Oconee Forest Park, the 60-acre forest preserve managed by the School of Forest Resources, attracts more than 50,000 visitors a year. See story page 3.
On the Cover

Cover photo by Chuck Moore

An extensive boardwalk and bridge, built in 1996 with contributions given in memory of the late Eugenia Hargreaves, makes the park more accessible to visitors.

(See story, page 3)

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Recent changes bring new opportunities, challenges to School

BY DEAN ARNETT C. MACE, JR.

It is the nature of scientists and administrators to be always thinking and planning ahead. And, out of necessity, I do this often.

And yet, as I plan ahead this year, I am struck by the profound changes we’ve experienced here in the School in the recent past. Since 1995, nearly a quarter of our long-time faculty have retired. All of us have felt the collective loss of their expertise, leadership and individual contributions and talents. We can never forget that our current excellence is built upon their commitment and work.

During this same period, we have also experienced tremendous changes through growth and diversification. New funding from the Georgia General Assembly in 1997 and 1998 enabled us to hire additional faculty who bring new expertise to the School. You saw some of these new faces in the last issue of the Foresters’ Log and you’ll see several more in this summer issue. Many of you took advantage of the opportunity to meet and talk with them at our Alumni After Hours meetings across the state this spring.

Among these new faculty are experts in hydrology, physiology, business and finance, economic policy, biometrics, wildlife ecology and geographical information systems. Most bring new technical expertise, some in completely new areas of study, like satellite imagery and mapping. All are critical to the future success of not only the School, but also forest resources management in the state, region, and internationally as well.

Another major development in the past year was the establishment of the Center for Forest Business. This center was created to integrate the business aspects of forest production and processing with the biological and ecological requirements of sustainable production.

Gandhi once said, “We must become the change we want to see,” and that’s just what we’re doing as we plan and prepare for the challenges ahead.

What has not changed is our commitment to providing the very best education and employment opportunities for our students, and the most timely and relevant research and service programs to the Georgia landowners, businesses and citizens, who drive our work.
OCONEE FOREST PARK...
The School’s gift to the University, community

By Helen Fosgate

David Gomez picks his way along the narrow fern-lined trail, stopping at the base of a massive furrowed oak to settle down with his book. The sun glints off the glassy surface of Lake Herrick far below where several ducks paddle and preen. A jogger chugs along the main trail near the lake, and a couple, having finished their picnic, stretches out on the dock to soak up the warmth of an early spring sun.

It is noon in Oconee Forest Park, the 60-acre forest preserve beyond the intramural fields off College Station Road. Gomez, a UGA graduate student, comes here whenever he can. For him -- and an increasing number of others -- the park is a refuge from the papers and pressures of campus life. The high sheltering canopy of century-old trees reminds visitors that beyond pavement, nature endures.

“What I like best,” says Gomez, “is that you feel like you’re out of town. Even though the park is bordered by the bypass, East Campus and College Station Roads, you can almost always find a secluded spot to read, study or just sit and think.”

Managed by the Warnell School of Forest Resources, Oconee Forest Park includes Lake Herrick, foot and bike trails, picnic tables and open, grassy areas bordered by native plants and wildflowers. The towering 100-year-old trees are the remnants of a once extensive old-growth forest that stretched across the bypass toward the UGA Golf Course. Today the park is the School’s gift to the University community.

Forestry faculty once used the forest for research. During the Depression, the land served as a “side camp” for the Civilian Conservation Corps whose members worked in the tree seedling nursery on land now covered by Lake Herrick.

In 1925, members of the Forestry Club -- all men at that time -- built a 12 x 30-foot hand-hewn log cabin in the forest. Several students lived in the attic of the cabin, which was also used for club meetings and social events. The cabin gradually deteriorated, and in the late 1950s, it was torn down. But the granite chimney still stands on the hill above Lake Herrick.

Lake Herrick Beach, a popular warm-weather swimming area on the near side of the lake, is staffed and managed by the Department of Recreational Sports. Each weekend from May to October, students, faculty, staff and their families come to sun, swim and splash in the cool, deep-green water off the beach. The department also provides a “ropes course” on the back of the forest for UGA groups who use the obstacles in workshops and training classes.

Officially established in 1982, Oconee Forest Park was the vision of a few far-sighted professors who began in the late ‘60s to look for a way to set aside the remaining old forest for future generations. Dr. Bill Moss, professor of forest recreation, and the late Dean Emeritus Leon Hargreaves understood decades ago that as campus grew, so would the need for such a place.

When Moss left UGA in 1970, Dr. Walter Cook took up the cause. He wrote up the proposal, designed the trails and patiently saw the project through years of planning and revisions. Today more than 50,000 people a year, among them many “regulars,” come here to relax, exercise, fish or picnic with friends and colleagues.

“There’s just no telling how many plans have been made or relationships begun or broken here under these big trees,” says park manager Dan Williams.

continued on page 8....
Rare Atlantic shorebirds struggle to adapt

By Helen Fosgate

A small gentle shorebird, hunted nearly to extinction earlier this century as an adornment for women’s hats, is perched on the brink again. Crowded off its natural beachfront nesting grounds by frisbee-throwing vacationers and high-rise hotels, the beleaguered Atlantic least tern has resorted to nesting on roof-tops.

A new study by University of Georgia wildlife researchers has found that nearly all of Georgia’s 1,200 to 1,500 surviving least tern pairs are nesting on some type of artificial site, whether it’s roof-tops or man-made sand hills called “spoils,” dredged from ocean channels. Another 125 or so pairs still try to nest on beaches each year without much success. The researchers say without further protection, the Atlantic least tern, already listed as “rare” by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, is vulnerable to further decline.

“Successful breeding depends on having large, intact colonies,” said Dr. Sara Schweitzer, a wildlife ecologist in UGA’s Warnell School of Forest Resources. “The few remaining beach colonies have the absolute last tatters of usable beach, and they’re being flooded out. So these artificial nesting sites are crucial.”

The research, which was presented last year at national meetings of the Colonial Waterbird Society, the Association of Field Ornithologists and The Wildlife Society, was supported by grants from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division, the Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation and the UGA Research Foundation.

About the size and color of a mockingbird, the Atlantic least terns fly over shallow water, hunting for minnows and other small fish. Their aerial acrobatics delighted nineteenth century beach goers who nicknamed them “sea swallows.” They once nested up and down the East Coast, but their long, fancy black and white wing and tail feathers made them a fashion target. From the 1870s to the early 1900s, they were slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands.

