

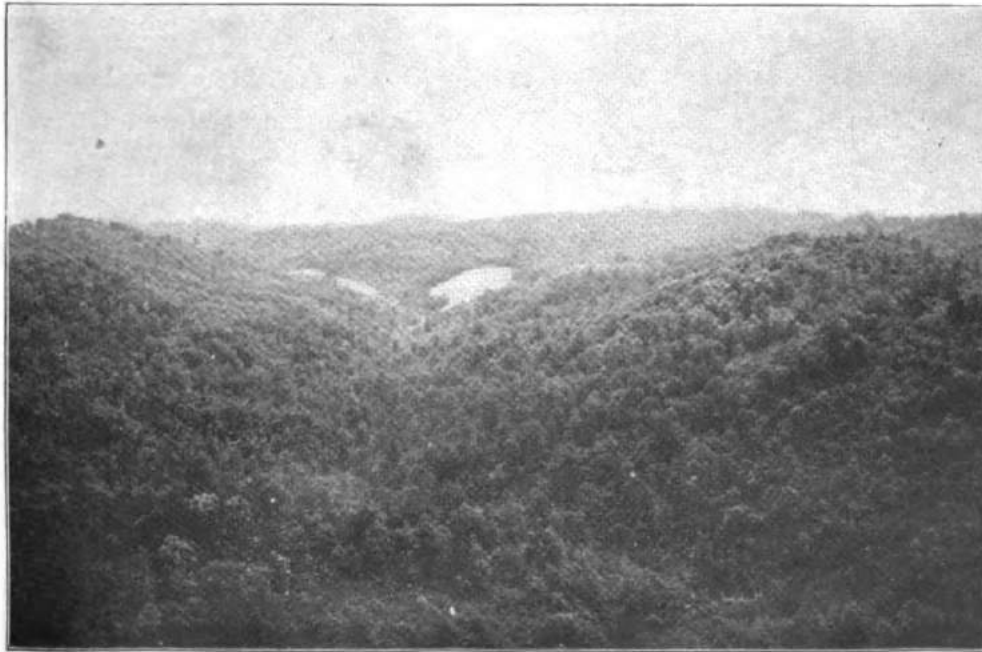
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No. 1

Ohio Forestry Department  
Wooster, Ohio

June, 1928



# OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

**O. G. WILLIAMS, Director**

## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

**EDMUND SECREST, State Forester**

J. J. Crumley .....Associate Forester  
F. W. Dean .....Extension Forester  
O. A. Alderman .....Associate Forester  
B. E. Leete .....Associate Forester  
L. J. Leffelman .....Assistant Forester  
R. R. Paton .....Assistant Forester  
R. I. Ashman .....Assistant Forester  
Scott Harry .....In charge Arboretum  
G. C. Martin .....Superintendent Marietta Nursery

*Forestry*

# OHIO FOREST NEWS

Published by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station  
Forestry Department

No. 1

WOOSTER, OHIO

JUNE, 1928

## OHIO STATE FORESTS AND FOREST PARKS

In 1915, the Forestry Department purchased the first State Forest in Ohio near New Marshfield in Athens County. This tract, Waterloo Forest, was typical of many areas of south-eastern Ohio, an area cleared thru much hard labor and then farmed with diminishing profits as other better land was opened up until finally it was practically abandoned. It was land fit only for tree production, and to put it to such use the State took it over and immediately began reforestation work on the cleared hillsides.

Then Dean Forest in Lawrence County was purchased, and following this, Shawnee Forest in Scioto County, Pike County Forest, and Scioto Trail Forest in Ross County were added. These Forests are all similar to Waterloo Forest in the general type of land, rough, non-agricultural hillsides and valleys, suitable for timber crops solely, and land which should be maintained in forest growth to conserve and regulate stream flow.

In order to enable the Forestry Department to purchase tracts which possess some point of outstanding interest, the Legislature voted to empower an appointive committee of three to purchase areas without a price limit. The State Forests are

limited in price to \$10.00 an acre. The new enactment brought the State Forest Parks into being, and tracts which were of exceptional interest from either geologic structure or floral composition were secured.

## STATE FORESTS HAVE MANY USES

This distinction between State Forests and Forest Parks, besides being necessary primarily because of land values, will also have a bearing on the management of the areas. Both general groups are open to the public with certain necessary restrictions, and both groups will be maintained under forest growth. Cleared areas are planted, and volunteer growth favored, but in the Forest Parks an effort will be made to maintain natural scenic conditions. Virgin stands of hemlock will be protected, for example, where these form an essential part of the natural beauty.

On the other hand, the State Forests will be put under a plan of silvicultural management with a view towards establishing normal conditions and securing a sustained yield. As sources of future lumber supply these areas will eventually become self-supporting.

They will logically form the nuclei of timber supply for small mills in those localities, and thus enable

economic significance of this undertaking is not easy to calculate, but every present local indication is that it has been worth while. Also the fact that the U. S. Forest Service and 37 other state governments are engaged in similar enterprises further confirms the belief that we are on the right track.

The pasturing of the small scattered woodlots of the more typical rural Ohio has probably been the most powerful agency of woodland deterioration and decline for the state as a whole. But the case is otherwise in the section in question. Grazing is not intensive and cutting operations are normally followed by an abundant natural regrowth. To the careless use of fire alone may be attributed the unproductive condition of thousands and thousands of acres of woods in the southern hills. The woods most run-down are the woods that have been most burned.

Where repeated hot fires have occurred, a long period is necessary for complete recovery but on areas that have escaped fire injury, a strong healthy growth is rapidly developing. In consideration of the fact, that unless these rough areas grow woodland products, they will produce nothing at all of economic value, it can readily be seen that forest fire control is the key to the successful development and use of the rough areas in this section.

#### CONTROL CENTERS

The state forests and forest parks of which there are several, will continue to serve as important centers of fire control activities. Only four percent of the area protected is state owned, but the state forests, and surrounding wooded areas are at present the best protected on account of the four forest fire lookout towers and connecting phone lines which

have been installed on state land. The improvement of the existing system calls for the extension of the fire lookout tower system as rapidly as possible. It is not possible to prevent large fires unless the smoke can be seen and the alarm spread while the fire is small. Provision must be made for more towers with telephone connections and someone to dispatch to the scene from the other end of the wire. Past experience indicates that this can be done at a reasonable expense. It is hoped that the necessary improvements and other arrangements for quick and effective action may be provided.

B. E. LEETE

#### CHRISTMAS TREE INDUSTRY EXPANDING

The past decade has watched the development of a new industry in Ohio, that of Christmas tree production in commercial quantities. The annual consumption of Christmas trees in this State alone is undoubtedly over a million, and the big majority of these are purchased through retail agencies. To meet this enormous demand for trees nurserymen began within the past few years to raise the stock themselves, competing with complete success with the imported trees from Canada and New England.

The success of home-grown trees is due largely to the fact that they hold their needles much longer than the imported trees, and this is appreciated by all of those who have been fortunate enough to obtain home-grown trees. The result is an increasing demand for home produced stock.

The demand for Christmas trees in general is growing in spite of some talk of abandoning the time-honored

custom. With the increasing use of trees produced for that particular purpose there is no reason why the custom should not be furthered instead of being discouraged and more trees be used annually.

The custom, inaugurated not many years past and being sponsored by public spirited papers, of decorating the exterior of the homes during the holidays is a laudable one. Cities at the Christmas season take on a more attractive appearance with the generous use of trees in outdoor decorating, an appearance which is truly admirable. This is the manner in which Christmas trees best serve their purpose.

Rather than lose this custom so well begun, more Christmas trees should be grown in Ohio to replace imported stock. The growth of this industry, in addition to protecting the beautiful custom of a lavish use of greens at Christmas time, will be furthering the cause of forestry directly. For, by supplying the demand for trees and greens with home-grown stock it will largely reduce the drain on natural grown trees now being cut annually to supply the market. This will prevent large areas of young timber trees in Canada and New England from being cut off, areas which should be producing timber for the country instead of Christmas trees. The latter can be far better produced artificially near the point of marketing than cut weeks before and shipped hundreds of miles to the user.

#### WINDBREAKS IN WESTERN OHIO

One of the most appreciated assets on a farm in western Ohio during these winter months is a windbreak

or shelterbelt. Where these shelterbelts exist, which is too infrequently, the farmers boast of their influence on the wheat or on the late apples, and a common statement is, "those trees have more than paid for themselves in coal saved".

The majority of the windbreaks found in western Ohio are 25 years of age or older. Relatively few windbreaks have been set out in recent years and yet the need of them is certainly not diminishing.

One cannot but wonder at the urge found in the hearts of the men of a generation past, to plant a protecting belt of trees around the house and orchard, not so much for themselves as for their sons and daughters—an urge which is found today only in the hearts of the most progressive.

