



## Annotated Bibliography of the Petawawa National Forestry Institute: 1991-1992

P.A. Boross and M.H. Mitchell  
Petawawa National Forestry Institute • Information Report PI-X-116E/F

## Bibliographie annotée de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa : 1991-1992

P.A. Boross et M.H. Mitchell  
Institut forestier national de Petawawa • Rapport d'information PI-X-116E/F



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## PETAWAWA NATIONAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE

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In common with the rest of Forestry Canada, the Petawawa National Forestry Institute has as its objective the promotion of better management and wiser use of Canada's forest resource to the economic and social benefit of all Canadians. Objectives of program activities carried out at the Institute support this goal through discovery, development, demonstration, implementation, and transfer of innovations. Because it is a national institute, particular emphasis is placed on problems that transcend regional boundaries or that require special expertise and equipment that cannot be duplicated in Forestry Canada regional establishments. Such research is often performed in close cooperation with staff of the regional centres, provincial forest services, and the forest industry.

Research initiatives and technical services at the Institute encompass five major activities:

**FOREST GENETICS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY** — Integrates projects in tree genetics, soil microbiology, micropagation, molecular genetics, meteorology, and seed research. It also includes the client services and seed bank operations of the National Tree Seed Centre, a long-standing program with extensive international affiliations.

**FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS** — This program integrates projects in fire, remote sensing, modelling, growth and yield, and forest pest management to provide research and development for the formulation and demonstration of forest management systems.

**NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCE STATISTICS** — Provides biological, technical, and socioeconomic information on Canada's forest-based resources. The program involves progressive development of databases and establishment of new databases and software in support of policy development in forestry. The Forest Inventory Program collates information on the forest resource at a national level, maintains the Canadian Forest Resources Data System, and prepares the national forest inventory.

**COMMUNICATIONS** — Integrates activities of the library, public awareness, information, and editing and publications projects. The Institute is visited by more than 20 000 people every year. There is a Visitor Centre for the public, self-guided tours, and an extensive education project. The national repository of all scientific and technical publications of the Forestry Canada and the principal Forestry Canada publications distribution centre are both located at PNFI.

**THE RESEARCH FOREST** — Besides natural stands manipulated in a variety of ways for silvicultural research, the 100 km<sup>2</sup> Petawawa Forest contains extensive areas of plantations dating back six decades. Research plantations are a source of growth and yield data derived from cultural experiments, and they are becoming valuable for pedigree genetic materials for micropagation and molecular genetics studies. The forest also offers opportunities for short- and long-term testing of forest management strategies.

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## INSTITUT FORESTIER NATIONAL DE PETAWAWA

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Le mandat de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa (IFNP), comme celui des autres établissements de Forêts Canada, est de promouvoir une meilleure gestion et une utilisation plus rationnelle des ressources forestières du Canada, pour le bien économique et social de tous les Canadiens. Les objectifs des programmes menés à l'Institut appuient ce mandat à travers la découverte, le développement, la démonstration, l'application et le transfert des innovations. En tant qu'institut national, il doit s'attacher à des problèmes qui débordent le cadre régional ou qui nécessitent des compétences particulières de même qu'un équipement non disponible aux installations régionales de Forêts Canada. La plupart du temps, les recherches sont effectuées en étroite collaboration avec le personnel des centres régionaux, des services forestiers des provinces et de l'industrie forestière.

Les travaux de recherche et les services techniques de l'Institut sont regroupés autour de cinq principales activités:

**GÉNÉTIQUE FORESTIÈRE ET BIOTECHNOLOGIE** — Ce programme encadre des études sur la génétique forestière, la microbiologie, la micropagation, la génétique moléculaire et la recherche sur les semences. Il comprend également les services à la clientèle et la banque de semences du Centre national de semences forestières. Lié à plusieurs organismes internationaux, ce centre existe depuis longtemps.

**SYSTÈMES D'AMÉNAGEMENT FORESTIER** — Ce programme intègre en recherche et développement des opérations concernant les incendies de forêt, la télédétection, la météorologie, la modélisation, la croissance, la récolte et le relevé des insectes et des maladies des arbres (RIMA). Il permet ainsi l'élaboration et la démonstration de systèmes d'aménagement forestier.

**STATISTIQUES NATIONALES SUR LES RESSOURCES FORESTIÈRES** — Ce programme fournit les renseignements biologiques, techniques et socio-économiques sur les ressources forestières du Canada. Il vise le développement des bases de données et l'établissement de nouveaux logiciels et bases de données pour aider à l'élaboration des politiques forestières. Le Programme d'inventaire forestier recueille l'information sur les forêts au niveau national, maintient le Système sur les ressources forestières canadiennes et prépare l'inventaire des forêts du Canada.

**COMMUNICATIONS** — Ce programme regroupe les services offerts par la bibliothèque, les travaux touchant la sensibilisation du public, les renseignements, la rédaction-révision et les publications. L'Institut reçoit plus de 20 000 visiteurs chaque année. Le Centre d'accueil, des visites autoguidées et un programme éducatif complet sont ouverts à tous. C'est à l'IFNP que l'on trouve l'entrepot et le centre de distribution national de toutes les publications scientifiques de Forêts Canada.

**LA FORÊT EXPÉRIMENTALE** — Outre des peuplements naturels où l'on applique divers traitements dans le cadre des plans de recherche en sylviculture, la Forêt de Petawawa, mesurant 100 km<sup>2</sup>, comprend de vastes superficies de plantations âgées de plus de 60 ans. Les plantations expérimentales livrent des données sur la croissance et la récolte à la suite des expériences de culture. Elles fournissent aussi du matériel génétique dont le lignage est répertorié et qui se révèle de plus en plus utiles pour les études sur la micropagation et la génétique moléculaire. C'est un lieu par excellence pour mettre à l'essai des stratégies d'aménagement forestier à court et à long termes.

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## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PETAWAWA NATIONAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE: 1991-1992

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## Preface

This Bibliography is the fourth in a series published by the Petawawa National Forestry Institute (PNFI). It contains all the scientific and technical publications authored by PNFI staff for the years 1991 and 1992.

The main body of the text consists of an annotated list of publications listed alphabetically by author. This list is numbered sequentially and all other index lists refer to the numbers in this section instead of page numbers. Indexes of authors, titles, and keywords complete this bibliography.

Most of the publications listed here are indexed by Forestry Abstracts. Title abbreviations follow the format of Serial Sources for the BIOSIS Previews Database, 1992 edition (BioSciences Information Service, Philadelphia, PA., U.S.A.). The species/key word index is derived from the CAB Thesaurus, C.A.B. International, 1990.

The publications here described are available, in general free of charge but in limited quantities, by writing to the following address:

Canadian Forest Service  
National Publications Distribution Centre  
Chalk River, Ontario  
K0J 1J0, Canada

## Avant-Propos

La présente bibliographie annotée est la quatrième de la série Bibliography/Liste des publications de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa (IFNP). Elle comprend toutes les publications scientifiques ou techniques du personnel de l'IFNP pour les années 1991 et 1992.

La partie principale comprend la description des publications organisées dans un ordre alphabétique selon les noms d'auteurs. Chaque entrée bibliographique porte un numéro, et tous les autres index réfèrent à ces numéros au lieu de numéros de pages. Les index d'auteurs, de titres et de mots-clés complètent la présente bibliographie.

La plupart de ces documents sont déjà répertoriés dans la revue Forestry Abstracts. Les titres des périodiques sont abrégés selon Serial Sources for the Biosis Previews Database, édition 1992 (BioSciences Information Service, Philadelphie, Pa., U.S.A.). L'index des espèces et des mots-clés est tiré du Thesaurus CAB, C.A.B. International, 1990.

Les publications énumérées dans le présent sont à la disposition de tous les intéressés, gratis, mais en quantité limitée. Il suffit d'en faire une demande à l'adresse suivante :

Service canadien des forêts  
Centre national de diffusion des publications  
Chalk River (Ontario)  
K0J 1J0, Canada

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## Remerciements

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Publications of the  
Petawawa National Forestry Institute/  
Publications de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa



1. Aderkas, P. von; Bonga, J.; Klimaszewska, K.; Owens, J. 1991. Comparison of larch embryogeny *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Pages 139-155 in Ahuja, M.R., ed. 1991. *Woody Plant Biotechnology*. New York: Plenum Press.

Larch species have been induced to form embryoids both from both haploid and diploid explants. The developmental steps in embryogenesis of diploid explants of *Larix leptolepis*, *L. decidua*, *L. occidentalis* and *L. × eurolepis* are outlined and compared with the embryogeny of zygotic embryos. The various terms commonly found in the classical embryological descriptions are discussed in terms of their usefulness in describing events *in vivo*. A number of tissue culture terms, such as proembryo (id), embryonal suspensor mass, and callus are discussed as well. This comparative embryological study is extended to haploid embryo development, which is initially different from both somatic and zygotic embryogenesis.

2. Alemdag, I.S. 1991. National site-index and height-growth curves for white spruce growing in natural stands in Canada. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21: 1466-1474.

Based on stem analyses, national site-index equations and height-growth equations for white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] were developed covering an area from the Yukon to Newfoundland. The objective was to construct a single set of curves for each relationship by combining all regions, instead of separate curves for individual provinces or regions. The results of these tests indicated that the objective could be reached without any significant loss of accuracy. In developing the equations a modified form of the Chapman-Richards function was employed, and results are presented in tabular and graphical forms.

Fondé sur des analyses de la tige, les équations de l'indice de station et les équations de la croissance en hauteur pour l'épinette blanche [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] ont été développées pour une zone qui allait du Yukon jusqu'à Terre-Neuve. Le but de ces analyses était de construire un ensemble unique de courbes pour chaque relation en combinant toutes les régions plutôt que de traiter des courbes séparément en cas d'une province ou d'une région donnée. Les résultats de ces tests indiquent que l'objectif peut être atteint sans perte importante quant à la précision. Afin de générer les équations, on s'est servi d'une forme modifiée de l'équation de Chapman-Richards. Les résultats sont présentés en formes tabulaire et graphique.

3. Baldock, J.A.; Oades, J.M.; Waters, A.G.; Peng, X.; Vassallo, A.M.; Wilson, M.A. 1992. Aspects of the chemical structure of soil organic materials as revealed by solid-state  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopy. *Biogeochemistry* 16: 1-42.

Solid-state cross-polarisation/magic-angle-spinning  $^{13}\text{C}$  nuclear magnetic resonance (CP/MAS  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR) spectroscopy was used to characterize semi-quantitatively the organic materials contained in particle size and density fractions isolated from five different mineral soils: two Mollisols, two Oxisols and an Andosol. The acquired spectra were analyzed to determine the relative proportion of carboxyl, aromatic, O-alkyl and alkyl carbon contained in each fraction. Although similar types of carbon were present in all of the fractions analyzed, an influence of both soil type and particle size was evident.

The chemical structure of the organic materials contained in the particle size fractions isolated from the Andosol was similar; however, for the Mollisols and Oxisols, the content of O-alkyl, aromatic and alkyl carbon was greatest in the coarse, intermediate and fine fractions, respectively. The compositional differences noted in progressing from the coarser to finer particle size fractions in the Mollisols and Oxisols were consistent with the changes noted in other studies where CP/MAS  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR was used to monitor the decomposition of natural organic materials. Changes in the C:N ratio of the particle size fractions supported the proposal that the extent of decomposition of the organic materials contained in the fine fractions was greater than that contained in the coarse fractions. The increased content of aromatic and alkyl carbon in the intermediate size fractions could be explained completely by a selective preservation mechanism; however, the further accumulation of alkyl carbon in the clay fractions appeared to result from both a selective preservation and an *in situ* synthesis.

The largest compositional differences noted for the entire organic fraction of the five soils were observed between soil orders. The differences within orders were smaller. The Mollisols and the Andosol were both dominated by O-alkyl carbon but the Andosol had a lower alkyl carbon content. The Oxisols were dominated by both O-alkyl and alkyl carbon.

A model describing the oxidative decomposition of plant materials in mineral soils is proposed and used to explain the influence of soil order and particle size on the chemical composition of soil organic matter in terms of its extent of decomposition and bioavailability.

4. Boross, P.A.; Mitchell, M.H. 1991. Bibliography 1988-1990: Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Bibliographie 1988-1990: Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Information Report/Rapport d'information PI-X-106E/F. 125 p.

This Bibliography is the third in the series of *Bibliography>Liste des publications*. It contains all the scientific and technical publications with annotations of the Petawawa National Forestry Institute for the years of 1988, 1989, and 1990.

La présente bibliographie est la troisième de la série *Bibliography>Liste des publications*. Elle comprend toutes les publications scientifiques ou techniques annotées de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa, et couvre les années 1988, 1989 et 1990.

5. Boyle, T.J.B.; Liengsiri, C.; Piewluang, C. 1990. Genetic studies in a tropical pine - *Pinus kesiya* I. Inheritance of some isoenzymes and linkage among allozyme loci. *J. Trop. For. Sci.* 3(1): 35-43.

Up to 15 embryo-gametophyte pairs from each of 38 parent trees of *Pinus kesiya* Royle ex Gordon were assayed using starch gel electrophoresis and the staining pattern observed for 18 isoenzyme loci. For 14 of these loci, haploid megagametophyte genotypes were recorded allowing an analysis of single and multilocus segregation ratios. Results indicated that there were no significant deviations from the expected 1:1 ratio of haploid genotypes from heterozygotic parents at any locus. Thus, simple Mendelian inheritance can be assumed. Deviation from a 1:1:1:1 two-locus ratio of doubly heterozygous parents, indicating linkage, was detected for the locus pair 6PG-1:6PG-2.

6. Boyle, T.J.B. 1991. Biodiversity in Canadian Forestry. Page 2 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meet. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Ottawa, August 19-23, 1991.

7. Boyle, T.J.B. 1991. Biodiversity of Canadian forests: current status and future challenges. *For. Chron.* 68(4): 444-453.

Biodiversity is a concept covering all levels of biological organization, including genes, species, and ecosystems. Few estimates of levels of biodiversity in Canadian forests have been made. It is likely that, in general, species and ecosystem diversity do not match those in forests of more southerly latitudes, but genetic diversity is probably comparable. Although conservation activities both within and outside the natural surroundings of a species are already extensive, further efforts are justified and the effectiveness of current efforts should be demonstrated.

The impact of human disturbances on forest biodiversity must be assessed. Inappropriate forest harvesting operations can lead to habitat fragmentation and loss of ecosystem integrity. Revision of forest management systems may be required to conserve biodiversity, but comprehensive and integrated research programmes must be developed in different forest regions to provide the necessary scientific information which is currently lacking.

La diversité biologique concerne tous les niveaux d'organisation biologique, tant les gènes et les écosystèmes que les espèces. Peu d'estimations des niveaux de biodiversité dans les forêts canadiennes ont été tentées. La diversité des espèces et des écosystèmes y est probablement moins élevée que dans les forêts situées plus au sud, mais la diversité génétique y est sans doute comparable. Même si les activités de conservation *in situ* et *ex situ* sont déjà considérables, des efforts supplémentaires sont justifiés, et il importe de faire voir les résultats déjà obtenus.

Les répercussions des perturbations d'origine humaine sur la biodiversité forestière doivent être évaluées. Une exploitation mal planifiée des forêts peut entraîner la fragmentation des habitats et altérer l'intégrité des écosystèmes. Une révision des systèmes d'aménagement des forêts pourrait être nécessaire pour assurer la

protection de la biodiversité. Dans cette perspective, de vastes programmes intégrés de recherche doivent être réalisés dans différentes régions forestières pour obtenir l'information scientifique manquante dont on a besoin.

8. Brand, D. 1991. Growth and yield in Japan. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Vol. 1, No. 2.
9. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1991. Editors' Notes. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Vol. 1, No. 1.

This newsletter aims to provide good communications both in English and French among all those interested or involved in growth and yield questions across Canada. The newsletter is published about every three months. For any suggestions or comments, please communicate with Guy Larocque, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, P.O. Box 2000, Chalk River, Ontario, K0J 1J0, Tel. (613) 589-2880, Fax (613) 589-2275 or via Email at GLAROCQUE@PNFLFORESTRY.CA

10. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1991. Notes des rédacteurs. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Vol. 1, N° 1.

The goal of this bulletin is to encourage a greater collaboration between provinces, universities and Forests Canada in view of developing new approaches in growth and production of forests. The bulletin will be published approximately every three months. To register on the distribution list, to communicate ideas or to send news, please write to Guy Larocque, Institut forestier national de Petawawa, Case postale 2000, Chalk River (Ontario), K0J 1J0, Tel. (613) 589-2880, fax (613) 589-2275, or by electronic mail at GLAROCQUE@PNFLFORESTRY.CA.

11. Brand, D. 1991. Croissance et production au Japon. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Vol. 1, N° 2.
12. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1991. Editors' Notes. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network. Vol. 1, No. 2.
13. Brand, D. 1991. Notes des rédacteurs. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Vol. 1, N° 1.
14. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1992. Editors' Notes. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network. Vol. 2, No. 1.
15. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1992. Notes des rédacteurs. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Vol. 2, N° 1.
16. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1993. Editors' Notes. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network. Vol. 2, No. 2.
17. Brand, D.; Larocque, G. 1993. Notes des rédacteurs. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Vol. 2, N° 2.
18. Brand, D.G. 1991. Biological and economic productivity of Canadian silvicultural regimes. Pages 324-332 in Proc. IUFRO Symp. Efficiency of Stand Establishment Operations, Rotorua, N.Z. FRI Bull. 156.

Data from a Canada-wide experimental programme are used to discuss reforestation treatments and their biological and economic implications. The experiments use local pine and spruce species in three regions of Canada planted into treated plots in a factorial design. The treatment factors studied are: soil surface modification (via site preparation and clear plastic mulching), nutrient availability modification (via slow release fertilizers), and brush competition modification (via the herbicide glyphosate). After two or three growing seasons, the results indicate that substantial improvements in the survival and early productivity of native Canadian conifers are feasible, with up to 30-fold increases in growth rate occurring in response to combined treatments. In operational

programs, however, these increases must be purchased through silvicultural activities and the alternative giving maximum growth rate is not necessarily the most economically sound or managerially sensible. This paper describes the responses of conifers to experimental silvicultural treatments, the operational costs of replicating these treatments, and the managerial consequences of different establishment regimes. Based on a case study of white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) and white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench.) Voss], shorter rotation crops with intensive early vegetation control provide the highest present net worth or soil expectation values.

19. Brand, D.G., ed. 1991. Canada's timber resources: Proceedings of a national conference held 3-5 June 1990 at the Victoria Conference Centre, Victoria, British Columbia. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101. 174 p.

These are proceedings from "The national conference on Canada's timber resources" held June 3-5, 1990 at the Conference Centre in Victoria, British Columbia. The purpose defined for the conference was to "review and improve our knowledge of Canada's forests, their area and wood volume, accruals and depletions, and the prospect for sustained yield and sustainable development in the future up to the year 2050." The objective was not only to present current statistics, technical information, and overall perceptions of speakers but also to formulate recommendations that could be brought forward to the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers.

This important document contains 24 papers about forestry in Canada.

20. Brand, D.G. 1991. The establishment of boreal and sub-boreal conifer plantations: an integrated analysis of environmental conditions and seedling growth. *For. Sci.* 37(1): 68-100.

Data from similar field experiments located in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence, Boreal, and Sub-boreal spruce regions of Canada were used to study relationships among factors such as environmental conditions, seedling growth and survival, and growth analytical yield components. The growth analysis includes both a conventional growth analysis and an integrated analysis of growth and environmental conditions. Survival was best after soil surface modification or weed control. Growth responses were positively related to increases in soil temperature and nutrient availability, and a decrease in vegetative competition. Yield component analysis indicated that Net Assimilation Rate (NAR) was positively related to improved growth. Changes in Specific Leaf Area tended to buffer the effects of changes in NAR on growth, however, and Relative Growth Rate (RGR) responded less to the treatments than did NAR. RGR was related to the availability of light, nitrogen, and soil energy or the efficiency of light, nitrogen, and soil energy use by seedlings on the three sites. As availability of a particular resource improved, growth allocation shifted away from tissues that are used to acquire that resource. Seedlings grew fastest where treatments caused both the availability of a resource and the efficiency (growth/unit resource) of its use to increase. The analytical framework proposed has application in studying the responses of trees to environmental changes and in determining factors that limit tree growth.

21. Brand, D.G. 1991. Forest regeneration options in boreal forests. Pages 245-254 in Simpson, C.M., ed. Proc. Nat. Regeneration Mgmt., Fredericton, N.B. For. Can. - Maritimes.

