

# **FOREST PLANTING IN NEW JERSEY**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649249497

Forest Planting in New Jersey by Alfred Gaskill

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**ALFRED GASKILL**

**FOREST PLANTING  
IN NEW JERSEY**



REPORTS OF  
THE FOREST PARK RESERVATION COMMISSION  
OF NEW JERSEY

---

#

# FOREST PLANTING

## IN NEW JERSEY

BY  
ALFRED GASKILL  
State Forester



UNION HILL, N. J.  
DISPATCH PRINTING COMPANY.

1913.

## The Forest Park Reservation Commission.

---

HON. JAMES F. FIELDER, ACTING GOVERNOR, *ex-officio President.*

HENRY B. KÜMMEL, Trenton, *Executive Officer.*

ELMER H. SMITH, Salem.

CHARLES L. PACK, Lakewood.

WILLIAM W. SMALLEY, Bound Brook.

---

ALFRED GASKILL, Trenton, *State Forester and Secretary.*

JAMES O. HAZARD, Trenton, *Assistant Forester.*

CHARLES P. WILBER, Trenton, *State Firewarden.*

Office, State House, Trenton.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Need of Planting, .....	7
Where Planting is Proper, .....	7
Shade Trees not Considered, .....	7
No Quick Riches, .....	8
Climate and Soils, .....	8
What to Plant, .....	8
Pure or Mixed Forest? .....	8
Evergreens or Deciduous Trees? .....	9
Quick Growers, .....	9
Nut Trees, .....	9
Choice of Species, .....	10
Specific Descriptions, .....	10-13
Trees not Recommended, .....	13
How to Establish a Forest, .....	15
Sowing Seed, .....	15
Best to Plant Small Trees, .....	15
Preparing the Ground, .....	15
Size of Trees, .....	15
How to Order Trees, .....	15
How to Handle Trees Before They Are Planted, .....	15
Heeling-in, .....	16
Spacing, .....	17
Planting (Outplanting) .....	18
Puddling, .....	18
Clefts, .....	18
Crew, .....	18
Lining out, .....	18
Planting, .....	19
Intervals, .....	20
Speed in Planting, .....	20
Subsequent Care, .....	20
Cutting Back, .....	20
Time to Plant, .....	21
A Forest Nursery, .....	21
Location, Soil, .....	21
The Kind of Plants to Buy, .....	21
Planting (Transplanting) .....	21
Cultivation, .....	22
The Second Year, .....	22
Purpose of a Nursery, .....	23
The Cost of a Plantation, .....	23
Where to Get Material for Forest Planting, .....	24
The Profit in Planted Forests, .....	26-28

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—The Kind of Land that Should Be Restored to Forest, .....	7
Fig. 2.—Trees for Forest Planting, .....	9
Fig. 3.—A Forest Nursery, .....	9
Fig. 4.—Diagram, Heeling-in, .....	16
Fig. 5.—Diagram, Square Planting, .....	17
Fig. 6.—Diagram, Triangular Planting, .....	17
Fig. 7.—Diagram, Cleft Planting, .....	18
Fig. 8.—Diagram, Area to be Planted, .....	19
Fig. 9.—Diagram, Furrow Planting, and Slit Planting, .....	22
Fig. 10.—Eight Examples of Planted Forests, .....	23



FIG. 1. The kind of land that should be restored to forest. It can be farmed but washes badly and will do better in trees. The scattered evergreens are volunteer red cedars.



## STATE AID IN FORESTRY.

---

The Forest Commission wants to assist farmers, and all woodland owners, to practice forestry. See offer on page 28.

---

### Forest Planting in New Jersey.

#### THE NEED OF PLANTING.

The Forest Commission lays little stress upon forest planting because the State's woodland area is now as great as it should be, and because it is easier, cheaper, and, for the present, better to make good forests out of the abused and neglected natural forests. To do this requires, in most cases, no outlay; simply protection against fire and proper thinnings at the proper time are enough. The result will rarely be as good, silviculturally, as from a planted forest, but the crop will come quicker and it will cost less.

Where planting is proper. There are places and conditions, however, that justify planting; they are where land cleared for cultivation or pasture is found unfit, or is no longer wanted, and where forest is desired for pleasure or to simplify the administration of an estate (Fig. 1). In the first case the land, being fit for nothing but forest—true forest soil, would naturally have a low value; a plantation therefore should be expected to yield a profit. In the latter cases satisfaction rather than profit would be the object.

Underplanting, or filling gaps, in woodlots is often advisable. The procedure is the same as in open plantations but greater care in the choice of species is required on account of the deficient light afforded—see tolerance, p. 9.

Shade trees not considered. The present discussion deals solely with the production of timber. Beauty and shade are entirely apart.

## NO QUICK RICHES.

Intending forest planters are reminded that an investment in forestry will yield returns in proportion to the skill and wisdom that underlie it; that the income from a plantation may equal from four to eight per cent., compound interest, yet can rarely be more because there is a limit to the rate at which trees grow. **Sure, steady, moderate returns**, rather than quick riches are always the foresters aim. See p. 25.

## CLIMATE AND SOILS.

**The climate** of New Jersey is everywhere suitable for many kinds of trees, and highly favorable to some. No part is too hot, too cold, or too dry to produce vigorous trees.

**Its soils**, on the contrary, are very diverse, and make necessary a careful adaptation of species to local conditions. No part of the upland, except the beaches and about 25,000 acres on "The Plains," is incapable of supporting a forest of some kind. Even the sandy soils of the pine section are less sterile than is commonly supposed. Solely for the guidance of tree planters the soils of the State may be divided into six classes. See p. 14.

## WHAT TO PLANT.

When a forest is founded by Nature one wisely uses what he finds; when a forest is to be planted the aim should be to **choose the best** for given conditions.

**Pure or mixed forests?** Many foresters advocate mixed plantings (two or more species) upon the ground that that is Nature's way, that one species helps another, that insects and disease do less harm than in pure (one species) forests. All these arguments have weight, yet most authorities now favor comparatively small groups of a single species, each group representing the fittest tree when climate, soil, markets and all other factors are considered. Under this rule pure forests of several hundred acres may be established. For these reasons, and because it is hard to determine the character and proportions of a mixed forest without a careful study of local conditions, **only pure forest plantations are here considered.**

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts used in accounting. It categorizes accounts into assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expense accounts. It also explains the normal balances for each type of account and how they are used to calculate the net income or loss for a period.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains how these entries are used to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Examples are provided for each of the five types of adjusting entries.

The fifth part of the document discusses the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in preparing the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of owner's equity. It also discusses the importance of comparing the financial statements to the company's budget and to industry trends.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls. It explains how these controls are used to prevent and detect errors and fraud. Examples are provided for each of the five types of internal controls.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in accounting. It explains how accountants should maintain objectivity and integrity in their work. It also discusses the consequences of unethical behavior and the importance of reporting any suspected wrongdoing.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in accounting. It explains how accountants should communicate effectively with their colleagues and clients. It also discusses the importance of keeping accurate records of all communications.

The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of technology in accounting. It explains how accounting software can be used to streamline the accounting process and reduce the risk of errors. It also discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest technology trends.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning in accounting. It explains how accountants should stay up-to-date on the latest accounting standards and regulations. It also discusses the importance of seeking out professional development opportunities.