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The Knothole, January 23, 1975

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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The Botany Club, getting a good start on the spring semester with its trip to the Cornell Greenhouses last Saturday, has planned a full schedule for this spring.

The next activity on the list is the GREENHOUSE CUTTING SESSIONS. In this session, students are shown how to vegetatively propagate woody plants of certain species from cuttings taken from dormant branches. These cuttings are then placed in the greenhouse, where they are left till the root systems have developed. This usually takes about 5 to 6 months. Students have the choice of taking the cuttings home at the end of the semester or transplanting them when school resumes in the fall.

There will be numerous sessions held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27-28-29. Each session lasts for one hour, and takes place on the 5th floor of Illick in the potting room. The sign up sheet with the various times will be located at 333 Illick. Each session is limited to 10 students. We will try to accommodate as many people as possible.

Our next planned activity will be a lecture to be given by Dr. Ketchledge. We'll have more on that in the next issue.

Werner L. Kist
Botany Club Pres.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Philip Morris Incorporated is offering a $1,000 grant for the best project about Philip Morris or its non-tobacco products in our sixth annual Public Relations Competition for college students.

Students enrolled in an accredited college or university, working as a committee of no less than five members, are asked to submit an outline for a public relations proposal for any of Philip Morris's non-tobacco products, or for a corporate project such as employee communications, urban affairs, the arts, etc.

Student members of a national professional society, or those whose interests lie in such fields as labor relations, urban affairs, city planning, political science, ecology, journalism, communications, business, or marketing for example, are encouraged to submit projects that relate to those areas. Committees may work independently or as a class project but must do the project under the direction of a full-time faculty member.

The winning committee will be selected on the basis of the proposal outlines. The $1,000 grant consists of a $500 award for the best proposal, plus $500 for expenses incurred in producing a formal presentation for Philip Morris executives. In addition, two student representatives, and a faculty advisor if applicable, will be invited as our guests to company headquarters or any other location.

The third lecture of our series, American Wilderness: Contemporary Attitudes will be held Wednesday, January 29 at 8:00 p.m. State Assemblyman Andrew Ryan from Plattsburgh will be speaking in 212 Marshall. Mr. Ryan is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Forest Preserve Lands and plans to speak on the Adirondack Citizen: Problems and Partial Solutions. This should be an interesting lecture as Assemblyman Ryan defends the Adirondack resident's point of view.

Be there, next Wednesday night, January 29, at 8:00 p.m. in 212 Marshall.

Jack Stevens
other corporate location to make the presentation. This is a fine opportunity to gain firsthand experience in public relations problems requiring sound and responsible solutions. The deadline is March 14, 1975. Send entries to Susan H. Wiener Communications Philip Morris Inc. 100 Park Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 Incidentally, one of PM's non-tobacco products is Miller High Life Beer. All you beer-drinkin' stumpies should be able to write a proposal for that!

LETTER

Editor:

In the December 12 issue of the Knothole, there is an example of the low regard of the ESF student body towards minorities. In the printing of the SU student association's budget allocation you called O.L.A.S. (Organization of Latin American Students) the "Puerto Rican Organization." This is used as a slur by some people who refuse to call this organization anything but "PRO".

Changing the names of organizations to save printing space is detrimental and must not be tolerated.

Michael Selender

Michael - The sheet listing names of S.U. organisations and their budget allocations was picked up at the S.U. Student Association office by a Forestry student and reprinted in the Knothole as it stood. Any name changing occurred there and not here in this office. Such editing and censoring is not the policy of this paper.

B.L.

Editorial Policy:
The Knothole appreciates any articles, short stories, poems, letters, etc. which anyone might be inclined to submit. However, all such literature must be signed. Name will be withheld on request of author.

BOOK TALK:

WOODLAND ECOLOGY
Environmental Forestry for the Small Owner
by Leon S. Minckler
SUNY College of ES&F

"Among the major timber-holding countries of the world, ours is the only one with well over half of its forested land in small, private ownership. Indeed that tradition is so strong that we have about 4.5 million forest owners with 300 million acres, 75 per cent of the whole. Were forests a matter of indifference to the general welfare, what those millions of owners do with their forests would also be a matter of indifference. Such is not the case. Forests are a vital part of our economy and perhaps even of our survival.

"Forest owners have long needed a clear, readable, and rational guide as to how to manage their forest lands, to satisfy their individual aspirations and at the same time their obligations to the society which has made their ownership possible. I believe that Dr. Minckler has fulfilled that need. A forest owner himself and a recognized authority on the silviculture of hardwoods, he is well equipped to give the guidance and the inspiration needed. The hallmarks of this book are clarity and practicality."

--Henry S. Keman, Director, New York Forest Owners Association

Whether the woodland you own—or would like to own—is a farm woodlot or a small forest, this is a book you will want to have.

To order a copy of Prof. Minckler's book, write to Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York, 13210. Ask for WOODLAND ECOLOGY (0109-3) and enclose $9.95 plus 50c for postage and handling. New York State residents please add sales tax.

The Knothole is the student publication of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Any articles, notices, stories, letters, etc. to be published must be submitted in the Knothole mailbox in the basement of Marshall Hall before noon on Saturday, signed. Names will be withheld upon request.