Most were shot at close range while they hovered protectively above their nests. Resident fishermen and oystermen got 10 cents a piece for the birds, which they gutted and shipped in ice to supply New York’s millinery trade. The birds made a brief comeback in the 1920s and ‘30s, but by the early 1940s coastal development caused their numbers to dive again.

Though already listed as “rare,” meaning monitored but not protected, the Atlantic least tern has fared slightly better than its cousins, the interior and the California least terns. Both are threatened due to habitat loss.

Schweitzer and graduate student Michael Krogh, who monitored the Atlantic least terns in 1995, ‘96 and ‘97, are encouraged by the reproductive success of the roof-top colonies. Seventy-two chicks in 1996 and 114 in 1997 fledged from roof-tops, the large majority from just three large colonies that nested on three Savannah-based manufacturing plants. Not a single chick
fledged from the small, scattered beach colonies.

But researchers worry that a hurricane or other single catastrophic weather event could wipe out Georgia’s entire roof-top population. Another concern is that few firms still build the type of flat, graveled roof-tops that mimic the isolated beaches the privacy-prone terns require for nesting.

“A lot of people who love the beach just don’t realize what’s happening,” said Schweitzer. “The colonies on sand spoils need to be fenced off to protect the nests from humans as well as domestic pets, which are a real problem. And roof-top colonies could use help, too.”

Roof-tops offer the terns a haven from people and pets. But bad weather, flooding and high roof-top temperatures that can reach more than 150 degrees take a gruesome toll on reproductive success. Krogh found many chicks and eggs baked in the afternoon sun. Others tumbled off the roofs’ edge.

The scientists say coastal building codes should encourage gravel roofs with parapets, or edging at least three, and preferably 12 inches high, as well as screened drains and rain spouts that prevent chicks and eggs from washing down with the water.

Least terns are also nesting on roof-tops off the Carolinas and Florida, but it seems to be a mostly Southern trend. Schweitzer recently read about least terns in Maryland using roof-tops but isn’t aware of colonies further north that have adopted this lofty strategy. And, at this point, roof-tops are a crucial safety net for the species. A study in Florida showed the terns didn’t return to sites where graveled roofs had been replaced with vinyl or other materials.

“There’s a lot we can do to help the least terns,” said Schweitzer, “and they’re such amazing little birds, it would be a tremendous loss to let them slip away.”
Tiny cameras bring roots into focus

By Helen Fosgate

Doctors use them for everything from knee surgery to diagnostic purposes, but the tiny cameras used in arthroscopic surgery are now helping scientists to see more clearly underground.

University of Georgia researchers say recent advances in optics and electronics are helping to unlock the secrets about how trees and plants grow, cycle carbon and compete for water and nutrients in forests.

“We’re finally able to get clear, concise images that we can study and analyze at length,” said Ron Hendrick, a forest ecologist in UGA’s Warnell School of Forest Resources.

For more than 60 years, soil scientists have relied on mini-rhizotrons, long, clear tubes they use like periscopes to peer at plants underground. Mini-rhizotrons, from the Greek rhizos meaning root and tron meaning device or instrument, are smaller versions of rhizotrons, underground labs where scientists can observe roots as they grow against large glass plates.

Used in the past primarily by agricultural researchers to study the fine, shallow roots of field crops like cotton and soybeans, mini-rhizotrons made early root studies possible, but fixed cameras provided only primitive, low-resolution images that were difficult to analyze.

Hendrick, one of only a few scientists worldwide to use micro-video cameras in combination with mini-rhizotrons for ecosystem research, believes the tools may finally be coming into their own. He outlined the largely untapped potential of mini-rhizotrons for studying natural plant communities in a 1996 issue of Plant and Soil Journal.

Since then he’s been trying to refine the technique to answer long-standing questions about how soil resources translate into above-ground growth and yields. He believes mini-rhizotrons may also help researchers to understand the role of soil microorganisms, arthropods and nematodes in forest ecosystems.

“The greatest advantage of mini-rhizotrons is that they enable us to make repeated observations of individual roots, or even segments of roots, over long periods,” he said. “They also let us look at roots growing and dying at the same time, and there’s no other technique that allows us to do this.”

With funding from the National Science Foundation and other sources, Hendrick and colleagues adapted an interactive PC-based geographical information system to help them interpret what the video cameras record. The system can analyze 120 to 150 images in about two hours, depending on the number of roots present. The marriage of the “old” tools and new technology is uncovering new...
Brian Chapman had all but planned his future when he set off for college in the mid-’60s. His father’s best friend was a dentist, and the perks looked pretty sweet to a high school senior on his way up.

“I really admired his lifestyle,” says Chapman, laughing, “—like he had lots of money, and we didn’t.”

But a course in vertebrate natural history — and the professor who taught it at Texas A&M University — changed Chapman’s outlook and his career plans as well.

An associate professor of wildlife ecology in the Warnell School of Forest Resources, Chapman now teaches the same course that so captivated his imagination three decades ago. Nor has his fascination with other life forms, or the chance to share that passion with others, diminished with time.

“Our students learn about 400 different species in this class,” he says, sitting up on the edge of his chair. “But I want them to take away with them the idea that every species has some unique habits and characteristics, that each is a little different, that each has its own role in the ecosystem.”

Chapman studies how forest management practices affect rare and endangered species. Over the years, he’s palpated pelicans for parasites, stalked rare species in slippery streams and investigated the causes behind declining populations of migratory songbirds, shorebirds and bats.

A recent study on the use of fire to control undergrowth in forests, turned conventional wisdom on its ear. Common practice has always been to carry out controlled burns in winter to avoid nesting birds. But Chapman’s research shows summer burns may actually be less disruptive, presumably because, “summer burns more closely mimic the natural, lightning induced fire patterns of nature,” he says.

Another of his studies showed that bottomland hardwood forests are crucial nesting habitats for some hawk species. Logging practices that remove older, taller hardwoods, especially along creeks and rivers, may be why some species, like the red-shouldered hawks, are declining in the Southeast.

