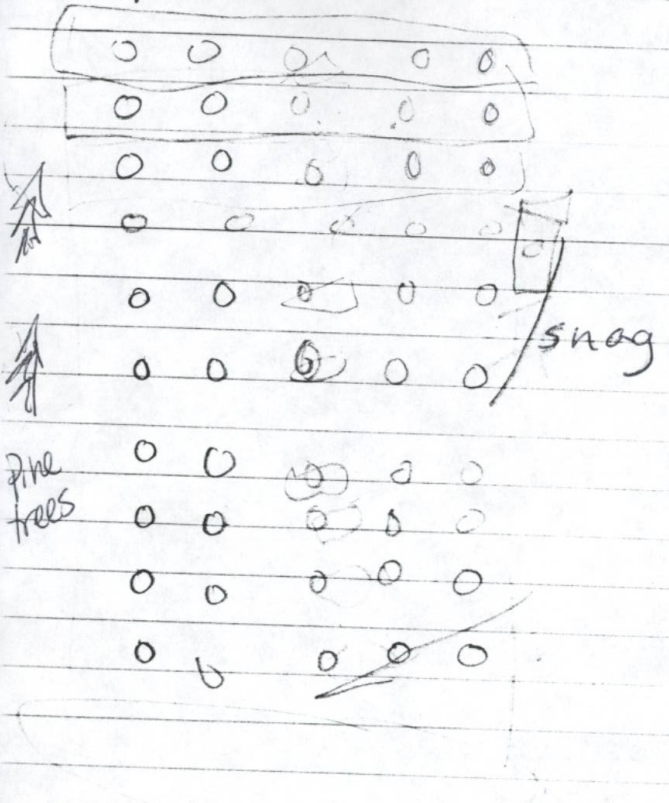


NA



16286a  
0, 11 best

# ATNOT LOCUST SITE

11/4/0

## SOIL TEST

Semonae  
Morris

PH 5.0 very acid  
 nitrogen = very low  
 phosphorous = very low  
 potash = very low

limestone 100 lbs per 1000  
 square feet.  
 500 lbs of lime stone  
 per 5,000 feet.

We're going to apply  
 limestone to the west  
 half of the field 50 feet  
 in from the west edge.  
 even with the snag.

FIELD RECORDS KEPT BY 5<sup>TH</sup>  
 GRADE STUDENT: SOIL  
 FERTILITY + LIMING

## Prototype Root Harvest Contract – Black Locust Initiative, Fall 2000

Landowner receives 10% of the value of the tree. Tree volume measured per UDSA table (attached). Unit price = \$200/mbf (thousand board feet). Payment is in return for 10% of roots from the tree, obtained only in the following manner:

1. Tree is numbered, photographed, and data are collected regarding bark morphology (taxonomy), height, diameter at breast height (dbh), and log straightness.
2. A marked buttress root in a cardinal direction is excavated using air tools, and the azimuth is recorded in the photo, so that future researchers can determine the time it takes for the tree to replace harvested roots, and whether the young, regrown roots are more easily propagated. (A fair sized tree has approximately 10 buttress roots, so harvest of one should yield about a 10% harvest).
3. Roots are always tagged before cutting with sterile tools and removing from context.
4. A bucket of sandy loam is added to replace lost material at time of backfilling.
5. Roots are instantly heeled-in in moist sandy peat (neither wet nor dry), with redundant tagging and labeling, and stored in appropriate conditions (35 deg F) until planting in early spring.
6. When cutting roots to length for planting, they are arranged anatomically and keyed and photographed. ("I asked the best way to cut roots, but nobody node...")

Landowner still has the capital (the tree) and has received a dividend and a database to determine the rate of increase of the capital (tree volume over time), and may choose to continue this procedure, or to ethically harvest this tree when 10 progeny have been securely established.

