

In reply refer to:
Y2619

REPORT 6A1

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
ANNUAL FORESTRY REPORT
1961

MAILED

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Region Five *orig + 3 extra copies of*
Civil Serv. *tree + insect diseases*
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1 Western District file

February 12, 1962

Acadia National Park
Annual Forestry Report
1961

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Forest Fire Control

1. FIRE SEASON

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December	<u>5.52</u>	<u>6.54</u>	<u>4.38</u>
	55.12	59.33	47.84

The Park fire weather station was activated on April 20 with a burning index of 20 recorded. On the following day the burning index was 55 which happened to be the highest reading of the month, and as it subsequently turned out, the highest of the fire season. A burning index of 40 was recorded on May 1st, but the readings were generally low for the month due to the above average 10.61 inches of rain. The month of June continued low because of fog and high humidity, the highest index occurring on the 4th of June, a reading of 14. Fog again in August kept the fire danger low with a maximum burning index of 14 on the 17th. The burning index reached a high of 20 in September and then dropped down until the end of the fire danger season on November 28th, when one inch of snow was recorded at the weather station.

Protection personnel suppressed two fires in August; one, a Class A fire in the Webber Quarry area just outside the Park boundary; and a Class B fire on Sargent Mountain inside the Park. Except for the first part of September no highly dangerous conditions occurred in

the Park during the fire season calling for emergency measures. In the beginning of September, conditions of dry weather and high fire danger required that one of the fire control aids continue his duties. His services were required until September 16, and then terminated because of a three inch rainfall relieved the situation. The Beech Mountain Fire Lookout was manned for several periods during the season whenever the fire danger warranted, and contact was maintained with the State of Maine fire tower in Blue Hill. This cooperation with the State of Maine fire tower provided coverage for certain sectors of the Park and was a welcome assist to the protection personnel.

2. FIRE PRESUPPRESSION

a. Fire Prevention

With the scars of the 1947 fire still very evident on the Park lands the program of fire prevention was continued with vigor. With the thought that the suppression of a going fire is much more difficult to effect not to mention the wastes and dangers involved, park personnel were engaged in various educational activities directed at the public in fire prevention. The fire danger was stressed at the campfire gatherings and at other interpretive stations. Posters and signs were distributed at strategic points throughout the Park and its environs. Children were very effectively made aware of the danger of fire by the fire-fighting bear "Smokey" whose picture and warnings were given wide distribution to visitors to the Park and to the local residents as well. During fire prevention week the government posters were put on display in park buildings, and buildings were inspected for fire hazards.

A striking reminder was the large public display FIRE BOARDS at Thompson Island and at the entrance to Schoodic Peninsula which reported to the passing public the extent of the fire danger each day. Fire danger readings were also given to the Bar Harbor Fire Department, and warnings were also posted in Southwest Harbor and in McKinley. These and other methods were used to bring the danger of fire at Acadia to public attention. We hope by these means to stop the major cause of fire - the careless and thoughtless individual.

b. Training

Training continues to be an important factor in our presuppression program. The fire school held in June, from the 27th through the 30th, was attended by a very enthusiastic and capable group of personnel who reviewed the fundamentals of fire fighting and the various plans in operation at Acadia in case of fire. Applications of formal sessions were carried out in the field problems designed to put to use the knowledge acquired through discussion. Fortunately

the lessons learned in these simulated problems did not have to be severely tested during the season, but it was believed that all the personnel would have given a good account of themselves as a result of the training session. Chief of Ranger Activities Wilbur Savage attended and added much to the program. Also present for the session were representatives from the Maine Forest Service.

Sessions were held on the function and operation of the new Panama pump attached to the Jeep-Trailer unit. During Fire Prevention Week an orientation on the operation of the new fire truck was held with all key park employees in attendance.

c. Physical Improvements

As of the end of December construction of the Beech Mountain Fire Lookout Tower was 80% completed. It is expected that the radio and housekeeping units will be completed early in the coming year in time for the fire season.

Ten heavy iron type gates were erected at the entrances to the fire roads during the year by the Park maintenance crew.

The cleaning and reorganization of tools, hose, and equipment, at the fire cache was completed during the year.

d. Planning and Studies

None

e. Fire Hazard Reduction

Fire hazards such as blowdowns, and slash left on the ground as a result of pulp cutting operations near the Park boundaries were watched and reported to the owners. In cases where violations were noted, the State of Maine officials were notified of the situation.

f. Equipment

Regular maintenance was performed on the Park fire fighting vehicles and equipment and is in good condition. The following items were purchased in 1961.

