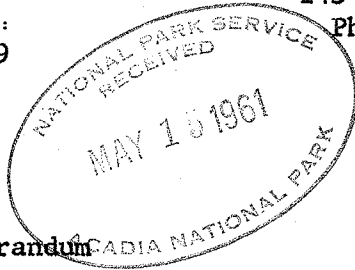




UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Region Five
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Y2619



May 12, 1961

CONTENTS NOTED		
	Initials	Date
☒ Supt.	Halt	5/23
Admin. Asst.	181	5/24
Ch. Ranger	Bmm	5/25
Ch. Pk. Nrt.		
Park L. A.		
Park Engineer	288	5/24
Asst. Maint. Superv.		
Riddle	BR	5/17

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Acadia National Park
From: ^{Acting} Regional Director
Subject: Annual Forestry Report, 6A1

We realize that we are acknowledging your Annual Forestry Report at a rather late date. However, we have been aware for some time that the report was in the Office, and, as is our custom with this type of report, we like to review several at the same time.

You experienced a long and dangerous fire season last year, and we compliment you and your staff for the excellent manner in which you met and handled the emergencies. The acquisition of new fire equipment is noted, as well as improved fire equipment storage and an extended period of training. It was interesting to note also that you had your first experience with the services of a helicopter when material and equipment was airlifted to the summit of Beech Mountain. We hope that it will be possible for you to complete the Beech Mountain Lookout House and have it in operation for the current season. This will represent another important improvement in strengthening your protection facilities.


Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

In reply refer to:
Y2619

REPORT 6A1

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
ANNUAL FORESTRY REPORT
1960

MAILED

Director 1 copy
Region Five 1 copy + 3 extra copies of
Civil Serv. tree + insect diseases
Comp. Bureau
Date 1/13/61
No. Copies 1 copy + 4 yellow
1 - main file
1 - eastern district file
1 - western district file

February 10, 1961

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Acadia National Park
Annual Forestry Report
1960

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Acadia National Park
Annual Forestry Report
1960
Forest Fire Control

1. FIRE SEASON

Acadia National Park experienced spasmodic high fire danger during the 1960 fire season. Insufficient rainfall during these months caused the fire danger to be more of a serious nature than actually was recorded on our fire data information.

Precipitations

<u>Month</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>3 1/2 Year Average</u>
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Annual	56.48	55.12	47.84

The Park fire weather station was put into operation on April 15. At this date the burning index was 80. This reading was high as other factors relating to the fire danger were considered low. It was our belief that the new fuel moisture sticks placed into service at this date caused the high reading. On April 19 and April 20 a high of 130 was recorded at our fire danger station. After this date and until the end of April the burning index dropped.

Our fire season in the Park during 1960 was unusual and extremely dangerous. A parallel is drawn between 1960 and conditions before the 1947 catastrophe. During May it was necessary to man Beech Mountain Fire Tower six days. The highest Build-up Index and Burning Index recorded were 45 and 70 respectively. In June the highest recorded readings were 47 and 13 in the above order. In July a Build-up of 38 and a Burning Index of 17 were the highs recorded on July 11 and July 12 respectively. One fire of rather serious proportion broke out on July 9. It was considered a threat to Park land and Park crews were assigned to fire fighting duties

on one sector of the fire. In August, as the fire danger climbed and reached a dangerous point, our Park FIRE CONTROL PREPAREDNESS PLAN was brought into action. All fire roads in the Western District of the Park were closed. Restrictions were placed on the use of campfires in the campgrounds. Picnic areas were placed on a dry picnic basis. Beech Mountain Fire Lookout was manned eight days during the month. On August 28 it was necessary to hire an emergency fire control aid to supplement the regular protection force. On August 31 the Build-up Index reached 82 with a Burning Index of 50. Three small fires were extinguished by Park personnel during this period. This condition extended over Labor Day weekend and to September 13 when Hurricane Donna passed over this area and left 1.05 inches of rain. During the fire season, several serious fires occurred on the mainland and cooperation was extended between Beech Mountain Fire Lookout and the State Cooperative tower operator at Blue Hill.

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During the fire season, our two large fire danger boards were prominently displayed at Thompson Island - the entrance to the Park, and at Schoodic Peninsula.

Again cooperation with local fire departments was excellent. We supplied the Bar Harbor fire department with fire danger readings daily. Two smaller fire danger boards are located in Southwest Harbor and McKinley and the information for use on these boards was supplied from Park Headquarters and from Seawall Ranger Station.

Protection personnel at Acadia strive to emphasize fire prevention to Park visitors, Park neighbors, and to continually stress its importance within our own organization. This past year, within the Park, a small fire danger board was displayed in the maintenance shop. Fire danger information from our station was posted daily on the board. As the Park's step-up plan became operative, crew locations within the Park were listed and that list kept on

file with the dispatcher at the ranger office. If the fire danger remained high over the week-end, listings were kept as to the best and quickest way to get in touch with our key maintenance men. At the time of the Hio Five, restrictions were placed on park personnel leaving Mount Desert Island on lieu days.

