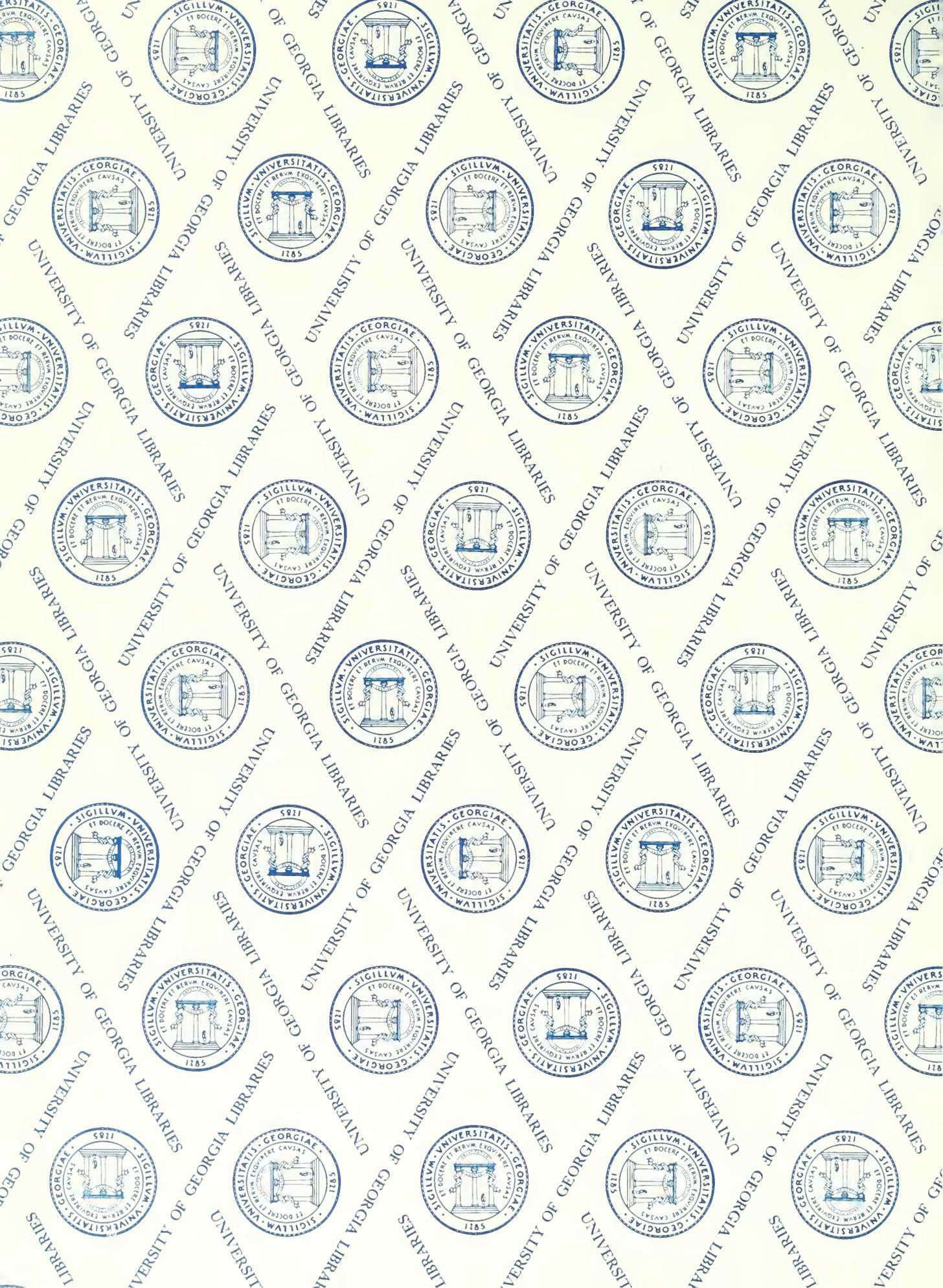
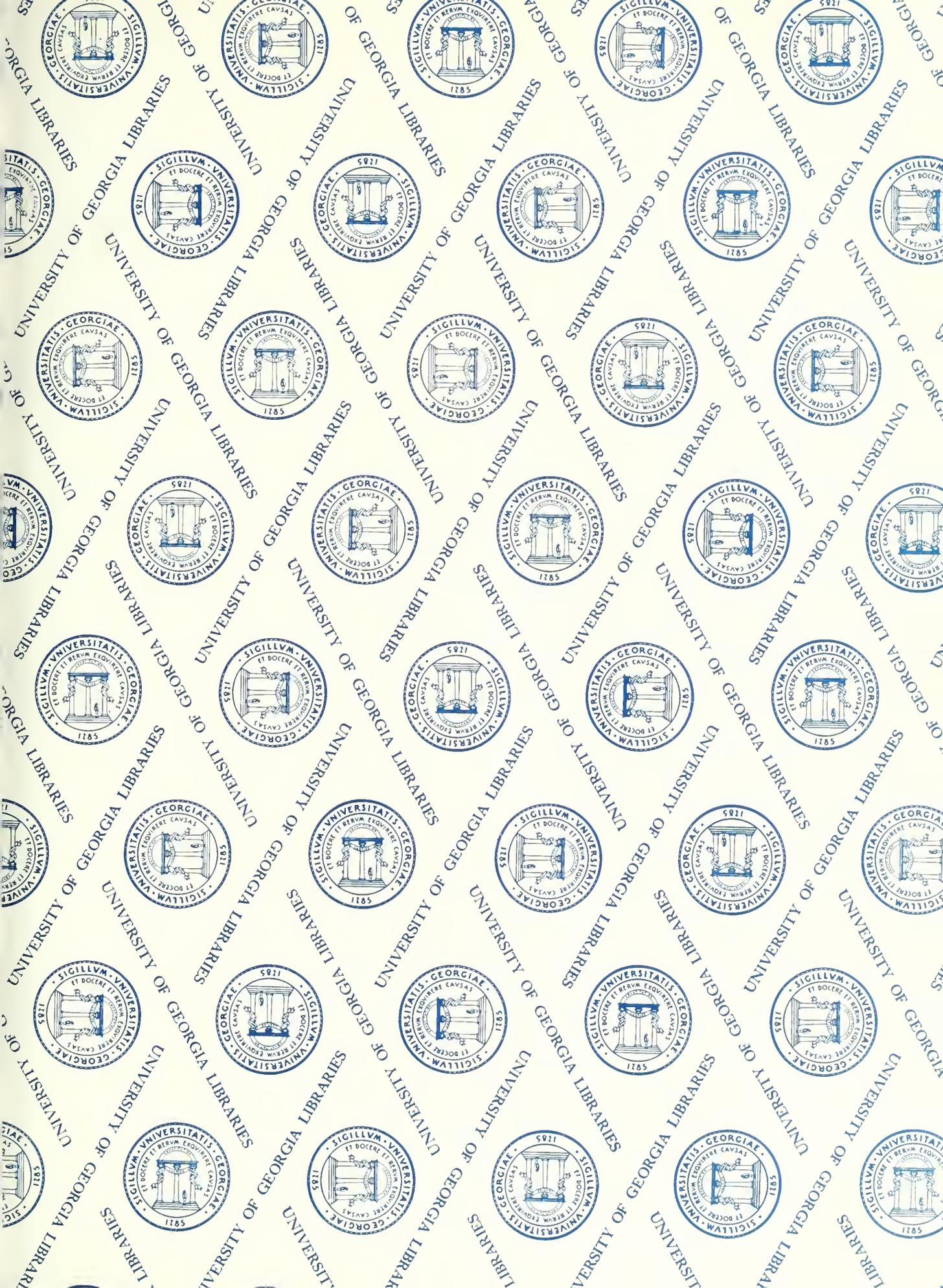


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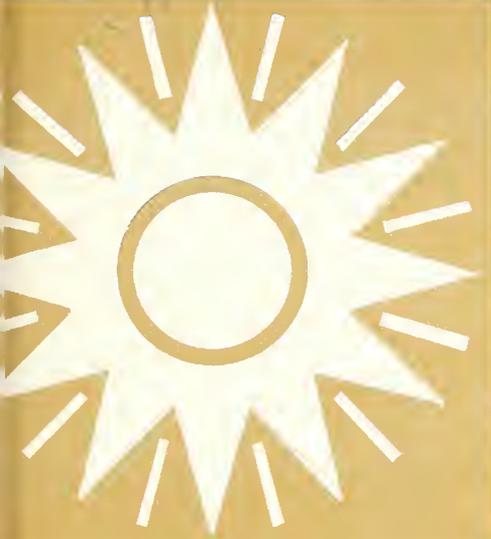
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Georgia

FORESTRY



SUN



WATER



SEED



TREE

**FIRST SOIL BANK
COMMERCIAL
THINNING**

**ICE STORM
HITS STATE'S
MID-SECTION**

**NATION'S
FIRST
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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Georgia FORESTRY

March, 1964 No. 1 Vol. 17

Frank Craven Editor

Published Quarterly by the
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION
Box 1077

Macon, Georgia

GEORGIA FORESTRY MAILING ADDRESS

Route 1, Box 85

Dry Branch, Georgia

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On the Cover

From the elements a seed obtains energy to produce a tree. A tree, plus man's ingenuity and knowledge to cultivate and manage it, results in varied forest products that benefit all mankind.

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Cruising the News

Brighter News On Tree Damage

Things are brighter on the weather front.

The ice storm that threatened Middle Georgia failed to materialize and Ray Shirley, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, has advised that damage to the state's pine forests in the New Year's Day storm is not as great as first feared.

The director says that many young trees which initially appeared badly hurt will straighten by spring.

"Leave trees that will not die within the next 90 days, and acquire professional assistance before salvaging any timber," is the gist of the advice from Mr. Shirley. Either the county forest ranger or an industrial forester should inspect timber stands and advise on cutting practices.

The pine trees of Georgia are productive of a large segment of the industrial income of the state, and the announcement that timber damage in the recent ice storm is not as great as first believed is welcome news indeed.

(From the Macon Telegraph)

The Spark Our Forests Need

A small spark of fire, properly placed, could kindle destruction of millions of dollars worth of resources in the vast forests of the Central Savannah River Area.

A small spark of enthusiasm, properly placed, could reap millions of dollars worth of benefits through proper development of those same timber resources.

That essential spark of enthusiasm could well have been generated during the course of a forestry seminar conducted here Tuesday. The 150 business and civic leaders from 11 CSRA counties heard forestry and development experts describe the glowing, untapped potential that is ours in the woodlands that surround us.

CSRA counties already are deriving substantial benefits from the sale of timber and the operation of timber-consuming industries. In the area of saw-timber production, for example, the area showed an increase of 33 percent between 1953 and 1963, while the state as a whole gained only six per cent.

But the most exciting part of the story is the undeveloped forest potential. A wide range of new wood products is now being perfected, many of them utilizing the pine which dominates CSRA woodlands. Improvements in finished lumber for conventional wood uses also are returning forest products to a better competitive position in relation to synthetics. These trends, together with virtual elimination of any waste in raw timber, open broad new avenues of possibility for individual woodland owners and for the CSRA counties in which they reside.

For the timber producer, these developments promise new markets, which in turn mean new dollars, new jobs and new investment in forestry resources.

For the area, they hold out the prospect of new industries to produce and distribute these latest wood products. This also creates the possibility of allied industries and retail outlets within the same geographical area.

The mere fact that 65 per cent of the total land area of the CSRA is under forestation indicates the immensity of our forest resources. That their economic value potentially matches their size is reflected in the facts brought out at the forestry seminar, co-sponsored by the CSRA Planning and Development Commission and the University of Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

The rest is up to leaders of the counties involved. The goal of translating potential into prosperity is not simple. But it is attainable.

(From the Augusta Chronicle)

FIRST SOIL BANK COMMERCIAL THINNING

The first commercial pulpwood thinning of pines planted under the Bank Program has been completed on the land of Walter F. Hinson Hazlehurst. Approval for the improvement cutting was given by the Davis Agricultural Stabilization Committee.

The initial Soil Bank plantings by Hinson, 25-acres of slash pine, were made at the outset of the program in 1956. An additional 85-acres were added under the program in 1959. In Georgia there were 558,449,420 slash pine seedlings purchased under the Bank Program. In the peak year 1958, woodland owners bought 1,077,500 tree seedlings.



Walter F. Hinson, center, Jeff Davis Co. Ranger Kenneth Purcell and Assistant Fifth District Forester, Management, James Castleman, compare growth of Soil Bank areas planted at the same time.

As a result of exceptional growth, some 18 of the 25 acres planted in 1956 have been commercially thinned. An average of 84 of the poorer quality and diseased trees were removed per acre in the thinning operation. The cutting yielded approximately three cords of pulpwood per acre.

Georgia Forestry Commission Assistant Fifth District Forester in Management James L. Castleman, who marked the timber, states that 12 to 15 years is usually required to produce a merchantable thinning on the average plantation site. Castleman pointed out that the remaining seven acres of the 1956

planting will not require thinning for another three to five years. By this time, the 18 acres just thinned will be ready for another thinning.

Hinson's entire woodlot of 400 acres includes 225 acres in pine plantations. Of this acreage 110-acres is in the Soil Bank Program. The remaining 115-acres consisted of spot planting in old fields and hardwood control areas, and planting on site prepared areas.

Hinson stated that he is putting all his forest acres under a systematic management plan prepared by the Georgia Forestry Commission. He pointed to the recent thinning of his Soil Bank plantation as part of this plan which will help him reap the full benefits of his timber.

Data from the management plan shows that approximately 740 trees were planted per acre. Survival at the time of cutting was 77 percent. This left some 540 trees per acre. Following the cutting Hinson had 460 higher quality trees for future growth.

Castleman added that the management plan includes a type map and stocking and growth data from which recommendations are being made. Plans are being formulated for a prescribe burning program in cooperation with the Jeff Davis County Forestry Unit. This program includes rough reduction and cull specie control.

Hinson praised the Commission's management program and the local unit, headed by Kenneth Purcell, for their fire prevention and suppression activities. He pointed out that the management services offered enable a landowner to grow a better stand of timber.

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The poorer quality and diseased trees were removed in the thinning operation. Forestry Commission Assistant Fifth District Forester, Management, James L. Castleman points out a tree infested with fusiform rust to Walter F. Hinson, Hazlehurst.



Georgia Forestry Commission Assistant Management Chief Sam Thacker, Macon, Ga., left, and Commission Assistant Fifth District Forester, Management, James L. Castleman, McRae, Ga., collect data for estimating future growth for use in the management plan.



TREES ARE REWARDING

Arbor Day around the corner makes us know that it is time to remind our readers to plant at least one new tree in their own environs. Few of us take time to reflect on the wonderful heritage of trees that is ours. Somehow we seem to accept them and take them for granted.

However, trees should be thought of as our horticultural legacies to leave for future generations. They are our friends - not only because they are beautiful, but they are useful and resourceful as well. We need their shade-giving qualities. We eat their fruit-bearing products. We need them economically. They are a permanent asset to us, so we should select the one we plant with knowledge and care. It is necessary to know the nature, size, shape and resulting use of the trees we plant. Trees can be oval, round, vase-shaped, pyramidal, column, horizontal or weeping.

In deciding on the place to plant trees, we must remind ourselves that shade does not stand still. So this involves a decision as to when we need shade. A tree must be planted between the sun and the area where and when shade is desired. A rule of thumb is: "For morning shade, plant to the east. Noon shade

falls directly underneath. For afternoon shade, plant slightly south or west."

It is difficult and almost impossible to get two trees exactly identical. They, like people, are influenced by environmental conditions. Exposure, parasites, nutrients, all play and react differently on every plant. Botanists list 80 or more parasitic plants which prey upon other specimens. In the never-ending struggle for survival it is interesting to know something about these enemies that have their favorite trees upon which to prey. We think of these parasites as parallel to burdens and trouble that beset us as humans. Some trees carry these burdensome pests valiantly--others give to their life-sapping work and crumble beneath them.

Guthrie said "As in nature, as in art, so in grace, it is the rough treatment that gives souls as well as stones their lustre. The more the diamond is cut, the brighter it sparkles; and in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to perfect His people."

by

Mrs. Florence Hill Marris
Augusta Chronicle-Herald Garden Ed.

A Georgia superior loblolly pine finds its way to Washington, D.C. Senator Richard Russell plants the pine, presented to him by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, on the capitol grounds.



HOME Beautification

"The City of Brotherly Love", "The City of One Million", "The Windy City", these cities are familiar; but, what about "The Beautiful City"?

Macon, "The Beautiful City" is possible says Mrs. Harry Layman, president, Macon Federated Garden Clubs, Inc. A concentrated, cooperative effort by civic minded citizens can fulfill any good it wishes to accomplish she pointed out.

Recently 1,500 members of 47 Macon Garden Clubs took a step forward in beautifying Macon. Some 4,000 dogwoods and 4,000 cypress seedlings were distributed to Macon home owners.

The trees were purchased from the Georgia Forestry Commission with local funds and the Sears Roebuck Home and Neighborhood Development Sponsors fund.

Mrs. John S. Schofield, chairman, Civic Improvement and Beautification Committee, stated that this is the fourth consecutive year that seedlings have been distributed in Macon. In the past 7,500 dogwood, redbud and sweet crab apple trees were given away. It was recommended that the dogwood be planted in front or side yards for the public to see.

Mrs. Schofield emphasized that all clubs were placing emphasis on maintenance in the distribution and care of seedlings after planting. She pointed out that many trees are killed where they do not receive proper care. Drying out is the most prominent killer of the trees, she added.

For distribution, the garden clubs wrapped the trees individually in peat moss and polyethylene bags. Home owners were encouraged to plant the trees immediately and take proper measures to keep them from drying out.

Mrs. Layman cited the HANDS program as invaluable to the garden clubs. Their contribution has made it possible for clubs to carry out beautification projects that would have otherwise been impossible to carry on or curtailed.



Sears Roebuck and Macon Garden Club officials are shown custom-grown, high quality seedlings by Bibb County Forest Ranger Milton Roberts, left. Examining the seedlings are Mrs. Harry Layman, president, Macon Federated Garden Clubs; W. E. Thompson, Macon Sears representative for HANDS program; R. E. Russell, assistant director, HANDS program, Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. John S. Schofield, chairman, Civic Improvement and Beautification Committee.



Macon garden clubbers prepare tree seedlings for distribution. Packaging the seedlings are, front row, Mrs. Robert Appleby and Mrs. Myrtle Brasswell. Second row, Mrs. P. O. Holliday, Mrs. John Schofield, Mrs. Jo Johnson, Mrs. Harry Layman and Mrs. Elaine Whitehurst. Third row, Mrs. Robert Thombley, Jr., Mrs. Ed Roberts and Mrs. Jack West.

THE "FISHING TREE"

Citizen and Southern National Bank customers were recently the surprised recipients of a catalpa tree or 'Fishing Tree'.

C & S bought and distributed 20,000 Georgia Forestry Commission grown catalpa seedlings through its 54 offices in 14 cities, stated project coordinator Robert E. Sibley of Atlanta, Ga. Reforestation Chief Sanford P. Darby represented the Commission in the project.

The catalpa tree is famous among the fishing gentry for the caterpillars that feed on the catalpa leaves. It seems they are a delicacy fish hardly can resist.



Banking customer Faye Williams receives her catalpa seedling from Georgia Forestry Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford P. Darby, left, and James C. Mullally, assistant vice-president, C & S National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Nation's First Management Plan

Today, all Georgians point with pride to their forests. However, in the early days, when our forests were not considered to be a top money crop, there only were a few Georgians who had the foresight and initiative to seek improved management practices.

One of these, E. C. Fancher of Pearson, Ga., was the first landowner, not only in Georgia, but in the United States, to have a written management plan prepared for his forest by a project forester.

E. N. Cooper, project forester, Georgia Division of Forestry, and C. W. Chapman, SCS technician assisted Fancher in organizing his management plan for his 175 forest acres. This was in November, 1940.

The initial plan called for a 35-year rotation. It established a system of pre-commercial thinning, improvement cuttings, naval stores operations and harvest cuttings. The naval stores plan included working two faces, one at a time for five year periods. The minimum required size was 10" d.b.h. Other recommendations included prescribe burning every five years (just prior to cutting) and the construction of fire lanes.

Fancher stated that the major changes inserted in the plan include the elimination of cull species and the control of cattle in wooded areas.

The first wood cut under the plan was 26 units of hardwood pulpwood. The two carloads of black gum pulpwood sold for \$4.75 per unit loaded. This was the first hardwood pulpwood shipped from Atkinson County.

Fancher also was the first to blow acid on his naval stores faces. He used a one pint glass bottle with an 18" tube with spray nozzle. This was 1943.

Fancher, now retired, has 211 forest acres hard at work. This represents a volume of 109,000 board feet of pine and 88,000 board feet of hardwood sawtimber and 541 cords of pine and 488 cords of hardwood pulpwood. There are 2,800 trees of which 695, 10" d.b.h. and larger, being worked for gum that are ready for another face.

There are 58-acres of desirable loblolly and slash pine reproduction; 84-acres of swamp that needs improvement, favoring yellow poplar, loblolly and slash pine; 51-acres that needs spot thinning; 12-acres need

cull specie control; and 8-acres are burned over and need planting.

Fancher pointed out that the best money spent by the county was in 1951. That was the year the county came under organized forest fire protection. With this protection and improved management practices our forests of today are paying off our mistakes of the past, he added.

Commission Assistant Eighth District Forester, Management, Lewis A. Gillis, E. N. Cooper and E. C. Fancher check growth of Fancher's timber. Fancher was first landowner to place timber under a written management plan.



Fancher's 211 forest acres include 58 acres of loblolly and slash pine reproduction. In addition, there are 695 trees being worked for gum that are ready for another face.

1963 Services and Activities

Forest resource data availability, completion of insect program, Accelerated Public Works Program, and reduction in forest acres burned highlight the Georgia Forestry Commission's 1963 annual report.

The report cites Georgia as one of the first States in the South to place forest resource data on data processing cards. This enables information on forest area, ownership, annual volume cut and growth to be obtained for any one or group of counties.

Emphasis was placed on the completion of the Southern Pine Beetle Control Program. The 14-month program, costing slightly more than one million dollars, was one of the most efficient and economical programs of its kind, according to the U.S. Forest Service. The funds were provided on a cooperative basis between the State and Federal Government.

The effective control of the beetle eliminated the threat of destruction of our pine forests in 34 Middle and North Georgia counties. In this area there are ten pulp mills, 400-saw-

mills and 217 other forestry industries which depend wholly or partly, and upon which many thousands of landowners and employees depend for a major part of their income.

A film, "The Southern Pine Beetle Epidemic" was produced. This emphasized the danger of the beetle attack.

The Commission was able to proceed with needed construction under the Federal Public Works Acceleration Act. The projects, including new headquarters, equipment and shop facilities, a training center and other repairs, were built on a 50-50 matching fund basis between the State and U.S. Government.

Forest area and percent burned were reduced for the fourth consecutive year and average size fire for the third straight year. During the 1962-63 fiscal year, 9,501 wildfires burned 48,066 forest acres. This is an average of 5.06-acres per fire and only one-fifth of one percent of the State's 23,563,000 protected forest acres.

The report shows that a severe

fire danger period occurred during March and April in which Georgia had the lowest average size fire and percent burned in comparison with ten other southern States. The 36,252 forest acres burned was the second lowest figure. The average size fire was 6.13-acres and percent burned was one-seventh of one percent.

In other areas of service, the Commission received a 17 percent increase in seedling orders over the previous year. Approximately 3,357 landowners planted 51,579,000 tree seedlings.

Management assistance was provided 8,744 landowners on 686,308-acres. Personnel worked with the FHA in establishing standards and procedures for obtaining information on forest land for participation in the three percent farm forestry loan program. The 21-watersheds given forestry assistance in Georgia led the nation. There were 1,130 acres of critical area planted on nine watersheds. Inspections and recommendations for cultural treatments were provided other State agencies on 7,975 forest acres.

Through these and other programs the Forestry Commission strived to employ the best means to assist landowners and forest product processors in better forestry and utilization practices.

RETIREMENT

E. H. Terry, security officer for the Georgia Forestry Commission, has retired. His retirement became effective March 1, 1964.

A native of Forsyth County, Terry's retirement culminates 42 years service as a peace officer of which 19 years were spent with the Commission.

Other peace officer jobs included eight years service as policeman for the cities of Cornelia and Toccoa, two years as inspector for the Commodities Division of the State of Georgia, and 15 years as detective on the Tallulah Falls and Southern railroads.

Terry came with the Commission in 1945 as investigator in the Commission's Ninth District at Gainesville. In July 1946, Terry was made chief investigator in charge of law enforcement. He became special investigator in 1956.

It was in the capacity of chief in-

vestigator that Terry made his greatest contribution to the Commission. He was in charge of hiring and training each investigator in fire investigation work. Through this work he instilled the importance of educating the first offenders so they would not turn up in court a second time.

Terry said, "the rising value of timber and public acceptance that timber is their bread and butter is one of the principal reasons in the reduction of maliciously set fires."

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that Terry has served the Commission in an effective and valuable capacity for 19 years. "His assistance rendered as chief and special investigator was of greatest importance in the reduction of willful and maliciously set fires," Shirley added.

Shirley pointed to his years of service as a credit to both his State, community and family. The State has lost a man with the highest integrity and regard for responsibility.

Terry and his wife, the former



E. H. Terry

Frances Powell of Roswell, are members of the Stone Creek Baptist Church at Macon. He is a member of Woodmen of the World and Masons at Toccoa, the YAARAB Shrine Temple of Atlanta and the Peace Officers Association.

Ice Storm Hits State's Mid-Section

Leave trees that will not die within the next 90 days and acquire professional assistance before salvaging timber. These and other guides were recommended by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Shirley emphasized that damage was not as wide spread as first thought. Many of the young trees which appear badly damaged will in most cases, straighten up by Spring, he added. Those that don't can be cut later when the timber market is more favorable. The Naval Stores belt escaped any serious damage.

