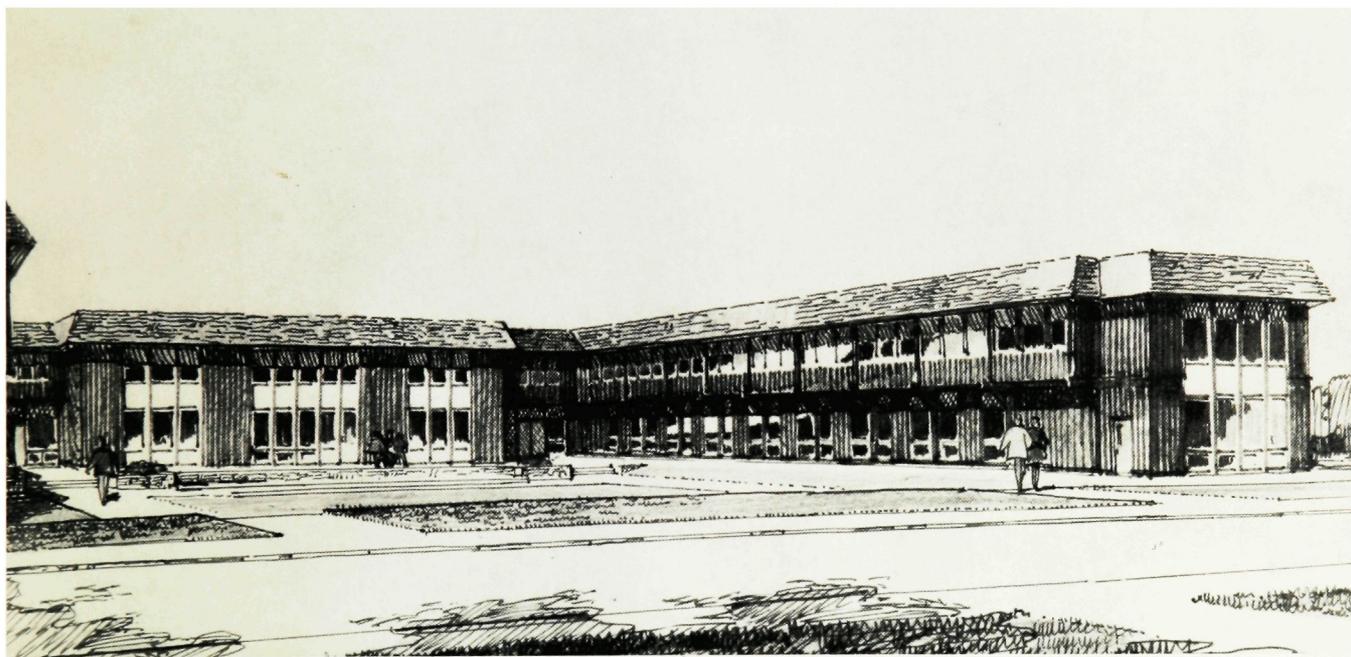


THE MAINE FORESTER



NEW FORESTRY BUILDING

Published by
The Students of
The School of Forestry
University of Maine
Orono, Maine

1966

THE MAINE FORESTER



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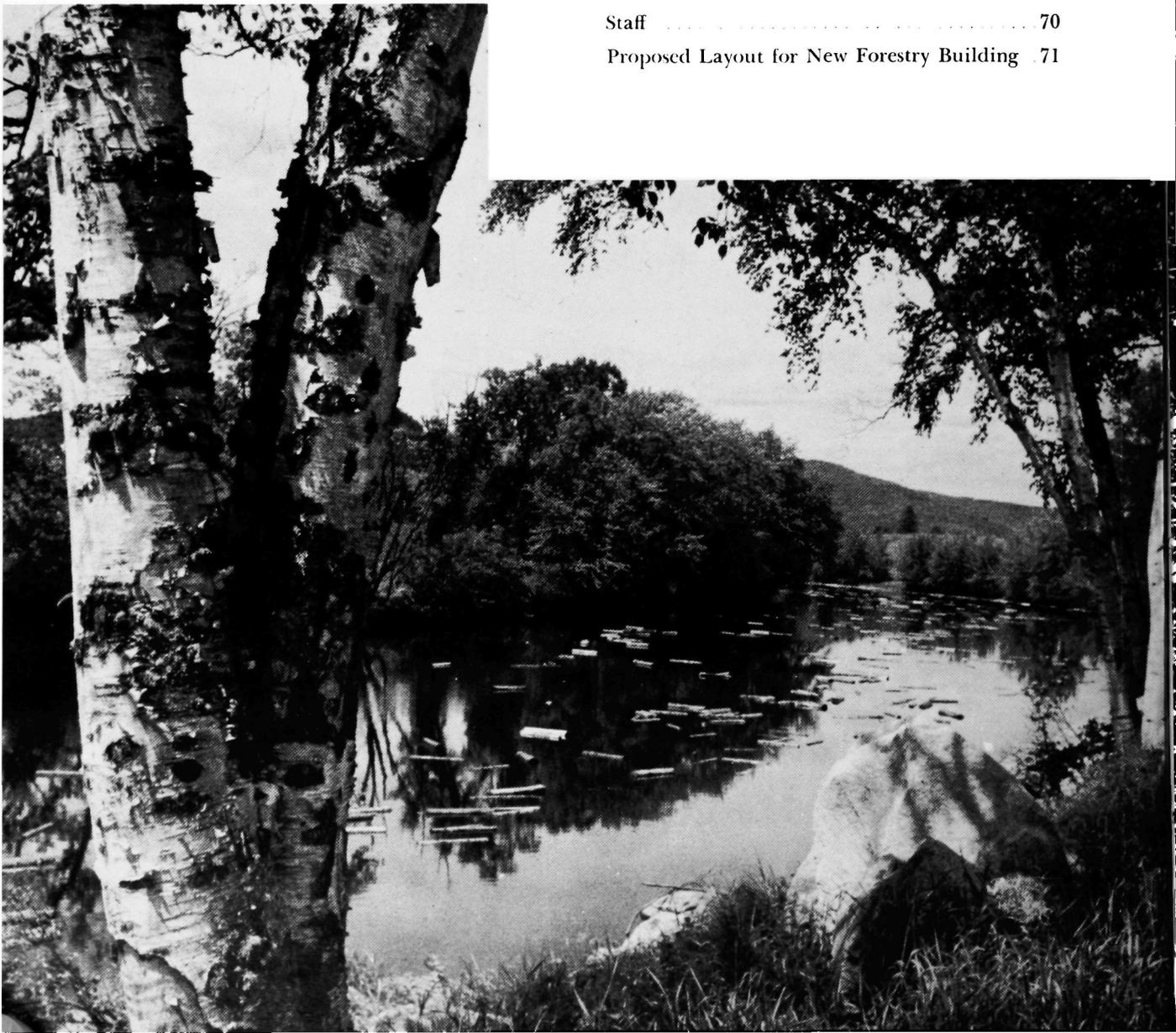
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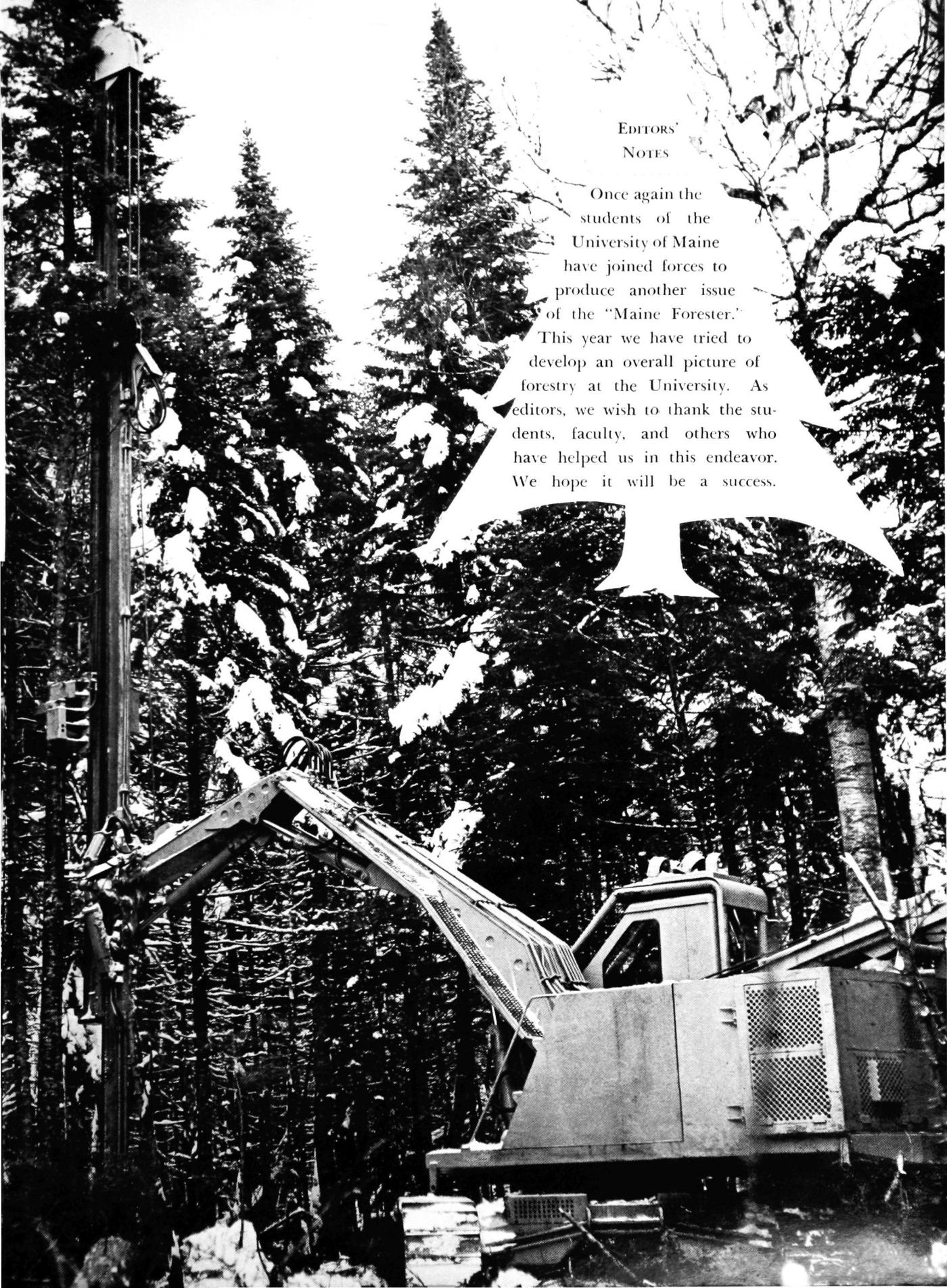
Orono, Maine

1966

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EDITORS'
NOTES

Once again the students of the University of Maine have joined forces to produce another issue of the "Maine Forester."

This year we have tried to develop an overall picture of forestry at the University. As editors, we wish to thank the students, faculty, and others who have helped us in this endeavor. We hope it will be a success.

DEDICATION

1966



Professor Fay Hyland

It is with sincere appreciation and respect that the Class of 1966 dedicates this issue of *The Maine Forester* to an individual who has been a dedicated teacher throughout his career at the University of Maine. The memory of his enthusiastic descriptions and of his attention to detail will remain with us long after we have left the University. His dedicated teaching has been an inspiration for all of us.

We take great pride in dedicating this issue of *Forester* to Professor FAY HYLAND.

Born in Portland, Michigan, Professor Hyland received his B.S. from Michigan State College in 1925. In 1926 he came to the University of Maine as an instructor in Botany and received his M.S. here in 1929. He became an assistant professor in 1931 and served as associate professor from 1946 to 1950. In 1950 he became a full professor.