Those farmers who today have a windbreak of Norway spruce along the north and west sides of their house and barn prize those trees as invaluable. And there are some, knowing the worth to them of the shelterbelts, feel that shelterbelts should be made a community project. The effect on the whole locality of extensive lines of spruces would be real and lasting.

Windbreaks of Norway spruces in western Ohio do not require decades of growth before beginning to show their influence on the prevailing northwesterly winds. A triple row of spruces near Bellefontaine planted only 11 years ago contains some trees 20 feet high, and the average for the entire belt is about 15 feet. These trees are already showing an effect on the wind. Another shelterbelt located in Hardin County, north of Kenton, barely 25 years old averages over 30 feet in height and some of the trees are over 40 feet high and nearly a foot in diameter. These

cases are picked at random and undoubtedly even better growth might be found in some instances.

The majority of the shelterbelts found are of the single row type. This type is not as effective as a double or triple row as the trees must be planted close together in order to shut out the wind and this close spacing causes the lower branches to die off early in the life of the tree. A double row spaced wider apart, but with the trees in staggered positions gives the same if not a better effect on the wind and yet prevents the lower portion of the tree from opening up excessively.

Windbreaks, like many of the more permanent improvements on a farm, require far-sightedness to appreciate their desirability. The man who sets out a shelterbelt of young spruces is looking ahead further than the next year—he must be able to see their worth to the next generation.

#### TRANSPLANT NURSERIES SHOULD BE MULCHED

One of the important phases of reforestation work in Ohio is the proper care of the transplant nurseries. There are many small nurseries in the State, set out by planters who require larger planting stock than is available at times, and these contain many thousands of young trees.

These nurseries will suffer a heavy loss through the winter months unless they are mulched well after the ground is frozen. The alternate freezing and thawing which occurs during the winter and spring forces the trees out of the ground, often almost completely. This heaving is responsible for the loss of a large number of trees every winter and should be reduced by mulching.

An effective mulch is a layer of straw 4 to 6 inches thick laid down over the ground between the rows of trees after the ground is frozen somewhat. The cost of such a mulch is small, and is necessary to a successful nursery. To fail to mulch is to lose much of the effort of the year's labor in addition to losing the year's growth on the trees.

#### FARM WOODS IMPROVEMENT

Considerable interest is being shown lately in farm woods improvement work. One of the most intensive projects covering this phase of farm forestry is being conducted on the C. H. Strong farm, Lake County, Ohio.

The farm contains 42 acres of a beech, maple type woods which has not been pastured for 15 years. Since then the stand has gradually reseeded and passed thru the usual recovery stages. With the better species of seedlings like sugar maple, ash, tulip, oak, etc., a heavy growth of grapevines, thorn apple, ironwood and blue beech developed.

Last winter all of the grapevines were cut at the ground line. On portions of the stand the vines had damaged young tree growth to such an extent that it was necessary to clear cut areas up to an acre in size. In other places the removal of thick stands of thorn apple also left large openings. These will be planted with forest tree seedlings this coming spring.

This winter all of the weed trees, and deformed and defective trees of better species are being cut. This will include all of the dead chestnut. Wherever a poor species like soft maple or beech is found over-topping and suppressing young trees like ash, maple, or tulip, the inferior tree will

be removed. All of the timber cut will be utilized down to a diameter of four inches.

Arthur Martin, the farm manager, has had a crew of two men on this work, and it is surprising to note the changes which have taken place in the woods in so short a period of time. In its previous condition about one-half of the stand was in a productive condition. When the entire project is completed every acre will be in good silvicultural condition for the production of future timber crops.

All of the idle abandoned land on this farm is also being put back to work. As soon as any field is abandoned it is planted to forest trees. Last year 10,000 mixed pines (Scotch, white, Corsican, and red pine), were planted on an old field adjoining the native woods. The farm forest nursery now contains another 10,000 transplants which will be set out this spring. The completion of both projects will make this one of the outstanding farm forestry demonstration areas in the state.

### EXTENSION NEWS

#### 4-H FORESTRY CLUB WORK

The 4-H forestry clubs this fall collected large quantities of hardwood seeds and sold them to the State Forestry Department. So far they have collected 75 bushels of walnut, 10 bushels of tulip poplar seed, and a small quantity of red oak seed. These clubs are the pioneer forestry clubs of Harrison, Athens, and Preble Counties.

Collecting hardwood seed is a part of the forestry club project, teaching the boys and girls on the farm the value of knowing the principles of collecting forest seeds and appreciating trees that are of high lumber value in contrast to those that are of low value. Each member of the club is also required to collect sufficient seed to start a small nursery and reforestation plot of the most valuable native hardwoods.

#### FOREST DEMONSTRATIONS

During the first half of the year ending June 30th, 101 days were spent in the field on extension forestry. On these days 49 counties were visited in which 84 forestry

demonstrations were given in forest planting, woodland improvement, and timber estimating. Over a thousand people interested in forestry attended these demonstrations. During the same period 40 talks were given on forestry with a total attendance of nearly 5,000, most of whom were farm folks. During these six months, 158 farm visits were made with county agricultural agents to confer with landowners on farm woodland and forest planting problems.

#### WOODLAND PROTECTION PAYS

A farm woodland owner in Seneca County has sold \$1200 worth of hickory, basswood, sugar maple, white ash, and oaks from a 40 acre woods during the past 4 years. The original timber was cut off about 35 years ago. Since that time the woods has also furnished enough material for a new barn on the farm and plenty of firewood. The woods comprises now second growth sugar maple, basswood, white ash, red oak, white oak, and elm. The woods if sold today on the market would easily bring \$4,000 and still have a

fine young start of forest growth for the next timber crop. The owner was sold to the idea long ago that it pays to protect the young growth from pasturing.

In Richland County a farmer recently sold \$850.00 of white ash on the stump. There were 86 trees of white ash marked for removal, containing a volume of 26,000 feet. The trees were estimated on the stump by the Extension Forester in cooperation with the County Agricultural Agent. Before the trees were marked and estimated, the owner was offered \$300.00 by the same buyer who finally purchased the trees at the sale price. This is another excellent example that it pays to know your trees before they are sold.

#### THINNING DEMONSTRATIONS

During the past winter and spring 30 farm woodland demonstrations comprising 650 acres have been established in Richland County in

cooperation with John Gilkey, County Agricultural Agent. These areas are well distributed over the County in 12 townships and will serve as excellent demonstrations for future woodland improvement work in the County. The areas have all been classified under the forest tax act which means they are to be used strictly for timber growing purposes and all livestock excluded. Weed trees have been removed, such as ironwood, dogwood, and water beech; culled trees, and inferior species as beech, gum, and scrub oak are also being removed. Grapevines which are a big hindrance to young growth, particularly to ash and tulip poplar, are removed by cutting the main stem before any of the weed trees are taken out.

All of the material taken out is of low merchantable value. However, it can be converted into fuelwood instead of using more valuable species as ash, sugar maple, tulip poplar, basswood, and oak.



No. 5

**Ohio Forestry Department**  
Wooster, Ohio

Apr., 1929



**OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION**

**C. G. WILLIAMS, Director**

**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

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# OHIO FOREST NEWS

Published by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station  
Forestry Department  
Edited by R. R. Paton

No. 6

WOOSTER, OHIO

JUNE, 1929

## CLEVELAND PLANTS HALF MILLION TREES

This spring the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board under the direction of W. A. Stinchcomb set out on the lands under its control, over 100,000 forest tree seedlings and transplants in permanent location. These trees were set out in solid blocks of 15 to 30 acres each in most cases, with one or two plantings containing about 8 acres each. These are strictly reforestation projects, altho they will serve as recreational areas at the same time.

In addition to these trees planted in the fields, over 300,000 seedlings were lined out in transplant rows in a large nursery. This increased the number of trees in the nursery to over 400,000, which makes it the largest transplant nursery for forest trees, excepting only the State Nursery at Marietta, in Ohio.

The Metropolitan Park Board has been following out a reforestation program started five years ago. In that year, 7,000 trees were planted, in 1926 32,000 trees were planted, in 1927 there were 100,000 trees planted, in 1928 there were 225,000, and this year nearly 500,000. This brings the total planted both in the nursery and in permanent location to approximately 850,000 trees.

The number surviving is somewhat less than this number, of course, altho these plantings show, as a whole, as high a survival percentage as any in the State. The Forestry Department has been cooperating with the Park Board in locating these trees, but the credit for this good survival is due the capable foremen in charge of the various operations and to Mr. Arthur Munson who has the direct supervision of all projects.

This reforestation project serves as a good example of the value of placing good foremen in charge of the planting crews. Much effort is wasted in planting operations thru poor supervision of the workmen, the trees being carelessly handled, loosely planted, and poorly spaced. If the project is to be done in earnest, attention at the time of planting is all important.

## FOREST NURSERIES EXPANDING

The nurseries of the Forestry Department located on the sand plains east of Marietta, and at Wooster have been expanded until today they have an annual output capacity of about five million trees.