Various factors are discussed that must be considered prior to choosing a forest regeneration method in the boreal forest. These forests are typically adapted to regenerate following disturbance, and it is therefore important to first understand what controls natural regeneration. In many cases, unassisted natural regeneration is sufficient, but it can also be enhanced by forest management practices, such as partial canopy removal, site preparation or weed control. Artificial regeneration is used as a management tool when the species, density, distribution, or condition of natural regeneration is unsatisfactory. The criteria used to design a regeneration regime should include the choice of species, the minimum and maximum acceptable properly-distributed stand density, and a measure of minimum acceptable regeneration performance. The complexity of choosing among options favors the development of decision support tools such as expert systems that are able to encode knowledge and professional rules and link with secondary programs or geographic information systems. These tools will help silviculturalists define their criteria for choosing among regeneration systems and help in determining the best choice in a particular instance.

22. Brand, D.G. 1992. The use of vegetation management in Canadian forest regeneration programs. Pages 113-124 in Proc. Conf. Vegetation management in forestry, amenity and conservation areas; Aspects of Appl. Biol. 29, 7-9 April, 1992. Assn. Appl. Biol., Warwick, U.K.

**F**orest management in Canada has been under increasing public scrutiny in recent years and one result has been a changing view of how to manage forest regeneration after harvesting. Past programs concentrated on increasing the rate of tree planting and the use of herbicides for vegetation control. However, just as these programs were beginning to reach full force, public opinion shifted away from an agrarian ethic to one giving greater importance to preservation of natural features in the forest. The result has been a broad reorientation of forest research and silviculture programs towards site specific design of forest regeneration activities. Some of the key elements of this new strategy are:

- a. development of a better understanding of the environmental requirements of commercial tree species during the regeneration period;
- b. development of a better understanding of the autoecology of non-crop vegetation;
- c. development of the use of bio-control agents instead of synthetic chemical herbicides; and
- d. development of decision support systems to improve the application of knowledge about forest ecology in reforestation programs.

These new tools are leading to a more sophisticated approach to forest management. This new approach must consider the implications of vegetation management activities on not only the optimization of timber production, but also on wildlife habitat, biodiversity, forest recreation, and forest viewscapes.

23. Brand, D.G.; Leckie, D.G.; Cloney, E.E. 1991. Forest regeneration surveys: design, data collection, and analysis. *For. Chron.* 67(6): 649-657.

**R**egeneration surveys have always been looked on as a necessary evil in silviculture. Huge amounts of data have been collected, only to answer simple questions or to be filed and never used. This paper addresses the possibility of changing regeneration surveys from simple legislative requirements, into components of the forestry information system. Current technology allows the development of sophisticated decision support systems, and this changes the whole perspective on information needed from regeneration surveys. Depending on the level of information needed, ground surveys or aerial surveys can be used. The types of information available from different survey systems are described, and two case studies are presented. In one, regenerating stands are assessed using an intensive ground-based survey and, in the second, the MEIS (Multi-spectral, Electro-Optical Imaging Scanner) is used to identify stocking in young plantations. It is concluded that surveys must be designed by working backwards from the decisions to be made, to the information needed to make those decisions, to the data needed to provide that information.

**L**'estimation de la régénération forestière nécessite, un moment donné, la description des ressources pour une raison quelconque. En général, le but est d'évaluer la régénération dont le degré de succès est comparé aux normes établies. Les normes actuellement utilisées telles que la plantation en croissance libre exigent la définition des critères par lesquels une certaine norme doit être examinée avant de pouvoir dresser un plan de systèmes d'évaluation. Les relevés sur le terrain ou aériens (télédétection) peuvent être utilisés, dépendant du niveau souhaité de la description. Dans le présent article sont traités les types de renseignements disponibles provenant de différents systèmes d'évaluation ainsi que deux études de cas. Lors de la première étude, une série de quatre coupes à blanc a été évaluée à l'aide d'un système d'information sur le terrain. Pendant le seconde, on se servait d'un capteur imageur électro-optique multibande (MEIS) pour identifier la densité relative de jeunes plantations. Selon les résultats, on arrive à la conclusion que les relevés aériens sont probablement bien utiles dans les forêts boréales qui sont soumises à un aménagement extensif. Toutefois, les relevés sur le terrain demeurent importants dans les forêts qui subissent un aménagement intensif.

24. Brand, D.G.; Penner, M.E. 1991. Regeneration and growth of Canadian forests. Pages 51-68 in Brand, D.G., ed. Canada's timber resources. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101.

The Canadian forest is a heterogeneous landscape. Climate, physiography, and disturbance control the distribution and growth of forest types. Processes of forest regeneration and growth are linked to these basic factors in the natural forest, but they change or become uncertain in response to human intervention, particularly forest harvesting. Studies of forest regeneration indicate that some forest types regenerate successfully after harvesting, but others do not, leading to changes in the length of the regeneration period, species composition, or growth rate relative to natural forests. Although case studies have indicated that these changes are, in fact, occurring, little systematically collected data are available to quantify the degree of the changes being created in the Canadian forest by human intervention. Artificial regeneration has been used to counter these problems, but the inherently slow growth of Canada's boreal and subboreal forests limits the amount of investment that can be applied to forest management. Growth estimation is a necessary precursor to large-scale forest management decision, but current techniques have been almost entirely based on measurements made in naturally established forests. This does not lead to accurate forecasting of the development of postharvest naturally or artificially regenerated forests. Recommendations are made that Canada needs to rethink its currently fragmented approaches to forest research, forest monitoring, and growth estimation. Only a concerted, coordinated approach will provide an adequate description of forest dynamics and prediction of future development of the forest resource.

La forêt canadienne offre un paysage hétérogène. Le climat, la physiographie et les perturbations régissent la répartition et la croissance des types forestiers. La régénération et la croissance des forêts sont liées à ces facteurs fondamentaux en forêt naturelle, mais se modifient ou deviennent irrégulières à la suite d'interventions humaines, notamment de la récolte. Des études de la régénération des forêts révèlent que certains types forestiers réussissent à se régénérer après la coupe, contrairement à d'autres, ce qui amène des modifications de la durée de la période de régénération, de la composition des espèces ou du taux de croissance par rapport aux forêts naturelles. Bien que des études de cas aient révélé que de tels changements se produisaient réellement, nous disposons de peu de données systématiques pour quantifier le degré de changement engendré ainsi dans la forêt canadienne par l'intervention humaine. Pour remédier à ces problèmes, nous avons fait appel à la régénération artificielle, mais le taux naturellement lent de croissance de la forêt boréale et sub-boréale canadienne limite le montant des investissements que l'on peut consentir au chapitre de l'aménagement forestier. L'estimation de la croissance est un prérequis à toute décision d'importance relative à l'aménagement forestier, mais les techniques actuelles sont presque toutes fondées sur des mesures prises en forêt naturelle. Cela ne permet pas de prévoir avec précision le développement des forêts régénérées naturellement ou artificiellement après la coupe. Les auteurs recommandent que le Canada revoie ses approches actuellement morcelées en matière de recherche, de surveillance des forêts et d'estimation de la croissance. Seule une approche coordonnée et concertée permettra de décrire adéquatement la dynamique de la forêt et de prédire le développement futur des ressources forestières.

25. Burgess, D. 1991. Western hemlock and Douglas-fir seedling development with exponential rates of nutrient addition. *For. Sci.* 37(1): 54-67.

Ingestad's concept of controlling relative addition rate was used in growing western hemlock [*Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg.] and Douglas-fir [*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco] seedlings in styroblock containers under greenhouse conditions. Seedlings were fertilized for 14 weeks at different exponential rates following a 1 month pretreatment period. Based on their initial nitrogen contents, seedlings were fertilized with a complete Ingestad solution, twice weekly, at either a 1, 2, 4, or 6% per day exponentially increasing dosage, or with a constant amount each feeding (control treatment) of 0.991 mg N/seedling. Western hemlock and Douglas-fir seedlings grew fastest at the highest (6%) relative addition rate. Douglas-fir was more efficient than western hemlock at nitrogen uptake and succeeded in taking up the most nitrogen (55% of the nitrogen added) in the control treatment. Western hemlock was most efficient at nitrogen uptake in the 4% relative addition rate treatment, but still captured only 29.7% of the nitrogen added. Biomass allocation and nitrogen concentrations in seedlings of both species varied significantly with treatment, suggesting that different seedling types acclimated to different levels of nutrient stress could be produced using the concept of relative addition rate. The nitrogen concentrations of seedlings generally declined with time in the control and lowest relative addition rate treatments.

26. Burgess, D.; Hay, D.; Etheridge, P. 1991. Containerized black spruce seedling development under exponential fertilizer additions. Pages 54-58 in Proc. 11th Ann. Conf. Forest Nursery Assoc. B.C., Sept. 23-26, 1991.

**B**lack spruce second-crop seedlings are grown usually on a tight schedule and are not always of acceptable size for outplanting. Their nutrition is typically not closely controlled and therefore application of Ingestad's concept of relative addition rate was examined. Seedlings were fed twice weekly following two different rates (2.5 and 4% per day) of exponentially increasing fertilizer dosages and compared with normal production stock. Black spruce seedlings grew fastest and had significantly more root development when fertilized using exponentially increasing fertilizer dosages and nitrate was the main nitrogen source, but the 4% treatment seedlings also had higher shoot:root ratios. During the hardening phase, nitrate was more thoroughly leached from the growing medium and resulted in a greater decline in foliage nitrogen concentration in those seedlings that had been fed at exponential rates, suggesting that the fertilizing schedule normally used during their hardening phase may need modification.

27. Carlson, J.E.; Tulsieram, L.K.; Glaubitz, J.C.; Luk, V.W.K.; Kauffeldt, C.; Rutledge, R. 1991. Segregation of random amplified DNA markers in  $F_1$  progeny of conifers. *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 83: 194-200.

**T**he recently developed approach to deriving genetic markers via amplification of random DNA segments with single primers of arbitrary nucleotide sequence was tested for its utility in genetic linkage mapping studied with conifers. Reaction conditions were optimized to reproducibly yield clean and specific amplification products. Template DNA from several genotypes of Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and white spruce (*Picea glauca*) were tested against eight ten-base oligonucleotide primers. Most of the tested primer parent tree combinations yielded polymorphic PCR products ("RAPD" markers). Selected primers were then used in PCR reactions with template DNA isolated from off-spring in Douglas-fir and black spruce diallel crosses among the same parental lines. The diallel study confirmed the appropriate inheritance of RAPD markers in the  $F_1$  generation. The value of these dominant RAPD markers for genetic linkage mapping in trees was established from both theoretical and applied perspectives.

28. Caron, G.E.; Schooley, H.O.; Wang, B.S.P. 1991. Effect of tree spacing, cone storage, year of collection, and prechilling on germination of *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss seed. Page 27 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1991.

**C**ones were collected late August in 1984 and 1988 from 13 open-pollinated white spruce trees growing in a demonstration seed production area at the Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Trees were at spacings of 1.2, 2.4, or 4.9 m. Seeds were extracted from cones after 2 or 6 weeks of storage. For each of the 2- and 6-week cone storage periods, four 100-seed samples were prechilled and four others were non-prechilled. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of cone storage and prechilling on seed germination for white spruce from cones collected at the time of seed dissemination from individual trees in two different years.

Seeds were more mature at collection time in 1988 than in 1984 as evidenced by the germination results. Non-prechilled seeds from cones stored for two weeks averaged 30 and 61% germination in 1984 and 1988, respectively. Seeds from cones stored for 6 weeks in 1984 matured during the storage (up to 60% germination) whereas those in 1988 did not. Prechilling of seed after two weeks of storage increased germination percentage from 30 to 60%, and from 61 to 87% in 1984 and 1988, respectively. This was an indication that seed dormancy was present in both years. Prechilling of seed after 6 weeks of storage increased germination from 60 to 95% and 64 to 89% in 1984 and 1988, respectively. Thus, dormancy remained high after 6 weeks of storage. Analyses of variance indicated that all factors (year of collection, cone storage, seed treatment, tree spacing, and individual trees) were significant in explaining the percentage of germination. However, tree spacing explained little of the variation in the data (0.2%); seed treatment, cone storage, individual trees, year of collection, and the error term explained 39, 15, 16, 8 and 22%, respectively, of the variability in germination percentage.

29. Charest, P.J. 1991. Aspects of biotechnology and biodiversity. Page 17 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meet. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Ottawa, August 19-23, 1991.

**B**iotechnology can be related to genetic biodiversity in many ways and it can be seen as a help or as a threat. Help can be found in applications such as tissue culture for germplasm preservation or DNA fingerprinting for characterization of genetic biodiversity. Threat can be envisioned with the use of clonal forestry by reducing biodiversity or with genetic engineering by potential of genetic pollution. However, the overall goal of biotechnology is to increase artificial forest productivity so that natural forests can be left untouched. Consequently, preserving natural biodiversity. During the course of this workshop, an overview of research trends in Canada and abroad will be given, with some insights on integrated pest management. There will be a presentation on the use of tissue culture in a tree improvement program and on the use of molecular biology to analyze biodiversity. As an example of clonal propagation, an overview will be presented of the accelerated tree improvement program of J.D. Irving Co. Ltd. Finally, there will be a subjective view of the impacts of biotechnology related to genetic engineering on forest ecosystems.

30. Charest, P.J.; Devantier, Y.; Ward, C.; Jones, C.; Schaffer, U.; Klimaszewska, K.K. 1991. Transient expression of foreign chimeric genes in the gymnosperm hybrid larch following electroporation. *Can. J. Bot.* 69(8): 1731-1736.

**A** transient gene expression system using electroporation and naked plasmid DNA has been developed for hybrid larch (*Larix × eurolepis*). The β-glucuronidase, neomycin phosphotransferase II, and chloramphenicol acetyltransferase genes were used effectively, but the latter was found to be the most useful. Electroporation conditions were comparable with protocols developed for other conifer and angiosperm species. Of the parameters tested the optimum conditions were 300 V, 150 µF, and 300 µg/mL pCaMVCN DNA. The 35S promoter of cauliflower mosaic virus yielded a stronger level of transient expression than the nopaline synthase promoter, which is consistent with other studies. A construct with the wound-inducible promoter of the potato proteinase IIK gene and the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase reporter coding sequence did not yield to any transient gene expression, even after induction with acetylsalicylic acid and exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

**Un système d'expression transitoire utilisant l'électroporation et de l'ADN plasmidique nu a été développé pour le mélèze hybride (*Larix × eurolepis*). Les gènes β-glucuronidase, néomycine phosphotransférase II et chloramphénicol acétyltransférase ont été utilisés effectivement, mais le gène chloramphénicol acétyltransférase a été le plus utile. Les conditions d'électroporation étaient comparables à celles qui ont été développées pour d'autres conifères et plantes angiospermes. Ces conditions optimales étaient 300 V, 150 µF et 300 µg/mL d'ADN de pCaMVCN. Le promoteur 35S du virus de la mosaïque du chou-fleur a d'autres études. Un vecteur avec le promoteur induisible du gène de la protéinase IIK de la pomme de terre fusionné avec la région codante du gène de la chloramphénicol acétyltransférase n'a pas donné d'expression transitoire même après l'induction avec de l'acide acetylsalicylique ou l'exposition aux rayons ultraviolets.**

31. Charest, P.J.; Michel, M.-F. 1991. Basics of plant genetic engineering and its potential applications to tree species. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-104. 48 p.

**T**he genetic engineering of plants has advanced phenomenally in the eight years since the first regeneration of a transgenic plant. The present information report reviews the state-of-the-art in the techniques of genetic engineering for plants, covering both direct and indirect gene transfer methods. A comprehensive list of all plant species in which transgenic plants have been recovered has been compiled and criteria for proof of stable integration are given. As well, agronomic characters used for genetic engineering are reviewed. The application of technologies developed with crop plants to tree species is discussed, starting with a survey of genetic transformation results followed by a discussion on problems associated with tree species. The use of agronomic characters for genetic engineering of trees is covered, and the report concludes with sections on the ecological impacts of genetically engineered trees, regulations for testing and release of transgenic trees, and a brief overview of research activities in tree genetic transformation in Canada.

32. Charest, P.J.; Michel, M.-F. 1992. Les fondements du génie phytogénétique et applications possibles aux essences forestières. Forêts Canada, Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-104F. 51 p.

Le génie phytogénétique a progressé à pas de géant depuis la première régénération d'une plante transgénique, il y a 8 ans. Le présent rapport d'information passe en revue les procédés les plus modernes de génie phytogénétique, que ce soient les méthodes directes ou les méthodes indirectes de transfert des gènes. Une liste détaillée énumère toutes les espèces végétales chez lesquelles des plantes transgéniques ont été obtenues. Les critères d'intégration stable y figurent également. En outre, on examine des caractères agronomiques utilisés en génie génétique. L'analyse comprend l'application aux espèces forestières de technologies génétiques qui étaient élaborées antérieurement en fonction des plantes vivrières. Pour commencer, les résultats obtenus par transformation génétique sont étudiés; ensuite, on se penche sur les problèmes reliés aux espèces forestières. L'emploi de caractères agronomiques en vue de l'application du génie génétique aux espèces forestières est aussi décrit. La dernière section traite des incidences écologiques que peuvent avoir des arbres assujettis au génie génétique ainsi que des règlements relatifs aux épreuves et à la commercialisation d'arbres transgéniques. Le rapport se ferme sur un aperçu de la recherche dans le domaine de la transformation génétique des arbres au Canada.

33. Charest, P.J.; Rutledge, R.G.; Pitel, J.A.; DeVerno, L. 1992. Molecular genetics and tissue culture at PNFI. Pages 100-103 in Magnussen, S., et al., eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1992.

The Molecular Genetics and Tissue Culture Project at PNFI focuses on aspect of biotechnology that can assist and contribute to the genetic improvement of intensively managed forests by accelerating certain steps. The project is also increasing its activities in the use of biotechnology for germplasm preservation and for the characterization of genetic biodiversity of forest tree species such as by RFLP mapping and fingerprinting.

34. Charest, P.J.; Stewart, D.; Budicky, P.L. 1992. Root induction in hybrid poplar by *Agrobacterium* genetic transformation. Can. J. For. Res. 22(12): 1832-1837.

Three *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* strains (A4, 8196, and ATC39207) and two *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mutant strains (A208 (pTiT37.14a/a) and C58 (pGV3297)) were evaluated for their genetic transformation frequency *in vitro* on cuttings of *Populus deltoides* × *nigra* line DN106 and *Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii* lines NM I and NM6. The aim of this work was to increase biomass production by genetically modifying hybrid poplar root systems. Inoculation of the cut end of *in vitro* grown stems with the *A. rhizogenes* strain ATC39207 gave the highest frequency of typical hairy root formation with line DN106. The other combinations of *Agrobacterium* strains and poplar lines yielded very low frequencies of hairy root induction or induction of tumours instead of hairy roots. Similar attempts with greenhouse-grown plants gave negative results. The modified root system resulting from the *in vitro* inoculation of line DN106 cuttings yielded an increase in root and aerial biomass production after 175 days of growth *in vitro*. Preliminary data confirm this observation in the greenhouse. Genetic transformation of the tissues was proven by phenotype (hairy root or tumour), hormone autotrophy, and opine production in the resulting tissues. Because of the host range restriction and inefficiency of this approach, it is not practical at this time for use in the transformation of hybrid poplar.

Trois souches d'*Agrobacterium rhizogenes* (A4, 8196 et ATC39207) et deux souches mutantes d'*Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (A208 (pTiT37.14a/a) et C58 (pGV3297)) ont été testées pour la fréquence de transformation génétique *in vitro* sur des boutures de *Populus deltoides* × *nigra* lignée DN106 et *Populus nigra* × *maximowiczii* lignées NM I et NM6. Le but de ce travail était l'augmentation de la production de biomasse par la modification génétique du système racinaire du peuplier hybride. La souche d'*A. rhizogenes* ATC39207 a donné la fréquence la plus élevée de formation de racines chevelues typiques à l'extrémité des tiges inoculées de la lignée DN106. Les autres combinaisons de souches d'*Agrobacterium* et de lignées de peuplier ont donné des fréquences très faible d'induction de racines chevelues ou de tumeurs au lieu de racines. La même approche a été tentée avec du matériel poussé en serre mais les résultats ont été négatifs. Le système racinaire modifié résultant de l'inoculation *in vitro* de la lignée DN106 a donné une augmentation de la production de biomasse des racines et du système aérien à la suite de 175 jours de croissance *in vitro*. Des résultats préliminaires confirment cette observation en serre. La transformation

génétique des tissus a été prouvée par le phénotype (racines chevelues ou tumeur), l'autotrophie hormonale et la production d'opines dans les tissus testés. À cause de la gamme d'hôtes restreinte et de sa faible efficacité, cette approche n'est pas pratique pour le peuplier hybride.

35. Cheliak, W.M.; Klimaszewska, K. 1991. Genetic variation in somatic embryogenic response in open-pollinated families of black spruce. *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 82: 185-190.