Professor Hyland is an active member of many professional organizations including the Society of Foresters, The Society of Plant Taxonomists, The Josselyn Botany Society and the New England Botany Club.

Forestry students have studied Botany, Dendrology, and Plant Anatomy under Professor Hyland's skilled guidance. Many dendrology students are convinced that there is not a tree in the State of Maine that Professor Hyland has not seen and remembers for a later class. Plant Anatomy students are equally convinced that he has some mystic power when looking through a microscope. Although officially retired in 1965, Professor Hyland seems more active than ever in carrying out his teaching duties.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

1903-1966

By DIRECTOR A. D. NUTTING

This is a brief review of the School's happenings and activities from February 1965 through January 1966.

A long desired new forestry and wildlife building is now a reality with a state appropriation of \$904,400 and expected federal grants of \$300,000 to \$350,000. The School staff and Maine forest industries have continuously maintained that the building should be constructed of wood, contending that wood should be used to its maximum in order to encourage students and faculty in their chosen profession and at the same time providing a morale uplift and advertising to Maine's economy, which is largely based on the products of its forests. We expect it to be readily known as a forestry building by its appearance and, at the same time, to be the campus' most attractive building. Present

hopes are that it will be ready for use in the fall of 1967.

Good students are the School's most important asset. Our staff is proud of the fact that our students are above the University average in their pre-entrance examination scores. The School has 3 seniors with 2 or more semesters of all A's. These mid-year grades showed 9 seniors on the Dean's list (3 point or higher), 6 juniors; 5 sophomores; 4 freshmen; and 2 special students. In the fall of 1965 the freshman quota was raised from 70 to 100, so this year's enrollment is the largest ever under normal operations. Fall enrollments were:

Freshmen: 100	Sophomores: 61	Juniors:
52	Seniors: 51	Special: 8
Graduate students and Assistants: Forestry: 5	Wildlife: 5	Total: 282.

The Forestry Club, Wildlife Club, Woodsmen's Team, and Xi Sigma Pi have all had active programs with good support from both students and faculty. Xi Sigma Pi netted \$200+ from 1965 sales of Christmas trees which they intend to use to promote better scholarship in the School.

The Forestry and Wildlife Clubs supported a campus-wide dance for the first time in a number of years. The Woodsmen's Team has had perhaps its most successful year in competition with other northeastern and Canadian schools.

The University of Maine Pulp & Paper Foundation has provided helpful assistance to the School through the appointment of an Advisory Committee of nationally known forestry and woodland leaders to offer advice and help to the School. Members are: Curtis Hutchins, Chairman of the Board, Dead River Company; Paul Dunn, Vice President of St. Regis Paper Company; Lawrence Kugelmann, Woodlands Manager, International Paper Company; John Maines, Vice President, Great Northern Paper Company; and Robert Sheldon, Woodlands Manager, Scott Paper Company. They spent

two days in July reviewing building, curriculum, and summer camp programs and needs. Their report and help has been greatly appreciated.

The faculty has had important additions during the year. Dr. Thomas Corcoran was appointed Assistant Director in July. The University and the School were honored by the appointment of Dr. R. E. McArdle to the staff as Rockefeller Forester in Residence. He spent much of September, October and November on the campus speaking to campus and other groups, but with primary emphasis on student contacts and interviews. Dr. McArdle will return to the campus for a period in April. Wallace Robbins, B.S. Maine 1954, and M.S. University of New Brunswick '56, was added to the staff in September. He is teaching mensuration and photogrammetry. Dr. Harold Young is now assigned to $\frac{3}{4}$ research and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaching and Dr. Charles Schomaker to $\frac{7}{8}$ research and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaching.

As a result of McIntire-Stennis research funds, the staff has been able to increase research efforts. The following research publications have been written since January, 1965:

Corcoran, Thomas J. and Daniel I. Schroeder. 1965. Distribution Patterns of Trucked Pulpwood and Eastern-Central Maine. Me. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 630.

, Arthur G. Randall and John M. Lane. 1965. Continuous Forest Inventory on Indian Township. Me. Farm Res. pp. 4-6.

, Ernest B. Harvey, Jr. and Roger F. Taylor. 1965. Tractor Utilization on the University Forest. Me. Farm Res. pp. 3-6.

Griffin, Ralph H. 1965. Progress Report of Two Direct-Seeding Experiments in Eastern Maine. Mimeo. 15 pp.

Griffin, Ralph H., Lester A. Decoster, and James L. Collom. 1965. Direct Seeding of Red Pine and White Spruce on Diverse Sites in Eastern Maine. In, Direct Seeding in the Northeast—A Symposium. Exp. Sta. U/Mass.

, 1965. Research and Training to Meet the Needs of the Future in Silviculture. New England Section Society of American Foresters News Quarterly. Jan. 1966.

Lane, John M. and Ralph H. Griffin. 1965. The Effect of Selected Herbicides on Young

Balsam Fir with Particular Emphasis on Their Possible Use to Control Stand Density. Bull. 632, Maine Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Randall, Arthur G., Thomas J. Corcoran and John M. Lane. 1965. Continuous Forest Inventory on Indian Township. MFR. Jan. '65.

Shottafer, James E., H. V. Boenig and C. B. Miller. 1965. Tack in Urethane Elastomers. Vol. 9, pp. 523-533 Journal of Applied Polymer Science.

, and Gregory Baker. Automation and Lumber Grading. For. Farm Research. 1965. Publication pending—spring issue.

Young, Harold E. 1965. Inside Forest Mensuration. Paper delivered at the annual meeting of Canadian Institute of Forestry to be printed in the March, 1965 issue of Forestry Chronicle.

. 1965. Pound Wise and Penny Foolish. 1965 Annual meeting American Pulp Assn., N. Y.

. 1965. Is Tree Growth of Ten Cords per Acre per Year Attainable? Aug. '65 Pulp & Paper.

. 1965. Weight of Wood Substance for Components of Seven Tree Species. TAPPI 48: 466-469.

1965. Chemical Elements in Complete Mature Trees of Seven Species in Maine. (with V. P. Guinn) 3rd TAPPI Biology Conference.

. 1965. Preliminary Tables of Some Chemical Elements in Seven Tree Species in Maine (with P. Carpenter and R. Altenberger) Tech. Bul. 20; Maine Agri. Exp. Sta.

. 1965. Mensuration Methods for Site Classification of Shade Tolerant Tree Species (with L. Hoar) Maine Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. 18.

1965. The Complete Tree Method of Determining the Productivity of Forest Ecosystems. Ann. Meeting AAAS, Ecology Section, Dec. 29, '65.

. 1965. Scandinavian Forestry Winter Meeting N. E. Section, S. A. F. March '66.

In the School Staff's effort to promote forestry and the economy of Maine, they carry on a sizable number of Extension activities. A ten-week school for Inland Fisheries and Game Wardens was conducted in the spring of 1965. Another has been planned for the spring of 1966. Two Vermont Wardens attended last year and two or more out-of-state wardens will attend this year. A week's school in photogrammetry was conducted in the spring of 1965. Two days of forest recreation training are going to be given Maine's state foresters and park rangers in February this year. The School has offered to conduct a two-week Institute for high school students interested in forestry following summer camp in August.

Dr. Corcoran and Dr. Young and other staff members have participated in and spoken at a number of regional and national meetings.

Pre-Eastern Maine Forest Forum Training Sessions will be held this year on forest taxation.

Extension foresters Bissell and Plummer (one-half time) organized several woodworker's safety meetings last year and are planning an extensive schedule this spring including two cooperative training sessions with New Hampshire Extension workers.

The School carries on an extensive correspondence and information program with prospective forestry and wildlife students. Nearly every week the mail brings 25 or more letters from high school students from almost every corner of the United States and occasionally from foreign countries.

The School looks forward to the future with high hopes for a new building, better trained students, both undergraduate and graduate, and broadened and strengthened faculty. With these hopes fulfilled for our training, research and Extension programs, the School can be expected to meet the needs for well qualified foresters, wildlife biologists, and research findings to forward Maine's forest economy.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank all timberland owners and private industries whose generous contributions have made this edition possible.

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Welcome to the most human of all professions

Man has been called the "time-binding animal." He differs from all others in his ability to see beyond the moment—and act and plan accordingly.

A farmer plants in the spring for next fall's harvest. An architect draws plans for a building to be completed in two or three years.

And a forester thinks in terms of decades, or even centuries. What he plants or nurtures will seldom be harvested within his own lifetime.

We find the experience profoundly invigorating. We know you will, too. Welcome. And good luck.

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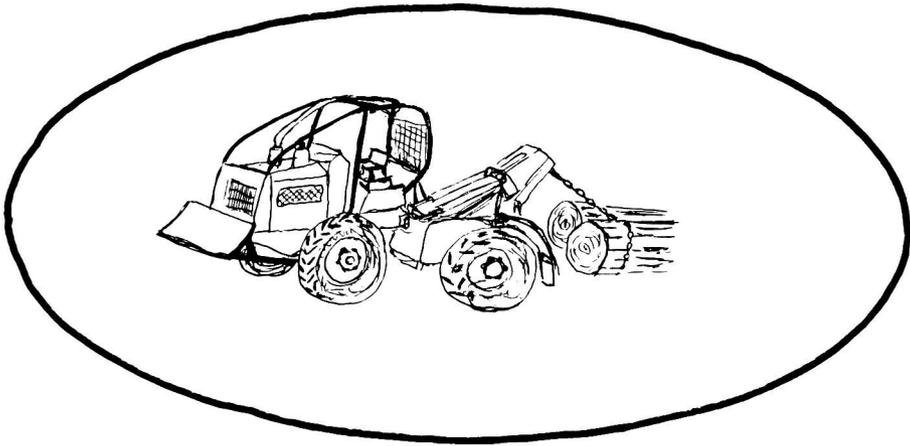
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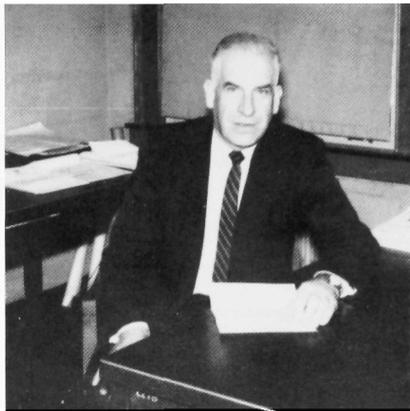
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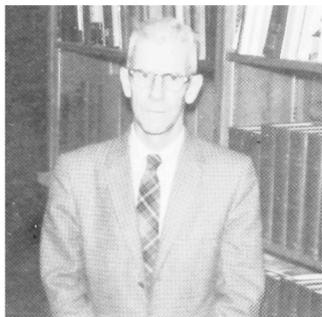
FACULTY



FACULTY



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B.S., Maine, 1927



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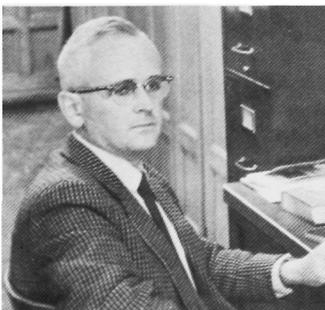
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Participation in Post-Graduate Training in the Fields of Forestry and Wildlife

By THOMAS J. CORCORAN

Assistant Director, School of Forestry

This spring semester one out of every eighteen forestry and wildlife students in the University of Maine's School of Forestry is a graduate student. By 1970 it has been estimated that this ratio will change to one out of every nine. This comparison does not reflect the students engaged in a fifth year of study under the Pulp and Paper program, nor does it include students in special-student categories.

