in fact, the wood was that of Toledo Manufacturing and Union Camp, which another wood supplier had contracted with the defendant's employer to cut and haul to Gilman.



THE APPLICATION



THE KILL

PROGRESS SEEN IN CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL KUDZU

There is a good chance that kudzu, that prolific vine that is robbing the state of thousands of acres of forests and farm lands, can be eventually eradicated now that several new herbicides have been developed.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director John W. Mixon recently joined landowners, foresters, chemical company representatives and others at kudzu control demonstration plots in Carroll and Coweta counties to witness results of a spraying operation carried out one year ago.

The director said he was "well pleased with progress" being made and believes "the new chemicals now on the market could be the answer to the stubborn kudzu problem."

The Commission, last year, launched a research program aimed at testing kudzu control measures with two plots. Currently there are 14 demonstration plots in 12 counties involving 59 acres.

The key words in kudzu eradication are persistence and complete kill, according to Dr. James H. Miller, research forester, U.S. Forest Service, Auburn, Alabama who is participating in conducting the research demonstrations. He notes that every sprig must be killed, or the spread from the surviving root-

crowns will make the effort and investments in prior treatments useless.

Dr. Miller said an eradication program may take three to four years as it is always necessary to spot treat resprouting root-crowns which will come up during the period.

Druid N. Preston, chief, Commission Forest Management Department, said the current demonstration areas are being treated with either Banvel 720 or Tordon 101. Banvel 720 is not a restricted-use herbicide whereas, Tordon 101 is a restricted-use herbicide.

The demonstration areas are located in Baldwin, Carroll, Columbia, Coweta, Madison, Marion, Mitchell, Monroe, Screven, Sumter, Terrell and Treutlen Counties.

Mixon pointed out that current information is available from the Forestry Commission as well as a list of vendors offering spraying services.

The demonstrations are being carried out by the Forestry Commission in a cooperative effort with the U.S. Forest Service, with assistance from other agencies and several chemical companies.

FRENCH STUDENT ENJOYS GEORGIA'S LUSH VEGETATION

Forester Jim Blount was inspecting a tract of Richmond County timber when he heard strains of a Beethoven composition coming from an old abandoned farmhouse.

He quickly discovered it wasn't a ghost at the out-of-tune piano. It was Miss Agnes Bajou, a student from France who had been working with him in the woods as part of her internship.

Blount said he knew the 22-year-old student of the University of Bordeaux was very talented and quick to learn about fusiform rust, Ips beetle attacks and other problems of the Georgia forests, but he didn't know of her ability to play classical music until that day she stumbled onto the dilapidated piano.

Miss Bajou earned a bachelor's degree in land management, but is working on a masters degree and needed an internship to graduate.

Plans to work with the Georgia Forestry Commission during the summer of this year were made last fall when the student visited her sister, Anne, who lives in Augusta. The sister is married to a physician who once studied in France.

In comparing Georgia forests with those in the vicinity of her home in Bordeaux, France, Miss Bajou said "we have pine, oaks and cedars, but the characteristics are very different." She said she has found many differences between the Commission and the French National Office of Forestry, but there are similarities, too.

Forester Blount said the intern studied management plans, learned to "read" aerial maps, climbed a fire tower, inspected the Commission's firefighting capabilities, and made numerous field investigations during her internship.

One thing that continued to intrigue her during her summer in Augusta and Richmond County was the lush vegetation of the area. She was also fascinated by the open yards in the residential sections. In the large city in which she lives, all lawns are fenced in, she said.

There are two things she didn't have to come to America to find, she said. "Big Macs and Cokes...we have those at home, too." They have become about as universal as Beethoven.

At right, Miss Bajou learns how to use an alidade in one of the Commission's fire towers.



French Student and Forester Blount study serial map to locate a tract of timber.

Lorsque j'ai voyage en avion d'Atlanta vers Augusta, j'ai ete tres impressionnee par le paysage qui m'etait offert: il m'a semble que cette partie de la Georgie etait entierement couverte par de tres belles forets, ce qui m'a fait penser a une contree sauvage avec de splendides lacs.

L'urbanisation disparaît dans la vegetation; et lorsqu'on atterrit a Augusta on ne ressent pas du tout la presence d'une grande ville. C'est une des choses que j'ai le plus apprecie, residant en France dans une grande ville dans laquelle la nature n'est plus tellement presente, sinon sous une forme tres artificielle. Pour cette raison, je pense que tous les Europeens visitant la Georgie doivent s'y sentir bien.

When asked to describe her Impression of Georgia, Miss Bajou quickly wrote the above paragraphs in French. With her help and the aid of a forester with a dim memory of his high school French, the passage was very loosely translated into the English version below.

When I flew from Atlanta to Augusta I was very impressed with the panorama I observed from the air. It seemed to me that this part of Georgia was entirely covered by a beautiful forest. It made me think of an undisturbed frontier. It seemed nature had hidden man's existence.

When we landed at Augusta I got the impression that it was not a large town. This I appreciated, as I live in a very large city in France where nature is artificial and not untamed as it is here.

For these reasons, European people would enjoy visiting Georgia.



HEAVY CONE WORM ACTIVITY MONITORED IN SEED ORCHARD

Georgia Forestry Commission entomologists have begun monitoring cone worm activity in the loblolly section of the Horseshoe Bend Seed Orchard.

In recent studies, it is estimated that 30 percent of the loblolly pine cone crop is damaged by these insects annually. In terms of tree seedling production, this amounts to approximately 22.7 million trees.

Southwide, the damage to seed production is estimated at 20 percent annually.

Terry S. Price, Commission entomologist, said that present efforts consist of baiting traps with a synthetic pheromone. Only one trap is placed in the crown of a selected loblolly pine. Trees are randomly selected throughout the orchard with no tree closer than 100 feet of one another. The traps are checked each week, and the pheromone changed every two months.

The traps are being used to evaluate the effectiveness of the two monthly applications of Guthion insecticide.

The pheromones presently being used are specifically for the southern pine cone worm, webbing cone worm and loblolly pine cone worm, Price added.



Patrolman Sellers, left, and Patrolman Brock stand at a tree about the size of the pine that provided an escape

WILD DOGS ATTACK PATROLMAN

When in the woods you can expect to encounter an occasional rattlesnake, a patch of poison ivy or maybe an old abandoned and concealed well that could become a death trap, but Forest Patrolman Denny Sellers didn't meet with any of these perils in a tract of Decatur County timber.

His encounter was totally unexpected.

Sellers left the unit at Bainbridge in a pickup truck shortly after lunch on that particular day and drove out to a farm about ten miles from town. He left his truck at the edge of a field and set out on foot to locate a reported clump of dead trees in a rather dense forest.

Hearing an unusual sound and noticing a movement, he looked into some underbrush and saw a pack of wild dogs rising from their den to begin following him.

Fortunately, a Commission plane was circling overhead to give the patrolman directions in locating the dead trees. Sellers had his radio strapped to his belt and in communicating with Pilot Lawrence West, it was decided that he should make a hasty retreat to the truck, but it suddenly became too late to make that retreat.

The snarling, hungry dogs were at his heels.

He frantically searched for a hardwood tree with low limbs, but only limbless pines were in sight. The patrolman hugged the nearest pine and somehow scrambled to the first limb, which was about 11 feet above the ground.

The pilot radioed the unit of Seller's predicament and quick thinking Patrolman Hubert Brock called the sheriff and helped organize a posse.

While perched on the limb of the small tree, the patrolman nervously watched the mixed breed of angry dogs as they circled the tree. He had been in the trees about 45 minutes (but he said it seemed like many hours) when Brock and the posse arrived with loaded shotguns and drawn pistols. The dogs immediately scattered into the forest and Sellers was taken to town for treatment of badly skinned arms caused from climbing the tree trunk.

Farmers in the area said wild dogs have been a problem for several months. They said they have killed livestock. It is believed the packs are started when unwanted animals are left abandoned along the country roads.

Patrolman Sellers, a native of Moutrie who has been with the Commission for three years, said he has been asked how he managed to go up a tree without benefit of limbs. When you're properly motivated, he said, it can be done in a hurry.

He considers a vicious pack of wild dogs at your heels with bared teeth gleaming in the sun is sufficient motivation.



A trap is baited with the synthetic pheromone and lowered from the tree's crown once a week for inspection. Findings in each trap are recorded by tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Trammell Scott and son, Patrick, a family caught in the midst of the exercise, discuss the benefits of the drill as they stand on a rocky ledge in front of their mountain home.



SKILLS SHARPENED IN MASSIVE FIRE DRILL

Trammel Scott, Dalton businessman and city councilman, had been forewarned of what was to occur on that recent Saturday morning.

If he had not been told, he would have been disturbed by the sight of forest firefighters scaling the steep ridges and fire trucks and ambulances screaming along the twisting roads in the vicinity of his fashionable mountain home on the outskirts of the city.

The mock fire on Dalton's Mount Sinai, a district dotted with fine homes, was an exercise spearheaded by Ranger William H. Woodyard of the Forestry Commission's Whitfield County Unit. Weeks of planning went into the simulated fire disaster that "burned" 250 acres of forests and caused 25 children to be injured in a bus accident.

When the day came, the Commission, Whitfield County Fire Department, Dalton Fire Department, Georgia State Patrol, Civil Defense, the Red Cross, local hospitals and other organizations played

roles in the 5½ hour "emergency."

A command post was set up on the campus of Dalton Junior College at the base of the mountain and umpires monitored the progress of the firefighters and created ever changing circumstances to make the drill difficult and realistic.

Scott's home was the first threatened by the blaze and he admitted that the modern dwelling constructed mainly of cedar would be a tinderbox in the event of a real fire. He played the role of a resident who refused to evacuate the premises and had to be escorted away by police officers. Firefighters set floating pumps in his swimming pool for water to combat the imaginary fire.

Scott said there are about 35 homes in the area and they would be seriously en-

dangered if a high wind ever whipped a fire through the heavily wooded mountain terrain.

Residents remember that a grass fire along Interstate Highway 75 back in 1978 suddenly grew into a raging brush and forest fire before it was brought under control. It climbed one ridge of the mountain and destroyed 500 acres of timber. Since that time, many additional homes have been built in the area.

The city councilman said he was very impressed with the seriousness in which the participants carried out the simulation. "Being prepared," he said, "is the best tool we can have if the real thing ever happens."

Scott's wife, Pat, said she considered the exercise very beneficial and told of the excitement their son, Patrick, 12, found in the drill as activity swirled around their neighborhood.

The mock fire was fought during a 90-degree heat wave (which was not simulated) and before the drill had ended, umpires declared that a water tanker had overturned, a fireman had broken his neck and a child was lost in the fire area.

City and county authorities said they were well pleased with the experience and Ranger Woodyard said "We've improved our ability 100 percent to fight a ground fire."

Forester Specialist Jack Long of the Commission's Forest Protection Department, at table in center of photo at left, mans one of the command post radios as city and county firemen and others study maps and plan strategy.



FOREST MANAGEMENT FIELD DAY SCHEDULED

A forest management field day will be held Sept. 27 in Monticello to acquaint landowners with the need to improve forest stands and to convert marginal crop lands into forests.

The meeting will be held at 9:30 a.m. at the Jaycee Building in Monticello and a tour will be conducted, beginning at 1:15 p.m., according to a spokesman for the sponsoring organizations, the Piedmont and the Upper Ocmulgee Soil Conservation Districts.

John Mixon, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, will address the gathering during the morning session and the afternoon tour will be on a national forest near Monticello. Buses will be provided.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE NAMED FOR ASSOCIATION

William A. Binns, public relations manager of Union Camp Corporation, Savannah, has been named chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Georgia Forestry Association.

Serving with Binns, who was appointed to the post by Eley Frazer, III, GFA president, are Jim Montgomery, ITT Rayonier; Howard Bennett, Georgia Forestry Commission; Bernie Cleary, Union Camp Corporation; and Leon Brown, Georgia Forestry Association.

One of the immediate projects of the newly formed committee is a campaign to provide full publicity on the forthcoming National Forest Products Week.

HERE'S ANOTHER WAY TO CONSIDER A TREE

A professor in India reports that a tree which lives to be 50 years old produces \$200,000 worth of products in its lifetime. These are:

- \$31,250 of oxygen
- \$62,500 in air pollution control
- \$31,250 in soil erosion control
- \$37,500 in recycling water and controlling humidity
- \$31,250 in shelter for birds and animals
- \$ 2,500 in protein

The professor concludes that at this standard of value, most trees are being sold for less than .3 percent of their real value.

(Editor's Note: Our thanks to Karen Wheelless, U.S. Forest Service, Gainesville, for sending this our way.)



A 30-second television announcement whizzes by the viewer in a hurry, but the production on that spot often requires more than 30 hours of planning and hard work.