A survey by Commission personnel indicates that the Commission's Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, with headquarters in Americus, McRae and Milledgeville, respectively, took the brunt of the storm. The Middle Georgia area was struck hardest by winter's icy finger.

Counties hardest hit in the Third District were Chattahoochee, Macon, Marion, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor and Webster.

Fifth District counties hard hit were Bleckley, Dodge, Houston, Laurens and Pulaski.

Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties were severely affected in the Sixth District.

In order to prevent depressed and glutted markets, only trees that have no chance of survival within 60-90 days should be salvaged, according to Commission Management Chief W. H. McComb. These trees are those that are broken off below the crown



Trees with any live limbs remaining should not be cut at this time. Bent trees with roots still intact, can be left.

or up-rooted. McComb pointed out that trees with any live limbs remaining should not be cut at this time. Bent trees, with roots still intact, can be left.

Shirley emphasized that a market should be determined and a commitment made for sale of the timber before cutting. Specifications, time of delivery and price information should also be determined.

Shirley advised woodland owners to contact their county forest ranger or industrial forester to inspect the timber stands and advise on cutting practices before beginning their salvage cut.

McComb pointed out that the downed timber does not pose any immediate threat from insects due to the cold weather. However, he urges landowners to closely check their damaged trees this Spring for signs of insect activity.

The removal of fallen tops and slash will help decrease insect in-

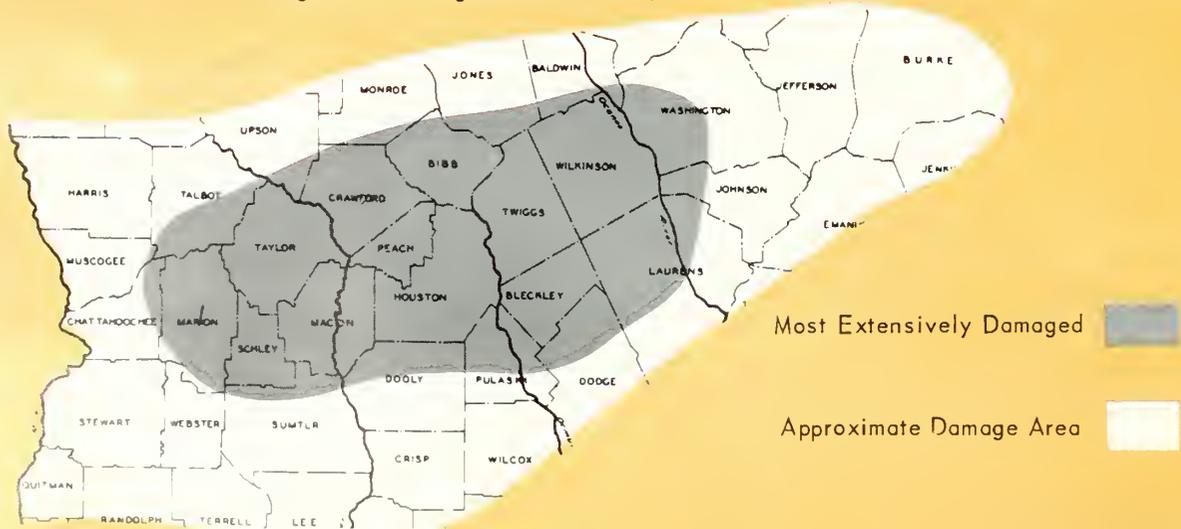
vasion and a severe fire hazard.

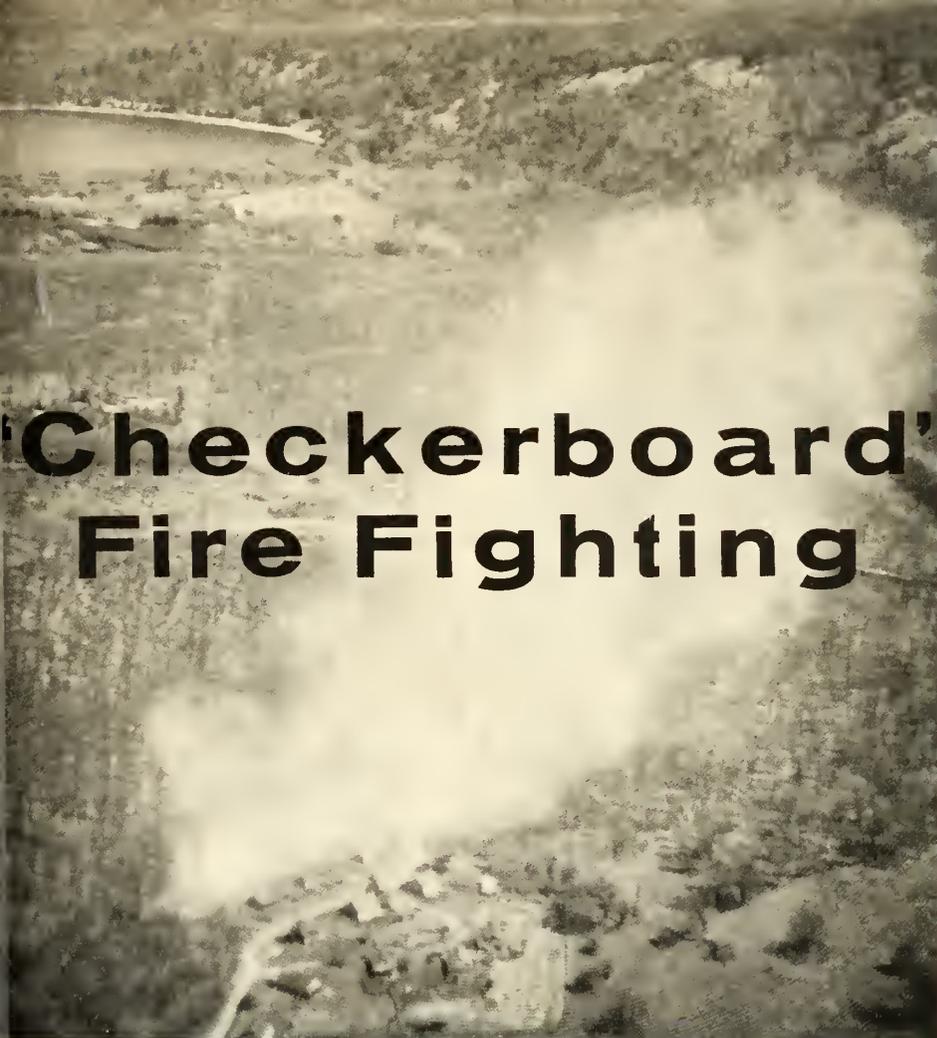
The fallen tops and slash make it difficult to operate equipment in addition to providing additional fuel on the ground. Shirley urges all citizens to exercise extreme caution with fire in the stricken area.

The heavy losses in the forests in all probability will not be transferable to the tax sheet. A USDA publication, approved by the Department of the Treasury, points out that whether a deduction is recognizable is based on the difference between the adjusted basis for depletion of the damaged timber and the sum of the salvage value plus any insurance recovery.

Unless the salvage value is less than your basis for loss, you do not have a recognized loss and can claim no deduction. A copy of the publication, Determining Timber Losses... for Income Tax Purposes, may be obtained from your local county forest ranger.

Georgia Ice Damage Area Dec. 31, 1963 - Jan. 1, 1964





'Checkerboard' Fire Fighting

Fire fighters from six southern states recently spent three weeks battling forest fires in all types of terrain and under various adverse conditions without getting near the woods.

The men were from the U.S. Forest Service's nine southern national forests and state forestry organizations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The personnel fought the 'checkerboard fires' in a Fire Control Simulator, a 30 X 40 foot enclosure, at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon, Ga. The Simulator is hailed as one of the major break throughs for realistic fire training by forestry officials.

The Simulator, the only one of its kind, was built by the International Electric Corp. under contract from the USFS.

Instruction was given 84 men of which 20 acted as instructors. Six men were from New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Simulator can accommodate 16 trainees at one time. The training period for each group is three days. The training includes classroom and Simulator work.

Fire conditions that might arise anywhere in the 11-state region, whether in the mountains of Georgia or the piney woods of Mississippi, can be created in the simulator.

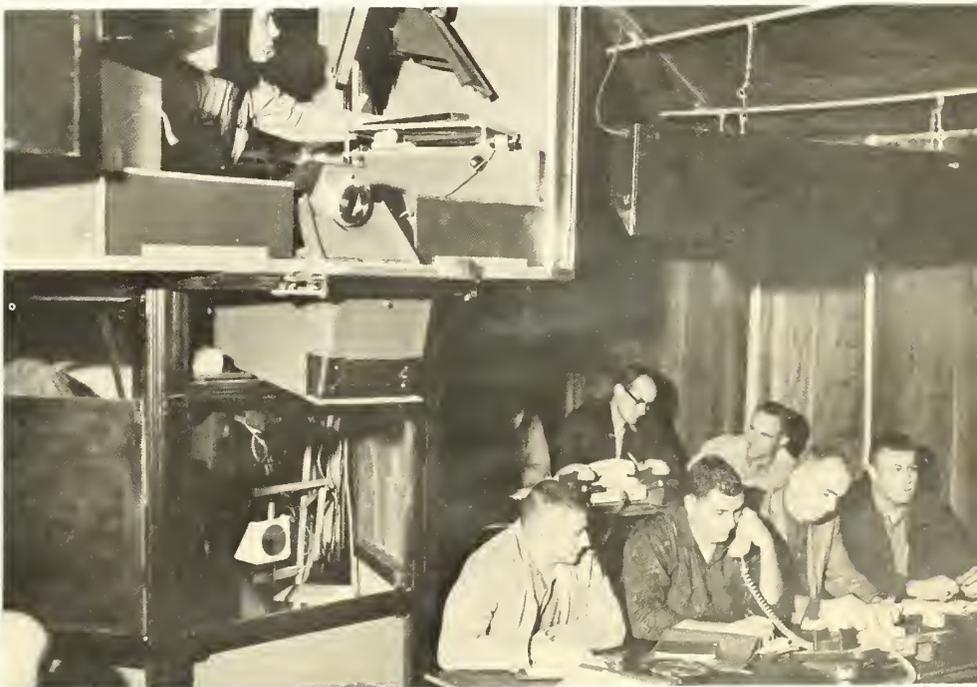
While the fire fighters are looking at a forest scene, a 'fire' springs up with all the realism of an actual forest fire. Smoke, flames and spotting confront the armchair fire fighters. The drone of an air tanker, diving to drop retardant chemicals on the flames, and fire breaks appear at the fire boss' command.

The personnel know the weather and wind conditions. They have telephone and radio communications to call for reinforcements or move crews from one location to another.

The simulator operator can make the fire move, change the volume and drift of the smoke. The forest scene, where the fire occurs, is projected on a 5 X 8 foot curved screen. A projectionist puts flame and smoke on the screen and tape recorder operators produce background noises to make the training more realistic.

An umpire decides if the action taken by the fire fighting team would have controlled the blaze.

The fire teams from the state and national forest organizations were given the opportunity to view the work being done by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council and the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory.



A four man team pits their skill against the 'checkerboard fire'. Team members are Billy P. Barber, Camilla, Ga.; Jennie B. Brant, Milledgeville, Ga.; Terrell L. Brooks, Newnan, Ga.; and A. T. Mauldin, Jr., Washington, Ga.

FFA, 4-H YOUTH RECEIVE NATIONAL RECOGNITION



Patsy Hussey

A fire prevention and control project, started in 1956, has brought 16 year old Patsy Hussey of Sparta the Southern Regional Forestry Award. Miss Hussey was presented the award at the Notional 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

Her award winning project, Fire Prevention and Control, was divided into three parts, Prevention...Preparedness...and Suppression. This work included the distribution of fire prevention posters over a three year period and giving talks and demonstrations on the proper tools for a landowner to have on hand in case of fire. Forestry exhibits, depicting fire lone construction, also were prepared and presented.

In addition she managed a 244-acre woodlot. Planting, improvement cuttings and fire break construction were carried out. Her plantings consisted of 2,000 slash and 7,600 loblolly seedlings on more than 14 acres. Her improvement cuttings amounted to a volume of 366 cords of pulpwood which brought in \$2,200.

Miss Hussey says the money will go toward her college education. She hopes to attend the Women's College of Georgia and become an elementary school teacher.

The Sparta High School senior was president of the Hancock County 4-H Club and vice president of the county council in 1963. She is vice-president of the Beta Club and reporter for the FTA this year.

In her climb to the Region award, Miss Hussey received the Hancock County, Northeast District and State 4-H Club Congress awards.



Jim White, Jr.

A "controlling undesirable hardwood" project won the boys' State 4-H Forestry award for Jim White, Jr. The 16 year old Armuchee High School Junior from Floyd County won a trip to the Notional 4-H Congress at Chicago, Ill. with his 20-acre project.

Robert Wright, III, of Crisp County has won the 1963 National award for farm forestry. Wright accepted the award at the National FFA convention in Kansas City. This marked the second consecutive year that a Georgia youth has won the national award. The 1962 winner was Danny Fender of Lanier County.

Wright's award winning forestry project included reforestation, cull specie control, fire control, naval stores and wildlife.

In his reforestation work, Wright planted 159,000 slash pine seedlings. He used a spacing of 6 X 10 feet. In addition to seedlings he planted bi-color lespedeza for quail, dove, turkey and other wildlife.

Wright stated that since he began his project in 1959 he has harvested 40,000 board feet of sawtimber, 24 cords of pulpwood and 595 fence posts. His naval stores project brought in three and a half barrels per thousand trees. He reported that

White's project included the use of three control methods, spraying, girdling and frilling. White stated that he obtained best results with spray on smaller stems. The girdling and frilling methods were best for the larger trees, White said. The species being controlled were sweet gum and red and white oaks.

White added that with spraying two years of application gave the best results. He used a tractor mounted sprayer.

He pointed out that being a Boy Scout stimulated his interest in forestry. White plans to attend the University of Georgia School of Forestry on graduating from high school.

Since becoming a 4-H Club member in 1958, White has planted 11,500 pine seedlings, thinned five-acres of pine and harvested 13,400 board feet of sawtimber. This past year he joined Tree Farm, Inc.

As a 4-H member White has received the Forestry Medal and the County Award of Excellence four times. In district competition he has won the District Award of Merit and District Award of Excellence twice.

In school, he is a member of the Junior Beta and Key Clubs. In 4-H, he is the local vice-president, County Council president and North District president.

White is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim M. White of Route 1, Calhoun, Georgia.

most of the trees had two faces.

In putting his acres on a productive basis Wright has begun a program of cull specie control work on some 66-acres. An improvement cut was made on another 40-acres. In addition approximately six miles of fire breaks have been constructed.

The National Award copped four years of vocational agricultural work in which Wright was recognized for his forestry activities. These awards included the Governor's Award for Outstanding Work in Forestry in 1962, State Junior Conservationist of the Year, and the FFA Chapter Forestry Award. Other recognition in 1963 came in the form of a \$500 scholarship by Rayonier, Inc. and a prize of \$275 from the Seaboard Airline Railroad.

Wright served as reporter for the Crisp County FFA Chapter during his senior year. He now is attending Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton, Georgia.

"Foresters And What They Do"

DeKalb County Forest Ranger George Lyon is the subject of a chapter in the book, *Foresters and What They Do*, by Perry and Perry. The chapter title is "What is a 'Professional' Forester?"

The chapter is given to Lyon outlining the duties of the personnel and explaining the operation of the Georgia Forestry Commission's fire suppression program.

These remarks are a prelude for comparing professional forestry in the United States with England and Europe. It is pointed out that the British forester may spend his full time managing several thousand

acres, whereas the American forester is prepared for a variety of duties, not silviculture alone.

Upon graduation the European forester at once becomes a forest manager. The American grad becomes a junior member of a professional team. He is expected to obtain experience before earning managerial responsibility.

Perry said, "as management becomes more intensive, and the need for trained men increases, there will probably develop a group of 'vocational foresters.'" Lyon's job is an example of what a vocational forester could do. Such posts may some



George Lyon

day be filled by sub-professionals who have had the technical training after high school."

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

The value of timber in Gwinnett County has increased with the development of the pulpwood industry. This industry has developed and expanded due to the better management practices put into use.

The growth of Forestry in Gwinnett County, 143,100-acres in 1953 to 182,300-acres in 1961, is attributed to two factors. One, the farm-city trend. Second, the realization of a forestry program that is aimed at serving the woodland owner.

Heading the local program is Forest Ranger Ray Thomas. Thomas states that the heavy population, being spread out, puts a heavy burden on fire suppression activities. It is the rule rather than the exception for more than one wildfire to be going at one time. There are 3,500 individual farms in the county.



Ray Thomas

The Notification of Intention to Burn County Option Law, passed in 1957, has enabled Thomas and his staff to reduce the average size fire from 7.20 acres in 1953 to 2.78 acres in 1963. Thomas says the observance of this law is evidenced by the fact that many times fires are reported by landowners before the smokes are spotted.

Thomas pointed to the recent Southern Pine Beetle Control Program as an example of the value placed on forestry. Although there only were a few spots, the Commission's thorough investigation and control measures received public acclaim.

Ranger Thomas has been head of the local unit since its organization in 1953. From a one room office located in Lawrenceville, the unit has its own office, and equipment and shop facilities constructed by the unit's personnel. However, each Gwinnett Countian has a personal share in the unit as it was built with money and material from a county wide fund raising campaign.

Other personnel of the unit are Assistant Ranger Glenn Edwards, Patrolmen B. C. Bagby and J. H. Jones, and Towermen John T. Kirby and Curtis B. Hudgins. Bagby and Kirby are ten year men.

Troy Floyd came with the Forestry Commission as a patrolman in his native Chattooga County. He 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.



Troy Floyd

During his brief period in Floyd County Ranger Floyd has established a weekly radio program stressing the importance of fire prevention. In addition school and scout groups are being acquainted with forest conservation. A reforestation program with local garden clubs also has been carried out by Floyd.

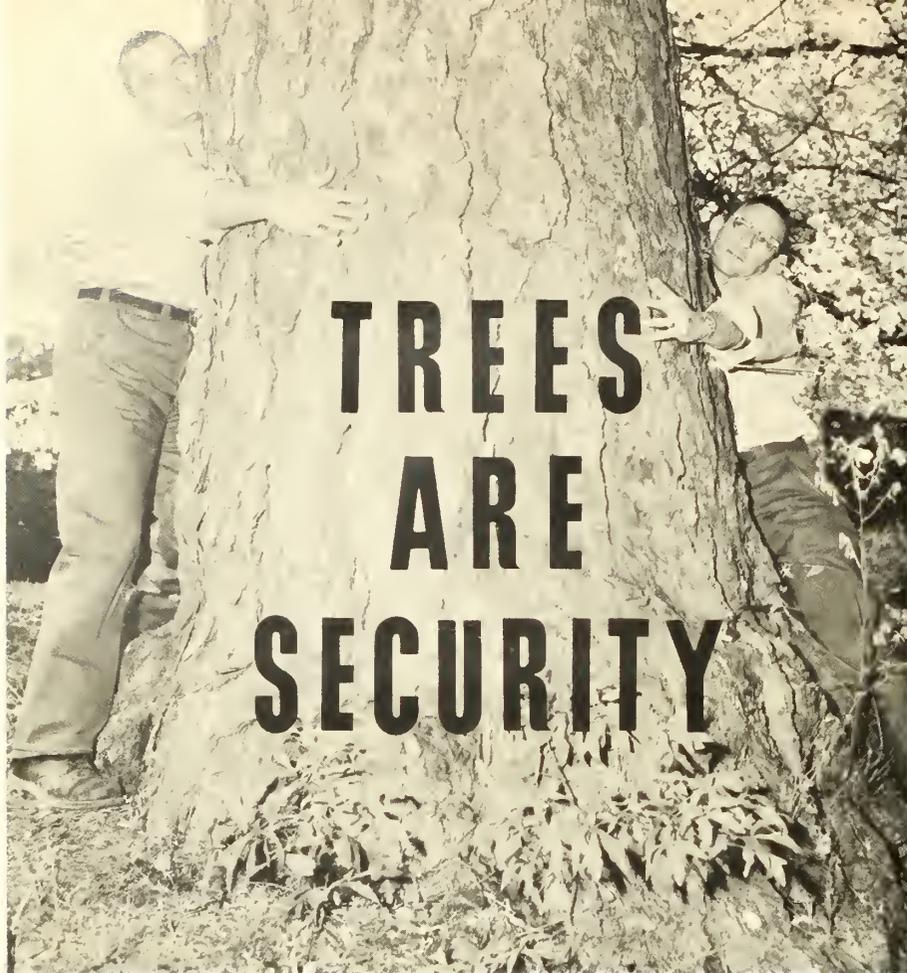
As ranger of Haralson County, the county's forest acreage increased 20-percent to 150,400-acres. During this period it is estimated that over 1,000,000 seedlings were planted in the county.

Haralson County's fire record points to the importance Haralson Countians place on forestry. In 1952 there were 102 wildfires that destroyed approximately 2,100-acres. In 1962 the number of fires had been reduced to 83. However, only 409 forest acres were burned.

One of the most outstanding management services provided Haralson Countians was in 1961. An early March ice storm presented serious timber management problems. The Commission organized a series of meetings of which one was held in Haralson County to advise landowners on proper practices to undertake. Floyd was instrumental in organizing the local meeting and presenting fire prevention guides.

In Floyd County, Ranger Floyd is available to take requests for management work and assist landowners in fire prevention measures such as fire break construction and control burning techniques.

Other Floyd County Unit personnel include Assistant Ranger Bill Lawson, Patrolmen D. W. Smith and J. C. Lanham, Dispatcher R. G. Cordle and Towermen L. G. Hicks and W. W. Marchison.



TREES ARE SECURITY

U. S. Army Photo

In the field of securities for which no "stock certificates" are issued, the United States government holds "futures" which bid fair to yield excellent dividends, tax free.

These "futures" or "green gold" are tangible assets; 50,695 acres of timber resources valued at approximately 3.5 million dollars. The estimated value at the end of the up-coming twenty years may exceed 20 million dollars.

Some 4,268,000 pines have been planted on the government's reservation at Fort Gordon, says Major J. D. Gallivan, III, post engineer. Already 15.5 million board feet of sawtimber and 19,000 cords of pulpwood have been harvested since 1953. This has netted "Uncle Sam" about \$633,000.

There are enough fire breaks which, if laid end to end, would reach from Fort Gordon to St. Louis, Mo. Approximately 500 miles are plowed each year to provide access routes, control burn, prevent erosion and to protect the area.

Fire is the greatest hazard to forests and presents a continuous problem. Fallen leaves and ground cover killed by winter frosts ignite easily. Hot, dry days of summer with high winds are equally as perilous.

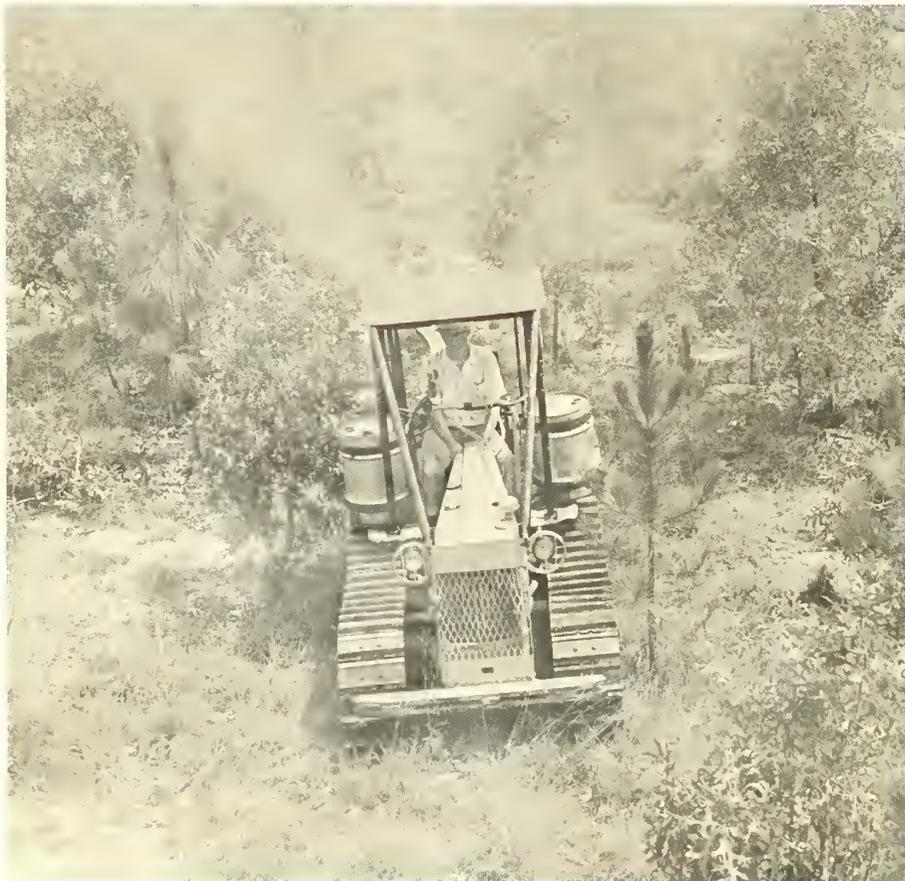
The fiscal year 1962 was the hottest in years. The foresters suppressed 56 fires which burned 437 acres. The timber damage was estimated at \$3,933.

Extensive military training on the firing ranges and excessive dryness increased fire hazards and caused most of the year's fires.

Direct seeding by helicopter was originated at Fort Gordon. A "chopper hopper" was designed by the post forester H. V. Barnett. Several other Army posts have since adopted the idea.

Forestry personnel cruise and mark all timber before it is sold. Some 3.1 million board feet of sawtimber were harvested this past fiscal year.

Through progressive timber management, Fort Gordon receives for its timber products the highest prices in the Third U. S. Army area. Trees to be sold are selected with



An area of 7,350 acres of cull species has been sprayed to improve the timber stands.

the idea of improvement cutting.

The goal of the forestry branch is to control burn approximately 5-8,000 acres each year to reduce fire hazards in training areas, eradicate undesirable scrub species, and provide for natural reforestation.