Since 1958 twenty-two foresters and wildlifers have successfully met the requirements of a Master of Science degree program in the School of Forestry. Currently fourteen students are enrolled in graduate work. Six of these are expecting their degrees in June. Approximately twenty-nine per cent of the senior class members from the past three years indicated that after graduation they plan to proceed directly into post-graduate study. An unestimated number of bachelor degree graduates from the School of Forestry undertake post-graduate training after leaving military or employment ventures. Many past graduates informally pursue advanced study on a part-time basis during their employment careers.

The trend toward advanced training in forestry and wildlife is equally pronounced across the nation. This can be illustrated by the accompanying table and graph which depict significant absolute and relative rises in the participation of students in graduate level study since the mid-fifties. This increase in graduate work can be attributed to a number of factors. The most notable of these may be:

1. advances in the complexity and state of knowledge that make up the art and science of forestry and wildlife practice,
2. new and varied employment opportunities for personnel with specialized training,
3. a potential of higher employment rewards in the form of salary and advancement,
4. greater availability of funds to subsidize graduate-level training, and even
5. preference toward continuation in or return to a University environment.

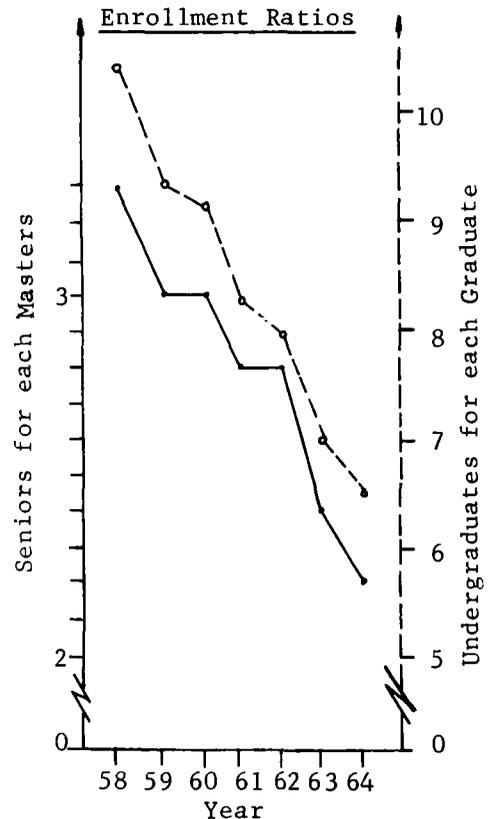


Table of Pertinent Statistics on Forestry and Wildlife Education during 1955-1964.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Bachelor's degrees conferred	828	887	1172	1362	1528	1473	1577	1595	1626	1599
Master's degrees conferred	194	233	207	224	248	296	301	350	340	347
Doctor's degrees conferred	31	34	44	41	42	36	67	70	81	86
Undergraduates enrolled	6038	6933	7395	7866	8101	8439	8704	8757	8804	9412
Members of Senior Class	1087	1357	1575	1772	1810	1819	1934	1989	2038	2185
Graduate students — Master	405	430	500	537	609	604	696	714	839	988
Graduate students — Doctor	161	165	179	207	247	312	351	392	418	443

¹Marckworth, G. D. 1965. Jour. For. 63 (3): 189

The scope of graduate level training in forestry or wildlife has greatly increased over the years. Specialized work in a variety of subject-matter areas is available at most forestry schools. A comparison between generalized fields of study that have been successfully completed by master-degree candidates at all forestry schools in aggregate during 1964 and at the University of Maine over the past eight years would be as follows:

	Univ./Maine	All Schools
General Forestry	42.9%	51.6%
Wood Technology	—	13.8
Range Management	—	4.6
Wildlife Management	46.4	14.1
Forest Recreation	10.7	2.6
Others	—	13.3
	100.0%	100.0%

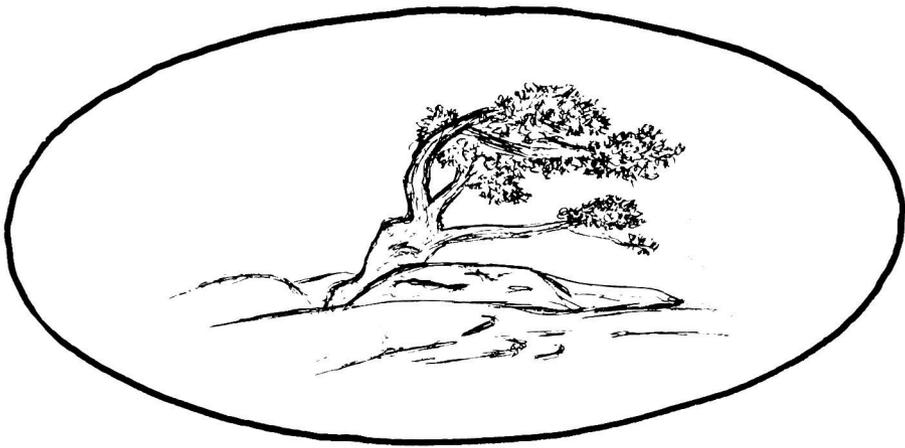
It should be noted, however, that the broad title of "General Forestry" includes, at least at the University of Maine, such varied forestry disci-

plines as administration, economics, management, mensuration, operations research, silviculture, physiology, utilization, and watershed management.

Other encouraging indications of the widening scope of graduate and undergraduate training are the enrollment figures for women. These are up 233 and 583 per cent respectively over their 1955 levels. Unfortunately, Maine's School of Forestry has not recently benefited from this trend.

Graduates of forestry and wildlife curriculums should strive to improve themselves through a continuation of their education. Since a majority will not have the opportunity to undertake formalized graduate-level training, the fulfillment of their careers may, in part, depend upon their willingness to seek a higher education in other forms, for example, through participation in continuing-education programs, short courses, on-the-job training offerings, or personal study. Advanced education opportunities are available to us all, we have only to take advantage of them.

GRADUATE



STUDENTS

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF JOHN C. BAIRD

The Ecology of the Deer Population on Isle au Haut, Maine

Isle au Haut, a 6600 acre island, is situated about five miles southeast of Stonington, Maine. Severe overbrowsing, extensive utilization of starvation food species, and a high density of deer combine to present a unique opportunity to evaluate some aspects of deer ecology.

The objectives of this study are: (1) to determine the number of deer on the island, (2) to evaluate existing habitat conditions and measure the influence of deer upon their environment, and (3) to determine the carrying capacity for this particular habitat with regard to adequate forest regeneration.

Deer drives and strip census counts have been conducted in order to estimate the number of deer occupying the area. Measurements on sample plots of the amount, species composition, and degree of utilization of available browse will serve as the basis for determining the current status of the vegetation. From the above data and our present knowledge of factors influencing the relationship between deer and their environment, the carrying capacity for this area will be estimated in accordance with sound forest management principles.

During the course of this study it was necessary to ask for considerable volunteer assistance. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many students who contributed their time and effort on various phases of my work.



JOHN C. BAIRD
B. S. Wildlife
University of Maine

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ROBERT BARR, JR.

Developing a Cost Accounting System for Sawmills

Cost accounting has three major purposes which are:

- 1) Provide data for planning and controlling operations
- 2) Provide data for business decisions
- 3) Inventory valuation and income determination

By using the proper cost accounting techniques, firms can determine what their standard costs should be for the various processes. After these standard costs have been determined, any variation, either favorable or unfavorable, can be noted and examined. These variances must be detected as soon as possible, through proper accounting methods, because control can only be effected before or during an occurrence, not afterward.

It is possible that with the use of a cost accounting system several advantages may be realized.

- 1) Determination of costs for each process
- 2) Valuation of inventory by knowing the accumulated costs of any product at any stage of production
- 3) Reduction of costs through control of costs and operations
- 4) Data available for certain pricing decisions
- 5) Provide data for decisions on product mix because the contribution margin for each product will be known
- 6) Make figures readily available for tax purposes or any financial statements.



ROBERT BARR, JR.
B. S. Forestry
University of Maine

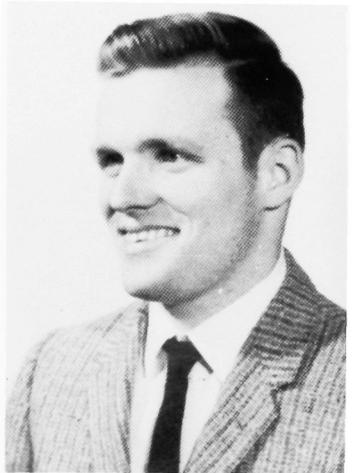
GRADUATE PROGRAM OF FREDERICK B. BURNETT

Changes during recent years in the operations of forestry based industries and public agencies in Maine suggest the availability of new and/or expanded employment opportunities for technically trained personnel. The employment potential as well as the educational needs of technical training programs can not be adequately determined with existing information.

The objectives of the study are to determine competencies needed for entry and advancement, a suitable technical training curriculum, and employment potential around forestry-based occupational areas and job titles. The appropriate managers of firms or agencies within various occupational areas will be interviewed following established interview schedules. Resumé-like descriptions of non-existent personnel will be developed for a land management, a forest utilization and a laboratory technician. The interviewing will be conducted around these resumé as if the person described were available for employment.

The information sought will relate to current and projected requirements, expectations on job criteria such as salary level and job title. A critical appraisal of the specified training program will also be sought.

Summary analysis will be used to establish common groups of occupation titles, activities, and knowledge requirements, and their relationship to technical education needs. Levels of current and future employment for title groups will be determined based upon the estimates obtained.



FREDERICK B. BURNETT
B. S. Forestry
University of Maine

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ERNEST B. HARVEY

The Development of Production Standards for Wheeled Skidders

In recent years there have been many new pieces of equipment used in the production of pulpwood. Among these has been the rubber-tired (wheeled) skidder. Because of this and the fact that the machine represents a large investment to its owner, a study is being conducted to determine the production capabilities of these machines operating under large scale commercial conditions.

During this study both environmental and non-environmental factors existing around each machine will be measured. Some of the factors to be considered are volume per acre, trees per acre, basal area per acre, average stand diameter, merchantable volume per acre, cutter hours, machine hours, and two subjective ratings of operating conditions. With statistical regression techniques these factors will be related to the production of these machines, allowing predicting equations to be developed. With these equations the production that can be expected for any given machine, given a certain set of factors, can be determined before the operation begins. This allows the development of production standards which will help in the planning of new operations and in the yearly budgeting process. With the regression techniques it will also be possible to test for differences between different types of machines, between summer and winter operations and between second and old growth stands.

Besides providing a means to more efficiently plan the use of these machines, this study should also provide some insight into possible improvements that could be made in the pulpwood harvesting system.



ERNEST B. HARVEY
B.S. Forestry
University of Maine

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF CHARLES H. LOBDELL

Consumer Analysis for Specific Forest-Oriented Recreational Activities in Maine

Traditionally, forest marketing research has focused primarily on timber products because of the demand for timber and its distinct marketing system. In recent years, other forest related goods and services have gained importance; namely hunting and fishing. This has created a need for analysis of a new type of consumer, the sportsman.

The potential recreational value of forest land in the Northeast is influenced by the following factors: 1) Approximately 60 percent of the land is forested, 2) 25 percent of the nation's total population resides in the region, 3) People throughout the United States have increasingly larger disposable incomes, more leisure time, and greater mobility.

Thus, from the standpoint of society in general and forest owners in particular, analysis of the consumer is needed to provide a basis for the orderly and efficient marketing of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Hunters and fishermen will be surveyed by mail questionnaire to isolate those social, psychological, and economic attributes which motivate people to hunt and fish. Samples of participants will be drawn from license sales stubs.

It is hoped that the data will yield useful information about factors which influence people to hunt and fish, patterns of hunting and fishing activity, and expenditures involved in pursuit of these sports.