Take one of the Forestry Commission's new TV announcements on Rural Fire Defense, for instance.

Among other scenes, the script created by the Education Department called for people dressed in the work clothes of the 1930's to attempt to extinguish a blazing farmhouse with well water.

Film Director and Cinematographer T.K. (Pete) Sorrows scouted around Franklin County until he found a farmer, Bob Hamilton, who had an abandoned farmhouse he was willing for the movie crew to set ablaze. Sorrows had to line up the cast, the appropriate costumes and instruct a carpenter to build a fake well.

Personnel of the Research Department handled some of the details and narration was done by Gloria Lane. The spot is one of ten 30-second announcements the Commission is currently producing to better inform the public of the many services offered to the public.

Commission personnel working with Sorrows, a retired Hollywood motion picture cameraman, have learned that there is no shortcut to making a professional 30-second television commercial. It takes hours and hours, but when you do it right you grab the attention of the viewer. You get the message across.





TREE PLANTING URGED ON UNPROFITABLE FARMS, MARGINAL LANDS, CUT-OVER FORESTS.

STATEWIDE REFORESTATION EFFORT UNDERWAY

The Georgia Forestry Commission, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, forestry and farm organizations, industries, and individual landowners, has launched one of the most intensive reforestation drives ever attempted in the state.

Spearheaded by foresters and rangers of the Commission, committees are being formed in each of Georgia's 159 counties to identify lands that should be planted to trees and to encourage owners of those lands to carry out a reforestation program.

Serving on the committees with Commission personnel are representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, Extension Service, Georgia Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation Service, industry personnel, consultant foresters, landowners and others.

At the end of August, 151 county committees had been formed and the remaining counties were in the process of organization.

Although 307,000 acres of trees were planted in Georgia last year to set the

best planting season in 20 years, Commission officials are pointing out that there are thousands of acres of idle land that should be producing timber.

"We have an excellent record of tree planting in our state," declared Commission Director John Mixon, "and it would appear that we are meeting demands of our booming pulp and paper industry and the many lumber mills and other enterprises that depend on our woodlands for a steady stream of raw materials."

He pointed out, however, that "down the road we see a point in which we will

not be able to keep pace with demand unless we accelerate our reforestation effort and plant this vast acreage that lies idle or continues to be unproductive as cropland."

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, marginal and submarginal lands are now being identified.

From this identification, data is being provided landowners by SCS technicians, county agents and foresters who are explaining how unprofitable these lands are in the production of agricultural crops.



At right, personnel representing several state and federal agencies, farm groups, forest industries and other organizations meet at the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon to promote the campaign.

Technical forestry assistance will be provided landowners who choose to plant the marginal lands in trees. Such assistance will include site preparation procedures, prescribed fire where needed, advice on planting methods, proper species to plant, and approvals when government payment programs are involved.

Commission officials also pointed out that there is a need to identify and compile information on forestland owners who have recently harvested their timber, but have not regenerated their land.

The Commission has initiated a program to show and demonstrate to non-industrial private landowners alternate methods that can be used instead of clear cutting and expensive site preparation. "It's nature's way of re-seeding, and if eight good trees per acres are left during harvest, a landowner will achieve natural regeneration," declared Mixon.

The director said the information on landowners who have not replanted seedlings or taken advantage of the natural regeneration method of getting their land back into forests is being compiled and will be of benefit to the Commission, as well as other agencies which serve forest landowners.

A recently completed survey reveals some interesting developments in Georgia's forests and emphasizes the urgency for a substantial increase in reforestation throughout the state.

Since 1972, the commercial forest land has declined 1,100,000 acres along with a one million decline the previous ten years. This forest land base is declining due to urban expansion, roads, rights-of-way for all types of utilities, and land being converted to agricultural use. Forest lands account for 64 percent of total land area.

The survey shows that practically all areas of the state show a decline in the 2-inch and 4-inch pine seedling and sapling stems. This will reflect a future decline in softwood inventories.

It has been pointed out that forestry in Georgia is now a \$6.6 billion industry employing more than 74,000 men and women. "Without a vigorous replanting program," Mixon said, "it will be impossible to sustain and continue to increase this economic advantage."

The following table is being distributed to the county committees to point up the prominence of forestry in Georgia:

MARKET VALUE* OF CASH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING TIMBER (SAWLOGS AND PULPWOOD) 1976

1. Timber	\$657.6 mil.
2. Corn	328.1
3. Peanuts	310.9
4. Eggs	305.6
5. Hogs	180.0
6. Soybeans	153.5
7. Tobacco	151.0
8. Cattle & Calves	137.3
9. Cotton & Seed	70.5
10. Pecans	42.4
11. Fowl	21.9
12. Fruit	18.7
13. Vegetables	17.0
14. Wheat	10.9
15. Oats	7.4
16. Rye	6.2
17. Sorghum	3.7

*Market value assessed at first point of delivery, e.g., sawlogs and pulpwood at mill.

The county committees are also being furnished seedling order forms, price lists, tree handling and planting instructions and other material for the landowners they contact.



ANNUAL SEEDLING SALES UNDERWAY

Sales have been brisk since the Commission began accepting seedling orders in July and Director John Mixon said he foresees "no problem in the state nurseries disposing of the approximately 112 million trees" to be harvested this fall and winter.

Mixon emphasized that in an effort to meet landowner needs, at the most economical method of production, the Forestry Commission has entered a seedling growing contract for all orders of 400,000 trees and over. Orders for 37.2 million tree seedlings were placed utilizing the contract method this year, he said.

James C. Wynens, Chief of Reforestation, said all orders that have payment enclosed will be filled on a first come, first serve basis until the supply is sold.

He pointed out that payment must accompany all orders, as delivery cannot be made before payment is received. Only checks, money orders and purchase orders, made payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission, are acceptable. Government purchase orders require a vendor's copy with the order.

Wynens added slash and loblolly pine seedlings will be shipped from approximately Dec. 1-Mar. 15. Hardwoods will be shipped in January and February.

Application forms may be obtained from Forestry Commission county unit headquarters, district offices, county agents, and Soil Conservation or Agricultural Conservation Program offices. Completed forms are to be mailed to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 819, Macon, GA 31298-4599.

"Trees don't just drink water, they clean it."

"It's a fact. Long before we had purification plants, the green leaves on the world's plants and trees filtered all the water.

"But as we've made room for a growing population and larger cities, we've lost much of that purifying power.

"And the fact remains, our forests can do a lot for us. We need to replenish them—and manage them—more carefully than ever before.

"Our job is growing. Help keep our water clean. Write..."



Society of American Foresters

5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814

Ralph Waite

Ralph Waite for America's professional foresters.



BROCK IS NAMED TO NEW POSITION

Kirby Brock has joined the U. S. Forest Service in Gainesville as the Deputy Forest Supervisor for Georgia's two National Forests.

In his new position, Brock is assisting in the management of the 856,049 acres of the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests.

He began work for the Forest Service in 1963 after receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree from East Tennessee State University and a Master's Degree in Forestry from Duke University in North Carolina.

After working two years on the Cohutta Ranger District in Chatsworth, and two years on the Brasstown Ranger District in Blairsville, Brock transferred to the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana, where he was assigned as the Fire Control and Information and Education Assistant Staff Officer. He later served in Kentucky and Virginia.

Brock and his wife, Charlene, and four children plan to make their home in Gainesville.

YOUTH PROJECTS TO DEVELOP SKILLS

The federal government, civic groups, businesses and young people are cooperating in work projects on national forests under a new nationwide volunteer program.

The Touch America Project gives 14- to 17-year-olds a chance to develop work skills while they help improve the nation's natural resources. Projects include maintaining trails, repairing or building small bridges and other facilities and improving salmon spawning channels. Some of the work will involve repairing recent flood damage to hiking trails and campgrounds.

The program will be implemented at the local level. The U. S. Forest Service will provide the work opportunities, but will depend on local organizations to provide sponsors and volunteers for the projects, according to Block.

Sponsors, including businesses and community organizations, will recruit volunteers or supply transportation, food, outdoor equipment, financial assistance or other support.

Businesses and organizations interested in participating in the Touch America Project should contact the nearest national forest office, listed under USDA Forest Service in local phone books.

Five national parks involved in the project include the Chattahoochee in Georgia.



FRAZIER ASSUMES ASSOCIATION POST

Eley C. Frazer III, member of the Georgia Forestry Commission Board and president and co-founder of F & W Forestry Services, Inc. of Albany, has been elected president of the Georgia Forestry Association.

Frazer assumes his post after serving as vice president of the association for the past two years. He is also a past president of the Association of Consulting Foresters and is active in the Society of American Foresters. He has served as a member of the Forestry Commission Board since 1975.

Other newly elected officers of the Georgia Forestry Association are William F. Torrey, wood procurement manager for Brunswick Pulp Land Company, vice president, and Albert W. Shelhorse, Jr., assistant woodlands manager of the Southern Division of Georgia-Pacific Corporation, treasurer.

Bobby J. Taylor, president of Empire Forest Products of Fitzgerald and immediate past president of the association, moves to the position of chairman of the board.

WORKSHOP PLANNED

Allan Nation, editor and publisher of The Stockman Magazine, will be the keynote speaker in a one-day woodland grazing workshop scheduled in Statesboro Nov. 15.

The Georgia Extension Service workshop will begin at 9 a.m. at the Georgia Southern College Conference Center and will include a field trip that afternoon.

A University of Georgia range specialist will be on the program, as well as a forestry service timber and forage management specialist, other livestock and forestry specialists and landowners.



She reads Shakespeare, plays the piano, takes voice lessons, does beautiful needlepoint, swings a mean tennis racket and looks charming in street clothes or formal gown. She is Miss Kathleene Elaine Rice of Augusta, who now reigns as Miss Georgia Forestry. Miss Rice, 20, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Rice and is presently attending Augusta College.

She competed as Miss Richmond County Forestry with other county winners in state finals at Jekyll Island this summer and was crowned by Miss Lee Butler of Waycross, the outgoing queen.

Capturing second place was Miss Angela Denise Maron, Miss Pierce County. She is the daughter of Mrs. Gwen Batten and Mr. Don Maron.

Miss Georgia Forestry is a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Augusta and is a staff writer on her college newspaper. She is majoring in communications/broadcasting.

As Miss Georgia Forestry for a year, Miss Rice is appearing at fairs, conventions and other attractions around the state in the promotion of forestry and forest-related industries.





MISS DAVIS CAPTURES TWO PAGEANT TITLES

Miss Kealey Davis, Miss Bacon County Forestry, captured dual titles in the recent Miss Georgia Forestry Pageant, a statewide competition held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Georgia Forestry Association on Jekyll Island.

Miss Davis was selected Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine by the judges and Miss Congeniality by the other contestants. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Davis of Alma.

The new Miss Gum Spirits of Turpentine will be featured in a color portrait on the 1984 calendar of the American Turpentine Farmers Association. The honor for the current calendar went to Miss Medea Sapp, also of Bacon County.

Miss Davis is a graduate of Bacon County High School and plans to enter college this fall.



This group of state legislators from Tennessee recently attended a day long session at the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon to learn more about the functions and services of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Also joining the group were the state foresters of Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. John Mixon, Georgia's State Forester, was host to the visitors and had Commission department heads explain their various programs and responsibilities.

GEORGIA PARTICIPATING IN PLANT-A-TREE PROGRAM

Forest Supervisor Pat Thomas has announced the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests' participation in the nationwide Plant-A-Tree Program. The program encourages people to help finance planting trees on our national forests by making tax deductible contributions to the Forest Service.

Donations, usually kept to a \$10 minimum, may be made by individuals or groups in their own names or in honor of others. The donor will receive a certificate acknowledging their gift.

The number of trees planted with each donation will vary due to differences in tree planting costs in various parts of the country. Individual trees will not be marked to recognize contributors, but an effort will be made to plant them on the national forest nearest the honoree's home.

For more information, call the Forest

Supervisor's office at (404) 536-0541.

Donations will be accepted at any of the nine Forest Service offices in Georgia.

HERBICIDE STUDY PLANNED

A conference on the Use of Herbicides in Site Preparation and Release of Coniferous Forests will be held at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education, November 9-10.

The conference is designed to present a "state of the art" use of herbicides in southern pine forests. Foresters, land managers, consultants, and others concerned with the use of herbicides will benefit greatly by attending the course.

For further information contact Dr. Leonard A. Hampton, 237 Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 or phone (404) 542-3063.

SAF MEET TO COINCIDE WITH TILLAMOOK ANNIVERSARY

Seemingly impossible reforestation problems have been solved in this century and many of the solutions will be discussed as more than 2,000 professional foresters come together in Portland, Oregon, for the 1983 National Convention of the Society of American Foresters on October 16-20.