Chapman grew up in Corpus Christi, Texas, where his love of the outdoors grew from fishing trips with his father and hunting trips with his grandfather, though Chapman admits, “I was mostly his bird dog.” His father’s summer assignments with the Marine Corps Reserve took him across country, and he planned historical “theme trips” for the Chapman family along the way.

“One trip to Illinois, he called the Lincoln Trip,” remembers Chapman. “We went to see Lincoln’s home, his law office, the Ford Theater and the Lincoln Memorial. Another summer, it was the Civil War Trip. We visited Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and all the battlefields. As a result, I had been in 40 states by the time I graduated from high school.”

These “educational vacations,” included trips to many state and national parks, where Chapman saw wildlife of all kinds. One memorable summer, he says, the family visited just about every major park in the West. Without realizing it, Chapman began developing the sensibilities of a future ecologist.

“These trips probably had a lot to do with my career choice,” he says.

Known for his quick wit and wry sense of humor, Chapman grows more serious when asked about the future of the species he studies.

“I’m 51 years old,” he says, with a shrug, “and in that time, I’ve seen cities triple in size. Human encroachment is certainly a real threat to many species.

“Someone once said to think how differently a wildlife management... continued on page 15...
Dr. Kevin Boston  
*assistant professor, harvest scheduling*  
**Education:**  
• Ph.D. forest harvesting, Oregon State University, 1996  
• M.F. logging engineering, Oregon State University, 1991  
• B.S. forestry, Humboldt State, California 1984  

Dr. John P. Carroll  
*assistant professor, wildlife ecology*  
**Education:**  
• Ph.D. wildlife ecology, University of North Dakota, 1989  
• M.S. wildlife ecology, Eastern Kentucky University, 1982  
• B.S. wildlife biology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 1979  

Dr. Daniel Markewitz  
*assistant professor, forest soils*  
**Education:**  
• Ph.D. soil science, Duke University, 1996  
• M.E.M. forestry and environmental studies, Duke University, 1991  
• B.S. forestry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1986  

Mr. Bob Izlar  
*director, Center for Forest Business*  
**Education:**  
• M.B.A., Georgia Southern University, 1977  
• M.S. forestry, University of Georgia, 1972  
• B.S. forestry, University of Georgia, 1971  

... Oconee Forest Park continued from pg. 3.  
“This is one of the only places left on campus where people don’t have to compete with vehicles. It’s part of what makes the park so special.”  

The park also provides a convenient, living laboratory for faculty who teach botany, ecology, dendrology and horticulture. Williams, who along with student interns maintains the park’s trails, borders and planted landscapes, has labeled hundreds of individual specimens for this purpose.  

“I use the park regularly to lead botanical field trips for my plant taxonomy classes,” says David Giannasi, associate professor of botany. “The park has a wide range of trees, wildflowers, weeds, ferns and aquatic plants that rises to a hundred species or more over the course of the year.”  

As East Campus marches out College Station Road, Oconee Forest Park may well prove to be UGA’s Central Park, an island of green amid the buildings, buses and bustle of campus. And yet, despite its heavy use, the biggest threat to the park may be future expansion of the University.  

The School has already defended the park’s boundaries against “progress.” Several years ago, Campus Planning made a bid to expand Family Housing onto the 15-acre off-leash area, the most heavily used part of the park.  

“The park provides an important sanctuary for University students, staff and faculty as well as those in the Athens/Clark community,” says School of Forest Resources Dean Arnett Mace, Jr. “It’s crucial that as the University grows, we retain this park for its aesthetic and recreational values and as a natural resources teaching laboratory.”  

(This story originally appeared in the May 18, 1998 issue of Columns, the UGA faculty/staff newspaper.)
“When I Become King...”

by Walter Cook

For some time now, as an attempt at salting my opinions with a little humor, I have been prefacing them with “When I become king...” For example, one of my most often repeated statements is “When I become king, I intend to ban leaf-blowers.” Among my circle of friends, that usually brings quiet murmurs of agreement.

What prompted me to write this column was a statement I made during a presentation at the January Environmental Ethics Seminar. I said something to the effect that “When I become king, forestry students will have to learn the names and natural histories of all the forest components, rather than just the trees and major animals; this would include such things as tanagers, hepatica, ground pine, and salamanders.”

I was quite surprised to hear, not merely agreeing comments, but applause. I had never been applauded for anything, ever, besides polite applause at the close of a speech. I was overjoyed to know that people not only agreed with me but agreed to the extent of applauding the notion that foresters should learn about the total ecological community they are managing, and not merely the commercially important segments.

It’s not that I am opposed to plantation forestry -- it is a very efficient use of the land. But not all foresters will work in pine plantations for their entire career. Pine plantations resemble forests in the same way that wheat fields resemble prairies. A true forest is a complex association of plants, animals, fungi, soil and soil organisms, dominated by trees, usually of a variety of species. That very complexity and variety are major contributors to the aesthetic value of a forest.

That there are things of value in a forest besides trees seems to be a foreign concept to many. Even the term “value” is often limited to financial value; and because aesthetic value can’t be translated into dollars, it is often ignored. Economists have struggled to find a way to determine the “dollar value” of a day’s hike in a forest, or the value of a bird song, without success. How can one put a price on a brilliantly colored maple in the fall, or a sourwood in full bloom, or an indigo bunting?

The popularity of Oconee Forest Park at Lake Herrick is strong evidence that aesthetic value is real. People choose to spend time there, walking the trails. If mere walking were the attraction, they could walk on the main campus and save the time to get to the park. Some do, but many others choose to walk in the forest. Why? Probably for the same reason many people (including this person) chose forestry for a career -- because they enjoy the forest.

Oconee Forest Park was designed for these people in mind -- people who enjoy the quiet tranquility of a forest. In fact, I named one trail Tranquility Trail, to remind visitors that this is a place to relax, unwind, and enjoy the slow pace of the forest. Another trail was named the Birdsong Loop, to encourage visitors to listen for the music of the birds, instead of the noise of cars and busses that pervades the main campus.

This is what I call “cerebral recreation,” in contrast to physical recreation. One’s mind is exercised in an enjoyable way, creating opportunities for new thoughts and relationships. Obviously, university life is aimed at stimulating one’s mind to think new thoughts, but rarely do those thoughts extend to the natural environment. Oconee Forest Park, with its trails and natural environments, opens an entirely different network of thoughts.