Editor-in-chief: Mary Butler
"SEVEN SLEEPERS"

Winter is always the most difficult season for wildlife. Snow and ice bury much of the food, leaving only a limited supply where it can be reached. Wind and cold increase the requirement for protective cover. Just because a rabbit has a nice fur coat doesn't mean that it can stand those nights when the temperature drops down below zero. A little while out to feed on those crisp nights is all right, but if they don't have a woodchuck hole or come other cover insulated from the cold, they die of exposure. Deep snow not only hides more of the food, but makes travel searching for it more difficult.

Through evolutionary changes, each species has developed its own way of meeting these winter hardships. Some, like deer, move into special types of cover where the snow isn't quite as deep, and the cold not as fierce. Some have special adaptations, like the snowshoes of the varying hare and ruffed grouse, and the hollow hair of deer. Some make special preparations by storing food near their den, like the beaver and squirrels. Then there are more mobil ones that just fly south where conditions are not as rigorous.

There is one little elite group, known as the "seven sleepers" that just curl up and sleep the winter away. They are an odd assortment, the bats, bears, chipmunks, coons, jumping mice, skunks and woodchucks. Of these, only the bats, jumping mice and woodchucks are true hibernators. The others actually are just very deep sleepers.

True hibernators have a marked reduction in body temperature, rate of breathing, heart rate and are very slow to wake up, for they literally have to thaw out. The breathing rate of a woodchuck, for example, drops from a normal of 260 times an hour to about 14 times an hour. The deep sleepers, on the other hand, show relatively little change from normal rates and can arouse themselves very quickly when disturbed.

Since the hibernating animals' body temperature drops to about the same temperature as the surrounding air, which would be fatal if it should go down to freezing, Mother Nature has built in a safety mechanism which wakes them up as their body temperature approaches the critical point.

The deep sleepers, who don't have the advantage of markedly lowered metabolic rates that accompany low body temperatures, must make some provision for fuel to keep their temperatures high.

---from the New York Forester 11/74

by Henry Van Dyke

Many a tree is found in the wood,
And every tree for its use is good:
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower and fruit,
Some for the shelter against the storm,
Some to keep the hearthstone warm.
Some for the roof, and some for the beam,
And some for the boat to breast the stream:
In the wealth of wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.

— from the New York Forester

FOXFIRE NOTES

There are many old remedies that have been almost forgotten, but can still be relied upon. Many of them for colds, coughs, congestion, and sore throats are found in teas and onion syrup.

Onion syrup is used mostly for sore throats and coughs. The following are a few examples of onion syrup:

One is, slice finely two or three large onions, and cook them in the oven. Add one cup of honey, and one half cup water. Another one is, chop an onion, and sprinkle it with sugar. Then cover it with a bowl. Soon the

will form a syrup. When it does eat one teaspoonful at a time. Also, bore onions, and add sugar. This will also form a syrup, and you eat a little at a time.

A cure for mild colds, fever, and congestion is tea. These are a few ways of making assorted kinds.

Some types are especially made for mild colds and congestion.

One of them is Catnip Tea. It is made by boiling water over catnip leaves and blossoms. Steep this well, and drink it while hot. Drink this while hot before going to bed for a soothing drink also.

Another type of tea for colds and congestion is Ginger Tea. This is made by mixing hot water and one half teaspoonful of ginger. Add milk and sugar to taste and drink while hot.

One remedy for fever is Cambrick Tea. Mix hot water, milk, and sugar. Drink this while very hot.

These cures were used back in the early 1900's, and were very much relied on.
systems in operation. The bear and the raccoon are notorious for becoming very fat. The skunk has other claims to notoriety, but it also gets fat. The exception is the little chipmunk, which is as lithe as ever when it turns in for the winter. The chipmunk, however, has been storing away food in his den just as busily as the others have been gorging themselves. When the hunger pangs overtake him, he just rolls over in bed and reaches out for one of his tasty acorns.

Tradition brings the woodchuck above ground on February 2 to look for the sun. Tradition notwithstanding, what brings the woodchuck up during February and March is the romantic urge to find a mate. For this he wallows around in the cold wet snow, leaving his muddy trail.

The deep sleepers are apt to be up and around any warm night during winter, but again romance makes the skunk a widely traveled animal during late winter. I was once startled on a warm March afternoon to suddenly see a chipmunk’s head come up through a foot of snow in the woods ahead of me. It is during this deep sleep period of the winter that the bears give birth to their young. Their maternity ward can be a cave in a rockslide, a hollow log, or just a snug shelter under the low-hanging branches of dense spruce.

**UNBARBECUE '75**

Four years ago a traditional social event was begun at this College—the annual Unbarbecue. This dance-beer blast is held at Drumlin's in the beginning of Spring semester. In 1975 the date is February 8, a Saturday evening, from 9 to 1 AM. Dance to the music of Toots Revue and drink all the beer you can. Tickets will be on sale next week in the foyer of Moon Library—$1 for those who have paid the student activity fee and $2 for guests. Buses will run every hour, the first leaving from behind Moon at 8:45 and the last leaving Drumlin's at 1:15 AM.

Music, beer and people make the Unbarbecue happen, so let’s go! Ask anyone who’s gone before, then find out for yourself!