The CIF Scene

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By now, most Institute members will have heard that the proposed National Forest Policy study by the Canadian Institute of Forestry will not be proceeding at this time. The original proposal, while receiving endorsement in principle, was not accepted by the Department of Supply and Services of the Government of Canada. This came as a disappointment as the Institute had taken the position that such a study should be undertaken by a politically neutral body and should not be an "in-house" study.

At approximately the same time that the C.I.F. proposal was rejected, Dr. G. P. (Phil) Thomas resigned his position as Director-General of the Canadian Forestry Service and was appointed to coordinate a federal/provincial/private sector focus of action toward a national forest policy. While our original concern pertaining to an "in-house" study of Canadian forest policy remains, the Institute has offered to assist Dr. Thomas in this complex and difficult task. All Section and Working Group chairmen have been advised of this opportunity to contribute.

Speaking of opportunities to contribute, it is expected that all six of British Columbia's sections will be actively involved in preparing and submitting briefs to the Province's Royal Commission on Forest Resources. In addition, these sections will be responsible for organizing representative field trips for the Commission members in various regions throughout the Province. This is the type of contribution that the country needs from our Institute on a continuous basis — not simply during times of Royal Commissions.

W. Young, R.P.F.

CIF ELECTION RESULTS — 1975

On June 30 the 824 ballots received, which represented 42.4 per cent of the 1943 eligible voters, were counted at Head Office.

As a result of the election the 1975-76 Executive Committee will be:

President — W.S. Moore
1st Vice President — A. B. Anderson
2nd Vice President — P. E. Boucher
Past President — W. Young

**NEEDED
57.6%
MORE**

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Section News

Algonquin

The Algonquin Section anticipated the end of a rather active 1974-75 season by holding the Spring Social in May at the Pembroke Golf Club.

The final meeting of the season, held at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station in June, included a business meeting, lunch and field trip. At that meeting, the following slate of officers was elected for the 1975-76 season: Chairman, C. W. Yeatman; Vice-chairman, I. R. Methven; Counsellors, D. E. Honeyborne, J. O. Smith, W. H. Collins; Secretary-Treasurer, A. B. Berry, B.S.P. Wang, past chairman, is now the Section Representative to the Board of Directors.

A. B. Berry, I. R. Methven, and C. E. Van Wagner conducted an afternoon field trip demonstrating the interaction of fire and forest vegetation. The main concerns of the fire ecology studies at Petawawa are the use of fire in red and white pine silviculture, and the effects of fire as a biological consideration in the forest manager's decision regarding wildfire. The trip included visits to an eleven-year-old wildfire site, the site of a study of the impact of duff removal on site productivity, and demonstrations of various combinations of cutting and fire in red and white pine stands.

B. D. Haddon

Lake of the Woods

It has been a very busy year for all members. Government and industrial foresters have been heavily involved in management planning and mill expansion as Ontario looks north and westwards for new timber resources.

The four meetings this year covered a variety of topics, however land use planning was the subject of most discussion. Practicing foresters here wholeheartedly endorse Land Use Plans yet remain skeptical of, and unsatisfied by, plans produced for northwestern Ontario to date. Two plans came to light this year in the region, the Strategic Land Use Plan for northwestern Ontario and the Manitou Area Interim Land Use Plan.

The former badly understates the importance of forestry and forest management with regard to the region's economic survival. The planners almost seem to ignore the fact that we can exist without tourism, but not without forests and the forest industry. Surely forest management is the essence of development as its development holds the key to tourism, recreation and urban development. Data for many aspects of the plan are insufficient; the forestry data base is totally inadequate and needs urgent enlargement. If indeed Ontario Wilderness Parks do constitute sound

forest management, then they should certainly not be chosen arbitrarily on a one to each site region basis as suggested in the Plan.

The author of the Manitou Area Interim Land Use Plan admitted that the plan was written after the Fort Frances-Dryden highway construction had started, and was an attempt to cope with the developmental pressures that the road link will exert on this beautiful, sensitive area. The plan was excellent but tragically *ex post facto*.

