2. Committee on Forest Mensuration courses syllabae: Charles Minor, George Furnival, Kenneth Ware, George Thompson, Art Van Slyke.
3. Committee on Current and Future problems in mensurational research: T. G. Honer, L. G. Sayn-Wittgenstein.
4. Committee on Fields of Interest: Tom Nelson, James Bamping, Gene Avery.
5. Committee on Evaluating Instruments: James Jameson.

The activities of these committees will be coordinated by the Executive Committee. There was general agreement that a free flow of ideas for the stimulation of progress in mensuralia is vital.

The Executive Committee will plan regional meetings and daytime meetings at the next annual meeting of both the SAF and the CIF.

HAROLD E. YOUNG, REPORTER

TENTH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

Over 2,000 scientists, principally from countries bordering on the Pacific attended the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 21 to September 6, 1961. For the first time the Forestry Section sponsored a full program of papers and field trips, under the chairmanship of Dr. John A. Zivnuska, University of California. Division organizers included Dr. N. T. Mirov (Forest Biology), Mr. E. I. Kotok (Forest Management), and Dr. J. L. Ziegler (Forest Products). Their Hawaii counterparts were Messrs. L. W. Bryan, K. H. Korte, and R. E. Nelson.

Four Canadian foresters were invited to prepare papers, but only *one* was able to attend and take part in the Congress. For the Symposium on Organization and Development of Research in Forestry in the Pacific Region, Dr. J. D. B. Harrison prepared a paper entitled "Organization and Program Planning for Forest Research in Canada". In a Symposium on Forest Growth Studies (A) Forest Growth and its Measurement with Emphasis on Natural Forests, Dr. J. W. Ker presented a paper entitled "The Theory and Practice of Estimating the Cubic Content of Logs" and read a paper prepared by G. C. Warrack on "Physiological and Silvicultural Aspects of the Level-of-Growing Stock Problem." Finally for a Symposium on Forest Inventories, A. Horth, also of the B.C. Forest Service, prepared the paper "Forest Inventory Developments in British Columbia".

Morning meetings, scheduled from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., left time for afternoon field trips. Messrs. Norman K. Carlson and L. W. Bryan, foresters for the Bishop Estate, collaborated with state and federal foresters to sponsor a three-day excursion to the "Big Island", Hawaii. High-lights of this tour included visits to experimental plantings on the Bishop Estate lands, to the Hilo State Nursery, several state parks, the Kilauea volcano, and Hawaii's only sawmill at Hilo. A ten-day post-congress tour for botanists and foresters took in points of interest on two of the "outer" Islands—Hawaii and Maui.

Abstracts of Symposium papers were published by the Tenth Pacific Science Congress of the Pacific Science Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

487 pp. An abstract of the paper by A. Horth, which follows this report, illustrates the coverage given in typical abstracts.

J. W. KER

FOREST INVENTORY DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The initial objective of the Forest Surveys and Inventory Division of the B.C. Forest Service was to obtain a reasonably accurate inventory of the forest resources of the Province of British Columbia. Such an extensive survey was completed in 1957 and the results were published in the report, "Continuous Forest Inventory of British Columbia." The current objective of the Division is to maintain this inventory and at the same time to secure answers of sufficient accuracy to permit management planning of Crown units.

In a province whose total area is in excess of 234 million acres, of which over 90 per cent is administered by the Crown, such an objective is no small task. Nearly 60 per cent of the total area is in the form of forest land.

The basic data from the provincial inventory report make it possible to proceed with Crown unit surveys. Such surveys are designed to provide suitable information for over-all forest-management planning in a relatively large forest unit. These areas vary in size generally from 100,000 acres to 3,000,000 acres, and 73 such units have already been established. This type of survey provides forest cover maps, area estimates, and estimates of standing timber volumes to a specified degree of accuracy and net forest growth. This information is suitable for the construction of a working plan designating a preliminary allowable annual cut for the unit.

To meet the intensive needs of Crown unit management planning, efficient and accurate field survey methods and office procedures are employed. Helicopters are used extensively for low-level observation in forest classification and for the transport of field crews in forest sampling. All survey work is recorded on aerial photographs at the approximate scale of one inch equals one-quarter mile.

Every consideration is given to new survey methods that appear to be of value. The application of photo-mensuration techniques for estimating timber volumes from aerial photographs has warranted the use of the stand-volume method as a means of obtaining accurate and inexpensive stand-volume estimates.

Another development is low-level stereo-photography. A recent paper describes a method of obtaining flying height above ground from the photo-measured base length of two cameras, mounted one at each end of a fifteen-foot boom suspended longitudinally beneath a helicopter. Results have been favorable. Further study of these stereo-photos in measuring tree heights, ground area, tree counts, and species will determine the worth of this technique as an aid in both forest classification and volume sampling.

New growth estimates have recently been compiled for the province. An intensive program based on permanent plots that will consider all aspects of growth and yield is now under way.