CHARLES H. LOBDELL
B.S. Forestry
University of Idaho

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF F. LOY McLAUGHLIN

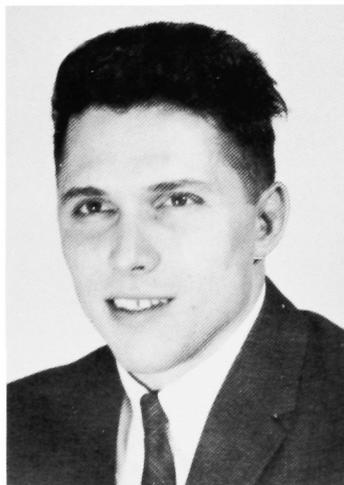
Ecological Relationships of White-Tailed Deer and Vegetation at Acadia National Park

Objectives of the study are: to measure the influence of the current deer herd upon vegetation; to develop a sound statistical design for periodic assessment of the influence of the deer herd upon vegetation; and to assist Park personnel in exploring and developing ways to census deer, study deer movements, and the possible development of opportunities for people to see deer readily.

The portion of Acadia National Park under study encompasses a large part of Mount Desert Island. Since the Park's establishment in 1916, there has not been any public hunting on the area, and the deer herd has gone unchecked until recently when a herd reduction program was initiated on the Park.

In October, 1947 a catastrophic fire swept over 17,000 acres of Mount Desert Island. Ten thousand acres were within the Park's boundaries. As a result, there was an abundance of food for deer when sprout growth appeared on the burned over area. Consequently, with the increase in food there was an immediate increase in deer reproduction. However, the once low sprout growth, soon grew out of reach of the deer, leaving more deer on the area than it could adequately support.

The study will incorporate the construction of a forest type map from aerial photographs as a basis for designing a sound browse survey. In addition vegetation on 110 permanent plots established in 1945 will be studied. Supplementary data about the influence of deer will be gained from the study of vegetation in deer proof enclosures. The physical characteristics of the deer herd will also be measured since physical characteristics reflect the condition of the range.



F. LOY McLAUGHLIN
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF DOUGLAS B. MONTEITH

Thesis Title: Recreational Use of Municipal Water Supply Areas

The applicability of a multiple use concept is sometimes hampered when constraints are imposed by established policy on land use. The recreational use of water supply areas is one area where conflicts may arise between the policy of supplying clean, potable water, recreation and other uses of the land and water involved in the wild animals for food, space, air, and water. Many of us are various interests as to whether recreational use should be allowed, tolerated, prohibited, encouraged or condemned on water supply areas.

This study is an effort to classify water supply areas in regard to existing policy or recreational use of these areas. While it is recognized that pressure on this sector of the potential recreational supply of the state may not be presently high, many factors point toward increased importance of this use in the future.



DOUGLAS B. MONTEITH
B.S. Forestry
University of Maine

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF VAUGHN RASAR

Salt Marsh Ecology

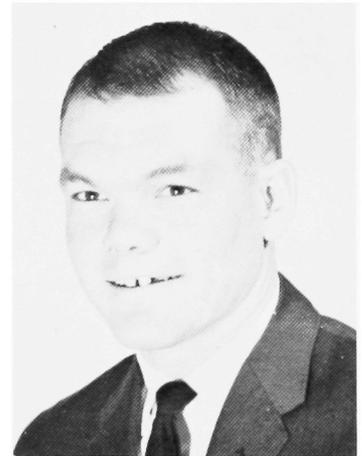
After a decline in waterfowl for over a century and a half, man is beginning to appreciate the effects of his activities on waterfowl. It is hard to get away from the point that man is competing with the wild animals for food, space, air, and water. Many of us are cognizant of the changes brought about by man but few of us are aware of the importance of these changes on waterfowl.

Human activities in the past have had a tremendous impact on coastal wetlands. Drainage of coastal marshes for mosquito control and for harvesting salt marsh hay has been one human activity that has spoiled waterfowl habitat.

Through research man is attempting to add weight at the other end of the fulcrum in favor of waterfowl. A study financed by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game and directed by the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit was initiated two years ago on the Weskeag Marshes near Rockland. This study was assigned to a former graduate student, Jay Gore, and is now being continued to pursue further the interesting aspects uncovered through Gore's research.

The purpose of the study on the Weskeag Marshes is to test the affects of small impoundments in ditches and pannes at various depths of brackish water on the growth of widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*) and the response of snails (*Macoma balthica*), both important duck foods along coastal areas. In addition, field and laboratory experiments will be used to determine factors which affect the germination, growth and reproduction of widgeon grass. These experiments will involve careful designing in order to permit statistical testing of the results.

It is hoped through these studies that management techniques can be applied to other coastal areas for production of more waterfowl foods.



VAUGHN RASAR
B.S. Wildlife
Oklahoma State University

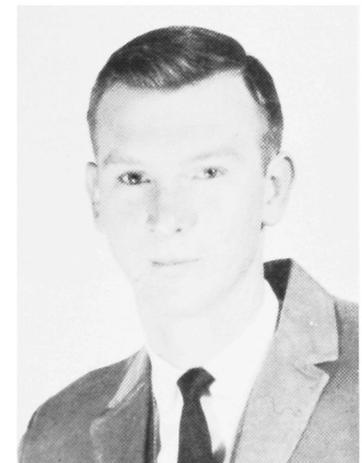
GRADUATE PROGRAM OF LARRY J. ROOP

The White-Tailed Deer: Coactions Affecting the Herd Status in Eastern Maine

The white-tailed deer has been the subject of perhaps more research than any other American game species. This is due to its wide range, its economic importance to many states, and its popularity with hunters. Still there are questions that need to be answered before this animal can be managed for the most efficient use of its environment.

A block of 21 wildland townships in eastern Maine which has had a consistently low deer kill offers just such a question. For the past two years Francis J. Gramlich, a former graduate student of the University of Maine, has sought the causes for this low harvest by examining such things as past fire history, hunter characteristics, hunting pressure, and accessibility to the area. Thus far, accessibility has been the only factor which has proved statistically significant.

A continuation of this project will include a comparison of the physical conditions of deer from within the study area with those from the perimeter, as is reflected in data collected from the kill. More information will be sought on hunter characteristics and hunting pressure. In addition, hunting success will be studied. Further, a winter deer yard and browse survey will be undertaken. These and other factors will be analyzed to isolate aspects which might correlate with the deer abundance and the number of deer killed throughout the area.



LARRY J. ROOP
B.S. Wildlife Management
Purdue University



DAVID B. THOMPSON
B. S. Forestry
University of Maine

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF DAVID B. THOMPSON

Survey of Pulpwood Truck Owners in Maine

The state of Maine, with its 17 million acres of forest land and a growth rate of about twice the annual cut, has an abundant supply of raw material for its forest industries. Pulpwood production in 1962 reached 166,810,000 cubic feet in Maine. This was sufficient to rank Maine fourth in the nation in pulpwood production.

Trucking is the most important means of pulpwood transportation throughout most of Maine. Over 90 percent of the pulpwood harvested in east central Maine is transported to the mills and purchasing points by independent truckers. Transportation costs represent from 25 to 40 percent of the delivered price of wood at the mill. At the present time very little is known about the population of independent pulpwood truckers. The objective of this study, then, is to gather data by means of a mail questionnaire about the independent pulpwood truckers.

The data collected will be analyzed for the independent pulpwood trucking industry as a whole. From this analysis various categories of truckers can be determined based on size, i.e., number of trucks, capital investment, number of employers, etc., types of products hauled, special equipment, etc. This study, then should provide a base for future studies in the area of truck transportation of pulpwood.



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SENIORS



CLASS OF 1966

by PETER CROSS

When we started at the University of Maine in the Fall of 1962, few of us had a really good idea of what lay ahead of us. Everyone was sure they would become a forester or a wildlifer. Along the way though, we lost about half and picked some up. The curriculum, through which we have studied, has given us a maturity, a professional pride, and an understanding of life ahead. When we depart from the University this June, we will be headed to work, to Uncle Sam, or to graduate school; but wherever we go, we know that we have been prepared well and are ready to meet the challenge.

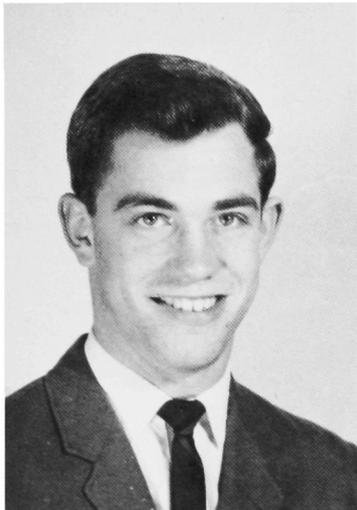
It seems such a short time since we were Freshmen. Four years seemed like a long hard grind. It has been hard, and it has been rewarding, but it certainly has not been long. The days, when we will be alumni, are not far ahead. In the future we will be striving to be a credit to the University. We shall succeed, because of the training we have received and will receive every day of our professional careers. The day is approaching when foresters and wildlifers will have to do more and more with less and less. They will work together toward goals that will be compatible to both, and we will be a part of it.

The summer of 1965 we looked forward to with apprehension. This was the year of summer camp. Various and sundry rumors had floated down to us from last year's class of atrocities too horrible to mention. But, when we actually got started at

the camp, these rumored catastrophes failed to materialize except for the mosquitoes, deerflies, and black flies. These lived up to their advance billing quite well. This year much happiness was brought about by the fact that Grand Lake Stream went wet. Princeton, itself, remains as the last stronghold. A month's well earned rest brought us back to school again and the present.

The Fall has brought some interesting things to the campus. After summer camp, almost everyone lost his well manicured beard. One individual, though, stubbornly hung onto his, and then for some unknown reason, he too lost the furry growth. The Woodsman's team made another fine showing at New Brunswick and retained the trophy for the sawing competition with the seniors leading the way. It seems there was not an over abundance of successful deer hunters this year among the class. Some of the bird hunters did pretty well, and too many grouse crops were collected according to the senior wildlifers. One individual did quite well fishing this fall. It seems he came back with a whole gunny sack full of pickerel. Rotten fish anyone?

We have had many good times at Maine over the years. Let us hope that the future will also be equally rewarding, so that when we meet again, we will be able to share our experiences as we have done in the past. Whatever the future brings, it is up to us, and we know that we do the job and do it right.



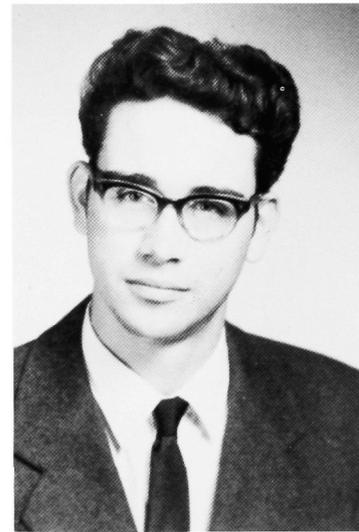
DAVID H. ABELL
Wildlife Science
Highland Park, N. J.
Alpha Gamma Rho
Xi Sigma Pi



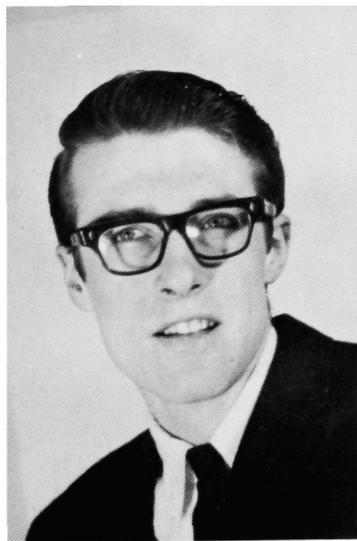
FREDERIC A. ALEXANDER
Utilization
Irasburg, Vermont
S. A. F.
F. P. R. S.