It is with these uses and values of a forest in mind that I advocate the inclusion of a course or courses on the aesthetic qualities of a forest. The need among the general public for places like Oconee Forest Park will increase as the population increases and “wild” places become scarcer. “Aesthetic forestry” is not incompatible with commercial forestry, where trees are periodically removed for their market value. A different mindset is required, however, for the successful combinations of those objectives.

When I become king, forests will be beautiful.

(Walter Cook, who retired in July 1996 after 25 years at WSFR, designed Oconee Forest Park and was a founder of Sandy Creek Nature Center and Sandy Creek Park in Athens, Georgia. Contact him c/o Warnell School of Forest Resources, UGA, Athens, Georgia 30602-2152.)
New lab pinpoints water quality problems

By Helen Fosgate

Modern wastewater treatment plants are an impressive ensemble of concrete, pipes, pumps, tanks, gauges and laboratories. At the receiving end of all the sewage, chemicals and toxic waste a city can produce, these plants have to deal with whatever comes down the pike -- and that’s plenty.

Most municipal plants in Georgia are doing a good job, according to state officials who oversee them. But water quality is an increasingly tense issue. The state already monitors for a long list of organic substances. In the past decade, the Environmental Protection Agency has established a list of more than 150 toxics for regulation in public water supplies, and they add 25 or so new contaminants every three years.

When there’s a problem, plant managers must make the necessary changes or face stiff fines from the state Environmental Protection Division. Often finding the cause is half the battle.

That’s where a new mobile water quality lab, developed by British company Capital Controls and researchers at the University of Georgia, can help. Called the Environmental Process Control Laboratory, the lab’s detailed, real-time data can diagnose problems in the wastewater system. Probes, sensors and respirometers record levels of dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, ammonium, nitrites, nitrates, phosphates and other organic compounds that are indicators of plant performance.

“The lab is a quantum leap in terms of what you can see and learn, a bit like what I imagine the Hubble telescope is to astronomy,” said Bruce Beck, a Georgia Research Alliance eminent scholar and professor in UGA’s Warnell School of Forest Resources. “Beyond that, it is also a research platform we can re-engineer to collect data from pulp and paper mills, streams, rivers, and even aquaculture ponds, in addition to water treatment plants.”

Rather than measuring bacteria directly, the lab’s sensors instead record the level of biochemical activity in the wastewater effluent. Managers can use this information in much the same way doctors use a blood profile to understand what’s happening in the body as a result of a bacterial infection.

“Computer models are used so much in this field,” said Beck. “But the equations have got to have real applications at some point, and up until now, nobody has been able to collect the data to check out how good the equations really are.”

The lab has been field tested for the past year at an Athens/Clarke County wastewater treatment facility, where managers say it has helped them to understand how storm events and seasonal changes in water volume effect the plant’s operation and efficiency.

“The data helped us determine that instead of running two aeration basins, we could use just one, and that saves on electricity costs,” said David Bloyer, operations coordinator at the water pollution control plant off Will Hunter Road. “We had considered trying this, but we weren’t confident about it before. The lab also told us how to go about planning for future permits – like those for phosphorus levels, for example, which are probably on the horizon.”

Beck, who came to UGA in 1993 as part of the state’s push to study and improve water quality, is pleased with the field trials and anxious to make the lab available to other Georgia cities.

“Ultimately, I believe the lab could help foster public understanding of the very complex problems of running one of these plants,” he said. “These plant managers are really under the gun in many instances. The public is very concerned about water quality, yet few people know much about what’s involved in providing clean, safe water to millions of Georgians.”

Dr. Bruce Beck, professor and eminent scholar, looks over turbines at the Athens/Clarke County Water Pollution Control plant on Will Hunter Road.
STUDENT NEWS

Warnell students net two Fulbright Scholarships

The J. William Fulbright Scholarship program, sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, provides funds for American students and scholars to study and conduct research in more than 100 countries. Last year the Student Fulbright Program received 4,379 applications and awarded only 923.

Joe Caudell, a recent graduate of the wildlife ecology and management program, will spend the 1998-'99 academic year in Australia, studying ways to control the Brown Tree Snake. Native to Australia, the snake has become a real threat on islands like Guam, where it has no predators. Joe and his wife, Alexis, will work with researchers from the University of Queensland from a field camp in the Australian rain forest.

Joe came to UGA in 1995, after working for five years as an environmental education program specialist at Georgia 4-H Camps. His interest in animal damage control grew out of experiences working with grad students in the field. “I jumped right in, helping with deer spotlight surveys and other projects,” he laughed. “I thought all undergraduates did that.”

In March, Joe was named to Who’s Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. A month later, he was recognized at UGA’s Honors Day and inducted into the Blue Key Honor Society. At the School’s Spring Awards Banquet in May (where he also served as emcee), no one was more surprised than Joe when he was named Outstanding Senior in Wildlife and Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Senior.

And though he worked very hard to get here, Joe takes the accolades in stride. “I just hope we have a secure tent,” he said, thinking ahead to accommodations in Australia.

Joe is the son of Anne Rooks, Jackson, Ga.

Kim Winter, a Ph.D. candidate in wildlife ecology and management, will spend the 1998-'99 academic year conducting a survey of the wildlife in the Itonoma territory of Bolivia. She will interview hunters, birdwatchers and other wildlife experts to learn all she can because, she said, “You just can’t manage wildlife populations independent of the human populations and cultures in which they exist.”

Kim understands this firsthand. After earning a B.S. in wildlife management at the University of Missouri, she spent 1992-'93 in another part of Bolivia, teaching environmental education to high school students as a Peace Corps volunteer.

That experience prompted her to pursue a master’s degree here at UGA in ecological anthropology. This degree took her to Ecuador, where she worked with locals to develop management plans for their natural resources. She earned a master of arts degree in 1997, then came to the School of Forest Resources to work on a Ph.D with Mike Conroy, adjunct professor and assistant unit leader of the Georgia Fish and Wildlife Unit.

Her Fulbright includes funds for travel, expenses and a stipend to support her research. Kim says her mom, Diane Moffat, of St. Louis, Missouri, “quit worrying about me after I joined the Peace Corps -- at least out loud.”
1998 Graduate Symposium Winners

Forest Resources Management

First Place: Douglass Frederick Jacobs
The reforestation of Engelmann spruce (Picea engelmannii) using tree shelters.