Zygotic embryos from open-pollinated seeds of 20 black spruce (*Picea mariana*) families were used to investigate the proportion of genotypes that would give rise to embryogenic tissue (ET) and mature somatic embryos. Eighty-five percent of the maternal genotypes gave rise to embryogenic tissue. Within-family rates of ET induction ranged from 0 to 17%, with an average of 8%. The largest proportion of variation was among families, indicating the additive nature of the genetic variation. On a medium with 6% sucrose and 3.7 µM ABA, 90% of the embryogenic lines gave rise to abundant (more than 100/100 mg of ET), well-formed, mature somatic embryos. A medium with 2% sucrose, without 2,4-D, was used to germinate the mature somatic embryos. These were grown in the greenhouse and have now been established in field trials.

36. Codella, S.G., Jr.; Fogal, W.H.; Raffa, K.F. 1991. The effect of host variability on growth and performance of the introduced pine sawfly, *Diprion similis*. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21: (11) 1668-1674.

*Diprion similis* (Htg.) (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae) was reared in the laboratory on *Pinus banksiana* Lamb. and *Pinus strobus* L. from the second stadium through adult emergence. Groups of larvae were fed current-year or previous years' foliage from specific trees. Host species had a significant, but limited, effect on *D. similis* growth and performance. Foliar age had a stronger and more consistent effect on development. In contrast with reports for other diprionid species, previous years' needles had a consistently greater adverse effect on *D. similis* performance than did new growth. This suggests that there is a conflict between the avoidance of host tissues with high allelochemical concentrations and the avoidance of those with reduced nutrient content. Larval survival did not vary between foliar treatments, which suggests that the detrimental effects of host diet are chronic rather than acute. Female fecundity was strongly associated with cocoon weight, but the relationship varied with host diet and diapause incidence, as did the relative reproductive potential. Substantial between-tree variability in insect performance indicates a potential for resistance breeding programs. Tree rankings for each performance variable were highly consistent, which would permit the development of an expeditious screening procedure.

*Diprion similis* (Htg.) (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae) fut élevé en laboratoire sur *Pinus banksiana* Lamb. et *Pinus strobus* L., du deuxième stade larvaire jusqu'à l'émergence des adultes. Les groupes de larves furent nourris avec du feuillage de l'année courante et du feuillage de l'année précédente provenant d'arbres spécifiques. L'espèce hôte a eu un impact significatif, mais faible sur la croissance et les performances du diprion. L'âge du feuillage a eu un effet plus prononcé et plus uniforme sur le développement. Contrairement à ce qui a été rapporté dans le cas d'autres espèces de diprionidae, les aiguilles de l'année précédente ont eu, de façon constante, un impact plus négatif sur les performances du diprion que les aiguilles de l'année courante. Ceci semble indiquer une situation conflictuelle entre le rejet de tissu riche en allomones et le rejet de tissu à faible contenu nutritif. La survie larvaire n'ayant pas été influencée par les diverses sources de feuillage, les effets négatifs détectés seraient plutôt du type chronique que ponctuel. Tout comme le potentiel reproductif relatif, la fécondité des femelles était fortement reliée au poids des pupes, bien que la relation ait varié selon le type de diète et selon l'incidence de la diapause. L'importante variation de performance de l'insecte entre les arbres indique un potentiel pour l'élaboration d'un programme d'amélioration génétique sur la résistance. La classification des arbres selon chaque variable de performance fut très constante, ce qui pourrait permettre le développement de méthodes de sélection rapide.

37. Copis, P.L. 1991. Techniques de pollinisation. I. Collecte du pollen. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 4.

Le but essentiel de la plupart des programmes d'amélioration des arbres, notamment après l'obtention de la première génération, est la production d'une descendance de généalogie connue, grâce à la pollinisation

contrôlée. Depuis plus de 40 ans, dans le cadre du Programme d'amélioration génétique des arbres, l'Institut produit des lots de semences par pollinisation contrôlée destinés à la recherche en génétique des arbres.

38. Copis, P.L. 1991. Techniques de pollinisation. II. Extraction et entreposage du pollen. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 5.

Deuxième d'une série de trois sur les méthodes utilisées à l'Institut pour obtenir des lots de semences par pollinisation contrôlée, la présente note porte sur la manutention du pollen, en particulier les techniques peu coûteuses utilisées à l'Institut pour extraire et entreposer le pollen. Ce rapport comprend des observations sur les épreuves de germination du pollen.

39. Copis, P.L. 1991. Techniques de pollinisation. III. Indice de développement floral et transfert de pollen. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 7.

Voici la dernière d'une série de trois notes sur les techniques de pollinisation. Les renseignements qui y figurent portent sur des observations sur le terrain du développement des fleurs mâles et femelles de *Picea mariana*, *Pinus banksiana* et *Larix* spp. La présente note décrit les techniques d'isolement des fleurs femelles et de transfert du pollen utilisées à l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa.

40. DeVerno, L.; Charest, P.J.; Bonen, L. 1991. Diversity of the mitochondrial genome of *Larix*. Page 23 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1991.

Despite their ecological and commercial importance, conifer mitochondrial genome organization, complexity, and diversity is not well known. As descendants of some of the most primitive land plants, conifers have unique physiology and genetics. We have isolated total genomic DNA from several *Larix* species to examine the diversity of the mitochondrial genome, using hybridization with wheat mitochondrial gene probes for restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis. Our results indicate that several *Larix* species can be differentiated by specific RFLP's when hybridized with a wheat mitochondrial gene probe. Wheat mitochondrial gene probes are also being used in heterologous hybridization experiments to study the complexity of *Larix leptolepis* mitochondrial genes and to evaluate the effect of *in vitro* embryogenic cell culture on individual mitochondrial gene structure and organization.

41. Dong, J.; Wagner, D.B.; Yanchuk, A.D.; Carlson, M.R.; Magnussen, S.; Wang, X.-R.; Szmidt, A.E. 1992. Paternal chloroplast DNA inheritance in *Pinus contorta* and *Pinus banksiana*: independence of parental species or cross direction. *J. Hered.* 83(6): 419-422.

We studied chloroplast DNA inheritance in 133 *Pinus contorta* seedlings and in 88 seedlings of interspecific matings between *P. contorta* and *P. banksiana*, to determine if the mode of inheritance is consistent in matings within and between these two species. Segregation data from matings of 14 *P. contorta* parents and five *P. banksiana* parents, representing a diversity of chloroplast DNA genotypes and geographic sources, were consistent with paternal chloroplast DNA inheritance. Nonetheless, nine nonpaternal seedling genotypes were observed, which may have resulted from contamination, parental chimerism, maternal leakage, or recombination. Our results, taken together with earlier reports, suggest that the paternal predominance of chloroplast DNA inheritance in *P. contorta* and *P. banksiana* is independent of parental genotype, geographic source, species, or mating direction. This apparent consistency will be useful for interpretation of cytonuclear data from sympatric populations of these two species.

42. Downie, B.; Bergsten, U. 1991. Separating germinable and non-germinable seeds of eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) and white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] by the IDS technique. *For. Chron.* 67(4): 393-396.

Estimates of the percentage of filled-dead seeds contained in two seedlots of eastern white pine and white spruce were obtained from cutting tests following the standard germination test for each species. After incubation, samples of seeds from these seedlots were partially desiccated in a drying cabinet until the percentage of floating

seeds, out of 100 seeds placed in water, was equal to the estimated percentage of filled-dead seeds. Then the seeds in each seedlot were separated in a water column.

This separation resulted in a significant improvement in germination percentage from 50.2% to 86.0% when the control and bottom fractions were compared for the white spruce seedlot with the poorest germinability and from 46.2% to 69.0% for the white pine seedlot with poorest germinability. Mean germination time for the above seedlots was not significantly reduced for either species. There was no significant difference in germinability among the dried and the fresh subsamples of the bottom fractions for any seedlot tested though dried seeds of white spruce in the bottom fraction did take significantly longer to germinate than fresh seeds. Such was not the case for white pine.

**O**n a obtenu des estimations du pourcentage de graines pleines mortes que se trouvaient sur deux lots de semences de pin blanc et d'épinette blanche, à l'aide des tests de coupe suivis des essais de germination pour chaque essence. Après l'incubation, des échantillons de graines de ces lots ont été partiellement desséchés dans un dessicateur jusqu'à ce que le pourcentage de graines flottantes (sur 100 graines mises à l'eau) fût égal au pourcentage estimé de graines pleines mortes. Les graines ont été séparées selon les lots de semences dans des colonnes d'eau.

La séparation a amélioré de façon significative le pourcentage de germination de 50,2 à 86,0% quand les fractions inférieures et celles des témoins ont été comparées dans le cas de l'épinette blanche et pour le sous-échantillon qui avait le taux de germination le plus faible. Ce changement a été décelé de 46,2 à 69,0% dans le cas du pin blanc et pour le sous-échantillon qui représentait le taux de germination le plus faible. La moyenne de temps de germination pour les essences mentionnées ci-haut n'a pas été réduite pour aucune d'entre elles. Il n'y avait pas de différence importante du point de vue de la germination parmi les sous-échantillons secs et frais des fractions inférieures pour aucun lot de semences. Toutefois, les fractions inférieures des graines sèches d'épinette blanche ont mis plus de temps de germiner que les graines fraîches. Ce n'était pas le cas pour le pin blanc.

43. Downie, B.; Bergsten, U. 1991. An invigoration regime for *Pinus strobus* seeds. Can. J. For. Res. 21(9): 1343-1348.

**S**amples of a seed lot of eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) from New Brunswick were cold stratified at moisture contents that reached five different levels from 17 to 40% of fresh weight at the end of 4 weeks. Each sample was subsequently tested for germination and mean germination time. Maximum seed germination occurred at a moisture content of about 35%. Three subsamples from another seed lot from the same area were subjected to cold stratification at a slightly suboptimal moisture content (30%) for 0, 2, or 4 weeks. These stratified seeds were subsequently invigorated at 15°C at the same moisture content for 0, 7, 11, and 16 days. (Vigour is used in this paper to describe a seed lot's mean germination time; increased vigour signifies faster germination.) The seeds were then tested for percent germination and mean germination time. Increasing stratification and invigoration duration influenced percent germination positively, as did their interaction. Drying seeds for 24 h prior to commencing the germination test decreased germination by about 5%. Duration of stratification and invigoration were negatively and highly significantly related to mean germination time in a linear fashion, while their interactive term was nonsignificant and, therefore, not used when analyzing mean germination time. Drying the treated seeds for 24 h increased mean germination time by about 1 day. According to regression estimates, seeds germinated  $0.45 \pm 0.02$  (mean  $\pm$  SE) day faster per day of invigoration for up to 16 days treatment, while they germinated  $1.44 \pm 0.06$  days faster per week of stratification for up to 4 weeks stratification.

**D**es échantillons de lots de semences du pin blanc (*Pinus strobus* L.) provenant du Nouveau-Brunswick ont été stratifiés au froid à cinq différents degrés d'humidité entre 17 et 40% du poids frais après une période de 4 semaines. Chaque échantillon a ensuite été testé des points de vues de la germination et de la durée moyenne de la germination. La germination maximale était observée au degré d'humidité de 35% environ. Trois échantillons provenant d'un autre lot de semences et toujours de la même région ont aussi été soumis à une stratification froide, mais à un degré légèrement inférieur (30%) à celui de l'optimal, pendant 0, 2 ou 4 semaines. Ces graines stratifiées ont été soumises à un test de revigoration à 15°C et au même degré d'humidité pendant 0, 7, 11 et 16 jours. (Dans le présent article, le mot vigueur est utilisé pour décrire la durée moyenne de la germination. Une meilleure vigueur signifie une germination plus rapide.) Ensuite, on a testé les graines des points de vues du taux de germination et de la durée moyenne de la germination. L'augmentation de la durée de la stratification et de la revigoration ainsi que

leurs interactions avaient un effet positif sur le taux de germination. Les graines qui ont été sechées 24 h avant le début du test de germination on montré une diminution de 5% quant au taux de germination. La durée de la stratification froide et la durée de la technique de revigoration ont été reliées négativement et de manière significative ainsi que linéaire à la durée moyenne de la germination. Cependant, leur période interactive n'était pas importante et, par conséquent, elle n'a pas été prise en considération lors de l'analyse de la durée moyenne de la germination. Une dessiccation des graines pendant 24 h a augmenté de 1 jour environ la durée moyenne de la germination. Selon les estimations de régression, les graines ont germiné de  $0,45 \pm 0,02$  (erreur type) jour plus rapidement par jour de traitement de revigoration qui a duré 16 jours. La germination était de  $1,44 \pm 0,06$  jours plus vite par semaine de stratification froide qui allait jusqu'à 4 semaines.

44. Downie, B.; Wang, B.S.P. 1992. Upgrading germinability and vigour of jack pine, lodgepole pine, and white spruce by the IDS technique. Can. J. For. Res. 22(8): 1124-1131.

The IDS (incubation-desiccation-separation) technique, designed to upgrade germinability and vigour of conifer seed lots, was tested on various seed lots of white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss], lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia* Engelm.), and jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.). The effect on germinability of redrying separated seeds to storage moisture content (approx. 5% fresh weight) and of accelerated ageing was also investigated. Separation resulted in significant increases in germinability for four of five lodgepole pine, three of four jack pine, and two of five white spruce seed lots. Redrying usually had no significant effect on germinability of separated seeds, and its effect was not predictable. Accelerated ageing decreased the mean germinability of all seed lots and fractions. Although the mean index of ageing was usually not significantly different between the control and bottom fraction (live seeds) for any species, the surface fraction (dead and dying seeds) usually had a significantly higher index of ageing. The IDS technique is effective for upgrading the germinability of a portion of a seed lot of lodgepole pine and jack pine but must be modified if it is to work well with white spruce.

La technique de IDS (incubation-dessiccation-séparation), dont le but est d'améliorer le pouvoir germinatif et la vigueur des lots de semences des résineux, fut soumise à l'essai. Les essences éprouvées étaient l'épinette blanche [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss], le pin tordu (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia* Engelm.) et le pin gris (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.). En outre, on a examiné les effets du resséchage (jusqu'à ce que la teneur en humidité atteigne environ 5% du poids frais) sur le pouvoir germinatif des graines séparées. L'influence du test de vieillissement fut aussi étudiée. La technique de séparation a donné une augmentation importante du taux de germination pour quatre lots de semences sur cinq en cas du pin tordu, pour trois lots sur quatre en cas du pin gris et deux lots sur cinq en cas de l'épinette blanche. En général, le resséchage n'a pas causé de changements significatifs quant au pouvoir germinatif des graines séparées. Son effet d'ailleurs ne fut pas prévisible. L'essai de vieillissement accéléré a causé une diminution de la moyenne du pouvoir germinatif pour tous les lots de semences et fractions. Bien que l'indice moyen de vieillissement n'ait pas montré de différence importante entre la fraction témoin et la fraction inférieure (graines vivantes) pour toutes les essences, la fraction supérieure (graines mortes ou moribondes) représentait en général un indice de vieillissement bien plus élevé. La technique de l'IDS s'avère efficace pour améliorer le pouvoir germinatif d'une partie d'un lot de semences du pin tordu et du pin gris, cependant, elle doit être modifiée afin que l'on obtienne de bons résultats en cas de l'épinette blanche.

45. Duchesne, L.C. 1991. Impact of biotechnology on forest ecosystems. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1991.

The impact of biotechnology on forest ecosystems is discussed. The application of biotechnology in Canadian forests will bring about characteristics of high-yield forestry. Desirable impacts of biotechnology are increased forest productivity, reduced pressure on forest lands, and increased forest management. Undesirable impacts of biotechnology include pest adaptations to new pesticides, non-target pest emergence, reduction of biodiversity, genetic pollution and new evolutionary tracts. In order to minimize the negative impact of biotechnology policies controlling the use of biotechnology in Canadian forests should be enacted. These policies should emphasize the understanding of the ecological effects of biotechnology and integrated forest management.

46. Duchesne, L.C.; Charest, P.J. 1992. Effect of promoter sequence on transient expression of the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene in embryogenic calli of *Larix × eurolepis* and *Picea mariana* following microprojection. *Can. J. Bot.* 70(1): 175-180.

The transient expression of the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase reporter gene was compared in embryogenic cell lines of *Larix × eurolepis* (*L. decidua* × *L. leptolepis*) and *Picea mariana* after introduction of eight vectors containing different promoter sequences using the Dupont Biolistic™ particle delivery system. Transient  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene expression was highest in cells of both species after bombardment using the wheat abscisic acid inducible Em gene promoter. Transient  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene expression was comparable in *P. mariana* and *L. × eurolepis* for all vectors, with the exception of the rice actin promoter that yielded higher activity in *P. mariana* than in *L. × eurolepis*. The Em gene promoter proved inducible by abscisic acid; upon the addition of abscisic acid to the culture medium,  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene expression was increased 2.3- and 4.4-fold for *L. × eurolepis* and *P. mariana*, respectively. Investigation of  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene expression over time showed that all transient activity disappeared 16 days after microprojection.

On a comparé l'expression transitoire du gène rapporteur  $\beta$ -glucuronidase dans des lignés cellulaires embryogéniques du *Larix × eurolepis* (*L. decidua* × *L. leptolepis*) et de *Picea mariana* suivant l'introduction de huit plasmides au moyen du système de transformation Biolistic™ du DuPont. L'expression du gène  $\beta$ -glucuronidase était la plus élevée dans les deux espèces suite à la transformation avec le promoteur du gène de la protéine Em du blé. L'expression du gène  $\beta$ -glucuronidase était comparable entre *P. mariana* et *L. × eurolepis* à l'exception du promoteur du gène de l'actine du riz lequel a démontré plus d'activité chez le *P. mariana* que chez le *L. × eurolepis*. Le promoteur du gène Em a été induit par l'acide abscisque puisque l'expression du gène, ( $\beta$ -glucuronidase sous l'influence de ce promoteur a été augmentée 2,3 fois et 4,4 fois chez *L. × eurolepis* et *P. mariana* par l'addition d'acide abscisque dans les milieux de croissance. L'étude de l'expression du gène  $\beta$ -glucuronidase montre que toute activité transitoire disparaît 16 jours après la microprojection.

47. Duchesne, L.C.; Charest, P.J. 1991. Transient expression of the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase gene in embryogenic callus of *Picea mariana* following microprojection. *Plant Cell Reports* 10: 191-194.

A microprojection protocol using the DuPont Biolistic™ particle delivery system and the  $\beta$ -glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene fused with the 35S promoter of Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) was developed for *Picea mariana* callus. Comparison of four tungsten microprojectile sizes showed the highest transient gene expression with 1.11  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter particles. Absorption of DNA on the microcarriers using calcium chloride led to higher GUS gene activity than using polyethylene glycol. GUS gene activity in *P. mariana* was the highest when cells were treated 5 and 6 days after subculturing to fresh media. The wheat ABA-inducible Em gene promoter yielded 4.5 times higher GUS gene activity than the 35S CaMV promoter. Comparison of transient GUS gene expression among 10 *P. mariana* embryogenic cell lines from six different open-pollinated families showed comparable gene activity, with the exception of one family showing no GUS gene activity.

48. Eastman, P.A.K.; Webster, F.B.; Pitel, J.A.; Roberts, D.R. 1991. Evaluation of somaclonal variation during somatic embryogenesis of interior spruce (*Picea glauca engelmannii* complex) using culture morphology and isozyme analysis. *Plant Cell Reports* 10: 425-430.

Somaclonal variation during interior spruce (*Picea glauca engelmannii* complex) somatic embryogenesis was evaluated using culture morphology and isozyme analysis. Genotype-specific abscisic acid-dependent developmental profiles and isozyme patterns were similar for subclone and parent line embryogenic cultures and cotyledonary somatic embryos. Extensive analysis of fifteen hundred subclone embryos of one genotype revealed no isozyme pattern variation. Initiation of embryogenic cultures was dependent on the developmental stage of the explant although cultures derived from different stages were morphologically similar. The embryogenic cultures initiated from interior spruce embryos show a high degree of genetic stability in that the morphological behavior and isozyme phenotype were always consistent with that of the explant genotype. These results support the conclusion that this culture system is appropriate for clonal propagation of interior spruce.

49. Flannigan, M.D.; Van Wagner, C.E. 1991. Climate change and wildfire in Canada. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21(1): 66-72.

This study investigates the impact of postulated greenhouse warming on the severity of the forest fire season in Canada. Using CO<sub>2</sub> levels that are double those of the present (2 × CO<sub>2</sub>), simulation results from three general circulation models (Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Goddard Institute for Space Studies, and Oregon State University) were used to calculate the seasonal severity ratings for six stations across Canada. Monthly anomalies from the 2 × CO<sub>2</sub> simulation results were superimposed over historical sequences of daily weather. Then, seasonal severity ratings of the present were compared with those for 2 × CO<sub>2</sub> using five variations involving temperature, precipitation, and relative humidity. The relationship between seasonal severity rating and annual provincial area burned by wildfire was explored. The results suggest a 46% increase in seasonal severity rating, with a possible similar increase in area burned, in a 2 × CO<sub>2</sub> climate.

