



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ch. Ranger do note
In reply refer to:
Y2619

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CWS.
JSL*

FEB 2 1954

Mr. R. C. Brown, In Charge
Forest Insect Investigations
335 Prospect Street
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Brown:

In accordance with prescribed procedure we enclose copies of the forest insect sections of the 1953 Annual Forestry Reports for Acadia National Park and Mammoth Cave National Park which, according to our latest information, are within the territory assigned to your station.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Fred H. Arnold
Regional Forester

Enclosures (2)

Copies to: Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Mammoth Cave National Park

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In reply refer to:
Y2619

WINSOR 1/12
GRAY
SOA
JAN 13 1955

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Acadia National Park
From: Regional Forester, Region One
Subject: Annual Forestry Report, 1954, Acadia

The subject report has been read and we have found it complete as to coverage of pertinent information and well prepared.

Of particular interest to us is the excellent fire control record maintained for the park during the year, the accomplishments with respect to correction of building fire hazards, and the situation regarding forest insects and diseases.

Due note is taken of the recommendations in the report with respect to improvements in fire control training and radio communication, and regarding forest insects. These are concurred in.

Appropriate distribution will be made of the extra copies of the sections of the report concerning forest insects and tree diseases.

We thank you for this very good report, and please extend to Mr. Winsor our compliments on doing it so well.

Fred H. Arnold

Fred H. Arnold
Regional Forester

Copy to: The Director

In reply refer to:
Y2619

Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

January 10, 1955

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region One
From: Superintendent, Acadia National Park
Subject: Annual Forestry Report, 1954

Herewith is the original of the Annual Forestry Report for 1954.

Also attached are two extra copies of the section on Forest Insects and Tree Diseases for forwarding to the appropriate representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Bureau of Plant Industry.

(SGD) FRANK R. GIVENS

Frank R. Givens
Superintendent

Copy to: Director w/c Annual Forestry Report

Ac. File.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

In reply refer to:
Y2619

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

ANNUAL FORESTRY REPORT, 1954

- (a) Fire Season. Except for the last week of April, during which the burning index ranged from 30 to 95, the fire danger remained very low during the entire fire season. High winds raised the burning index to as high as 45 for a few days during the post season in November but subsequent rain and snow ended all fire danger.

Only two "postage stamp" fires occurred. One was extinguished by a ranger on patrol and the other by a camper.

- (b) Fire Presuppression.

(1) Fire Prevention - As in past years fire prevention posters were prominently displayed at both campgrounds as well as in the information station and Chief Ranger's Office.

The large fire danger boards at Thompson's Island and at the entrance to the Schoodic section of the park were in operation during the major part of the season and served to keep visitors well informed of current fire danger conditions. The smaller fire danger boards located at the campgrounds and at most of the Island Fire Departments were also used to keep residents and visitors informed. Fire danger information for these boards was obtained from the fire danger station at park headquarters.

The Park Naturalist, Superintendent and Rangers, during talks to schools, church groups and other organizations took good advantage of the opportunities for emphasizing caution in the use of fire and of proper conduct in the woods. Rangers and fire control aids in their contacts with the visiting public were able to point out the need for cooperation in fire prevention.

(2) Training. The 1954 fire control training program was held in conjunction with the annual seasonal ranger orientation program on June 28, 29, and 30th. Training was given to everyone in the Protection and Interpretation Divisions and to all but three men in the maintenance division. The newly revised fire control plan for the park was discussed and each individual was shown his place and function in carrying it out. General objectives and procedures of fire control, presuppression, fire history and reports, and cooperative agreements were covered by lectures and discussions. One afternoon was spent in the field for demonstration and practice in the use of hand tools and the pacific marine pump.

We were fortunate in having with us Forester Wilbur Savage of Region One Office, who added a great deal to the program by way of advice and suggestions.