This meeting of foresters, projected to be the largest gathering of forest resource professionals in history, is timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the first disastrous Tillamook fires of Oregon in 1933. In the catastrophic fires, hundreds of thousands of acres of timberland liter-

ally exploded, but those vast areas of barren, burned land have been restored to an expansive and productive forest.

Foresters will study and tour the Tillamook Forest; discuss major advances in forest management, regeneration, and silviculture; consider some of the environmental threats to future forests; learn to match products of young forests to domestic and international markets; and see the effects of public influences on forest management.

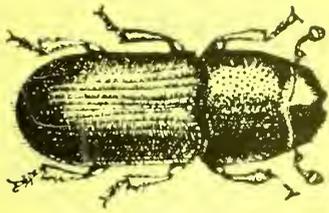
In addition to the field trips to the Tillamook Forest, foresters and guests will have opportunities to visit and study

many areas in the Pacific Northwest including Mount St. Helens.

For information on the convention write the Society of American Foresters 1983 National Convention, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814.

The Society of American Foresters, with about 20,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession, including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, forest technicians and forestry students.

THREE NAMED TO HALL OF FAME



BEETLE SUMMER ACTIVITY LIGHT

Southern pine beetle activity in Georgia during the early part of the summer was "very light," according to Commission Entomologist Kerry Thomas, "but in recent weeks we have seen an increase in many counties throughout the state."

Thomas said the Commission is currently conducting a statewide aerial survey to determine activity of all bark beetles and an accurate assessment will be reported about October 1.

Meantime, the entomologist said landowners who spot pitch tubes on their pines should remove the bark and carefully examine the wood. If a network of egg galleries is found on the wood or on the backside of the bark, the tree is probably infested with Southern pine beetles, Thomas said.

He also pointed out that discolored foliage is a sign that the beetles have attacked the tree. When infested by the insects, the green needles turn yellowish and later become reddish. They ultimately become brown.

The entomologist said landowners who discover these signs should remove the dead or dying trees, as well as a "buffer zone" of trees surrounding the affected area. He said further information on salvaging the dead trees and protecting the remainder of the forest is available at any office of the Forestry Commission.

"All this has been said before," Thomas pointed out, "but each year we receive requests for aid from landowners who are experiencing beetle infestation for the first time."

Three prominent foresters have been inducted into the Georgia Foresters Hall of Fame by the Georgia Division, Society of American Foresters. Meeting in Albany, the Division inducted Dr. John C. Barber, executive vice president, SAF, Washington, DC; Fred W. Haeussler, land manager, Union Camp Corp., Savannah; and C. Bonner Jones, J & H Timber Co., Milledgeville.

Gus Woodall, chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee, noted that the inductees have 97 years of forestry experience. He pointed out their influence on forestry locally, nationally and internationally.

Dr. Barber, a native of Liberty, NC, and a veteran of World War II, received his BSF and MS degrees from North Carolina State, and his PhD from the University of Minnesota. He began his career with the U. S. Forest Service at Asheville, NC and later moved to Macon, specializing in Pine Silviculture and Genetics. From Macon, he went to Gulfport, MS, then to Washington, DC, where he was named branch chief, Timber Management Research.

Following this duty, he was an assistant to the deputy chief, Research, then was promoted to director, Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans. Then it was back to Washington as Associate Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry.

He retired from the Forest Service to become executive vice president, SAF. Active in the SAF since 1950, he has held local, state and regional offices and was named a Fellow in 1977.

Haeussler, a native of Cincinnati, OH,

served as a special agent for the U. S. Air Force. He received his BS Degree from the University of Georgia and MF Degree from Duke University. Employed by Union Camp Corp. as a conservation forester, he is currently land manager.

A member of SAF since 1954, he has been active on local, state, region and national levels. He raised funds for the Gifford Pinchot Building; was a member of Georgia's Task Force on Clear Water Regulations; served two terms on the SAF Council, where he worked on four council committees; and was editor of the Southeastern SAF newsletter.

He is a distinguished visiting lecturer at the University of Michigan and a guest lecturer at Michigan State University.

Jones, a Milledgeville native, served his country during World War II in Europe. He received his BS Degree from the University of Georgia. He was first employed by the Georgia Department of Forestry, now the Georgia Forestry Commission, where he was instrumental in bringing seven counties under organized forest fire protection. He was later employed by Jeffreys-McElrath Lumber Co. and Dixie Wood Co. and now heads the J & H Timber Co.

He has served on local, state and regional offices in the SAF; assisted with the publication, Silvicultural Guidelines for Forest Owners in Georgia, and acted as an advisor to the Georgia Forest Research Council.

He is active in the Georgia Forestry Association, University of Georgia Forestry Alumni Association and chairs the Board of Registration for Foresters in Georgia.



Bruce Greene, an 18-year-old Crisp County 4-H member, is winner of the first F & W Young Forester of the Year Award announced recently at the state 4-H conference in Atlanta. At right is Eley C. Frazer, III, president of F & W Forestry Services, Inc., of Albany, who established the award. The award carries a \$500 scholarship which young Greene will use when he attends Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College at Tifton, starting this fall. Looking on are Dr. Tom Rodgers, center left, State 4-H Club Leader, and George D. (Ted) Walker, Cooperative Extension Service Forester.



DEATH CLAIMS FORMER DIRECTOR

Georgia Forestry Commission personnel and other friends were saddened recently by the death of H. Guyton DeLoach, who served 11 years as director of the Commission.

Following graduation from the School of Forestry, University of Georgia in 1941, DeLoach came with the agency when it was known as the Georgia Department of Forestry. His first position was forest ranger of Jenkins County and after several promotions he was named director of the Commission in 1949, a position he held until his resignation in 1960.

A native of Evans County, DeLoach was a member of a prominent farm family and returned to farming and a naval stores operation in that area following his forestry career.

During a span of 12 years prior to DeLoach's directorship, eight directors served brief terms as head of the fledging organization. DeLoach is credited with stabilizing the agency and initiating many of the programs and policies that continue today.

DeLoach, 66, a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Claxton Lions Club, died following a lengthy illness. Funeral services were held at the DeLoach Primitive Baptist Church, with burial in the

church cemetery.

Survivors include three daughters, Mrs. Harriet Pittman of Dalton, Mrs. Vicki Spencer of California, Mrs. Cynthia Beasley of Claxton; Father, Bourbon DeLoach of Claxton and four grandchildren.

Some of the accomplishments during the DeLoach tour as director of the Commission included:

- Establishment of the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon, which includes the Commission's headquarters, the U.S. Forest Service Fire Laboratory and other research facilities, and the National Tree Seed Laboratory.
- Establishment of a statewide air patrol, radio network and weather forecasting system to aid in the detection and suppression of forest fires.
- Establishment of the first forest seed orchard in the nation.
- Establishment of the Georgia Forest Research Council.
- Establishment of the shops at the center in Macon where much of the early fire fighting equipment was built and modified.

Guyton DeLoach is remembered by those who knew him as a leader who did his part during his tenure to make the Georgia Forestry Commission one of the most progressive and efficient forestry organizations in the world.

COMPUTER COURSE SET FOR OCTOBER AT UGA

Microcomputers in Forestry: A Short Course for Practitioners, will be held at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education October 3-4.

The course is designed to introduce fundamental concepts of microcomputers and to discuss their use and potential use in a variety of forestry and resource management applications. The course will be of benefit to practicing foresters, forestry consultants, and resource managers with interests in quantitative problem solving.

Topics will include an introduction to microprocessor and microcomputer systems, general applications, applications in forestry, land management and business related applications. Approximately one-half the time will be allotted to hands-on experience with the microcomputers.

For further information, contact Dr. Leonard A. Hampton, 237 Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602 or phone 404/542-3063.

NATIONAL FORESTS ANNOUNCE DISCOUNTS

Citizens 62 years of age or older and blind or permanently disabled persons can now receive a 50 percent discount on fees at all National Forest recreation areas by obtaining a Golden Age or Golden Access Passport.

Both passports are available free of charge from any of the nine Chattahoochee-Oconee Forest Service offices in Georgia. Identification or information that verifies age, blindness, or disability is needed to receive a passport which may be obtained only in person.

Visitors wishing to obtain a passport or information about recreation opportunities on the forests should contact the Forest Service office nearest them, or write or call the Supervisor's Officer, 601 Broad Street, Gainesville, GA 30501, 404-536-0541.

SCSA ELECTS PLACE

Forester Charles B. Place, Jr., of the Education Department, Georgia Forestry Commission, has been elected Southeastern Region Councilman of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

On the national level, he has served on the membership and chapter development committee and the environmental education division. Place was named a Fellow of SCSA in 1977.



logging the foresters

DONNIE CRAVEY, who came with the Commission as a patrolman in the Burke County Unit in 1980, has assumed new duties as ranger of the Crisp-Dooly Unit. The Telfair County native succeeds LAWRENCE TONDEE, who recently retired, in the post. Ranger Cravey and his wife, Debbie, also of Telfair County, are active in the Baptist Church. They are expecting their first child in October.



CRAVEY

GUNTER

DR. JOHN E. GUNTER will assume the position of Head, Extension Forest Resources Department at the University of Georgia, effective October 1. He will be filling the vacancy created by NELSON BRIGHTWELL, who retired in March. Dr. Gunter is native of McClellansboro, IL, and a navy veteran. He has degrees from Southern Illinois University and Michigan State University and comes to Georgia from Michigan State where he was an Associate Professor of Forestry and Extension Foresters. He has served as forest economist with State and Private Forestry, U.S. Forest Service in Atlanta, and as an extension specialist-forest management in Virginia. He also has forest industry experience, having worked with Georgia Pacific Corporation in Crossett, AR. As head of the Extension Forest Resources Department at the University of Georgia, he will provide leadership for extension programs in forestry, wildlife, and fisheries. GLEN E. ELLIOTT filled the ranger vacancy in Floyd County created by the retirement of TROY E. FLOYD. The native of Rome was a patrolman in the Floyd County Unit at the time of his appointment. Prior to his tenure in Floyd County, beginning in 1967, he was a patrolman in the Whitfield County Unit in 1958-59. Elliott is a Navy veteran, serving

in the President's Honor Guard from 1961-63. He is married to the former Charlotte Dobbs, Rome. They have a son, Scott, 11. They are members of the New Armuchee Baptist Church...RUSSELL M. ROBERTSON became ranger of the Catoosa County Forestry Unit succeeding JAMES C. SCOTT. The native of Ringgold began his career with the Forestry Commission as a patrolman in the Catoosa County Unit in 1970. He and his wife, the former Patricia Wint, have three sons, Tim, nine; Rusty, six; and Beaver, four. They are members of the Boynton United Methodist Church...BRION K. WILLIAMS has assumed duties at the Greene County Forestry Unit. He succeeds HERBERT G. MOORE. The former Catoosa County Unit patrolman came with the Forestry Commission in May 1978 as a patrolman in the Bartow County Unit. He transferred to the Gordon County Unit in September 1981 as patrolman. The native of Fort Oglethorpe has a welding certificate from Dalton Junior College where he also studied Forestry. Williams is a member of the Masons, Styles Boro Lodge 260. He and his wife, the former Linda Kelly, Rossville, have a daughter, Kelly, 19 months. They are members of the Stanley Heights



ELLIOTT

ROBERTSON

Baptist Church. HERBERT G. "BUSTER" MOORE, ranger of the Greene County Forestry Unit, has retired culminating 33 years of service to Greene County landowners. The native of Greensboro came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1950 as an assistant ranger and was named ranger in 1951 of the Greene County Unit. Moore was in the U.S. Army, 1943-46, serving in the European, African and Middle Eastern



WILLIAMS



MOORE

theatres and receiving two bronze stars. He is a member of the VFW, Greene County Farm Bureau and the Wesleyan United Methodist Church where he served on the Board of Trustees, Administrative Board, Sunday School treasurer and assistant Sunday School superintendent. Moore and his wife, the former Marjorie Alice Brock of Clarke County, have two sons, William B. and Herbert L. Moore... Approximately 32 years of service was rendered the landowners of Crisp and Dooly Counties by LAWRENCE S. TONDEE who retired recently. The



TONDEE

native of Ellaville came with the Forestry Commission in 1951 as a towerman. In successive years, 1952-53, he was promoted to patrolman, assistant ranger and ranger, all with the Crisp County Unit which was later combined with Dooly County. In 1953-54-55, the Unit was recognized by the Georgia Forestry Association with Keep Green awards. Tondee served in the Georgia National Guard from 1953-63. He is a past president of the Cordele Lions Club and the Crisp County Sportsman's Club, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge 359 and the Peavy Memorial United Methodist Church where he served on the Board and has been superintendent of the Sunday School. Tondee is married to the former Carolyn Wall of Buena Vista. They have a son, Larry Elkins Tondee. Both Moore and Tondee were honored with dinners by their fellow workers and friends.