La présente étude analyse l'impact reconnu de l'effet de serre sur l'intensité de la saison des incendies de forêts au Canada. À l'aide des niveaux de CO<sub>2</sub> qui se double à l'heure actuelle (2 × CO<sub>2</sub>), des résultats de simulation provenant de trois modèles généraux de circulation (Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Goddard Institute for Space Studies, Université de l'État d'Oregon) ont été utilisés pour calculer le taux dans six stations dispersées au Canada. Les anomalies, qui se présentaient chaque mois à la suite des simulations de 2 × CO<sub>2</sub>, ont été appliquées aux séquences historiques des données météorologiques quotidiennes. Puis, les taux d'intensité saisonniers actuels ont été comparés à ceux qui ont été obtenus par simulation (2 × CO<sub>2</sub>), en utilisant cinq variations qui comprenaient la température, la précipitation et l'humidité relative. Après quoi, le rapport a été établi entre le taux d'intensité saisonnière et la superficie des terres provinciales brûlées. Les résultats semblent indiquer une augmentation de 46% quant aux taux d'intensité saisonnier et une augmentation similaire concernant les superficies brûlées qui se trouverait dans un climat de 2 × CO<sub>2</sub>.

50. Flannigan, M.D.; Wotton, B.M. 1991. Lightning-ignited forest fires in northwestern Ontario. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21(3): 277-287.

This study investigates the relationship between lightning activity and the occurrence of lightning-ignited forest fires in the Northwestern Region of Ontario. We found that the Duff Moisture Code (a component of the Fire Weather Index System) and the multiplicity of the negative lightning discharges were the most important variables for estimating the number of lightning-ignited fires on a daily basis for Universal Transverse Mercator zone 15 in Ontario. Also, the results indicate that negative lightning ignited more fires than positive lightning discharges, which is contrary to popular belief. Nearly 50% of the variance in the forest fire occurrence data was explained using linear stepwise regression. Future work will focus on finer temporal and spatial scales.

L'article traite la relation entre les éclairs et les incendies de forêts qui en sont résultats. D'après nos études, l'indice de l'humus (qui fait partie de l'Indice forêt-météo) et la multiplication de décharge négatif des éclairs étaient les variables les plus importantes lors de l'estimation du nombre de tels incendies. L'évaluation a déroulé quotidiennement en Ontario, dans la zone 15 de Projection transversale universelle de Mercator. Selon nos observations, les éclairs de décharge négatif causaient plus d'incendies que ceux du décharge positif, ce qui est le contraire de l'opinion répandue dans le public. Presque 50% des variations des données sur les incendies de forêts ont été expliquées en suivant une méthode de régression linéaire. Dans les travaux futurs, des échelles plus petites seront utilisées quant aux mesures du temps ou de références géographiques.

51. Fogal, W.H.; Larocque, G. 1992. Development of flowers, cones, and seeds in relation to insect damage in two white spruce communities. *For. Ecol. Manage.* 47: 335-348.

Seasonal development of white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] flowers, cones, and seeds was examined in relation to the onset of damage by insects. In addition, damage to cones and seeds by insects and seed losses to abortion were examined at several sampling dates in two types of tree communities; older, widely-spaced trees on farmlands, and younger closely-spaced trees in plantations. Insect damage to cones and seeds was evident shortly after cones turned from an upright to a pendent position. Damage to cones reached a maximum in mid-June for most insects and early or mid-July for others. The number of sound seeds decreased steadily during the summer, reaching a minimum by mid-July. At the final sampling date, the number of sound seeds was larger in farmland trees. In

farmland trees 16% of seeds developed to the mature embryo stage, 30% aborted before or during the embryo stage, 23% were lost to insects, and 32% of losses could not be identified. The respective statistics for plantation trees were 9%, 24%, 29%, and 35%. Damage by the spruce budworm *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clem.) and spruce seedmoth *Cydia strobilella* (L.) was greater in farmland trees compared to plantations, and for the spruce cone maggot *Strobilomyia neanthracina* Michelsen, damage was higher in plantations for two sampling dates. Information on temporal changes in the onset of damage by insects and loss of seeds can be used as guides for timing insect control and cone collection operations; differences between communities suggest that tree community characteristics should be considered in managing seed crops.

52. Fogal, W.H.; Plowman, V.C. 1991. Field trials of systematic insecticides for protecting northern spruce and pine seed trees. Pages 141-153 in Miller, K.B., ed. Proc. 2nd Symp. Systemic Chemical Treatments in Tree Culture, Michigan State U., East Lansing, Oct. 5-7, 1987. Dept. Forestry, Michigan State U., East Lansing.

**C**ontrol of cone and seed insects on white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss], black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.], red pine [*Pinus resinosa* Ait.], and eastern white pine [*Pinus strobus* L.] is possible with systemic insecticides applied to crowns with hydraulic sprayers or mist blowers, incorporated into stems by injection or implant, or incorporated into soil in a granular or liquid form. Field trials have been conducted with acephate, carbofuran, dicrotophos, dimethoate, formothion, methomyl, oxydemetonmethyl, and phorate. Dimethoate is registered for use in Canada as a crown hydraulic spray on spruces. Carbofuran is registered in the U.S.A. for northern pines by incorporating granules into soil. While treatments reduce the frequency of insect-damaged cones, they do not always provide increases in seed yield.

53. Gray, S.L.; Niemann, K. 1991. Inventaire des forêts du Canada 1986: supplément technique. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-86F. 168 p.

**L**'Inventaire des forêts du Canada 1986 est une base de décision stratégique et un document de référence. Dans ce rapport, on explique d'où viennent les données qui ont servi à la préparation de l'inventaire, comment elles ont été compilées et de quelle façon il faut s'en servir. Les sommaires et les cartes font l'objet de publications séparées.

Par comparaison à l'inventaire national de 1981, les données sont plus complètes: toutes les régions forestières d'importance sont maintenant inventoriées. Le produit final est un recueil de renseignements le plus exhaustif possible en 1986 sur les volumes de bois du Canada. Un grand avantage de ces données de foresterie est qu'elles sont présentées par unités géographiques dont la plupart mesurent environ 100 km<sup>2</sup> de superficie: on compte en tout 43 712 unités. En raison de leur caractère géographique détaillé, ces données peuvent se combiner à d'autres données également caractérisées géographiquement.

Les renseignements fournis peuvent dater de 40 ans (1946), mais en moyenne ils datent de 10 ans (1976). Il s'agit des statistiques sur les superficies et les volumes dont le classement peut mettre en jeu jusqu'à 12 critères. On donne les volumes de bois de pâte et les volumes de bois d'œuvre pour 19 groupes d'espèces. De nouveaux facteurs ont été ajoutés à ceux de l'inventaire précédent: classes d'âge, genre prédominant, volumes de bois d'œuvre, taux de carie pour la détermination du volume net, contraintes découlant de la politique forestière, productivité et relations entre la taille de l'arbre et le volume. Il y a plusieurs autres améliorations, notamment en ce qui concerne le traitement des valeurs manquantes et de la densité relative. Les sources d'inventaire ne donnent pas toujours tous les classements.

**C**anada's forest inventory 1986 is a base for strategic decision-making as well as being background information. The report describes source data for Canada's forest inventory 1986, how they were compiled, and gives precautions for proper use. Data summaries and maps are reported in separate publications.

The inventory coverage has improved since the last Canada-wide inventory (1981) and now includes all significant forestry areas. The result is the most up-to-date wood volume information for Canada as of 1986. A special feature of these forestry data is that they are available by 43172 geographic units, most of which are about 100 km<sup>2</sup>. These kinds of spatially detailed data can then be combined with other spatially referenced data.

The information is up to 40 years old (1946) and on average is 10 years old (1976). The data consist of area and volume statistics by up to 12 classifiers. The volume data are available for up to 19 species groups for pulpwood and sawwood utilization specifications. Age class, predominant genus, sawwood volumes, cull factors to give net

volumes, policy constraint, productivity, and tree size-volume relationship are new since the last inventory. Several other refinements are introduced, especially an improved handling of missing values and stocking. Not all classifiers and classes are available from every source inventory.

**54. Gougeon, F. 1991. A forestry expert package: the Lake Traverse study. Forestry Canada, Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-108. 16 p.**

The detection of ongoing changes in forested areas monitored with satellite images is traditionally accomplished with multi-date band ratioings, enhancements, and classifications. The Forestry Expert Package (FEP) uses a completely different method and is an example of a new philosophy in image analysis: an artificial intelligence approach. It uses single-date Landsat classifications as input data, compares them, and decides on the significance and cause of detected changes based on rules derived from forestry knowledge.

For the present experiment, classifications of geometrically corrected images of different years and different seasons were obtained with an unsupervised classifier for a test area near Lake Traverse in Algonquin Park, Ontario. Several tests were run to determine if the FEP would detect logging activities and the subsequent regeneration known to have occurred in this area. A secondary objective was to see if any improvement in the classification of forest types of the non-changing areas could be achieved over conventional single data classifications.

The FEP was found to be good at detecting changes in the forest due to logging, and moderately good at monitoring the regrowth of conifers. However, the FEP is not yet at a stage where it could be of use as a forest management decision-making tool.

La détection des changements en régions boisées observées à l'aide d'images satellites est traditionnellement accomplie par des rapports de bandes, des améliorations d'images et des classifications multidates. Le Progiciel Expert en Foresterie (PEF) utilise une méthode complètement différente et est un exemple d'une nouvelle philosophie de l'analyse des images: une approche fondée sur l'intelligence artificielle. Il utilise des classifications unidates d'images Landsat comme données d'entrée, les compare, et décide de l'importance et de la cause des changements perçus en se fondant sur des règles dérivées du savoir forestier.

Pour cette expérience, des classifications d'images corrigées géométriquement d'une région près du lac Traverse au Parc Algonquin, en Ontario, ont été obtenues par un processus de classification non-supervisé pour des années et des saisons différentes. Plusieurs tests ont été faits pour déterminer si le PEF détecterait les coupes et la régénération subséquente qui ont marqué la région. Un objectif secondaire fut de voir si une amélioration de la classification des types forestiers des régions inchangées pourrait être obtenue par rapport aux classifications unidates conventionnelles.

Le PEF fut estimé bon pour détecter les changements du couvert forestier qui sont causés par la coupe, et modérément bon pour suivre la régénération des résineux. Toutefois, le PEF ne s'est pas encore rendu au point d'être utile en tant qu'outil de prise de décisions en gestion forestière.

**55. Gougeon, F.A. 1991. Le suivi forestier avec le progiciel expert en foresterie. Pages 153-162 in Gagnon, P., ed. Télédétection et Gestion des Ressources, Vol. VII. L'Association Québécoise de Télédétection.**

Le progiciel expert en foresterie (PEF) représente une nouvelle approche à la détection des changements en régions boisées observées à l'aide d'images satellites. Il compare des classifications de différentes années et saisons et décide de la pertinence et de la cause des changements perçus en se basant sur des règles dérivées du savoir forestier.

Le PEF fut mis à l'épreuve sur une région forestière du parc Algonquin en Ontario. Des classifications non-dirigées d'images Landsat corrigées géométriquement furent introduites une par une au PEF pour qu'il les compare et en extraie l'information pertinente au suivi forestier. L'objectif de base était de vérifier si le PEF détecterait les coupes et la régénération subséquente qui ont marqué la région. Un objectif secondaire était de voir si une amélioration de la classification des types forestiers des zones inchangées pourrait être obtenue par rapport à chaque classification unidate.

Le PEF fut jugé bon pour détecter les changements du couvert forestier dus à la coupe, mais faible pour suivre la régénération des conifères. L'amélioration espérée dans la classification des zones inchangées ne s'est pas manifestée. Ces faiblesses sont attribuées à des déficiences au niveau de son mécanisme de filtrage servant à différencier les changements réels des «changements artificiels» présents dans n'importe quelles comparaisons de données préalablement classifiées.

The Forestry Expert Package (FEF) represents a new approach to the detection of changes in forested regions observed with satellite imagery. It compares classifications of different years and seasons and decides about the significance and cause of detected changes based on rules derived from forestry knowledge.

The FEP was tested on a forestry region of Algonquin Park, Ontario. One by one, unsupervised classifications of geo-corrected Landsat images were introduced to the FEP to be compared and thus, to extract forest monitoring information. The main goal was to check whether the FEP would detect cuts and the subsequent forest regeneration that had taken place in the region. A secondary goal was to see if any improvement in forest type classification of the unchanged areas would occur relative to any of the single date classifications.

The FEP was judged good at detecting forest cover changes due to cuts, but weak at conifer regeneration monitoring. The classification improvement hoped for unchanged areas did not occur. These weaknesses are attributed to some deficiencies of the filtering mechanism which serves to differentiate the real changes from the "artificial changes" common in any comparison of data already classified.

56. Haddon, B.D.; Moore, T.G.E. 1991. GIS forestry installations and applications in Canada/Relevé des SIG et de leurs applications en foresterie au Canada. Forestry Canada. Economics and Statistics Directorate/Forêts Canada. Direction de l'économie et des statistiques. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 65 p.

Forestry Canada's FORSTATS Program is responsible for the compilation and dissemination of national statistical information on the forest resource and the forest sector. Provincial forest management agencies, other federal and provincial agencies, and forest industries cooperate by providing data to the program.

La compilation et la diffusion des données statistiques nationales sur les ressources et le secteur forestiers relèvent du programme FORSTATS de Forêts Canada. Les organismes provinciaux d'aménagement des forêts, d'autres organismes fédéraux et provinciaux et des industries du secteur forestier fournissent des données à l'appui du programme.

57. Harrington, J.; Kimmins, J.; Lavender, D.; Zoltai, S.; Payette, S. 1991. The effect of climate change on forest ecology in Canada/Les effets du changement climatique sur l'écologie forestière au Canada/Los efectos del cambio del clima sobre la ecología de los bosques en Canada. Pages 49-58 in World Forestry Congress Proc. II: Forests, a heritage for the future, Discussions A-B, Paris. Revue forestière française, hors série 2. FAO, Rome.

The IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) report has made clear both the great advances made in global climate models during the past decade and their limitations. More accurate GCMs (Global Climate Models) will be required before confident predictions of changes in forest ecology can be made. Similarly, the likely response of the forest to climate change is still imperfectly known. Opinions range from confident optimism that enough is known on physiological responses of plants to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> to more reserved views on the existence of adequate relevant knowledge on plant ecology, physiology and genetics. It is apparent that improved physiological-ecological models will be needed in anticipation of improved global climate models. In the meantime, the threat of major problems in forestry looms large. Adaptive strategies must be developed, including the improvement of fire management systems. Preparation for climate change will require a greatly expanded research effort in forestry, particularly in tree physiology and forest ecology.

À cours de la décennie écoulée, le groupe de travail international sur les changements du climat a mis en évidence les grands progrès faits dans l'élaboration des modèles climatiques mais aussi souligné les limites de ces derniers. Des modèles de circulation générale plus précis seront encore nécessaires avant qu'il soit possible de

faire des prévisions de changement en écologie forestière. De même, les réponses probables de la forêt aux changements climatiques sont encore imparfaitement connues. Les opinions vont de l'optimisme confiant selon lequel on CO<sub>2</sub> à des points de vues plus prudents concernant le niveau de connaissance sur l'écologie, la physiologie et la génétique végétales. Il est clair que des modèles physiologiques et écologiques améliorés devront être élaborés en attendant les modèles climatiques globaux plus performants. D'ici là, la menace de grands problèmes dans le secteur forestier grandit. Des stratégies appropriées devront être élaborées, jusques et y compris l'amélioration des systèmes de gestion du feu. La préparation au changement du climat impliquera un effort supplémentaire considérable en recherche forestière, en particulier en ce qui concerne la physiologie de l'arbre et l'écologie forestière.

**D**urante el decenio pasado, el grupo de trabajo internacional sobre los cambios climáticos evidenció los mayores avances conseguidos en la elaboración de modelos climáticos y también subrayó sus limitaciones. Se necesitarán modelos de circulación general más precisos antes de ser posible de previsión de cambios en materia de ecología forestal. Así mismo, las reacciones probables del bosque a cambios climáticos solo se conocen de manera imperfecta. Las opiniones oscilan del optimismo lleno de confianza según el cual se sabe bastante sobre las respuestas fisiológicas de las plantas a la elevación de CO<sub>2</sub> a las posiciones más prudentes sobre la existencia de conocimientos suficientes en ecológia, fisiología y genética de la planta. Aparece evidente que se necesitarán modelos fisiológicos y ecológicos perfeccionados en espera de modelos climáticos más eficientes. Mientras tanto cobrarán más y más importancia los grandes problemas en el sector forestal. Estrategias adaptadas deberán elaborarse, incluido el mejoramiento de los sistemas de manejo del fuego. La preparación a los cambios climáticos necesitará esfuerzos más amplios en la investigación forestal, especialmente en lo relativo a la fisiología del árbol y a la ecología forestal.

58. Hendrickson, O.Q. 1991. Abundance and activity of N<sub>2</sub>-fixing bacteria in decaying wood. Can. J. For. Res. 21: 1299-1304.

**P**opulations of N<sub>2</sub>-fixing bacteria exceeded 10<sup>6</sup>/g in moderately decayed trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.) and white birch (*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.) logs. Lower numbers were found in red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.) and conifer logs [*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill., *Pinus banksiana* Lamb.] at similar decay states. Populations were assayed using a combined-carbon medium in semisolid agar under aerobic conditions. Single carbon sources generally yielded lower and more variable numbers. With water and carbon supplements, aspen and birch wood showed high potential nitrogenase activity (>400 nmol C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·g<sup>-1</sup>·day<sup>-1</sup>) at 30°C under aerobic conditions, and even greater activity (>1000 nmol C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·g<sup>-1</sup>·day<sup>-1</sup>) during a 3-day incubation under waterlogged conditions. In the absence of supplemental carbon, aspen wood remained active but birch wood did not. Wood from other species supported much lower nitrogenase activity under aerobic conditions, and waterlogging was strongly inhibitory. A highly decayed white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.) log had low populations (<10<sup>4</sup>/g) of N<sub>2</sub>-fixing bacteria and did not reduce C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> under any treatments. Results support the hypothesis that a relationship exists between (i) populations and activity of N<sub>2</sub>-fixing bacteria, and (ii) the decay susceptibility of wood of different species.

**L**a population de bactéries fixant de l'azote a surpassé 10<sup>6</sup>/g dans les billes modérément pourries de peuplier faux tremble (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.) et de bouleau à papier (*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.). Des nombres moins élevés ont été établis dans des billes d'érable rouge (*Acer rubrum* L.) et d'autres résineux [*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.; *Pinus banksiana* Lamb.] dans des cas de pourritures similaires. Des populations ont été soumises aux essais, à l'aide d'un milieu carbonique combiné, dans l'agar semi-solide, en assurant des conditions aérobie. Des sources individuelles de carbone ont produit, en général, des populations inférieures et plus variées. Avec un supplément d'eau et de carbone, les bois de peuplier et de bouleau ont montré une activité potentielle élevée du point de vue de la fixation de l'azote (>400 nmol C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·g<sup>-1</sup>·jour<sup>-1</sup>) à 30°C dans des conditions aérobie et des activités encore plus élevées (>1000 nmol C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·g<sup>-1</sup>·jour<sup>-1</sup>) pendant une incubation de 3 jours, dans des conditions de saturation en eau. En l'absence de supplément de carbone, le bois de peuplier est resté actif, mais ce n'était pas le cas pour le bois de bouleau. Les bois d'autres essences ont montré un niveau inférieur de fixation de l'azote dans des conditions aérobie et la saturation en eau était fort inhibitrice. Dans un pin blanc (*Pinus strobus* L.) dont la pourriture était bien avancée, on a trouvé des populations peu élevées (<10<sup>4</sup>/g) de bactéries fixant de l'azote. Ces populations n'ont réduit la quantité de C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> en cas d'aucun traitement. Les résultats soutiennent l'hypothèse selon laquelle il existe une relation entre (i) les populations et l'activité des bactéries fixant de l'azote, et (ii) la prédisposition à la pourriture en cas de diverses essences.

59. Hendrickson, O.Q.; Fogal, W.H.; Burgess, D. 1991. Growth and resistance to herbivory in N<sub>2</sub>-fixing alders. *Can. J. Bot.* 69(9): 1919-1926.

