Managing for Aspen — A Shared Responsibility

**Proceedings of the Joint Technical Session of the Forest Ecology,
Silviculture and Tree Improvement Forest Management, and Forest
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Foreword

by

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The theme of the 1988 Annual Meeting of the CIF/IFC was "Forest Management — A Shared Responsibility." Discussion in the general sessions focused on the shared responsibilities of industry, government and public for all aspects of forest management.

The Forest Ecology, Silviculture and Tree Improvement, Forest Management, and Forest Economics and Policy Working Groups held a joint technical session at the annual meeting to discuss the shared responsibility of ecologists, silviculturists, managers, economists and policy makers to ensure wise management of the aspen forest resource. Until recently, this tree species was treated as a weed. Now it has gained commercial value across the country and conversion plant construction has expanded significantly to utilize this valuable forest resource.

¹Chairman, Silviculture and Tree Improvement Working Group.

Ecosystems With Potential for Aspen Management¹

by

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Abstract

Much has been learned of the ecology, management, and utilization of aspen and several comprehensive reviews are available. The development of forest ecosystem classifications as a framework for intensive management has occurred mainly in the past 10 years and such site classifications are now available for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario in areas where aspen is important. The relevance of several such ecological site classifications to aspen management in Canada is discussed.

Résumé

On connaît maintenant beaucoup mieux l'écologie, l'aménagement et l'utilisation du peuplier faux-trembles comme en font foi plusieurs des volumineuses bibliographies existantes. La mise sur pied de systèmes de classification des écosystèmes forestiers comme cadre à l'aménagement intensif s'est surtout déroulée au cours des 10 dernières années, et on dispose maintenant de telles classifications des stations pour la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et l'Ontario, dans les endroits où les peupliers faux-trembles sont une composante importante de la forêt. L'auteur examine dans quelle mesure plusieurs de ces classifications écologiques sont applicables à l'aménagement des tremblais au Canada.

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