The demand for forest planting stock in Ohio has grown in the past

two decades from about a hundred thousand trees annually to over three million. In 1910 a small nursery at Wooster was able to supply the demand easily. The demand grew however until about 1920 another site was leased for a nursery near Chillicothe. These two were ample until 1925 when a new nursery became imperative and land was purchased at Marietta.

The Marietta nursery now is the principal nursery of the Department. It has been operating at full capacity, producing nearly three million trees annually, during the past two years, but with a constant increase in the demand for planting stock, a bigger output was required. Additional land was acquired and put into production immediately, and the potential capacity of the nursery thereby increased to nearly five million trees annually.

The Wooster nursery has also been enlarged until its capacity will be approximately a million trees next year. With these two nurseries expanded the demand for planting stock should be met satisfactorily for a few years, at least, altho with an increase in the future similar to that of the past they would not be able to completely fill the orders for more than another five years.

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Cover plate.—View of a part of Marietta nursery, showing transplant rows in foreground, and seed beds in back ground.

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#### FORESTRY POPULAR IN OHIO

The interest in forest planting is indicative of the interest in forestry work in general which is being shown in this State. The public as a whole

is taking an increasing interest in the problem of land use. With taxes mounting, idle land is more evidently a problem for consideration today, than ever in the past, and timber production with its recognized importance in national development becomes a possible solution to this problem.

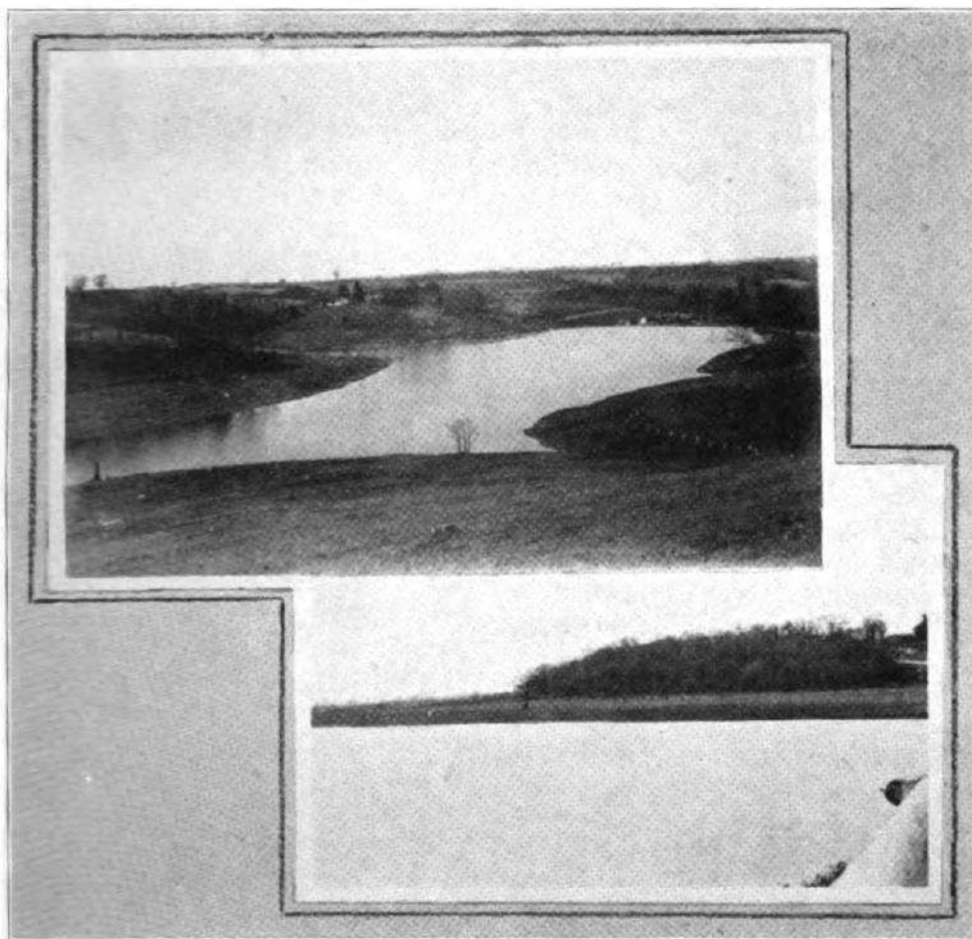
The over-production in the agricultural field today is forcing much land into the idle class, and non-productive areas are increasing yearly. Some of this land may be non-productive for only short periods, but it is likely that much of it will be idle for decades. It is such land that is being recommended for planting today with stock furnished by the State nurseries.

Reforestation is not the only phase of forestry which is attracting more interest yearly. Protection of the farm woods is receiving more consideration this year than ever before, not only in protection from fire, but also from grazing. Improvement cuttings, thinnings, intelligent timber estimates, and better marketing methods are being practiced more and more widely. The report of the Extension Forester, Mr. Dean, shows the increase in interest these phases of forestry are receiving in Ohio. The interest shown in the Legislature during its recent session towards the appropriations of the Department of Forestry is also indicative of the trend of public thought.

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#### WATERSHED PLANTING

The reforestation of watersheds, more especially those directly surrounding open reservoirs is receiving more attention yearly. This past year another city was added to the



MUNICIPAL RESERVOIRS OF BARNESVILLE AND BARBERTON. THE SHORES OF THESE HAVE BEEN PLANTED WITH FOREST TREES

growing roster of those which are planting the shores of their city reservoirs, namely: Barnesville.

The value of solid plantings of evergreens around open water supplies has not been realized for a great length of time, altho in the east forest plantings around city reservoirs are not rare sights. Their worth is being appreciated more widely, however, as evidenced by the increasing number of cities which are planting.

Akron has been reforesting the shores of her reservoirs along a definite program for several years;

Barberton and Wellston began last year, and this spring Barnesville started the project on their city reservoir.

This is in keeping with the suggestions made by the State Board of Health. Tree growth around a reservoir prevents excessive erosion. Deciduous trees however have the disadvantage of filling the reservoir with leaves, which in time stains the water with a stain which is not easily removed. Evergreen trees have an advantage over the deciduous trees in this respect, which makes them splendid for reforestation purposes around reservoirs.

### LARGE PLANTING STARTED

One of the largest and most promising planting programs in the State to be undertaken by an individual has been started this spring by W. E. Wright of Akron. The first year's program includes the beginning of a transplant nursery to contain about 85,000 2-year seedlings, and the permanent planting of about 15,000 more 3-year seedlings and transplants.

This planting program beginning with over 100,000 trees the first year will eventually reforest a considerable area along the valley which runs across Bath Township west of Akron. This tract that is to be planted is strictly non-agricultural, altho most of it has been cleared and pastured to some extent in the past. The reforesting of such land in this section will enlarge the now dwindling recreational area in addition to offering a valuable supply of timber for the next generation.

Mr. Wright has long felt that this valley should be maintained in forest growth, the existing timberlands managed to better advantage and the cleared non-tillable areas replanted. It is already a beautiful valley today, but it requires little imagination to realize that its attractiveness will be greatly enhanced by the extensive planting of its banks, where cleared, with pines. It was with this vision that Mr. Wright planned his reforestation program, starting it this spring with one of the largest quantities of trees ordered from the State nurseries by a single individual.

This farsightedness is a common trait in all persons interested in reforestation work, for it requires vision to realize what value the trees planted today will have for the next generation. Men with such vision

and imagination are the men who are doing the bulk of the forestry work of today.

### RECENT LEGISLATION

The Legislature which convened this past winter had very little on its program which affected forestry in this State. The principal act of legislation was that which accepted the Hayward Kendall tract as a State Forest Park.

The Kendall tract is an area lying along a portion of the Boston Ledges in northern Summit County. It is one of the most beautiful spots in that section of the State, with its abrupt cliffs, trails, and its woods of mixed hardwoods and hemlock. Probably the most outstanding features however, are the views which are obtainable from the numerous vantage points along the top of the ridge. It is the highest ridge in the district and from it views which extend for miles in all directions are obtainable.

The tract was offered to the State to be used as a Forest Park with an additional endowment the income from which is to be used for improving, protecting, and enlarging the Park. The Legislature passed an act accepting the gift and turning the management of it over to the Forestry Department.

The appropriations for the operation of the Department were increased over those received for the last biennium. Additions include funds for the purchase of five new fire observation towers which have been needed for some time. These will aid greatly in the reduction of forest fire danger in the areas in which they are erected. One of the most striking features in the forest

protection work of the Department is the notable reduction in the vicinities of the present towers in both the number of fires started, and also in the area burned by those which do start. The worth of the towers in forest fire reduction can be no longer in doubt.