**F**ixation of atmospheric N<sub>2</sub> may provide an advantage to woody plants in N-limited environments, but may also alter their resistance to herbivory. Studies in adjacent plantings of three North American shrub alders (*Alnus* spp.) and three Eurasian tree alders showed significant species differences in susceptibility to a leaf-mining sawfly (*Fenusia dohrnii*) and in response to inoculation with a N<sub>2</sub>-fixing actinomycete (*Frankia*). During the first 5 years, woody biomass production ranged from 0.3 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> in *Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata* (Sitka alder) to 8.3 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> in *Alnus incana* ssp. *incana* (grey alder). Grey alder and another tree species (*Alnus japonica*) were attacked infrequently and suffered little sawfly damage except in plots with poor growth. The tree species *Alnus glutinosa* (black alder) was attacked frequently, and sawfly damage was greatest in plots with the best growth. The shrub species *Alnus viridis* ssp. *crispa* (green alder) was also attacked frequently but was highly resistant to larval feeding. Frequently attacked species showed greater damage in the lower portion of the crown. *Frankia* inoculation increased green alder biomass by 87% but had no significant effect on grey alder or black alder. The concept of a growth-defense trade-off does not fully explain the interactions between *Alnus* spp. and *F. dohrnii*.

**L**a fixation de l'azote atmosphérique apporte des avantages aux plantes ligneuses qui croissent dans un milieu où l'azote est un facteur limitant, mais ceci peu aussi affecter leur résistance aux herbivores. Des études conduites en plantations adjacentes chez trois sous-espèces nord-américaines arbustives et trois espèces eurasiatiques arborescentes d'aulne montrent des différences significatives dans la susceptibilité à la mineuse des feuilles (*Fenusia dohrnii*) reliées avec l'inoculation par des actinomycètes fixateurs d'azote (*Frankia*). Au cours des 5 premières années, la production de biomasse ligneuse atteint de 0,3 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> par année chez l'*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata* (aulne de Sitka) à 8,3 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> par année chez l'*Alnus incana* ssp. *incana* (aulne gris). L'aulne gris et une autre espèce (*Alnus japonica*) sont rarement attaqués par la mineuse, laquelle ne cause que peu de dommages, sauf aux endroits où la croissance est faible. L'espèce arborescente *Alnus glutinosa* (aulne noir) est plus fréquemment attaquée, et les dommages par la mineuse sont les plus élevés là où la croissance est à son meilleur. L'espèce arbustive *Alnus viridis* ssp. *crispa* (aulne vert), est aussi fréquemment attaquée, mais ne permet pas aux larves de se nourrir. Les espèces fréquemment attaquées montrent les dommages les plus importants dans la partie inférieure de la couronne. L'inoculation avec des *Frankia* augmente la biomasse de l'aulne vert de 87%, mais reste sans effet sur l'aulne gris. Le concept de blocage (trade-off) croissance-défense n'explique pas complètement les interactions entre les *Alnus* spp. et le *F. dohrnii*.

60. Hendrickson, O.Q.; Kubiseski, T. 1991. Soil microbial activity at high levels of carbon monoxide. *J. Environ. Qual.* 20(3): 675-678.

**S**oils are an important sink for atmospheric carbon monoxide (CO) via microbial uptake. In this study, the disappearance of CO during a 24-h period was used to quantify potential CO uptake rates ( $V_{max}$ ) for various soils and treatments. When 2.0 kPa CO was added to the gas phase above forest soil, amounts of this gas declined linearly for 24 h, suggesting a zero-order or saturated reaction. Amounts of CO remained constant over autoclaved soil. Rates for forest, lawn, and garden soils ranged from 0.56 to 7.41, 0.39 to 0.80, and 0.17 to 0.19 mg CO-C kg<sup>-1</sup> dry soil h<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Ability of roadside soil to consume CO was significantly reduced by a 19-d incubation at ambient CO levels, but was increased tenfold by repeated exposures to 2 kPa CO. This positive effect of long-term CO exposure indicated that autotrophic organisms (carboxydobacteria) were active in road-side soil, but did not exclude the presence of heterotrophic organisms, which oxidize CO by cometabolic processes. A strong relationship between CO consumption and soil organic matter content or soil respiration suggested that high potential rates of soil CO consumption in unpolluted environments may reflect microbial exposure to endogenous CO arising from abiotic oxidation of soil C compounds. Forest soils with intact surface organic horizons may be particularly active CO sinks.

61. Higgins, D.G.; Ramsey, G.S. 1992. Canadian Forest Fire Statistics: 1988-1990/Statistiques sur les incendies de forêts au Canada: 1988-1990. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Information Report/Rapport d'information PI-X-107E/F. 76 p.

This publication contains forest fire statistics for the calendar years 1988, 1989, and 1990 as reported by all Canadian forest fire control agencies. The statistical data are presented separately for each province or other major jurisdiction, and for Canada as a whole. Where possible, a comparable average value for the previous 10 years is listed beside each annual statistic.

Cette publication contient les statistiques relatives aux incendies de forêts pour les années civiles 1988, 1989 et 1990, d'après le contenu des rapports publiés par l'ensemble des organismes canadiens de lutte contre les incendies de forêts. Les données statistiques, correspondant à chaque province ou à toute autre division administrative de premier plan, sont présentées séparément, de même que les statistiques relatives à l'ensemble du Canada. A côté de chaque valeur, dans la mesure du possible, se trouve la valeur moyenne des dix années précédentes.

62. Hobbs, M.W. 1991. Effect of foam drainage vessel variables. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. PNFI Technical Reports No. 12.

Various types of vessels have been used to determine the drainage rate of forest fire suppression foams without considering the effects of foam column height and vessel diameter on data estimates. A special drainage vessel was designed and manufactured for use by researchers in the Petawawa National Forestry Institute to minimize data variation, whereas other researchers typically use graduated cylinders of various types and sizes. Laboratory trials were initiated to identify the impact of foam column height and vessel diameter using four 40 cm high vessels (built in-house) with inside diameters of 3.1, 5.0, 6.5, and 8.9 cm (vessel numbers V1 to V4 respectively).

63. Hobbs, M.W. 1991. Effet des caractéristiques des vaisseaux sur le suintement des mousses. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 12.

Different types of vessels have been used to determine the drainage rate of forest fire suppression foams without considering the effects of foam column height and vessel diameter on data estimates. A special drainage vessel was designed and manufactured for use by researchers in the Petawawa National Forestry Institute to minimize data variation, whereas other researchers typically use graduated cylinders of various types and sizes. Laboratory trials were initiated to identify the impact of foam column height and vessel diameter using four 40 cm high vessels (built in-house) with inside diameters of 3.1, 5.0, 6.5, and 8.9 cm (vessel numbers V1 to V4 respectively).

64. Honer, T.G.; Clark, W.R.; Gray, S.L. 1991. Determining Canada's forest area and wood volume balance, 1977-1986. Pages 17-25 in Brand, D.G. ed. Canada's timber resources. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101.

A model is developed to integrate existing data on forest land and timber and to determine the balance in area and volume following the removal of timber and subsequent regeneration of the forest. A consolidated statement on Canada's forest resource for the period 1977-1986, based on preliminary estimates, shows that annual accruals to timber volume are about 363 million m<sup>3</sup> and annual withdrawals total about 294 million m<sup>3</sup>. This results in an average annual increase in standing timber volume of about 69 million m<sup>3</sup>, or 0.3%. In terms of land area, about 1.43 million ha were added annually to the stocked productive land base, whereas annual withdrawals comprised 1.91 million ha. As a result, about 474 000 ha of forest land go out of production annually because they are not satisfactorily restocked to commercial tree species. The productive forest land that is not satisfactorily restocked comprises about 7% of the land base for forestry. Since the establishment of federal/provincial forest resource agreements in 1981, about 242 000 ha of backlogged not satisfactorily restocked forest land has been reforested. Despite this cooperative effort, the model indicates that the backlog of not satisfactorily restocked forest land has

continued to increase, and a major additional effort will be required if the backlog is to be eliminated by the year 2000.

The forestry data base needs to be improved and greater emphasis on coordinating efforts among agencies is required. Recommendations are presented that can enhance existing classifications and demonstrate the increased productivity resulting from forest management activities.

65. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 1991. Réalisations récentes à Petawawa. Forêts Canada, Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Avril 1991.

Cette publication décrit brièvement les dernières activités de recherches et donne une liste des articles récentes de l'Institut.

66. Khasa, P.D. 1992. Scarification of limba seeds with hot water, bleach and acid. Tree Planters' Notes 43(4): 150-152.

**S**oaking seeds of limba (*Terminalia superba* Engler & Diels) in hot or boiling water resulted in seed death. Soaking seeds in concentrated sulfuric acid 95 to 98% (V/V) or sodium hypochlorite 5.25% (V/V) for 15 min and then rinsing them for 15 min with tap water resulted in the highest germination. This technique is appropriate for large-scale plantations or for research purposes. Investigations of low-technology techniques to improve germination in nurseries for social forestry should be undertaken.

67. Klimaszewska, K.; Ward, C.; Cheliak, W.M. 1992. Cryopreservation and plant regeneration from embryogenic cultures of larch (*Larix × eurolepis*) and black spruce (*Picea mariana*). J. Exp. Bot. 43(246): 73-79.

A method has been developed for the routine cryopreservation of embryogenic cultures of hybrid larch (*Larix × eurolepis*) and black spruce (*Picea mariana* Mill.). The method involves growing the cultures in the presence of sorbitol and then briefly exposing them to dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) followed by controlled cooling to -40°C. The cultures were then submerged and stored in liquid nitrogen. Growth of the embryogenic cultures was monitored for 14 days after rapid thawing and plating on to media. The highest relative increase in the tissue fresh weight, after storage in liquid nitrogen, was observed when embryogenic cultures of both species were pregrown for 24 h in a medium with 0.4 M sorbitol and then treated with 10% DMSO. This pretreatment also ensured the shortest lag phase in resuming the growth. The post-thaw cultures gave rise to mature somatic embryos which developed into plants.

68. Kourtz, P.; Todd, B. 1992. Predicting the daily occurrence of lightning-caused forest fires. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-112. 18 p.

**L**ightning causes one third of the 9000 wildfires that occur in Canada. Annually, these lightning-caused fires account for 90% of the area burned and cost Canadians at least 150 million dollars in suppression costs and values destroyed. Unlike the fires caused by human negligence, lightning-caused fires often occur in multiple numbers in remote locations. A modern fire control organization can suppress all of these fires while they are still small, but only if it has time to position sufficient suppression forces before the fires occur. Therefore, predicting the occurrence of lightning fires hours in advance is an essential component of a successful suppression strategy.

This paper describes the method currently used to predict the daily number and location of lightning-caused fires. A network of automated lightning sensors provides the locations and numbers of cloud-to-ground lightning flashes. For each flash the appropriate weather, fuel type, and moisture data are combined with models of the ignition, smouldering, and detectability processes. The ignition model predicts the chance of a flash causing ignition. The detectability model forecasts the probability of a fire being visually detectable during the burning period. The smouldering model tells us the chances of a fire surviving overnight (usually in a smouldering state).

Because fires can remain in a dormant state for long periods, each flash that occurred during the previous 10 days is considered a potential ignition point for the current day. Fires predicted to have been ignited up to 10 days earlier are given the opportunity to smoulder; they are removed from consideration after detection. Remaining fires

combined with likely new fires and the expected number of detectable fires during the next burning period gives the number of fires predicted for that day.

Evaluation results are presented and discussed. In general, the prediction program produces fair to good results for small to medium morning storms and medium to large overnight storms. As well, for the previous day, the smouldering/survival model seems to work well. Poor predictions are generated, however, from afternoon storms, from occasions when rainfall data is not available, and from the smouldering model for periods longer than two days.

The prediction program is perhaps best thought of as being an expert system where specific knowledge of lightning physics, rainfall patterns, and fire behavior are combined with expert opinions of the various lightning fire occurrence processes. There is still much to learn about lightning physics, how fires are ignited, the conditions necessary for ignition, the smouldering process, and the conditions needed for smoke production.

**L**a foudre cause le tiers des 9 000 incendies de forêts qui se déclarent au Canada. Chaque année, les incendies de cette origine représentent 90% de la superficie totale brûlée et ils coûtent aux Canadiens au moins 150 millions de dollars en biens détruits et en opérations d'extinction. Contrairement aux incendies causés par la négligence humaine, les incendies allumés par la foudre surviennent souvent en nombre élevé dans des localités éloignées. Cependant, un organisme moderne de lutte est en mesure d'éteindre tous ces feux lorsqu'ils sont encore de modestes foyers, mais seulement au cas où il disposerait de suffisamment de temps pour déployer les équipes d'intervention avant que le feu ne se propage. Pour qu'une telle stratégie porte fruit, il faut prédire, des heures d'avance, la survenue des incendies qui pourraient être causés par à la foudre.

La présente étude décrit la méthode dont on se sert pour prédire le nombre et l'emplacement quotidiens des incendies causés par la foudre. Un réseau de capteurs automatisés saisit l'emplacement et le nombre d'éclairs au sol. Pour chaque éclair, on utilise les données convenables sur le type de combustibles, la météo et l'humidité dans des modèles des processus d'allumage, de combustion lente et de détectabilité. Le modèle d'allumage prédit la probabilité qu'un éclair allume un foyer de combustion. Le modèle de détectabilité prédit la probabilité que le foyer soit visible durant la période de combustion. Enfin, le modèle de combustion lente renseigne sur la probabilité qu'un feu se maintienne jusqu'au lendemain, habituellement en couvant.

Comme les feux peuvent couver pendant longtemps, chaque éclair observé au cours des dix journées qui ont précédé est considéré comme un foyer potentiel pour le lendemain. Les feux qui auraient été allumés jusqu'au dixième jour précédent sont considérés comme ayant eu la possibilité de couver; ils cessent d'être pris en considération dès qu'ils sont détectés. Aux feux résiduels, on ajoute les nouveaux feux susceptibles de se déclarer et le nombre prévu de feux détectables au cours de la prochaine période de combustion pour obtenir le nombre de feux prédis pour la journée où on se trouve.

Les résultats des évaluations sont présentés et expliqués. En général, le programme de prédiction donne des résultats assez bons pour les orages petits à moyens qui surviennent en matinée ainsi que pour les orages moyens à gros de nuit. De même, pour la veille, le modèle de combustion lente et de survie des feux semble fidèle. Toutefois, les prévisions laissent à désirer quand il s'agit des orages d'après-midi, des précipitations dont on ne connaît pas la quantité et du modèle de combustion lente appliquée à des périodes de plus de deux jours.

Le programme de prédiction pourrait être considéré davantage comme un système expert: les connaissances précises de la physique de la foudre, de la répartition géographique des précipitations et du comportement du feu sont combinées à l'opinion des spécialistes sur les divers processus par lesquels se déclarent les incendies causés par la foudre. Il reste beaucoup à apprendre sur la physique de la foudre, les modalités d'allumage, les conditions nécessaires à l'allumage, le processus de combustion lente et les conditions nécessaires à la production de fumée.

69. Larocque, G. 1992. Polymorphic site index curves for black spruce stands of the Clay Belt Region in Northern Ontario. Pages 141-152 in Payandeh, B., ed. *Forestry Futures. Proceedings of Midwestern forest mensurationists, Great Lakes Forest Growth and Yield Cooperative, and the Forestry Canada Modeling Working Group Joint Workshop*, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

**S**ite index curves were derived for black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.] stands using data from permanent sample plots located in the Clay Belt region of Northern Ontario. These plots were recently classified according to the Ontario Forest Ecosystem Classification system (FEC); therefore, it was possible to relate long-term height growth to the operational groups as defined by the FEC. Each operational group was characterized by a specific height growth pattern.

70. Leckie, D.G.; Gougeon, F. 1991. Assessment of spruce budworm defoliation using digital airborne MSS data. Pages 190-196 in Proc. 7th Can. Symp. Rem. Sens. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**E**leven-channel airborne multispectral scanner data were acquired at 19 and 4.5 m resolution over two predominantly fir/spruce, mixed wood regions on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Extensive spruce budworm defoliation has occurred at both sites. Supervised and unsupervised classification techniques were examined. Variations in the signatures of stands due to differing hardwood component and crown closure make classification of defoliation level in areas with stands of different composition and density difficult. Four levels of defoliation (current foliage and foliage of previous years) in dense fir/spruce stands were classified by a supervised classification of 4.5 m resolution data. Misclassification error was approximately 25 percent. Analysis of Bhattacharya distances indicates that the near infrared channels, particularly channel 9 (0.77 - 0.90 µm), and channel 3 (0.45 - 0.50 µm) are the most useful channels for separating defoliation levels. A classification of defoliation levels with only channels 9, 3 and 7 (0.63 - 0.70 µm) gave good results. Wind blowdown areas were also successfully classified. Supervised classification of the 19 m data was not possible due to lack of stands of sufficient size suitable as training areas. An unsupervised technique was able to discriminate two broad levels of defoliation.

**D**es données provenant d'un balayeur multispectral à onze canaux ont été obtenues avec une résolution de 19 et 4,5 mètres au-dessus de deux régions où prédominait des forêts de sapin/épinette et des forêts mixtes (feuillus et conifères) au Cap Breton, en Nouvelle-Écosse. La défoliation causée par la tordeuse d'épinette est très étendue aux deux sites. Des techniques de classification dirigée et non-dirigée ont été employées. Des variations dans les signatures des échantillons, causées par les différentes proportions de feuillus et les différentes fermetures du couvert, ont rendu la classification des niveaux de défoliation des forêts de compositions et de densités différentes difficile. Quatre niveaux de défoliation (du feuillage récent et de celui des années passées) des forêts denses de sapin/épinette ont été obtenus par une classification dirigée des données de 4,5 mètres de résolution. L'erreur de classification est d'approximativement 25 pour cent. L'analyse faite au moyen des distances de Bhattacharya indique que les canaux du proche infrarouge, particulièrement le canal 9 (0,77 - 0,90 µm), et le canal 3 (0,45 - 0,50 µm) sont les canaux les plus utiles pour séparer les niveaux de défoliation. Une classification des niveaux de défoliation utilisant seulement les canaux 9, 3 et 7 (0,63 - 0,70 µm) a donné de bons résultats. Les régions de forêts abattues par le vent ont aussi été classifiées avec succès. La classification dirigée des données de 19 mètres ne fut pas possible à cause du manque de régions de grandeur suffisante pour créer des échantillons valables. Une technique de classification non-dirigée fut capable de différencier.

71. Leckie, D.G.; Yuan, X.; Ostaff, D.P.; Piene, H.; MacLean, D.A. 1992. Analysis of high resolution multispectral MEIS imagery for spruce budworm damage assessment on a single tree basis. *Rem. Sens. Environ.* 40(2): 125-136.

**F**orty centimeter resolution MEIS (Multispectral Electro-optical Imaging Scanner) data in five visible and near-infrared bands were obtained in August 1984 on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Spectral signatures of individual balsam fir [*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.] trees with varying levels of cumulative defoliation caused by the spruce budworm [*Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clem.)] were analyzed to determine their relationships with defoliation level. The relationship between visually estimated tree defoliation and spectral features was linear for trees with more than 20% defoliation and curvilinear if the entire defoliation range from healthy to dead trees was considered. There was lower discrimination capability at low defoliation levels. Single variable regression models were generally

sufficient for predicting defoliation. Of the five spectral bands, the 445 nm band was the best for defoliation discrimination. Transformed spectral features were better than the original bands, especially ratios or normalized differences of the 845 nm and 665 nm bands. Signatures from the whole tree and sunlit side provided the best measures for predicting individual tree defoliation, while the signature of the shaded side gave the poorest results. Single pixels representing the top of the trees were also effective for defoliation assessment and are relatively simple, fast, and efficient to specify on the imagery. The best empirical model for predicting defoliation derived from this study had a prediction interval of  $\pm 17\%$  defoliation, with an interval of  $\pm 16\%$  for trees with defoliation of 26-100% and  $\pm 19\%$  for trees with 0-25% defoliation ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). The highest accuracy of the models for predicting defoliation class when tested on an independent sample was 51% for eight classes, 53% for seven classes, 60% for six classes, 80% for five classes, and 92% for four classes. Results demonstrated that high resolution MEIS data has good potential for single tree defoliation assessment suitable for sample plot or site-specific surveys.

72. Liengsiri, C.; Piewluang, C.; Boyle, T.J.B. 1991. Characterization of isozymes of three tropical tree species: effect of extraction and running buffers on staining intensity and resolution. *J. Trop. For. Sci.* 3(2): 111-122.

The staining intensity and resolution of 27 enzyme systems using a combination of eight extraction buffers and four gel-electrode buffer systems was assessed for various tissue types in *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* and *Pinus kesiya*. Embryos of all three species stained well for most enzyme systems. Young leaf extracts of *P. macrocarpus* and *D. cochinchinensis* produced stains for many enzyme systems, but dormant buds failed to produce enzyme activity. Needle tissues of *P. kesiya* were not assayed, but megagametophytes were easily stained. Based on preliminary trials, two additional extraction buffers were devised and tested to combine the best characteristics of several others. Recommendations are given for buffer systems to be used and enzymes to be assayed for all three species.

73. Loh, D.K.; Holtfrerich, D.R.; Choo, Y.K.; Power, J.M. 1992. Techniques for incorporating visualization in environmental assessment: an object-oriented perspective. *Landscape and Urban Planning*. 21: 305-307.