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HERE'S YOUR SEEDLING ORDER FORM

ORDER NO. _____

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION P.O. BOX 819 MACON, GEORGIA 31298-4599

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	DISTRICT & COUNTY CODE

- TYPE OF OWNERSHIP:** (Check one)
- 1 Private persons, clubs, associations and private schools.
 - 2 Private forest industry - lumber manufacturers.
 - 3 Private forest industry - pulp and paper.
 - 4 Private forest industry - naval stores, plywood, etc.
 - 5 Private other industry lands.
 - 6 Town, county and public schools.
 - 7 State and other public lands.
 - 8 Federal government
 - 9 Other (Specify) _____

- METHOD OF SHIPMENT:**
- 1 STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE
 - 2 APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY
- (Check one)

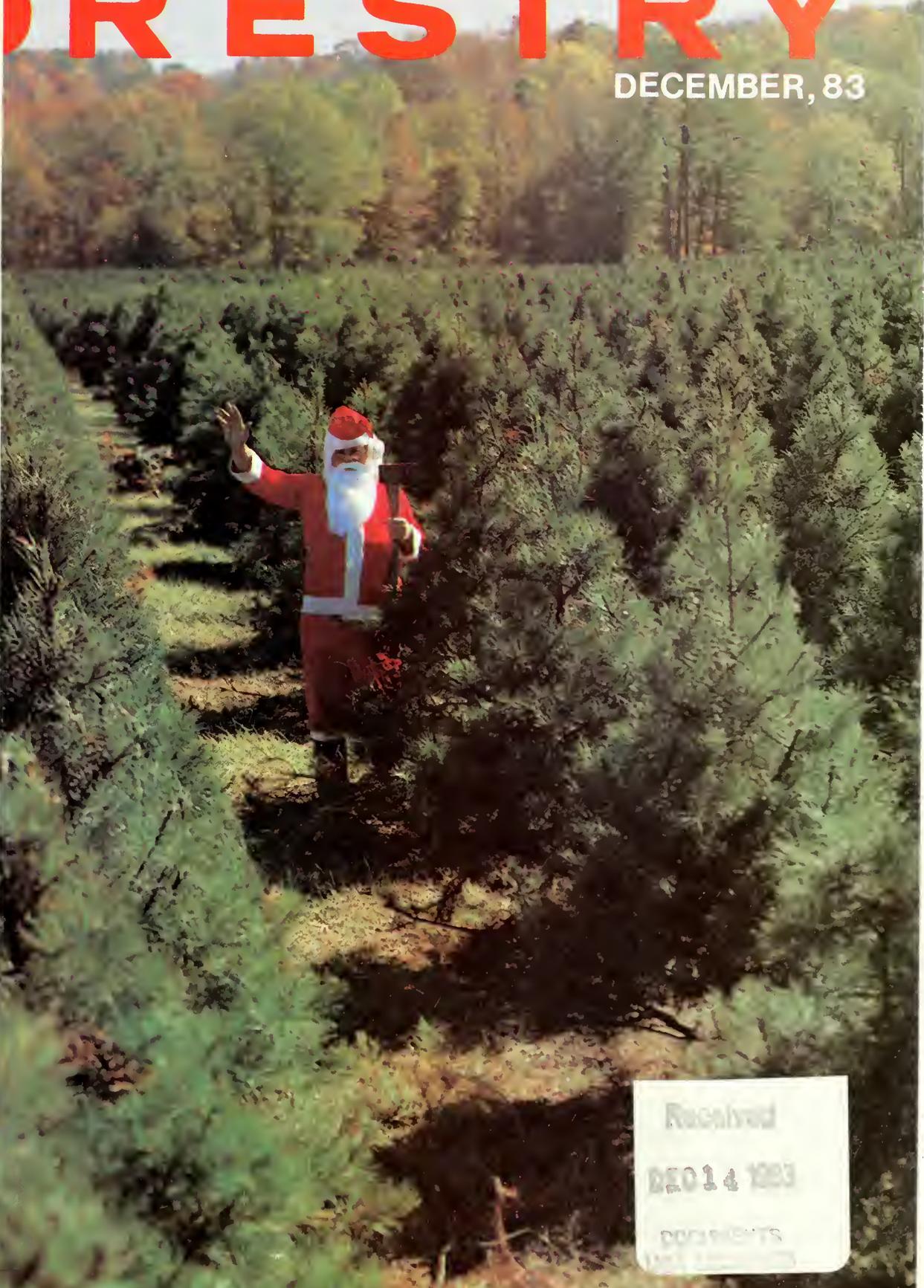
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE NURSERY STOCK UNDER CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM.

PAYMENT
Amount Due _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
Amount Enclosed _____

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FORESTRY

DECEMBER, 83



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CRUISING THE NEWS



New Soil Bank Proposed

A new long-term land conservation plan similar to the "soil bank" program of the 1950's was introduced Friday in legislation sponsored by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) which would also help debt-troubled farmers meet loan obligations.

Under Nunn's proposal, highly erodible and marginal farmland would be covered with grasses or pine trees. The U. S. Department of Agriculture would pay the cost of planting the marginal cropland in pine trees and make annual payments to qualified farmers for a period of 5 to 15 years to cover maintenance costs.

Nunn's bill includes a provision allowing farmers who are delinquent with their Farmers Home Administration or Small Business Administration loans to plant their land in pines under the program.

Farmers would use the payments to help retire their outstanding debts. Any proceeds from harvested timber also would go toward FmHA or SBA loans.

"This program would reduce the number of forced and voluntary foreclosures now taking place in Georgia, while allowing the farmer to retire his debt over a long period of time without losing his land," Nunn said. "It would help...avoid a depression in land prices in certain regions that is inevitable if we have a large number of forced sales."

Nunn said the program would save taxpayers money by getting land out of production at much less cost than this year's payment-in-kind, or PIK program.

Georgia's senior senator said the PIK program idled more than 80 million acres at a cost of \$128 per acre, or more than \$10 billion. He said the Library of Congress estimates his soil bank proposal would cost about \$35 per acre.

"A soil bank program comparable to the soil bank of the 1950s and 1960s would cost roughly \$8 billion to \$9 billion over a 15-year period, or \$2 billion less than the one-year PIK program," Nunn said.

The program would also address the soil erosion problem that "threatens our future agricultural prosperity," Nunn said.

"We are losing an amount (of soil) equal to skimming one inch off the top of Georgia every year," he added. "A renewed soil bank program is needed to combat this growing erosion problem and to reduce farm surpluses in a much more cost effective manner than the PIK program."

Nunn also cited studies that indicate there will be a timber shortage in the South by the year 2000 if demand for timber products continues to outstrip timber plantings.

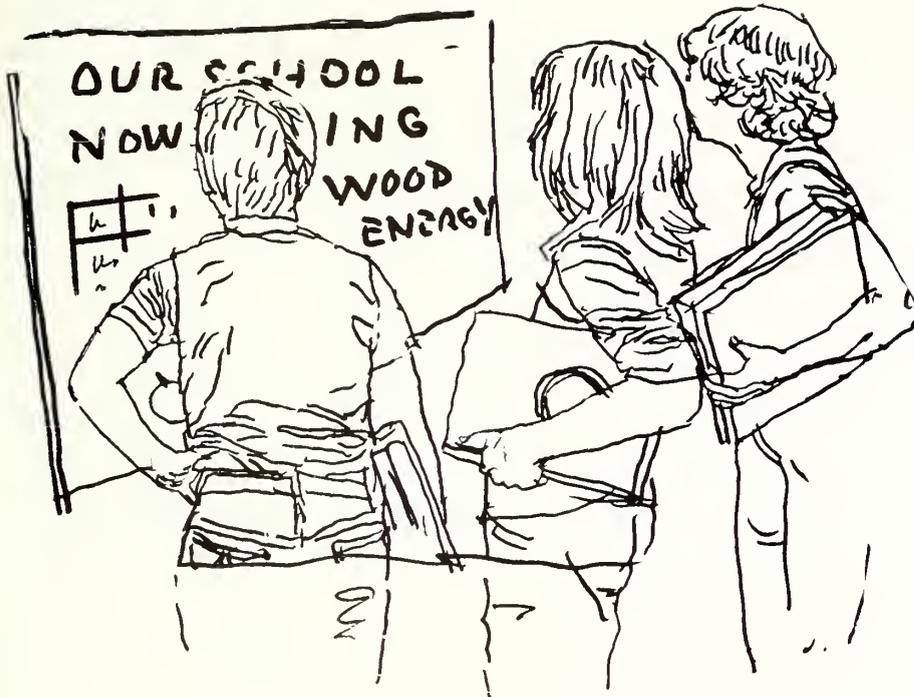
"Forest products is a leading industry in Georgia and the Southeast," he said. "This legislation is a large step toward insuring the continued vitality of the forest products industry in our state."

—Keith Herndon, Atlanta Journal Constitution

When the Soil Bank was in effect from 1957 to 1962, Georgia landowners planted 700,000 acres of trees under the program.

Georgia's participation, in fact, accounted for one-third of all trees planted in the nation under the federal program.

Much of the Soil Bank timber planted during those years is now being harvested in many sections of Georgia and the program has made a significant contribution to our overall timber resource, according to Druid Preston, Chief of the Commission's Forest Management Department.



ANOTHER SCHOOL ADDED TO LIST UTILIZING FUEL FROM THE FOREST

WOOD SYSTEMS IN FIFTH PUBLIC SCHOOL AND SECOND STATE PRISON BECOME OPERATIONAL FOR CURRENT HEATING SEASON

Dedication ceremonies are being planned for wood energy heating systems recently completed and now operational at a state prison and a public school.

Located at Walker Correctional Institute at Rock Springs and the Westside Primary School near Dalton, they are the latest of several wood-fired systems that have been designed and installed in public facilities under the direction of the Forestry Commission.

Approximately 20.6 million tons of waste wood is available in Georgia annually from poor quality trees, logging and mill residues, limbs and other materials that formerly rotted in the woods or were burned on the sawdust pile. The two new systems, as well as similar installations in the state, are utilizing this source.

To offset high electric heating costs, the Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority and the Whitfield County Board of Education entered into an agree-

ment in July 1982 to develop and demonstrate the use of wood as a source of energy. The Westside Primary School in Whitfield County was selected for the new system.

A 30 h.p. wood-fired hot water boiler and other equipment was installed by Commission personnel. Total supervision was provided by the Commission's wood energy engineer.

Commission employees built and installed a 16-ton storage bin, completed electrical wiring and hookups for pumps and motors, built the outdoor chip pit for unloading, and installed all conveyors and related equipment.

Based on a fuel usage of 1.44 tons/day during cold weather, the school has a wood fuel storage capacity of approximately 11 days. Fuel can be delivered either by live bottom trailer or dump trucks into the receiving hopper. From there the chips are carried by chain conveyor into the storage bin and metered

into the furnace.

A hydraulic grate was installed on the chip burner to fine-tune the fuel feed and thus increase efficiency. Ash production is approximately one percent of the wood burned and is used as a soil amendment.

A unique part of the heating system at Westside Primary School is its centrally monitored and controlled heating and cooling system by computer. This allows the system to be turned down, or off, as the temperature and load demand warrants.

The other new wood energy system, nearby but somewhat larger, is the 150 h.p. wood-fired steam boiler at Walker County Correctional Institute.

Directed by the Commission's research personnel, the building was constructed by prison labor, the boiler was contractor installed, and related equipment was installed by both Commission and prison personnel. Fully operational now, prison records indicate the system has saved \$4,000 in energy costs for the period July through September while being used to produce only domestic hot water.

As part of the system, a spacious covered chip storage area is provided, along with a sizing screen to convey oversize wood chips to a separate conveyor infeed system.

Wood fuel is metered out of a holding bin and injected by a blower into the boiler. The system blows fuel material onto a cast iron pin-hole grate. A mechanical fuel gas collector insures that all air quality standards are met.