### WOODS PROTECTION IMPROVES MAPLE SIRUP

The best gallon of maple sirup judged at the maple sirup and sugar festival at Chardon in Geauga County this year came from a woods or sugar bush that had been protected and fenced from livestock for 30 years. The clearness and quality of its flavor stood the highest among several hundred others that were judged and earned for it the Cleveland Plain Dealer Trophy, the highest award granted each year for the best gallon of maple sirup.

The producer of the sirup was Mr. R. J. Patch of Novelty, Geauga

County. The prize sirup was produced from a 60 acre woods which is in excellent condition due to the protection it has received.

On the same farm Mr. Patch also has another woods smaller, but which has been pastured up until the last two years. By keeping check upon the two areas he has had a fine opportunity to observe the differences in quality of production from the pastured and unpastured areas. From his experience over a period of thirty years he has definitely come to the conclusion that a woods protected from livestock is the most profitable not only in the production of timber, but in the production of maple sirup as well.

The thick leaf mold and mulch in the protected woods, and the healthy condition of the roots gives the trees a better chance to produce quality sirup than is the case in the unprotected woods where the natural leaf mulch has been removed and the forest soil is hardened and packed from constant tramping.

### EXTENSION NEWS

#### FOREST PROGRAM CONTINUED

Jackson County is continuing the splendid reforestation program started under the leadership of County Agricultural Agent W. H. Coulson last year. As a beginning last year 16 demonstrations were held at which 65,000 trees were planted. This spring approximately the same number again were planted. In addition to several farmers, the city of Wellston is planting 10,000 trees on the land surrounding the water reservoir. At Oak Hill the Pyro Clay Company is starting on a reforestation program with 10,000 trees. This is the second large clay and brick company to start reforesting their idle and waste lands in south-

eastern Ohio. Last year the McArthur Brick Company in Vinton County finished a planting program of 300 acres.

#### WIND DAMAGE INCREASING

Heavy winds sweeping across northern Ohio during March and April have taken a heavy toll of standing timber in the farm woodlands of this section. This is particularly true in northeastern Ohio in the sugar bush section of Geauga, Portage, and Ashtabula Counties where the sugar maple is dominant and is the most important tree both from its lumber value and its maple sirup production in this portion of the State.

Recently an examination was made of 10 large tracts in Geauga County and each area contained an average of 25 trees blown over in recent storms. Practically all of the trees were excellent producers of sap and mean a heavy loss to the owner from this alone.

In one woods containing about 35 acres, the owner lost 50 fine trees. This loss was chiefly due to the fact that a larger block of timber had recently been removed and slashed over upon the windward side of his woods. With this protection gone, his own woods has greatly suffered, and it is only a question of time until he will have to abandon his camp.

Among forest woodland owners it is the concensus of opinion that strong winds are taking a heavier toll of timber each year in their woodlands and that the chief cause is the rapid removal of local woodlands in this section during the past 10 years, leaving the remaining standing timber unprotected. The trees whipped by prevailing winds gradually become "shaky", the roots loosened until finally a strong wind completely uproots them throwing them to the ground.

Giving the woods protection from livestock and allowing the new growth to fill up the openings made by the wind-throwing of the larger trees will not only save the woods from severe danger by heavy winds, but will insure the woodland owner a future crop of timber.

#### PLANTING DEMONSTRATIONS BY TRUCK

Starting in Jackson County on April 1st and ending in Geauga County on May 8th the reforestation truck of the Department of Forestry, visited 25 counties conducting planting demonstrations, holding farm conferences, and giving talks and

lectures on forestry to farm granges, schools, and civic organizations.

During this period of approximately 5 weeks, 31 days were actually spent in the field on forest planting demonstrations, and farm visits. A total of 61 forest planting demonstrations were held on farms, at schools, and land owned by cities that had been set aside for municipal forests. At the same time 30 farm visits were made relative to forest plantings where there had not been any regular arranged schedule for demonstrations, and 5 lectures on forestry were given to schools and civic organizations. During the 5 weeks, 1,775 people were reached thru the means of the truck and demonstrational meetings. A total of 1,150 people attended the planting demonstrations. The truck travelled 3,400 miles in covering the territory in the 25 counties.

The equipment consisted of a Ford light body truck carrying forest trees from the State Forest Nursery at Marietta representative of the size, age, and variety of trees used for reforestation purposes. Along with the trees were carried proper tools with which the trees should be planted—mattock, grub hoe, and spade, and enlarged illustrative photographs showing what might be expected of plantings in 5, 10, 15, and 20 years. These photographs were representative of areas that had been planted to forest trees extended back over a similar period of years. Bulletins on different phases of forestry work were also carried and distributed from the truck.

So far as known this was the first organized attempt in extension forestry where a truck was used carrying trees, taking them directly in the field and planting them at regular scheduled planting demonstrations.



No. 7

Ohio Forestry Department  
Wooster, Ohio

Sept., 1929



Nelson Ledges State Forest Park

# OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

**C. G. WILLIAMS, Director**

## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

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**R. R. Paton** ..... **Assistant Forester**  
**R. F. Bower** ..... **Assistant Forester**  
**B. S. Skinner** ..... **Assistant Forester**  
**Scott Harry** ..... **In charge Arboretum**  
**G. C. Martin** ..... **Superintendent Marietta Nursery**

# OHIO FOREST NEWS

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Published by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station  
Forestry Department  
Edited by R. R. Paton

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No. 8

WOOSTER, OHIO

FEBRUARY, 1930

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## SAW MILL SURVEY

The Department of Forestry is conducting a survey this winter of the sawmills and timber buyers that are operating in Ohio. This survey when completed will show the present markets for standing timber, the number of mills operating, the amount of lumber produced, and the average stumpage price paid in each district.

This information, especially the list of timber buyers, will enable the Department to be of assistance to the farmer who has timber to sell and is not acquainted with the men who are buying in his vicinity. It will also serve to show the public as a whole what Ohio's woods are producing annually.

Any project, to be developed to best advantage, must have as a foundation fairly accurate information as to the existing conditions. This is as true of a forestry program as any other, and a forestry program to be successful must consider the utilization of its products as well as the protection and renewal of them. This reason, if no other, required the making of a survey of the present conditions of the lumber industry of Ohio. In order to make its program as complete as possible the Department of Forestry is undertaking the

task of improving the wood utilization conditions which exist today.

Ohio, like other states, is facing a shortage of quality lumber. This condition, while not wholly avoidable, can be alleviated to a certain extent by more intelligent use of our present timber. Today too much of our good timber is being cut into inferior lumber, car blocking, and temporary planking. Within a comparatively short time, as a result the wood-using industries will find themselves facing the necessity of using wood of the grades they are refusing now, or accepting a substitute.

The logical course, to avoid as long as possible this condition, is to cut as much of the timber into grade lumber as is possible, and in amounts compatible with the demand, leaving the remaining timber for future demand. The production of quality lumber of necessity means the production of a certain amount of number 2 and 3 common lumber, that is, the lowest grades of hardwood lumber. This low grade lumber alone is what should be used for car blocking instead of all the timber as is often the case today.

It is the plan of the Department to assist the lumber industry of Ohio in such ways as are possible and with the survey completed this will be more easily done.

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### WOODS IMPROVEMENT

The average woods in Ohio has a rather large variety of species of trees in it. Some of these are valuable, some of them less valuable, but have some usefulness, and some of them are not only worthless, but are detrimental to the woods as a whole.

It is not difficult to select the valuable trees. Local markets indicate the species which have value or are worthless. The oaks, for example, can be classified by the prices they bring. White and red oak are the most valuable with the black and scarlet oaks lower than these. The former, then, are the oaks to favor in the woods where the different species exist. Similarly with other species. Hard maple is sometimes more desirable than beech; white ash and tulip poplar are more desirable than butternut, soft maple, or gum. In this manner all the trees may be classified as to their relative worth and in cases of choice the better species selected and protected.

Fuel wood is a necessity on all farms to a certain extent, and for the most part is obtained from the local woods. This use for wood does not require high grade timber and for this reason many low grade or worthless trees can be utilized to advantage for fuel. In making fuel wood the trees to cut then are those individuals which will never produce saw logs of value.

Care in selecting trees to cut for fuel will result in increasing the value of the woodlot ultimately, for where worthless or low valued trees grew before, better trees will come in. The fuel wood removal will be in the nature of an improvement cutting. The poor specimens taken out were consuming just as much space and food as the better trees and were worth considerably less.

The owner who is interested in his woods can improve the quality of the stand in other ways. The removal of grapevines is one of the important phases of such an improvement program. Grapevines are considerably more destructive than many owners realize. If left to themselves the vines gradually envelope groups of trees until the trees finally die from lack of light. Young saplings are bent over and shaded out, and seedlings are unable to become established at all under the vines.

An effective and yet easy way to get rid of the vines is to cut them off at the ground during the winter. It is unnecessary to pull the vines out of the trees, but it may be necessary to return annually and cut the new sprouts off for a few years.