Communication via data visualization is particularly useful in natural resource management. However, it is more difficult to implement these than in other scientific or engineering fields. In most other fields, visualization is used for well-defined problems in a narrow domain, which usually deal with a limited number of data sets and highly structured application programs. This greatly simplifies the requirements on the computing environment and programming complexity. In that setting, visualization can be presented in a more objective fashion, based on certain commonly accepted principles or criteria. In contrast, the incorporation of visualization in natural resource management has to be treated on a broader basis.

74. Lowe, J.J. 1991. Canada's forest inventory: the sustainable commercial timber base and its growth rate. Pages 33-36 in Brand, D.G., ed. *Canada's timber resources*. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101.

The national forestry inventory (Canada's Forest Inventory) is described as a component of the Canadian Forest Resource Data System (CFRDS). The inventory is used to estimate that portion of the forest available for sustainable commercial timber management (the "current woodshed") and the timber growth rate of that area (productivity). The analysis uses detailed CFRDS data and also regional auxiliary information in the CFRDS based on surveys and expert opinion. One personal guess concerning economic accessibility is added due to a lack of expert opinion - readers are invited to substitute their own factor. The current woodshed is estimated to be about 100 million ha, which is 41% of the productive forest area or 10% of the whole country. The timber growth rate is estimated to be 172 million m<sup>3</sup>/year (68% coniferous, 32% broad-leaved). More detailed studies should eventually refine these estimates, but they serve as a first approximation.

L'inventaire forestier national, c'est-à-dire l'Inventaire des forêts du Canada, est décrit comme une composante du Système de données sur les ressources forestières canadiennes (SDRFC). L'Inventaire sert à estimer la portion de la forêt se prêtant à un aménagement forestier commercial durable (les «actuelles réserves de bois») et le taux de croissance de ces superficies (productivité). L'analyse a recours à des données détaillées du SDRFC ainsi qu'à des

données régionales complémentaires fondées sur des relevés et des opinions d'experts qui figurent dans le SDRFC. Faute d'opinion d'expert quant à l'accessibilité économique, les lecteurs sont invités à utiliser le facteur qu'il jugent adéquat. L'estimation des réserves actuelles de bois sur pied atteint près de 100 millions d'hectares, ce qui représente 41% des terrains forestiers productifs, ou 10 % de l'ensemble du pays. La croissance est estimée à 172 millions de mètres cubes par année (68 % de résineux, 32 % de feuillus). Des études plus détaillées pourront permettre d'améliorer ces estimations qui sont pour l'instant approximatives.

75. Magnussen, S. 1992. A distribution model for heritability. *Genome* 35(6): 931-938.

A regression model to predict quantiles of narrow sense individual and family mean heritabilities is developed and used to predict confidence intervals either directly or via a generalized beta distribution model. Extensive simulations of balanced sib analysis trials in randomized complete block designs and normal distributed environmental and additive genetic effects confirmed that heritabilities follow a beta distribution even in cases with up to 10% of the data missing at random. The new model is both more accurate and more precise than commonly used alternatives based on "exact"  $\chi^2$  distributions and Satterthwaite's approximations to the degrees of freedom. Estimates of the expected heritability and a Taylor approximation of the standard error of the heritability are needed as input to the quantile model. Applications of the presented models for estimating confidence intervals and as an aid in the design of experiments are provided.

Un modèle de régression visant à prédire les quantiles des moyennes d'héritabilité au sens étroit des individus et des familles a été développé et utilisé pour prédire des intervalles de confiance, soit directement, soit par la voie d'un modèle de distribution bêta généralisé. Des simulations étendues d'essais balancés d'analyses de fratries, dans des expériences en blocs casualisés complets et de distribution normale des effets génétiques environnementaux et additifs, ont confirmé que les modèles d'héritabilité suivent une distribution bêta, même dans les cas où les données manquantes de façon aléatoire atteignent jusqu'à 10%. Le nouveau modèle est précis, plus précis même que les modèles de rechange communément utilisés et fondés sur les distributions «exactes» des chi-carrés et sur les approximations de Satterthwaite pour les degrés de liberté. Les estimations d'héritabilité attendue et l'approximation de Taylor de l'erreur-type d'héritabilité sont nécessaires à titre d'intrants pour le modèle des quantiles. Des applications de modèles sont présentées pour estimer les intervalles de confiance et pour aider à planifier les expériences.

76. Magnussen, S. 1991. Efficiency of early selections for stem volume and predictions of size distributions of selections in a red pine spacing trial. *For. Sci.* 37(2): 593-612.

Simulated phenotypic selections for superior stem volume at age 34 were carried out in a red pine spacing trial between age 10 and age 34. The efficiency of selections increased exponentially with selection age and with diminishing initial spacing. Interactions between spacing, age, and the intensity of selection modified the overall efficiency of early selections. The probability, that a tree would remain in a given relative size class, during a period from 2 to four years, increased with age when the initial spacing was less than 2.1 m. Wider spacings induced a decline in these probabilities. Realistic predictions of future size class distributions of trees selected for superior size at age 10 were generated from a maximum of 4 years growth information with the help of Markov chains (transition probability matrices). Age 34 standardized means of early selections could be estimated within 2% from a quadratic response surface with age, spacing, and selection intensity (%-select) as independent variables. For breeding purposes, selections at age 10 appeared more attractive than later selections. Predictions of age 10 to age 34 years correlations of stem volume based on these Markov chains produced realistic results for plantations planted at a 3.0 m square spacing and closer.

77. Magnussen, S. 1991. Index selection with nonlinear profit function as a tool to achieve simultaneous genetic gain. *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 82: 305-312.

Simultaneous improvement of several (and often negatively correlated) traits is frequently a desired objective in forest tree breeding. A profit function that includes a combination of both linear weights and weights for the cross-products of trait combinations facilitates the construction of a linear index, with an attractive response in all traits. A detailed algorithm for finding the index coefficients is provided, along with three examples of applications

in tree breeding. The index is also a powerful tool in optimizing the selection for a ratio of two traits. It is argued that a more equal progress in several traits provides a safety net when faced with economic uncertainties. The provided algorithm eliminates the need for direct search techniques. Existence of a dual set of linear weights means that the statistical properties of the index based on nonlinear profit functions are identical to those of the classical Smith-Hazel type of index.

78. Magnussen, S. 1991. A probability distribution model for age-age correlations and its application in early selection. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21(10): 1550-1558.

**B**ootstrap-generated distributions of age-age correlations of stem volume in a red pine (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) spacing trial supported the contention of the  $\beta$  distribution as a realistic model for age-age correlations in small populations where normal approximations are inappropriate. The model describes age-age correlations as a repeatability of tree performance. The orthonormal decomposition of the total variance into among- and within-tree variance components was derived from Fourier-transformed time series of the trait values. Applications for early selections include (i) finding the optimum selection age for various numbers of selections made and (ii) predictions of age-age correlations.

**D**es distributions obtenues par la méthode «bootstrap» pour des corrélations âge-âge de volume de tige dans un essai d'espacement du pin rouge (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) affirment la distribution  $\beta$  en tant qu'un modèle réaliste pour des corrélations âge-âge dans de petites populations où les approximations normales ne sont pas convénientes. Le modèle décrit les corrélations âge-âge comme une répétabilité du rendement de l'arbre. La décomposition orthonormale de la variance totale en composantes de variance interclasse et de variance intraclasse a été dérivée des séries de Fourier transformées des valeurs caractéristiques. Les applications mentionnées à des sélections précoces comprennent la détermination de l'optimum de l'âge de sélection pour des sélections nombreuses d'une part et les prédictions des corrélations âge-âge d'autre part.

79. Magnussen, S.; Johnsen, K.; Nieman, T.C. 1992. Tree genetics and improvement. Pages 91-94 in Magnussen, S. et al., eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1992.

**T**his note describes administrative changes in the genetics project at the Petawawa National Forestry Institute.

80. Magnussen, S.; Park, Y.S. 1991. Growth-curve differentiation among Japanese larch provenances. *Can. J. For. Res.* 21(4): 504-513.

**H**eight-age regression models were fitted to observed heights at ages 7, 11, 15, 22, and 29 years in 20 Japanese larch [*Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Gord.] provenances. A generalized least squares approach with maximum-likelihood estimation of the autocorrelation function and the variance function (heteroscedasticity) is proposed as a framework for growth-curve analysis. Ignoring autocorrelation and variance heteroscedasticity led to serious bias of error estimates that may invalidate statistical comparisons. Normality of log-transformed heights and homogeneity of covariance matrices were confirmed statistically. Cluster analyses followed up by likelihood-ratio tests identified three significantly different growth patterns. Ten provenances belonged to a fast-growing group, nine to a slow-growing group, and one was deemed aberrant (very slow growing). Discriminant analyses on geographic variables and clusters achieved a 95% posterior rate of correct classification. The growth-curve approach was extended to the analyses of age to age correlations and compared with observed correlations. It is concluded that a multivariate approach to growth-curve analysis is preferable to the univariate approach owing to correlations among estimated regression coefficients.

**D**es modèles de régression hauteur-âge ont été ajustés aux hauteurs observées à l'âge de 7, 11, 15, 22 et 29 ans chez 20 provenances de mélèze du Japon [*Larix leptolepis* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Gord.]. Les auteurs proposent d'utiliser la méthode des moindres carrés généralisée et l'estimation du maximum de vraisemblance de la fonction d'autocorrélation et le fonction de variance (hétéroscédasticité) pour analyser les courbes de croissance. De graves biais des estimations des erreurs qui peuvent rendre nulles les comparaisons statistiques sont observés lorsque l'autocorrélation et l'hétéroscédasticité de la variance ne sont pas pris en considération. La normalité des hauteurs

dont le logarithme a été calculé, et l'homogénéité des matrices des covariances ont été statistiquement confirmées. Des analyses en grappes suivies de tests du rapport de vraisemblance ont permis d'identifier trois modes de croissance significativement différents. Dix provenances appartenaient à un groupe de croissance rapide, neuf à un groupe à croissance lente et un lot de semence a été jugé aberrant (à croissance très lente). Des analyses discriminantes de variables géographiques et de grappes ont donné un taux de classement ultérieur adéquat de 93%. L'approche de la courbe de croissance a été élargie aux analyses de corrélations d'âge et comparée aux corrélations observées. Les auteurs en sont arrivés à la conclusions qu'il était préférable d'avoir recours à une approche multivariée pour analyser la courbe de croissance plutôt qu'à une méthode univariée en raison des corrélations entre les coefficients estimés de régression.

81. Magnussen, S.; Sorensen, F.C. 1991. Outliers in forest genetics trials: an example of analysis with truncated data. *Scand. J. For. Res.* 6: 335-352.

**D**istribution of tree height in a Douglas-fir [*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco] progeny trial in the Cascades (Oregon) with open-pollinated (OP) and control-pollinated (CP) progenies showed an excess of small trees, especially in OP's, compared to normal distributed data. Inbreeding and microsite heterogeneity were causal factors of the skewness in height distributions. Small trees had a disproportionate influence on variance components and heritability estimates. Data truncation of potential outliers was carried out with varying intensity in order to investigate its influence on genetic parameter estimates. Truncation was done by either fixed threshold values or by a proportional elimination of trees from below. Truncated data was analyzed either directly or subsequent to a maximum-likelihood (ML) recovery of the estimated means and variances of the expected completed samples. ML estimates, became increasingly stable as truncation proceeded into the main body of data. Prior to data truncation the estimated additive variance and heritability estimates of the CP population were significantly higher than corresponding estimates for the OP population. However, ML estimates obtained after a proportional elimination of about 12% of the trees in each plot supported the contention of no important difference in additive genetic variance or heritability between OP and CP populations.

82. Marshall, L. 1992. Editor's Notes. *Green Plan Decision Support System Newsletter*. Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Vol. 1 No. 1.

**T**he newsletter aims to be a forum of exchanging research ideas of decision support systems related to the Green Plan.

83. Marshall, L. 1992. Notes du rédacteur. *Bulletin des Systèmes d'aide à la décision du Plan vert*. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Vol. 1, N° 1.

**L**e bulletin se veut être un forum pour échanger des idées de recherche relativement aux systèmes de décision du Plan Vert.

84. McAlpine, R.S.; Wakimoto, R.H. 1991. The acceleration of fire from point source to equilibrium spread. *For. Sci.* 37(5): 1314-1337.

**T**he acceleration phase of a forest fire, from ignition to the equilibrium rate of spread, is perhaps the most important phase of fire behavior because it often represents the only time period in which suppression efforts could be effective. A series of experimental fires were conducted in a wind tunnel to evaluate this acceleration phase. Two types of fuel and a total of three fuel loadings and four wind speeds were tested. The results were analyzed as distance/time data, and a predictive equation produced of the form:

$$\text{Distance} = \beta_0 \times \text{Time}^{\beta_1}$$

The derivative of this equation, relating rate of spread at a specific elapsed time since ignition, compares favorably with theoretical acceleration model curve forms. The elapsed time required to achieve an equilibrium rate of spread was constant for each fuel type over the range of conditions tested.

85. Monty, J. 1991. Une installation de récupération d'énergie de 800 kW alimentée au bois. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 9.

**U**ne chaufferie à basse pression, alimentée au bois, et ayant un rendement de 800 kW/h a été installée à l'administration centrale de l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa (IFNP) en décembre 1989 par la société Sylva Energy Systems de Thunder Bay (Ontario), pour un coût approximatif de 400 000 \$. La chaufferie fournit de la chaleur à environ 3700 m<sup>2</sup> d'espace de bureaux et consomme annuellement 800 tonnes de résidus de bois provenant de la Forêt expérimentale de Petawawa (FEP). Le processus de production de chaleur est décrit. Le bois est brûlé sous forme de copeaux produits à l'aide d'une déchiqueteuse à couteaux. Le combustible est principalement constitué du bois provenant d'éclaircie, des rémanents et des matériaux non commercialisables de la FEP qui a une superficie de 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

86. Moore, T. 1991. Installation du programme HSG. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 13.

**L**'article décrit les étapes de l'installation du programme HSG ("Harvest Scheduling Generator": logiciel génératrice de plans d'exploitation forestière) sur un poste de travail SUN. Quoique la méthode n'ait été éprouvée que sur un poste de travail SUN, il est probable qu'elle conviendra à tout autre système UNIX. Les directives prennent pour acquis que l'utilisateur maîtrise les commandes nécessaires pour opérer l'UNIX et l'ARC/INFO.

87. Moore, T. 1991. Installing the HSG software. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. PNFI Technical Reports No. 13.

**T**his paper describes the steps required to install HSG (Harvest Scheduling Generator) software on a SUN workstation. Although the technique has only been tested on a SUN workstation, it will probably work for any UNIX system. The instructions assume that the user has familiarity with the commands required for using UNIX and ARC/INFO. There are two main segments to HSG software. The first is the wood supply simulation program and related tools, as described by Moore (1990). The second is a prototype decision support system linking the HSG model to the ARC/INFO GIS software.

88. Moore, T.; Lockwood, C.G. 1991. Description et guide d'utilisation du programme HSG de modélisation de la réserve de bois. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-98F. 31 p.

**L**e document décrit un système d'organisation informatique lequel a été préparé pour assister à la conception et à l'évaluation des périodes de récolte de bois à long terme. Le composant principal de ce système est un modèle de réserve de bois qui suit le développement de chacun des peuplements dans le temps. Dans le modèle sont inclus les paramètres géographiques de tous les peuplements pour toutes les prévisions. Par conséquent, les erreurs de prévision causées par l'agrégation sont éliminées. Dans les secteurs où l'emplacement géographique joue un rôle important pour déterminer les périodes de récoltes possibles, les règles de l'algorithme qui établissent le plan de récolte et qui dépendent des paramètres géographiques peuvent améliorer substantiellement la possibilité des prévisions générées par l'ordinateur. La première partie du rapport décrit la caractéristique du modèle. Les instructions en vue de préparer les bases de données et de faire fonctionner le logiciel se trouvent dans la deuxième partie.

**T**his document briefly describes a planning system prepared to assist in the design and evaluation of long-range timber harvest schedules. The central component of this planning system is a wood supply model that operates by tracking the development of individual stands through time. The model retains the spatial identity of all stands through all forecasts and thus eliminates forecasting errors caused by aggregation. In areas where geography is an important factor in the design of feasible harvest schedules, the spatially-dependent rules in the harvest scheduling algorithm may substantially improve the feasibility of the computer generated forecasts. The first part of this report describes the features of the model, and the second part provides instructions on how to prepare datasets and operate the software.

89. Moore, T. 1992. DSS Workplan for 93/94 being developed. Green Plan Decision Support System Newsletter. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Vol. 1, No. 1.
90. Moore, T. 1992. E-Mail network and how to get connected. Green Plan Decision Support System Newsletter. Vol 1, No. 1.
91. Moore, T. 1992. Élaboration du plan de travail sur les systèmes d'aide à la décision de 1993-1994. Bulletin des Systèmes d'aide à la décision du Plan vert. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Vol. 1, N° 1.
92. Moore, T. 1992. Le système de courrier électronique et la façon de s'y brancher. Bulletin des Systèmes d'aide à la décision du Plan vert. Vol. 1, N° 1.
93. Mosseler, A. 1991. Forest Genetics, Newfoundland and Labrador Region. Page 35 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meet Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Ottawa, August 19-23, 1991.
94. Mosseler, A. 1991. Tree biodiversity and the preservation of Newfoundland pines. Page 10 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meet. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Ottawa, August 19-23, 1991.
95. Mosseler, A.; Tricco, P. 1991. Seed losses in Newfoundland white spruce from spruce cone maggot. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin. No. 15, March, 1991. p. 5.
96. Mosseler, A.; Tricco, P. 1992. Seed quality from early cone collections in Newfoundland populations of black and white spruce. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 17, March, 1992. p. 5.
97. Mosseler, A. 1992. Life history and genetic diversity in red pine: implications for gene conservation in forestry. For. Chron. 68(6): 701-708.

**R**ed pine, (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) is a rare species overspreading throughout its geographical range, and occurs as small, highly fragmented populations. Such species are particularly vulnerable to the genetic and demographic stochasticity that can lead to local extinction and losses of genetic variation. Red pine illustrates the difficulty that species with long generation times have in recovering genetic diversity once it has been lost. Tree species that lose their genetic diversity may not recover the genetic variation required for effective and adaptive responses to environmental challenges. Population declines in rare tree species should be viewed with greater concern by forest managers because the loss of a tree species threatens ecological stability and future economic potential in areas of limited biodiversity. Newfoundland's red pine population provides an example for a broader discussion of concepts in population ecology and genetics useful in developing gene conservation efforts for tree populations characterized by fragmented distributions, small population sizes, and declining population numbers.

**L**e pin rouge, (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) constitue une espèce relativement rare dans toute sa distribution géographique, formant de petites populations bien fragmentées. Une telle espèce est particulièrement vulnérable en terme de génétique et de démographie stochastique pouvant mener à une extinction locale et à des pertes de variation génétique. Le pin rouge illustre la difficulté qu'ont les espèces à longue période de génération pour récupérer la diversité génétique qu'elles ont perdue. Les espèces arboricoles qui ont perdu leur diversité génétique peuvent ne pas récupérer la variation génétique requise pour s'adapter de façon efficiente aux conditions climatiques. Le déclin des populations parmi les espèces d'arbres peu nombreux devrait être perçu avec une plus grande inquiétude chez les aménagistes forestiers car la perte d'une espèce d'arbre menace la stabilité écologique et le potentiel économique futur dans les régions à biodiversité limitée. Les populations de pin rouge de Terre-Neuve constituent un exemple pour une discussion plus élaborée sur les concepts d'écologie des populations et sur l'utilité de la génétique dans le développement des efforts de conservation des populations arboricoles caractérisées par une distribution fragmentée, une faible dimension des populations, et un nombre de population en déclin.

98. Mosseler, A. 1992. Seed yield and quality from early cone collections of black spruce and white spruce. *Seed Sci. Technol.* 20: 473-482.

**A**ccumulated growing degree-days (GDD) were used to predict when cones of black spruce and white spruce could be collected without adversely affecting seed yield and quality. Cones were harvested at intervals of 100 GDD beginning at about 600 GDD and ending with natural seed release in white spruce at between 1200 and 1250 GDD. In black spruce, the number of full seeds per cone and seed size increased significantly between 800 and 900 GDD and stabilized thereafter. However, seed viability did not change significantly in seeds from black spruce cones collected after 800 GDD. No significant differences occurred in number of full seeds per cone or seed size in white spruce seeds collected from cones harvested after 900 GDD, although important reductions in white spruce seedling survival occurred in seeds extracted from cones collected prior to the accumulation of 1100 GDD. Cones from black spruce can be collected as early as 900 GDD, and white spruce as early as 1100 GDD without significant losses in seed yield or quality.