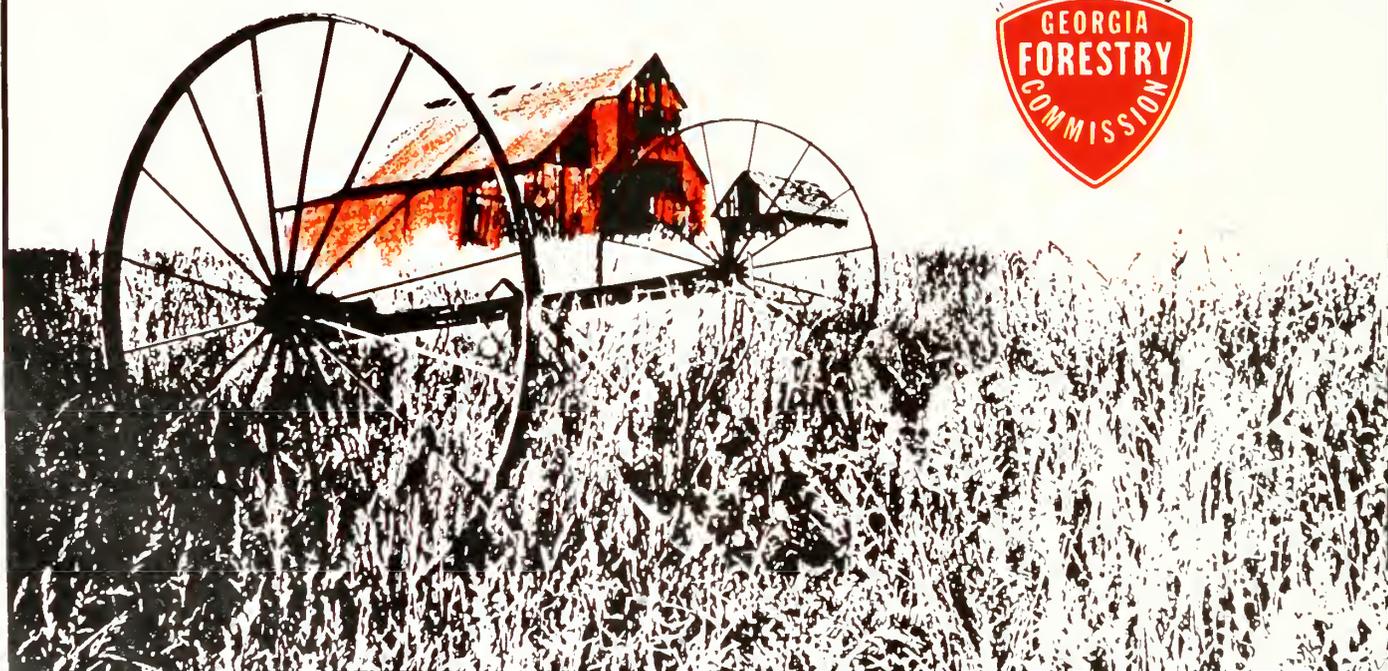
Presently, the system burns 1½ truck loads of fuel per week, with each load weighing 25 tons. The system runs seven days per week year round to provide space heat when needed, but also hot water for cooking, personal use and cleaning.

These wood fuel systems are operating in areas where there is plentiful low-quality wood fuel available to replace expensive fossil fuels, and at the same time increase employment in the area.

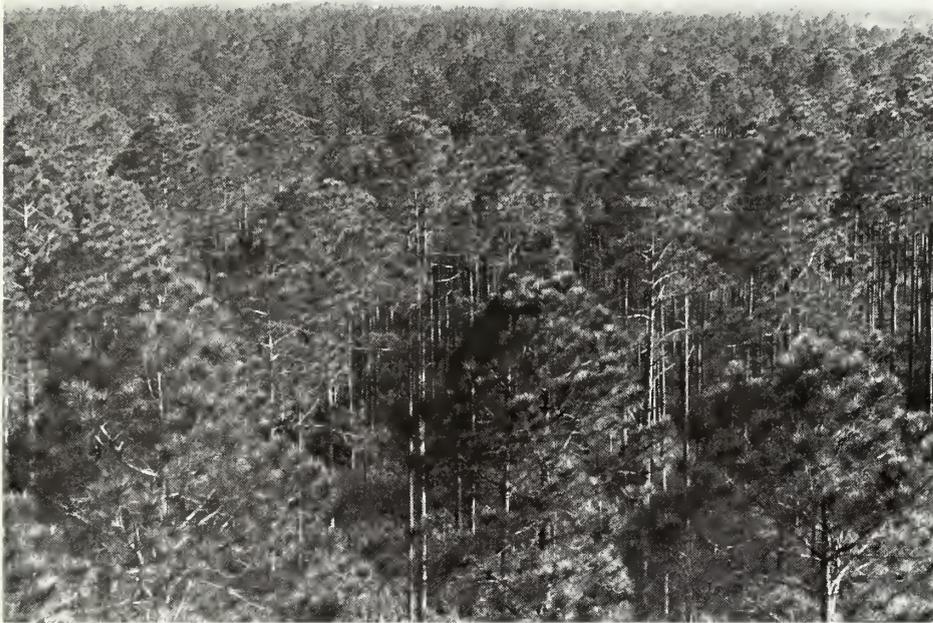
As wood energy technology continues to be proven, it is believed both private companies as well as public agencies will see the benefits and returns associated with heating with waste wood fuel.

HAVE IDLE ACRES?

IF YOU HAVE IDLE, UNPRODUCTIVE ACRES ON YOUR PROPERTY, ISN'T IT TIME YOU PLANTED TREES ON THAT LAND? GEORGIA IS BLESSED WITH SOILS AND CLIMATE THAT PROVIDE RAPID GROWTH FOR TIMBER AND THE STATE'S EXPANSIVE FOREST-RELATED INDUSTRIES PROVIDE A READY MARKET FOR WOOD PRODUCTS. IF YOU HAVE ABANDONED ACREAGE, UNPRODUCTIVE OR MARGINAL CROPLANDS OR OTHER AREAS THAT SHOULD BE IN TREES, NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT HEALTHY, MODERATELY PRICED SEEDLINGS FROM THE NURSERIES OF THE GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION. PICK UP AN ORDER FORM TODAY FROM ANY GFC OFFICE OR SOIL CONSERVATION OR AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM OFFICE. PUT YOUR LAND TO WORK.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT, DESIGNED TO SPUR SALES OF COMMISSION TREE SEEDLINGS ACROSS THE STATE, IS NOW APPEARING IN SEVERAL SIZES. A SMALLER VERSION HAS APPEARED IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND A MOUNTED CARD SIZE IS BEING DISTRIBUTED FOR DISPLAY IN BANKS, HARDWARE STORES AND OTHER RETAIL OUTLETS. A POSTER IS BEING DEVELOPED FOR DISPLAY IN COUNTY UNIT OFFICES, COUNTRY STORES AND OTHER SELECTED POINTS.



This typical Georgia forest shows no sign of damage by acid rain, but scientific monitoring on tracts such as this will continue.

ACID RAIN



ACID RAIN, does it pose a problem to Georgia's forests and the timber industry?

John W. Mixon, Forestry Commission director, said he has never seen nor knows of any forested area in Georgia that is or has been affected by acid rain.

In fact, Georgia's soil is approximately ten times as acidic as rainfall, according to Dr. Bruce Haines, professor of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens.

For the past several years, Dr. Haines has conducted greenhouse studies on

A study is being completed by Dr. Bruce Haines on the effects of Acid Rain on Photosynthesis in Liriodendron, Plantanus, Liquidambar and Robinia. Decreased photosynthesis has been observed at pH treatments of two and lower, but only after there were visible signs of damage to leaves.

While damage to plants at pH 2 is demonstrated, Dr. Haines said it is hard to imagine that rain pH would decrease from present levels of about 4.0 to 2.0, as this would represent an increase in the concentration of hydrogen ions in rain by a factor of 100.

vegetation resulting in the conclusion that no adverse affects have been detected.

The professor noted that experiments involving leaves indicate that they seem to be quite resistant to acid rain. However, Dr. Haines pointed out that research involving trees has almost been nil, whereas the research on water has been expansive due to the positive and negative effects.

The state does monitor the pH (a measure of the acidity and alkalinity of a substance) of rain. This is done at Hiawassee and Summerville, both North Georgia locations, according to Leonard Ledbetter, director, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Ledbetter also reports no indication that acid rain is adversely affecting Georgia's timber.

There is a concurrence that since acid rain is prevalent, more research data than

is presently available needs to be done. Mixon emphasized that with the great effort by the Commission to protect Georgia's forestlands from fire, insects and diseases, it would be unwise to ignore the potential danger of acid rain, even though present levels constitute no threat to our forests.

The Commission director said "we will certainly keep abreast of any changes in the status of acid rain in Georgia and investigate any problems that arise."

"Trees don't just drink water, they clean it."

"It's a fact. Long before we had purification plants, the green leaves on the world's plants and trees filtered all the water.

"But as we've made room for a growing population and larger cities, we've lost much of that purifying power.

"And the fact remains, our forests can do a lot for us. We need to replenish them—and manage them—more carefully than ever before.

"Our job is growing. Help keep our water clean. Write..."



Society of American Foresters

5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814

Ralph Waite

Ralph Waite for America's professional foresters.



How many hundreds of thousands of valuable acres of timberland have been saved from the ravishes of wildfire down through the years as a direct result of firebreaks plowed by the Georgia Forestry Commission?

A definite answer is unknown. Even the modern computer can't calculate what might have been. It is well established, however, that firebreaks are the best defense against a roaring forest fire and presuppression firebreaks are the best precautionary measure available to protect the woods against a potential fire.

A firebreak is a strip of space containing no flammable material. It can be man-made or natural, but must be wide enough to prevent fire from breaking over and getting into fuel on the other side.

Firebreaks are of two basic types - suppression and presuppression.

Suppression breaks are those used on going wildfires to stop the spread of the fire. They usually exhibit very little prior planning and are only installed with the incidence of wildfires. Presuppression breaks, on the other hand, require a great deal of planning and are installed prior to any fire activity. This prior planning would include objectives or reasons for the breaks, benefits to be derived from the breaks, a site plan, source of equipment and labor to install breaks, and other criteria according to landowner needs.

The two major reasons for installing presuppression breaks are for protecting the area involved from wildfire or to assist in controlling prescribed burning on wooded areas or control burning of fields, pastures and other agricultural areas. Presuppression breaks have the added benefit of providing rapid access to the area for the fire suppression forces in the event of wildfire. Additionally, firebreaks can be planted to light cover crops to provide wildlife feeding areas.

Firebreak construction plans should include a sketch map of the area involved, showing location of roads, fields, waterways, wooded areas and high value areas such as young planted stands, buildings or other improvements. Break construction should take advantage of natural barriers such as roads and streams.

To be effective in stopping the spread



Foresters check a firebreak plowed by a Commission crawler tractor.

FIREBREAKS / INEXPENSIVE INSURANCE

of fire, the breaks need to be clear of flammable material. This means clearing away material that would readily burn or planting a cover crop that would be green during the fire danger period. Debris should be removed down to bare ground so that when the fire reaches the break there will be no more fuel available for burning. Breaks should be put in after the leaves or pine straw have fallen or should be cleaned out after leaf fall.

Firebreaks are good insurance and an inexpensive investment, whether used for the protection of an area, or part of a plan where fire is to be used to accomplish a particular timber management objective.

In cases of wildfire, firebreaks are normally established with a crawler tractor and fireplow or with ground crews using hand tools, depending on the type terrain.

The Georgia Forestry Commission, through its local county forestry units, provides landowners assistance in the construction and maintenance of firebreaks. This service is offered on a first come, first serve basis with the understanding that the service is carried out when equipment is not committed to use or on standby for wildfire suppression on those days when the threat of wildfire is high. The charge for this service varies slightly with the size and type equipment used.

Firebreaks can also be constructed by the landowner by using a farm tractor with turning plow or harrows.

It is the landowners's responsibility to insure that any burning he does on his land is secure. Any person who starts, causes, or procures another to start a fire in any woodlands, brush, field, or any other lands not one's own or leased and without the permission of the owner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable for damages caused by his escaped fire.

It is also the landowner's responsibility by law to notify the local county forestry unit of any planned outdoor burning, giving the time and place of the burn. The main purpose of this law is to provide the landowner with weather and fire hazard conditions.

It also allows the forestry personnel to pinpoint the location of the fire, which saves valuable time in arriving on the scene, should the fire escape. Additionally, this prior notice lets the fire tower operator know that a particular smoke is not a wildfire, which means a truck and tractor does not have to be dispatched to check the smoke. This kind of cooperation from the public constitutes a considerable savings over a period of time to the taxpayer in vehicle operating costs.

The important role of the firebreak in presuppression, and the acceptance of its importance by the public, is reflected in the Commission's annual report. It showed that during fiscal year 1983, the Georgia Forestry Commission provided the service for more than 5,000 landowners. The county units during the year plowed 10,800 miles of firebreaks!





Forest Rangers William White, Walker County, left, and Fred Hall, Chattooga County, right, listen to furnace designer and builder Bobby Evans explain unique features of the appliance.

THEY BUILT A BETTER FURNACE

AND THEY WERE SWAMPED
WITH ORDERS FROM
HOMEOWNERS
FED UP WITH HIGH FUEL BILLS

Bobby Evans and his son, Steve, were sitting in front of a gas heater at their home in Summerville on a cold, wintry night last year, but they were not exactly enjoying the warmth. They were too pre-occupied with thoughts of the prohibitive cost of fuel.

Monthly bills for their natural gas were running from \$150 to \$200 and they figured there just had to be a better, less expensive way to heat their home.