It was felt by all concerned that not enough time was available during such a short program to cover all phases of fire control as well as they should have been, especially in field training and practice. Every effort will be made to provide more time for the 1955 program. Due to the brief nature of the program the permanent ranger force gave special attention to individual in-service training of seasonal rangers and fire control aids during the remainder of the season.

The permanent ranger staff attended the Annual Maine Forest Service Fire Wardens Training School held March 22, 23 and 24th in Ellsworth, Maine. Much useful information was obtained and good public relations and cooperation achieved.

(3) Physical Improvements - All fire roads and foot trails were cleared and maintained in a servicable condition until fall hurricanes struck. The fire trails were cleared and storm damage repaired, but it was not feasible to clear the trails of blow-downs during the fall and early months. It is estimated that it will cost approximately \$1,600 to properly clear these blow-downs from the trails. Present funds are believed to be adequate.

Early in May the remote control radio unit, formerly based on Cadillac Mountain, was installed on McFarland's Hill. The antenna was placed on a 70 foot pole and seems to be quite a satisfactory installation. Spot checks indicate that approximately 70% to 80% coverage can be obtained. Beech Mountain Lookout can now be contacted directly from the Chief Ranger's Office. A console radio was installed in the Chief Ranger's residence at Bulls Cove late in the fall and should prove a great help during coming seasons. The radio system as a whole could be improved and it is recommended that if it ever becomes feasible in the future, consideration be given to changing the system over from a remote control to a repeater system. At present contacts between widely separated stations and mobile units are dependent on personnel being on duty at headquarters which limits contacts to normal office hours. Often times emergencies arise after office hours and radio contacts are not dependable. During the one-man evening and night patrols it would be much safer if the car radio could communicate with console sets in the ranger residences or ranger stations. Under perfect conditions limited communication between car and residences can now be carried on.

Early in the fall the Western Mountain Reservoir was drained in hopes that the collection of debris and leaves, clogging the spillway and filling a considerable portion of the reservoir, could be cleaned out. However, lack of funds prevented such action and it is estimated that we will need approximately \$500 to accomplish the job, for which funds are not available. New flash boards and minor repairs to the dike to prevent

flooding the Fire Road are also needed in order to place this excellent pumper chance in good operating condition again.

(4) Planning and Studies - The park fire control plan was revised and put into effect early in the season but low fire danger conditions gave us little opportunity to test its effectiveness.

Considerable discussion was entered into during the year concerning the need for a new fire lookout tower on Beech Mountain. The present temporary frame structure is deteriorating rapidly and should be replaced as soon as possible. No definite plans have as yet been formulated, but the following features are felt worthy of consideration:

- (a) The structure should be constructed of steel.
- (b) The cab should be elevated sufficiently to obtain vision to the northwest, which is now obscured.
- (c) Provision for living quarters should be incorporated.
- (d) Provision should be made for power, water and sanitation facilities.

(5) Forest Fire Hazard Reduction - Very little logging and pulp wood cutting occurred along or near the boundaries of the park during 1954. Arnold Allen's crews cut off the P. Hodgden lot on Western Mountain within the park, and offered to deed the lot over to the park. He cooperated well in keeping slash piles along the edge of the cutting to a minimum, but a very bad fire hazard exists on his land.

(6) Equipment - The following items of fire equipment were purchased during the year:

12 single bit axes @ \$2.00 each	\$24.00
1 Saw, Chain, one man	308.25
Total expenditures	\$332.25

No items of fire equipment were deleted from our inventory.

(c) Fire Suppression. The two small fires occurring this season required nothing more than a back-pack pump and shovel to extinguish.

(d) Building Fire Protection. As a result of the annual fire hazard inspection, a number of corrections were made and noted in that report. In addition since that report was submitted the following corrective measures have been taken:

Echo Lake Girl Scout Cabin - new fireplace screens installed.
Seawall Campground - Pump #2 repaired to prevent overloaded motor.

- (e) Forest Insects. The annual survey of forest insects was made during May and September by Dr. A. E. Brower, Collaborator, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Members of the ranger and Naturalist staffs assisted Dr. Brower in the survey.