Second Place: Skipper Todd Crews
Effects of Process and Material Conditions on Moisture Content Distribution of Dry Veneer for Manufacturing Parallel Strand Lumber.

Third Place: Montgomery Wall Alves

Forest Biology, Soils and Hydrology

First Place: Chun Liang
Factors contributing to the susceptibility of loblolly pine (Pinus taeda L.) to the Nantucket pine tip moth (Rhyacionia frustrana [Comstock]).

Second Place: Alanna Marie Conley
Soil Change Following Field Application of Pulp and Paper Mill Residues.

Third Place: Laura Teresa Rader
First-year Response of Kudzu and Associated Vegetation to Five Herbicides.

Fisheries and Wildlife

First Place: Andrew Richard Thompson
Effects of spatial and temporal variability on habitat use and foraging behavior by longnose dace, Rhinichthys cataractae.

Second Place: Larry Alan Wood
Reproductive success and territory dynamics of breeding Prothonotary Warblers in a bottomland hardwood forest.

Third Place: Matthew Richard Marshall
Intersexual Differences in Return Rate in Neotropical-Nearctic Migratory Birds: Are They Dead or Just Dispersed?

Fourth Place: Timothy Charles Carter
Summer habitat use by the Seminole bat (Lasiurus seminolus), the red bat (L. borealis), and the evening bat (Nycticeius humeralis) at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina.

Fifth Place: Erik Wayne Dilts
Effect of fine sediment and gravel quality on survival to emergence of larval robust redhorse suckers, Moxostoma robustum.

Karen Dasher, a graduate student majoring in wildlife biology, was honored by the Southeast Deer Study Group at their 21st annual meeting at Jekyll Island in February. Dasher, whose research looked at the significance of scraping behavior in white-tailed deer, won the Outstanding Student Presentation Award.

She competed along with graduate students from six southeastern universities and received a framed certificate and $200 for the award, which is based on both the quality of research and presentation technique.

Dasher is the daughter of Bruce and Jean Alexy, Orlando, Florida.
Graduate Student News

- **J. Landus Bennett**, an M.S. student majoring in forestry, received the Southeast Section Forest Products Research Society Scholarship.

- **Karen A. Dasher**, an M.S. candidate in wildlife management, received the Stoddard-Burleigh-Sutton Award.

- **Jonathan W. Gassett**, a Ph.D. candidate majoring in wildlife management, received an Outstanding Graduate Teaching Award.

- **Douglass F. Jacobs**, an M.S. candidate majoring in forestry, received an Outstanding Graduate Teaching Award.

- **Kathleen E. McEvoy**, an M.S. student majoring in forestry, received the Martha Love May Memorial Scholarship.

- **Michael A. Menzel**, an M.S., candidate majoring in wildlife management, received the E.L. Cheatum Award and an Outstanding Graduate Teaching Award.

- **Clint Moore**, a Ph.D. candidate in forest resources management, was awarded a 1998 STAR Fellowship from the Environmental Protection Agency. The STAR (Science To Achieve Results) Fellowship provides up to $102,000 over three years in the form of a stipend, tuition aid and a research expense allowance.

- **Charles E. Rose, Jr.**, a Ph.D. candidate majoring in forestry, was named the Clutter Fellowship Recipient.

- **Maria Whitehead**, wildlife graduate student, received a $1,000 grant from the Georgia Ornithological Society to conduct a study of brown-headed cowbirds at the Dill Sanctuary, Charleston, S.C. Her work is also sponsored by the Charleston Museum and Dr. Will Post.

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Forestry Conclave

The forestry conclave team placed 8th overall at the 41st Annual ASFC Conclave, hosted by Virginia Tech, Appomattox, Va.

**Individual highlights:**

- **John Gassett**, Timber Estimation, 2nd place
- **Scott Phillips, Adam Barron**, Wildlife, 2nd place
- **Mark Shaw**, Photogrammetry, Pole Classification, 3rd place
- **Phillip Allen**, Dendrology, 5th place

Forestry Conclave Team participants:


Team coaches, advisors: Dr. Klaus Steinbeck, Mr. Kris Irwin

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...Rhizotron continued from page 6.

information.

For example, camera-outfitted mini-rhizotrons have verified that roots are decomposing and turning over much faster than scientists previously estimated. Videotapes show the production and die-back of deep roots correspond to periods of high and low water needs, unlike shallow roots which are produced continuously. Dead roots, not live ones, drive much of the underground food web. Recent research has also revealed the magnitude of underground productivity in forests.

“If we had just looked at growth indicators above-ground, like stems and leaf growth, we could have underestimated total growth by as much as fifty percent,” said Hendrick, “and that’s a pretty large margin of error.”

In addition to their superior technological capabilities, the cameras are durable, compact and easily transported to and from the field. This makes them ideal for working in remote locations or in dense cover.

Before the advent of tiny video cameras, researchers used periscope lenses and 35 mm cameras to take still photos from inside the mini-rhizotron tubes. Later, they moved on to flexible fiber optic endoscopes, another technique borrowed from medical science. But neither technique provided the crisp, clear images of roots and other soil organisms now possible with the mini video cameras.

“It’s too bad that more studies haven’t exploited the power of the mini-rhizotron to address some of the long-standing questions about natural plant communities,” said Hendrick. “I hope the effectiveness of the new technology will change this.”
STUDENT NEWS

UNDERGRADUATE NEWS

(Awards, scholarships and honors presented at the School’s 67th Annual Spring Awards Banquet in May.)

R. Stanley Adams, James M. Chumbley, Brant C. Faircloth, Andrew G. Hitchcock, Jason E. Lawson, Kevin D. Peyton and Jennie Rectenwald were awarded Forestry Alumni Scholarships.

R. Stanley Adams, Thomas A. Brooks, Joe N. Caudell, Jennifer M. Hamblen, Thomas C. Hancock, Eugene Ku, E. Wycliffe Orr, Jr., Kevin D. Peyton, Lauren A. Scheiwe, Jeremy P. Stansell, R. Thomas Tye and Stacy P. Whitlow were recognized at UGA Honors Day for outstanding academic achievement.