After mulling over the problem, they hit on an idea. Why not build a wood-fired furnace.

After all, they are both expert welders and metal workers who own and operate a long established shop in Summerville. Besides, they are surrounded by hardwood forests - the kind of trees that make the best firewood.

Bobby Evans said they did a lot of experimenting - a lot of hit and miss construction - before they finally perfected a unique wood furnace. It is not only a fur-

nace that is providing comfortable and economical heat for the Evans home, but they have sold and constructed more than 40 of the furnaces and orders keep coming in. The father and son team often work late into the night to keep up with the demand.

After completing their first furnace for their own use last Christmas, they sold their second one to Jimmy Agnew, vice president of the Production Credit Association of Walker County. His two-story country home required about \$1,700 worth of propane gas annually to heat before he had the furnace installed. He said his present fuel bill is "zero". He has a continuous supply of wood growing on his farm.

The Evans furnace is a heavy steel cylinder inside a square shell, with the space between the two components filled with sand or fine gravel. The unit is always installed outside a building, with a stack extending well above the roof line.

Hot air is forced through chambers surrounding the inner core and a blower unit carries the heat into the building. A hollow door and other devices control the drafting. Evans is applying for a patent on the invention.

Ranger Fred Hall of the Forestry Commission's Chattooga County Unit said when people saw how well the furnace worked "the word just spread by word of mouth" and the welder and his son were soon swamped with orders. Ranger William White of the Walker County Unit said "it's one of the best wood burning appliances I have ever seen." Both rangers agreed they were not out to sell the furnaces, nor does the Commission endorse any particular brand or manufacturer.

White said "we just want to point out to the people in our counties that there is a great abundance of wood available and several manufacturers are supplying good, up-to-date furnaces and space heaters to accommodate this plentiful fuel."

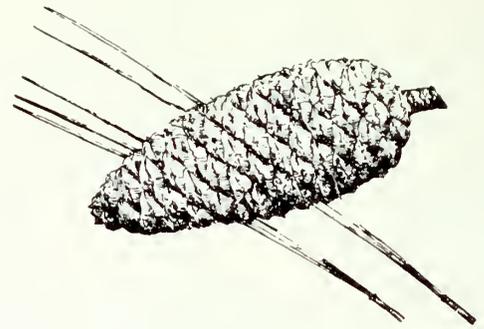


SHAKER LOOSENS PINE CONES

Renewing the forests of Georgia is a never ending process and the lowly pine cone, of course, plays a key role in the cycle.

In the seed collecting season just ending, the Commission has gathered 7,065 bushels of slash pine cones from the Horseshoe, Arrowhead, Baldwin and Davisboro seed orchards and the plant in Macon is busily processing seed from this annual yield.

Gathering seed for spring planting at the nurseries has been going on in the Commission almost from the beginning of the agency. In the early days, and continuing until the late 1960's,



GIVING NATURE A HAND **FROM CONE TO SEEDLING**

"wild cones" were bought from landowners, according to Jim Wynens, Chief of Reforestation. When the established seed orchards reached maturity, however, the better quality cones became the sole source of supply.

Each year, personnel shake and gather slash cones from the trees. Loblolly seed, however, are shaken from the trees and caught in nets stretched on the floor of the seed forest. This harvest is now underway.

Hardwood seed are gathered by the county units and shipped to the processing plant. They are processed differently from pine, however, as they must be de-pulped and cleaned,



CONES TRANSPORTED TO PROCESSING PLANT



STORED IN SHED



CONVEYED INTO DRY KILN

RACKED FOR DRYING



EXTRACTED SEED PACKED IN DRUMS



SEED BECOMES SEEDLINGS

mainly by hand labor.

When cones arrive at the plant in Macon, they are air dried until they are partly open and then dried at 100 degrees (F) for 48 hours to fully open. They are then tumbled to release seed from the dry cones. In the next process, the seed are dewinged by a special machine.

Empty and otherwise faulty seed are separated by vibration and an air system and remaining seed are laboratory tested for viability. The selected seed are then treated with thiram latex and aluminum to protect them from birds.

When awaiting the new planting season, the seed are kept in cold storage at a facility adjacent to the processing plant.

In April, the seed are sown in the nursery beds at a predetermined rate per square foot based on laboratory tests. They are kept moist for 20 days to aid in germination. After eight months of cultural practices, the seedlings are large enough to be lifted, packed and shipped to outplanting areas.

Loblolly seed processing differ from slash in that they are separated from wings and trash at the plant and stratified by

(Continued on page 11)



AND ANOTHER FOREST BEGINS.

IN LOGGING

BIG NOT ALWAYS BETTER

Popular opinion among loggers says that big is better. Big logs plus big machines equal big profit. However, Clayton-area resident Buck Beaty has proved that a small machine, the Razorback Cable Yarder, can also create profit by harvesting small logs.

Beaty recently conducted cable logging operations on the Chattahoochee National Forest as part of a program to show loggers that they can make money by harvesting and re-selling firewood from the National Forests. Under this program, the Forest Service provided the cable machinery and training. Beaty purchased the timber and operated the equipment.

Cable logging is returning to the Southeast after a 50-year absence. Forest Service Timber Staff Officer Earle Darby says, "In the early 1900's many logging operations used large steam powered cable yarders to get out large sawlogs. Then with skidders becoming cheaper to use

and most of the big logs gone, it wasn't economical to use cable systems."

Now, with the invention of a small cable system, operators have the opportunity to harvest smaller logs on steep slopes with a minimum of soil damage. This method of harvesting is also beneficial to wildlife because it creates openings for deer and turkey.

The Razorback Cable Yarder is a small machine that can fit on the back of a 3/4 ton truck on on a small trailer, yet it has the potential to reach 550 feet or more down a slope and bring up a 1,000 pound load. Working steadily, the yarder can log 1 to 2 cords of wood per hour.

The machine consists of a 17-foot tower, a carriage, two drums of 1/4" aircraft cable, and an 18 horsepower gasoline engine. The drums spool and let out the 1/4" cables which bring the logs up the hill. The cables are routed through a block on the tower, through the carriage, and then down the hillside. The upper cable is called the skyline and the lower cable is called the mainline. The carriage actually rides up and down on the skyline with the mainline being threaded through the carriage and then dropping down to be connected to the logs.

One or two people, called chokersetters, work at the bottom of the hill where they attach logs to the mainline. Once the logs are attached, Beaty, working at a control panel beside the yarder, brought the logs to the top of the mountain by spooling in the mainline.

Rich Aubuchon, a cable logging specialist, said "Commercially produced, this yarder would sell for \$12,000 to \$15,000, but it can built for less. Its operating costs are very low; using only about one gallon of gas per hour. This, plus easy maintenance, make it economical to operate in areas that used to be bypassed due to steep slopes and low value timber," he said.



A forester books a cable to a log deep in a valley to demonstrate how the cable yarder lifts trees from difficult locations, while an operator controls the gasoline engine.



FIRST PAGEANT FOR NEW YEAR HELD

Miss Jodi Warnock has been named Miss Treutlen County Forestry, the first queen to be crowned on the county level to compete in the 1984 contest for the Miss Georgia Forestry title.

The pageant, held in Soperton, is traditionally the first county in the state to select a local contestant for the state-wide competition next June on Jekyll Island. Many other counties next spring will stage pageants to select a queen to enter the state finals.

Miss Warnock, 16, an honor student, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carlton Warnock of Soperton. Miss Beth Cammack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Cammack, was first runner up in the contest.

Elizabeth Ashley Warnock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Warnock, was selected Little Miss Pine Seedling at the Soperton pageant.

WORKSHOP PLANNED

A Basic Industrial Hydraulics Workshop will be held at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education January 17-20, 1984.

The 3½-day course is designed for individuals who are responsible for specifying, repairing, trouble-shooting, and maintaining hydraulic systems (mobile or stationary) including purchasing agents, shop, plant, mill or field foremen and mechanics and service representatives.

Participants who attend the course should be able to evaluate and service hydraulic systems, detect and correct potential trouble areas.

For further information contact Dr. Leonard A. Hampton, 237 Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602 or phone 404/542-3063.

FROM CONE TO SEEDLING

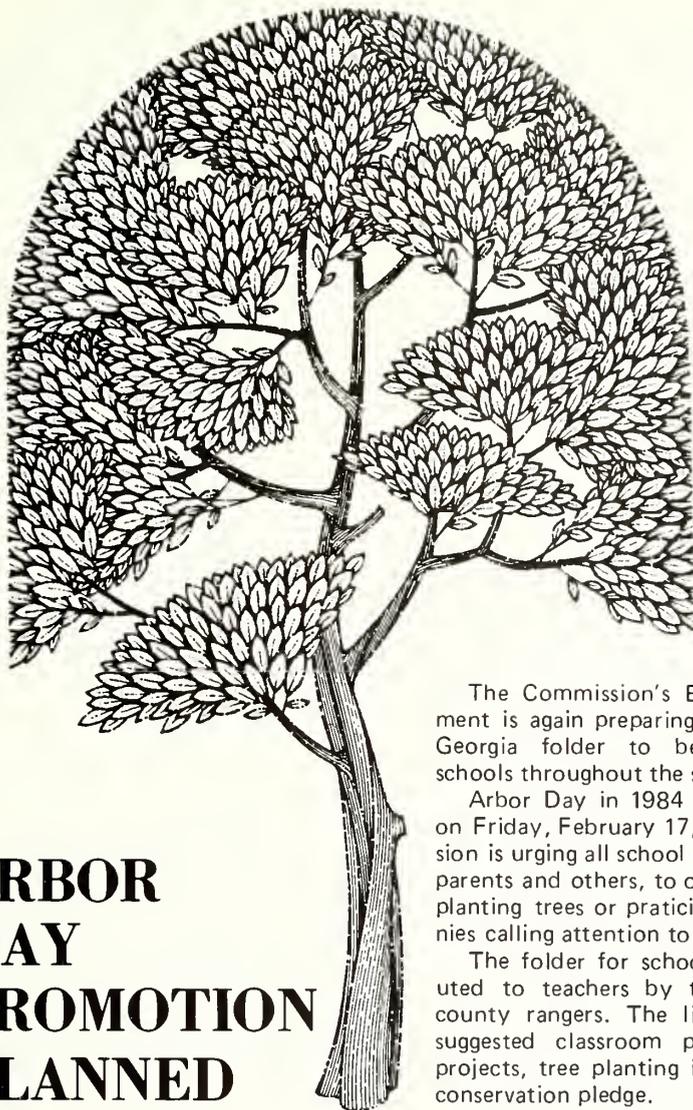
(Continued from page 9)

moisture and cold storage to ripen them. All other processes are the same as slash.

In addition to cones from the Commission's orchards, the plant also processes cones on contract from other sources.

Wynens said there is always a demand for seed from companies and individuals, but such orders must be turned down as the Commission is increasing its seedling production and needs the entire yield from the seed orchards.

Extensive genetic research at the orchards down through the years has resulted in a superior slash and loblolly seedling and Wynens said the search continues to even further improve the quality and quantity of seedlings produced by the Commission for the landowners of Georgia.



ARBOR DAY PROMOTION PLANNED

The Commission's Education Department is again preparing an Arbor Day in Georgia folder to be distributed to schools throughout the state.

Arbor Day in 1984 will be celebrated on Friday, February 17, and the Commission is urging all school children as well as parents and others, to observe the day by planting trees or participating in ceremonies calling attention to this annual event.

The folder for schools will be distributed to teachers by the Commission's county rangers. The literature includes suggested classroom programs, poems, projects, tree planting instructions and a conservation pledge.

Single copies of the folder will be available after January 10 by writing to the Georgia Forestry Commission, Education Department, P. O. Box 819, Macon, Georgia 31298-4599.

For further information contact Allen Henderson (logistics) 404/542-2237, Room 245, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

CONSERVATIONIST NAMED

B. Clayton Graham, former deputy state conservationist for Nebraska, has been named state conservationist for Georgia.

Graham, a career Soil Conservation Service employee, replaces Dwight M. Treadway, who transferred to the agency's national office.

Headquartered in Athens, Graham is responsible for all Soil Conservation Service operations in the state. The agency provides technical assistance to private land managers who do conservation work in cooperation with the 40 soil and water conservation districts throughout Georgia.

SEMINAR SCHEDULED

A seminar entitled Mineral Exploration on Industrial Timberland: Exploring Problems and Opportunities, will be held next spring at the Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia.

Seminar planners said the sessions, set for April 2-4, will be for executives of forest products and mineral industries, consultants in forestry and geology and other specialists in those areas.

Specialists in mineral exploration will present their views on exploration goals and experts in forest products management will discuss their concept of joint participation in exploration of industrial timberland. The dialogue between both groups should lead to a better understanding of the problem and the potential regards of a closer cooperation, sponsors said.