1	Fire Truck, Int., Forest Fire Tanker size BC 184, Model 184, 22,000 lbs.	\$13,848.00
1	Mystery Nozzle, 1-1/2", L200	52.27
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All the linen hose in the Park was checked. 1,000 feet was found to be defective and was sent to Maine Forest Service Station to be vulcanized and repaired.

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Two statistical fires occurred during the year. On the Class A fire near Webber's Quarry, the jeep-trailer unit was effectively used to stop the spread of fire. More equipment was called in to fight the Class B fire. Pumping operations were set up near one stream and one beaver flowage. Pacific pumpers, back packs, harodikes, hand tools, and the Park fire truck were used to suppress the fire. Both fires were difficult to declare dead out the day they originated because although surface spread was controlled they continued to burn underground in the deep duff.

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The annual inspection of Park buildings for fire hazards was completed by July 15. A few minor defects and wrong practices were found and in each case, the proper Park person was notified and corrective measures taken. All fire extinguishers were checked. The soda acid type were recharged after testing. The other types were either weighed or checked according to Underwriters Laboratories specifications.

5. FOREST INSECTS

A survey of forest insects was made in June, August, and November. These surveys were conducted by Region Five, Maine State, and Park officials. A special meeting relative to the Gypsy Moth infestation on Mount Desert Island, was held in November. Attending this planning session were: Wilbur Savage, Chief, Division of Ranger Activities, Region Five, Dr. E. A. Brower, Collaborator, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Vincent LeFleur, Agriculture Research Service, U.S.D.A., John Coughlin, Entomologist, Maine Forest Service, W. R. DeGarmo, Chief, Game Division, Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game, Robert Johnson, Director of Research and Planning, Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Game, Town Managers of Bar Harbor and Mount Desert, and members of the Park staff.

The Park operated a winter moth trap station during the month of November in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. Collections were made in order to determine whether the winter moth, currently causing damage to fruit trees in Nova Scotia, had spread to the United States.

Gypsy Moth

Heavy infestations of this insect occurred this past year. Plans have been formulated to aerial spray some 7,500 acres of Acadia National Park in 1962.

Mountain Ash Sawfly

A spray solution of lead arsenic was used on Mountain Ash stands along Cadillac Mountain Road. This control program will be continued in 1962.

European Beech Scale

There is evidence that this insect is causing some fungus formations on our hardwood stands. There are no control measures planned in 1962.

Pine Leaf Aphid

Aphids continue to be considered as one of our important tree pests, due largely to their tremendous powers of reproduction. Present infestation does not warrant control measures.

European Spruce Sawfly

There is very little serious defoliation caused to trees in the Park by this insect.

Birch Skeletonizer

There is still evidence of brown mined tissue on host plants within the Park. There are no control measures planned for 1962.

Balsam Woolly Aphid

Approximately 100 acres were sprayed for Balsam Woolly Aphid at Seawall and Black Woods Campgrounds, the summit of Cadillac Mountain, and isolated sections along the Ocean Drive. A mixture of 15 gallons of Malathion to 125 gallons of water was used. Control measures will be continued in 1962.

6. TREE DISEASES

Beech Scale -Nectria

Injury on old trees and a continuation of injury to young growth can be found within the Park. However, this insect does not pose any particular problem to control as the hardwood varieties are subordinate in comparison to our spruce-fir dominant trees in this coastal area.

Oak Anthrocnose

This disease is still prevalent on the oak species in the Park. There are no control measures planned in 1962.

Blister Rust Control

The White Pine Blister Rust control crew checked 3,698 acres of Park forests within the area of the 1947 burn. This brings to within 270 acres the original proposal of 3,968 acres. The ribes population is at present at a low level and can be maintained through a periodic inspection and eradication. Control measures are planned for 1962.

7. TREE MAINTENANCE

There was no tree maintenance work accomplished during the year.

8. WOOD UTILIZATION

Activities along this line have been at a minimum during 1961. Park crews spent very little time in this particular phase of operation. Most of the wood salvaged by the Park crews came as a result of clearing operations for new construction at Seawall Loop D and Seawall Amphitheatre. Our crews stockpiled approximately 10 cords of firewood for visitor use. The crew normally hired by the Rockefeller estate was cut to a bare minimum with only 3 to 5 men working spasmodically in the Kebo Mountain area of the Park. This crew salvaged approximately 5 cords of firewood during this report period.