Other meetings involved discussions on environmental impacts following pulpwood harvesting with Dr. Bob Ellis, slides of the Dryden Fire 18 which burned 30,375 hectares of blown down timber last summer, and a report on a delegation from The People's Republic of China that visited Dryden Paper Company mill (now Reed Paper-Dryden Division). Manitoba's Chief of Forest Inventory, Mr. R. H. Lamont, talked to us about metrication and its impact on forestry activities. In April Bill Beatty gave a paper prepared by himself and Len Suomu on wildlife management experiments in Reed Paper's limits at a meeting of the Manitoba Section.

The A.G.M. was held in Sioux Lookout on May 10. Earl Berry, Bill Kuzemchuck and Malcolm McIntyre organized a fine dinner and dance. Ken Hearnden exposed us to Lakehead University Forestry School's meteoric rise to fame. Mind you, Northwestern Ontario is full of its graduates so we all know of its excellence, despite cat-calls from intoxicated Toronto and New Brunswick highbrows.

John Cary

Manitoba

The Manitoba Section of the C.I.F. held its annual meeting on April 11th at the Holiday Inn in Winnipeg.

The theme of the meeting was Forest Management and Wildlife Habitat. The meeting took the form of a day long technical session concluding with a banquet and dance.

The session started off with Dr. John Keays from the Western Forest Products Laboratory giving a presentation on future forest harvesting methods with emphasis on full tree utilization. The annual allowable cut in Canada is expected to be exceeded in 20 years under current forestry harvesting methods. The concept of using the total forest biomass has gained some credence as a consequence of dwindling forest inventories.

Professor R. J. Day from Lakehead University took the view that maximized yield and whole tree harvesting will be the basis for future silvicultural

systems in fibre forests and that effective spacing and optimum growth to sawlog dimensions will be the future of dimension products. Professor Day indicated that forest industry expansion and the land use conflicts that exist in north-western Ontario will deplete the allowable cut by 1985. Even with immediate improvements in silvicultural techniques, it will be 40 years before the benefits can be realized. To alleviate these anticipated shortages, Professor Day advocated optimizing rotation ages and spacing to maximize growth.

Dr. R. Riewe, Wildlife Ecologist from the University of Manitoba discussed the conflicts that were occurring between forestry and wildlife managers. Dr. Riewe indicated that some forest harvesting operations can increase wildlife populations but irresponsible clear cutting is the biggest problem confronting wildlife managers today. Of particular concern is the concept of full tree removal from the ecosystem which would result in vast habitat destruction and alteration with the subsequent disappearance of many animal species. Dr. Riewe stressed that much more research data is required to provide a better understanding of the complexities of forest ecosystems if they are to be properly managed with respect to all forest users.

The afternoon session was occupied by a four member panel consisting of foresters and biologists.

Mr. D. Davies, Wildlife Biologist, talked about the benefits/conflicts which exist between the forester and biologist. He pointed out that small cut-over areas are frequently used by the moose populations but the large, extensive clear-cuts discourage moose. In Manitoba's Western Region there are four big game species: elk, moose, deer and caribou. For optimum benefit, the size of the cutting operation must be tailored to each species.

Mr. L. Yarn, Eastern Region forester, said few conflicts existed now in his region with the biologist but as the demand for wood fibre increases the conflict will likely increase. In most cutting areas in the region the cutting pattern appears to be conducive to the moose and deer populations. The most controversial forestry technique appears to be the stripping and stand conversion from trembling aspen to white spruce stands. Mr. Yarn stressed that there must be an understanding of each other's goals and objectives to reduce or eliminate conflicts.

Mr. J. Howard, Big Game Specialist, views the forest as a series of niches for animals, forever dynamic and complex. He warned against forest monocultures and advocated keeping ecosystems as diverse as possible. Howard said that multiple use of our forests, rather than exclusive use, is beneficial to the wildlife populations. Large clear-cuts result in habitat loss and environmental degradation through wind and water erosion.

Mr. W. F. Beatty, Woodlands Development Manager for the Dryden Paper Company, discussed the efforts that his company has made in reducing the

impact of logging on wildlife habitat in cooperation with the Ontario Government. Experimental cutting programs have been developed to determine their effect on big game populations. Mr. Beatty stated that logging has had an appreciable effect on some big game species. In 1900 there was no deer population in the Dryden area, but as logging developed, the deer moved in and by 1930, large numbers were evident, but caribou has virtually disappeared from the area. There appears to be no real change in the moose population as access by hunters has increased the numbers harvested.