Montgomery Alves, Dawn Briscoe, Thomas A. Brooks, James Castleberry, Joe N. Caudell, Sandy Cooper, S. Clark David, Jennifer Hamblen, Jason Love, Kathleen McEnvoy, Kathleen McDaniel, Brent Mitchell, Melinda Mosner, Camron Owens, Bart Rash, Jennie Rectenwald, Jay Saville, Blake Stansell, Jeremy Stansell, Vineta Terauds, R. Thomas Tye and Michael Zupko were inducted in Xi Sigma Pi, a student academic forestry organization.

Phillip Allen, a senior majoring in forestry, received the Outstanding Forestry Senior Award.

Mark B. Bowen, Thomas A. Brooks, Gina E. DeMillo, Thomas C. Hancock, Amanda R. Newberry and Jason M. Ward received William Tyler Ray Scholarships.

G. Arthur Brinson, a senior majoring in forestry, was awarded the Viron B. Spratlin Memorial Scholarship.

Joe N. Caudell, a senior majoring in wildlife management, was named Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Senior and Outstanding Senior in Wildlife.

Demetrius X. Cox, a senior majoring in fisheries and aquaculture, received the Earl Jenkins/Gladys Beach Memorial Award and the E.E. Provost Scholarship.

Jason W. Hinesley, a freshman, was awarded the C. M. Stripling Scholarship.

Eugene Ku, a freshman pre-professional student, received the Forestry Alumni Freshman Scholarship.

Jeffrey M. Lawrence, a recent graduate of the forestry program, received the Forestry Faculty Award and a U.S. Forest Service Science Award.

Rose W. Leathers, a junior majoring in forest environmental resources, received the Ben Meadows Scholarship.

Michael L. Marsh, a junior majoring in forestry, was awarded the Archie E. Patterson Scholarship.

Jason D. Martin, a senior majoring in forestry, received the Superior Pines Scholarship.

Brian L. Mazur, a junior majoring in forestry, received the Gordie J. Yancey Scholarship.

Jason W. McGahee, a junior majoring in forestry, was awarded the Georgia Forestry Association Scholarship.

Jeffrey J. Moritz, a junior majoring in forestry, received the C. M. and Bernice Stripling Scholarship.

E. Wycliffe Orr, Jr., a sophomore, was awarded the Forestry Alumni Pre-Professional Scholarship.

Camron M. Owens, a junior majoring in forestry, received the Georgia Division, Society of American Foresters Scholarship.

Kevin D. Peyton, a sophomore, was named Gamma Sigma Delta Outstanding Sophomore.

Nathaniel C. Schwalen, a junior majoring in wildlife management, received the Charles A. Leavell Scholarship.

Jeremy P. Stansell, a senior majoring in forestry, was awarded the Rayonier Foundation Scholarship.

R. Thomas Tye, a senior majoring in forestry, was named Ag Hill Council Outstanding Senior in Forest Resources and received a U.S. Forest Service Science Award.

Walter V. Worsham, a sophomore, was awarded a Forestry Alumni Pre-Professional Scholarship.
Wildlife Conclave

The 1998 Wildlife Conclave was hosted by Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY. Fourteen southeastern universities competed.

Individual highlights:

- Gina DeMillo -- 1st place, essay contest
- Bob Waddell -- Best of Show, art (see back cover)
- Joe Caudell -- 1st place, free form sculpture (art)
- Tim Carter, Joe Caudell -- 2nd place, radio telemetry
- J. C. Griffin -- 2nd place, turkey calling
- UGA TEAM -- 2nd place, field events

The UGA team included: Tim Carter (team captain), Gina DeMillo, Joe Caudell, Dawn Briscoe, Stacey Pierce, James Lee, Bill Bouthillier, Aimee Doe, Kelly Oliver, Julie Schulte, Pat Zimmerman, Adam Barron, Stephanie Graham, Brian Herndon, J.C. Griffin, Jason Slater.

Team coaches, advisors: Dr. Sara Schweitzer, Dr. Karl Miller

http://www.uga.edu/wsfr/:

Visit us from home

Got a question? Need a contact? Want to know more about forestry, wildlife or fisheries courses and requirements? Then dial up our web site at the address above.

There you’ll find the latest on graduate and undergraduate programs, careers, continuing education and public service programs, research briefs, and even a directory of the School’s faculty and staff.

Webmaster Sherri Clark gets the most “hits” from potential students who want more information about academic degree programs.

“...Chapman profile continued from page 7. textbook would read if it were written by wolves. We humans manipulate animal populations as a major aspect of wildlife management, and yet we place no controls on our own population. Wolves would no doubt see humans as the population in the greatest need of control.”

And yet, Chapman is encouraged by the bright, committed students coming his way.

“Since I’ve been here, I’ve seen a dramatic increase in the number of students interested in non-game wildlife species,” he says, “and I don’t mean because of me, because of anything I’ve done, but because of the times. They’re concerned about what’s happening to our natural world, and they want to do something about it.”

(This story originally appeared in Columns, UGA’s faculty/staff newspaper.)

Wildlife Conclave photo by Chuck Moore

Webmaster, Sherri Clark, orchestrates the School’s website, routinely updating information and directing inquiries to faculty and staff.
Thanks for the support, memories

BY DAVID S. JONES, ALUMNI & DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

(After four years as alumni and development coordinator, David Jones resigned in May to become director of annual giving at the UGA Foundation).

It is a sincere pleasure to work with alumni who are so committed to making a strong program even better. In the last four years, the level of alumni programming has grown from a single on-campus annual event to multiple programs held both on campus and across the state. School events now appeal to both seasoned alumni, who make Homecoming part of their annual fall migration, and also to recent graduates who are just beginning their careers and are eager to reconnect.

You revised your Alumni Association bylaws to better serve the organization and the School. Your desire to advance the School led to the creation of two new alumni committees to focus on new donors at both the highest and entry levels of gift recognition. Your guidance and feedback were instrumental in the creation of the new Center for Forest Business. And your commitment to maintain the Warnell School of Forest Resources as one of the best forest resources education programs in the country will continue.

Major gifts and endowments for the School increased significantly through the creation of several new scholarships, planned gifts through bequests and gifts of land and timber. Annual giving for the School also increased. Over the last four years, School of Forest Resources alumni support rose to 19 percent participation. Even more encouraging, annual gifts restricted to benefit the School this year totaled more than $86,000. This is 25 percent higher than last year and double the amount raised just four years ago! It is indeed exciting to be a part of your success.