Control burning is accomplished under the rigid supervision of the post forester, when weather conditions are such as to minimize any timber damage. All control burning has prior approval from the Third Army Headquarters and is done in accordance with existing regulations.

A 100-foot lookout tower is maintained for fire detection. Fort Gordon works cooperatively with local civilian authorities. The fort may call for assistance from any one of several State fire towers located near the military reservation. This communication is made possible by a radio hook-up with the Georgia Forestry Commission.

The use of heavy bulldozer tractors with special fire line plows has improved fire suppression work. A 1,000 and 200-gallon water tanker are used to support the tractor units.

Dense underbrush and scrub oak are cleared over several acres every year to permit greater utilization of troop training areas. A brush cutter pulled by a bulldozer is used for this clearing, chopping down and chopping up all underbrush and scrub oak up to four inches in diameter.

An area of 1,350 acres of scrub oak has been sprayed to improve pine timber. Pines are the real money crop at Fort Gordon.

During the past year, the Third Army forestry program brought in two million dollars to the U. S. Treasury. Fort Gordon Post Engineers say that the post had an increase of \$68,000 from timber sales. They expect the total for the present year to be close to \$110,000.

Fort Gordon's forestry branch is staffed by Harold V. Barnett, post forester; J. Reid Beasley, assistant forester; Morris B. Veneklasen, forestry technician; Alex Kish, foreman; Hugh Camp, heavy equipment operator; and Willene Stewart, tractor driver.

by

Ruby Mabry McCrary



*Foresters suppressed 56-fires that burned 437-acres in fiscal year 1962.
U. S. Army Photo.*



*Some 500 miles of fire breaks are plowed each year to protect the area.
U. S. Army Photo.*

LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley
Georgia Forestry Director
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

During restoration of telephone service in the recent ice storm an employee of your organization performed a very thoughtful act in our behalf.

On Wednesday, January 15 at approximately 2:00 p.m. a telephone crew was four or five miles West of Fort Valley off the Reynolds Highway. In attempting to negotiate muddy dirt roads they became stuck and were unable to get out. A wrecker dispatched to aid also became stuck.

During this time one of your aircraft had been circling over-head aiding ground forces fighting a woods fire. Seeing the difficulty our truck was in the pilot dispatched one of your trucks with tractor to assist our people after the fire was out. They were able to get our crews on their way immediately.

We commend this pilot for his thoughtfulness and express our appreciation to him and the group on the ground for their aid.

Yours truly,

W. L. Ware
Plant Manager

Sou. Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.

Lamar-Pike-Spalding Forestry Unit
Griffin, Georgia
Meriwether County Forestry Unit
Greenville, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you for your prompt response and assistance in putting out the fire when a trailer load of cotton burned at our warehouse in Gay.

Had it not been for your efforts our loss would have been much greater.

Again, thank you for your assistance in our time of need.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Estes, Jr.

Mr. Lawrence Tondee
Crisp County Forestry Station
North U. S. 41
Cordele, Georgia

Dear Mr. Tondee:

Just a note to advise that the planting came off successfully, and I want to extend my appreciation for the services offered by you and your men. They were all most cooperative, and I wish you the best of luck in the forestry work that you are so ably performing in Crisp County.

Sincerely,

Jerry A. Singer
City Manager

Douglas-Carroll County Unit
Douglasville, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you for your very efficient service at the Arnold Services Incorporated fire November 26.

It was very re-assuring to find the fire completely under control when we arrived.

Your assistance in training the Whitesburg men also is greatly appreciated and is bearing fruit.

Sincerely,

Gibson LaFoy

Mr. Alton Bowen, Supervisor
Glynn County Forestry Unit
4143 Norwich Street Extension
Brunswick, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bowen:

On January 22nd, 1964, while Mr. Phillips was flying a Forestry Department plane in the vicinity of Bladen, Georgia, he observed that which appeared to be a hot box on our Train Extra 1969-North.

In addition to notifying Mr. Bunkley, the radio operator at Brunswick, who in turn notified our Agent at Thalmann, Mr. Phillips signalled to the crew on this Extra that something was wrong with the train. This enabled them to stop the Train and inspection developed the brakes were sticking badly on car in this train and crew released them. This could very easily have been a hot box or other equipment trouble that could have caused an accident.

I appreciate the efforts of both of you gentlemen in this matter and your interest in our company.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Hester
Superintendent

Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Our troop, No. 165, Junior Cadettes recently went to the Nature Trail on Tobacco Road. It is kept up by the Richmond County Forestry Unit.

We went down the Trail to Windsor Springs and found it very interesting. On our return to the unit Mr. Strickland told us something about the care of trees. He explained how they put the forest fires out and how to tell how old a tree is by boring into it with a certain tool. He told us of the tower and two-way radio uses and many other things.

In addition he gave us each a "Native Trees of Georgia". I have partially read the book and find it ever so interesting.

Also, while our family was spending the night at Crawfordville, Alexander Stephens State Park, I noticed a poster with Smokey praying, "And God, please help people to prevent Forest Fires..." I thought it was beautiful. I've noticed several other very pretty ones, also.

After going on that hike (although I live in the country) and hearing Mr. Strickland, I appreciate our natural forests and wildlife so much better. I only hope everyone will try to help keep America's forests in highest condition.

Thank you for reading my letter.

Sincerely,

Susan Bell

Mr. Loyd Mann
Mr. Terrel Brooks
Forestry Unit
P. O. Box 195
Carrollton, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We want to commend you on the excellent job your men did in saving our garage building and trucks in the explosion yesterday in our shop. Had it not been for them our loss would have been much greater.

There is no way to measure what you did in dollars and cents but we would like to at least pay you for the material you used and ask that you please give us a bill on this.

Sincerely thanking you for your kindness and with best wishes, we are

Cordially yours,

Arnold Services, Inc.

Mrs. J. M. Arnold

Logging the foresters...



William W. Neal, president, Liller, Neel, Battle and Lindsey, accepts an award for outstanding public service in forest fire prevention. The award is from the Advertising Council, Association of State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service for work in preparing fire prevention messages for the southern part of the notional Smokey Bear campaign. USFS photo.



A group of youth conservationists take part in Arbor Day activities of the Mocon Youth Museum. The planting exercise was under the direction of Charles Place, Jr., GFC I & E assistant, right, and Milton Roberts, Bibb County Forest Ranger.



Artist's sketch of the Brasstown Bald visitor information center to be built by the U.S. Forest Service on the Chattahoochee National Forest in North Georgia. The center will be the first of its kind to be constructed by the USFS in the 11 southern states. The USFS estimates that some 100,000 tourists annually visit Brasstown Bald. USFS photo.



NATURE TRAIL...Pock 2, sponsored by the Parent's Club Forest Hill School, is putting bird feeders along the Nature Trail located at the Richmond County Forestry Unit. With the feeders, above, are, l-r, David Martin, Cliff and Michael Steed and Ken Hair. Forest Ranger T. M. Strickland reports that 2,500 people have visited the Nature Trail since it opened in April, 1963. Mrs. Nesbit Teague is president of the Sand Hills Garden Club.

MEETINGS...Soil Conservation Society of America at Rock Eagle 4-H Center, Apr. 10-11...State FFA Forestry Field Day Meet at State FFA-FHA Camp near Covington, Ga., May 1...Georgia Chapter SAF and the University of Georgia School of Forestry Alumni at Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga., May 7-8...Georgia Forestry Association at Jekyll Island, June 21-22...FFA Forestry Camp at Alexander Stephens State Park, week of June 28...NFA Camp at Camp John Hope, week of July 5.

NEW DIVISION...The Division of Economics, Marketing and Utilization Research has been formed at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, N. C. Walton R. Smith, head of the Division of Forest Utilization Research for more than ten years, has been named chief of the new division. All station research in the fields of forest survey, economics, products marketing and utilization will be carried out in the new division.

OFFICERS...Philip A. Briegleb, Portland, Ore., has been elected president of the Society of American Foresters for 1964-65. He succeeds Paul M. Dunn of New York City. B. E. Allen, Savannah, Ga., was re-elected vice president. Briegleb is director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Allen is manager of the Woodlands Division of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.

Georgia FORESTRY

MARCH 1964



Dr. O. C. Aderhold, Pres
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

LET'S MEAN DOLLARS

SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT DRY BRANCH, GA.

Georgia

FORESTRY



Georgia FORESTRY

June, 1964 No. 2 Vol. 17

Frank Craven Editor

Published Quarterly by the
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION
Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

GEORGIA FORESTRY MAILING ADDRESS
Route 1, Box 85
Dry Branch, Georgia

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On the Cover

The Georgia Forestry Commission's Management Division is primarily concerned with employing the best means to obtain the greatest income, maximum development and utilization of soil and water and recreation from the state's forests. This is obtained through assistance provided landowners and forest processors in better forestry and utilization practices.

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Georgia Press Association

Second-class postage paid at Dry
Branch, Ga.

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Cruising the News

Everybody Make Like Smokey Bear

Fall and spring droughts, which we have had with memorable frequency the past few years, take their heaviest toll in the forests where flame can burst through the trees like an explosion.

Anyone still careless with fire in the forests either can't read, can't hear or couldn't care because most of us have been raised with Smokey's warnings in our ears.

Most of Georgia is trees. Burning them up affects the state's economy about like burning up chickens or setting fire to an auto assembly plant.

With drought and carelessness, with mindless cigarette disposal and other stupidities we could burn up the state. Everybody should be a Smokey Bear these days.

(From the Gainesville Daily Times)

Forest Rangers and House Fires

There seems to be a general misunderstanding of the job which the Forest Rangers are supposed to do in Spalding and other counties.

From time to time there is severe criticism of them. Most often this follows the destruction by fire of a house in the country outside the city limits where no other fire protection is available.

Some of this criticism may be justified, but it seems to us that some of it would not be voiced if the job of the rangers was understood.

Their job is to protect forests and other woodlands from fire. The local unit is manned, trained and equipped to do that. It is not manned, trained, or equipped to fight house fires.

The rangers do answer calls to house fires, simply because there is no other fire-fighting apparatus available in the counties outside the city limits. Sometimes the rangers can prevent a fire from spreading. Other times they can't do anything except, as one ranger said, "throw a bucket of water on it."

The State of Georgia pays two-thirds of the cost of operating the unit which serves Spalding, Pike and Lamar Counties and whose headquarters is on Etheridge Mill Road near the corner of Spalding, Pike and Lamar. The three counties each pay one-third of the remaining third. The current cost to them is \$4,745.86 apiece per year.

The Griffin Daily News has long advocated county-wide fire protection with adequately manned, trained, and equipped forces. We strongly reconfirm our belief in the great desirability of such protection. We hope and believe that the county-wide water system for which the voters have just approved a bond issue will make fire protection possible everywhere in Spalding County.

In the meantime, your editor who lives in the country and who along with other residents of Spalding outside the city limits lacks fire protection, feels that whatever shortcomings the rangers may have, they should not be blamed for failing to accomplish the impossible.

(From the Griffin Daily News)

WATERSHED FILM RELEASED

A Georgia Forestry Commission and State Soil and Water Conservation Committee produced film, "Watersheds and You", has been released.

Completion of the film culminated eight months work initiated by Commission Director Ray Shirley and State Soil and Water Conservation Committee Chairman Jim L. Gillis, Jr. SCS and USFS supervisory personnel and field technicians provided technical assistance.

Shirley said the 18-minute color film places emphasis on the small watershed program as a local program, locally initiated and locally planned and operated. He pointed out that the film depicts watershed uses for those who live in the watershed as well as in nearby cities and urban areas. The film cites the watershed as contributing to the health and economic welfare of every community through municipal, industrial, agricultural and recreational

uses.

Shirley added that the film, believed to be the first produced on small watersheds, gives an added view of the Commission's part in the watershed program. The forester's responsibility in the watershed is to develop a forestry work plan for each farm woodlot, conduct critical area planting on areas designated by the SCS, furnish technical assistance and provide fire control facilities.

In the 1962-63 fiscal year, the 21 watersheds given forestry assistance in Georgia led the nation. There were 1,130 acres of critical area planted on nine watersheds.

The film is being shown throughout the nation. Hollis Williams, SCS Deputy Administrator for Watersheds, Washington, D. C., said the film is one of the finest in dealing with the watershed program. Multi-purpose and the importance of the small watershed program is effectively illustrat-

ed, he added.

Williams has the film in Washington for review by the USDA staff and consideration of its use at the National Watershed Congress in Little Rock, Ark. later this year. Williams was among 150 conservationists who were given a 'first' showing of the film at the recent meeting of the Georgia Chapter Soil Conservation Society of America at Rock Eagle 4-H Center near Eatonton, Ga.

There are 19 copies of the film available for public showing. For scheduled showings contact your local county forest ranger or SCS technician.

"Watersheds and You" is filmed by Ollie L. Knott, Commission Information and Education assistant, Macon, Ga. Film narrative is written by Thomas R. Fontaine, Jr., Commission I&E assistant, Macon; and Leon J. Sisk, Public Information Officer, SCS, Spartanburg, S. C.

Fires And Acreage Decline

The year 1964 promises to be one of the greenest years in the state's history. Georgia Forestry Commission first quarter figures show 38 percent fewer fires and more than 50 percent reduction in acreage burned for the same period in 1963.

Through April 30, 3,883 wild fires had burned 17,821 forest acres. There are 25,382,300 forest acres under protection in Georgia with 23,676,500 acres under the protection of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Total forest acreage in the state is 25,772,200.

The best previous first quarter fire record period occurred in 1958. During that four month period 3,287 wild fires destroyed 27,571 forest acres. At that time only 21,094,596 forest acres were under Commission protection.

The average size fire for 1964, 4.59 acres, is 1.28 acres less than 5.87 in 1963. In 1958, the average size fire was 8.39 for the four month period.

Although ideal weather conditions prevailed during the period, Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley lauded the state's citizens for their outstanding cooperation in preventing fires. Shirley emphasized that it is only through landowner-forest ranger cooperation that we are able to successfully

Georgia Forest Acreage Loss
(Jan. 1 - Apr. 30)

Year	Total Fires	Area Burned	Avg. Size	Forest Area
1964	3,883	17,821.22	4.59	23,676,500
1963	6,181	36,251.90	5.87	23,567,000
1962	4,654	31,211.09	6.71	23,567,000
1961	5,002	42,245.14	8.45	21,872,913
1960	4,047	39,564.82	9.78	21,494,602
1959	4,375	41,108.59	9.40	21,094,596
1958	3,287	27,570.57	8.39	21,094,596
1957	3,486	41,897.09	12.02	21,094,596
1956	4,815	82,112.53	17.05	20,937,462
1955	6,954	149,807.94	21.54	20,251,862
1954	7,782	102,731.64	13.20	19,519,662
1953	9,048	188,059.70	20.72	19,208,938
1952	6,460	103,925.27	16.12	17,263,087
1951	9,116	208,756.78	22.90	14,773,272
1950	9,160	282,392.24	30.83	13,925,716



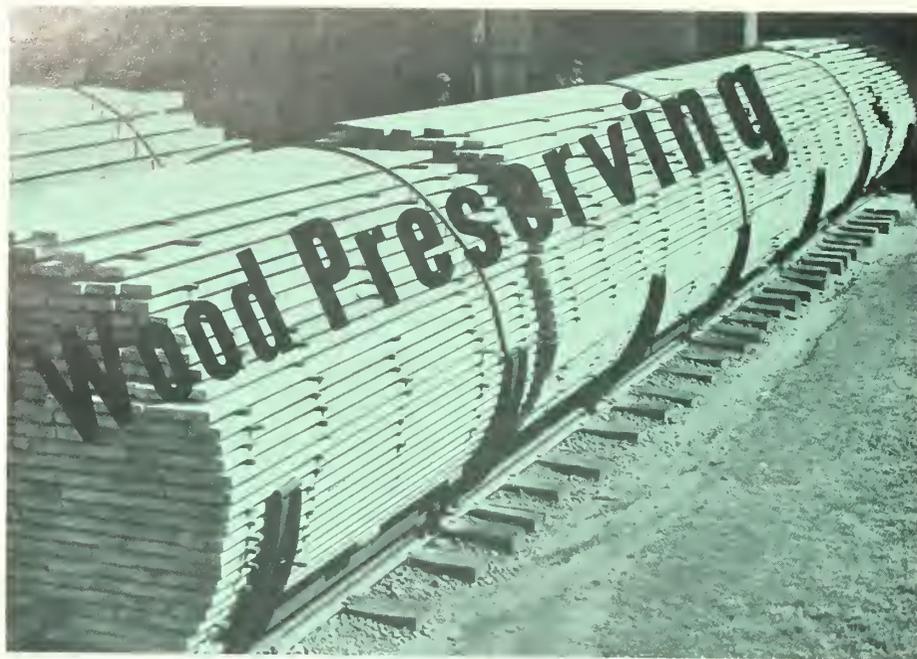
The first quarter acreage loss is 17,821, the lowest on record.

hold down the number of wild fires.

Commission Fire Control Chief James C. Turner, Jr. stated that the figures point out the effectiveness of the training programs administered during the year. Commission personnel with combined aerial and ground detection, up-to-date equipment and a modern communications system, are able to attack a wild fire minutes after it starts. This

enables quick suppression before the fire has had time to build up, Turner added.

Shirley pointed out that the excellent record serves as a challenge to put forth greater effort in keeping our forests in a healthy condition. This will enable our woodland owners to continue to provide the raw material for an industry whose output is valued at \$981 million annually



Plays Major Role In Georgia's Forest Economy

The art of preserving wood, thereby protecting it against the destructive action of insect and fungus attack constitutes a major segment of Georgia's forest products economy.

Although over 20 such treating plants are scattered throughout the State, very little is understood about the operation as to how much this unique and specialized industry contributes to the welfare of the State and community by the average citizen.

In producing their end products, over 5-million dollars annually is returned to Georgia timberland owners in the form of raw material purchases. Direct payrolls exceed 1,000 employees, with annual wages in excess of 3.5 million dollars.

Products normally processed through a wood preserving plant are poles, crossties, lumber, piling, fence posts, timbers, etc. Except for crossties, which are cut from oak or other hardwood species, native Southern yellow pine is used almost exclusively.

Pressure treatment with proper preservatives can extend the service life five to six times, greatly increasing marketability to electric and telephone companies as poles, railroads as crossties, and to the farmer as building poles for his barn or posts for his fences. In many of these applications it is not unusual to realize 30 years of life while others may be considered as permanent depending on retention of preservatives and how used.

Creosote oil is by far the most widely used preservative today in the pressure treatment of forest products due largely to its high level of toxicity and permanence. It is used largely for heavy duty exterior applications, such as telephone poles, crossarms, railroad crossties, and marine piling. Other effective preservatives such as pentachlorophenol (Penta) and water-borne salt have specific applications for which they are best suited.

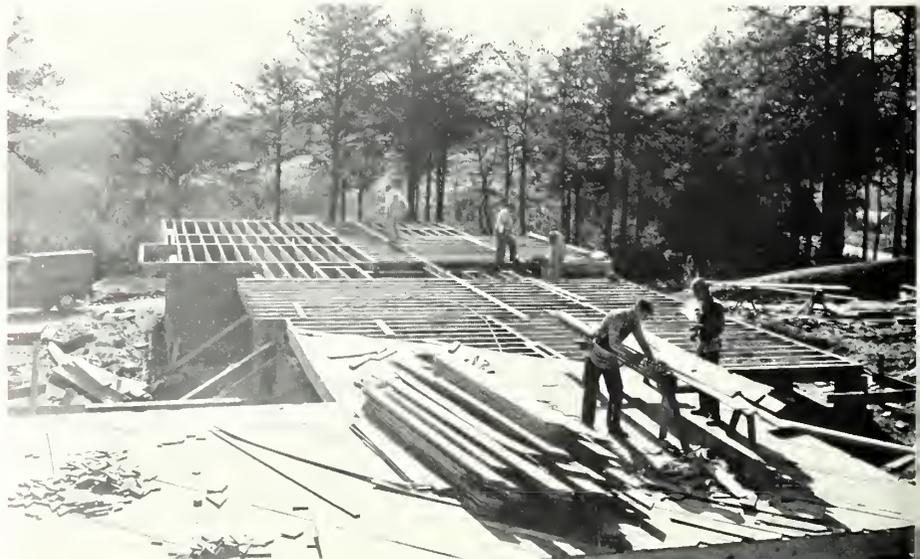
For outside ground contact creosote or penta is normally recommended. Salt treatments, on the other hand, offer the advantage of being clean, odorless, and paintable, but at the same time have a limited degree of permanence unless used inside and protected from leaching effects of

Pressure treated floor joists and subflooring offer protection against decay. These are the critical areas of termite and decay damage.

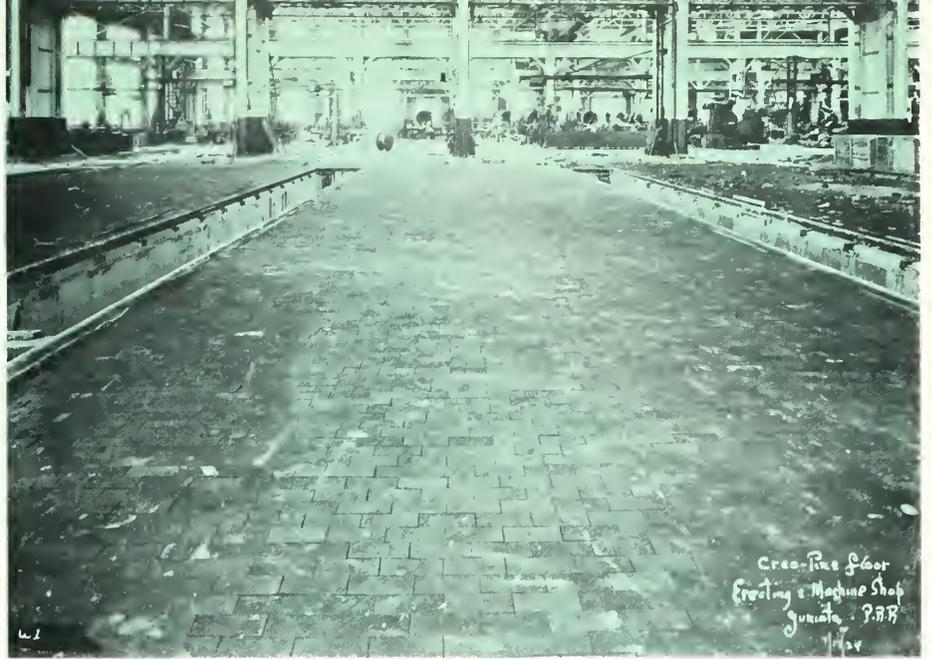
atmospheric or ground moisture. Federal and U. S. Department of Commerce commercial specifications are generally available to assist the purchaser in making a wise selection.

The cost of pressure treated lumber is much less than generally expected. An average 6-room house can be permanently protected against termite attack for approximately \$125 additional by treating sills and floor joists at the time of erection.

Forest products are shipped direct from the woods to the treating plant locations. In order to force a sufficient quantity of preservative deeply into the wood, material must first be properly dried. After removal of excessive moisture, which



Pressure treated wooden blocks form floor in a railroad machine shop.



may require as long as 12 months in the case of an oak crosstie, the material is fabricated if required and loaded on tram cars prior to treatment.

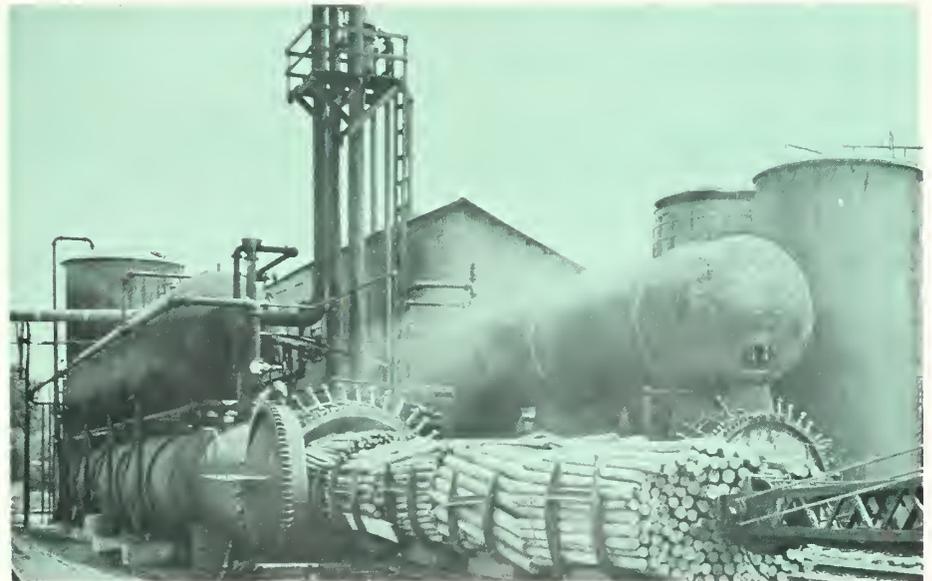
Application of preservative takes place in large horizontal cylinders, which are of various diameters and up to approximately 120 feet long. Tram cars of the products to be treated are sealed in the cylinder which is then pumped full of preservative. Pressure is applied for as long as is necessary to obtain adequate retention and penetration. This step might require from 6 to 24 hours.

An average cylinder will handle at one time about 150 poles of average length, or 800 crossties, or approximately 5,000 fence posts. Poles are usually given a 10-pound treatment; for fence posts, six or eight pound; for crossties, eight pound. Lumber treated with salt preservative may average one-third pound of dry salt per cubic foot of wood.

The type of pressure treatment used by the wood preserving plants in Georgia will force the preservative deeply into the wood and assure long service life. Pressure treatment for long life and low annual cost are recommended.

The growth of the pressure treating industry in Georgia recently was further emphasized with forming of the Georgia Pressure Treating Group. The purpose of the group is to foster and promote methods and measures to more effectively serve consumers on every level.

Products normally processed through wood preserving plant are poles, crossties, lumber, piling, fence post, timber, etc.