99. Mosseler, A.; Egger, K.N.; Hughes, G.A. 1992. Low levels of genetic diversity in red pine confirmed by random amplified polymorphic DNA markers. *Can. J. For. Res.* 22: 1332-1337.

**R**andom amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers were used to characterize genetic variation in disjunct Newfoundland populations of red pine (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) for comparison with individuals from throughout the mainland range of red pine. Red pine demonstrated a largely monomorphic profile for 69 arbitrary oligonucleotide primers. DNA samples from white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] and black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.] that were screened together with red pine for 11 oligonucleotide primers showed abundant polymorphisms, confirming the genetic heterogeneity that characterizes these Boreal Zone spruces. Results with RAPD markers correspond with genetic diversity estimates using isozyme gene markers for both spruce species and red pine. RAPD markers provided further confirmation of low levels of genetic variation for a random sample of the red pine genome. A period of between 8000 and 10 000 years of isolation on the island of Newfoundland has resulted in very little detectable genetic differentiation of island populations from mainland populations, and the mainland populations have not recovered from losses of genetic diversity following a hypothesized genetic bottleneck that may have been experienced during glacial episodes of the Holocene. The low levels of genetic variation observed in red pine demonstrate the long time periods required for recovery following a loss of genetic diversity in long-lived, long-generation organisms like trees.

**D**es marqueurs d'ADN polymorphe amplifiés au hasard ont été utilisés pour déterminer la variation génétique de populations isolées de pin rouge (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) à Terre-Neuve et pour la comparer à celle des populations de pin rouge qu'on retrouve sur le continent. Le pin rouge présente un profil monomorphe pour 69 amores oligonucléotidiques aléatoires. Des échantillons d'ADN prélevés chez des épinettes blanches [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] et des épinettes noires [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.], en même temps que chez le pin rouge, pour détecter 11 amores nucléotidiques ont montré beaucoup de polymorphisme, ce qui confirme l'hétérogénéité génétique caractérisant les épinettes de la zone boréale. Les résultats obtenus avec ces marqueurs correspondent aux données sur la diversité génétique obtenues suite à des estimations à l'aide des marqueurs de gènes d'isoenzymes chez les épinettes et le pin rouge. Ces marqueurs confirment encore une fois le faible taux de variation génétique dans un échantillon aléatoire du génome du pin rouge. Une période d'isolement variant entre 8000 et 10 000 ans sur l'île de Terre-Neuve n'a produit que peu de différenciation génétique détectable chez les populations insulaires par rapport aux populations continentales, et ces dernières n'ont pas retrouvé la diversité génétique qu'elles ont perdue à la suite d'une diminution hypothétique des échanges qui serait survenue au cours des épisodes glaciaires de l'Holocène. Le faible taux de variation génétique observé chez le pin rouge montre à quel point des organismes à grande longévité et à génération étendue comme les arbres prennent du temps à retrouver une diversité génétique perdue.

100. Mosseler, A.; Roberts, B.A.; Tricco, P. 1992. The effects of fir coneworm, *Dioryctria abietivorella* (Grote) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), on seed production in small, isolated populations of red pine, *Pinus resinosa* Ait. *For. Ecol. Manage.* 53: 15-27.

**R**ed pine (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.) is a rare endemic species in Newfoundland, where it occurs in small, isolated stands at the northeastern extreme of its geographic range. During 1989 and 1990, the fir coneworm, *Dioryctria*

*abietivorella* (Grote), infested the entire cone crop in two of six natural red pine stands in eastern Newfoundland while the average incidence of coneworm in the remaining four stands was 89% in 1989 and 83% in 1990. Incidence of fir coneworm averaged 25% (1989) and 22% (1990) of the cone crop in five natural stands from a population in western Newfoundland. Following a bumper cone crop in all conifers in 1988, high numbers of fir coneworm became concentrated in red pine which has produced consistently good cone crops for 3 consecutive years, while cone production has been sporadic in other conifers. The coneworm infestation reduced the number of full seeds per cone by 93%, and cone size by 17% in severely infested trees of the eastern Newfoundland red pine population. High seed losses documented in 1989 and 1990 demonstrate the effects of stochastic events on reproductive success in rare populations, and the potential adaptive value of sporadic cone crops in limiting seed losses. The number of full seeds per cone was reduced by only 11%, with no significant reduction in cone size, in the lightly infested trees in western Newfoundland. However, trees from the eastern population compensated for low numbers of full seeds per cone by producing significantly larger seeds, thereby compensating for losses in seed number by increasing the average fitness or quality of the remaining full seeds. If coneworm infestations continue at current high levels for an extended time, reproductive success in the small, fragmented red pine population of eastern Newfoundland may be adversely affected.

101. Murray, G. 1992. Reorganization of PNFI's forest genetics and biotechnology program. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 17, March, 1992. p. 3.
102. Murray, W.G. 1991. Predicting biomass of white pine regeneration. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. PNFI Technical Reports No. 10.

The coniferous stand on the Frontier Lake Fire Research Site (CFB Petawawa) is a mixture of jack pine, white pine, and red pine, with jack pine being the dominant species. White pine regeneration forms the understorey throughout, but its density and height are affected by crown closure (which varies from 34 to 79%, averaging 46%) and the proximity of seed trees. During test-fire experiments, portions of these saplings will undergo combustion, but the extent of their pyrolysis will depend on sapling size and fire intensity. As the fire intensities anticipated for the defined range of prescriptions will never reach the level where the entire sapling will be consumed, postfire observations and biomass prediction equations derived for this site would suffice in determining understorey fuel consumption.

103. Murray, W.G. 1991. Prévision de la biomasse d'une régénération de pins blancs. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 10.

Le peuplement de résineux de la station de recherche sur les incendies du lac Frontier est constitué de pins gris (l'essence prédominante), de pins blancs et de pins rouges. La régénération de pins blancs forme le sous-étage, mais sa densité et la hauteur des arbres subissent l'influence de la fermeture du couvert (qui varie de 34 à 79 %, et dont le taux moyen est de 46 %) ainsi que de la proximité des semenciers. Durant les incendies expérimentaux, une partie de ce gaulis brûlera, mais le degré de pyrolyse dépendra des dimensions des sujets et de l'intensité du feu. Comme l'intensité prévue pour la gamme définie de traitements n'atteindra jamais le point où toute la gaule sera consumée, il suffira des observations postérieures et des équations de prédition de la biomasse de la station pour déterminer le degré de combustion du sous-étage.

104. Newnham, R.M. 1992. Cluster analysis: an application in forest management planning. For. Chron. 68(5): 628-633.

The basic principle of cluster analysis is illustrated with a simple example. The method is used to aggregate stands into clusters, each of which is relatively homogeneous and geographically compact but distinct from the remainder. Such aggregation is required to convert the output from a harvest scheduling model to a form suitable as input for a one-year, operational planning model. An application of the method, based on data for the Iroquois Falls Management Unit in northern Ontario, is given.

**L**e principe de base de l'analyse de grappe est illustré au moyen d'un exemple simple. La méthode est utilisée pour assembler les peuplements sous forme de grappes, chacune d'elles étant relativement homogènes et géographiquement rapprochées, mais distincte des autres. Un tel assemblage est nécessaire pour convertir les résultats d'un modèle de planification de la récolte en une forme se rapprochant de ce qui doit être les intrants d'un modèle de planification opérationnelle pour une année. Une utilisation de la méthode, d'après les données de l'unité d'aménagement d'Iroquois Falls dans le nord de l'Ontario, est présentée.

105. Newnham, R.M. 1991. LOGPLAN II: a model for planning for logging and regeneration activities. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-102. 38 p.

**L**OGPLAN II is a linear-programming (LP) based model that can be used as a tool in formulating a forest company's annual operating plan. Given the resources of wood, equipment, and planting stock that are available, the model schedules the harvesting and regeneration activities in such a way that the cost of meeting mill demands is minimized. The model can be used to test a number of different planning strategies to ensure that the most effective is selected.

The history of the development of LOGPLAN since the mid-1970s is outlined. The formulae are given for the objective function and the constraints that may be imposed on the harvesting system. The method of constructing a flowchart for the system is illustrated using a Hypothetical Forest Company as an example. The required data are entered interactively on a computer terminal and stored in tabular form on computer files that can be used for making corrections or changes. The LP input matrix is generated automatically from these files using FORTRAN programs. Optimization is done using the XMP software package. The procedure for running the different programs to complete an analysis is described. Examples of the input tables and output reports are given for the Hypothetical Forest Company.

106. Newnham, R.M. 1992. LOGPLAN II: modèle de planification de l'exploitation et de la régénération forestières. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-102F. 42 p.

**L**e LOGPLAN II, fondée sur la programmation linéaire (PL), est un modèle qui peut être un moyen de formulation pour les plans opérationnels annuels d'une compagnie forestière. Si les données sur les ressources de bois, les installations et le matériel reproductif sont à notre disposition, à l'aide de ce modèle, on est en mesure de déterminer le calendrier de récolte et de pratiques de régénération forestières. Ce procédé permet de minimiser les frais encourus lorsqu'on veut satisfaire aux demandes établies par les usines de papeterie. Il peut être aussi utilisé à vérifier de diverses stratégies de planification pour que l'on puisse choisir celle qui est la plus efficace.

Le document donne également un aperçu de l'évolution du LOGPLAN II, depuis le milieu des années 70. Les formules sont décrites en ce qui concerne les fonctions objectives et les restrictions applicables à un système de récolte. La méthode de générer les organigrammes est illustrée en se servant de la «Compagnie forestière hypothétique» comme exemple. Les données nécessaires sont introduites, de manière interactive, à un terminal d'ordinateur, puis elles sont emmagasinées dans des fichiers informatiques en forme tabulaire, ce qui permet les corrections ou les changements. La matrice d'entrée en programmation linéaire est automatiquement générée de ces fichiers en programmant en FORTRAN. Le logiciel XMP assure l'optimisation. Pour compléter l'analyse, le procédé d'exécuter les différents programmes est aussi décrit. Les exemples de tables d'entrée et de rapports sortants se rangent dans le cadre de la Compagnie forestière hypothétique.

107. Newnham, R.M. 1992. Variable-form taper functions for four Alberta tree species. Can. J. For. Res. 22(2): 210-223.

**T**he variable-form taper function was tested on a data set of 5074 trees, consisting of jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* Dougl.), white spruce [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss], and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.), from Alberta. When compared with the results of tests performed on the same data using the variable exponent function and the segmented polynomial model, the variable-form model was found to be superior (based on residual mean squares) for estimating both upper stem diameter ratios and total stem

volumes. The two pine species could be combined and a single taper function used without significant loss of accuracy. Stem form in two of the volume sampling regions was significantly different from that in other regions of the province, but this may have been because the samples were not representative of the two regions. The variable-form function gave accurate and unbiased estimates of both merchantable height and merchantable volume.

Une équation de défilement variable a été testée d'après un ensemble de données de 5074 arbres, soit de pin gris (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.), de pins tordus (*Pinus contorta* Dougl.), d'épinettes blanches [*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss] et de peupliers faux-trembles (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.), d'Alberta. Une équation avec exposant variable et un modèle polynomial segmenté ont été comparés avec les mêmes données. L'équation avec exposant variable permettait d'obtenir de meilleures estimations (selon les carrés moyens résiduels) des rapports entre les diamètres de la partie supérieure de la tige et du volume total de la tige. Les deux espèces de pin ont pu être combinées et une équation unique de défilement a été utilisée sans perte significative de précision. La forme de tige dans deux régions d'échantillonnage du volume était significativement différente de celle d'autres régions de la province, mais il se peut que les échantillons n'aient pas été représentatifs des deux régions. L'équation de défilement variable donne des estimations précises et non biaisées de la hauteur et du volume marchands.

108. Nieman, T.; Scale, D. 1992. Portable data recorder developments in forestry. Update III. The Compiler 10(3): 5-14.

The trend toward implementing electronic data collection (EDC) systems for forestry applications continues to increase. Similar to developments in desktop computers, laptops, and electronic notebooks, manufacturers of portable data recorders (PDRs) are using the latest technologies to provide powerful, reliable, and user-friendly products.

109. Ohtonen, R.; Munson, A.; Brand, D. 1992. Soil microbial community response to silvicultural intervention in coniferous plantation ecosystems. Ecol. Applic. 2(4): 363-375.

Five years after planting and initial treatment, we examined the response of a microbial community to three intensive silvicultural practices: soil surface modification (scarification), fertilization, and control of competing vegetation by herbicide. We correlated microbial response with changes in environmental conditions following treatment, including soil temperature and moisture, total and available nutrients in soil, and light intensity in the tree canopy.

The microbial biomass C (2.1-5.3 mg/g in the F/H horizon and 0.14-0.62 mg/g in the surface mineral soil) as determined by the fumigation-extraction method was reduced by vegetation control and fertilization. The ratio of microbial to total organic carbon ( $C_{mic}/C_{org}$ ) was also reduced by vegetation control, and tended to increase in the new organic horizon that developed during the 5 yr after soil surface scarification. Microbial biomass N (0.15-0.40 mg/g in the F/H horizon and 0.014 to 0.057 mg/g in the mineral soil) was not affected by the treatments. The microbial community structure (relative volumes of bacteria and fungi) was evaluated on glass slides placed in the litter bags of pine and aspen litter. The treatment effects on the relative volumes of microorganisms on slides were similar to effects noted for microbial biomass C in the soil.

Five years of vegetation succession resulted in conservative N cycling and N limitation of the plant community in control plots. In response to silvicultural treatments this state may either remain relatively unchanged after fertilization, the N limitation may be increased (scarification), or apparent C limitation induced (vegetation control). Reducing the nutrient pool by scarification caused an apparent nutrient limitation, and the microbial community tended to widen the C/N ratio. Increasing the nutrient pool by fertilization or vegetation control tended to narrow the C/N ratio of microbial biomass.

110. Ouellette, T.; Rutledge, R.G.; Miki, B.L. 1992. Members of the acetohydroxyacid synthase multigene family of *Brassica napus* have divergent patterns of expression. The Plant J. 2(3): 321-330.

*Brassica* species possess the most complex acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) multigene family reported for plants. The AHAS genes code for an essential enzyme in branched-chain amino acid biosynthesis. In the

allotetraploid species *Brassica napus*, four (*AHAS1-4*) of the five AHAS genes have been cloned and sequenced. The transcripts were examined by RNase protection assays using gene-specific antisense RNA probes. Only *AHAS1*, *AHAS2* and *AHAS3* were shown to be expressed in *B. napus* and one of the diploid progenitor species *B. campestris* or *B. oleracea*. *AHAS1* and *AHAS3* are highly conserved genes that presumably code for the essential AHAS housekeeping functions. They were expressed as low abundance mRNA in all somatic and reproductive tissues examined. *AHAS2*, which is structurally distinct from all other plant AHAS genes, was only expressed in mature ovules and extraembryonic tissues of immature seeds. This study provides direct evidence for multiple AHAS isoforms in plants and for an AHAS gene which is developmentally regulated in a tissue-specific manner. The discovery raises questions concerning the functional significance of AHAS in seed development.

111. Payandeh, B.; Larocque, G. 1992. The 1991 Midwestern Mensurationists, Great Lakes Forest Growth and Yield Cooperative, and Forestry Canada Modelling Working Group Joint Workshop. The Canadian Growth and Yield Network - Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Vol. 2, No. 1.
112. Payandeh, B.; Larocque, G. 1992. La rencontre conjointe de 1991 des Biométriciens forestiers de la Région centrale-ouest, de la Coopérative de croissance et production forestière des Grands-Lacs, et du Groupe de travail en modélisation de Forêts Canada. Le Réseau canadien de croissance et production. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Vol. 2, N° 1.
113. Péch, Gy. 1991. Dew on reindeer lichen. Can. J. For. Res. 21: 1415-1418.

Four reindeer lichen [*Cladina rangiferina* (L.) Nyl] samples were placed near ground level in the open at a meteorological station where dew and other meteorological parameters were measured. One sample was covered occasionally from sunset to sunrise to prevent dew and to evaluate moisture gain due to wetting by atmospheric vapour alone. Mass measurements were done day and night following a set schedule. At the conclusion of the field program the samples were oven-dried and all weight measurements were converted to moisture contents. The results showed that a simple linear relationship adequately describes the overnight rise of lichen moisture caused by dew, and that atmospheric vapour alone, on nights without rain or condensation, can raise lichen moisture by 15%. Furthermore, the results confirmed that nocturnal moisture gains by either dew or atmospheric vapour dissipate on subsequent clear mornings by noon. These findings suggest that at locations where humidity is measured at night and dew may be assessed visually in the morning, one can estimate both the 06:00 maximum moisture content of the lichen and, on subsequent clear mornings, the hourly rate of its drying.

Quatre échantillons de lichen des rennes [*Cladina rangiferina* (L.) Nyl] ont été placés près du niveau du sol dans une station météorologique où la rosée et d'autres paramètres météorologiques ont été mesurés. Un des échantillons a été parfois couvert entre le lever et le coucher du soleil pour prévenir la formation de la rosée sur l'échantillon et pour évaluer l'augmentation du taux d'humidité causée par la vapeur atmosphérique seulement. Des mesures de poids ont été prises jour et nuit selon un horaire établi. A la fin de l'expérience sur le terrain, on a déterminé le poids anhydre du lichen. Ces valeurs ont été converties en taux d'humidité. Les résultats montrent qu'une relation linéaire simple décrit de manière adéquate l'augmentation du taux d'humidité causée par la rosée dans le lichen pendant la nuit. En outre, la vapeur atmosphérique en elle-même peut provoquer une augmentation de 15% dans le taux d'humidité. Les résultats confirment également que l'augmentation du taux d'humidité, produite pendant la nuit par la rosée ou la vapeur atmosphérique, dissipe le jour suivant avant midi si le matin est sec et clair. De plus, fondé sur l'expérience, on peut aussi conclure qu'aux endroits où la vapeur atmosphérique est mesurée la nuit et la rosée peut être évaluée visuellement le matin, il est possible d'estimer le maximum du taux d'humidité à 6 h dans le lichen d'une part et son taux d'assèchement d'autre part si le lendemain matin est clair.

114. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 1992. Annual Report, 1991-92/Rapport annuel, 1991-92. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 19 p.

This report describes the changes that occurred at the Institute in 1991-92 and gives an overview of the different programs and research projects. The 1990-91 fiscal year was something of a milestone for PNFI, marked by the

development of its first comprehensive strategic plan charting our research direction over the next five to 10 years. The plan aims to establish PNFI as a leader in key areas of research that are inter-regional and national in scope and of international significance. Our approach is consistent with Forestry Canada's corporate strategy and mandate to achieve prominence as a national leader in forestry, forest sector development, environmental quality, and forest science and technology.

Ce rapport décrit les changements qui ont eu lieu à l'Institut pendant l'exercice financier de 1991-92. De plus, on survole les différents programmes de recherches en cours. L'exercice 1990-1991 a été peu ou prou un jalon pour l'IFNP, car il a été marqué par l'établissement de son premier plan stratégique complet qui balise nos recherches dans les cinq à dix prochaines années. Le plan vise à faire de l'IFNP un chef de file dans de grands domaines de recherche qui revêtent une envergure interrégionale et national ou une dimension internationale. Notre démarche s'inscrit dans la stratégie et le mandat globaux de Forêts Canada, qui consistent à montrer la voie à l'échelle nationale en foresterie, en développement du secteur forestier, en qualité de l'environnement ainsi qu'en sciences et technologie des forêts.

**115. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 1991. Annual Shareholders Report, 1990-91/Rapport annuel, 1990-91. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 15 p.**

During the 1991-92 fiscal year, PNFI achieved continued growth in its research programs and in its contribution to the advancement of forest science. Efforts last year and in 1990-91 have served to refocus and significantly enhance the level of PNFI's research directed at the sustainable development of Canada's forests while maintaining high stands of excellence in our programs. During the period, demands on PNFI to maximize research productivity, and efficiency increased in spite of shrinking budgets. We have responded by:

- focusing our research to address key issues facing the forest sector;
- expanding our internal and external networks and partnerships;
- developing our people; and
- improving service to internal and external clients.

This second Annual Report provides an overview of achievements and program highlights during 1991-92.

Lors de l'exercice 1991-92, l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa (IFNP) a accompli des progrès constants de ses programmes de recherches et a continué d'apporter sa contribution à la science forestière. Pendant les deux derniers exercices, grâce à nos efforts, nous avons pu réorienter et perfectionner les recherches de l'IFNP en vue du développement durable des ressources forestières du Canada, tout en préservant le rendement excellent de nos programmes. Lors de l'exercice en question, les exigences de porter au maximum la productivité et l'efficacité des recherches ont continué à augmenter malgré les compressions budgétaires. Pour sortir de ce dilemme, nous avons dû:

- concentrer nos recherches sur les questions clés du secteur forestier;
- élargir nos réseaux de coopération et multiplier les partenariats tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de notre organisation;
- perfectionner la compétence de nos employés; et
- améliorer les services offerts aux clients internes et externes.