I am very proud of what we accomplished together, and I look forward to even greater achievements in the future. As the new director of annual giving at the University of Georgia Foundation, I am now working to increase the support of programs throughout the University. However, I am most pleased that my new responsibilities will enable me to continue to help the School.

Thank you for your support of me personally and especially for your continued support of the Warnell School of Forest Resources and the University of Georgia.

Loblollypalooza 3, our annual spring alumni event, was another rousing success. Research coordinator Joe Sanders (below, left), won the 5K Treetrot (again) in just over 20 minutes.

Loblollypalooza t-shirts (design above) are still available for $10 each through the Alumni and Development Office.
CLASS NOTES

1930s

Russell D. Franklin (BSF 1931) is retired and living in Eastman, Georgia.

F. Herbert Robertson (BSF 1939) is an arborist consultant in Panama City, Florida.

1940s

“Joe” Milton Arden, Jr. (BSF 1942) 510 Early Street, Springfield, GA 31322 is a retired Chevrolet dealer, living in Effingham County, Ga. Married for 55 years, he has four children, eleven grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Ross Gatlin (BSF 1949) retired in 1986. His wife, Isabelle (BSF 1948) and he enjoy traveling in their motor home. They celebrated their 53rd anniversary in March.

Henry A. Wilson (BSF 1941; MF 1948, Yale) 308 Peggy Drive, Ft. Valley, GA 31030; still enjoys a little consulting work since he retired. He’s had five heart bypasses but is now looking forward to gardening, playing tennis and golf.

1950s

Steve W. Crawford, Sr. (BSF 1958; MF 1959, Yale) owns Steve Crawford Forest Products, Inc. His son, Steve Crawford, Jr., is also a graduate of the School, and is now working with him.

Dan Crumpton (BSF 1957) was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of South Central Farm Credit, ACA. He lives in Warrenton, Ga.

1960s

John W. Little (BSF 1958) 210 Little Lane, Seneca, SC 29672; works as a forester for the South Carolina Forestry Commission. He plans to retire in July after 40 years of service. He then plans to establish a consulting firm.

William A. (Al) Steagall (BSF 1957) has been retired since 1992. He currently lives in Lilburn, Ga.

William Melton Barksdale (BSF 1962) married Susan Ragains of Sylvania, Ga. in April. He is retired from the U.S. Forest Service.

Roxy D. Crawford (BSFR 1969) is the district supervisor for Palmetto Health District in Environmental Health Services. He is happily married, has two daughters and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of his first grandchild.

Joseph Thomas Davis, Jr. (BSF 1961) 201 Rainbow Dr., #11088, Livingston TX 77351-9361; is retired and planning on leaving Texas to head West. He hopes to find big trees and mountains!

Olin J. Dean, Jr. (BSF 1968) o dean@mindspring.com retired in April 1997 as a forester with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He is currently working as a consultant in East Alabama and West Georgia.

Gorman C. Eidson (BSF 1964, MF 1966) is responsible for 2 million acres from Alabama to Virginia as the eastern regional manager of The Timber Company. He currently lives in Palatka, Fla.

R. E. Gay (BSF 1960) is the owner of Gay Timber Products, Inc., and lives in Hawkinsville, Ga.

Pleas M. Glenn (BSF 1961) was just appointed to Albuquerque, New Mexico’s director of Parks and General Services Department. Prior to this appointment he had worked for three years at Los Alamos National Lab as an Environmental Scientist.

William L. Hammock (BSF 1960) has retired from Champion International as vice president and general manager after 37 years. He is now enjoying tree farming, traveling and grandchildren.


William R. “Bob” Lazenby (BSF 1968) has been appointed deputy director of the Georgia Forestry Commission. He currently lives on his family tree farm with his wife, Claudia, and two children. The district rep. for National SAF Council, he retired as Lt. Col. from the Army National Guard.

Wendell J. Lorio (Ph.D. 1969) is a senior research biologist for Mississippi State University in their Aquaculture and Fisheries Dept.

Alan McAllister (BSF 1969, MFR 1970) is an area forestry teacher for the Georgia Department of Education in Tifton, Ga. He coordinates forestry programs in public schools in south Georgia. He and his wife have a daughter, Callie, born May 15, 1997.

Russell D. Franklin (BSF 1931) is retired and living in Eastman, Georgia.

F. Herbert Robertson (BSF 1939) is an arborist consultant in Panama City, Florida.
Chris Barneyceastle (BSF 1976) was recently named to succeed Bob Izlar as director of the Georgia Forestry Association. He was working as executive director of the Arkansas Forestry Association prior to GFA. Married for 10 years to wife, Claire, he has two children: Mark, 8 and Ellen, 6.

Malcolm L. Jowers (BSFR 1970) works for the U.S. Forest Service as a special agent, conducting felony investigations on National Forest land in N.C. and S.C. He has worked with the USFS for almost 28 years in a number of locations in the southern region.

Anan Nalampoon (MFR 1971) is the director of forest environmental research and development for the Royal Forestry Department in Thailand.

Ralph G. Rumph, Jr. (BSFR 1971) is a wildlife technician for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. He recently assisted with a Quail Unlimited hunt. He has more than 27 years of service with the game management section.

Glenn L. Taylor (BSFR 1974; MS 1978) spent two weeks in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (former Soviet Republic in Central Asia) in February where he was part of a team that taught a seminar on starting and operating a small business. Glenn and Judy live in Marietta with their two daughters, ages 12 and 15. He is a partner in Environmental Resources Management (ERM), an international environmental consulting firm.

Jose Antonio Aleixo da Silva (Ph.D. 1986) Rua Quipapa 537/201, Iputinga, Recife-PE Brasil 50800-080; aleixo@logica.com.br, is a professor in Brazil.

Tucker Wayne Beaumant (BSFR 1980) 11635 Rocky Road, Bent Mountain, VA.


Samuel J. Chappelear (BSF 1988, MS 1990, Clemson) is an assistant regional wildlife biologist for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources in Bonneau, S.C. He married Heather Carter in March, 1998.

Gregory T. Findley (BSFR 1983) 5452 M. Olive Rd., Pelham GA 31779. gfindley@sfc.state.ga.us is a district forester for the Georgia Forestry Commission. He is married and has two children, ages 5 and 7.

Rob Huckfeldt (BSF 1983, MBA 1988) is a systems manager for Reckitt & Colman in Wayne, N.J. He and his wife, Tami, have two kids -- Thomas, 3 and Allison, 5.