A "charge" of posts, loaded on trams, entering a pressure treating cylinder.



Forestry Field Day Attracts Solons

A Seaboard Airline sponsored forestry field day demonstration recently attracted more than 500 Georgia legislators, foresters, woodland owners, and forestry educational leaders from Florida to New York and west to Illinois.

The field day was held on the Dr. Harry E. Talmadge and Ralston Purina properties near Athens, Ga.

The demonstration was organized and conducted by Seaboard Airline Railroad General Forestry Agent Robert N. Hoskins of Richmond, Va. He also emceed the program.

Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders, in welcoming the group, commended the Seaboard Railroad for its work with individual landowners in the promotion of a sound forestry program. This has resulted, with the combined leadership of other groups and individuals, in a stronger forestry economy, he added.

A leader for 15 consecutive years in pulpwood production in the South; producer of 59 percent of the nation's annual pulpwood harvest, pulpwood purchases totaling some half-billion dollars and value of shipments from southern pulp and paper mills totaling \$2 billion substantiate forestry's financial position in our economy.

Gov. Sanders pointed out that this demonstration illustrates the foresight and ingenuity of our forestry leaders. It also challenges us to maintain our present pace and combine our energies to meet the needs of our valuable and growing forest industries and population.

Russell F. Erickson, president, Rayonier, Inc., keyed the event by forecasting additional investments, creation of more jobs which in turn will enable the state to make greater economic advances. Erickson called on the state's legislators to continue to exercise wisdom and foresight where their influence may be felt in the levies made on tree farms.

He emphasized that the continued growth of the pulp and paper industry in Georgia will depend upon the economics of growing, harvesting, transporting and replanting.

As to the economics, our gravest concern lies in the area of taxation on tree farms, he added. Erickson emphasized that excessive taxes on tree farms will defeat the purpose of a natural raw material...to create jobs and better living for more Americans.

Other speakers appearing on the



Among those headlining the demonstration were, l-r, Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Governor Carl E. Sanders, Seaboard Airline Railroad President John W. Smith, SAL General Forestry Agent Robert N. Hoskins, Rayonier, Inc. President Russell F. Erickson and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. Vice-President J. R. Lientz.

program included J. G. Bryant, state supervisor of Agricultural Education, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Ga.; Boyd L. Rasmussen, Deputy Chief Forester, USFS, USDA, Washington, D.C. and Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Demonstrations depicting the state's superior tree program, recreation, fire control, tree planting, pulpwood, pole and crosstie produc-

tion, paper manufacturing, weed tree control, marketing, seasoning, sawmilling and genetics were featured.

The activities were concluded with a demonstration of the Georgia Forestry Commission aerial tanker and USFS helicopter seeding.

Gov. Sanders was introduced by John W. Smith, President, SAL, Richmond, Va. Warren T. White, Assistant Vice-President, SAL, introduced Russell Erikson.

RUARK RECEIVES APPOINTMENT



H. E. Ruark

Georgia Forest Research Council Director H. E. Ruark has been appointed a member of a 14-member Cooperative Forest Research Advisory Committee. His appointment for two years, was made by the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman.

The utilization and development of the nation's forest resources and industries to their fullest is the major concern of the Committee. The areas of research include forest fire, insect and disease control, marketing, management, reforestation, watershed and recreation.

The Committee was established under the McIntire-Stennis Act.

Ruark is the only southerner on the Committee. He has been director of the Research Council since 1959.



Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association Assistant General Manager John C. Witherspoon presents plaque to FFA field day winner, Perry. Team members and advisors are, front row, George Andel, Iberson NeSmith, Eddie Arnold, Jackie Stewart, and Advisor E. H. Cheek. Second row, High Hill, Jimmy Dorestt, Clark Todd, Richard Andell, Billy Schofield and Advisor H. A. Casey.

Perry Wins Field Day

The Perry High School Future Farmers of America Chapter has won the fifth annual statewide FFA Field Day. The Greenville FFA Chapter placed second. Pike County was the 1963 winner.

The contest, held at the FFA-FHA Camp near Covington, brought together 160 participants from 15 area elimination field day events throughout the state.

Represented at the field day were Appling Co., Chattooga Co., Claxton, Dawson Co., Greenville, Jackson Co., Lanier Co. and Louis-

ville Academy. Others were Marion Co., Mary Persons, Montgomery Co., Oconee Co., Patterson, Pelham, Perry and Rockdale Co.

First place winners in the various events are Gordon Mays and Larry Rhodes, Louisville Academy, planting; Wendell Cooper, Pelham, selective marking; Johnny Stewart, Perry, pulpwood timber estimation; Jarvis King, Montgomery Co., saw-timber volume estimation; Jimmy Heath, Greenville, tree identification; and Benny Cowart, Claxton, ocular estimation.

Others include Lonnie Purvis, Louisville, land measurement; Michael Mann, Jackson Co., log scaling; Charlie Phillips and Ray Barber, Greenville, sawing; and Charlie Lowery, Chattooga Co., scaling stacked lumber.

The Perry FFA Chapter, directed by E. H. Cheek and H. A. Casey, received an inscribed plaque and \$100. The Greenville Chapter, under J. R. Cook, received a plaque and \$50. First place winners in the individual events were awarded \$20 and second place winners \$10.

Ed Kreis, forester, State Vo-Ag Department, stated that the field days give each member an opportunity to display the forestry skills he has acquired in Vo-Ag work.

Nine wood-using industries sponsored the state finals. They are Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., Bowaters Southern Paper Corp. Continental Can Co., Inc., J. S. Gainer Pulpwood Co. Others are Georgia Timberlands, Inc., Rayonier, Inc., Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Valley Wood, Inc. and West Georgia Pulpwood and Timber Co.

Southern Pulpwood Conservation Assistant General Manager John C. Witherspoon presented the awards. Industry and Georgia Forestry Commission personnel judged the events.

Seed Committee Names Darby

Georgia Forestry Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford P. Darby of Macon has been appointed to the Society of American Foresters' Tree Seed Committee.

The announcement was made by the Division of Silviculture Chairman C. W. Barney, College of Forest and Range Management, of Fort Collins, Col. Barney stated that Darby's term is for three years.

Darby was chairman of the Georgia Chapter SAF Seed Certification Committee that drew up initial seed certification standards. Similar standards have been adopted by the International Crop Improvement Association and the Georgia Crop Improvement Association. They also have served as a basis for national seed certification standards.

Barney pointed out that the Tree Seed Committee succeeds the former Seed Certification Subcommittee of

the Committee on Forest Tree Improvement. The present Tree Seed Committee is the sole Society group concerned specifically with tree seed matters, Barney added.

Tree Seed Committee Chairman Paul O. Rudolph, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, of St. Paul, Minn. outlined the committee's program as follows: (1) deal with problems relating to the collection, testing and certification of forest tree seed; (2) keep close liaison with section seed committees and with seed organizations outside the Society; and (3) keep the Society informed on seed problems, seed legislation, and other developments of significance to the Society.

The 15 member committee represents tree seed users, seed research agencies, seed sellers and seed analysts. Darby is classified as a seed user.



S. P. Darby

NEWSPRINT MILL WILL BE FIRST FOR GEORGIA

A \$30 million dollar newsprint mill will be started near Augusta this summer and completed by early 1966, announced James M. Cox, Jr., chairman, Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.

This is the first such mill in Georgia and the sixth in the South.

Representing the largest single industrial investment announced for Georgia in more than a year, the new facility will be capable of producing 120,000 tons of newsprint a year.

Approximately 150 persons will be employed at the mill, which will support several hundred additional jobs through the purchase of 150,000 cords of pulpwood annually from independent suppliers in Georgia and the Carolinas.

For Augusta, the newsprint mill is the largest new industry in terms of capital investment since Continental Can located its \$45 million paperboard plant there in 1958.

With the new newsprint mill, capital spending on new industry located in the Augusta area since 1958 will total close to \$130 million. More than \$110 million has been for forest related industry.

A high-speed newsprint machine, groundwood pulp mill and related facilities will be installed on a site being purchased from Continental Can Co. about 10 miles southeast of Augusta.

The 50 acre tract is adjacent to Continental's bleached sulfite paperboard plant, from which the newsprint mill will purchase sulfite paper, water and related services.

Cox added, "We hope to break ground in June or July looking toward actual production of newsprint in early 1966."

The newsprint will supply Cox newspapers in Atlanta, Ga., Miami, Fla., Dayton and Springfield, Ohio.

Jack Torver, president, Atlanta Newspapers, said the Constitution and Journal presently consume about

80,000 tons of newsprint a year at a cost of nearly \$11 million.

The new facility will be one of only three or four newsprint mills in the entire nation completely owned and operated by newspaper publishers. The New York Times and Chicago Tribune are the largest, and perhaps only others in this field.

Governor Carl E. Sanders stated, "There is no other single factor in our state which touches the lives or affects the pocketbooks of more Georgians than does the pulp and paper industry. Add to this the fact that forest products rank third as the top-dollar producer for Georgia people. It can be easily seen how further expansion in this area is a matter of importance to all of us."

"Chief beneficiary" of the expansion, Sanders said, will be the state's forest industry, which represents jobs and wages for more than 51,000 persons.

Noting that the location of new paper mills in Georgia "also does honor to the memory of Dr. Charles Herty," a Georgian who pioneered the manufacture of paper products from pine trees, Governor Sanders added: "I look forward to the construction of additional such facilities that will assist our forest industry, our news media, and thereby the economic and social welfare of our entire state."

Josef C. Potchen, chairman of the Committee of 100, the Augusta Area's Industrial Development Organization, said, "We are pleased that the committee's efforts and other Augustans have finally culminated in the construction of the first newsprint mill in the state. We fully appreciate and realize the benefits to be derived from this fine industry in our area. We're certain this is going to result in a mutually profitable venture for the citizens of our area and this industry."

Dixie's first newsprint mill was built in Lufkin, Texas, just before



Newsprint mill site.

World War II. Shortly after the war the second one rose beside the Coosa River in Alabama.

Then in 1949, Bowater Paper Corp. started in Tennessee a mill now capable of producing between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of newsprint a year, and said to be one of the largest newsprint mills on the North American continent.

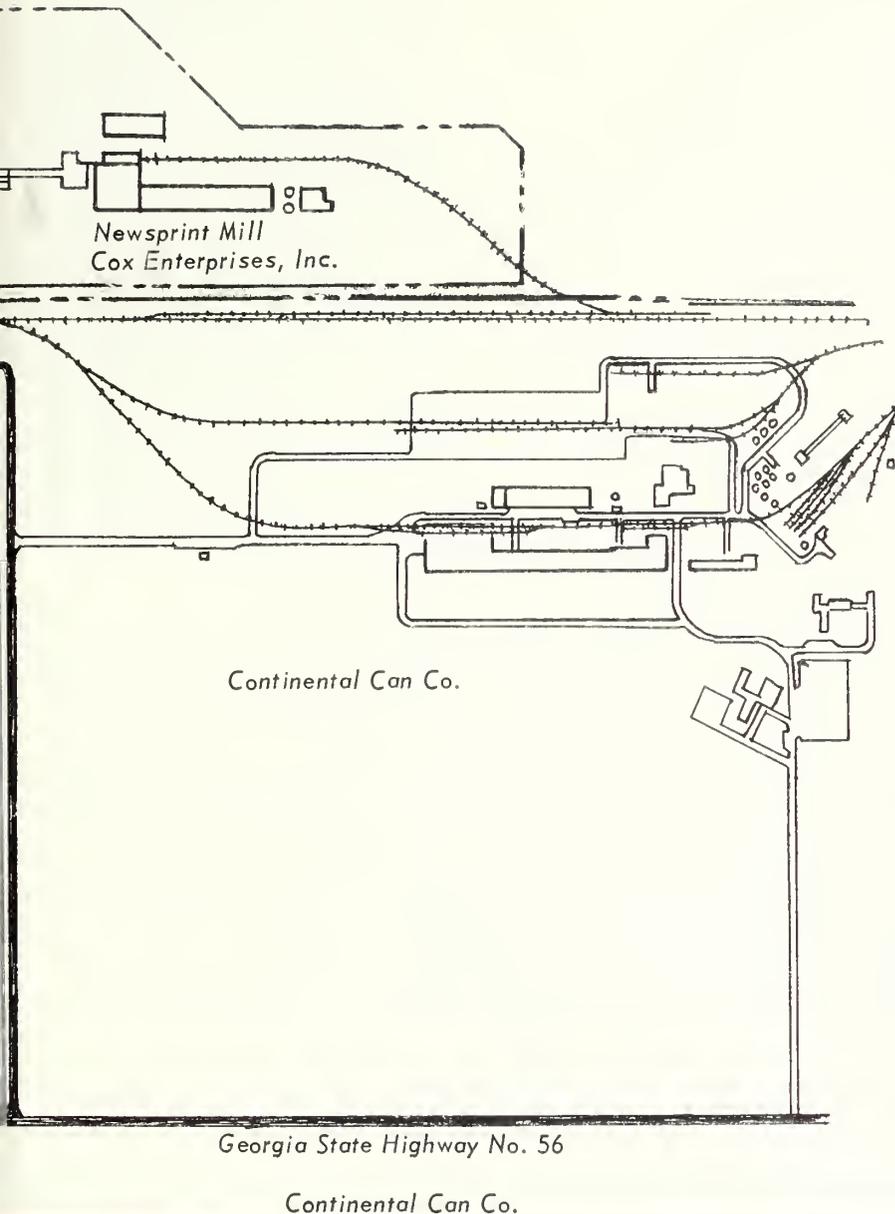
The other two newsprint mills now in operation in the region, both 140,000-ton facilities, were built by International Paper Co., one at Mobile, Ala., in 1956 and the other at Pine Bluff, Ark. in 1958.

Upon completion of the new Augusta plant, Dixie's six newsprint mills will have a combined production capacity of more than one and one-half million tons a year.

The start of construction this year had its genesis some 30 years ago in the forest products research work of Dr. Herty. Working in his Savannah laboratory, it was Dr. Herty who demonstrated the feasibility of making newsprint from Southern pine.



PLANT EXPANSION BEGINS



A \$22 million expansion program, over the next two years, is underway at Continental Can Co. near Augusta.

The expansion will swell the paperboard and pulp output from a current 130,000 tons to an expected 225,000 tons per year. A second paper making machine, with a capacity of 60,000 tons annually, is the largest single addition to the plant. The high speed unit, with clay coating equipment, will stretch 900 feet between input and output and rise three stories high.

The mill, which draws on timber within a 100 mile radius, obtains 70-80 percent of its supply from Georgia. Total wood consumption amounts to some 1,200 cords of pine and 300 cords of hardwood per day.

The expanded facility will use approximately 15,000 rail cars and 50,000 truck loads of wood a year. The capacity for wood handling, preparation, kraft pulping and bleaching will double the expansion.

An adjacent newsprint mill, which is expected to be completed in 1966, will purchase sulfate paper, water and related services. Continental is expected to utilize some 40 million gallons of water annually when the expansion is completed.

New products evolving from the expansion include card, cover, file folder and tabulating card stock, heavy weight bleached bag paper and the sale of pulp. Present facilities include a pulp and paper mill, a power plant, chemical by-product, wood storage and bulk freight facilities, water treatment and effluent disposal systems.

In operation since the end of 1960, Continental Can employs some 450 persons at the Augusta plant. Combined with Woodlands Division personnel there is an annual payroll of more than \$3,000,000.



Personnel

TRANSFER



Dr. John Barber

Tree Improvement Program Project Leader Dr. John C. Barber of Macon has been transferred to the Southern Institute of Forest Genetics, Southern Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, Gulfport, Miss.

W. M. Zillgitt, head of the Station, stated that Dr. Barber will be project leader in charge of a ten man staff with regional responsibility for basic forest genetics research. Dr. Barber succeeds Dr. Berch W. Henry who has headed the institute since 1954.

Dr. Barber came to Macon in 1952 to work on loblolly pine silviculture and management at the Hitchiti Experimental Forest near Macon. With the establishment of the Georgia Forest Research Council, he joined the Tree Improvement Project under Keith W. Dorman. In this project he assisted the Georgia Forestry Commission with the establishment of their seed orchard program. In 1957, Dr. Barber assumed leadership of the project following graduate work in this field at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Barber is a member of the Tree Seed Committee of the International Crop Improvement Association, Society of American Foresters and the Xi Sigma Pi. Dr. Barber served as chairman of the Georgia Chapter, SAF Committee on seed certification, during the period when Certification Standards for Forest Tree Seed were developed with the GCIA.

TRANSFER

Karl W. McNosser, Chief, Division of Forest Fire Research, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, and Director, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga., since its opening in 1959, has been transferred to the Lake States Experiment Station in St. Paul Minn. In his new assignment, McNasser will serve as Chief of the Division of Station Management for the Lake States Station.

A graduate of the State University of New York, College of Forestry at Syracuse University, McNasser is a veteran of over 30 years' service with the U. S. Forest Service. He has served in various capacities on National Forests in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Virginia, and Kentucky, and on the staff of the Regional Foresters in Regions 7 and 8.

From 1942 to 1946 he served in the Armed Forces, holding the rank of Major, Airborne Infantry.



Karl W. McNosser

PROMOTIONS

Hubert O. Kitchens of Macon and George C. Sanders of Davisboro have been promoted to new positions by Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Kitchens has been made Administrative Assistant and Sanders succeeds Kitchens as General Services Assistant. Sanders was Superintendent of the Davisboro Nursery.

A native of Macon and a graduate of Lanier High School, 1944, Kitchens came with the Commission in June 1956 as Warehouseman. He was promoted to General Services Assistant in Nov., 1959.



Hubert O. Kitchens

Kitchens was in the Navy from 1944-1946. He was a machinist mate.

Kitchens and his wife, the former Helen Harvey of Macon, have three children, Karen Leigh, 11; Gino Lu, 9; and a boy, Duane, 6.

They are members of Trinity Presbyterian Church. Kitchens is a Deacon and Sunday School teacher.

The family resides at 2340 Danbury Drive.

Sanders, a native of Lyons, came with the Forestry Commission in Jan. 1956 as assistant ranger of Toombs County. Since that time he has served as nurseryman at the Page Nursery, assistant nurseryman at the Morgan Nursery and superintendent of the Davisboro Nursery.

Sanders has a certificate from ABAC, Tifton. Prior to coming with the Commission, 1947-55, he worked at the U.S. Forest Service Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Tifton.

Sanders is a member of the Davisboro Farm Bureau and Woodmen of the World.

Sanders and his wife, the former Loretta Faulk of Cochran, have a daughter, Robin, 4. They are members of the Davisboro Baptist Church.

The family resides at 2382 Danbury Drive.



George Sanders

Unit Merger



Treutlen County has merged their forestry unit with Montgomery and Wheeler Counties, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

The Montgomery-Treutlen-Wheeler merger is only the second involving three counties. The other is the Lamar-Pike-Spalding County Unit. There are 30 combined units throughout the state. Of the 154 counties under organized forest fire protection, 61 counties are in combined units, Shirley said.

The Montgomery-Treutlen-Wheeler County Forest Ranger Edward Richardson said that a savings of approximately \$3,100 was realized from the three county operation for March,

April, May and June. Richardson added that savings of \$4,461 is anticipated for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

The state pays two-thirds of the total budget and the three counties one-third.

In addition to financial savings to the county and state government, there are other benefits. It means conserving heavy equipment, buildings and the many other costs of a forestry unit, while still insuring adequate protection.

Shirley pointed out that a combination unit means, economically speaking...savings on the local and state level; and program wise...to landowners and industry, a more efficient unit.

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

Charlton County ranks fourth in pulpwood production in Georgia since 1939. One of the major reasons for Charlton County's prominence in the economy of the state, stemming from timber, is fire protection.

The birth of the first Timber Protection Organization in Charlton County, 1929-30, was a result of individual initiative of landowners in fire prevention and suppression.

Forest Ranger L. Jasper Stokes became Sec-Treas. of the TPO in Feb., 1935. With the purchase of equipment came increased demands for fire breaks and a decrease in annual acreage losses. Of the county's 511,400 acres, 476,000 are in forests.

During the late 30's, industrial personnel and equipment began concentrating in the county. They proved helpful to the TPO and Georgia Forestry Commission in fire protection. Industrial units have always cooperated with the forestry unit in suppressing fire on any lands on which fire occurs, Stokes says.

One of the most progressive steps in Forest Conservation in the county was taken in 1946. The Charlton Co. Board of Commissioners voted to operate the TPO on a county-wide basis.

In 1944 fire towers were manned on a yearly basis. In 1959 they were supplemented with air patrol.

Stokes added that giant strides have been made within the last 25 years in fire protection. Yearly acreage loss has decreased from some 50,000 acres per year in 1935 to the present average total of some 200 acres per year. Stokes points out that causes of fire have changed during this period. A majority of our fires 25 years ago were classed as incendiary. Today, lightning and debris burning are the major causes.

Unit personnel, including Ranger Stokes are Patrolmen Frank H. Davis, Ray Holton and Amos McMillen; Tractor Operators Mitchell Bennett, Jack Davis and Towerwomen Mmes. Carrie J. Holton and Arrie Rowline.



L. Jasper Stokes

An all-around fire suppression operation and an intensified management program are paying dividends to Washington-Johnson County woodland owners.



Calvin C. Rhodes

Under Forest Ranger Calvin C. Rhodes, weed tree control and control burning plots have been established. There are nine weed tree control plots located between Sandersville and Davisboro on Ga. 24.

Different amounts and types of chemical have been sprayed at various intervals on each plot to determine their effectiveness. This program has encouraged the use of the Commission program to the extent that the number of weed tree control cases have increased more than 50 percent since 1960.

In 1955 the Unit cooperated with the University of Georgia School of Forestry in a weed tree control project utilizing different hand methods. The project was on ten one-tenth acre plots.

The control burn plots have aided in the reduction of wildfires. It is estimated that wildfires have fallen off 75 percent due to assistance in burning straw fields.

Since 1954, the average size fire has been reduced from 15 to three acres per fire. Johnson Countains are reaping the benefits of a local forestry unit. Their average size fire has been reduced from some 100 to less than five acres per fire.

The forest area, Johnson, 113,500, and Washington, 306,900 represents 66.5 percent of their total areas, 631,700.

News media and personal contact are the extra hands of the forestry unit. Through these facilities all citizens are kept abreast of up-to-date forestry practices.

Unit personnel include Assistant Ranger Charles W. Robinson, Patrolmen Bobby K. Bridges, Robert O. Crawford, John T. Hammock and Eddie E. Outlar; Tractor Operator Earnest G. Dixon and Dispatcher James A. Boatright and James H. Bush. The Towerwoman is Miss Lola P. Maye.

GFA Convention



Marinelle Shepherd
Miss Dodge Co.
Chauncey, Ga.



Sonja Mathews
Miss Glynn Co.
St. Simons Island, Ga.



Linda Jane Brown
Miss Bibb Co.
Macon, Ga.



Linda Yawn
Miss Jeff Davis Co.
Hazlehurst, Ga.



Sarah Slaughter
Miss Toombs Co.
Lyons, Ga.



Marianne Avera
Miss Muscogee Co.
Columbus, Ga.



Meda Miller
Miss Meriwether Co.
Manchester, Ga.



Phyllis Spres
Miss Columbia Co.
Martinez, Ga.



Teresa Carter
Miss Richmond Co.
Augusta, Ga.



Susy Tutt
Miss Wilkes Co.
Washington, Ga.



Heten Lester
Miss Dooly Co.
Byromville, Ga.



Gayle Wood
Miss Wilcox Co.
Pitts, Ga.

The 57th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association will be held at the Aquarama on Jekyll Island June 21-22. President Harley Langdale, Jr. of Valdosta, Ga. will preside over the meeting.

Highlights of the meeting will include an address by Executive Vice-President Mortimer Doyle of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C. Lt. Governor Peter Zack Geer will crown the Miss Georgia Forestry Queen and the nine runner-ups. "Wood and You" is the theme of the meeting, announced Harvey R. Brown, executive director of the GFA, Atlanta, Ga. More than 500 foresters and landowners are expected to attend.

The speakers and their subjects are Southlands Experiment Forest Research Director Dr. Charles Driver, Bainbridge, Ga., "Attacking the Attackers"; Union Lumber Co. Vice-President Al Hernandez, East Point, Ga., "Expanding Uses for Treated Wood"; Atlanta Hardwood Co. President James Howard, Atlanta, Ga., "The Price of Staying in Business"; The Mead Corporation Public Relations Director Ford T. Shepherd, "Forest Industry's Relationship with People"; and Kirby Lumber Corp. Vice-President George W. Stanley, Houston, Texas, "Loss of Private Forest Land to Public Projects."

More than 49 counties will present Queens for the title of "Miss Georgia Forestry". In addition to those pictured, they are Ben Hill, Bleckley, Charlton, Chattooga, Coastal TPO, Cook, Elbert, Emanuel, Floyd, Forsyth, and Grady. Others are Harris, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Long, Lumpkin, Macon, Miller, Murray and Oglethorpe. Rockdale, Talbot, Taylor, Telfair, Thomas, Tift, Treutlen, Troup, Turner, Walker, Ware, and Worth complete the list.

The reigning queen is Miss Bebe Durden of Swainsboro, Ga.



Barbara Thigpen
Miss Montgomery Co.
Uvalda, Ga.



Sandra Love
Miss Wilkinson Co.
Irwinton, Ga.



Marilyn Leverett
Miss Lincoln Co.
Lincolnton, Ga.

INDUSTRY COOPERATION INCREASES EFFICIENCY

The Chattooga County Forestry Unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission has an additional fire suppression arm in the Riegel Textile Corporation's Trion Division.

A \$4,500 one-half ton pickup unit is on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week for suppression work in a three mile radius of Trion, Ga. Plant Engineer Harold H. Dunn, chief of the Trion Fire Department, heads an 18 man force that operates this vehicle along with the other TFD equipment.

Chief Dunn states that the unit is equipped to handle grass and small house fires. However, wild forest fires, in the early stages, can be handled by the unit.

