The CIF Scene

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Né à Amos, Abitibi, en 1952, M. Trudel y a fait toutes ses études primaires. Il a complété ses études collégiales au CEGEP de Sherbrooke pour obtenir un DEC en Sciences appliquées. Diplômé de la Faculté de Forestries et Géodésie de l'Université Laval en 1976, M. Trudel est maintenant à l'emploi de l'Hydro-Québec, à Montréal. Il travaille à la direction des Propriétés Immobilières, Service des Acquisitions, Division Foresterie et sa principale fonction consiste à faire de l'évaluation forestière pour fins d'expropriations ou d'acquisitions.

En-dehors de son travail actuel, M. Trudel s'intéresse principalement à la conservation de l'environnement en général, et de façon plus particulière à celle de la faune et de la forêt.

CIF Medalist

50 & 25 Years

50 Years

Making the forest lands of Canada and the United States supply the quantities and kinds of material required to keep all the wood-using industries alive and prosperous, is going to be much more of a business and scientific problem in the near future than it has been in the past.

Successful forest management means much more than the preparation of a general working plan, as that term has been commonly used. A considerable number of working plans have been made for various tracts of timberland in different sections and covering divergent conditions; but, while they sound excellent when read, they have largely failed in practice. In fact, they have not been put into practice, and for two reasons: (1) The plans have been made to fit the needs of the forests, but not the requirements of the business (2) Executives have taken too little interest in such plans, and in their timberlands in general, to try seriously to make the two sets of plans — those for the woodlands and those for the mills and factories — work smoothly together. The result has been that the mill and factory work has been, for the most part, very well handled; while the timberlands have been made to produce the raw material as cheaply as might be, with too little regard for plans or results.

Harold L. Churchill

25 Years

The attitude of financial people to the practice of forestry is, therefore, important; they understand the business angle of forestry, but seem slow to grasp the fact that maintaining the productive capacity of the forest is the only security that Forest Industries have. They usually want to see ample reserves of forests of mature size; to them this represents security. The fact that reserves of mature timber made in the past generally have ended up as homes for forest insects and fungi is apparently not common knowledge. Foresters have had a strong influence in convincing the financial world or a large part of the industries' top management that forests are communities of living trees that cannot be reserved in a stable condition for any length of time. Once mature, the seeds of decay soon appear and deterioration prevails, and the reserve rapidly dwindles in value. Only small bankers in communities close to forests appreciate the fact that forests grow. The value of growing forests in an inflationary cycle seems to be foreign to much of their thinking. Their only concern is the ability of a borrower to convert wood into a saleable product at a profit sufficient to provide ample coverage for the money loaned.

A. W. Bentley