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The usual Fire Control Training School was held June 28 through July 1 for the permanent and seasonal employees of Acadia. Mr. Carl Lehnert, Protection Specialist, Division of Ranger Activities, WASO, and Mr. Wilbur Savage, Chief, Division of Ranger Activities, Region Five, were present and added much stimuli to the program and rendered many helpful suggestions. The annual field problem was held at Lakewood, where a simulated fire line was marked on the ground on the west side of the lake. The participants were divided into sector crews and applied basic fire fighting techniques learned at school. Organization was the key word which was reiterated frequently in the field exercise during the afternoon field session. The importance and value of this field problem was evident from the excellent job done by all participants. Again this year, outside participation was invited. The success of this phase again was evident by the enthusiasm of the group. Outside participants attending were: 1) members of the Schoodic Naval Radio Station fire company, and 2) key field personnel from the Maine Forestry Division.

The ranger force attended the 10th Annual Fire Training School of the Maine Forest Service at the University of Maine on March 21 and March 22. Topics of mutual interest were discussed and much valuable information gained from the two-day session.

Chief Ranger Bruce attended the Twelfth Annual Training Session of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission held at Concord, New Hampshire, on February 9 through 12.

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The following improvements on fire roads are listed:

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Improvements to the fire cache building continued in the nature of a general housecleaning and a reorganization of the stored tools and equipment.

Work was started on the new fire tower when "OPERATION BEECH" was activated and 15,000 pounds of material and equipment was air-lifted

to Beech Mountain summit by a helicopter from Fort Devans, Massachusetts. In conjunction, work was started on the new location route for the Beech Mountain trail.

d. Planning and Studies

None

e. Fire Hazard Reduction

Around Park boundaries, checks were made for blowdowns, slash, and pulp and timber cutting by private land owners. If violations of the State of Maine slash removal law was found, contact was made with private owners and these conditions brought to their attention, and a request made of them for corrective action.

f. Equipment

The condition of most of the Park fire fighting equipment has remained good and the following items were purchased:

#1 Truck, Jeep, Willys, Model C J-5	\$2,760.00
#1 Panama Pump, BB fan drive, for Jeep, 4 cyl., Type WBB	245.00
#1 Trailer, 1/2 ton, 7' long, 18' deep, for Jeep	300.00
3 Water Tanks, 150 gallons, Neoprene	255.00
1 Magnetic Board Set	49.85

3. FIRE SUPPRESSION

Two statistical fires occurred during the year. On the smaller fire at Pretty Marsh, the 150 gallon booster tank on the fire truck, backpack pump, and fire tools were used to extinguish the fire. On the larger fire a longer and extended effort was needed to put the fire out with more Park equipment and manpower.

Park equipment used on the Mio Fire included two Chrysler pumps, two Pacific pumps, backpack pumps, power saws, harodikes, and hand tools such as pulaskis, fire rakes, mattocks, shovels, axes, and brush hooks. On our sector of the fire, the town of Southwest Harbor provided a D-2 Caterpillar for a short time until the unit was pulled back on the larger sector. Over one mile of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down to 1 inch CJRL and Forestry linen hose was laid. The big pumper from Southwest Harbor hooked up at the water main in Manset to push the water to our Chrysler and Pacific pumps. Park portable radios were used as needed on the fire line. The use of

a Jeep that we were able to hire played an important role in fighting this fire. Other Park equipment was available for use as the need for it arose.

4. BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

The Annual Building Fire Hazard Inspection was completed during the first part of July. Several minor defects and hazardous practices were found and in each case, the appropriate Park person was notified and corrective measures taken. All fire extinguishers were checked and charged where necessary.

* These items were purchased for use by maintenance in lieu of a dump truck but are available for fire suppression purposes when needed.

5. FOREST INSECTS

A survey of forest insects was made in April, May, June, and September. Wilbur Savage, Chief, Division of Ranger Activities, Region Five, Dr. A. E. Brower, Collaborator, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Robert Moore, Assistant Chief, Branch of Park Forest and Wildlife, Division of Ranger Activities, WASO, and the ranger staff participated in the inspections.

Gypsy Moth

Spot infestations of this insect were found on Cadillac Mountain and in a grove of Oaks on Sargent Mountain. Control measures are planned for 1961.

Mountain Ash Sawfly

Mountain Ash stands along the Cadillac Mountain Road were sprayed again in 1960. A spray solution of lead arsenic was used. This control program will be continued in 1961.

European Beech Scale

There is evidence that there is a continuing injury on part of old trees and that the injury is spreading to some of the younger trees. There are no control measures planned in 1961.