Prior to the acquisition of the unit, the corporation depended entirely on the local forestry unit for



The Riegel Textile Corporation's fire suppression unit hits a grass fire in the early stages preventing its spread to the wooded area.

protection of its 1,700-acre plantation. Some 600-acres were planted during the Soil Bank program. The plant now is able to relieve some of the pressure on the local unit, and in some instances assist in suppression work on other property.

A 100-gallon water tank, two-way radio system, 100 feet of one and one-half inch dacron hose, 300 feet of five-eighths inch garden hose, four back pack pumps, flaps and axes

comprise the bulk of the equipment. The unit is capable of pumping approximately 15-gallons of water per minute at 90-pounds of pressure.

Chattooga County Forest Ranger J. B. White pointed out that the unit is an invaluable asset to the community as well as the Riegel Corp. Ranger White added that the unit is just one example of the cooperation being extended by industry in an effort to preserve Georgia's growing timber.

COLD STORAGE PROVIDES LONGER PLANTING PERIOD



Reforestation Assistant Chief James Wynens shows cold storage of slash and loblolly pine for late planting.

The Georgia Forestry Commission placed in cold storage more than two and one-half million slash and loblolly pine seedlings for late planting this past Spring.

The move was necessitated by the inclement weather conditions that prevented a normal planting season, according to Commission Director Ray Shirley. Shirley pointed out that as long as there was sufficient soil moisture, the seedlings could be planted through the middle of April. Normally the planting season ends around the middle of March.

The Commission director emphasized that the trees were kept in cold storage so as to extend their dormancy period.

Reforestation Chief Sanford P. Darby stated that tests, made in 1962, with loblolly pine seedlings show an 89-percent survival. The seedlings were lifted and placed in cold storage in Feb., 1962. The seedlings were taken out of cold storage and hand planted periodically from March 19-April 22, 1962.

The experiment was carried out on a 16-acre plot on the Hitchiti Experimental Forest with one-year-old loblolly pine. The Forest is located North of Macon, Ga. on Ga. 129.

LETTERS

Mr. Ernest Rahn, Ranger
Effingham County Forestry Unit
Springfield, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rahn:

This refers to a fire incident occurring on/or about 12 February, 1964 involving some 39 acres.

The fire started as a result of small tenant children burning trash unauthorized in a field adjacent to the barn which spread rapidly to and through a small stand of young pine. As a direct result of prompt, efficient action on the part of the Effingham County Forestry Unit, Ernest Rahn, Ranger, the fire was brought under control with minimum damage to the young pine and fence posts located in the affected area. I wish to commend, particularly, H. Tommy Kersey, Patrolman, who through spontaneous initiative and know-how prevented the fire from spreading to the heavy undergrowth wooded lands by cutting a substantial fire lane which separated the two mentioned areas.

It is indeed a comfort to know that the forestry program of this State is in such capable hands and please extend to those involved my sincere gratitude for a job well done.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Young, Jr.
Attorney

Mr. Sanford P. Darby
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Darby:

Our sincere thanks from all the Cherokees for the pine plants. They were given to each delegate to a recent Garden Club of America (Southern Zone) meeting here last week.

Everyone was so pleased to have one, and they will be planted everywhere from Texas to Kentucky.

We appreciate your kindness to us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Remington McConnell
President
Cherokee Garden Club

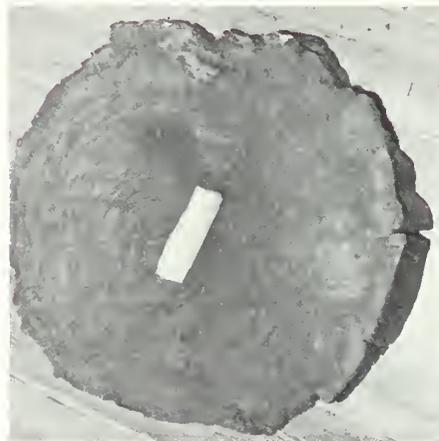


Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell shows National 4-H Club Congress delegates the spring growth on a superior loblolly Georgia pine he planted on the Capitol grounds last fall. The 4-H delegates are, l-r, David Roper, Evans, Ga.; Sandra Strohbehn, Atlanta, Ga.; Denise Randall, Glennville, Ga.; and Wayne Obenauf, Lizzella, Ga.



John R. Tiller, a career forester with more than 26 years service with the South Carolina Commission of Forestry, has been appointed State Forester. Tiller replaces C. H. Flory who retired after 20 years service as State Forester.

Swamp Yields Glacial Age Tree



The unusual is the rule rather than the exception around the Okefenokee Swamp. Clinch County J.M. Chouncey recently came upon one of the swamp's hidden rarities, a section of petrified bald cypress.

Its age has been placed from 10-20 million years by the U.S. Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wisc. The lab report stated that the wood evidently was not grown here, but was carried down from Canada during the several glacial periods.

Chouncey's find took place two miles from Council, Ga., south of Fargo, Ga., where a county road maintenance crew was taking clay from a pit. In cleaning roots and debris from

the clay with a pitch fork, Chouncey hit what he thought to be stone or metal which turned out to be the petrified wood.

B. Francis Kukochko, in charge of wood identification research, Division of Wood Quality, USFS Loblolly Modison, said, "The specimen of wood is identified as a species of bald cypress. This tree is a common species of the southern bottomlands. In the geological past it had a very extensive distribution.

Petrified wood of bald cypress has been found in Japan, Spitzbergen, the Mackenzie River District of Canada, and central Europe, where it furnished the material of which the Miocene Brown Coal is formed.

It is rather difficult to assess the age of the specimen, but generally these are attributed to the Tertiary Age."

Joe Morton of Waycross, manager, Okefenokee U.S. Wildlife Refuge, drew the conclusion that ten million years ago this area was part of the ocean. He said information on hand shows that only one million years ago the Atlantic Ocean coast line was in the vicinity of Homerville and 30 miles west of Fargo. The Gulf of Mexico extended up to about the present Georgia-Florida line. The peninsula of Florida consisted of probably four islands, one of them the present location of Lake City. The ocean currents and breakers, with silt, built up the islands forming a 100 mile sand bar now known as the Trail Ridge.

Other information is that the Gulf of Mexico extended to the present northern plains millions of years ago.

The bald cypress sample can be seen at the Homerville High School.

Logging the foresters...



The Lowndes County Forestry Unit has become the first unit in Georgia to be qualified by the American Red Cross as an emergency highway first aid station. Ranger Leo Lorenzo, right, instructs first aid courses given by the Valdosta Red Cross Chapter. The local chapter supplies the first aid equipment and materials for the station. Dispatcher Mrs. Juanita Paulk, left, is one of four personnel at the unit trained in first aid.



The second generation Morgans follow in the footsteps of their late father, G. Phillip Morgan. Like their father, they have a keen interest in forest conservation. Recently, Mmes. Richard H. Horsey, Kirk M. McAlpin and Arthur L. Montgomery, members of the Cherokee Garden Club of Atlanta, assisted in the distribution of Georgia Forestry Commission grown loblolly pine to delegates at the Garden Club of America annual meeting in Atlanta. Fulton County Unit Forester Louie Deaton presented the seedlings.



John Harold Payne, Franklin-Hart County Forest Ranger, has died. Payne, 45, a native of Carnesville, Ga., was with the Georgia Forestry Commission for 11 years. Director Ray Shirley stated that Payne's job efficiency and devotion to his work was a tribute to him as a man and to the state as an employee.

INSECT FILM...A Georgia Forestry Commission film, *The Southern Pine Beetle*, will be featured at a symposium on internationally dangerous forest insects at Oxford, England. The symposium is scheduled for July 20-30, 1964. It is being held by the Food and Agriculture Organization in cooperation with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations.

SCHOLARSHIPS...Continental Can Co. is again providing five forestry scholarships totaling \$4,000. This is the 11th consecutive year that the company has offered scholarships to high school graduates in states where the company owns land, announced L. F. Kalmar, general manager, Woodlands Division.



The role of the tree in Soil Stewardship is explained to Bill McArthur by his father, Telfair County Forest Ranger Franklin McArthur. "Trees are a very necessary part of Soil Stewardship since they keep soil from washing away," explains the ranger to his son.



I&E secretary Mrs. Catherine Kelly fills in her successor Mrs. Nancy Belk on the operation of the varityper. Mrs. Kelly had been secretary for some two years. Mrs. Belk assumed her new duties on Apr. 1.



Miss Gum Turpentine of 1964 is Anne Allen of Herndon, Ga. The 18 year old Jenkins High School senior was crowned by American Turpentine Farmer's Association Board Chairman Jim L. Gillis, Jr. of Soperton, Ga. Miss Allen is the daughter of Mrs. Miriam Allen.

Georgia FORESTRY

JUNE 1964

The year 1964 promises to be one of the greenest years in the state's history. Georgia Forestry Commission first quarter figures show 38 percent fewer fires and more than 50 percent reduction in acreage burned for the same period in 1963. Through April 30, 3,883 wild fires had burned 17,821 forest acres. There are 25,382,300 forest acres under protection in Georgia with 23,676,500 acres under the protection of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Total forest area in the state is 25,772,200.

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Georgia

FORESTRY



Georgia FORESTRY

Sept., 1964 No. 3 Vol. 17

Frank Craven Editor

Published Quarterly by the
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION
Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

GEORGIA FORESTRY MAILING ADDRESS
Route 1, Box 85
Dry Branch, Georgia

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On the Cover

There are 25,772,200 forest acres or 69 percent of Georgia's land area in forests. This vast forest area provides the raw material for more than 800 forest industries that employ over 52,000 persons and have a dollar output value of some one billion dollars. This ranks forest based industries third behind textiles and food manufacturing.

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Cruising the News Our Forests Our Fortune

In recent years millions of trees have been planted in Thomas County and this section, is now one of the fastest tree growing areas in the nation. Under the soil conservation plan many landowners converted farm lands to timber lands, and now are receiving annual bounties for having signed up for that program.

Perhaps the greatest enemy of growing trees is fire, and to protect planted areas from the ravages of fire becomes a matter of major importance.

To protect the growing young trees from the dangers of fire call for the running of fire breaks and constant supervision, to make sure fire hazards do not develop in nearby fields or woodlands which might quickly spread to the forest, resulting in severe damage or complete destruction of trees.

The Thomas County Forestry Unit is ready to lend a hand to timberland owners in the matter of following proven practices for control of fire hazards, and generally in the care of planted areas or those where voluntary stands have developed.

When the moisture in the ground is taken up and high winds prevail, it is then that the hazard of fire becomes greatest. To take proper steps to eliminate fire hazards in or near forest areas is important and now is the time to do it.

(From the Thomasville Times-Enterprise)

What Tree Farming Requires

Wise conservation of natural resources does not involve shutting the door and throwing the key away. It does involve farsighted development and utilization of the resource in question -- along with unflogging attention to the expected needs of generations yet to come.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in tree farming -- the dramatic means of assuring that the nation will never run out of timber and wood products, despite heavy and growing demand. A tree farm is precisely what the term implies -- an acreage devoted to the planting, nurturing, and protection of trees until they reach maturity.

Just what does tree farming require?

It requires time and the long view -- it may take 20, 50, 100 years or even more, depending on area and species, before a tree is ready for cutting. And a tree produces income for the owner only when it is cut.

It requires work, care and money. The trees must be protected against such natural enemies as fire, insects and disease. And the tree farmer must pay, over long years, all the costs of protection, management, road building and, at last, harvesting the timber.

Obviously another requirement lies in the expectation of an ultimate reasonable profit -- for the tree farmer and those who will follow him. Because of this, many states have enacted tax legislation designed to promote wise forest practices. These tax laws do not, as has been falsely claimed, provide the tree farmer with special benefits. They simply recognize the special problems that are an inescapable part of tree growing. They recognize, too, that if the trees were to disappear the tax revenue they create would go with them.

Tree farming began but recently -- in 1941. Since then, it has provided overwhelming proof of its worth and necessity.

(From the Royston Record)

RURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM INITIATED

Conservation and Development Project areas in the United States. It is the only urban-rural area in the program, and only pilot project in the Southeast.

The program is under the USDA with the Soil Conservation Service responsible for the administrative activities. The U. S. Forest Service will assist within its assigned activities.

The Georgia Forestry Commission has been designated to provide data for the forestry phase of the Resource report, announced Commission Director Roy Shirley. In the report the Commission will show present area and volume of timber in the project, its prevailing condition, and forestry problems involved. The report also will contain recommendations for putting land best suited for forestry purposes into the highest possible production.

At the present, there are 182,900 forest acres in Gwinnett County owned by 3,203 woodland owners. All but four of these owners represent private interest. The non-private interest own only 2,800 forest acres. Total land area in Gwinnett County is 279,700 acres.

The estimated annual payroll from forest industries is \$1,335,000. Approximately 31,000 standard cords of pulpwood and 23,390,000 board feet of softwood are cut annually. Gwinnett County woodland owners are realizing stumpage returns of some \$446,710 annually.

Shirley added that the Commission will furnish technical assistance in planning and carrying out the forestry phase of the plan whenever the plan is put into effect. This will involve working with local sponsors, cooperators and landowners.

The USFS will coordinate the forestry activities and provide financing for the state work. This covers 70 percent of the actual direct cost of stand conversion, timber stand improvement and planting; 95 percent of the cost of technical assistance; 100 percent of the cost of increased forest fire protection; and 50 percent of the cost of an insect and disease program.

Other project areas include Idaho-Washington, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.



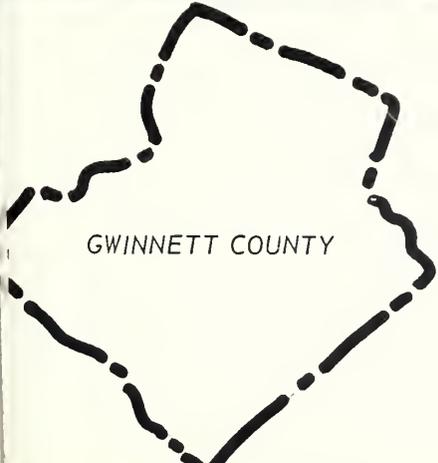
The Resource report will have recommendations for putting idle acres into productive forest acres.



More than 23 million board feet of softwood are cut annually in Gwinnett County. The payroll from forest industries is about 1.3 million dollars.

A plan, for a pilot program to develop, improve, conserve and utilize natural resources, to provide employment and other economic opportunities, has been initiated by the Department of Agriculture.

Gwinnett County, Ga. has been selected as one of ten pilot Resource



GWINNETT COUNTY

A Georgia First Improved Seedlings Available



Selected scion material is grafted to seedling root stock.



The grafted seedlings are sprayed against insect and disease attack two to three times a month.

The first fruits of the Georgia Forestry Commission Tree Improvement Program will come to life with the 1964-65 planting season. Georgia is the first state to produce Improved Seedlings.

Commission Director Roy Shirley announces that for the first time Improved Slash and Loblolly pine seedlings will be available for purchase. Shirley emphasized that with the growing of these seedlings we are one step closer to producing a superior tree, our ultimate goal.

Commission's tree improvement activities were initiated in 1954. Since that time the Commission's seed orchards have grown to 33,312 living grafted trees. They will contain 52,740 grafted trees when stocked. With the addition of 9,000 more grafts this year the seed orchards will be 80 percent complete.

Shirley pointed out that the Improved Seedlings are from selected parent trees. These trees possessed characteristics of fast growth, resistance to insects and diseases, good form, high cone bearing ability, long fiber length and low specific gravity.

Shirley added that this year's supply, 700,000, will be increased until total production of slash and loblolly pine seedlings will come from superior seed. It is anticipated that complete production will come within the next six to eight years.

This year's Improved Slash and Loblolly pine seedlings will cost \$10 per thousand. The supply is limited to 1,000 trees per customer.

The Commission nurseries have approximately 50 million trees for landowners' reforestation needs for the 1964-65 planting season. Species available and cost per thousand are slash, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf and Virginia pine, \$4; bi-color lespedeza, \$6; eastern white pine, \$8; Improved Slash and Loblolly pine, yellow poplar and cottonwood, \$10; Arizona cypress and catalpa, \$15; and dogwood, \$30.

A transportation charge of 25 cents per 1,000 trees is added if delivery is by state truck. Landowners will pick up truck deliveries from the ranger's headquarters.

Shirley said that landowners may place their seedling orders without payment. However, payment must be made prior to shipping. Only checks, money orders, or government purchase orders for the correct amount, made payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission, will be accepted. Orders paid by a government pur-

chase order should have a vendor's copy with the order.

The minimum order is 500 trees. However, smaller amounts may be obtained by contacting your county forest ranger.

Slash and loblolly pine seedlings will be shipped from approximately November 23 through March 1, depending on the season.

Orders may be cancelled without penalty up to February 15. On all orders cancelled after February 15, 25 percent of the purchase price on all undelivered trees will be retained by the Commission.

Shirley emphasized that any cancellation or reduction of orders by the Commission depends entirely on the supply and demand of seedlings. If it is not possible to fill an order, payment will be returned to the purchaser.

Sanford Darby, Commission Reforestation chief, said seedling order forms may be obtained from the Commission County Rangers, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians or Agricultural Conservation Program officers. All orders must be submitted on a Commission order form. If a landowner desires additional trees after initial order, another order blank must be filled out. Mail complete orders to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P.O. Box 1077, Macon, Ga., 31202.

Landowners, desiring information on a shipping date or rescheduling of their order, should contact the designated nursery. The Commission's Macon Office should be contacted if the questions involve payment order cancellation.

Shirley urges landowners to make out their seedling order now while there is a supply to meet your needs.



After six to eight weeks the bags are removed. The outer bag reflects heat and the inner bag holds moisture.



The trees, at approximately eight years, are bearing cones. The cones are collected and seed extracted. These seed are producing the Improved Seedlings in the Commission nurseries.

The seedling stock at one and a half to two years is ready for lifting and planting in the seed orchard.



GFA Convention Highlights

Southern forest industries urged to expand markets, promote forest industry, and develop treatments and processes of treated wood that will blend with modern construction methods. Forest industry leaders, foresters and woodland owners also were addressed on cost influenced by attitudes, loss of private forest land to specific public projects and research's role in a one billion dollar industry.

The occasion was the 57th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association on Jekyll Island. More than 500 forest interested people from throughout Georgia attended. The theme of the meeting was "Wood and You".

"Modern competition, increased production efficiency and the development of well managed and financed industry complexities, which are resilient in the face of short term set backs, have imposed a new obligation upon forest industry manufacturing units."

National Lumber Manufacturers Association Executive Vice-President Mortimer B. Doyle, Washington, D. C., confronted the delegation with this situation at the Association's annual banquet.

Doyle said, "We must, without delay, recognize that the survival and progress of our forest-based industries depend, to an increasing degree, upon highly qualified specialists in marketing finances, purchasing and production." In addition there has to be qualified production and adequate raw materials.

"The South is emerging into a new era of prosperity for timber products...if it is to realize all of its potential gains it must staff itself with specialists in every phase of modern corporate management. It must adopt and exploit team concept from the forest through the market place. It must not dote on quality alone if it is to stand toe-to-toe in the competitive world of our 50 states and win its share of the battles," Doyle said.

Harley Langdale, Jr., president, Georgia Forestry Association, presided over the meeting. On the program were F. T. Shepherd, vice-president, Mead Corp., Dayton, Ohio; Albert Hernandez, vice-president, Union Lumber Co., East Point; J. W. Howard, president, Atlanta Hardwood Co., Atlanta; G. W. Stanley, vice-president, Kirby Lumber Co., Hous-



The 1964 Miss Georgia Forestry is Lyn Roy, center, of Thomasville. In her court are, 1st, Miss Wood Preserving Cheryl Coggin, Newnan; Miss Navo Stores Anne Allen, Herndon; Miss Furniture Bonnie Anderson, Woodland; Miss Plywood, Benito Goyle Wood, Pitts; Miss Pulpwood Louise Cooper, Moultrie; Miss Wood Specialties Borboro Ann Thigpen, Uvoldo; Miss Lumber Verginio Futch, Pembroke; Miss Hardwood Flooring Sonja Mothews, St. Simons Island; Miss Box, Crote and Veneer Lindo Horton, Woverly Hall and Miss Pulp and Paper Donno Groy, Waycross.



General Performance Award recipients are, front row, Thomas G. McClendon Cloyton-Foyette; E. L. Wright, Forsyth-N. Fulton; T. H. Bullard, Wilkes best fire record in state; T. M. Strickland, Richmond, outstanding county in state; McCormick Neol, Morgan Memorial Nursery Superintendent for reforestation; and Eighth District Forester James H. Henson, for outstanding district. Back row, Newell D. Lostinger, Colquitt; M.F. Futch, Long; J.D. Beouchomp Dodge; Calvin C. Rhodes, Johnson-Washington; Ronald L. Drury, Coffee Atkinson; and Bill Lawson, Floyd. Lawson accepted for Ranger Troy Floyd Stewart-Webster Ranger James I. Lone is not shown.



Miss Georgia Forestry
Lyn Ray of Thomasville



Harley Langdale, Jr.

Flexer of Brunswick, Go., a former member of the Georgio House of Representatives.

In her court ore Miss Furniture Bonnie Anderson, Woodland; Miss Noval Stores Anne Allen, Herndon; Miss Wood Preserving Cheryl Coggin, Newnon; Miss Pulpwood Louise Cooper, Moultrie; Miss Lumber Verginio Futch, Pembroke; Miss Pulp and Paper Donna Gray, Waycross; Miss Box, Crate and Vener Lindo Horton, Woverly Holl; Miss Hordwood Flooring Sonja Mathews, St. Simons Island; Miss Wood Speciolties Barbara Ann Thigpen, Uvoldo; ond Miss Plywood Benito Gayle Wood, Pitts.

Miss Georgia Forestry ond her court will appear ot the opening of the Southeastern Fair, Oct. 1 in the Forestry Exhibit. A life size photograph of each of the queen's court will accompony each industry segment in the exhibit. Reigning over the exhibit will be a twenty foot oil pointing of Miss Roy. The Fair is marking its 50th Anniversary. The theme is "Georgia's Woodland Wealth."

Horley Langdole, Jr., Voldosto, was nomed to a second term os president of the Association. First Vice-president Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Soperton, also was nomed to o second term. Treasurer A. E. Patton, Executive, Director Harvey R. Brown, ond Office Secretary Mrs. Helen M. Dixon, oll of Atlanta, were reelected to their respective positions.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley, Extension Service Forester Dorsey Dyer ond Union Bog-Camp Poper Corporation Chief Conservotion Forester E. A. Davenport received citations presented by the Georgio Forest Industries Committee of the AFPI. The citations were for outstanding contributions in the promotion of the state's forest resources and forest industry, the Six Step Forest Management Program, ond elevating Geor-



Mortimer B. Doyle

gio's position in the national Tree Form program, respectively. E. L. Dougloss, chairman, GFI Committee, Augusto, ond R. H. Rush, immediate past choirmon, GFI Committee, Hawkinsville, made the special award presentotations.

For outstanding ond meritorious service to the GFA, 11 Georgions received the Order of the Golden Pine Cone. Recipients ore Dr. Charles Driver, Bainbridge; Thomos R. Fontoine, Jr., Macon; G. A. Hernandez, Jr., Atlanta; James W. Howard, Atlanta; Ollie L. Knott, Jr., Mocon; Rex McCord, Calhoun; George Peeke, Jr., Macon; W. H. Verdery, Hortwell; ond Paul Y. Vincent, Gainesville.

The Georgia Outdoor Advertising Association was a recipient for participating in the recent Forestry Signboard project.

The Georgio Forestry Commission's Eighth District, with headquarters near Woycross, received the Association's Outstanding General Performance Award. James A. Henson is the district forester.

Richmond County was named the outstanding county. T. M. Strickland is the Richmond County Ranger.

The best fire record oward went to Wilkes County. The Wilkes County Forest Ronger is T. H. Bullard.

Morgan Memorial Nursery Superintendent McCormick Neal received the Outstanding General Performance Award in Reforestotion.

Individual county winners and rongers are Clayton-Foyette, Thomas G. McClendon; Coffee-Atkinson, Ronold L. Drury; Colquitt, Newell D. Lostinger; Dodge, J. D. Beauchamp; Floyd, Troy Floyd; Forsyth-N. Fulton, E. L. Wright; Johnson-Washington, Calvin C. Rhodes; Long, M. F. Futch, Jr.; Richmond, T. M. Strickland; and Stewart-Webster, James I. Lane.

President Langdale presented the owards.

Georgia's Woodland Wealth

"Georgia's Woodland Wealth" is the Southeastern Fair theme for 1964. The state's one billion dollar forest industry has been invited to tell their story at the fair's 50th Anniversary, Oct. 1-10, announced the Fair's Director of Special Activities Mrs. Billie Tovell.

Southeastern Forest Fair Committee Chairman Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, Georgia, stated that the exhibits will depict the economic importance of forestry to the state. Forest based industries are out-ranked in dollar output only by textiles and food manufacturing.