VIRGINIA PINE

GEORGIA'S FAVORITE CHRISTMAS TREE



Who grows Christmas trees in Georgia and where? How many are grown and how are they sold? Is this just a business for retired people, or are the growers employed elsewhere and find tree growing a fascinating and profitable sideline?

These and other questions are answered in a statewide survey by the Georgia Extension Service and by long established growers who have learned a lot of do's and don'ts in the business.

Christmas tree growers in Georgia are, by and large, under 50 years of age and are drawn mainly from professional and managerial positions. The majority are producing their trees on five acres or less. Counties in the west central section of the state have the largest concentration of Christmas tree plantations and the study revealed that Virginia pine is the most popular tree currently planted. White pine and red cedar rank second. Reforestation programs implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other agencies during the depression years in the 1930's contributed toward the development of commercially grown Christmas trees in Georgia. As the planted trees began to mature, some were thinned out and sold as Christmas trees. The actual planting of trees for that purpose, and the laborous trimming of shaping of the trees as they matured, was not done on a large scale until after World War II. Since that time, the survey revealed the Christmas tree industry has evolved from a parttime, hobby type enterprise into a complex,

professional operation. In 1980, approximately 31 million Christmas trees of various species were sold in the United States and almost

a million were sold in Georgia. Christmas tree production in the state has undergone varying degrees of success, depending on species, site and management. At the present time, Georgia

grown trees can compete favorably with trees shipped in from other states and Canada. Georgia growers, however, are currently not meeting the demand of consumers

in their own state. In the 1940's, growers experimented with red cedar, Arizona cypress and white pine, but insufficient research and

management techniques hindered them from attaining any reasonable degree of

success. Today, Georgia has more than 400 Christmas tree growers. Two

events appear to have stimulated the dramatic increase in the number of

people getting into the business. They include the development of the Georgia

Christmas Tree Association and the introduction of Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) for commercial production.

The survey also revealed the critical aspects associated with marketing the

trees. The choose-and-cut method is the most popular. It aids the small

operator in that it has the potential to yield the highest return on the

smallest number of trees. The retail sale of trees has evolved into a sophisticated

operation because the public continually demands a quality product.

The third way to sell, the wholesale method, allows the grower to maximize

volume, but the drawback is a much lower unit

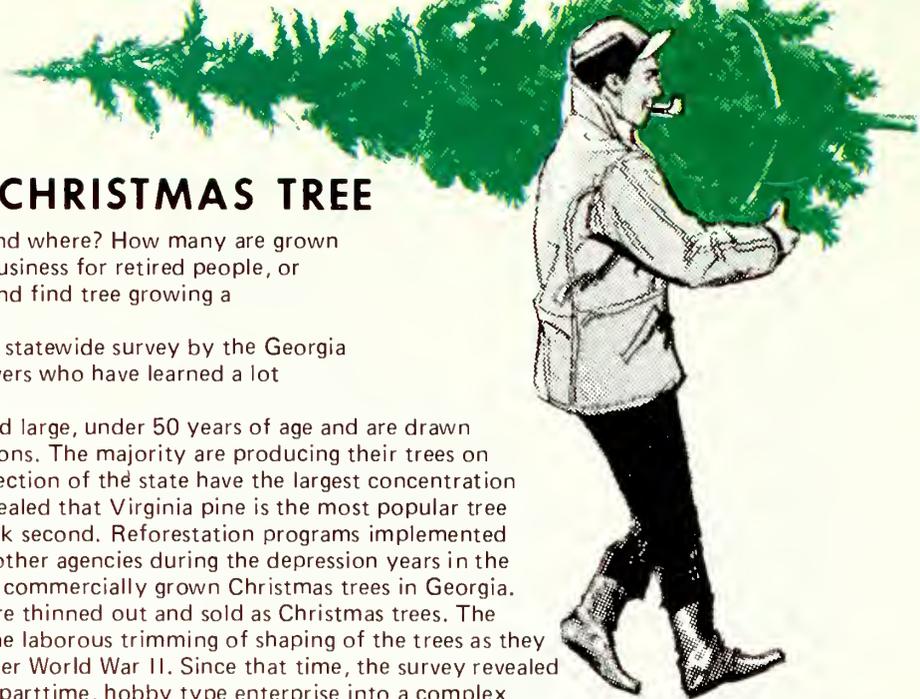
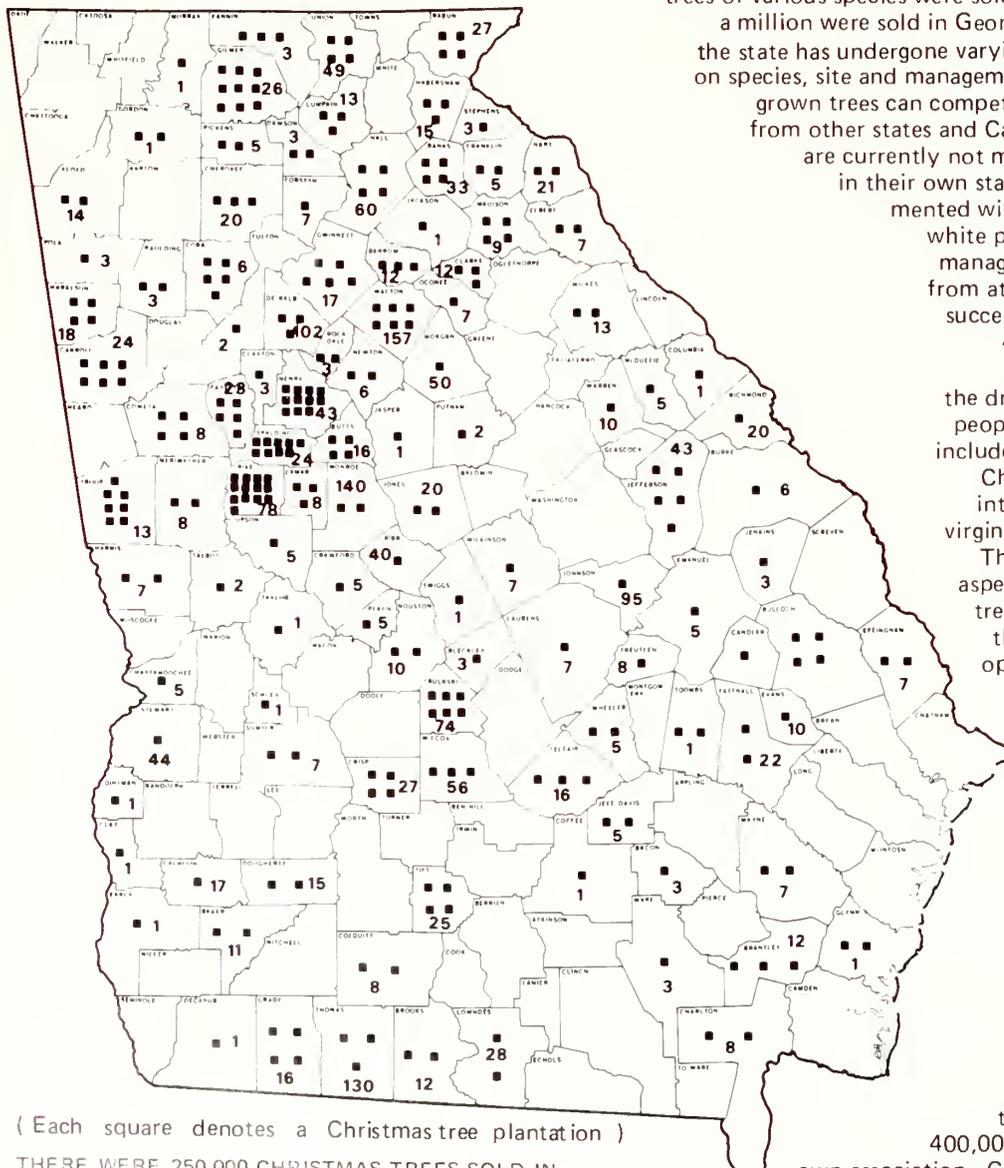
return. The Georgia Forestry Commission this planting season is

providing 750,000 Virginia pine seedlings for Christmas

tree growers and is also producing 400,000 under contract for the grower's

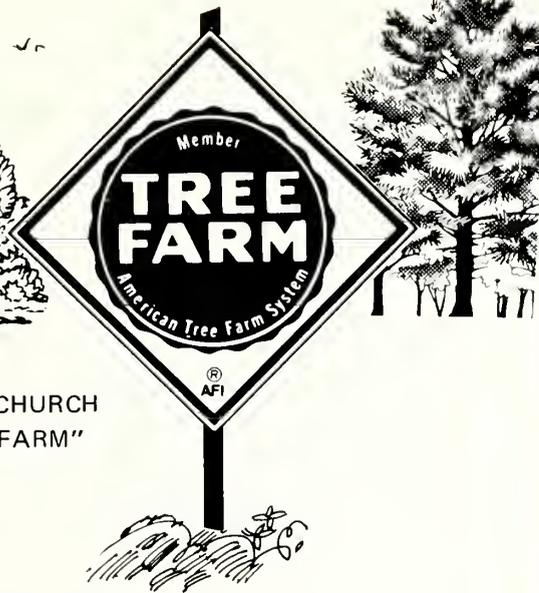
own association. Commission nurseries also produce other species suitable for Christmas trees.

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ANOTHER GEORGIA CHURCH BECOMES A "TREE FARM"



GEORGIA TREE FARM LEADER

A church-owned tract of timber in Middle Georgia has been certified as a Tree Farm to become the second church in the state, and one of the few in the nation, to enter the forest conservation system.

The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity in Bibb County owns a 13-acre tract which was prescribed burned and planted in loblolly pine in 1980-81. The planting was preceded by clear cutting of a natural stand of 35-year-old pine timber. It was certified as a Tree Farm earlier this year.

A church in Athens was declared a Tree Farm four years ago, to become the first in the country to join the national system.

Rev. Peter Hoffman of the Bibb County church said present plans call for a sawtimber rotation. In addition, the feasibility of interplanting the stand for a Christmas tree crop is being examined, he added.

The tract was inspected by Charles B. Place, Jr., Commission forester, and approved by Bill Craft, ITT Rayonier, Inc., Thomaston, district chairman, Georgia Tree Farm Committee.

The first Tree Farm certified in Georgia was that of the late E. C. Fancher of Pearson. He was also the first landowner in the United States to have a written management plan prepared for his forest by a project forester. This was in November 1940.

The Georgia Tree Farm Committee is co-chaired by Commission Foresters William R. Lazenby and Wesley L. Wells. They point out that if a forest tract meets forest management specifications, the landowner is given a sign to erect on his property and a certificate. The familiar square metal sign, with the green Tree Farm emblem on a white background, announces to the public that the site is

being used to grow trees in an efficient manner.

The American Tree Farm System, since its beginning on the West Coast more than 40 years ago, is a strong factor in Georgia's economic growth. It has been instrumental in providing raw material for industry, as well as contributing to the state's needs for recreation, water, wildlife, esthetics and employment.

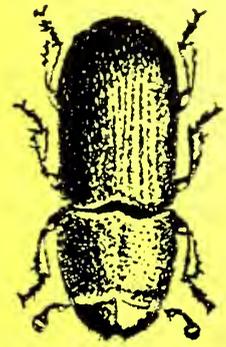
The American Tree Farm System, which Georgia entered in 1948, is sponsored by forest industries through the American Forest Industries. A Tree Farm is an area of privately-owned forest that is being managed in accordance with the best management practices approved by the State Tree Farm Committee and the AFI.

Currently, Georgia leads the nation in Tree Farm acreage with 7,679,540 acres. Georgia is second to Mississippi in the number of Tree Farms with 2,658.

The Georgia Tree Farm Committee district chairmen are Harry Bailey, Union Camp Corp., Savannah; Lewis Brown, Continental Forest Industries, Washington; Jack Catlin, Continental Forest Industries, Jeffersonville; Grady Chambliss, Great Southern Paper Co., Albany; and Bill Craft, ITT Rayonier Inc., Thomaston.

Others are Craig Ernest, Hiwassee Land Co., Calhoun; Bill Haynie, Anderson, S.C.; Rob Hicks, Brunswick Pulp Land Co., Nashville; John Humphries, Georgia Pacific Corp., Warrenton; and Bill Liscinski, Lovejoy.

James McGurn, Hercules, Inc., Folkston; Linda Newell, Georgia Kraft Co., Lula; James O. Reed, Georgia Kraft Co., Coosa; Roger Rowan, Union Camp Corp., Keysville; Wayne Ward, St. Regis Paper Co., Cordele; and Russ Weber, F & W Forestry Services, Albany, complete the list.



A recent statewide aerial survey has revealed that the Southern pine beetle population has increased since a similar inspection was made in July.

Commission entomologists report that 1,584 spots were detected, with the greatest number concentrated in the Fort Benning area and in the Griffin District.