The Gypsy moth infestation, which was severe in several sections of Maine, developed into a much greater threat than was anticipated earlier in the year. A professional tree spraying concern, Maine Arborists Inc., was spraying roadsides for the town of Bar Harbor at the time we were preparing to begin our control activities, and their superior equipment and crew was engaged to spray both sides of Cadillac Summit Road, the Kebo Mountain Road, the Lower Mountain Road as far as Bubble Pond, and the area around Sieur de Monts Spring. A solution of 3% DDT in oil, spread by a mist sprayer, was used and subsequent checks showed a successful treatment in most areas. The carriage roads in the vicinity of Witch Hole Pond, Paradise Hill and Eagle Lake were sprayed in a like manner at Rockefeller expense and the spray was successful in stopping defoliation this year. However, a great number of egg masses have been found which indicate an urgent need for spraying again next June.

Attacks by the Mt. Ash Sawfly continued generally throughout the park again this year and the spraying mentioned above did a good job of control with this pest also. It is recommended that spraying be continued each spring.

The European Beech Scale continues to be active in beech areas continuing injury on old trees and attacking some young ones. No recommendations are made for its control.

The Balsam woolly aphid was active only in local spots and no recommendation is made for any control measures.

Spruce gall aphids remain in about the same concentration as last year. No control measures are recommended.

The European Spruce Sawfly also remains in a static condition. No control measures recommended.

The Birch skeletonizer showed signs of increasing and should be watched in the future. No immediate control is recommended.

- (f) Tree Diseases. Early in the spring while checking on Gypsy Moth infestations, Dr. Brower and members of the ranger staff found evidence of active White pine blister rust in the Acadia Mountain area. The park naturalist also found traces of it in the Duck Pond - Western Mountain area.

On August 10, Mr. H. C. Bradbury, District Leader Blister Rust Control U.S.F.S.; Mr. William Clave, Chief of Section Blister Rust Control, Region 7, U.S.F.S.; Mr. G. P. Kramer, Chief, Section of Personnel Mgt., Region 7, U.S.F.S.; and Mr. P. H. Simmonds, Area Leader, Blister Rust control, Maine Forest Service, met with the

Superintendent and Chief Ranger to discuss future plans concerning Ribes eradication.

An allotment of \$450.00 has been allocated to make spot checks during April and May to determine what program of control may be necessary. Mr. Bradbury will supervise these studies.

- (g) Tree Maintenance. Regional One Tree Crew arrived in Acadia as the last puffs of hurricane "Edna" were abating.

The tree crew immediately set out to repair the many trees that had been damaged. Trees around residences and other park buildings were first on the program. The remainder of their stay here was spent on Ocean Drive, Kebo Mountain Road, Schooner Head Road, Paradise Hill Road, Black Woods Road, Sand Beach area, Sieur de Monts Spring area, and picnic grounds.

- (h) Wood Utilization. During the year 1954 considerable salvage work has been done throughout the park.

In our agreement with a local contractor we were able to get 1,435 Bd. Ft. of lumber in exchange for saw logs as per description below in exchanges.

Park crews in their salvage work were able to stock the campgrounds with 80 cords of firewood. They also, with the aid of the Rockefeller crews, obtained 11,000 Bd. Ft. of saw timber which has been converted into lumber for use in constructing picnic tables and repairing various park buildings.

The Rockefeller crews worked the Ocean Drive Road from Sand Beach to Jordan Pond and all the carriage roads. They removed many dead and damaged trees. All trees of saw timber length were given to the park, and are included in the 11,000 Bd. Ft. figure above. These crews disposed of all limbs and brush. Useable cord wood was salvaged where it was economical to do so.

A total of 65 permits were issued from this office to local people to gather down and dead trees as firewood for their own use. Issuing these permits aided the park in clean-up activities as well as building a good will feeling between the park and our neighbors. The cutting and brush disposal was supervised by the rangers. About 100 cords of firewood was salvaged in the above manner during 1954.