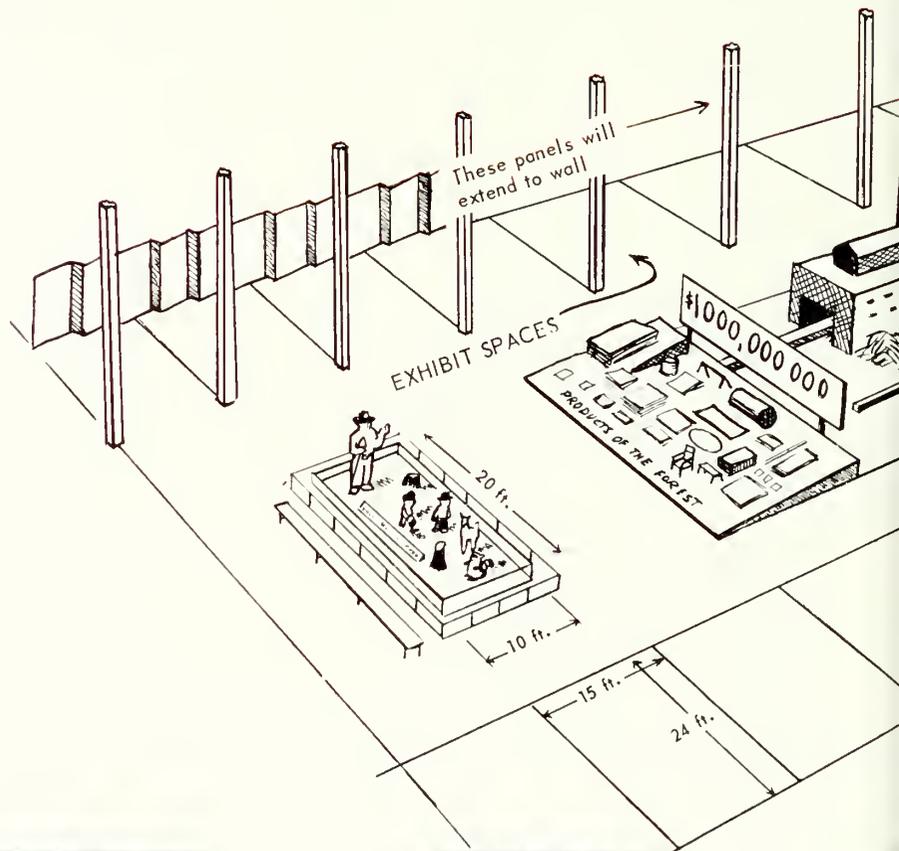
Industry, public and private agencies and associations are combining their talents to present the most informative and colorful forestry exhibit ever presented in the South, Shirley added.

Ten major forest industries will be featured with state and federal agencies contributing major exhibits showing the service programs available to Georgia's woodland owners. It is through wood-using industries and service programs that the state's 25,772,200 forest acres are a basis for the construction of new industry, and the development and preservation of our recreation and wildlife areas.

A highlight of the forestry exhibition will be a paper making machine from which paper will be made on the scene. It is one of seven miniature paper machines in the world. The machine belongs to the Herty Lab in Savannah. Other attractions will include a model turpentine still, a model pressure treating plant, a miniature lumber manufacturing plant, and a display of Georgia Forestry Commission fire suppression and detection equipment.

The ten industries being featured and their chairmen are lumber, Alex Skoropat, Langdale Co., Valdosta; hardwood flooring, John Stewart, Stewart McElrath, Macon; furniture, plywood, cabinets and specialties, Paul Bois, U. S. Forest Service and Forestry Commission, Macon; gum naval stores, Downing Musgrove, ATFA, Valdosta; wood preserving, Al Hernandez, Union Lumber Co., East Point; pulp and paper and plywood, Thad McDaniel, Rayanier, Jesup; and box, crate and veneer, William Simmons, Southern Crate and Veneer, Macon.

State and federal exhibits will show fire detection and suppression equipment, research, watershed, recreation, education, economics,



Miss Furniture
Bonnie Anderson
Woodland, Ga.



Miss Naval Stores
Anne Allen
Herndon, Ga.

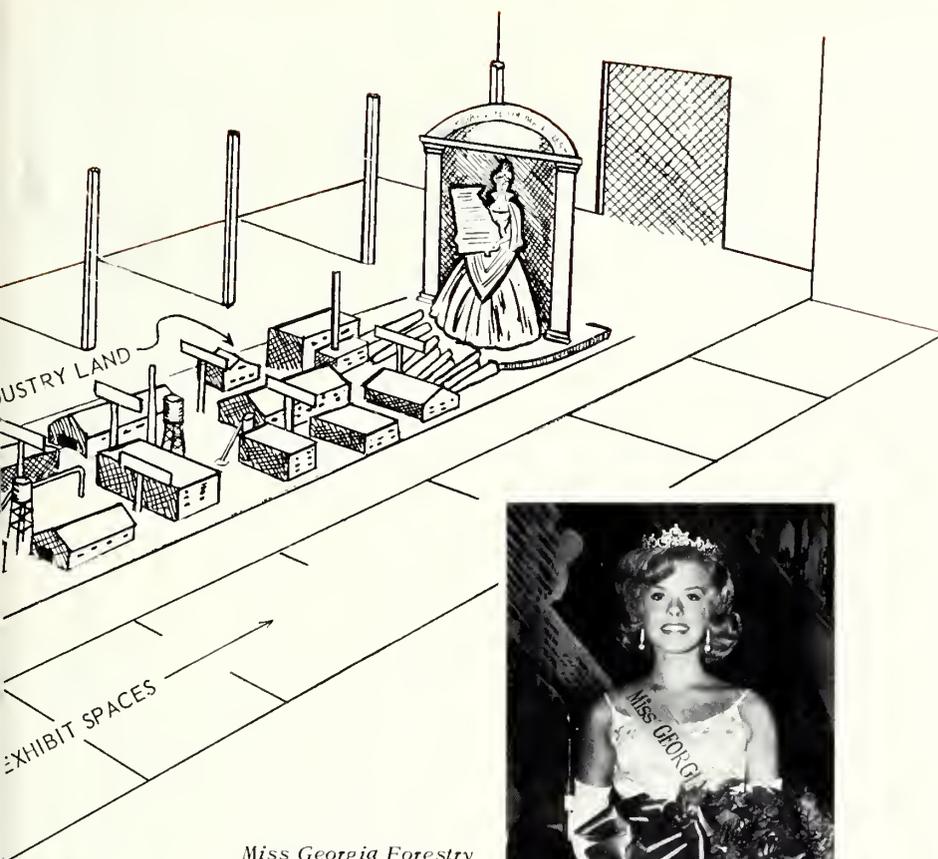


Miss Pulp and Paper
Doma Gray
Waycross, Ga.



Miss Box, Crate and Veneer
Linda Horton
Waverly Hall, Ga.

land Wealth



Miss Georgia Forestry
Lyn Ray
Thomasville, Ga.



forest insects and diseases, tree improvement and reforestation and Christmas trees.

The exhibits and chairmen are fire protection, Jim Turner, Forestry Commission, Macon; research, H. E. Ruork, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon; watersheds, wildlife and recreation and insects and diseases, W. W. Huber, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta; education, Deon A. M. Herrick, University of Georgia, School of Forestry, Athens; tree improvement and reforestation, Sanford Dorby, Forestry Commission, Macon; economics, Dorsey Dyer, Extension Service, Athens; management, W. H. McComb, Forestry Commission, Macon; and Christmas trees, Bill Murrey, Extension Service, Tifton.

Special events chairman Bill Sutton, vice-president, C & S National Bank, Atlanta, said that Governor Carl Sanders will make the keynote address on special events day, Oct. 1. Other speakers will include Atlanta Mayor Ivon Allen and Fair President William Hortsfield. The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. in the hall adjacent to the Agriculture Building where the forestry exhibit will be displayed. Sutton emphasized that all forest interests are invited to attend.

A highlight of the program will feature the appearance of Miss Georgia Forestry and her court. Miss Georgia Forestry is Lyn Roy of Thomasville. In her court are Miss Furniture Bonnie Anderson, Woodland; Miss Novel Stores Anne Allen, Herndon; Miss Wood Preserving Cheryl Coggin, Newnan; Miss Pulpwood Louise Cooper, Moultrie; Miss Lumber Virginia Futch, Pembroke; Miss Pulp and Paper Donno Groy, Woycross; Miss Box, Crate and Veneer Lindo Horton, Woverly Hill; Miss Hardwood Flooring Sonjo Mothews, St. Simons Island; Miss Wood Specialties, Barbara Ann Thigpen, Uvaldo; and Miss Plywood Benito Gayle Wood, Pitts.

A life size photograph of each of the queen's court will accompany each industry segment in the exhibit. Reigning over the exhibit will be a twenty foot oil painting of Miss Roy.

The Third Army Band will perform at the ceremonies. A tour for news media representatives will conclude the program, Sutton said.

On special events day, all Atlanta metropolitan school children will be given a free pass to the fair with an invitation to see the forestry exhibit, Mrs. Tovell said.



Miss Pulpwood
Louise Cooper
Moultrie, Ga.



Miss Lumber
Virginia Futch
Pembroke, Ga.



Miss Wood Specialties
Barbara Ann Thigpen
Uvalda, Ga.



Miss Plywood
Benita Gayle Wood
Pitts, Ga.

THE ERA THAT IS

The era that was...SPARE THE FOREST. The era that is...MANAGE YOUR FOREST.

Atkinson County woodland owner Marvin Giddens has come to realize the merits of proper forest management through a pilot test on nine and one-half acres. It is an old field that has naturally reseeded to slash pine.

The test is being conducted by the Naval Stores Conservation Program under Area Forester Jim A. McArthur of Valdosta, Ga.

The 38 year old tract was put under a 15 year management plan divided into three five year cycles. At the end of this period the area will be put under a complete 53 year rotation system. The 15 year plan included an immediate improvement cut, determination of volumes, values and growth percent and an orderly harvest of the stand. Gum is being harvested during the entire period.



The first five years of the study shows higher yield and a promise of higher returns for the future due to a systematic management plan.

McArthur cited two outstanding results from the first five years of organized management. First, greater income is being realized from the sale of pulpwood, sawtimber and gum. Second, the systematic plan will enable Giddens to obtain a higher yield on his timber in the future.

Giddens has 3,000 acres that he has put under a forest management plan similar to the one being used on the test study.

Giddens points out that he has only one regret, that he did not realize the value of systematically managing his forest earlier...THE ERA THAT WAS. He added that good forest management pays...THE ERA THAT IS.



Approximately 3,000 forest acres are being put under a forest management plan for the first time.



Landowner Marvin Giddens and son obtain advice from NSCP Area Forester Jim A. McArthur, left, and Georgia Forestry Commission Assistant Eighth District Forester, Management, Lewis A. Gillis, second from left.



A pilot test on nine and one-half acres includes working the trees for gum. Ten inch trees are single cupped and 14 inch and up trees are doubled cupped.

Promotion



Julian D. Reeves

Julian D. Reeves of Atlanta has been promoted to assistant chief, in Forest Management, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley of Macon. He will be in charge of the Commission's Atlanta office, Shirley said.

Reeves has just completed a two year tenure with the U.S. Forest Service Region 8, Division of State and Private Forestry, Atlanta, under a cooperative agreement between the Commission and the USFS.

Through work on cooperative management programs and observing the operation of the regional office, research centers and national forests, Reeves has become more familiar with the inner operations of state-federal projects. Shirley stated that this experience will be utilized by Reeves in his new position.

The former Seventh District Forester will be a liaison officer between the Commission and other state agencies and the USFS. In addition he will be available to landowners in the Atlanta metropolitan area for technical advice on timber management and care of trees.

Reeves, a native of Palmetto, Ga. came with the Commission in June, 1954 as ranger of Fulton County. In July, 1955 he was promoted to assistant district forester at Newnan. A year later Reeves was made forest management field assistant in Atlanta. His duties as Seventh District forester began in Feb., 1957.

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

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

The Clayton-Fayette County Forestry Unit recorded their best fire record in the history of the unit in 1963. The unit suppressed 194 forest fires that burned only 539 acres.

The average of 2.78 acres per fire is well below the state's average of 4.93 acres, and is a credit to the unit headed by Thomas G. McClendon. The unit was recognized for this excellent record and their overall performance at the 1964 annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association. The unit received the Outstanding General Performance Award for the Fourth District.

Debris burning is their main fire cause, McClendon said. He cited the buildup of residential areas as the reason for their high fire occurrence. Through local news media and participation in locally sponsored events, McClendon is combatting this problem.

In fire suppression, the unit receives excellent cooperation from local fire departments. In addition, pre-suppression breaks and prescribe burning have aided the unit. Air patrol and the two-way communications system have proved invaluable in fire suppression work.

An assistant district forester in Management works out of the unit headquarters which gives the two county area immediate timber management service. Last year 131 landowners were given assistance in cull species control, marking and the drawing up of timber management plans. Clayton and Fayette Counties have 55,300 and 79,500 forest acres, respectively.

McClendon became ranger of the Clayton-Fayette Unit in March, 1962. His prior service with the Commission included Henry County Ranger and Butts-Henry County assistant ranger. McClendon came with the Commission as an assistant patrolman in June, 1956.

Other Clayton-Fayette Unit personnel are Assistant Ranger Ralph Elrod, Patrolmen William Dickens and Steven Porter, and Towermen Mrs. Helen Alton and Richard Cotes.



Thomas G. McClendon



John T. Hagg

Spot locating of fire suppression equipment is saving forest acres in Houston and Pulaski Counties.

Houston-Pulaski County Forest Ranger John T. Hagg states that by spot locating equipment his men were within five minutes of any fire in the two counties last year. This enabled unit personnel to hold 90 forest fires to 302 acres in 1963. This is an average of 3.36 acres per fire. The average size has been reduced to 2.80 on 145 acres burned in 51 forest fires during 1964.

The Ratification of Intentional Burn County Option Law and prescribe burning have been two other factors contributing to the low average size fire. Pulaski County adopted the law in 1957 and Houston County in 1960. Prescribe burning has cut down on ground fuel which causes extremely 'hot' fires. In addition,

it brought a drop in incendiary fires in one section of the two county area.

The unit annually averages plowing 50 miles of pre-suppression breaks. Hagg said this will be increased with most of the breaks being plowed in and around young planted stands.

With the combining of forestry services in Houston and Pulaski Counties in 1961 the Unit has been able to reduce the loss of forest acreage at less cost to the two counties and the state. The continued rise in urban population has kept the number of fires up. This is due to debris burning around the home.

The forest acreage in Houston and Pulaski Counties is 142,200 and 84,700, respectively.

Hagg came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1954 as a patrolman in Pulaski County. He became ranger of the Pulaski County Unit in 1955.

Other unit personnel are Assistant Ranger Ernest Howard, Patrolmen Jimmy Cranford, Eddie Findley and Wiley Robinson, Assistant Patrolman Emory Greene, Tractor Operator J. W. Peavy and Dispatcher Mrs. Janice Bozeman.



Wood Products Add Dollars To Harbor Traffic

The birth and growth of the Southern pine has given additional berths to the harbor business of Georgia ports.

In 1962, foreign and domestic imports and exports of wood products accounted for 564,412 tons of shipments from Savannah and Brunswick docks. Savannah accounted for the bulk of the shipments, 483,492 tons. These totals include foreign and domestic imports and exports.

Wood pulp was the largest export item on the 1962 report. There were 152,401 tons of wood pulp shipped to foreign countries and an additional 59,961 tons of domestic cargo.

Paper, naval stores, gums and resins, and paperboard also were large export items. Paper headed the domestic shipments with 113,850 tons. There were 71,270 and 65,592 tons of paperboard and naval stores shipped, respectively.

Plywood and veneer captured the import trade. There were 6,289 tons shipped into our parts from foreign countries and another 1,444 tons received in domestic trade. Another large import was lags, 2,577 tons. The largest tonnage in incoming domestic trade was paper with 7,783 tons.

Other wood products that passed through the Georgia ports included posts, poles, piling, lumber, shingles, standard newsprint paper, railroad ties, paper base stock and manufactured and nonmanufactured wood.

The increase in wood product exports was magnified this past spring when the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation was presented the Presidential "E" Award by President Johnson. The award is in recognition of the corporation's export achievements.

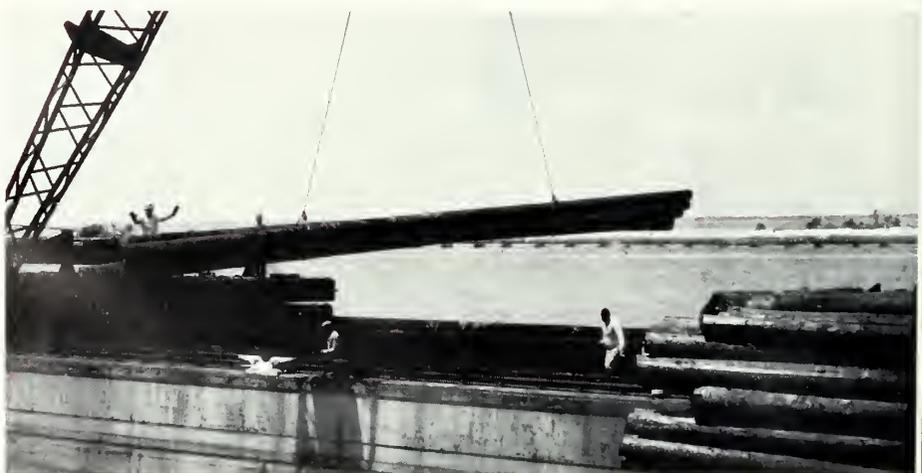
James R. Lientz, vice president and manager of the Savannah plant, said that Union Bag expects to exceed 100,000 tons of shipment this year. These products will be valued at 14 million dollars in the foreign markets, he added. Lientz pointed out that the shipments will be to over 40 different countries.

At Brunswick, the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company exported 21,000 tons of bleached sulphate wood pulp in 1963. The pulp, valued at \$2,700,000, was shipped to eight foreign countries. The tonnage and value was four times greater than the 1962 figures.

Georgia ports are the toll gates to the shipping lanes that exit an every continent with products of the southern pine.



There were 65,592 tons of naval stores shipped from the Brunswick and Savannah docks in 1962.



Liner board, poles, piling posts, paper, lumber and many other wood products pass through the Georgia ports annually.

Plans for the expansion of Armstrong Cork Company's production

Plant Expansion =

Increased production + Increased Employment

Capacity in Macon has been announced by Macon Plant Manager E. A. Warm.

The expansion calls for a 50 percent production increase, and an increase in employment and payroll. Presently, there are approximately 1,000 employees drawing some \$6,000,000 annually.

Warm said the new facilities will include a new pulp preparation and an additional farming line. Completion of the facilities is expected to take two years, he added.

J. V. Jones, vice-president and general manager of Armstrong's Building and Industry Products Operations, said "some portions of the new additions are expected to be completed in 1965 with the remainder in use during 1966."

He pointed out that "the main purpose of the expansion is to increase our production capacity in Macon. However, the modern equipment we are adding also will broaden our capabilities to produce new types of products."

The farming equipment is used in the manufacture of wood fiberboard. The added equipment will require a new building of approximately 90,000 square feet. Present facilities occupy some one million square feet of floor space. The plant is located on a 129 acre plot.

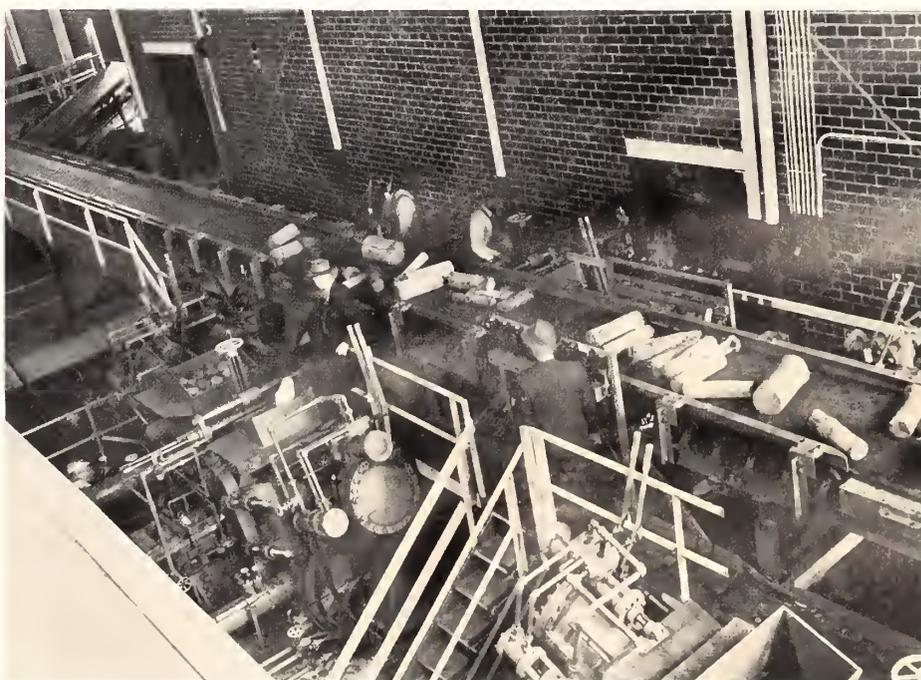
The sprawling plant maintains approximately 65,000 acres of woodlands within a 75 mile radius of Macon to assure a supply of reserve pulpwood. Expenditures for raw materials, operating supplies and equipment, including pulpwood, paper, clays, cortans, binders, sizing, pigments and adhesives average \$8,700,000 per year. Local purchases annually average \$3,700,000.

Eight hundred million gallons of water, 120,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity and 1,700,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas are used in the operation of the plant.

Already one of the largest fiberboard producing plants in the world, the Macon plant also manufactures acoustical ceiling tile, sheathing, exterior siding, and roof deck.



A continued supply of pulpwood is assured through Armstrong's 65,000 acres of woodland within a 75 mile radius of Macon.



Approximately 1,000 persons are employed at the Macon plant drawing an annual payroll of some \$6,000,000.

Mr. A. Ray Shirley, Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

On April 24 Georgia Railroad had a fire on the wooden trestle over the Oconee River at Carey. We asked your people for help and fire fighting crews from Greene County and Morgan County responded.

I do not have the names of all your people who assisted us, but Mr. H. G. Moore of Greene County and Messrs. Harold Jones and Joe Palmer of Morgan County have been mentioned in our reports. Also, I talked to Mr. Jim Turner in Macon regarding the possibility of fighting this fire, if necessary, by airplane, and he was most cooperative.

Georgia Railroad deeply appreciates your help in this particular emergency and the cooperation of your fine organization.

Yours very truly,

E. J. Haley
General Superintendent
Georgia Railroad

Mr. Frank Craven, Chief
Information and Education
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Frank:

Our FFA Forestry Field Day Program has been completed for 1964.

I would like to again express our appreciation to you and your staff, Messrs. Fontaine, Knott, and Place, for the cooperation in publicizing this program. The publicity we received from various endeavors goes a long way in informing the public of what we are doing, and in enlisting the support of various sponsors from year to year.

Thank you, and looking forward to working with you this summer at our two forestry camps, I am

Very truly yours,

Edgar A. Kreis, Jr.
Vocational Forester
State Dept. of Education

Mr. Ray Shirley
Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

I am pleased to know that my name is on the mailing list to receive the publication, "Georgia Forestry".

I was with the Georgia Forest Service in its early days as secretary to the late State Forester B. M. Lufburrow and his assistant Mr. C. A. Whittle.

Through your publication I am able to keep up with the forestry progress being made and its growing usefulness to all Georgians.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Nellie Nix Edwards

Commission Conducts FFA and NFA Camps

Georgia Forestry Commission run Future Farmers of America and New Farmers of America Camps attracted more than 200 youths this summer.

The one week FFA camp attracted more than 100 campers from Middle and North Georgia. The 18th annual FFA camp was held at Alexander Stephens State Park at Crawfordville, Ga.

The fifth annual NFA camp was held at Camp John Hope near Perry, Ga. Some 100 NFA members attended the one week camp.

Top scholastic scorers and top camper were recognized at both camps. Phillip Thompson, Greenville, Ga., took top scholastic honors at the FFA camp. Hardy Mitchell, Yatesville, Ga., was named top camper. Second and third place in the scholastic competition went to Kenton Hayes, Hoschton, Ga., and Dale Bartels, McDonough, Ga., respectively.

Top scholastic honors at the NFA camp went to James Seay, Jr., Dawson, Ga. The award for top camper went to McDuffie Nims, Tifton, Ga. Harry Harvey, Buena Vista, Ga., and Howard Willis, Waverly Hall, Ga., placed second and third in the scholastic competition, respectively.



Camp Director Frank Craven and scholastic winner James Seay, Jr. of Dawson.

Camp Director Frank Craven, Information and Education Chief, Georgia Forestry Commission, stated that the scholastic winners were determined by tests on the subjects taught. The courses included fire control, harvesting, and marketing of timber, tree measurements and identification and thinning. Others include insect and disease control, reforestation, cull specie control, naval stores, wood utilization and law enforcement.

The two one week camps were sponsored by five member mills of Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. The sponsoring mills included Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Continental Can Company, Owens Illinois Glass Company, Rome Kraft Company and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation.

Personnel from the Forestry Commission, member mills of the SPCA, Georgia Extension Service, U.S. Forest Service and other industries taught the courses.



Phillip Thompson of Greenville accepts scholastic award from Camp Director Frank Craven.

Logging the foresters...



Thirty foreign forestry leaders from 16 foreign countries recently spent three days at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon, Ga. They received training in fire danger measurement, prescribe burning and fire weather forecasting. The foresters were acquainted with state fire organization and cooperative fire control programs with other agencies and industries. A demonstration of an aerial tanker operation and fire suppression equipment was included. Countries represented were Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Dominican Republic, Chile, Uganda, Cameroon, Turkey, Madagascar, Iran, France, Algeria, Australia, Venezuela, Israel and India.



Rex A. Edmonds of Augusta, Ga. is one of five forestry scholarship winners, announced L. F. Kolmor, general manager, Woodlands Division, Continental Can Co., Savannah, Ga. Kolmor said that the scholarship is for four years of study of \$1,000 a year. Edmonds plans to attend the University of Georgia.



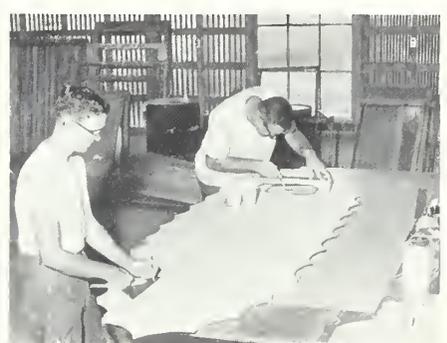
Permanent sign shop facilities have been set up by the Georgia Forestry Commission at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon. All Commission headquarters, tower and highway signs are being made at the shop. Commission Senior Pilot Honk Slentz, left, is in charge of the shop. Commission Artist Tom Hall designs all the signs.



Dee F. Taylor is the new chief of the Division of Forest Fire Research, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station and the Southern Forest Fire Lab, near Macon. The USFS research meteorologist has been stationed at the fire lab since 1959 where he has been Fire Potential Leader. He succeeds Karl W. McNasser who is the chief of the Division of Station Management of the Lake States Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.