The meeting concluded with a banquet and dance. Mr. Allan Murray, Assistant Deputy Minister of Policy and Planning, gave an enlightening and refreshing talk on resource philosophy.

Greg Nicholls

Vancouver

The seventh and final dinner meeting of the Vancouver Section for the 1974-75 season was held on April 8, 1975. Fifty-two members and guests attended, supplemented by fifteen members who arrived after dinner.

The social hour and dinner was followed by the annual business meeting chaired by B. J. Clark. Nominating committee Chairman, D. Rickson reported on the results of the 1975-76 council election. Section representative to the National Board of Directors will be B. J. Clark, Chairman is L. G. Kenwood, Vice-Chairman and Alternative Section Representative is J. W. Toovey, and Council Members are Messrs. P. W. Ackurst, K. P. Campbell, D. Haley, W. L. McMullan and E.W. Wellwood.

Following the annual meeting adjournment, Program Chairman Jack Toovey introduced the evening's panel members: Dr. J.H.S. Smith (U.B.C.), Dr. D. Handley (McMillan Bloedel), who covered the topic "Management of Second Growth Stands".

Smith in his capacity of panel Chairman presented a few arguments on behalf of intensified forest management. In particular, he noted that our forest land base has been reduced by eight million acres since 1970 and stressed the need for intensive forest management to compensate for such losses.

Dr. Barker presented an excellent tape narrated slide show on the programs of the B.C. Forest Service Productivity Committee. Different methods of intensifying forest management practices were outlined. In particular the need for a data bank for modelling and simulation techniques was stressed.

Dave Handley discussed the approach his company is using to intensify its forest management practices. He pointed out that the industrial approach to such programs is governed by economic incentives. Through knowledge from research programs initiated in 1962, his company will be able to use modeling techniques for intensified stand management decisions by 1980.

U.B.C. Research Forest — Open House

On May 10, thirty-two members of the Vancouver Section assisted Jack Walters, Director of the U.B.C. Research Forest, as tour guides during the Open House at the Forest. The theme of the Open House was "Managing the Forest Man with Nature" and was not primarily concerned with showing off the Research Forest but with Forestry in general.

The public response was excellent and over six thousand people attended. It was a perfect opportunity for the forestry profession and its Institute to talk to the public in the most ideal location of all — the Forest.

Section members were guides on the "Management Trail" which started off in the virgin forest as nature manages it with fire, storms, disease and insects. From there the influence of man was shown in salvage operations, inventory work and harvesting. From the logging operation, the public moved through a slash burned area which was being planted and protected and finally weeded and thinned. Thus there was a natural progression from wild to managed forests with demonstrations of different management techniques.

In addition to the management trail which

took two or three hours to cover, there was a separate "Ecology Trail". This showed the complexity of the forest in terms of ecosystems and their potential management prescriptions and the problems of blanket prescriptions.

Finale

On June 17, 1975 the final meeting of the 1974-75 Council chaired by Brian Clark and the first meeting of 1975-1976 Council chaired by Gary Kenwood took place. Other members of the new council are: J. W. Toovey (Vice-Chairman), K. P. Campbell (Secretary), W. L. McMullan, R. J. Craig, D. Haley, E. W. Wellwood, and P. W. Ackhurst (Councillors). Past Chairman Brian Clark and members of the old council are to be congratulated for their excellent work over the past year.

Of particular interest to B.C. members of the C.I.F. is the recent appointment of Vancouver Section member Dr. Peter H. Pearse as Commissioner of the British Columbia Royal Commission on Forest Resources.

On June 19, 1975 Brian Clark presented a pair of binoculars to Gordon Cassidy at the B.C. Institute of Technology awards ceremony. This prize is given each year by the Vancouver Section to the outstanding graduate in Forestry.