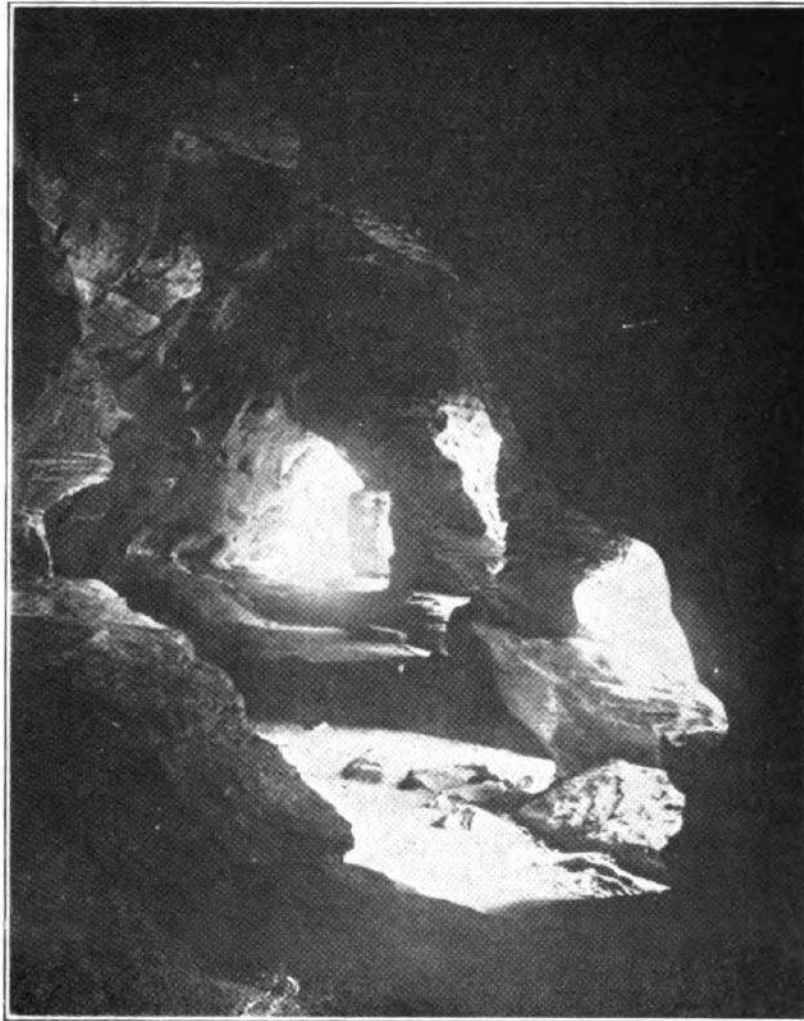
### NEW FOREST FIRE TOWERS

Three 65 foot steel fire towers have just been erected and are ready for operation. The Vinton County tower is located on Atkinson Ridge, 2 miles northeast of Zaleski on a site of 2½ acres, the land being donated to the State by Mr. Homer Atkinson of McArthur.

The Scioto County tower is located on Woods Ridge, north of Sciotoville. The site of 2 acres was donated by Mr. R. H. Coriell of Portsmouth.

The Hocking County tower is located on Rock House State Park.

The State now has 7 fire towers equipped for operation during the fire seasons. Each tower has a visibility of from 8 to 12 miles. It is probable that three additional towers will be erected in the spring of 1930, which will aid materially in giving the intensive fire district of Ohio more adequate protection against forest fires.



Interior view of The Rock House

### ROCK HOUSE PARK

The Rock House, located about twelve miles southwest of Logan, has been one of the most popular beauty spots for Hocking County people for decades. It is a house within a wall of sandstone which rises to a height of approximately 150 feet. Out of this solid wall of rock, nature has hewn this vast hall and its attendant chambers, giving it windows, portals, and great columns to support the weight of its massive roof.

The "House" is about two hundred feet in length and from thirty to

fifty feet in height. Instead of the entrance leading into the hall being thru a small aperture as is common with most subterranean passages, the rocks are rifted lengthwise forming two Gothic doorways at about one-half the height of the precipice. Along the front are arranged five large sandstone pillars, the openings having the appearance of the Gothic windows.

With the coming of the automobiles and good roads, thousands of people, both from Hocking County and other more distant points, have

been able to enjoy the natural beauty that this park affords. The inborn love of the outdoors that is found in every American is evidenced by the throngs that gather at this and other parks during the summer. During the past season, there have been 32,256 visitors at the Rock House Forest Park, an increase of 10,000 over the previous year, and with the improved road that has been built into the Park from State Route 180, the people who love the woods and rocks in their mantle of snow and ice can visit it during the winter months.

The parking space has been enlarged, many new tables and benches have been added, and rope swings and teeter-boards provided for the children, making it an ideal place to take dinner and spend the day.

During the spring of 1929 there were 146,000 trees planted for reforestation, several hundred acres have been added to the Park and part of this is being prepared for planting with pine trees.

A forest fire observation tower has been erected and a man will be stationed there during the fire season to protect not only the State Park, but also the surrounding forests. This tower will help protect several thousand acres from forest fires. Many people have visited this tower and have been delighted with the view over the tops of the forested hills. They have been informed by the warden in charge, of the rules and laws that must be enforced during fire seasons in order that the forests they have come to enjoy may remain for the enjoyment of future visitors. It is in this way that our parks will serve to reduce the fire hazard that has existed for years in southern Ohio.

L. T. WORLEY, Ranger  
Rock House Park

### FOREST TAXES REDUCED

Four years ago the Bolton tax law was enacted by the Ohio Legislature enabling the Forestry Department to classify such woodlands as meet certain requirements.

The popularity of the law has been quite constant thruout this period. During 1926, 6,643.75 acres were listed in 43 separate parcels. 1927 figures indicate more demands (60 classifications) but the total area classified dropped to 5,758.82 acres. In 1928 this tendency is even more pronounced with 3,620.20 acres being listed in 82 different tracts. 1929 has shown a decided increase in the demands made on the Department for classification. To date 102 tracts, consisting of 5,693.24 acres have been examined and filed with the respective county auditors. Furthermore, about 35 applications are now awaiting inspection.

The law is simple in application, effective, and more fair to the woodland owner than the previous general land tax. Briefly, it reduces the tax rate 50% on the agricultural value of the land, and assesses a 5% yield tax on the stumpage value of all timber cut and sold off that land. In order that a tract may be classified it must be protected from livestock, must contain at least 3 acres, and must possess a satisfactory stand of timber. In order to determine whether these conditions are met, a representative of the Department visits the land after application has been made by the owner for such a visit, and if the qualifications are complied with the Auditor of the County is notified by the Department to reduce the tax rate on that land.

The theory of the law is to defer full payment of the taxes until the time of harvest and to assess upon the owner at that time a yield tax

which will pay back to the county at least a part of the deferred taxes. Taxes logically should be paid at the time of income; that is, in the case of the woodland owner, at the time of cutting. However, the county requires an annual income in order to operate and as a compromise this forest tax law was passed.

Another desirable feature of the law is that it makes protection of the woodlands immediately profitable to the owner. Eventually, protection from livestock always pays big dividends in an increased amount of merchantable timber, but a reduction of taxes makes such protection immediately worthwhile.

It is not always possible to make the inspection soon after receiving the application from the owner because of their wide dispersion thruout the State. The Department has tried to follow the policy of waiting until several requests were in from one locality, or until it was necessary to be in that particular section on other duties, to make the examination. This has kept the cost of operation of the law down to a minimum.

While the primary purpose of the law was to establish timber reserves thruout the State, it has also accomplished another important mission. It has given the Forestry Department direct contact with a great many land and timber owners in all parts of the State. Many owners whose primary purpose at the time of filing their application was tax reduction, have become interested in timber as a crop and are attempting to follow good forestry practice in

the management of their woodlots. Some have even gone farther and are starting planting programs to put waste and marginal land under good utilization.

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### NEW STATE PARK

Virginia Kendall State Park, a 500 acre tract of land located in Boston Township, Summit County has been formally turned over to the State of Ohio. The tract will be administered by the Department of Forestry.

The new park is a part of what is known as Ritchie Ledges, and is of outstanding scenic interest.

The tract is a gift to the people of Ohio by the late Hayward Kendall of Cleveland, and at his request has been named in memory of his mother.

During the period July 1, 1929 to November 1, 1929, 5,612 acres of land have been added to the State Forest and Forest Park system by purchase. 500 acres were received as a gift. Additional areas approximating 5,300 acres are under contract for purchase, and are being taken over as soon as titles are approved.

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### FOREST PLANTING

The Department of Forestry has received orders up to December 16th for approximately 1,000,000 trees to be furnished landowners from the nurseries to be planted in the spring of 1930.