Lincoln County Forest Ranger William S. Portridge, Jr. has been promoted to Property Control Officer at the Georgia Forestry Commission headquarters near Macon. The announcement was made by Commission Director Roy Shirley. Portridge came with the Commission in 1955 as ranger of Lincoln County.



Preparations are in full swing for the 50th Anniversary of the Southeastern Fair. The Fair theme is "Georgia's Woodland Wealth". Above, Georgia Forestry Commission Artist Tom Hall and U. S. Forest Service Region Eight Assistant Artist Bob Hintz prepare signs for the forestry exhibit. The exhibit will be located in the Agriculture Building.

Georgia FORESTRY

SEPTTEMBER 1964



**GEORGIA'S
WOODLAND
WEALTH**

**SOUTHEASTERN FAIR
FORESTRY EXPOSITION**

**Atlanta, Georgia
October 1-10, 1964**

Acquisitions Division
University of Georgia
Athens, Ga



FORESTRY



Georgia FORESTRY

Dec., 1964 No. 4 Vol. 17

Frank Craven Editor

Published Quarterly by the
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION
Box 1077
Macon, Georgia

GEORGIA FORESTRY MAILING ADDRESS
Route 1, Box 85
Dry Branch, Georgia

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On the Cover

Nature's Gift To
Man's Needs

Member of the
Georgia Press Association

Second-class postage paid at Dry
Branch, Ga.

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Cruising the news

Improves Trees

The new tree planting season finds the Georgia Forestry Commission with a real first-improved pine seedlings developed from a program begun in 1954 and grown from seeds produced from 33,000 grafted parent trees.

The department's magazine this month calls the seedlings a major step toward a superior tree, a pine that grows faster, resists insects and disease, bears more cones and produces a longer fiber in its wood. Each planter will be permitted to buy only 1,000 trees, about enough for an acre, this year, of the season's 700,000 superior seedlings.

Total seedling production from state nurseries will run to about 50 million. Production of the improved trees, which are not a new variety but simply the progeny of careful selection and strong root stock, is expected to increase.

Since pulpwood and timber are major items in Georgia's economy, development of a better pine represents a genuine step forward. Shortening the time to produce pulp by a year or saving even a small percentage of otherwise afflicted trees from insects and disease translates into large amounts of money in the state's economy.

This patient, skillful advance in an important agricultural industry deserves note from all of us whose stakes are set in Georgia's progress.

(From the Gainesville Daily Times)

Rookies Become Veterans

Accustomed as are CSRA people at military maneuvers in this area, which simulate warfare so as to give our soldiers realistic training, few realize that we also have simulated forest fires.

Today is the first day of a four-day training session for rangers and other personnel of the Georgia Forestry Commission, near Covington, Ga. Using a "fire simulator," conditions which might occur anywhere in this state will be assumed, and rangers must solve the problems thus thrust at them.

This will involve quick decisions on complex matters of moving and deploying men, materials and fuel, in all kinds of weather in mountains, swampland, hill country or flatlands.

Realizing that forest products are one of the key factors in Georgia's expanding economy, and that fire can wipe out millions of dollars in such assets overnight, it is reassuring to know that the state is training even the most inexperienced rangers to act like veterans when the need arises.

(From the Augusta Chronicle)

Forestry Commission Personnel Go Under State Merit System

All permanent Georgia Forestry Commission personnel are under the State Merit System by virtue of an executive order issued by Governor Carl Sanders. The order was effective Oct. 1, 1964.

Commission Director Ray Shirley said the department is the last large state department to have its permanent personnel classified under the Merit System. This places Commission personnel on a comparable basis with other state employees doing similar work.

The order affected 773 personnel and brought the total number of Commission personnel under the Merit System to 800, Shirley added.

One facet of the Merit System, the pay plan, will be implemented when funds are made available by the Legislature, Shirley stated. To fully implement the pay plan, will

require an additional \$693,690 in Forestry Commission appropriations for the first year. The pay plan includes salaries, retirement, social security and Merit System processing.

Heretofore, due to the lack of funds, older employees have only been under retirement. Other personnel have only been afforded social security and retirement benefits after five years of service with the Commission, Shirley pointed out.

Shirley emphasized that to implement the pay plan and other expenditures, which include equipment replacements and maintenance, the Commission has requested an increase of \$1,075,000 in state funds for the fiscal year 1965. Equipment replacements represent seven percent of the equipment purchase value. In the past three years, state

appropriations to the Commission have increased only \$25,000. This increase came in the current 1964-65 fiscal year.

The 1966-67 budget request of the Commission to the state budget officer and Governor includes \$205,000 additional funds. This is primarily for equipment replacements. There are no funds for equipment replacements during the current fiscal year. The additional funds brings to \$1,280,000 requested for the biennium period 1965-66-67.

The executive order was a result of a petition by the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission to the Georgia State Merit System Board to classify and establish permanent positions in the Forestry Commission for inclusion under the Georgia State Merit System of Personnel Administration. With the completion of classification and recommendations, the Commission Board petitioned the Governor, through the State Merit Board to place Commission personnel under the Merit System.

The Commission Board is headed by C. M. Jordan, Jr., of Vidalia. Other members are Andrew J. Aultman, Sylvester; W. George Beasley, Lavonia; Luke H. Morgan, Eastman; and Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell.

Commission Personnel Issued Uniforms

The initial step, of putting all supervisory Georgia Forestry Commission personnel in uniform, has been completed, announced Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Shirley said the first group, 167 men, to be outfitted included Regional Foresters, Forest Education, District Foresters, Investigators, Nursery Superintendents, State Forest Supervisor, County Rangers and shop personnel. When funds become available, other male personnel will receive their uniform issue in keeping with their work requirements, Shirley added.

There are two basic uniforms, semi-dress and work. The uniform cost for supervisory personnel is approximately \$105 per man and for other, about \$60 per man.

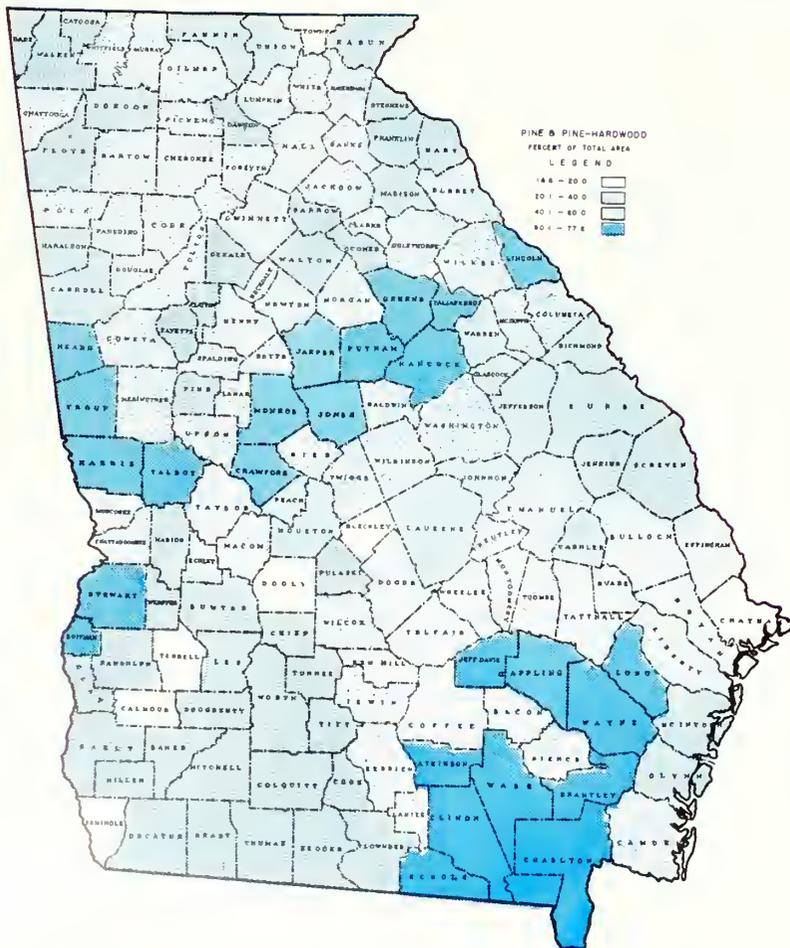
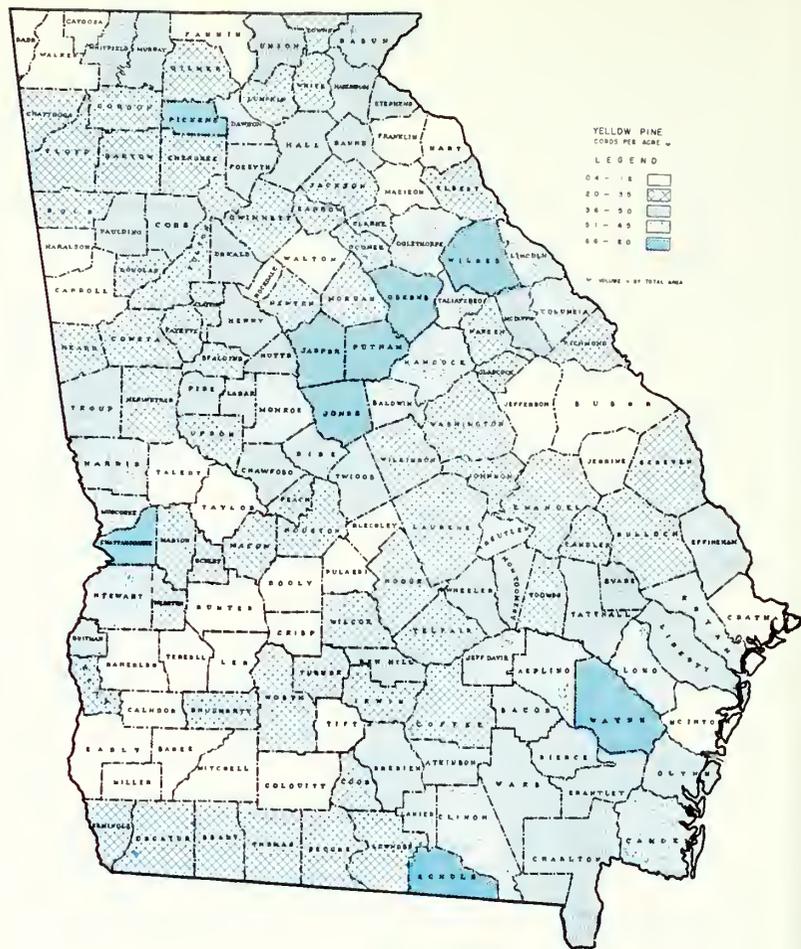
Shirley pointed out that the uniforms properly identify Commission personnel and are neat in appearance.

The Georgia Forestry Commission emblem appears on all uniform clothing on the left sleeve. The red, pie-shaped emblem has white lettering and border.



Gwinnett County Forest Ranger Ray Thomas, left, and Forest Administration Chief George Bishop model the Commission's semi-dress and work uniforms, respectively.

Forest Maps Available



The Georgia Forestry Commission has completed the development of four forest type and area and type and volume maps.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Roy Shirley said the maps would be an aid to industrial development and other forest interested groups in the expansion of present facilities and attracting new industry.

Pine and pine-hardwood types comprise two of the maps. Yellow pine and all species volume complete the set.

The type and area maps show pine and pine-hardwood types mostly in southeast Georgia. Pine and pine-hardwood types also are numerous in middle Georgia. In these areas of highest occurrence 60 to

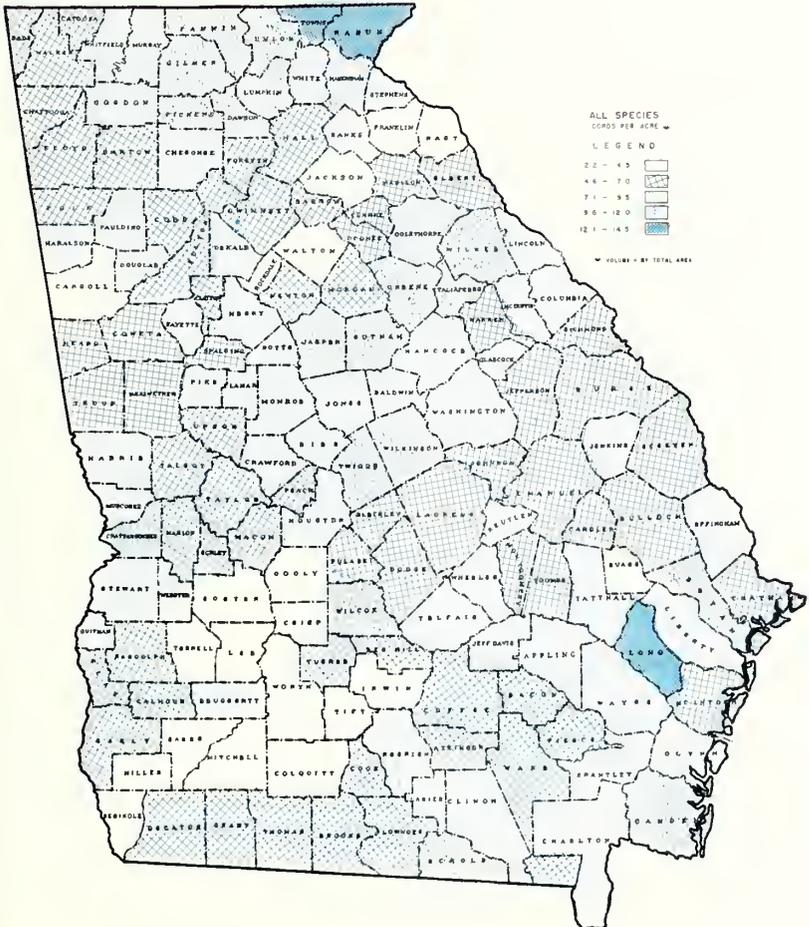
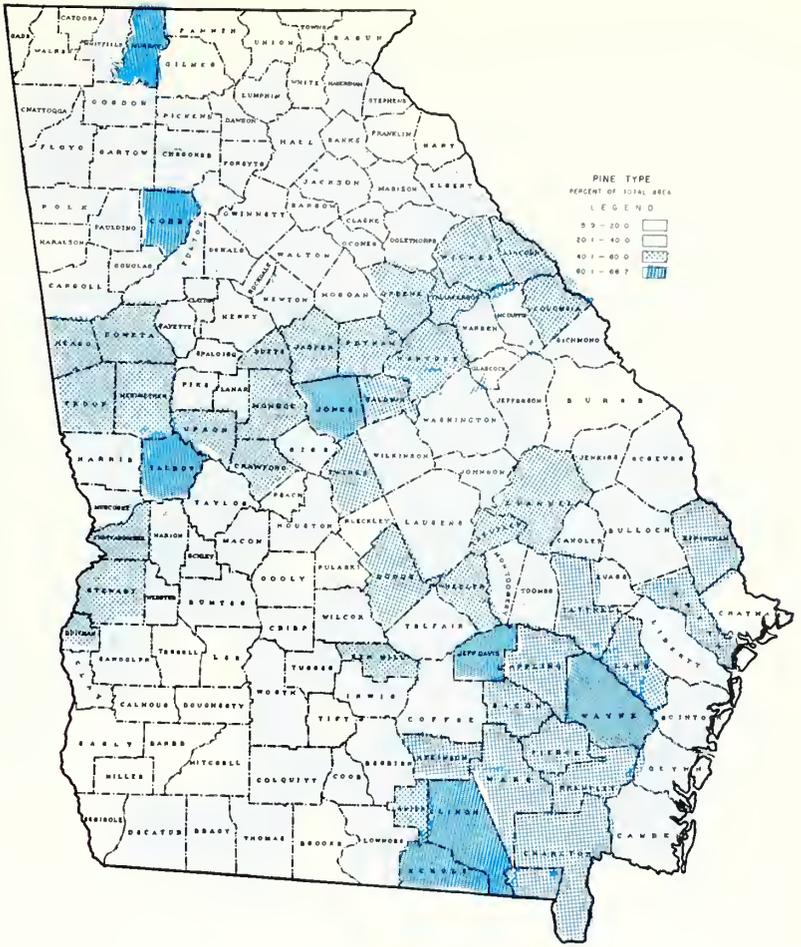
77.6 percent of the forest area is in pine and pine-hardwood types.

The growth rate of yellow pine is shown best in Southeast Georgia and along the fall line of the upper and lower Piedmont. In these areas the yellow pine ranges from 6.6 to 8.0 cords per acre.

For all species, extreme North Georgia, along the fall line of the upper and lower Piedmont and Southeast Georgia show the largest volume. In these areas, all species show volume from 9.6 to 14.5 cords per acre.

The cordage figures are derived by dividing the volume by the total area.

These maps may be obtained by writing the Management Division, Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 1077 Macon, Ga.



Forest Maps Available

Georgia Is Leading Pulpwood Producer

Georgia repeats as the leading southern pulpwood producer, and the South rose to an all-time high in pulpwood production in 1963.

Georgia's production of 5,520,400 cords of round pulpwood and residues gave her the southern leadership for the 16th consecutive year, according to the 1964 edition of "Southern Pulpwood Production". This is a six percent increase over 1962.

Pulpwood production in 12 southern states climbed to a fifth consecutive all-time high of 26,590,997 cords in 1963. This is 60 percent of the nation's total.

Alabama ranked behind Georgia, producing more than 3.6 million cords. States producing more than two million cords included Florida, Louisiana and North and South Carolina.

Purchases of pulpwood grown in Georgia and delivered to pulp and paper mills during 1963 totaled \$110,408,000. This is approximately six percent higher than the 1962 figure, \$104,340,000. Clinch, Ware, and Wayne Counties led the state with deliveries valued at \$3,326,300, \$3,176,000 and \$3,046,460, respectively.

Georgia also remained the leading producer of wood residue with 719,700 cords, a nine percent increase over 1962. For the South, wood residue production totaled 4,261,900 cords.

Georgia's 13 pulpmills had a



combined daily capacity of 10,113 tons per day. The daily capacity of all southern pulpmills totaled 54,222 tons per day in 1963.

The South's leading producer of roundwood was Baldwin County, Alabama, with an output of 226,566 cords. Camden, Clinch, Echols, Liberty, Ware and Wayne Counties are pointed out as among counties producing more than 100,000 cords

of roundwood. Clinch County led Georgia with 166,315 cords.

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

Today's Planting Is Tomorrow's Product

Yesterday, trees were cut out of necessity. Today, trees are planted and grown out of necessity.

The early settler needed wood to build his home, office, transportation and provide warmth for his family. This involved clear cutting our woodlands with no thought given to the wood needs of future generations.

Tomorrow is behind the need for planting today. Industrial demand, jobs, education, protection of water supplies, recreation and aesthetic values make tree planting a responsibility.

With 69 percent, 25,772,200 acres, of Georgia in forests, an infinite resource seems to be at hand. Is it? A 1961 U. S. Forest Service survey lists more than 5.2 million

acres in weed trees. In addition, there are 3.1 million acres in partial production that are in need of planting.

The 3.1 million partial productive acres could go to work immediately. Put into timber production, it will be a sound and wise investment for the landowner, assist in meeting the needs of new and expanding industry and provide more jobs and healthier economy. The increasing population is putting a heavier demand on industry for products and on the landowner for the raw material.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley states that now is the time to inspect your acreage and determine your planting needs. For example, submarginal or poorer classes of land, that are

now suitable for profitable agricultural uses, should be planted with suitable species, he added.

Shirley points out that your local county forest ranger is available to answer questions concerning ordering of seedlings, reforestation needs, payment and availability of seedlings. You may obtain your seedling order form from the county forest ranger.

Shirley lists the following species being grown for landowners' needs: Improved Slash and Loblolly pine; slash, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, Virginia and eastern white pine; dogwood, yellow poplar, bicolor lespedeza, catalpa, cottonwood and Arizona cypress.

It is a wise landowner who lets his land work for him.

Counties Merge Forestry Services

The Bibb, Jeff Davis, Monroe, Stephens, Taylor, Telfair and Upson County Forestry Units have participated in mergers, according to Georgia Forestry Commission Director Roy Shirley.

The Lomar-Pike-Spalding-Upson combination, under John A. Osbolt, of Zebulon, is the first four county merger in the state. The unit has 417,000 forest acres.

The Crawford-Peach-Taylor merger makes the unit the third largest in the state with 419,000 forest acres. The ranger is Austin Guinn of Butler. The Consolidated Timber Protection Organization, with headquarters at Homerville, is the largest with 615,500 forest acres. The 420,400 forest acre Johnson-Washington Unit ranks second.

The Bibb-Monroe combination is the first involving metropolitan and rural counties. There are 315,400 forest acres under the guidance of Ranger W. W. Jackson of Forsyth.

The Hobershom-White-Stephens unit, along with Crawford-Peach-Taylor, are the third and fourth involving three or more counties. The others are the Montgomery-Treutlen-Wheeler and the Lomar-Pike-Spalding-Upson units. W. A. DeMore of Clarkesville, heads the North Georgia unit with 241,300 forest acres. In addition, the U. S. Forest Service owns 100,000 forest acres in the three counties.

The Jeff-Davis-Telfair combination is under W. F. McArthur of McRae. There are 376,100 forest acres in the unit.

The new combinations bring to 32 the number of combined units throughout the state. Of the 154 counties under organized forest fire protection, 68 counties are in combined units, Shirley said.

Shirley pointed out that under the merger the combination's contribution is one-third and the state, two-thirds. Through a merger, a financial savings is realized by both county and state. In addition to financial savings, there are other benefits. It means conserving equipment, buildings and the many other costs of a forestry unit, while still insuring adequate protection.

In the North Georgia merger, Stephens County Ranger Wayne Weeks was transferred to the Franklin-Hort County Unit.



In the Middle Georgia mergers, Upson County Ranger James E. Bowen and Bibb County Ranger Milton Roberts were assigned to the Eighth District office at Braganza, near Waycross. Bowen is district ranger and investigator, and Roberts is assistant district forester in Forest Protection. Crawford-Peach County Ranger W. A. Lassiter will be assigned to a Watershed management position.

In the South Georgia merger,

Jeff Davis Ranger Kenneth Purcell was promoted to assistant State Forest supervisor of the Woycross State Forest, near Woycross.

Headquarter locations of the units are Bibb-Monroe, Go. 83, East of Forsyth; Crawford-Peach-Taylor, Go. 96, West of Butler; Hobershom-White-Stephens, Clarkesville; Jeff Davis-Telfair, U. S. 41, eight miles South of McRae; Lomar-Pike-Spalding-Upson, U. S. 19, four miles South of Griffin.



Governor Carl Sanders

Georgia Governor Carl Sanders recently led an array of local and state dignitaries in opening the Southeastern Fair which celebrated its 50th Anniversary. The Fair theme was "Georgia's Woodland Wealth".

The Governor, along with Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley and Miss Georgia Forestry Lyn Ray of Thomasville and her court literally sawed the forestry exhibition open.

In officially opening the forestry exhibition, Governor Sanders said, "the most important feature of this exhibit is not what it shows but what it represents." It represents the untiring work not only of the Georgia Forestry Commission, but also of the many, many thousands more concerned with the conservation and utilization of our forests.

The Governor cited the further enrichment of our economy and the promotion of our industry as a most important objective toward the conservation and development of our rumberlands. "Therefore, our greatest challenge for the future is to work toward furthering such programs as those sponsored by the Forestry

Commission, and striving to maintain our concern for the kind of programs which will increase the beauty as well as the prosperity of our progressive state"; Sanders said.

He pointed to increased forest management assistance, the less than one-fifth of one percent forest acres burned annually and the production of Improved Seedlings as Commission programs that will continue to assure Georgia's top rank in the forestry field.

The Georgia governor noted that the state has led the South in pulpwood production for 16 consecutive years. A single year's pulpwood purchase and the annual value of output from pulp and paper mills amounts to some \$665 million in Georgia.

Other speakers included Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, Fair President William Hartsfield and Georgia Forestry Association President Harley Langdale, Jr. These men saluted the fair for allowing forest industry, public and private agencies to present the new 'woods' story, an industry second only to textiles in value in the state. They also paid tribute to the cooperative ties between government, industry and private concerns which makes for a more unified forestry program and economy.

Another highlight of the program was the appearance of Miss Georgia Forestry-Lyn Ray and her court. In her court are Miss Furniture-Bonnie Anderson, Woodland; Miss Naval Stores-Anne Allen, Herndon; Miss Wood Preserving-Cheryl Coggin, Newnan; Miss Pulpwood-Louise Cooper, Moultrie; Miss Lumber-

Forestry S



Virginia Futch, Pembroke; Miss Pulp and Paper-Donna Gray, Waycross; Miss Box, Crate and Veneer-Linda Horton, Waverly Hall; Miss Hardwood Flooring-Sonja Mathews-St. Simons Island; Miss Wood Specialties-Barbara Ann Thigpen, Uvalda; and Miss Plywood-Benita Gayle Wood, Pitts.

Commission Director Ray Shirley was Southeastern Fair Forest Committee Chairman and master of ceremonies. Bill Sutton, vice-president, C & S National Bank, Atlanta, was special events chairman. Mrs. Billie Tovell is the Fair's director of Special Activities. The Third Army Band performed prior to the ceremonies.

A highlight of the forestry exhibition was a paper making machine from which paper was made on the scene. It was one of seven minia-



Governor Carl Sanders, center, officially opened the state's forestry exhibition at the Southeastern Fair on Oct. 1. Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley and Miss Georgia Forestry Lyn Ray of Thomasville assisted the Governor.



The Georgia Forestry Commission's detection and suppression equipment were on display at the Fair.