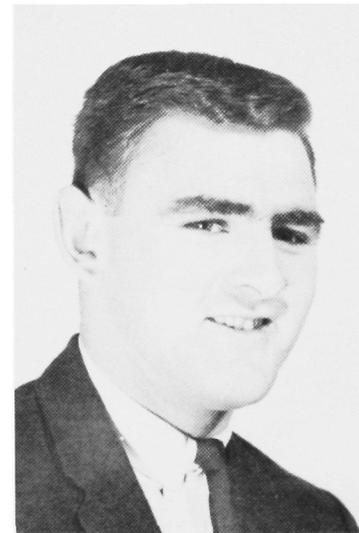
DOUGLAS BAHRENBURG
Utilization
Burlington, Vermont
Sigma Nu



ENOCH F. BELL
Burlington, Vermont
Management
Alpha Gamma Rho
Phi Kappa Phi
Alpha Zeta
Xi Sigma Pi
S. A. F.
Forestry Club
Maine Forester



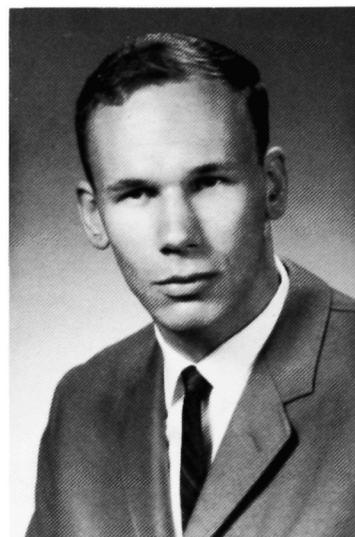
JAMES G. BOCKHEIM
Management
Grandville, Mich.
Phi Gamma Delta



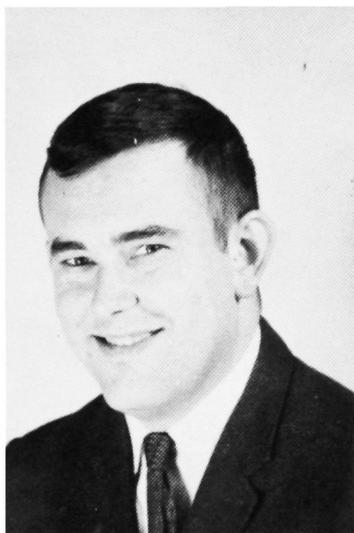
JOHN L. BOULETTE
Utilization
Waterville, Maine
Forestry Club
S. A. F.



ALLEN M. BRACKLEY
Utilization
Strong, Maine
S. A. F.



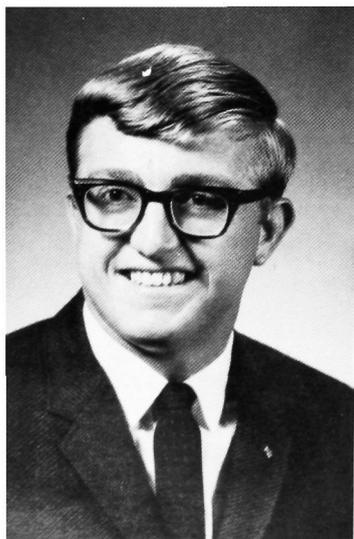
BRUCE E. BROCKWAY
Utilization
North Attleboro, Mass.
Alpha Gamma Rho
Forestry Club
Seaboard and Blade
Alpha Zeta
Xi Sigma Pi
S. A. F.
Maine Forester



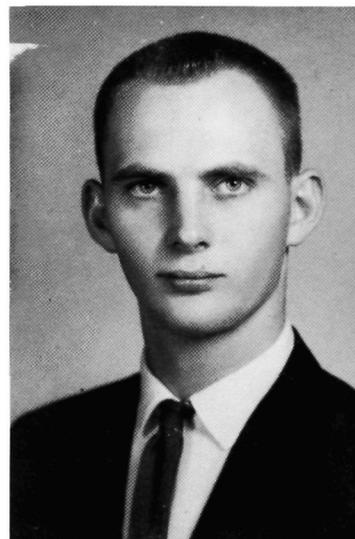
PHILIP J. BUSHEY
Management
Milton, Vermont
Alpha Gamma Rho



JOHN B. CAHOON
Management
Madawaska, Maine
Forestry Club



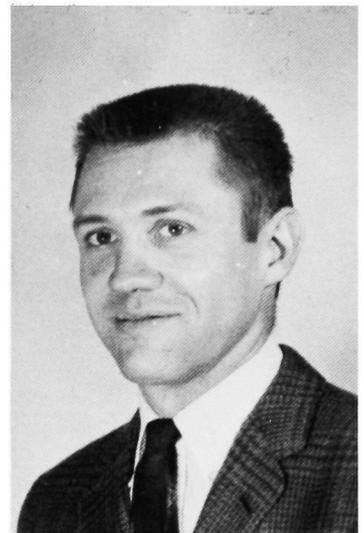
MALCOLM G. CALL
Utilization
Methuen, Mass.
Alpha Gamma Rho
S. A. F.
Maine Forester Staff
Forestry Club



RICHARD H. CLARK
Management
Milford, Conn.
Forestry Club
Cross Country
'M' Club



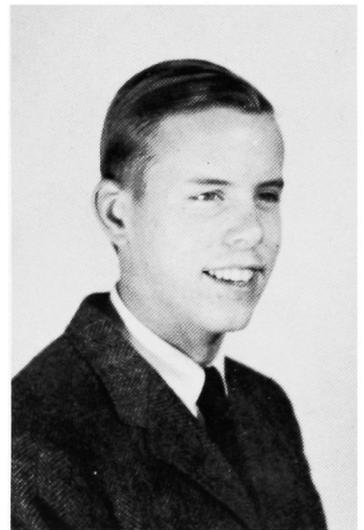
STEPHEN H. CLARK
Wildlife
Hebron, Maine
Alpha Gamma Rho
Phi Kappa Phi
Xi Sigma Pi
Varsity Soccer



RICHARD B. CLEVELAND
Management
Norway, Maine
Hot Shots
Forestry Club



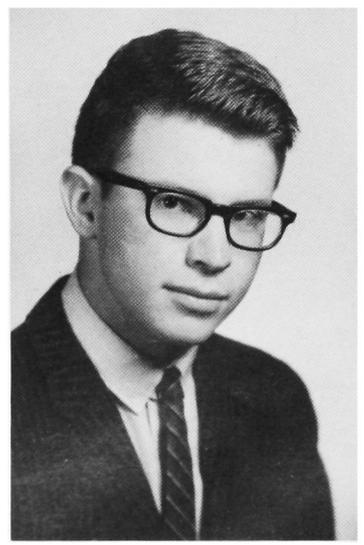
ALAN CROCKETT
Forest Science
Hamden, Conn.
Xi Sigma Pi
S. A. F.
Alpha Zeta
Dorm Activities Board
Track



PETER A. CROSS
Wildlife Management
Summit, New Jersey
Delta Tau Delta
Alpha Zeta
Xi Sigma Pi
Wildlife Society



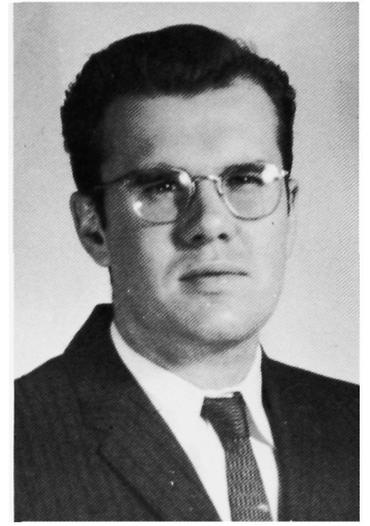
JOHN CURRIER
Forest Science
Portland, Maine
Forestry Club
S. A. F.
Xi Sigma Pi
Alpha Zeta
Dorm Activities Board



BRIAN M. CURTIS
Management
Waldo, Maine
Forestry Club



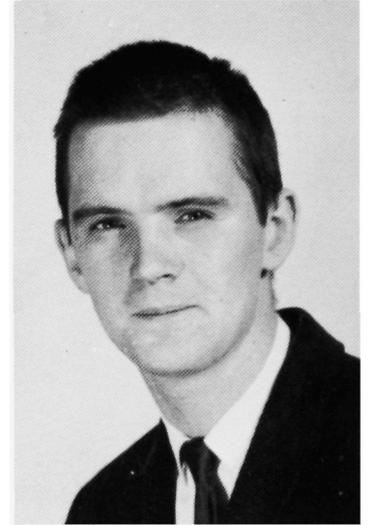
GEORGE DAMONE, JR.
Management
Bethel, Maine
Forestry Club
'M' Club
Varsity Cross Country
Varsity Track



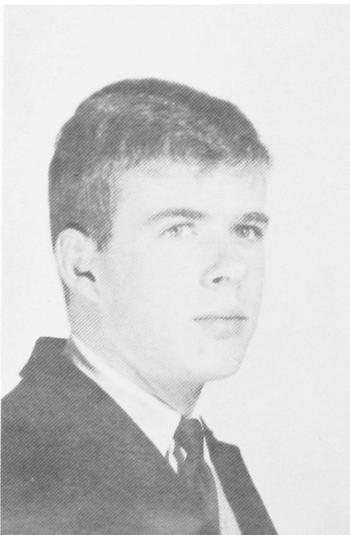
JAMES A. DAVENPORT
Management
Wyckoff, N. J.
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team
Northeastern Log. Assoc.
A. F. A.
S. A. F.



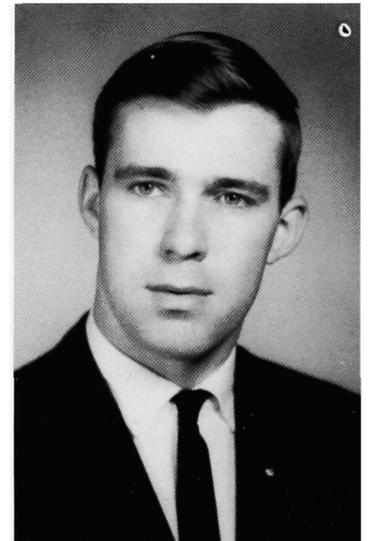
DOUGLAS P. DENICO
Management
Augusta, Maine
Xi Sigma Pi



GARY DIFFIN
Management
Robbinston, Maine
Forestry Club
Maine Forester Staff



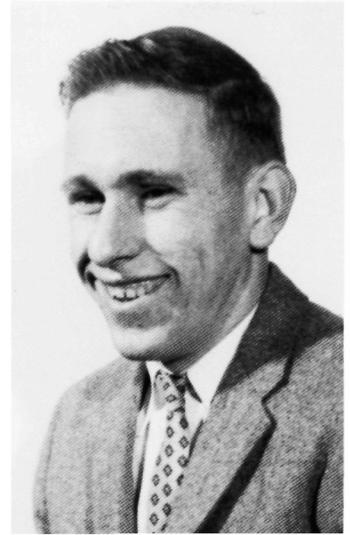
EDMUND K. DINSMORE
Wildlife Science
Middleboro, Mass.
Delta Tau Delta
S. A. F.



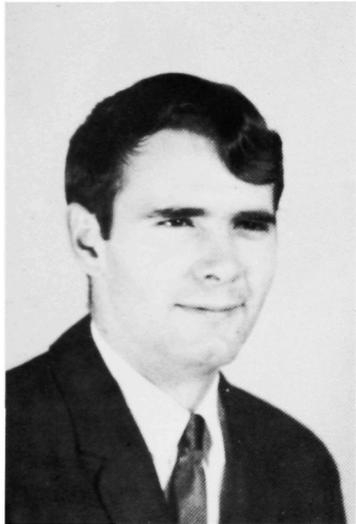
DONALD E. DYER
Utilization
South Portland, Maine
S. A. F.