# - EXAMPLE -

## Black Locust Bark Characteristic Data Sheet

*Robinia pseudoacacia* var. *rectissima*

Site (describe and locate):

MON. NAT. FOREST

RED RUN WATER SHED

JUST OF NARROW GAUGE

RAIL BED DOWN - BACKTRACK FROM OLD HEMLOCK

Tree I.D. Number:  
(Paint/write on tree)

RR 1

DRIVE DOWN FROM SUGAR MAPLE IN MIDDLE OF PATH

Date: 10/00

Your name: CARIS TATE

MIKEY MCCLINTOCK

Deep

Diameter at breast height (in):  
(use dbh tape)

21.2

Height (ft) (use clinometer):

135'

Number of furrows at 4.5 feet:  
(count going around the tree)

39

Bark Characteristics (measure 4 bark furrows randomly chosen around the trunk at 4.5 feet)

	Furrow Number				
	F#1	F#2	F#3	F#4	
A Length of Furrow (ft)	2.5', 1.3'	3.3', 1.5'	2.1', 1.8'	2.0', 1.6'	0.5', 3'
B Width of Bark Segment (in)	3/4, 1 3/4	1 3/8, 1 1/2	7/8, 5/8	1/4, 7/8	5/8, 1 1/2
C Depth of Furrow (in) <small>TRENCH</small>	0.1, 0.1 <del>1/2</del> , <del>1/2</del>	0.9, .1	.75, 0.6	0.7, <del>1/2</del> 1/10	0.6, 0
D Width of Bark Crest (in)	0.8, 1.2	1.0, 1.3	0.7, 0.5	0.6, 0.5	0.5, 0

(all measurements should be recorded in "tenths" of feet or inches. Use measuring stick for feet, and use calipers measuring bark width. The table on the back of the calipers can be used for conversion to tenths)

Any other observations?

(be complete, eg: slope, # trees in grove, surrounding vegetation, soil type, etc...)

UNUSUALLY TIGHT BARK 35° SLOPE

OAKS MAPLES HEMLOCK

DUE WEST FACING

FOUR MORE COMPARABLE TREES

30+ TREES

MATURE

SMALLEST 16" dbh

# Black Locust Bark Characteristic Data Sheet

*Robinia pseudoacacia* var. *rectissima*

Site (describe and locate):

MICHAEL: ROBIN MCLINTOCK  
 NORTH SLOPE (CENTER)  
 YOUNG STAND

Date:

Your name: CAROL TATE

Tree I.D. Number:

MM1

(Paint/write on tree)

Diameter at breast height (in):

13.1

(use dbh tape)

Height (ft) (use clinometer):

100 FT ESTIMATE

Number of furrows at 4.5 feet:

(count going around the tree)

Bark Characteristics (measure 4 bark furrows randomly chosen around the trunk at 4.5 feet)

	Furrow Number			
	F#1	F#2	F#3	F#4
A Length of Furrow (ft)				
B Width of Bark Segment (in)				
C Depth of Furrow (in)				
D Width of Bark Crest (in)				

(all measurements should be recorded in \*tenths\* of feet or inches. Use measuring stick for feet, and use calipers measuring bark width. The table on the back of the calipers can be used for conversion to tenths)

Any other observations?

(be complete, eg: slope, # trees in grove, surrounding vegetation, soil type, etc...)

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fingerlakesmedia.com

Forest. (photo by Dawna Fetter)

## Area families enjoy Forest Field Day

by DAWNA FETTER

HECTOR—Families by the dozens enjoyed the Fifth Annual Forest Field Day held on October 1 in the Finger Lakes National Forest in Hector.

Activities included a horse drawn wagon ride, woods walks with a Master Forest Owner, orienteering (finding your way in the woods with a map and compass), and craft making.

A maple syrup demonstration by Charles Fausold from the Cornell Cooperative Extension Office taught participants how to drill for sap and that it takes 40 gallons of sap to make one gallon of maple syrup.

Children and adults learned how to use hand tools to skin the bark from the wood and to make wooden coat racks, bird houses and benches.

Matt Pulis was working with his son Sam, 4, building a coat rack. "we're making a coat

rack and it's a lot of fun. Sam got to use a big hammer. He's having a good time," said Matt Pulis.

Dave Gell was instructing people on the art of using hand tools to make a bench from chestnut wood. "By working with chestnut we're reminding people why chestnut was such an important forest product in colonial times," said Gell. (AND ALSO A LOW COST NOT A HOT, I THOUGHT THE TREES MISSED THAT FACT)

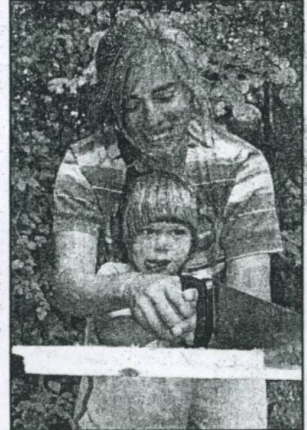
Many displays presented information on various subjects including poison ivy, 4-H, the Environmental Management Council, the Finger Lakes National Forest, beetles and photosynthesis.