Robert A. Johnson (BSFR 1980) is a business information manager for Amoco Corporation. He says he never thought he would use computers for an occupation! He also tries to enjoy the woods whenever he gets the chance.

Susan King (BS 1986, MS 1988) is a WSFR public service assistant. She and her husband, Richard Osario, are the proud parents of a little girl, Sydney King Osario, born on March 31, 1998.

Doug Beaulieu (BSFR 1996) is currently employed with International Paper as a procurement forester in Burgaw, N.C.

Matt S. Campbell (BSFR, Timber Management 1997) is procurement forester for North Georgia Forest Products. He is a timber buyer in N.W. Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He also consults with landowners about timber management practices and reforestation.


Tracy Feltman (BSFR 1995) 312 Camilla Dr., Camilla, GA 31730; tfeltman@jonesctr.org is a research technician for the Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center in Camilla, Ga. He married Julie Coker (UGA Pharmacy).

Bradley Franklin Fields (BSFR 1996) is a procurement forester with Gay Wood Company in Dublin, Ga.
Scott A. Gilge (BSFR, Wildlife 1996)
Rt. 1, Box 1239-T, Darien, GA 31305; is assistant refuge manager for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Savannah, Ga. He manages the wildlife and biological activities on Blackbeard Island. He just completed a six month study on black-necked stilts, which looked at the effects of contamination from dredged soil on nest production, nesting success, and chick survivability.

John Wesley Godbee (BSFR 1997)
P.O. Box 414, Gordon, GA 31031; is a harvesting forester for Georgia-Pacific in Monticello, Ga. He coordinates harvesting activities and wood sourcing in the Macon area. He married Amy Johnson in November, 1998, who is pursuing a career as an early intervention service coordinator.

Robin Goodloe (Ph.D. 1991) moved to Athens, Ga., in December to head up the Fish and Wildlife Service’s new North Georgia office.

Jason Kimbell (BSFR 1997) is an associate forester for Joel Vinson and Associates in Forsyth, Ga. He handles timber and wildlife management for private landowners.

Michael Krogh (MSBF 1997) is working as a ranch manager for Rollins Ranches in Okeechobee, Fla. He is managing the land for quail, white-tailed deer and turkey.

Gregory W. Lee (BSFR 1990, MS Wildlife 1992) and Kim Sollie Lee (BSFR 1989) recently moved to Adel, Ga., where he works as a forester at Moody Air Force Base.

Carrie Long Leggett (BSFR, Timber Management, 1995) is a high school chemistry teacher in Macon, Ga. She received her masters of arts degree in teaching with a broad field science certification in June of 1997. She keeps herself busy working and trying to master the martial art of Tae Kwon Do.

K. Keith Moss (BSFR 1993) is a SAFIS forester for the Georgia Forestry Commission. He coordinates the Forestry Management on Private and Government Lands Program in northeast Georgia. He was married in August 1996 to Heather Roberts of Covington, Georgia.

English Pope (BSFR 1994) is the assistant vice president of Southern Plantations Group in Albany, Ga. He has been with for SPG for six months. He says having a real estate or business management background in addition to his forestry degree is important in today’s competitive job market.

Jane L. Rodrigue (MS 1994) works for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and is currently living in Lewisburg, West Virginia. She works with husband, Mark Ford (Ph.D. 1994) studying, monitoring and managing songbirds, Allegheny woodrats, Virginia northern flying squirrels and shrews for the Westvaco Corporation. Her duties also include acting as Mark’s “voice of reason,” creative consultant, and company beaver trapper.

Robert A. Schorr (MS 1997) 1620 Whedbee Street, Fort Collins, CO 80525, rschorr@larar.colostate.edu, is conducting research on imperiled meadow jumping mouse subspecies along the Piedmont of Colorado and monitoring bat populations in caves and mines throughout Colorado.

Michael Staton (BSFR 1996) 460 South Acess Rd., Chula, GA 31733; mstaton@gfc.state.ga.us is currently a forester with the Georgia Forestry Commission at the Tifton, Ga., district office. He is assigned to Tift and Cook counties.


Bryan Wagoner (BSFR 1990, MS 1993) is a project manager for the Macon Water Authority. He coordinates cooperative land application programs in middle Georgia. He has been happily married for 5 years.


William Wise (BSFR Wildlife 1996)
255 Jockey Club Drive, Athens GA 30605, is an animal control officer for Athens-Clarke County. He is responsible for law enforcement and control of nuisance domestic and wild animals. He is in the process of obtaining permits and equipment to start a private nuisance wildlife control business.

Jason Zettler (BSFR 1993) is a procurement forester for Kearse Manufacturing in Olar, S.C.

Help us keep track of you by filling out the information form in the middle of this newsletter. Send it in, and tell us your news!

Forestry Club members built a hand-hewn log cabin in 1925-26 in what is now Oconee Forest Park. Built of pine logs, it measured 20 x 30 feet and served as the site of many club meetings and social gatherings.

Ellis Fortson Boyd (BSF 1930) was employed for 40 years with the United States Department of Agriculture. He died October 2, 1997 after an extended illness. He was 88.

Samuel C. Corey (BSF 1940) of Annapolis, Md., a former Upper Dublin commissioner, died January 9, 1998 after a brief illness. He was 80.

Norman Curtis (BSF 1938) was a U.S. Army Veteran who served during WWII, and was a retired engineer with the Georgia Department of Transportation. He passed away December 30, 1997.


Ernest Nutting (BSF 1934) died on March 24, 1998 after a brief illness. Formerly of Camden, S.C., he was one of three foresters who originated the South Carolina Association of Consulting Foresters, which he once chaired.

William H. McComb (BSF 1942) of Macon, Ga. passed away.

Richard (Dick) Mills (BSF 1956)


Clark A. Rodgers (BSF 1937) passed away December 2, 1997 in Ellijay, GA. He was retired from Georgia Kraft Company.

Edison Thomas (BSF 1961) died November 2, 1997 of cancer. He was owner and operator of Thomas Preserving.

Lloyd G. Webb (BSF 1938) died October 20, 1997 at his home. He was a retired professor emeritus of wildlife management at Clemson University and also worked with the S.C. Wildlife Management Dept. His wife said he was always proud of the UGA School of Forest Resources.