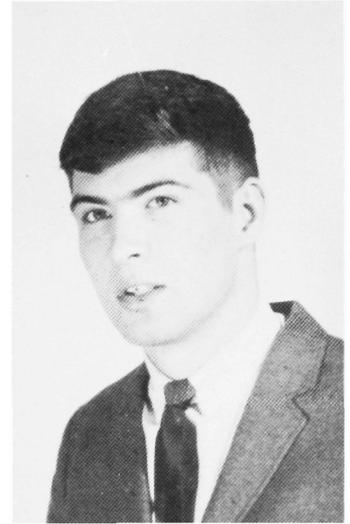
SWAMPY T. WEBBFOOT
Wildlife Management
Moosehorn Marsh
Forestry Club
Swimming Team
Poultry Club



RICHARD DYER
Pulp and Paper
Cumberland Center
Xi Sigma Pi



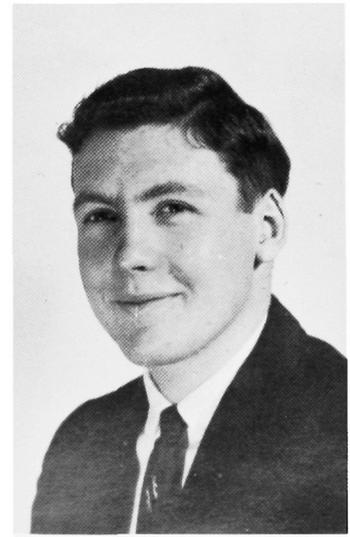
STANTON R. DYKE
Management
Lewiston, New York
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team
S. A. F.



STAN FINK
Utilization
Essex Junction, Vermont
Phi Delta Theta
S. A. F.



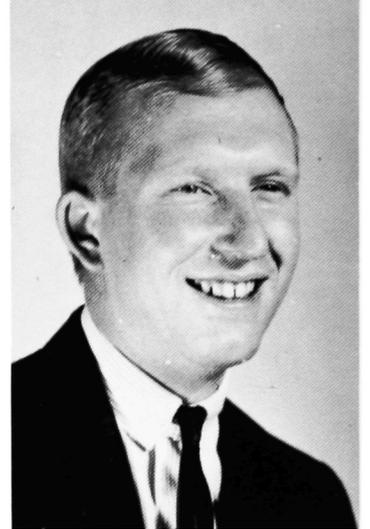
LARRY FOX
Utilization
Eddington, Maine



PAUL W. GREENWOOD
Wildlife Management
Dresden Mills, Maine
Wildlife Society



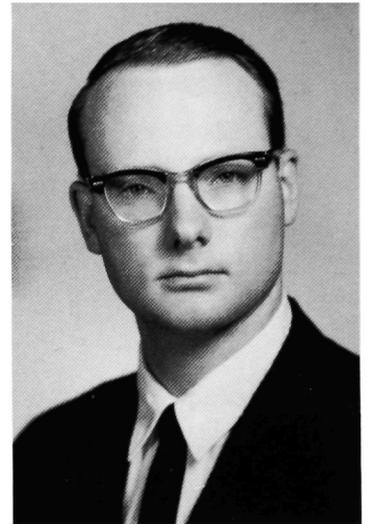
WILLIAM C. HOOPER
Wildlife
Colebrook, N. H.
Woodsmen's Team



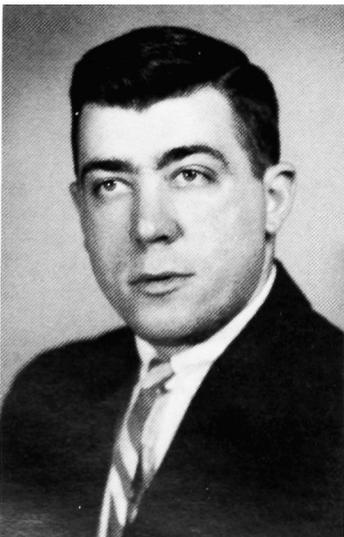
BRUCE C. McLAUGHLIN
Utilization
Bangor, Maine



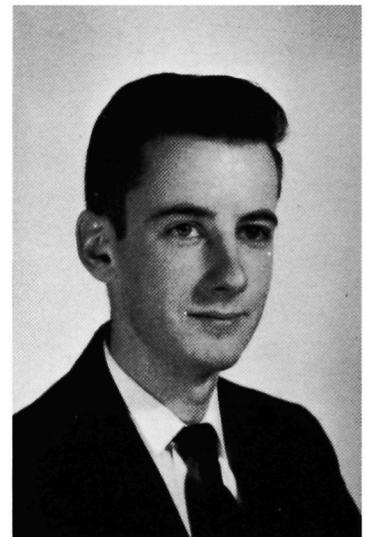
ALFRED L. McVETTY
Management
Berlin, New Hampshire
S. A. F.
Forestry Club



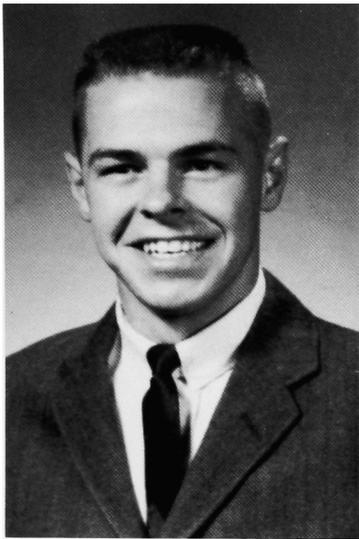
GUY E. MANLEY III
Wildlife Management
Rochester, New York
Forestry Club
Wildlife Society
Soc of Mammalogists
Ecol. Soc. of Amer.
Wildlife Disease Asso.



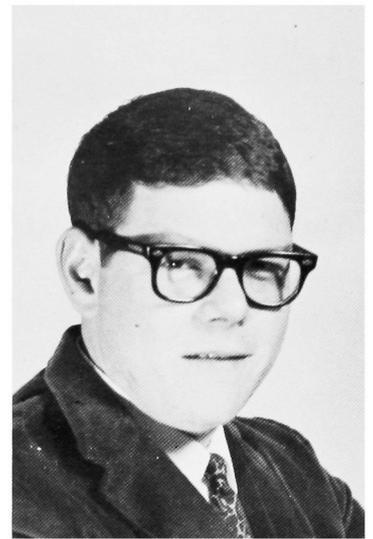
JAMES A. MAY, JR.
Management
Stewartsville, N. J.
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team
S. A. F.



JAY R. MEMMELAAR
Wildlife Management
East Holden, Maine
Wildlife Society
American Fisheries Society



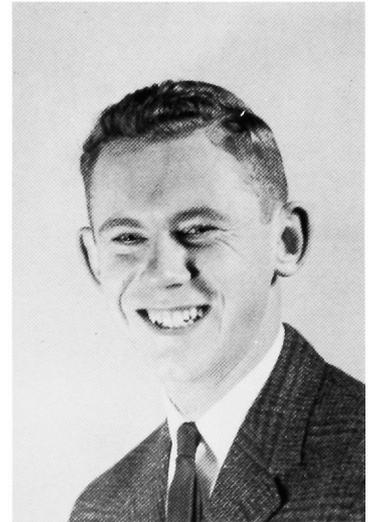
DOUGLAS W. MESERVEY
Management
Appleton, Maine
Alpha Gamma Rho
S. A. F.
Xi Sigma Pi
Alpha Zeta
Forestry Club



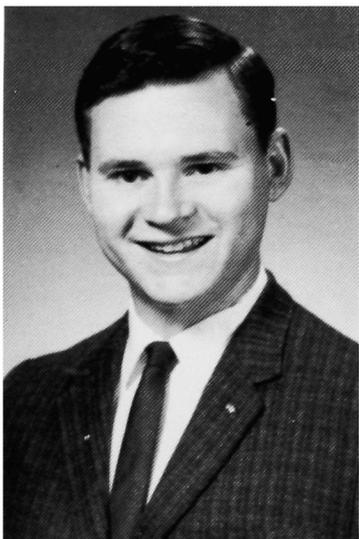
RICHARD A. MILES
Management
Woodland, Maine
Forestry Club



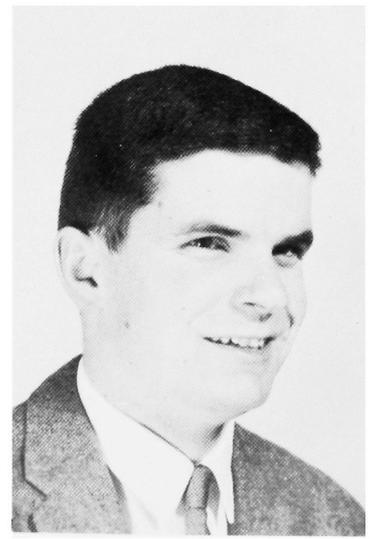
SPRUCE J. BOG
Management
Princeton, Maine
Hot Shots
S. A. F.
Xi Sigma Pi
Varsity Swimming



DAVID A. MOORE
Management
Albany, New York
Alpha Zeta
Forestry Club



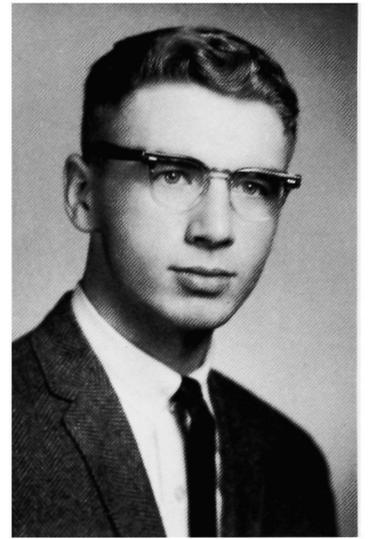
GARY L. MORSE
Management
Bar Harbor, Maine
Alpha Gamma Rho
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team



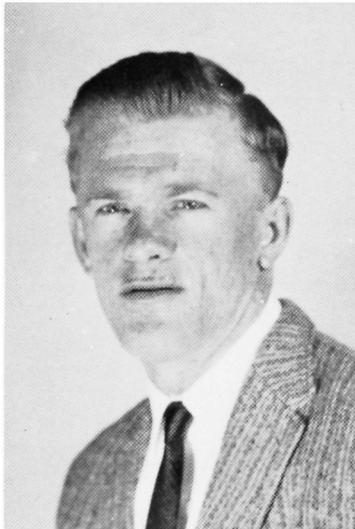
DOUGLAS M. MULLEN
Wildlife Management
Belfast, Maine
Forestry Club
Wildlife Society



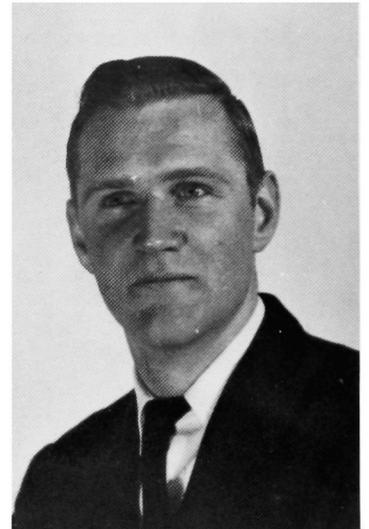
EDWARD M. O'CONNELL
Utilization
Watertown, Mass.
Sigma Phi Epsilon



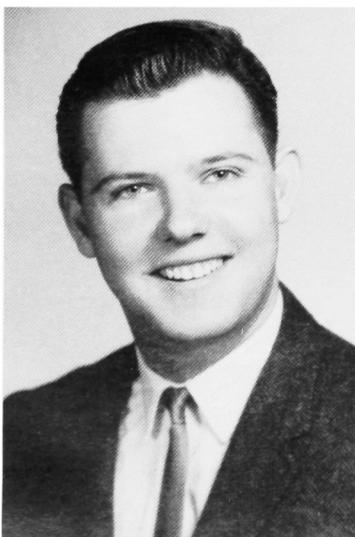
RICHARD F. PHINNEY
Wildlife Management
Wareham, Mass.
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team