The event is co-sponsored by Cornell Cooperative Extension of Schuyler and Seneca Counties, Coastal Lumber, Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Finger Lakes National Forest.

see FOREST on page 8



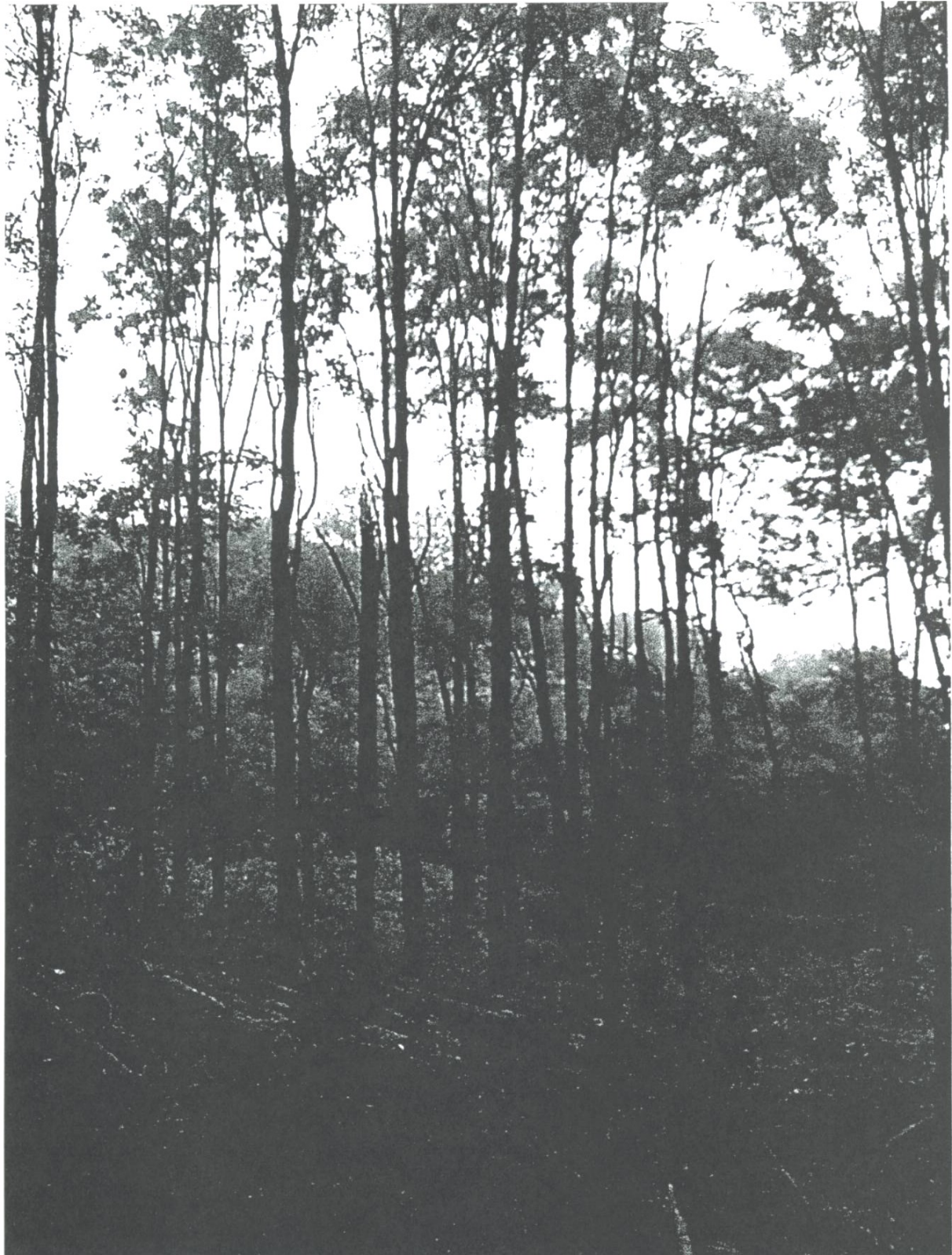
LEE HUEY FROM COASTAL LUMBER CO., CAYUTA, gives a talk on the different species of trees that grow in the forest and the different uses for various kinds of woods. (photo by Dawna Fetter)