## EXTENSION NEWS

## FORESTRY TOUR

Travelling 300 miles by auto and visiting four State Forests, two State Forest Parks, the State Forest Nursery at Marietta, and one private planting a group of 35 people accompanied the forestry tour thru south-eastern Ohio this past autumn.

The tour started at the State Forest Nursery near Marietta where the Department of Forestry is growing a capacity of 15,000,000 forest tree seedlings and transplants. From the Nursery the tour left for Waterloo State Forest near Athens where the reforestation work which has been carried on since 1916 was visited. In addition to this, an example of how second growth oak should be cut and marketed is being demonstrated on the tract. A sawmill is now at work on the Forest sawing out lumber from the trees marked for cutting.

The tour continued to Old Man's Cave Forest Park where camp was made for the night. The following day Dean State Forest in Lawrence County was visited and the twelve year old pine plantations examined. The forest fire observation tower on the Forest proved of interest to the party, giving them an opportunity to view the surrounding hills. From there the group went to the Shawnee State Forest near Portsmouth. This is the largest forest owned by the State, containing 25,000 acres in one unit. The second night was spent in camp there.

The following day was spent in visiting the extensive forested areas on Shawnee Forest. This was the feature of the trip, demonstrating what fire protection will do for a forest as contrasted with the repeatedly burned adjacent areas. Leaving the Shawnee Forest the party drove to

the Scioto Trail Forest south of Chillicothe. This Forest is proving to be one of the most popular of the State Forests, due largely to its accessibility, being located directly on U. S. Route 23, 8 miles south of Chillicothe. This forest also has some extensive plantations of pines and hardwoods established, a fire observation tower which is open to visitors and trails thru the forest making more of the tract accessible. It was at this forest that the tour officially ended.

## FORESTRY AT 4-H CLUB CAMPS

During July and August forestry instruction was given to 1010 boys and girls members of 4-H Clubs who were attending the 4-H Camps. A total of 11 counties were visited in which 34 demonstrations were given. These included tree identification, varieties of trees to plant for timber growing, estimating and obtaining volume and height of forest trees.

Not only the boys and girls, but also the adult members and leaders who were in charge of the various groups and who took an active part in the field work at the Camps had an opportunity to study forestry.

This is one of the finest opportunities presented in extension forestry work to get the value of timber growing before the young folks of the farms. At these Camps direct contact can be made in the field with kinds and types of trees that are most valuable growing in the farm woodlands.

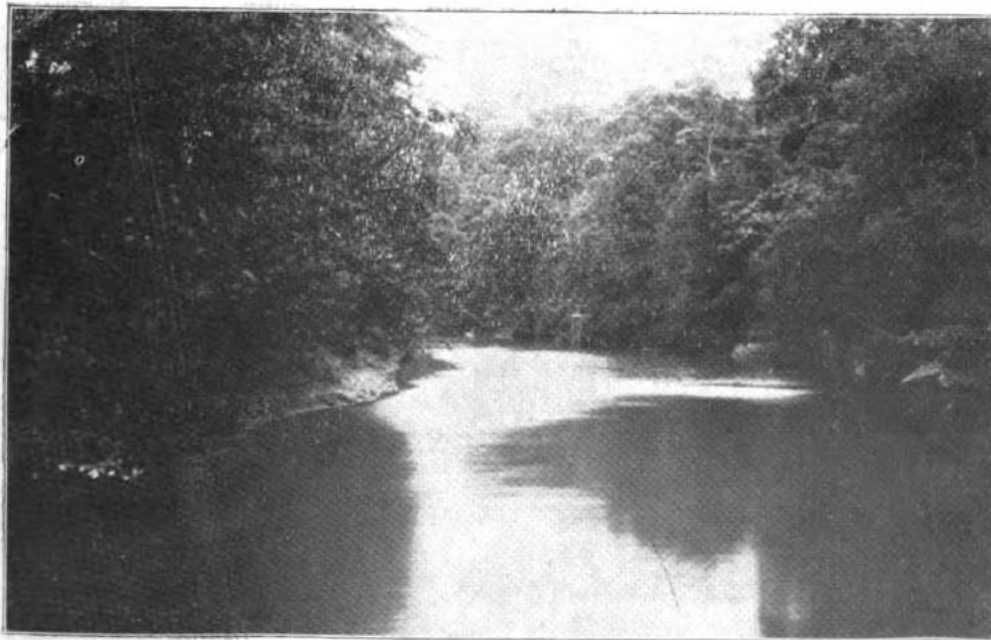
The surrounding of camp life are most ideal for field excursions and hiking trips since it would be practically impossible to have an excellent camp site without the association and combination of forest trees.



No. 9

Ohio Forestry Department  
Wooster, Ohio

May, 1930



Bryan Forest Park

# OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

**D. G. WILLIAMS, Director**

## FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

**EDMUND SPOCKST, State Forester**

**J. J. Crumley** ..... **Associate Forester**  
**F. W. Dean** ..... **Extension Forester**  
**O. A. Alderman** ..... **Associate Forester**  
**B. E. Leete** ..... **Associate Forester**  
**R. R. Paton** ..... **Assistant Forester**  
**R. F. Bower** ..... **Assistant Forester**  
**J. H. Hawkins** ..... **Engineer**  
**Scott Harry** ..... **In charge Arboretum**  
**G. C. Martin** ..... **Superintendent Marietta Nursery**

## STATE FORESTS

**Shawnee Forest** ..... **Scioto and Adams Counties**  
**Pike County Forest** ..... **Pike County**  
**Waterloo Forest** ..... **Athens County**  
**Scioto Trail Forest** ..... **Ross County**  
**Dean Forest** ..... **Lawrence County**

## STATE FOREST PARKS

**Hocking Series** ..... **Hocking County**  
**Bryan Park** ..... **Green County**  
**Nelson Ledges Park** ..... **Portage County**  
**Mohican Park** ..... **Ashland County**  
**Virginia Kendall Park** ..... **Summit County**

# OHIO FOREST NEWS

Published by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station  
Forestry Department  
Edited by R. R. Paton

No. 9

WOOSTER, OHIO

MAY, 1930

## TOWERMEN SET RECORD ON ARBOR DAY

All state forestry departments in the country are making serious attempts to reduce the fire injury to young timber. In order to make fire control work effective, it is necessary to provide some reliable means to make possible the early discovery of a fire soon after it is started. In some states and notably in Canada, airplanes are much used for this purpose, but nearly all forestry organizations, public and private, depend principally upon fire lookout towers from two or more of which intersecting lines of sight can be relied upon to give an accurate location of the fire. The Ohio Department of Forestry has been seeking for many years to establish such a system of towers in the southern part of the State, and has realized this objective to a considerable extent this spring with seven fire lookout towers in active operation. A very large number of woods fires have been picked up by the towermen during the last few weeks, as April is normally the worst month for woods fires and this month has been exceptionally dry.

### FOUR TOWERS REPORT SAME SMOKE

An interesting record for efficiency was established Friday afternoon, (April 25) when at 4:30 a heavy

smoke suddenly appeared near the mouth of Big Run, a large hollow about four miles above Lucasville in Scioto County. This smoke was sighted from four different towers, each of which reported the bearing or direction of the fire in degrees and its approximate location. With the aid of a wall map in the office at Portsmouth, the point of origin of the smoke was immediately obtained within  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile from its actual location. A smokechaser was immediately dispatched to the scene, but fortunately the smoke was this time a false alarm, being due to the burning of a large clearing. The fire was being handled safely and in accordance with the fire regulations.

The incident is interesting as being the first time that a smoke has been located from more than three towers at once. The air line distances from the smoke to the several towers is as follows: to the Woods Ridge Tower in Harrison Township, Scioto County, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to the Copperhead Hill Tower (two miles north of the Game Preserve Lodge on West Side, Scioto County, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to the Twin Creek Tower, Adams County, 19 miles; and to the Scioto Trail Tower, Ross County, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A bearing was also taken from the Fire Control Office in the First National Bank Building, Portsmouth, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Unfortunately the visibility

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is not always as good as it was Friday, but the towers have established a new record at an appropriate time—on Arbor Day, for if it is worthwhile to plant trees, they are also worth protecting.

B. E. LEETE

### OUTSTANDING EVERGREENS

The arboretum at Wooster, since its establishment 25 years ago, has been growing until today it has a collection of evergreens from many different sections of the world.

Mr. Edmund Secrest, State Forester, in his Annual Report for 1928-29 describes some of the outstanding varieties as found in this arboretum. A brief description, telling of the growth habit and adaptability of 41 varieties is given, altho this is only a fraction of the total number of species and varieties found there.

The purpose of the arboretum as Mr. Secrest brings out is to determine the kinds best suited for shade and ornamental uses, windbreaks, shelter belts, and forest plantings.

It is impossible in the space available here to give even a condensed report of the descriptive article, but a copy of the 48th Annual Report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station which contains this article, can be obtained by writing to the Mailing Department of the Station.