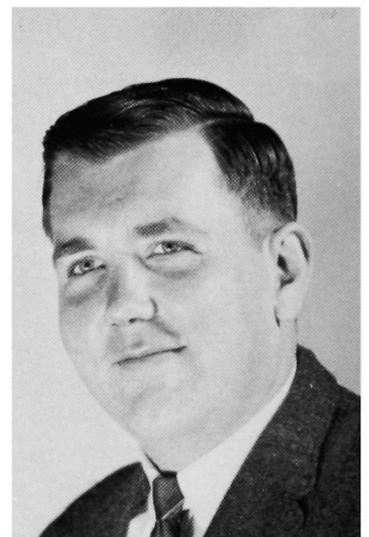
LLOYD E. RECORD
Wildlife Management
South Paris, Maine



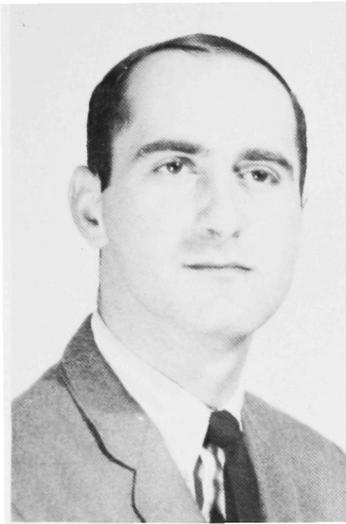
RICHARD G. SIEBERG
Wildlife Management
Canton, Mass.
Wildlife Society



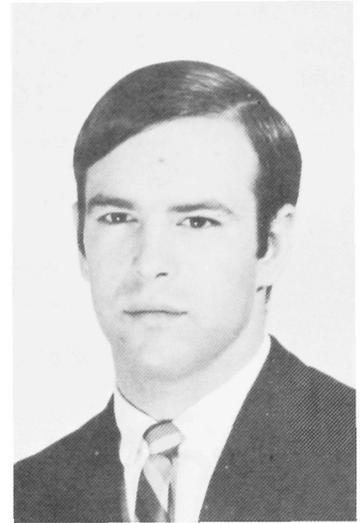
ROBERT J. THOMPSON
Management
Westwood, Mass.
S. A. F.



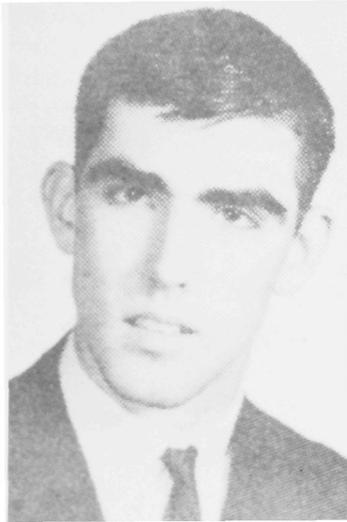
VALIANT R. TURNBULL
Management
West Wardsboro, Vermont
Theta Chi
Xi Sigma Pi
Forestry Club
S. A. F.



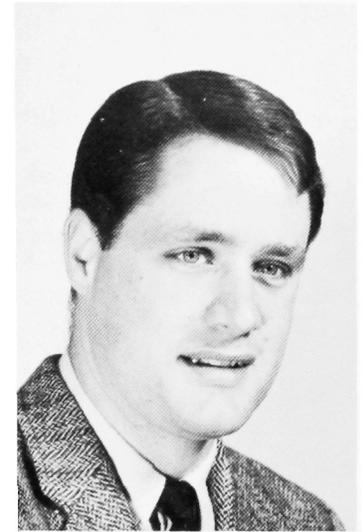
VITE VITALE
Management
Short Hills, N. J.
Lambda Chi Alpha



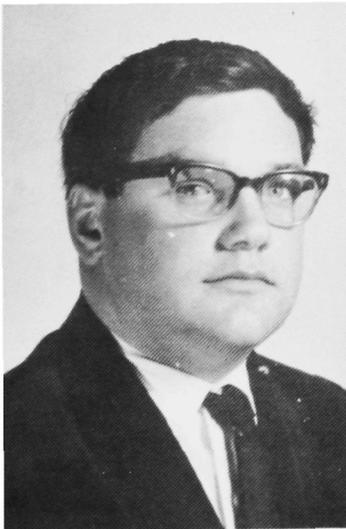
KARL E. WEBER
Management
Tonawanda, N. Y.
Alpha Gamma Rho
Woodsmen's Team
Forestry Club
Maine Forester
S. A. F.



ELLIOT F. WHITELY
Forestry
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team



ARTHUR W. WIMBLE
Utilization
Madison, Conn.
Forestry Club
Woodsmen's Team
S. A. F.



FRANCIS R. YOUNG
Management
Bangor, Maine
Forestry Club
Rifle Team
Alpha Pi Omega
Pershing Rifles

1965 SILVICULTURE TRIP

by GARY MORSE

At 8:10 Sunday morning, May 30, 1965, big Steve Wayden was rudely awakened by Pete Trouent and informed that he was already 10 minutes late for a bus ride he was supposed to take part in. Well, Steve didn't let any spruce sprout under his feet and at 8:20, only twenty minutes late he arrived in the Deering Hall parking lot. With Steve's arrival we began the annual Silviculture Trip. Thanks to the expert jockeying of our bus driver Gary Percival, we were back on schedule by supper time—a fact we were all grateful for.

Our first stop was at the wood lots of Prof. Robert I. Ashman where we saw what could be done with old farm land if one is willing to put a little time into it. We also saw some experiments with trees of different seed sources; those of the Scotch pine showing the most fantastic variation. Prof. Ashman when commenting on the pruning of trees was heard to say this, "a crooked tree is something like a bowlegged girl—it looks better with a long skirt on".

Sunday night we holed up in the Massabesic Mansion in Alfred and Monday spent a very enjoyable day on the Massabesic Experimental Forest.

Our host, Mr. Tom McConky, showed us, as he put it, some of the problems they are experiencing with the white pine on the area. Ray Gruber showed us his work in direct seeding. Ray said that a lot of his seedling loss was due to lack of sufficient water with deer trampling coming second. He didn't mention this but we thought the mortality due to silviculture trip trampling may rank up there with the biggest of them. Rick Arsenault, a Maine graduate and now State service forester, then took over and told us some of the duties and problems of being a service forester. We chowed down in Sanford and then spent another wild night at the Massabesic.

Tuesday morning we bounced out at 4:00 when Dr. Griffin announced, "it's light in the swamp." We again ate in Sanford and then bombed out for

the Bear Brook State Park in N. H. In the park Clayton Heath showed us some of the work he is doing with white pine and hardwoods and also told us about the structure of the Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development with which he is employed. On the area were some of the finest white pine we had ever seen. From there we proceeded to the Fox Experimental Forest where we observed various research projects going on in the area.

Leaving the Fox Forest we headed for the Harvard Forest in Petersham, Mass. Along about supper time Gary came through big when he dropped us at a small roadside diner that had some very fine waitresses—the food wasn't bad either. That night was spent in the Harvard Forest Dorms—in a real bed! The next day was very profitable for all. We picked up a number





water run off. Friday night was spent in the thriving metropolis of Errol, N. H., where we sacked out in the town hall. That night the most action we saw was when Enoch Bell was carried out of the hall, cot, sleeping bag, skivies, and all and set down in the middle of the main street of town.

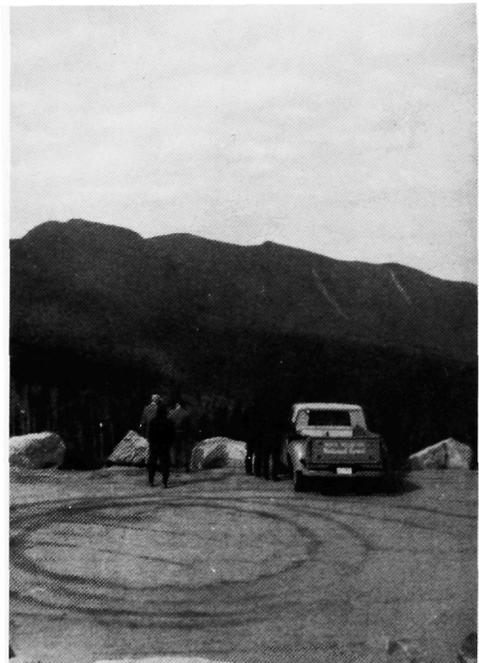
Saturday was spent on the Pingree Timberlands looking over some of Cliff Swenson's work. We left Rangeley, Maine, about 2:00 on our way back to Orono. A very enjoyable and educational trip was drawing to a close; but it won't be forgotten for a long time.

Many new things came out of the trip. George Damone has henceforth been known as "Lion Head" and Vite Vitalie was dubbed Shelter Wood. Allen Crockett's hat was found to be out of style. And then there is always Frank Young's unforgettable quote, uttered from the top step of the bus as Dr. Griffin stood on the bottom step behind him—"I suppose you are all woundreing why I called you here today."

of new ideas and George Damone picked up eleven orange salamanders that managed to survive the rest of the trip. Wednesday nite we made the big push from Petersham, Mass., to Jackson, N. H.—about a four and a half hour ride plus time to eat supper.

Jackson was a very welcome break from the general routine of the past few days. Some of the boys hunted around and came up with a local establishment of refreshment within walking distance of the lodge. Needless to say a number of us spent a very relaxed two evenings. While at Jackson we visited the Bartlett Experimental Forest and a pulpwood operation on The White Mountains National Forest.

Friday we bade farewell to Jackson—our oasis in the desert—and traveled the scenic Kancamagus Highway to the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest. Hubbard Brook Forest is unique in that it is concerned mainly with water shed control and how the presence of trees effects the



WILDLIFE SPRING TRIP 1965

by DAVID ABELL

The end of the school year found the junior wildlife majors journeying to Princeton, Maine to spend a week studying various aspects of wildlife ecology. We used the Robert I. Ashman forestry summer camp as our "base camp." From there we took day trips to surrounding areas to study the application of wildlife ecology. Evenings found us reading material pertaining to our daytime activities.

Monday morning we were up early to begin our activities. We traveled to Musquash Stream to study muskrat and marsh ecology. From canoes we set muskrat traps along both sides of the stream. Each group also recorded any interesting observations they made during the morning. All of us gathered together for lunch and talked with Dr. Shemnitz about improvements that could be made along the stream to increase muskrat population. The following day we returned to the stream to check and collect our traps. Unlike previous years, we managed to catch a muskrat. After gaining experience in handling and tagging the rat we released it. The field experience we gained during this, our first activity, helped us to realize how important our ecology trip was to be.

Another topic we studied during the week was the influence of cutting on small mammal populations. By setting traps in a forest area that had been altered by different cutting methods Dr. Shemnitz hopes to gain enough information to determine what effects, if any, these cutting procedures will have on small mammal populations. Our trapping activities in the study area will help to add to the information already obtained from previous classes.

On Tuesday afternoon we were fortunate enough to visit the St. Andrews Marine Research Laboratory in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Our visit gave us a great deal of insight into the organization and operation of a Canadian marine laboratory. While touring the laboratory we learned about the many interesting studies that are carried on there. Pollution

problems, Atlantic Salmon studies, lobster studies, and bivalve studies are just a few examples of the work that is carried on in this research center.

From fish and marine life we jumped back to animals—those that are problems to wildlife managers. On Wednesday afternoon we discussed predator and rodent control with Mr. Ladd, a member of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Our discussion centered around various kinds of animal and bird damage and the methods used to control and prevent such damage. Towards the end of the afternoon we spent some time gaining experience in setting and concealing steel traps.