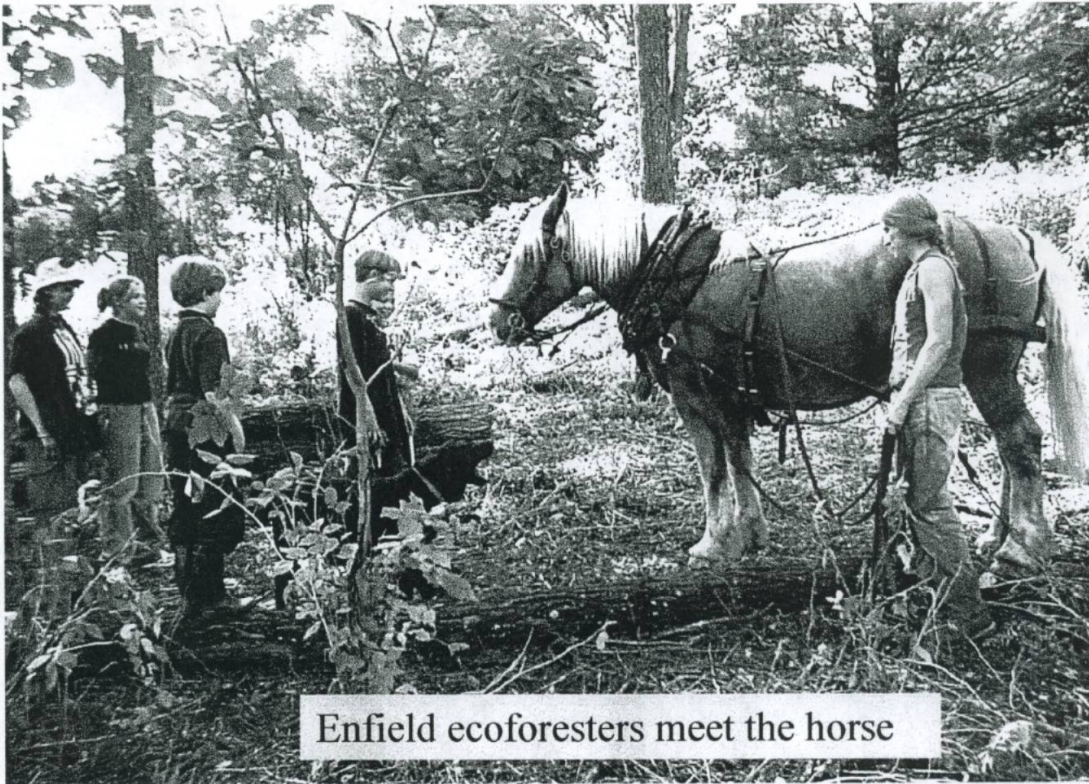


SUSAN WIENER SHOWS OLIVIA SIMMONS, 5, how to use a saw to cut a board. (photo by Dawna Fetter)