### MAPLE SYRUP YIELD LARGE

Maple syrup production was greater in northeastern Ohio this spring than it has been for years. While definite figures are not obtainable at present, reports show that the farmers who tapped this spring produced two to three times as much syrup as last year.

The syrup production is dependent on the weather principally. If cold weather continues until April and then warm weather comes quickly the syrup production will be low, for the opening of the buds marks the end of the syrup season. On the other hand if a warm spell occurs early in the spring, followed by a cold snap or a snowfall, and then by another warm spell the sap will flow rapidly during the warm days and the bud growth will be retarded.

This spring was nearly ideal from the syrup producer's standpoint. Beginning in February and continuing until the first week in April warm days followed by cold rains and snows alternated repeatedly. Sap flow was unusually heavy and the season prolonged beyond the hopes of the most optimistic.

Interesting cases of unusual production in Geauga County, the center of the maple syrup industry of Ohio and for years the largest syrup producing county in the world, have been reported this spring. One farmer, with no other help than that of his wife, produced enough syrup to pay for a new sedan. The financial outlay was small, the income being largely returns for his labor, and this coming during a comparatively slack season.

### SYRUP PRODUCED IN DECEMBER

Another ambitious producer tapped and made maple syrup in December, January, February, March, and April. This, of course, was phenomenal and was due to his having two large woods, one with a southern, and one with a northern exposure. The woods with the southern exposure began "flowing" in December and yielded some in January and February, after which the northern woods began producing.

Contrasting with these reports is one of a farmer who sold his "sugar bush", as the maple woods are called in Geauga County, to a timber buyer this last winter for less than his annual income would be from maple syrup. Undoubtedly, the unusual flow of sap this spring would have netted him more than the timber sale did and the woods would still be standing. This is not an unusual nor outstanding instance, for others might be cited which are similar.

The trend during the last ten or twenty years has been to cut off the "sugar bushes". This has resulted in lowering the income to the farmers from the syrup sold to a fraction of what it was at one time. During one year some time ago it was estimated that three million dollars came into Geauga County from the sale of maple syrup alone. Incomes that large are no longer received, and may become still smaller.

Pasturing of the maple woods is another factor in lowering their producing capacity. More and more farmers are taking advantage of the state's offer to reduce the taxes 50 per cent if they will protect their woods, however, and in time it is possible pasturing of the woods will be reduced considerably or eliminated.

Maple syrup is a valuable forest product, and the woods should be managed to produce the maximum amount of this high yielding, popular by-product.

### FOREST PLANTING

The planting season in Ohio has been more favorable this year than is usually the case. Several plantings were made the week of March 17th this year, nearly a week earlier than any planting in recent years. The

repeated cold spells have helped to restrain the new growth so that planting probably can continue until the last of April. The planting season in 1929 was particularly unfavorable and mortality in many plantations thruout Ohio was unusually high.

Plantations which show a mortality of 50 per cent or higher should be gone over the first, or better, the second year following planting and the failures replaced. Where the survival is about 75 per cent or better, replanting is probably unnecessary.

Beyond this treatment there is little attention that needs to be given to the average reforestation project. Ordinarily three-year seedlings or transplants will survive on a site that does not have an extremely heavy sod, and four-year-old transplants should succeed in any sod if the site is at all suited to their requirements. Protection from fire and livestock is assumed to be given them. There are instances of plantings which have failed solely because livestock had access to the field.

### MAPLE SYRUP FESTIVAL

The eighth annual syrup festival was held in Chardon, March 27, 28, and 29 this spring. It was more successful than ever and large crowds were present each day in spite of the heavy snowfall the first day. The snowfall was a typical "sugar snow", so-called in that section because it produces an increased sap flow. It was quite in keeping with the spirit of the festival.

This maple syrup festival is unique in that no charges are made for any of the events, the cost of the festival being covered by the syrup sold.

There were exhibitions of antiques, a modern syrup evaporator showing the method of producing maple syrup and sugar, and many other items of interest. Old fashioned chopping contests and a spelling bee sponsored by a Cleveland newspaper were held and numerous games drew the attention of crowds.

The purpose of the festival is to attract the attention of the maple syrup buyers to this center of production. There was a period during and following the war when maple syrup scarcely sold well enough to justify its manufacture. This condition resulted in a tendency of the farmers to cut off their woods and the syrup production fell off considerably.

Prominent men in the section and the local newspapers decided to stimulate the markets and make syrup production a paying proposition, rather than let this industry die from lack of cooperation. The maple syrup festival is the result of this interest in the community. It is managed by a group of men not interested in profits for themselves and is financed rather uniquely. Those farmers who so desire contract to sell their entire output to the management who in turn sell it to the visitors at the festival and others who may be interested. The farmers who do not sell thru the management can get just as much per gallon as the managers get, but they are less sure of disposing of their entire production than those who sell thru the festival committee. The costs of the festival are carried by the narrow margin of profits made by the committee.

On the whole, the proposition has been more successful than even the optimists hoped would be the case. The price of syrup is higher and there is more interest shown by the

farmers in producing it than formerly. Instead of production continuing to fall off, it is increasing somewhat now.

### REFORESTATION IS RECOMMENDED

"Reforestation is recommended in that it pays to plant trees. It pays the landowner because the value of his land increases as the trees grow in size and quality. It pays the farmer who has idle land not fitted for agriculture, because planted trees convert such idle land from a liability into an asset. It pays hunting and fishing clubs and similar associations by providing cover and food for wild life. It pays water companies by preventing erosion and conserving water supplies. It pays the community because it increases civic pride, provides attractive play places and makes valuable that which is otherwise worthless. It pays the State because it assures a future wood supply for its industries. It pays the Nation because no country can be happy and prosperous with a large part of its area in an unproductive condition."

Charles R. Meek, Chief of Bureau of Forest Extension, Pennsylvania Department of Forests & Waters. Service Letter, April 3, 1930.

### FOREST FIRES IN 1928-29

The fiscal year 1928-29 was somewhat worse than the average from the forest fire viewpoint. During the past seven years, that is, since the organization of the forest fire prevention division, there have been 1,465 forest fires extinguished and of these 23 per cent came during 1928-29.

During the past fiscal year, altho the average number of fires per year increased, the area burned per fire and damage done per fire were reduced. These reductions are due quite largely to the presence of the fire observation towers. It has been found that each new tower brought a substantial decrease in the number of fires in that district. Then too, increased appropriations have made it possible to extend and intensify the protection. More smoke chasers, towermen, patrolmen, and local wardens have been added, thus making it possible to get a man on the job sooner.

The cause of the forest fires in Ohio fall very largely under the general group of human carelessness or malice. The following table showing the causes and the percentage of the whole brings this out well:

Brush burning	24.1%
Incendiary	18.2%
Smoking	17.0%
Railroads	12.2%
Camp fires	3.8%
Miscellaneous	8.0%
Unknown	16.4%
	100.0%

Scioto, Lawrence, and Vinton counties together had 61 per cent of the fires.

The above article is condensed from the report by Mr. B. E. Leete, Chief Forest Fire Warden, in the 48th Annual Report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### RESERVOIR PLANTING

Another Ohio city has been added to the growing list of those municipalities that are reforesting the shores of their reservoirs. Postoria started planting the banks of the City water reservoir this spring with

a quantity of pines from the State nurseries.

While those cities along rivers or Lake Erie can do little to protect their water supply, the inland cities with natural or artificial reservoirs can and are planting pines around them to protect them. Such protection will make purification less of a problem than it otherwise would be.

#### IZAAC WALTONS SPONSOR MUNICIPAL PLANTINGS

There have been two more municipal plantings started this spring, both of them sponsored by the Izaak Walton League. These projects are located at Alliance and Canton.

The Waltonians of Canton planted 5,000 trees on the city sewage disposal farm following an agreement entered into whereby the city purchased the planting stock and the Izaak Walton League was responsible for the planting of them. The members turned out en masse on April 5 and everybody worked.

A similar agreement was entered into between the Izaak Walton League and the city of Alliance. In this project there were 12,000 trees set out by labor furnished by the League. This is the beginning of a planting which will, when completed, reforest all the idle land on the 200-acre tract owned by the city of Alliance.

These two municipal plantings are reforestation projects which are intended to utilize the idle land, beautify the farms and furnish game cover, as well as to promote interest in forestry and tree planting in general. Credit is due the committees in charge of both of these propositions for their splendid organization and their loyal support thruout the entire project.

## EXTENSION NEWS

## FOREST SCHOOL

Eighty thousand acres of potential forests yielding annually returns equivalent to three hundred board feet per acre is the possibility of Ashtabula County woodlands. Today the growth rate is about a third this. To gain this objective is one of the purposes of a forestry program worked out in the county. To this end a forestry school was held in the Jefferson Town Hall recently.