On Thursday we spent the day on the Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge outside of Calais, Maine. The morning was spent on waterfowl brood counts. In the afternoon we toured the refuge and talked about the research on woodcock, deer, and ruffed grouse conducted on the refuge. Our day's activities also convinced us that Dr. Shemnitz ought to invest some money in a pair of waders. With his short legs and his enthusiasm for wading in marshes he seems to have trouble keeping the water out of his hip boots.

Probably one of the most challenging activities for the week was the wetland survey study we carried on in Tomah Stream. Our entire group embarked in canoes on a flooded portion of the stream. Under the guidance of Mr. J. W. Poppand of the Maine Fish and Game Department, we surveyed the stream and then gathered in a group to discuss procedures that should be taken to manage the area for fish and waterfowl populations. The problems discussed helped us to realize the planning that has to be done to prepare an area for management of wildlife populations.

Saturday was the high point of the week for a good number of us. We traveled by lobster boat to Machias Seal Island to study and see

various species of aquatic marine birds. Most of us were able to see a number of birds that we hadn't seen before including Gull species such as the herring gull, the great black backed gull and the laughing gull. We got a chance to see a double breasted cormorant nesting area, and flocks of eider ducks were quite commonly seen as we traveled out further from the mainland. Probably the most interesting species that we saw were black guilkmots, razor-billed auks, and puffins. Our entire day's trip was well worth while. We were able to watch and take pictures of puffins roosting only 2 or 3 feet from us. We were all pleased that Dr. Shemnitz

had picked this field trip to end our week's activities.

After dinner Saturday night we gathered together to discuss the various aspects of the wildlife ecology we had studied during the week. The evening's discussion tied all our work together, and this last three or four hours again helped to impress upon us the problems biologists are faced when they attempt to manage areas for wildlife. Our ecology trip gave us field experience in areas where we had little or no acquaintance, and all of us agree that our trip was a valuable, yet a very enjoyable one.



UTILIZATION TRIP SPRING 1965

by JOHN BOULETTE

Due to a busy and promising schedule, the utilization trip had to leave a day earlier than usual. There were only nine students making the trip. Everyone was soon to find out that the trip was not only educational, but also very interesting.

Professor Plummer was in charge of the group and his most able assistant was Mr. Roger Taylor, superintendent of the University Forest. The trip took us to northern Maine on the first day to visit a logging museum and a logging equipment dealer. The night was spent as guests of the Maine Forest Service in Portage.

On Monday morning the resounding voice of Professor Plummer greeted us with his "all right you guys, time to get going." The days activities took us to the Pinkham interests to see a large, modern day, fully automated sawmill. We also toured Pinkham's logging operation and we were able to contrast and compare a horse and mechanical skidder operation.

The Frazer Company Limited will be remembered not only for its elaborate fire suppression equipment but also for the many coffee breaks afforded us. After two days with Frazer's operations we moved on to the operations of the



The "Vagrants"

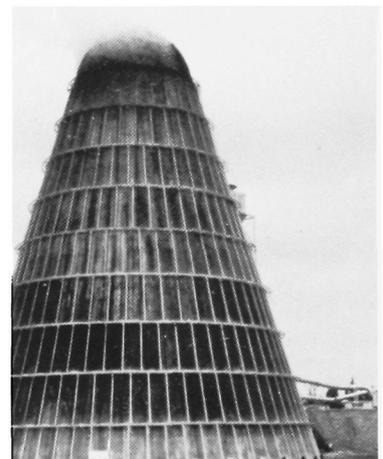
J. D. Irving Company. They will be remembered for their giant tree crusher, planting operations, and their forest nursery.

The days moved along and we visited more pulpwood operations, sawmills, logging operations, and veneer mills. The overwhelming generosity of Great Northern Paper Company along with their electrical dispatching system, and a ride on their landlocked tugboat will be long remembered. It was on the tugboat trip that a young University of Maine forester was observed eating a whole pie by himself after having previously eaten two servings of turkey with all the trimmings one hour before.

Saturday rolled around and we began getting nearer to Orono. I'm sure none of us will forget the trip with fellow vagrants. We are all now that much the wiser for what we have seen. The juniors can look forward to their trip with eager anticipation.



J. D. Irving Company
Giant Tree Crusher



Refuse Burner
Pinkham's Mill

SUMMER CAMP — 1965

by AL McVETTY

Camp Robert I. Ashman
Princeton, Maine
August 1, 1965

Hi Gomez,

I know that you are very anxious to hear from me because you are going to start school at Maine next fall in Forestry. I felt that the whole picture at once would be best, rather than short descriptions.

Summer camp started on June 7, 1965 and ended July 30, 1965. For instructors this summer we had Professors Randall, Plummer, and Corcoran. They were ably assisted by Mr. Robbins, Mr. Bart Harvey, and Mr. Robert Barr, Jr. Mr. Fay Bean was our very capable cook. I'll never forget his delicious doughnuts.

You should have been there the first morning. We had to get up at 6 A. M. These are just a few of the comments that you could hear in our cabin when the bell sounded. "What the heck is that?", "What time is it? Six o'clock!", "Hey guys, the sun is shining." This first day was spent getting oriented with our surroundings. We were also told what to expect, and what was to be expected of us. We had a short review of our basic tools—D-tape, Abney level, etc.

The majority of our time at camp was spent doing work in the field. The remaining portion was spent on trips to local industries or areas concerned with forestry or wildlife.

The major project of the summer was a timber cruise, by two-man crews, of a compartment with

an area of approximately one square mile. Each crew analyzed its compartment as to timber types, species, volumes, and other information. This data was pooled to be used later in a management plan for all areas cruised. This plan would include annual cut, local volume tables, statistical analysis, a cutting budget and other pertinent information. It would also include many of our other reports of various other forestry oriented operations.

In addition to this major cruise, we also did volume measurement work in remeasuring sample plots and establishing new ones, strip cruising, C. F. I. and cut and leave tallies. These exercises helped us to appreciate even more the value of the Westveld's Yield Table exercise when we came to it.

This may be of particular interest to you seeing that you own a McCulloch. The McCulloch and the Oregon Chain people were up one afternoon and presented us with a very informative day on the use and maintenance of a chain saw. We put this knowledge to use when Professor Plummer took us out into the woods and showed us the proper techniques of pulpwood cutting.

One of our larger studies was done on a prospective site for a recreation area. Each man was to survey an area with his partner, and then with an allotted amount of money he was to formulate a recreation plan. This plan would include a map of the area showing the location of roads, tent sites, beaches, and all other facilities. Also, justification for all work and costs was necessary.



We also did some topographic mapping. You start at a point of known elevation and then determine the difference in elevation between the first point and a second which you can plot on a map. You do this in turn with the second point and a third, and you can end up with a topographic map. Sound simple, does it? Another exercise in mapping, although not topo, was a Plane table survey of the Long Lake Campground. Here we were ably instructed by Professor Plummer.

You may be thinking, "all this work is very well and good but what happens if something happens to the woods, a fire for example." Well, we did our share of fire fighting. We first worked on a prescribed burn, arranged by Professor Randall, and we also worked two days on an uncontrolled fire that burned nearly 350 acres before it was brought under control. In addition to this actual fire experience, we had the privilege of climbing up one of the fire towers to see how things were run from that end.

I realize that this sounds as though we spent all of our time pounding around in the woods. Well, we didn't. We took trips to a couple of St. Croix's woods operations, one at the fourth Machias Lake and one up in the Amazon. We also visited St. Croix's power plant and their headquarters in



Princeton. In Princeton we visited the Passamaquoddy softwood mill, and just a bit farther up the road towards Topsfield, we visited a hardwood mill.

Of course we weren't all foresters at summer camp. There were quite a few wildlifers and things had to be planned to keep them satisfied also. In order to do this we spent several days vis-

iting a fish hatchery, fishways, and most exciting of all we electrocuted fish and made a population count. We also visited the Moosehorn Refuge where we were privileged to see most of their set-up of dams and streams, and to hear the whys and wherefores of wildlife management.

You know me well enough to know that I would never spend all my time writing reports and studying. You can get away from the Diptera (if you or a friend have transportation) by going into the nearby towns of Princeton, Calais, or even Woodland—this being an entirely different type of Moosehorn Wildlife. If one didn't go for that kind of recreation he could always participate in volleyball, the camp baseball team, horseshoes, and swimming or canoeing in the cool, crystal clear waters of Long Lake.

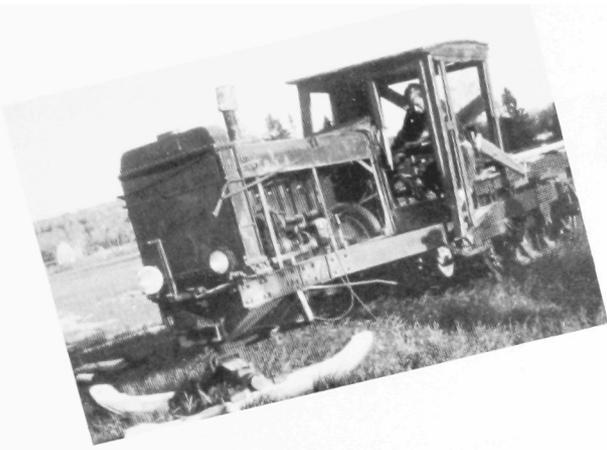
On the last day of camp all of the eager students were able to show off their recently acquired skills by participating in the woodsmen's events that predominated that day. A surprisingly great amount of camp spirit was generated that day and all the guys had a good time. The cabin I was in, Cabin 4, took all but two 7th places in the contests. Prizes were donated by various interested firms, and many company officials were on hand to watch the spectacle. This final day was brought to a close by a lobster banquet. Boy, was that a good meal!



Well Gomez, I guess I have put an awful lot into a nutshell but it has to be that way. I could write a book on it. I know that you will enjoy studying forestry from the time you start here next fall until you graduate. Sure there will be bad days, but the good ones will outweigh the bad ones. My eight weeks at summer camp were definitely good ones.

Al McVetty

WERE YOU THERE



MEMORIES OF A FORESTRY EDUCATION

by V. RICHARD TURNBULL



"WHY A SUMMER IN THE
WOODS IS THE BEST HEALTH
TREATMENT IN THE WORLD!"

Shiny heads; Khrushchev; Virginia accent; "So-on and so-forth;" osmotic pressure; radio-active sterility (uncertain); 6 hour labs; alder swamps; broken chain; space helmets; land, growth, and growing stock; seed beds; planting machine; key factor; logging trends; chainsaws will be obsolete; Idyho; tripping over gates; in the final analysis; I visualize; non-relative grades based on non-relative information; Mitchagun; 5 billion seeds to the pound; emphis; poor attitude; setch and setch; Weed Farm; light table; Pat's; Alan, your hat's outta style; Thar's laight in the schwamp; 20 hour days; blisters from riding; spruce-fir on mountain-tops; skidding a mile; beautiful hardwoods; 100 year old trees an inch tall; beer at John and Mary's; snakey road; boiling radiators; Princeton; "Are you

kidding me?"; dust; scrud; G. D. bugs; beef; greasy eggs; beef; beef; drag races over gravel roads; Moosehorn; biting midges; horseflies; mosquitoes; deerflies; blackflies; doug fir-134; speed chopping feet; hard-hat area; spruce-fir; heath; beef; beef; here come the Indians; Wangtangs; Stumpy; pulp throwing pants; blistering heat; crunchy gear shifts; garbage fight; tiny-tears; junior Fidel Castros; old reports; high school honies; the wife's plant; alewives; fishways; volleyball; baseball; Mecca; 6 o'clock bell, breakfast, Ralph; St. Stephen; wedge prism; cut leaf tally; red-headed monster; good duck marsh; back to the bus; we will now back-fire the prescribed burn;

TIMBER-R-R-R-ah!