The Rockefeller forest improvements, both on park and estate lands, are all kept under "forestry" on their books so it is impossible to get an actual picture of just how much wood was salvaged on park land by their crews. We hope to work out a system to keep wood salvaged on park lands separate from wood salvaged from their estate.

All wood permits for this year will be returned to us with the number of cords the permittee has taken. We do not allow over five cords per person per permit. They seldom take over two cords.

(1) Other Related Activities.

The Rockefeller crew, under the supervision of Mr. Robert DeRevere, felled all fire-killed trees which detracted from the view from the newly opened Paradise Hill Road. The 720 man hours spent on the project produced the greatest scenic improvement of the year. Many favorable comments were received from visitors and local residents, and the Bar Harbor Times expressed appreciation of the work of the Rockefeller crew.

The fire-killed snags near the Paradise Hill Road were felled and the limbs were trimmed so that they would not be visible above the second growth. The trunks were left on the ground to decompose and the limbs were burned. When local residents request wood gathering permits they are encouraged to get the felled trees near the road in order to further improve the road-side appearance.

Loop A of Black Woods Campground was enlarged by the Addition of 85 new campsites along three new lateral roads. The addition of 100 new concrete and steel fireplaces at Black Woods Campground and three at Blueberry Hill Picnic Area aided greatly in preventing and reducing hazardous conditions.

The annual deer browse survey was conducted by park naturalist Doudna between the dates of April 7 and May 14. The simplified Aldous method was used, as usual, in which the same ten key browse species were considered.

As a result of the survey the following conclusions were reached:

1. The overall browsing pressure is generally light as it has been for two or three years past.
2. No overbrowsing is in evidence except in a few scattered instances where Red Oak or Red Maple are the chief browsing species available; however, it does not seem that there is danger of extirpation of any species.
3. There is sufficient winter browse available to take care of the deer at the present time.
4. The Sargent Mountain area needs to be watched carefully since a large concentration of deer has been noted during the past two winters in this section. There is some evidence that this concentration is in winter only and that they scatter widely during the summer months.

For a more detailed account of the browse survey, see the Park Naturalist's report to the Regional Director dated June 7, 1954.

Wood Utilization Summary

1. Cash Sales - None

2. Exchanges. In our agreement with a local contractor, he cuts, hauls, and saws timber into lumber of our specifications on a 40% - 60% basis. The lumber received has been used to fabricate picnic tables, and in our sign program.

Stumpage is about \$10 per 1,000 ft. on the local market, while rough lumber runs about \$120 per 1,000.

Species	Saw Timber	Unit Value	Dollar Value
Spruce (given)	3,590	\$10 per 1,000	\$35.90
Spruce (received)	1,436 ' of 4"x4"x8'	\$120 per 1,000	172.32

3. Use Within the Park. The building of new campsites by park crews, and general cleanup after storms furnished the 80 cords of firewood for use in campground by the visiting public.

The saw logs listed below were salvaged from wind damaged trees along roads within the park.

Species	Saw Timber	Fuel (Cords)	Unit Value*	Dollar Value
White Pine	8,600		\$180 per 1,000	\$1,188
Spruce	3,300		\$100 per 1,000	330
Spruce & Hardwoods		80 cords	\$25 per cord	2,000
Hemlock	1,100		\$100 per 1,000	110
Grand Total	11,000 Bd.Ft.	80 cords		\$3,628

* These unit values are the approximate market values of the raw material after it has been prepared for use.

Luther S. Winsor
Acting Chief Ranger

Concurred: (SGD) FRANK R. GIVENS
Frank R. Givens
Superintendent



Showing a portion of area where Mr. Rockefeller's crew felled fire-killed trees, standing since 1947.



After snags were felled. Some of the snags in this area were burned to get rid of them since this particular area is so visible from the roads. Paradise Hill Road & New Eagle Lake Road underpass in distance - Bar Harbor Approach Road in foreground.

Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

1954

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