W. L. McMullan

Canadian Institute of Forestry

U.B.C. Ring Ceremony —

Vancouver Section

On March 11, 1975 the Vancouver Section hosted the sixty members of the 1975 Forestry Graduating Class to dinner followed by the presentation of CIF Forestry Rings. The occasion attracted the largest turnout in Vancouver Section history, 178 in all.

The head table guests included Hugh Lyons, President ABCPF; Bill Young, President CIF; Andy Anderson, Second Vice-President CIF; Mike Painter, Vice-President Forestry Council of Forest Industries of B.C.; Mickey Pogue, District Forester representing the B.C. Forest Service; Gary Hill, Past-President UBC Forest Club; Dave Raven, President Forest Club; Dean Purych, President Forestry Graduating Class; Gary Kenwood, Vice-Chairman Vancouver Section; and Joe Gardner, Dean Faculty of Forestry. Special guests included UBC President Walter Gage and the Hon. Robert Williams, British Columbia Minister of Lands Forests and Water Resources.

The ring ceremony was chaired by Brian Clark with the assistance of Bill Young and Joe Gardner. President Walter Gage extended congratulations to the graduating class and in turn received a standing ovation from the students. Dean Purych, fourth year class representative, on behalf of the students extended their thanks to the B.C. Sections of the C.I.F. for the free dinner (especially

appreciated when their pocket-books are low) and to the Institute for the rings.

The Honourable Robert Williams in his address to the graduating class included references to:

- His belief that foresters will be much more in the public eye in the future. Land use issues will feature considerable future dialogue between the public and foresters. The day of the forester solely concerned with duties in the backwoods out of the public eye is over.
- Burns Lake (Babine Forest Products), a great social experiment which will benefit native Indians and others who have had limited opportunities in the past.
- Community Tree Farm Licences such as the new one at Burns Lake, which increase employment opportunities and choice of employer. There will be a number of such Tree Farms established in B.C. and all will not necessarily be directed to timber extraction.
- Intensive forestry practices. He quoted the Finnish consultant's report (Jakko Poyry) analyzing B.C. forestry practices which noted greater production from fewer acres in Scandinavian countries compared to B.C. After reviewing some of the intensive practices to date in B.C. he said that we can do more by improving our forestry practices on the best sites. The implication is that the poorer sites can be left untouched for other land users.

The Minister stayed late in the evening and was among the last to leave — wearing the forestry sweater presented to him by the graduating class.

CIF MEDAL WINNER

Allan James Willcocks is the University of Toronto winner of the 1975 Canadian Institute of Forestry Medal. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry (B.Ss.F.) with First Class Honours in June 1975. Award of the CIF Medal recognizes the combination of high academic ability and active participation in student affairs. Mr. Willcocks has joined the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Of Interest

Canadian Forestry Service Director-General Named

Dr. Robert J. Bouchier has been appointed director-general of the Canadian Forestry Service. Dr. Bouchier will succeed Dr. G. P. Thomas who has undertaken a special assignment in forestry.

Since graduation from the University of Toronto in 1951, Dr. Bouchier has worked for the federal government as a forest pathologist. He obtained his master's degree from the University of Alberta in 1955 and a doctorate in 1960 from the College of Forestry, State University of New York in Syracuse. Prior to his recent appointment he served in Calgary and Fredericton and, since 1968, at the Ottawa headquarters of the CFS as director of program coordination and evaluation.

Dr. Bouchier's first assignment will be a year of study and work in French at Quebec City. During this period Dr. I.C.M. Place will serve as acting director-general of the CFS.

Douglas R. Redmond Appointed Director of National Forestry Institutes

The appointment of Dr. Douglas R. Redmond to the post of Director of National Forestry Institutes has been announced recently.

Dr. Redmond, a forest pathologist, joined the Canadian Forestry Service in 1957 and has held executive and advisory positions since that time. Since 1969 he has been Director of the Forestry Relations Branch dealing in international affairs. He is a forestry graduate from the University of New Brunswick and obtained his master's degree *cum laude* in 1950 and a doctorate in 1954, both from Yale University.

In his new position Dr. Redmond will direct, administer, and coordinate forestry research programs of both national and international significance at Canada's Forest Management, Forest Fire, Chemical Control, Forest Ecology, and Insect Pathology Research institutes and at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.