Pine Leaf Aphid

The Pine Leaf Aphid continues to cause false cone formations on Spruce and a deformation and some killing of White Pine.

European Spruce Sawfly

Damage caused by this insect is barely noticeable in the Park.

Birch Skeletonizer

The Birch Leaf Miner has caused a browning effect, especially on the young growth in the Park. No control measures are planned.

Balsam Woolly Aphid

Balsam Fir in Black Woods Campground, Seawall Campground, and the summit of Cadillac Mountain was sprayed with a solution of Malathion. Malathion is a vast improvement over the old solution of lime sulfur and water. With Malathion there was no time loss due to the clogging and plugging of the spray equipment and the entire operation was smooth. Our operation on Cadillac Mountain was efficient as our crew worked the area with very little breeze and a minimum of automobile traffic. Balsam Fir tips were collected

from test study plots in Acadia and one plot at Deep Cove on Isle au Haut and sent to Dr. A. E. Brower for study at the state lab in Augusta, Maine. Reports received from Dr. Brower indicate a gouting and killing condition present on the fir tips indicating that the twig phase is increasing. Control measures will be continued in 1961.

6. TREE DISEASES

Beech Scale and Nectria

Beech Scale and Nectria are general in beech areas. A continuation of injury on old trees and some new injury on young stands can be found within the Park.

Oak Anthrocnose

This disease is general in the oak stands in the Park but has not reached serious proportions.

Blister Rust Control

No White Pine Blister Rust control work was scheduled during 1960. The 1961 activities will be concentrated on mapping the remainder of the 1947 burn. The crew will eradicate ribes in conjunction with the mapping process.

7. TREE MAINTENANCE

There was no tree maintenance work accomplished during the year.

8. WOOD UTILIZATION

Park crews, in the cleaning of dead and down timber in Black Woods and Seawall Campgrounds, were able to stockpile 20 cords of firewood for visitor use. Rockefeller's crew salvaged 20 cords of firewood in their clearing operations in the Tarn area.

A total of 14 permits were issued from this office to local people to collect dead and down trees in the Park for firewood for their personal use. These permits are issued under the regulation that they are revokable in case of any violation. The rangers maintain supervision and control over the permittees during the period that the permit is valid.

Approximately 42 cords of firewood were removed by permittees from Park lands during the calendar year 1960 bringing the total cords salvaged in the Park to 62.

The activities of Rockefeller's crew is down to a minimum in the Park. No permits will be issued in the fall of 1961 for individuals to remove dead and down trees from Park land. This phase of Park use after more than a decade of operation will be concluded in March 1961.

WOOD UTILIZATION SUMMARY

Species Group	*Volume Disposed of			Average	Total
	Sawtimber (1,000 bd.ft.)	Pulp or Fuel Wood (Cords)	Other Specify	Unit Value	Values (Dollars)

(1) Cash Sales

5 Needle Pine
All other species
Total

None

(2) Exchanges

5 Needle Pine	
All other species	
Total	

None

(3) Use Within Park

5 Needle Pine 500 bd.ft.

\$100 per M
bd.ft. \$ 50

All other species 3,000 bd.ft.

\$100 per M bd.ft.	300
-----------------------	-----

		20 cords
Total	<u>3,500 bd.ft.</u>	<u>20 cords</u>

\$22 per cord 440
\$790

Totals

5 Needle Pine 500 bd.ft.

50

All other species	3,000 bd.ft.	20 cords
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720

Grand Total	3,500 bd.ft.	20 cords
-------------	--------------	----------

790

Volume Converted	3,500 bd.ft.	6,000 bd.ft.
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*The unit values are the approximate values of the raw materials after it has been prepared for market.

(SGD.) John C. W. Riddle

John C. W. Kiddle
District Park Ranger

Approved: (SGD) HAROLD A. HUBLER
Harold A. Hubler, Superintendent



Roadside thinning operations by Rockefeller
crews near the Tarn.



Roadside thinning operations by Rockefeller
crews near the Tarn.

Bill

In reply refer to:
Y2619

REPORT 6A1

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
ANNUAL FORESTRY REPORT
1960

February 10, 1961

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Acadia National Park
Annual Forestry Report
1960

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Acadia National Park
Annual Forestry Report
1960
Forest Fire Control

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All other species
Total

None

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All other species
Total

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bd.ft. \$ 50

All other species 3,000 bd.ft.

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bd.ft. 300

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20 cords

\$22 per cord 440
\$790

Totals

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Grand Total 3,500 bd.ft. 20 cords

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*The unit values are the approximate values of the raw materials after it has been prepared for market.

(SGD.) John C. W. Riddle

John C. W. Riddle
District Park Ranger

Approved: (SGD) HAROLD A. HUBLER
Harold A. Hubler, Superintendent



Roadside thinning operations by Rockefeller
crews near the Tarn.



Roadside thinning operations by Rockefeller
crews near the Tarn.