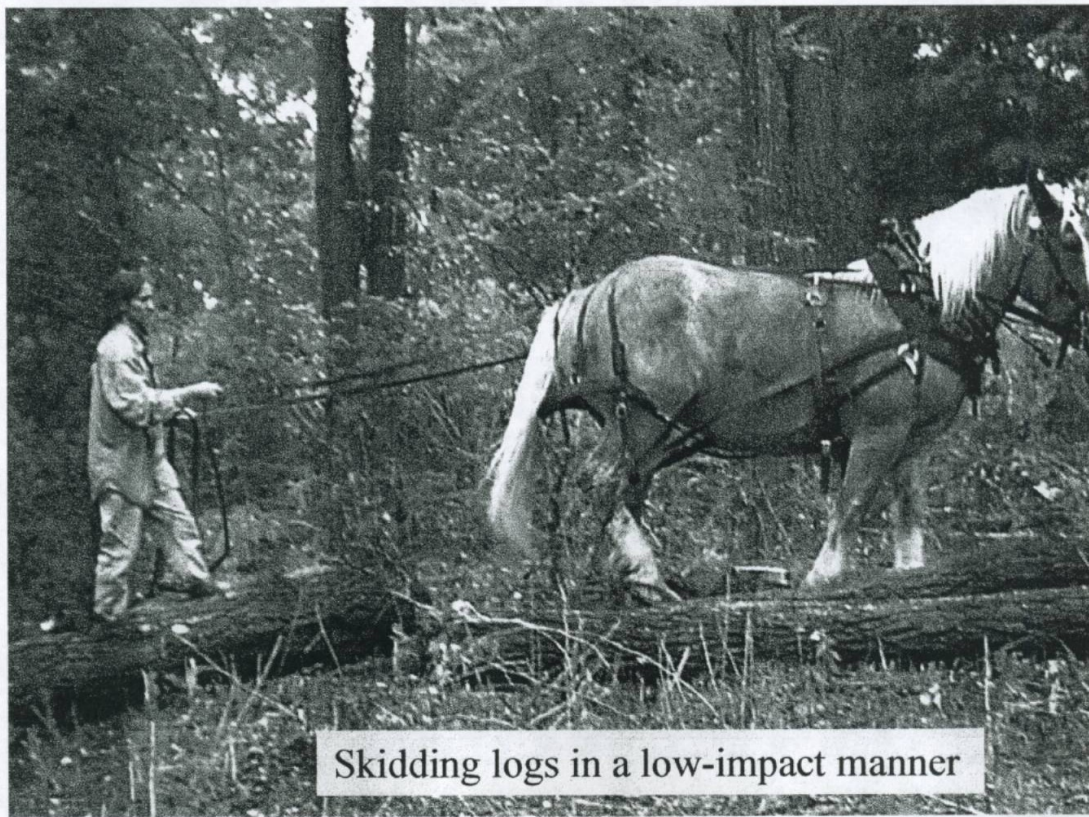
(JSLI)







Enfield ecoforesters meet the horse



Skidding logs in a low-impact manner



Dave Gell of BLI installing deer enclosure with Enfield ecoforesters at Arnot Forest



Deer enclosure and woodpecker boxes at Arnot Forest



Horsellogger Sara Brown supervises Enfield ecoforesters loading sandbags to determine the unit cost of moving soil amendments into the woods to increase next yield.

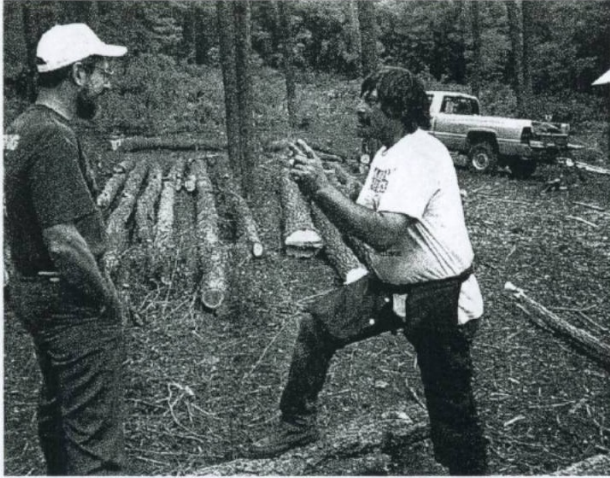


Al Hyland of Black Locust Initiative works with Enfield EcoForestry Club installing woodpecker boxes for biological control of borers at Arnot Forest.