They said no new spots have been found on St. Simons since the Commission ended its control efforts on the island in August.

Currently, 13 counties are ranked as having heavy population levels and eight are classed as being epidemic.

Counties in the epidemic stage include Dawson, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, and Stephens. The remaining counties in the heavy population classification include Elbert, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Madison and Chattahoochee.

The entomologists explained that further beetle activity has ceased now that cold weather has arrived, but they predicted that activity could be moderate to heavy in the spring of next year if winter salvage of damaged trees is slack. It is recommended that beetle-killed trees, as well as a buffer zone of trees around the affected spots, be cut to prevent spread of the insect.

From January to the end of September, 11,759 cords of southern pine killed by beetles were salvaged in Georgia.

The aerial survey also revealed 300 Ips and black turpentine beetle spots in 28 counties.



Canadian government foresters recently visited the Georgia Forestry Commission to learn of the management techniques used in managing softwood plantations, seed orchards and tree nurseries. Druid Preston, chief, Forest Management Department, left, spoke to the foresters who represented the various Canadian provinces.

AMPLE SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE



Committees formed in each of Georgia's 159 counties to promote reforestation are "doing a tremendous job in encouraging tree planting in our state," said John Mixon, Georgia Forestry Commission director, as he analyzed a recent progress report.

He pointed out, however, that there are many landowners with idle acres - marginal or unproductive croplands - that have not yet decided to plant those areas in trees.

"We're concerned with the thousands of acres in Georgia that could be producing profitable trees," Mixon said, "and we are asking our committees to make an even greater effort in encouraging this reforestation." The Commission is spearheading the campaign, with several other agencies and organizations providing members for the county committees.

Jim Wynens, Chief of the Commission's Reforestation Department, said the state nurseries still have a "very good stock of slash and loblolly pine seedlings" and is urging landowners to place orders now that favorable planting weather is prevailing.

He said a good supply of dogwood, lespedeza, sawtooth oak, sweetgum and sycamore are also available at the nurseries.

In ordering, use the form below, or pick up a form and price list at any Forestry Commission office, county agent office, Soil Conservation Service or Agricultural Conservation office.

FORESTRY PROGRESS REPORTED

A successful forest protection year, completion of the fifth Georgia forest survey, forest management services of benefit to thousands of woodland owners and approximately 140,000 acres planted with Forestry Commission grown tree seedlings.

These were highlights in the 1983 annual report of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The lowest number of wildfires, 6,235, since 1957 was recorded. These fires burned 23,018 acres, or 3.69 acres per fire.

Debris and incendiary fires represented two-thirds of the wildfires and approximately 75 percent of the acreage burned.

Rural Fire Defense units responded to 3,070 forest and open land fires which assisted the Forestry Commission in helping down fire losses. In addition, RFD personnel suppressed structural and equipment fires that resulted in the saving of some \$66 million in property.

More than 30,860 woodland owners were provided forest management assistance on 636,159 acres. This included 4,249 forest management plans involving 341,864 acres.

There were 300 Georgia landowners contacted concerning beetle activity. The Forestry Commission's aerial surveys revealed 1,672 Southern Pine, Ips, and Black Turpentine beetle infestation spots during the year.

More than 76 percent of the Forestry Commission's tree seedling crop were genetically improved stock. Approximately 98 million seedlings were produced for purchase by Georgia landowners during the year.

To meet future seedling needs, construction continued on the Commission's 257-acre nursery near Reidsville. The first planting of the new nursery is scheduled for the spring of 1984.

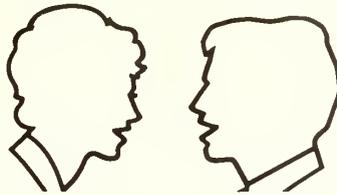
Through a wide variety of educational programs, the Forestry Commission strives to reach all Georgians with the importance of maintaining its forest resources in a multiple use condition.

New accomplishments in research - especially in utilization of wood as an energy source - were noted in the annual report.

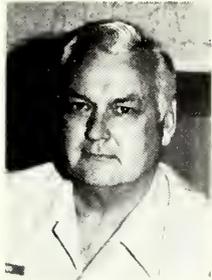
APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK				ORDER NO. _____
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION P.O. BOX 819 MACON, GEORGIA 31298-4599				
NAME OF APPLICANT _____		PHONE NO. _____		
ADDRESS _____		CITY _____	COUNTY _____	ZIP CODE _____
SHIP TO ADDRESS ABOVE OR				
NAME _____		PHONE NO. _____		
ADDRESS _____		CITY _____	COUNTY _____	ZIP CODE _____
DELIVERY DESIRED AS SHOWN BELOW				
DATE	SPECIES	NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS	COUNTY OF PLANTING	DISTRICT & COUNTY CODE
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Private persons, clubs, associations and private schools <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Private forest industry - lumber manufacturers <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Private forest industry - pulp and 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: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE (Check one) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY		
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE NURSERY STOCK UNDER CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM				
PAYMENT				
Amount Due _____		DATE _____		SIGNATURE _____
Amount Enclosed _____				
() WALKER NURSERY REIDSVILLE, GA		() MORGAN NURSERY BYRON, GA		
Rev. 4/83				

PEOPLE

IN THE NEWS



THOMAS H. JOYNER has assumed the duties of district forester of the Rome District. He came with the Forestry Commission in 1963 as a forester in the Rome



JOYNER



GRIFFIN

District. The native of Rome was assistant chief forester at Berry School from 1960-63. Joyner is a retired Navy veteran, having served in World War II and the Korean War. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1960 with a degree in Forestry. At the University, he was a member of Xi Sigma Pi, a forestry honorary society. He is a member of the Second Avenue Baptist Church and the Lions Club. Joyner is married to the former Grayce Inez Andrews of Rome. They have two daughters, Toni Lynn Schrock, Rome, and Debra Joyce, Acworth...JERRY GRIFFIN has been named ranger of the Montgomery-Treutlen-Wheeler Forestry Unit. He had been a patrolman in the Ben Hill County Unit since he came with the Forestry Commission in 1978. The native of Ocilla received a commendation award for his work with heavy equipment in



SHIRLEY



PEAVY

1981. Griffin and his wife, Patricia, have two children, Michael, eight, and Matt, three. The family is Baptist. In Fitzgerald, Griffin was director of the Sunday School...Former Commission Director RAY SHIRLEY received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Association of State Foresters at a recent meeting of the organization in Lexington,

Ky. He joined six other state foresters who were awarded the honor. The award is presented to state foresters, members of foresters' staffs and others who contribute significantly to forestry...PAUL PEAVY, son of PATROLMAN EUGENE PEAVY, Effingham County Unit, was presented the Georgia Star AgriBusiness Award at the recent State FFA Rally. He also received a \$325 cash prize and a plaque for his achievement. His parents were also awarded plaques for their encouragement which helped the youth complete the necessary requirements for the Georgia planter degree...Ms. ORENE DUVALL retired from the Georgia Forestry Commission December 1. The person-

nel manager, Atlanta, had been with the Forestry Commission 36 years. She came to the Commission as a clerk-steno in 1947 and held positions of bookkeeper, senior clerk, statistical technician, payroll control auditor, assistant personnel officer and personnel manager. She was recently honored with a dinner given by fellow employees and friends at which time she was cited for the dignity and efficiency she brought to her job... KATHLEENE RICE, the current Miss Georgia Forestry, has been named Miss Georgia Agriculture, an honor bestowed each year on a young lady selected from among the various commodity queens. Miss Rice, is currently attending Augusta College, where she is majoring in communications. She is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church and is a staff writer on the college newspaper.



RICE



PRESTON



DUVALL



WOMACK



WOODYARD

FOUR RECEIVE GOVERNOR'S AWARD

Commission personnel who recently received the Governor's Award for outstanding service to the state included Druid Preston, Macon, Chief of the Commission's Management Department; Orene Duvall, Atlanta, Personnel Manager; Robert Coy Womack, Davisboro, Senior Forest Ranger; and William Woodyard, Ranger of the Whitfield County Unit, Dalton.

Woodyard was awarded during a ceremony in Dalton and the others were presented the award by Governor Joe Frank Harris at ceremonies held at the state capitol. The award presentations were held in conjunction with the Georgia In Review observance in Atlanta, which featured exhibits and equipment of state agencies.

Preston, who came with the Commission in 1955 and held several positions prior to his promotion to department head, was cited for his ability to

organize and administer important programs. Duvall, who has worked in the Commission 36 years, was awarded for fair and impartial counseling of employees and her devotion to her many other duties.

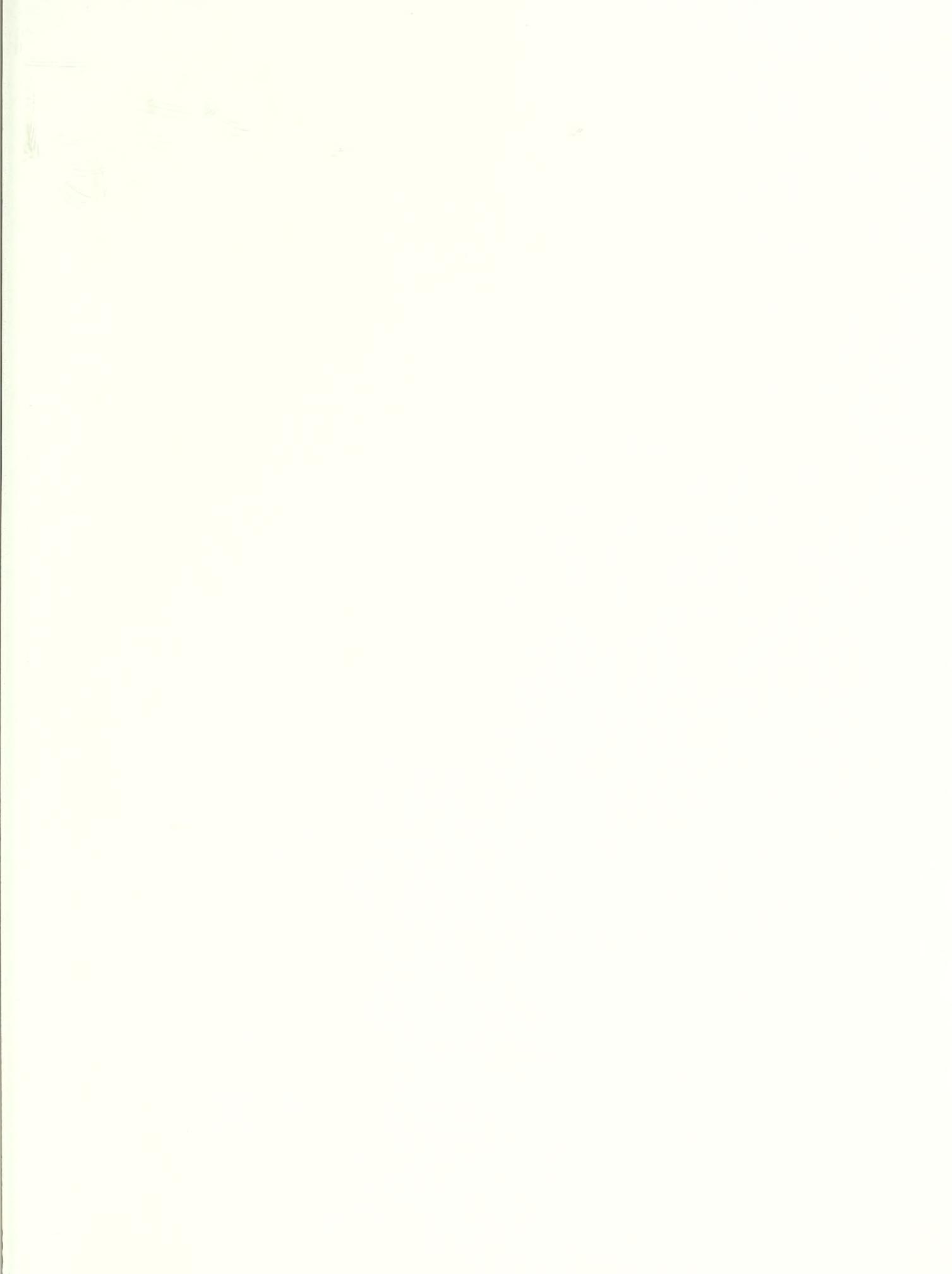
Womack, who is in charge of the Davisboro Nursery, came with the Commission in 1952 and has impressed his supervisors with a wide range of skills during various assignments of his career, according to Commission officials.

Woodyard was recognized for his outstanding service to Whitfield Counties; in particular for his efforts in bringing 23 agencies together this summer in the Mt. Sinai Fire Problem. They included city, county, state, federal, civil defense, hospital and Red Cross personnel. Woodyard came with the Commission in 1971.

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AND A HAPPY
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