A total of 12 permits were issued from this office to local people to collect dead and down trees in the Park for firewood for their personal use. As these permits were issued in the Fall of 1960 and were valid through March 1961, that portion is included in 1961 as a final report of this activity.

Approximately 18 cords of firewood were removed by permittees from Park lands during the first quarter only of 1961. The total cords salvaged in the Park totals 28.

WOOD UTILIZATION SUMMARY

Species Group	*Volume Disposed of			Average Unit Value	Total Values (Dollars)
	Sawtimber (1,000 bd.ft.)	Pulp or Fuel Wood (Cords)	Other Specify		
(1) <u>Cash Sales</u>					
5 Needle Pine					
All other species		None			
Total					
(2) <u>Exchanges</u>					
5 Needle Pine					
All other species		None			
Total					
(3) <u>Use Within Park</u>					
5 Needle Pine	700 bd.ft.			\$100 per M bd.ft.	\$ 70
All other species	4,000 bd.ft.			\$100 per M bd.ft.	400
		10 cords		\$22 per cord	220
Total	4,700 bd.ft.	10 cords			\$690
<u>Totals</u>					
5 Needle Pine	700 bd.ft.				\$ 70
All other species	4,000 bd.ft.	10 cords			620
Grand Total	4,700 bd.ft.	10 cords			\$690
Volume Converted	4,700 bd.ft.	3,000 bd.ft.			

* 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

Concurred:

(SGD) G. GORDON BRUCE

G. Gordon Bruce, Chief Park Ranger

Approved:

(SGD) HAROLD A. HUBLER

Harold A. Hubler, Superintendent

In reply refer to:
Y2619

Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

January 15, 1962

Mr. John W. Coughlin, Senior Entomologist
State of Maine Forest Service
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mr. Coughlin:

Thank you for your letter of January 4 relative to the results of your survey for Gypsy Moth infestation in areas near Acadia National Park.

A project proposal has been submitted requesting allotment of forest pest control funds for the control of the Gypsy Moth infestation in the park. We will certainly notify you as soon as this request is processed.

We will also do our best to have an answer on the proposal prior to the time the town meetings are held early in March.

Sincerely yours,

Harold A. Hubler
Superintendent

Copies to: Regional Director w/copies of incoming (2)



AUSTIN H. WILKINS
FOREST COMMISSIONER

FRED C. HOLT
DEPUTY FOREST COMMISSIONER

ROBLEY W. HASTON
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST



State of Maine Forest Service Augusta

January 4, 1962

Initials	Date
Ch. Asst.	
Ch. Ranger	
Ch. P. & E.	
Ch. L. A.	
Park Engineer	
Asst. Maint. Superv.	
SUPERVISORS	
FRED ATCHISON	
ROBERT DINNEEN	
KENNETH A. HINKLEY	
JOEL W. MARSH	
ROBERT E. PENDLETON	
WILLARD A. WIGHT	
EARLE WILLIAMS	

Mr. Harold A. Hubler, Supt
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Dear Mr. Hubler:

Recently I wrote to both Bar Harbor and the town of Mt. Desert giving them our recommendations with regard to the gypsy moth infestation.

We spent considerable additional time checking surrounding towns on the mainland and Schoodic peninsula. There were a few egg masses in Winter Harbor, probably spread across the bay. However we found nothing of significance except for the infestations already known in T10SD and T24MD against which action may be taken.

On the basis of this scouting we have recommended that the town of Bar Harbor take action by spraying from the air, some 1800 acres. This includes the town areas surrounded by the Park infestation plus the Hulls Cove area.

The case of the town of Mt. Desert is somewhat more complex in that the infested area is likely to be of less concern to the town. Since it is away from habitation, the area should be of no great concern to residents. We have recommended that their action depend on the action taken by the Park. If the Park engages in a large spray operation then the town could join in and get the benefit of control at a reduced rate per acre or allow the Park to spray town lands to protect against reinfestation. If the Park does not spray, we can see no reason for the town to take any action. The area in the town of Mt. Desert involves some 320 acres.

The next step now, on the town lands is up to the **residents** of Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert. We will know what further **steps** will be taken after their town meetings and we know their decisions.

We would appreciate knowing at the earliest possible moment your decisions regarding the Park lands since the problems are so closely connected. There will be many details to work out and considerable field work. The more time we have for this the more **satisfactory** the job will be for everybody.