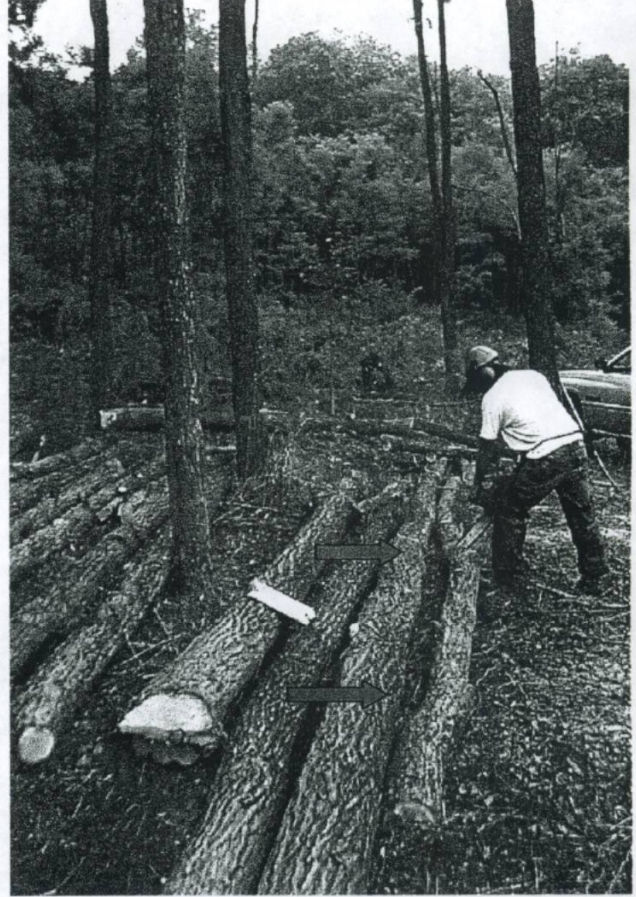


Future foresters loading horse with sandbags.





Dave Gell (right) chats with Arnot Forest managed Don Schauffler



By cutting between crooks, useful short beams can be harvested from crooked, common locust logs



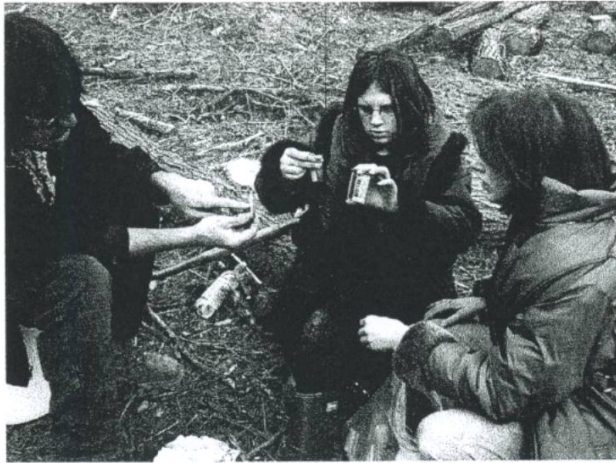
Value added close to the resource (move lumber, not logs)



Loading up for local consumption



The finished bridge



Testing soil pH and nutrient levels



Deciding appropriate liming rate, taking field notes



Ecoforestry students applying the lime



Planted locust seedling with deer exclosure

Enfield ecoforestry students and youth at risk cooperatively examine soil fertility issues at the Arnot Forest, Nov. 4, 2000

# BLI - Cowden Root Harvest - 3/2/01



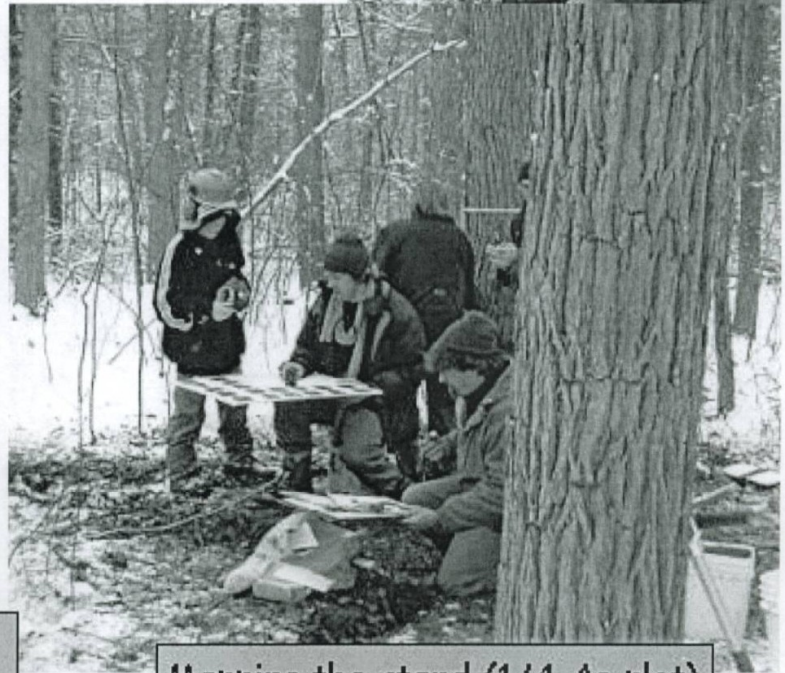
Excavating locust roots using an air-spader



Tagging and harvesting the exposed roots



Collecting taxonomic data on the root-harvested trees



Mapping the stand (1/4 Ac plot)