Case At Fair



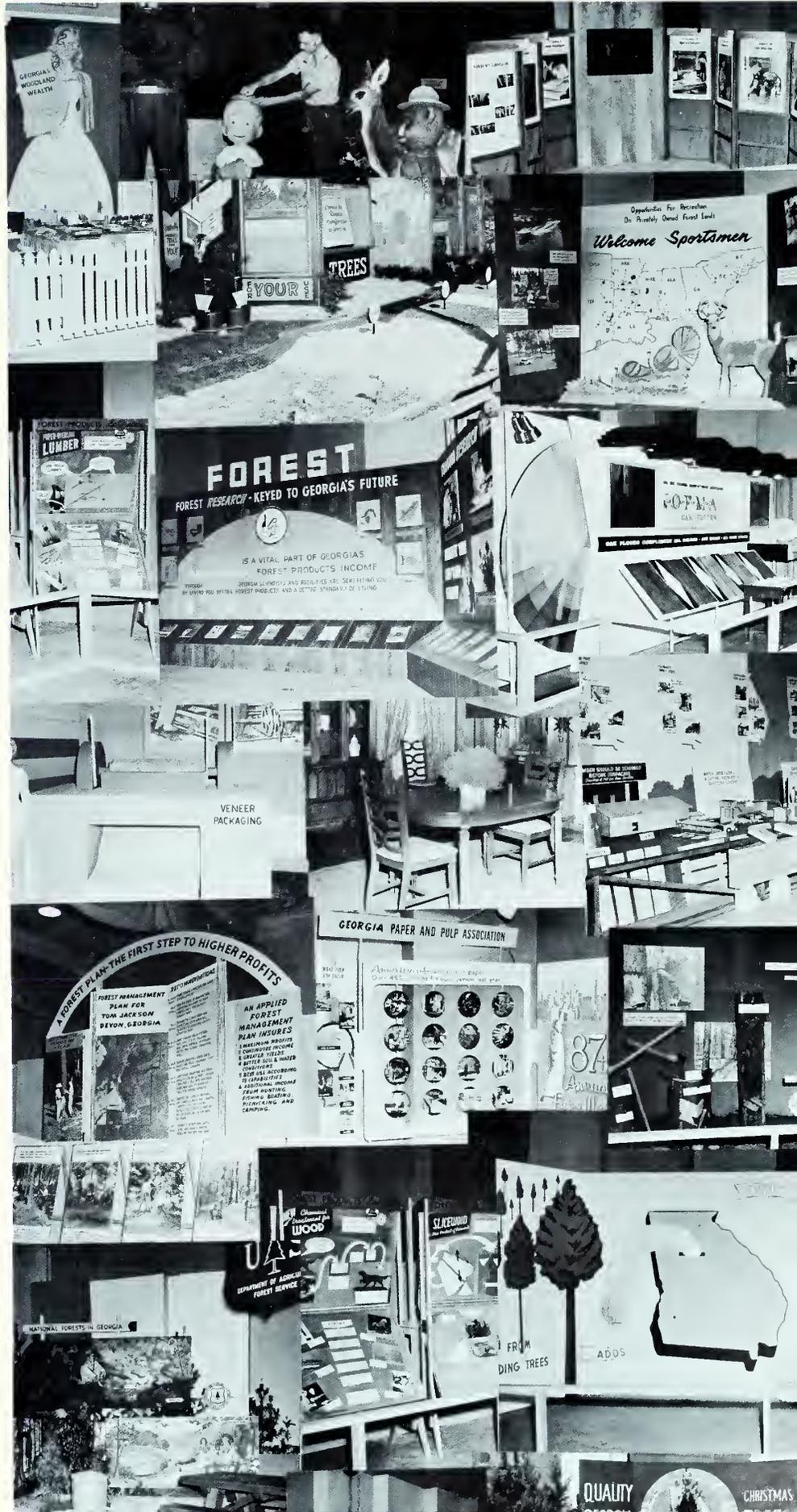
ture paper machines in the world. The machine belongs to the Herty Lab in Savannah. Other attractions included Industryland, a model turpentine still, a model pressure treating plant, a miniature lumber manufacturing plant and living room, dining room and kitchen display.

The state and federal exhibits showed fire detection and suppression equipment, research, watershed, recreation, education, economics, forest insects and diseases, tree improvement and reforestation and Christmas trees.

It is through wood-using industries and service programs that the state's 25,772,200 forest acres are a basis for the construction of new industry, expansion of old industry and the development and preservation of our recreation and wildlife areas.



Exhibited at the Fair was one of seven miniature paper machines in the world.



CONSERVATIONISTS HONORED

Judge Harley Langdale, Sr. of Valdosta is the "Conservationist" of the Year. Judge Langdale represented the Eighth Congressional District.

Governor Carl Sanders made the presentation at the 29th annual meeting of the Georgia Sportsman Federation in Macon. The awards program is sponsored by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

The remaining congressional district winners, by district, are First, W. L. Lanier, Candler County; Second, S. O. Spooner, Worth County; Third, Holt Walton, Crisp County; Fourth David P. Elder, Spalding County; and Fifth, J. D. Woods, Fulton County.

Others are Sixth, Dr. G. L. Carver, Bibb County; Seventh, Lamar Franklin, Cobb County; Ninth J. W. Phillips, Hall County; and Tenth, M. M. Kimbrel, McDuffie County.

Professional conservationists, for the first time, were recognized. They are Leon Kirkland, Game and Fish Commission; A. T. Mauldin, Vocational Agriculture; W. H. McComb, Georgia Forestry Commission; Paul D. Schumacher, Soil Conservation Service; and John W. Strickland, County Agent.

FFA and 4-H youth were also recognized for their achievements. Their projects involved various phases of forestry, soil and wildlife conservation.



Governor Carl Sanders, center, presented professional and lay conservation awards at the annual meeting of the Georgia Sportsman Federation in Macon. Recipients included, l-r, Holt Walton, Cordele; Dr. G. L. Carver, Macon; A. T. Mauldin, Vo-Agriculture, Carnesville; S. O. Spooner, Warwick; Harley Langdale, Sr., Valdosta; W. H. McComb, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Leon Kirkland, Game and Fish Commission, Atlanta; Paul Schumacher, Soil Conservation Service, Thomaston; and J. W. Phillips, Farmington.



W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management, Georgia Forestry Commission, left, receives professional Forestry Award from Governor Carl Sanders.



Judge Harley Langdale, Sr., president, ATFA, Valdosta, left, is the recipient of the "Conservationist of the Year" award, presented by Governor Carl Sanders.

Governor Sanders, in presenting the awards, urged sportsmen to safeguard land interests of all Georgians for the conservation of all natural resources.

Conservationist Langdale planted the first pine trees in Lowndes County. From his beginning on his father's turpentine farm, he became president of the J. W. Langdale Co. and the Langdale Woodlands, Inc. More than 11 million pine seedlings

have been planted on company land. In addition, he has done intensive management on 10,000 acres for wildlife conservation.

Langdale is the first and only president of the American Turpentine Farmer's Association, a former member of the Herty Foundation Laboratory, a director of the 4-H Club Foundation and a member of other civic and professional organizations.

Shirley Cites Industry Needs

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley has called for more research and engineering of wood and for better liaison between educational institutions and engineering and architectural professions.

Shirley noted these needs in speaking to representatives of various Wood Preserving Companies and allied interests at the national meeting of the American Wood Preservers recently in Atlanta.

The Commission Director addressed the group on the subject of "Using More Wood" at their luncheon meeting.

He cited the important role of wood preservers in the treating of

wood, making it resistant to decay, termites and other insects and diseases. Through the use of chemical treatments, wood is being made more fire resistant. This is enabling the industry to become more competitive with other building materials and in reducing fire insurance rates.

Shirley pointed out that with the chemical industry teamed with the wood industry, they have an ally who is active in research and development of materials that would enable wood to be used in many areas that would make it competitive and even superior to other materials.

Shirley emphasized that with the great improvements made in fire retardant chemicals, glues and similar products, wood could be tailored to meet structural and architectural needs.

In producing their end products, the 22 pressure treating plants in Georgia have payrolls exceeding 1,000 employees with annual wages in excess of 3.5 million dollars. In addition, over five million dollars annually is returned to Georgia timberland owners in the form of raw material purchases.

The Institutes' past president, J. F. Hanahan of the Langdale Co. in Valdosta, introduced Shirley.

Signs Promote Forest Conservation

New highway signs, promoting forest conservation have been put up throughout Georgia, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Roy Shirley.

Shirley pointed out that the signs are a promotional endeavor enlisting the support and cooperation of all Georgia citizens to maintain forest lands under a planned management program and to prevent forest fires. The messages also emphasize the importance of our forest to industry as well as wildlife

and recreation.

The 3 x 4 feet signs carry a conservation message on each side. There are six different messages. They are: Manage Your Forest Wisely...Trees Grow Jobs...Idle Acres? Plant Trees...Help Us Protect Your Forest...Trees Conserve Soil and Water...Forests Provide Game and Recreation.

The Forest Education Division worked out the placement for the 97 Scotchlight signs. The signs are placed on all major highways.



Tractor Operator Glen Highsmith, Homerville, left, and Senior Pilot Hank Slentz, Macon, load conservation signs for field distribution.

RANGERS OF THE QUARTER

Since 1955, there has been a gradual change in the landscape of Stewart and Webster Counties. From row cropping to tree farming, landowners have taken on a new perspective of farming.

Stewart-Webster County Ranger James Ivy Lane has carried forestry to the landowner. Where woods were once burned for agricultural purposes, Lane has shown how fire can be used to grow timber.

Approximately 3,000-4,000 acres are prescribed annually in the two counties. The use of prescribed burning by the landowners started two years ago through demonstration plots.

Weed tree control is another area where interest is being shown. An average of 200 acres are being treated annually.

In 1955 wildfires were scorching some 8,000 forest acres per year. This has been reduced to about 150 acres per year. A forest minded public, better equipment and air patrol have been principal factors.

When Stewart County came under protection in 1949, the unit had two jeeps and two plows, and operated out of a one room office in Richland. Today, the unit is located on a two acre site, donated by Georgia Kroft on Pleasant Valley Road. They have a three room office and combination maintenance shop and truck shed.

Stewart and Webster Counties combined their forestry facilities in 1960. This placed 337,100 forest acres under the unit's protection.

In 1960, the Stewart-Webster County Unit was presented the District and State Outstanding General Performance Award by the Georgia Forestry Association in recognition of the Unit's work. In 1961 and 1964 the Association presented the Unit with the District Award.

Unit personnel, including Ranger Lane, are Dispatcher Robert Spriggs; Patrolmen Charles Goree and James Spriggs; and Towermen George Cooper, Floyd DeVone and Thomas DeVone.



James Ivy Lane

Your local forestry program is as good as your promotion program is the theory of Bibb County Forest Ranger Milton Roberts.

Since coming to Bibb County in November 1962, Roberts has annually worked with garden clubs, civic groups, The Macon Youth Museum and boy and girl scout groups in forest conservation projects. Through participation in local fairs, parades and specialty days, Middle Georgians have become familiar with the forestry programs of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

His field work includes timber marking, planting advice, insect and disease control advice, and plowing suppression fire breaks. Last year, his management work included encouraging woodlot owners to hold on to their ice damaged timber.



Milton Roberts

Roberts pays tribute to the Macon and Bibb County police departments as well as the untiring efforts of his personnel for the county's excellent fire record. During the past two years, the timber acreage loss from fire has dropped from 4.5 to 3.5 acres per fire. Trash burning and railroad fires accounted for the largest number of fires.

Beautification projects, talks, and reforestation classes have encouraged forestation of lands. Seedling sales have averaged 400,000 per year. There are 97,600 forest acres in the county.

The unit's facilities have been expanded. A maintenance shop and three-stall truck shed was constructed.

Roberts came with the Commission in 1962 working with the Beetle Control Program in Greene and Telford Counties as project leader. Upon completion of this job, he was placed on aerial reconnaissance in the Insect Control Project for the Tenth District with headquarters at Washington. Recently, Roberts was made assistant Eighth District forester in Fire Protection.

Other unit personnel include DeVon Jones, assistant ranger; Prentice Edwards and Bobby Johnson, patrolmen, and Mrs. Ruth Dixon, towerwoman.

An Outdoor Research Lab



The Charles H. Herty Building is headquarters for the Waycross State Forest.



Over 2,000 forest acres have been site prepared and planted since 1958. The plantations occupy nearly 11,000 acres.

The Waycross State Forest is managed to grow a final crop of high quality pine sawtimber with the production of other products in intermediate cuttings. The most modern practices and techniques are used for the purpose of demonstrating the best silvicultural methods for forest product production. The Forest also provides for research, training and recreation.

Over 2,000 acres have been site prepared and planted since 1958. The plantations, since the fire of 1954, occupy nearly 11,000 acres of forest. The earliest plantings are about thirty years old. The Forest is composed mostly of even age stands.

The entire Forest is thinned every five years to prevent stagnation and facilitate vigorous growth.

Trees of inferior quality and poor form are removed in intermediate cuttings to upgrade the Forest. This leaves high quality trees for the final harvest.

Prescribe burning is used as a 'tool' to reduce the buildup of inflammable material on the forest floor, facilitate marking and harvesting or cutting operations. This minimizes the risk and amount of damage that could be caused by wildfires.

Products produced include sawtimber, pulpwood, naval stores, posts, poles, and piling.

A site preparation study to determine the effect of several methods and intensities of site preparation on wildlife is being conducted. A study of fire behavior and fuel reduction under various conditions of fuel and weather is underway. The effectiveness of various chemicals and concentrations in the control of undesirable trees, palmetto, gallberry, and other vegetation is studied.

These studies and other research is carried out on the Forest in cooperation with other forestry and research organizations. They are conducted by the Division of Forest Protection, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Macon, Ga.

There are 110 miles of roads with bridges and culverts to maintain on the Forest. These roads form a network, making the forest products easily accessible at a minimum cost and effort. They also facilitate the control of wildfires

and prescribe burns.

An effort to increase the production of wood on the Waycross State Forest is being made through the use of a Soil Capability Map. The Satilla River Soil and Water conservation District provided the map to the Forestry Commission which is a cooperating member of the District.

A cooperative game management project between the Forestry Commission and the Game and Fish Commission will provide areas for future controlled hunts.

Supervision of the Waycross State Forest is under the Forest Management Division of the Commission. A resident technical forester directly administers work conducted on the Forest.

Forest Types

Waycross State Forest

<u>SPECIE</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Pine	18,360.90
Swamp-Wasteland	12,209.20
Pine-Cypress	2,496.20
Swamp-Hardwoods	1,403.00
Cypress-Hardwoods	566.60
Cypress	565.20
Pine-Hardwoods	86.40
Others	191.50
TOTAL	35,879.00



Trees of inferior quality and poor form are removed in intermediate cuttings to upgrade the Forest.



Products produced on the forest include sawtimber, pulpwood, naval stores, posts, poles and piling.



A record of spacing and survival is kept on plantings throughout the forest.



Technical Forester Zack Seymour directly administers work conducted on the Forest.

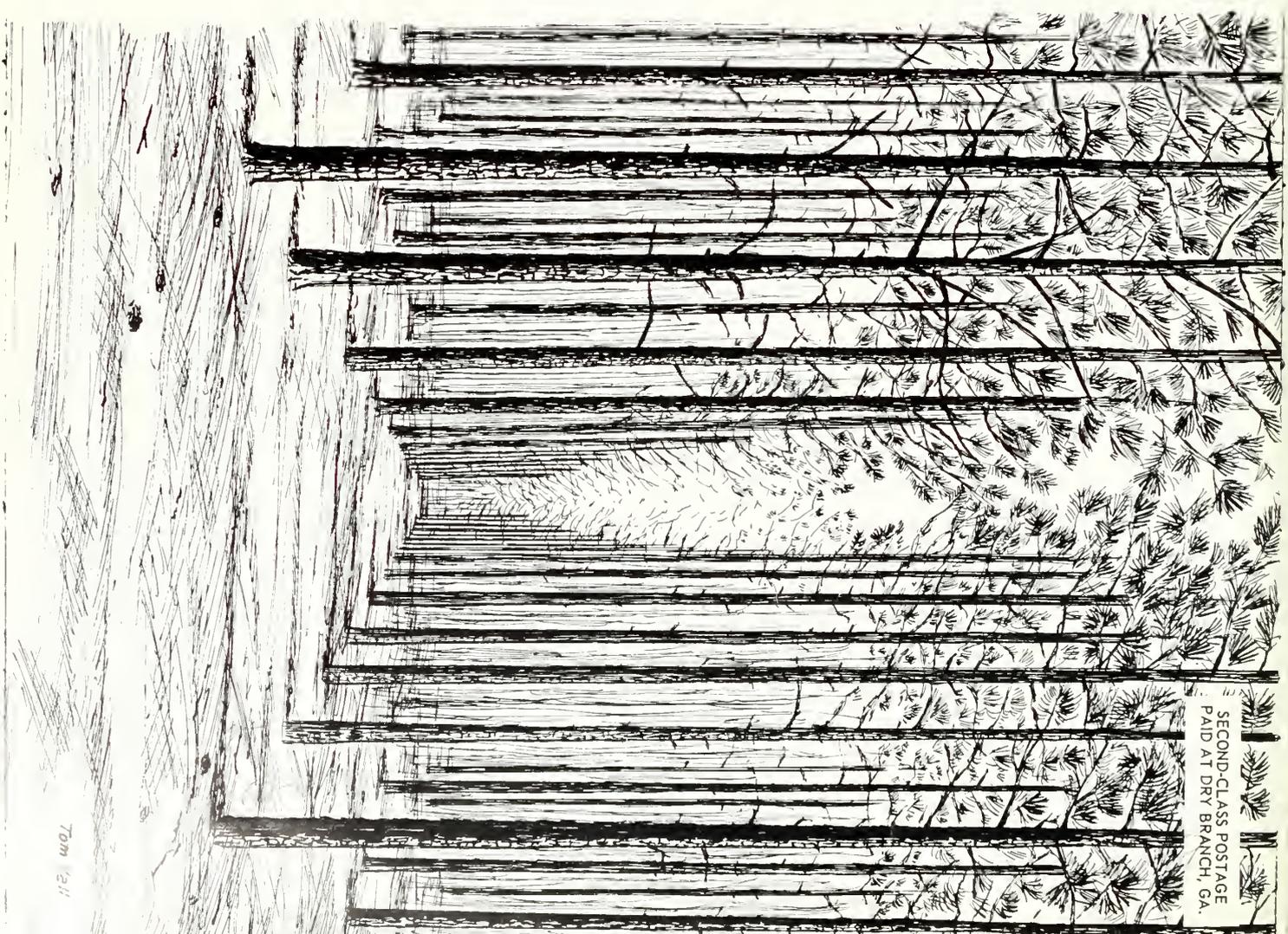
Georgia FORESTRY

DECEMBER, 1964

MR. LANDOWNER...

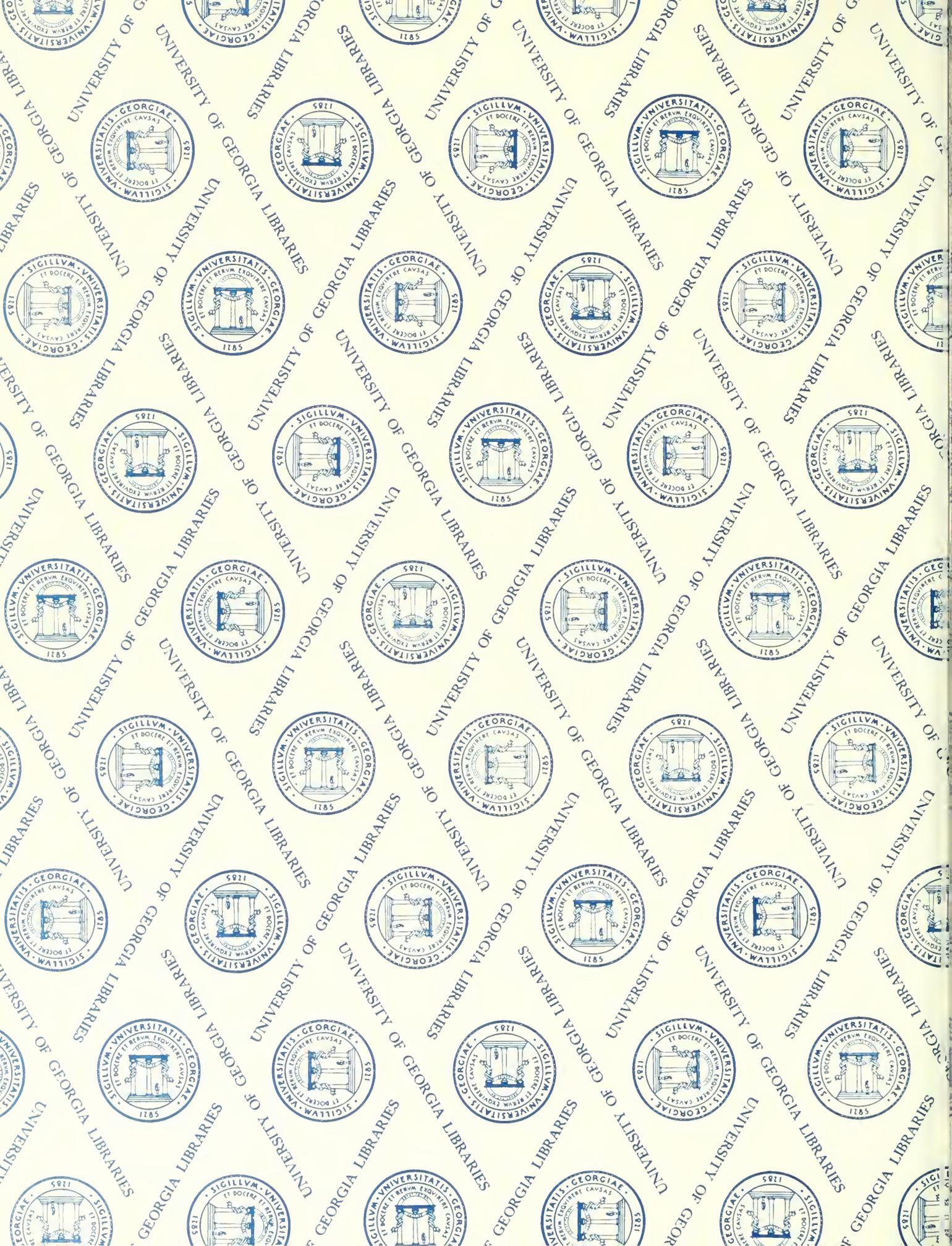
**Educate Your Children and
Protect Game and Water
With Trees.**

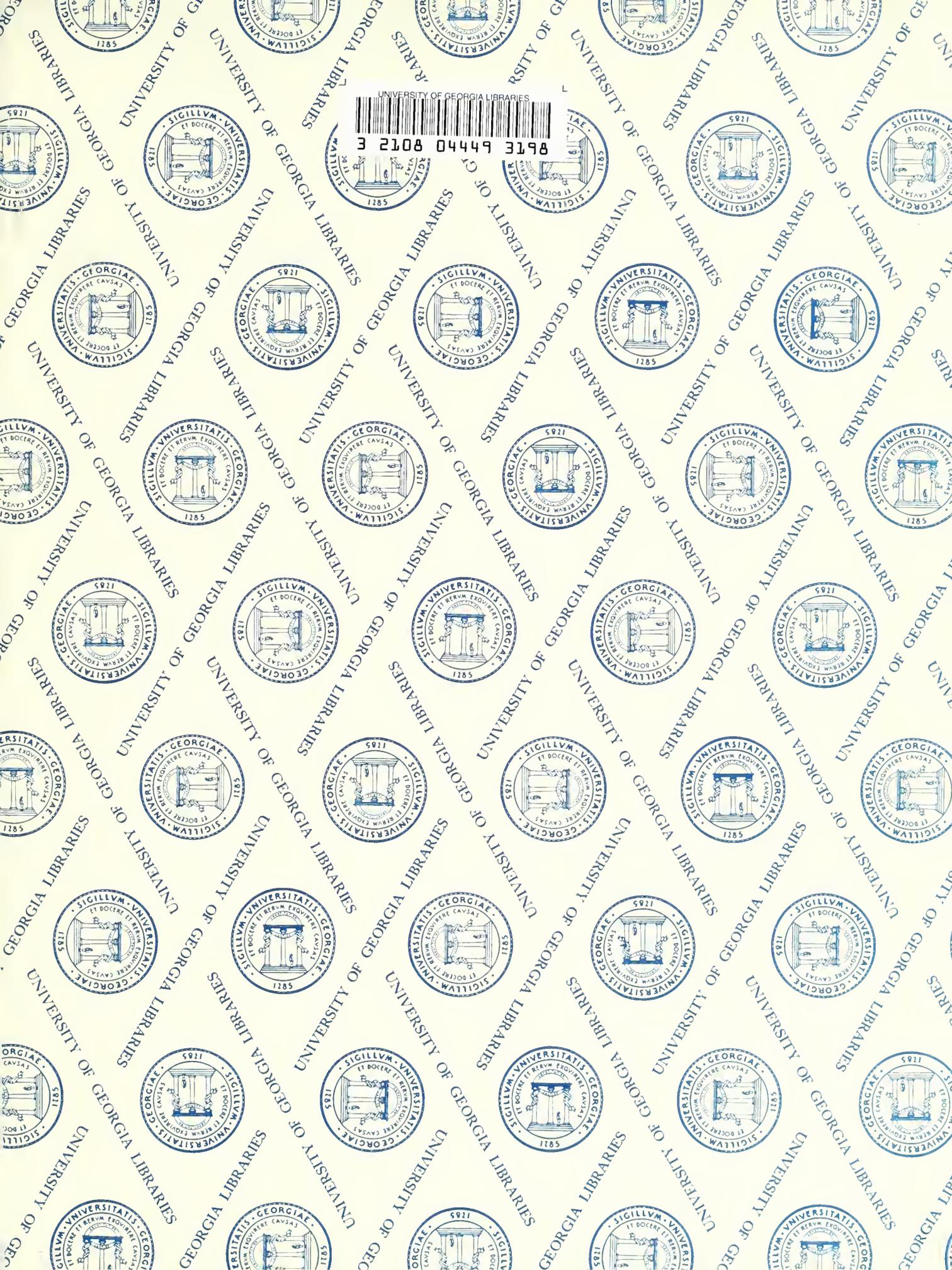
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Through Your Local
County Forest Ranger.**



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