Sincerely,
John W. Coughlin
John W. Coughlin
Senior Entomologist

KEEP MAINE GREEN

representatives from the State of Maine and the Agricultural Research Service. The revised proposal will reflect these later figures. Therefore, we request that consideration be given to the urgent need for \$11,000 when the allotment is made.

(Sgd.) George A. Palmer

Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachments

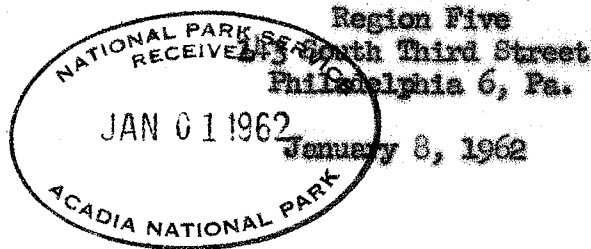
Copy to: Supt., Acadia NP ✓



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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	Initials	Date
Supv.		
Admin. Asst.		
Ch. Ranger	GET	1/10
Ch. P. Nat.	Burr	1/10
Park L. A.		
Park Engineer		
Asst. Maint. Superv.		

Y2619



Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Summary of Insect and Disease Suppression Project
Proposals and Forest Insect and Disease Suppression
Accomplishment Report

In accordance with Acting Assistant Director Baker's memorandum of December 22, the subject reports for Region Five are attached. All project proposals have been previously approved. However, Form 5200-10, referring to the projects, will be completed at a later date, including the revision of Acadia National Park Project #3, Gypsy Moth Control.

We believe that we should again emphasize the urgency of Project #3, Gypsy Moth Control in Acadia National Park, to which we have assigned first priority. This infestation is in epidemic stage, and the proposal is a part of a control plan in which the State of Maine and two local townships will participate. Control areas have been carefully mapped, and other preliminary arrangements have been made. We hope that we will have early advice regarding the FPC allotment for the period January 1 to June 30, 1962, in order that plans for control by aerial spraying may be completed. Although the control as planned will be a joint effort, our estimate includes control costs on Federal lands only. The cost of spraying on private lands will be financed by the State of Maine and the townships concerned.

The proposal, Project #3, Acadia, dated 8/17/61, was based on an estimate of 5,000 acres, and a later survey has corrected the figure to 6,430 acres. Since we are summarizing the proposals, we used the 5,000 acre figure. Likewise, late information from the Park indicates that control costs should be \$11,000 for the period January 1 to June 30, 1962, which we assume was arrived at by using an estimated rate of \$1.75 per acre instead of \$1.50 per acre. During a conference last fall, the \$1.50 per acre was considered low by

*Bill!
your copy*

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Activities along this line have been at a minimum during 1961. Park crews spent very little time in this particular phase of operation. Most of the wood salvaged by the Park crews came as a result of clearing operations for new construction at Seawall Loop D and Seawall Amphitheatre. Our crews stockpiled approximately 10 cords of firewood for visitor use. The crew normally hired by the Rockefeller estate was cut to a bare minimum with only 3 to 5 men working spasmodically in the Kebo Mountain area of the Park. This crew salvaged approximately 5 cords of firewood during this report period.

A total of 12 permits were issued from this office to local people to collect dead and down trees in the Park for firewood for their personal use. As these permits were issued in the Fall of 1960 and were valid through March 1961, that portion is included in 1961 as a final report of this activity.

Approximately 18 cords of firewood were removed by permittees from Park lands during the first quarter only of 1961. The total cords salvaged in the Park totals 28.

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) <u>Cash Sales</u>					
5 Needle Pine					
All other species		None			
Total					
(2) <u>Exchanges</u>					
5 Needle Pine					
All other species		None			
Total					
(3) <u>Use Within Park</u>					
5 Needle Pine	700 bd.ft.			\$100 per M bd.ft.	\$ 70
All other species	4,000 bd.ft.			\$100 per M bd.ft.	400
		10 cords		\$22 per cord	220
Total	4,700 bd.ft.	10 cords			\$690
<u>Totals</u>					
5 Needle Pine	700 bd.ft.				\$ 70
All other species	4,000 bd.ft.	10 cords			620
Grand Total	4,700 bd.ft.	10 cords			\$690
Volume Converted	4,700 bd.ft.	3,000 bd.ft.			

* 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

Concurred:

(SGD) G. GORDON BRUCE

G. Gordon Bruce, Chief Park Ranger

Approved:

(SGD) HAROLD A. HUBLER

Harold A. Hubler, Superintendent