It was attended by twenty interested woodlot owners seeking information relative to conservation of timberlots and methods of producing greater growth of higher quality timber. This would mean a quarter of a million dollars in added income in Ashtabula County from her timber resources. In other words it would mean the banking of a resource of this amount annually which would be available later on when needed.

The County Agent, Mr. Varney, brought out that less than 20 per cent of the 80,000 acres are protected from grazing. Of this amount, 1,200 acres are classified, providing for the woods owner a reduction of 50 per cent in taxes on the area classified.

A talk on forest improvement and protection by the Extension Forester outlined to the woods owners methods of increasing production in a woods. Removal of decadent trees, worthless species, and mature

trees stimulates growth on the remaining trees and should yield some income from fuel value of the removed individuals.

In view of the present situation in this county, the problem is not so much reforestation as it is one of protection and proper use of the present stands. The systematic removal of mature trees will mean to many owners an income equal to the amount he might have received for his entire woods and he will still have a stand of growing timber remaining. In addition to this, the owner can take advantage of the maple syrup yield of his woods, a by-product of great value, if he does not clear cut his woods.

An illustrated lecture in the afternoon showed what reforestation is accomplishing in Ohio, and how it could be applied to Ashtabula County. Views of established plantations, their rates of growth, their effect on erosion, etc., were introduced and the value of these plantings to the owners brought out. Slides showing areas which have been restocked naturally were shown.

The timber grown in Ashtabula County has made an important contribution in the industrial development of an area, extending far beyond the county itself. The development of high yielding woodlots will mean a return of wood working and wood using industries to this section of the State.



No. 10

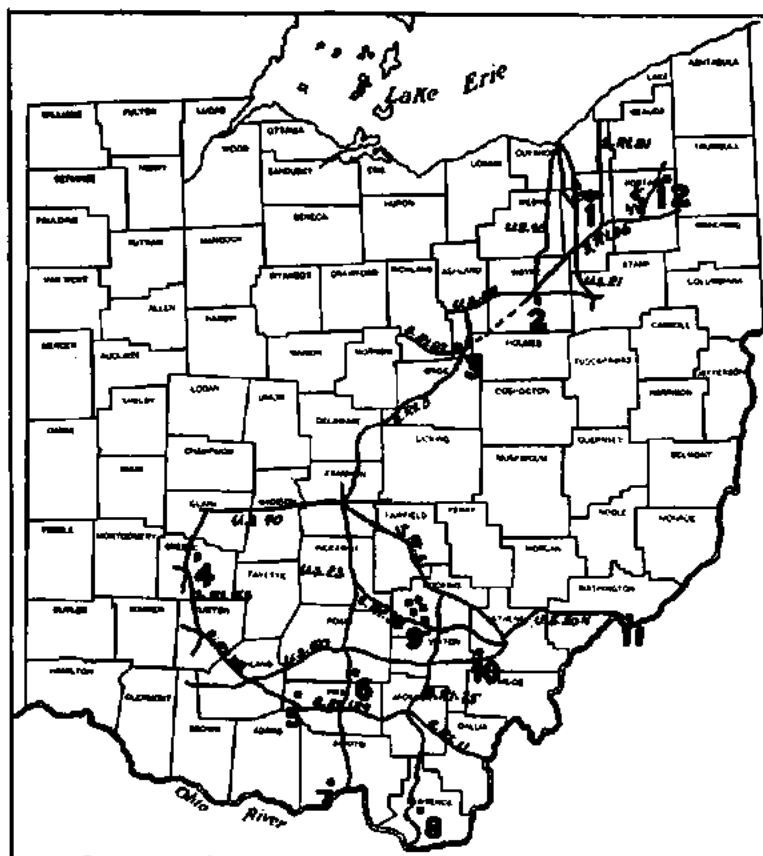
Ohio Forestry Department  
Wooster, Ohio

July, 1930



Mohican Forest Park

**State Forest Land Under the Management of  
The Ohio Division of Forestry,  
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio**



- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>5 SHAWNEE FOREST</b>      | <b>3 MOHICAN PARK</b>        |
| <b>6 PIKE FOREST</b>         | <b>4 BRYAN PARK</b>          |
| <b>7 SCIOTO TRAIL FOREST</b> | <b>9 HOCKING PARKS</b>       |
| <b>8 DEAN FOREST</b>         | <b>1 V. KENDALL PARK</b>     |
| <b>10 WATERLOO FOREST</b>    | <b>12 NELSON LEDGES PARK</b> |
| <b>11 FOREST NURSERY</b>     | <b>2 WOOSTER FOREST</b>      |

**STATE FORESTS**

Shawnee Forest .....	Scioto & Adams Counties .....	30,000 acres
Pike Forest .....	Pike County .....	5,200 acres
Waterloo Forest .....	Athens County .....	421 acres
Dean Forest .....	Lawrence County .....	1,700 acres
Scioto Trail Forest .....	Rosa County .....	7,500 acres
Hocking Experimental Forest .....	Hocking County .....	608 acres

**STATE FOREST PARKS**

<b>Hocking Series, Hocking County:</b>		
Old Man's Cave Park .....		1,010 acres
Cedar Falls Park .....		30 acres
Conkle's Hollow Park .....		723 acres
Ash Cave Park .....		262 acres
Rock House Park .....		517 acres
Little Rocky Park .....		290 acres
John Bryan Park .....	Greene County .....	500 acres
Mohican Park .....	Ashland County .....	850 acres
Virginia Kendall Park .....	Summit County .....	400 acres
Nelson Ledges Park .....	Portage County .....	40 acres
Wooster Forest Arboretum .....	Wayne County .....	50 acres
Marietta Forest Nursery .....	Washington County .....	97 acres

# OHIO FOREST NEWS

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## THE STATE FORESTS AND FOREST PARKS

Perpetuation of our timber supplies, protection of natural beauty, and the making accessible of these natural areas to the greatest number of nature lovers possible, are among the fundamental principles of a forestry program in Ohio.

These aims are the basis on which a program of land acquisition is being built by the Forestry Department of this State and today the State holdings which are being administered by this Department represent two coherent groups of land units. The first is a group of tracts classified as State Forests and the second, a group known as State Forest Parks.

### STATE FORESTS

The tracts of land which fall into this group are areas whose primary purpose is to serve as timber producing units. In southeastern Ohio there are extensive areas which are well suited to timber production. Rugged topography, and rather limited accessibility have made many sections of this portion of the State non-agricultural and for this reason the Department in acquiring lands for timber production is concentrating its efforts in this region.

Since 1915 when the General Assembly enacted a law enabling the State Forester to purchase lands for State Forests and made appropriations for that purpose, an acquisition program has been followed until today there are five State Forests in Ohio, totalling 44,921 acres.

These Forests have a purpose which is largely utilitarian. They will serve as timber producing areas, yielding lumber, ties, etc., will stimulate local industries which will be assured of a certain amount of wood supplies, will act as demonstration tracts for individual owners in the district, and will be centers for fire control and prevention. In addition to these uses, they offer excellent outdoor recreational facilities.

**WATERLOO FOREST.** This tract was the initial State Forest in Ohio and comprises 421 acres, most of which is wooded naturally. As with many of the Forests there was cleared land on it when purchased, and these open areas have been largely replanted with evergreen and deciduous species. A portion of the planting has been laid out as a forest arboretum subdivided into small plots with different species set out in each plot. These demonstrate the degree of success which may be expected when these various species are planted in this region under similar conditions.

(3)

They are of value to anyone interested in reforestation of idle land in southeastern Ohio and are worth visiting when one is near the Forest.

The native woods on the Forest contained many trees of an inferior nature and a sawmill was installed two years ago to utilize the timber in those trees which were being removed in an improvement cutting operation. The wood was used in the Forests and Forest Parks for construction and repair, and at the State Nursery for boxing trees for shipment.

The open land on Dean Forest has been planted with both evergreen and deciduous species and the plantations for the most part are notable successes.

A fire tower located on a high ridge on the Forest, is accessible for visitors and gives a pleasing view over the hills of the surrounding country.

**PIKE FOREST.** This Forest is not as yet organized into a coherent unit, nor has there been any reforestation work carried on in this tract. The Forest as it is today, covers a total of



**Fire Lane and Forest Plantations, Waterloo Forest**

**DEAN FOREST.** This Forest covers an area of 1700 acres. It lies in a region which formerly produced large amounts of charcoal for iron production and as a result of the repeated and extremely heavy cuttings for charcoal the timber on Dean Forest is comparatively small. The protection from fire during the 14 years the State has owned the Forest has had its effect, however, and the tree growth is improving rapidly.

5200 acres, and lies in several non-contiguous, though closely located tracts. When finally organized this tract will probably be one of the largest of the Forests.

**SCIOTO TRAIL FOREST.** This Forest adjoins the state highway long known as the Scioto Trail and from it takes its name. It comprises at present 7500 acres and lies in a district which offers opportunity for considerable expansion of the Forest. This Forest does not contain forest plantations as