Le présent rapport annuel, le deuxième sous cette nouvelle forme, donne un aperçu des réussites et des points saillants de nos programmes au cours de l'exercice 1991-92.

**116. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. 1991. Recent Achievements at Petawawa. April 1991.**

The publication gives a brief account of latest research efforts and lists recent articles of the Institute.

117. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. 1992. Recent Publications/Publications récentes. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada.

**L**ist of recent publications of the Institute.

**L**iste des publications récentes de l'Institut.

118. Pitel, J.A.; Yoo, B.Y.; Klimaszewska, K.; Charest, P.J. 1992. Changes in enzyme activity and protein patterns during the maturation phase of somatic embryogenesis in hybrid larch (*Larix × eurolepis*). *Can. J. For. Res.* 22: 553-560.

**C**hanges were monitored in the activity of 10 enzymes and in the protein patterns revealed by one-dimensional SDS-PAGE gels during the maturation phase of hybrid larch somatic embryos up to the globular stage of the embryogenic cell line L2. For all the enzymes tested, activity increased up to 15 days after transfer of the proembryogenic calli on maturation media and then gradually decreased. In the globular somatic embryos, enzyme activity increased. Analyses of total protein patterns on SDS-PAGE indicated a decrease in the amount and number of detectable protein bands. As expected, mature globular embryos showed a different protein pattern. The decrease in calli metabolism, as demonstrated by enzyme activity and protein patterns, is consistent with the phenotypic observation of calli degeneration during the maturation phase. No differences in the protein pattern were observed between the embryogenic line L2 and another nonembryogenic line, L1. From these results, protein patterns specific to time in the maturation phase have been identified, but further investigation is required to determine if they are causes or effects of the process.

**L**'activité de 10 enzymes et les patrons de protéine sur gels SDS-PAGE ont été suivis pendant la phase de maturation chez les embryons somatiques de mélèze hybride de la lignée embryogène L2 jusqu'au stade globulaire. Pour tous les enzymes testées, l'activité a augmenté jusqu'au jour 15 après le transfert des cals proembryogènes sur le milieu de maturation suivi par une diminution graduelle. Chez les embryons somatiques globulaires, l'activité enzymatique a augmenté. L'analyse des patrons de protéines totales sur gel SDS-PAGE a montré une diminution de la quantité et du nombre de protéines détectées. Comme prévu, les embryons globulaires ont donné un patron protéique différent. La diminution du métabolisme dans les cals, supportée par l'observation d'une diminution d'activité enzymatique et la diminution du nombre et de la quantité de protéines, est en accord avec l'observation de la dégénération des cals pendant la phase de maturation. Aucune différence n'a été observée entre la lignée embryogène L2 et la lignée non-embryogène, L1. Ces résultats ont permis d'identifier des patrons protéiques spécifiques au temps de la phase de maturation. Cependant, des investigations plus poussées sont nécessaires pour dire si ce sont des causes ou effets du processus.

119. Power, J.M. 1991. National data on forest pest damage. Pages 119-129 in Brand, D.G. ed. Canada's timber resources. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101.

**T**imber growth loss and mortality caused by the major forest insects and diseases in Canada are measured and reported by the Forest Insect and Disease Survey of Forestry Canada, in cooperation with provincial forestry agencies. The most recent national depletion estimates are presented, and the methods used to calculate these estimates are described. As quantification procedures are complex, depletion estimates begin with the organization of fundamental data before progressing towards the provision of regular statements on the effect of pests on timber supplies. To achieve this last goal, the current momentum in depletion estimation must continue by increasing the application of computer tools, sharing and integrating surveys and information between provincial and federal agencies, demonstrating the use of statistics in decision-making, and formulating clear policies for generating and reporting pest statistics.

**L**e groupe du Relevé des insectes et des maladies des arbres de Forêts Canada, en collaboration avec des organismes forestiers provinciaux, mesure les pertes de croissance et la mortalité attribuables aux principaux insectes et maladies des arbres au Canada et publie un rapport annuel à cet effet. Les estimations les plus récentes de

l'épuisement de la ressource à l'échelle nationale sont présentées et les méthodes utilisées pour les calculer sont décrites. Les méthodes de quantification étant complexes, les efforts déployés en vue de l'estimation de l'épuisement de la ressource ont débuté par l'organisation des données de base avant de pouvoir arriver à publier des relevés réguliers des effets des ravageurs sur les réserves de bois sur pied. Pour atteindre ce dernier objectif et continuer d'améliorer l'estimation de l'épuisement de la ressource, il faut multiplier les applications des outils informatiques, partager et intégrer les relevés et l'information des organismes provinciaux et fédéral, faire la preuve de l'utilité des statistiques dans le processus décisionnel et formuler des politiques claires en vue de la production et de la publication de statistiques sur les ravageurs.

120. Power, J.M.; D'Eon, S.P. 1991. Quantifying pest-caused forest depletion using geographic information systems and database technologies. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-105. 17 p.

**A**n automated system was developed to facilitate national estimates of pest-caused forest depletions. The system uses a geographic information system (GIS) for processing pest infestation and forest inventory maps, and a relational database management system (RDBMS) for processing map attributes, depletion factors, and statistics. It uses the GIS to overlay pest infestation maps with forest inventory maps, and the RDBMS is employed to apply expert rules to select the appropriate part of the forest inventory deemed to be host to a pest. Similar sequences of pest infestation are grouped into impact classes to standardize pest activity levels. Expert rules estimate the percentage of loss in growth or the percentage of mortality that a pest activity level has caused on a host forest stand. The resulting depletion estimates are organized in tabular format and passed back to the GIS for map output. The system was tested in estimating depletions caused by spruce budworm [*Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clem.)] in Manitoba from 1982-1987.

The integration and use of geographic information systems and relational database management systems in depletion estimations is an example of how the burden of complex and laborious operations can be eased by computer processing and useful results obtained. The system offers benefits in national pest-caused depletion estimates by automating routine tasks, by using an open methodology that improves scrutiny and technology transfer to other agencies, and by standardizing data, terminology, and methodologies for comparing pest-caused depletions with changes in forest capital due to non-pest causes.

121. Power, J.M.; D'Eon, S.P. 1992. Quantification du décroissement forestier: une méthode de SIG et de bases de données pour évaluer les dégâts causés par les ravageurs. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-105F. 20 p.

**U**n système automatisé a été mis au point pour faciliter les estimations nationales du dépérissement des forêts. La présente méthode utilise un système informatique géographique (SIG) pour générer des cartes d'inventaire forestier et de déploiement des infections d'une part et un système de base de données relationnelles (SBDR) d'autre part. Avec ce dernier, on établit des attributs de cartes, des facteurs de dépérissement et des statistiques. La méthode fonctionne de sorte que les cartes d'infection sont superposées aux cartes d'inventaire forestier à l'aide du SIG. Le SDDR est utilisé pour appliquer des règles-experts qui peuvent déterminer la partie de la forêt la plus susceptible à une infection. Des séquences similaires d'infection sont regroupées dans une classe d'impact pour normaliser les niveaux d'infection. Les règles-experts estiment le pourcentage de perte de croissance ou celui de mortalité dans le peuplement hôte. Les résultats des estimations du dépérissement sont obtenus en forme tabulaire. Ensuite, ils sont reprogrammés dans le SIG qui génère les cartes. Le système a été testé en l'occurrence d'un dépérissement causé par la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette [*Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clem.)] au Manitoba entre 1982 et 1987.

L'intégration des SIG et des SBDR pour estimer le dépérissement est un exemple qui prouve comment les opérations complexes et coûteuses peuvent être simplifiées à l'ordinateur et obtenir des résultats utiles. Le système offre les avantages en automatisant les tâches routinières pour les estimations nationales de dépérissement causé par des infections. Ces avantages se révèlent d'une méthodologie ouverte qui améliore la qualité et le transfert de technologie à d'autres agences en normalisant les données, la terminologie et les méthodes pour faire la comparaison entre le dépérissement causé par des infections et le changement de réserve forestière causé par d'autres facteurs.

122. Ramsey, G.S.; Higgins, D.G. 1991. Canadian Forest Fire Statistics: 1984-1987/Statistiques sur les incendies de forêts au Canada: 1984-1987. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Information Report/Rapport d'information PI-X-74E/F. 163 p.

This publication contains forest fire statistics for the calendar years 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 as reported by all Canadian forest fire control agencies. The statistical data are presented separately for each province or other major jurisdiction, and for Canada as a whole. Where possible, a comparable average value for the previous 10 years is listed beside each annual statistic.

Cette publication contient les statistiques relatives aux incendies de forêts pour les années civiles 1984, 1985, 1986 et 1987, d'après le contenu des rapports publiés par l'ensemble des organismes canadiens de lutte contre les incendies de forêts. Les données statistiques, correspondant à chaque province ou à toute autre division administrative de premier plan, sont présentées séparément, de même que les statistiques relatives à l'ensemble du Canada. A côté de chaque valeur, dans la mesure du possible, se trouve la valeur moyenne des dix années précédentes.

123. Rogers, D.L.; Boyle, T.J.B. 1991. Unequal paternal contributions in black spruce polycross seedlots. *Heredity* 67: 373-379.

Differences in male reproductive success in seven black spruce clones were assessed using isozyme analysis of seeds produced with polymix pollen. Four polycross seedlots were analysed and each showed significant departures from expected contributions by the participating males. Possible explanations for these differences are explored. Results are discussed in relation to the use of polycross seeds from controlled breeding efforts and seed orchards.

124. Rutledge, R.G. 1991. A novel application of molecular technologies for assessment of biodiversity. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1991.

Recent breakthroughs in the understanding of gene function have led molecular biology into a revolutionary period, which is providing an unprecedented understanding of the molecular basis for the regulation of cellular development and intracellular signal transduction. These discoveries are now providing the foundation for what can be best described as a unified molecular theory for cellular function and development [Science 251, p. 1176 (1991)]. In addition to resolving the fundamental aspects of cellular differentiation is an intriguing opportunity to address the basic mechanisms underlying morphological character, in a manner that is potentially applicable to both tree breeding and the assessment of population biodiversity.

Our molecular genetics group at PNFI has utilized the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to isolate and characterize segments of several conifer gene families, including homologs to the flower homeotic genes and myb-related genes. We have confirmed that conifers do possess homologous genes, and that these genes comprised very large gene families containing 20-50 genes each. Although our major objective is to examine the role of these genes in the regulation of embryo development, an examination of variation within these gene families within a population, may provide an opportunity to directly evaluate the genetic component determining morphological variations between individuals. Specifically, based upon the demonstrated importance of TAF (trans acting factors) genes in morphology suggests that study into the variation of the type and composition of these genes within a population, may provide important insights into the molecular basis for biodiversity within a specific tree species.

125. Rutledge, R.G.; Ouellette, T.; Hattori, J.; Miki, B.L. 1991. Molecular characterization and genetic origin of the *Brassica napus* acetohydroxyacid synthase multigene family. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 229: 31-40.

The *Brassica napus* rapeseed cultivar Topas contains an acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) multigene family consisting of five members (AHAS 1-5). DNA sequence analysis indicate that AHAS1 and AHAS3 share extensive homology. They probably encode the AHAS enzymes essential for plant growth and development. AHAS2 has diverged significantly from AHAS1 and AHAS3 and has unique features in the coding region of the mature

polypeptide, transit peptide and upstream non-coding DNA, which raises the possibility that it has a distinct function. AHAS4 and AHAS5 have interrupted coding regions and may be defective. The complexity of the AHAS multigene family in the allotetraploid species *B. napus* is much greater than reported for *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Nicotiana tabacum*. Analysis of the presumptive progenitor diploid species *B. campestris* and *B. oleracea* indicated that AHAS2, AHAS3 and AHAS4 originate from the A genome, whereas AHAS1 and AHAS5 originate from the C genome. Further variation within each of the AHAS genes in these species was found.

126. Schooley, H. 1991. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group - Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Newsbulletin No. 15, March, 1991. pp. 1-2.
127. Schooley, H. 1991. Success at last. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 15, March, 1991. pp. 2-3.
128. Schooley, H. 1991. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 16, November, 1991. p. 2.
129. Schooley, H. 1992. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 17, March, 1992. pp. 1-2.
130. Schooley, H. 1992. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 18, November, 1992. p. 2.
131. Schooley, H. 1992. Seed organizations. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 18, November, 1992. pp. 8-9.
132. Schooley, H. 1993. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 19, March, 1993. pp. 1-2.
133. Schooley, H. 1993. What is seed dormancy? Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 19, March, 1993. pp. 8-9.
134. Schooley, H. 1993. Editor's Notes. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin No. 20, November, 1993.
135. Stechishen, E. 1991. Caractéristiques tensioactives de mousses utilisées pour la lutte contre les feux de forêts. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 8.

Les mousses utilisées pour la lutte contre les feux de forêts doivent une bonne partie de leur efficacité à leur aptitude à mouiller les combustibles qu'ils touchent. Les constituants de ces concentrés de mousses sont des agents tensioactifs (ou surfactants) qui, mélangés à l'eau, réduisent la tension superficielle de la solution. Ceci facilite l'étalement du liquide sur une surface et accroît sa pénétration. La tension superficielle de l'eau est d'environ 73 mN/m à 20°C, mais la force d'attraction exercée par les molécules à l'interface surface/air peut être réduite de façon importante par addition même de très faibles quantités de surfactants.

136. Stechishen, E. 1991. The effectiveness of forest firefighting-foams. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. PNFI Technical Reports No. 11.

Suppression of forest fires is dependent on breaking at least one of the links in the fire triangle, i.e., isolating one of air, fuel, or heat from the other two. Water has been used extensively to attain this goal and in more recent times retardants have played a major role in aerial suppression. The need to apply copious quantities of water has been the driving force in the search to enhance water's suppression capabilities. Currently, the answer seems to lie with using

a foaming agent. The conversion of water from a liquid to a bubble state imparts new characteristics to the water and results in superior suppression qualities. The foam affects all three sides of the triangle and produces side benefits that are an aid to suppression. A particular function performed by the foam will, in some instances, modify more than one of the fire parameters, thereby compounding the net benefit.

137. Stechishen, E. 1991. Efficacité des mousses ignifuges. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 11.

L'extinction des incendies forestiers dépend de l'isolement d'au moins un des côtés de ce qu'on appelle le triangle du feu, c'est-à-dire soit de l'air, soit du combustible, soit de la chaleur. À cette fin, l'eau a été massivement utilisée, dernièrement, les retardateurs se sont illustrés dans la lutte à l'aide des aéronefs. La nécessité d'épandre des quantités copieuses d'eau a été le mobile de la recherche visant à améliorer les qualités extintrices de l'eau. Actuellement, les mousses ignifuges semblent offrir la réponse. En édifiant une architecture bulleuse, l'eau acquiert des caractéristiques nouvelles qui améliorent l'extinction. La mousse s'attaque aux trois côtés précités du triangle du feu et procure des avantages secondaires qui favorisent l'extinction. Chaque qualité de la mousse peut parfois modifier plus d'un paramètre de l'incendie, donc les avantages nets se multiplient.

138. Stechishen, E. 1991. Pouvoir mouillant de la mousse utilisée pour la lutte contre les incendies de forêts. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 6.

La détermination du pouvoir mouillant des mousses à des concentrations prédéterminées est un prérequis pour des prescriptions plus précises pour l'application de mousses conçues pour un combustible déterminé. Présentement, on ne dispose pas de résultats reproductibles pour les combustibles des forêts, mais le pouvoir mouillant des produits de mousses peut être estimé par une méthode appellée «Standard Method for Evaluation of Wetting Agents by the Skein Test». Il s'agit d'une méthode rapide et simple de comparaison des produits et d'identification des changements de la vitesse d'absorption en fonction du rapport de mélange. Des écheveaux de coton normalisés de 5 grammes ont été utilisés pour mesurer la vitesse de mouillage par des solutions de mousses mélangées à différentes concentrations, et des comparaisons ont été faites selon le «temps de chute», c'est-à-dire le temps mesuré entre l'immersion et la chute vers le fond de l'écheveau.

139. Stechishen, E. 1991. Le système de lance à mousse à injecteur «Blizzard-Wizard». Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapports techniques de l'IFNP n° 14.

Plusieurs méthodes ont été mises au point pour introduire des mousses concentrées dans l'eau durant le pompage, dont celle de l'injection à la sortie de la pompe. L'injection se fait par dérivation d'une petite quantité d'eau à l'orifice de refoulement de la pompe au moyen d'une division branchée au venturi du dispositif de mélange. La quantité de mousse concentrée aspirée et la proportion de la mousse dans le mélange qui en résulte est réglée par le débit de l'eau et la position du robinet doseur. L'injecteur Blizzard-Wizard fonctionne selon ce principe. On règle le débit de l'eau en variant la longueur du tuyau et la taille de la lance branché à l'orifice de refoulement. Par conséquent, il faut modifier le réglage du robinet lorsqu'on utilise un tuyau de longueur différente ou une lance différente. Il faut tenir compte d'un autre facteur dans les réglages visant à obtenir une mousse de bonne qualité, soit la viscosité de la mousse concentrée. Les différentes marques de mousses concentrées n'ont pas toutes la même viscosité à une température donnée et leur viscosité n'augmente pas au même rythme lorsque la température diminue.

140. Stechishen, E. 1991. Using the Blizzard-Wizard foam making system. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. PNFI Technical Reports No. 14.

Several methods of introducing foam concentrate into water during the pumping process have been developed; the around-the-pump eduction system is one such method. Eduction is executed by diverting a small amount of water from the pump discharge side through a water thief to the venturi assembly in the mixing device. The amount of foam concentrate drawn in, and the resulting mix ratio, is regulated by the amount of water flow and the position of the metering valve. The Blizzard-Wizard Foam Eductor operates on this principle. The amount of water flow is

governed by the length of the hose line and the size of the nozzle used at the discharge end. Therefore, compensatory valve adjustments must be made as hose line length, or nozzle type changes are made. Another factor that must be considered, when foam quality adjustments are made, is the viscosity of the foam concentrate. Different foam concentrate brands have different viscosities at any given temperature and their viscosities increase at different rates as the temperature decreases.

141. Sticklen, M.B.; Bolyard, M.G.; Hajela, R.K.; Duchesne, L.C. 1991. Molecular and cellular aspects of Dutch elm disease. *Phytoprotection* 72: 1-13.

The following review gives an overview of current research in the area of molecular and cellular interactions in Dutch elm disease. This vascular wilt disease is caused by the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi* and is transmitted from diseased to healthy trees by the elm bark beetles. Fungal toxins are described which are associated with pathogenesis, one of which, cerato-ulmin, is under investigation at the molecular level, particularly regarding its mode of action and localization. The fungus has also been examined at the molecular level to differentiate between aggressive and non-aggressive isolates on the basis of protein and nucleic acid profiles. Genetic linkage maps are being developed to correlate disruption of certain genes with the loss of pathogenicity. Viral and bacterial antagonists of the fungus, which may serve as biological control mechanisms for Dutch elm disease, have been characterized as have several of the active molecules responsible for control. Host responses are also discussed at the molecular and biochemical level, including phytoalexins and defense mechanisms elicitors. Several lines of investigation are discussed to provide an overview of molecular approaches to understanding and manipulating the organisms involved with the ultimate goal of controlling Dutch elm disease.

Cet article de synthèse présente une revue des recherches concernant les interactions moléculaires et cellulaires de la maladie hollandaise de l'orme. Cette maladie, causée par le champignon *Ophiostoma ulmi*, provoque un flétrissement vasculaire et elle est transmise d'ormes infectés à des ormes sains par des scolytes. Des toxines fongiques sont décrites en relation avec la pathogénèse; l'une d'elles, la cérato-ulmine, est à l'étude au niveau moléculaire, plus particulièrement en ce qui concerne son mode d'action et sa localisation. Le champignon a aussi été examiné au niveau moléculaire pour différencier des isolats agressifs et non agressifs sur la base de profils protéiques et d'acides nucléiques. Des cartes de lien génétique sont en développement afin de corrélérer la perturbation de certains gènes avec la perte du pouvoir pathogène. Des antagonistes vitaux et bactériens du champignon, qui peuvent être utilisés comme mécanisme de lutte biologique contre la maladie hollandaise de l'orme, ont été déterminés ainsi que plusieurs des molécules actives intervenant dans cette lutte. Les réponses de l'hôte sont discutées aux niveaux moléculaire et biochimique, incluant les phytoalexines et les éliciteurs des mécanismes de défense. Plusieurs voies de recherche sont discutées, et l'on revoit aussi des approches moléculaires qui visent à comprendre et à manipuler les organismes jouant un rôle dans la lutte contre la maladie hollandaise de l'orme.

142. Subramaniam, P.; Miller, I.R.; Burgess, D. 1991. Production of *Frankia*-inoculated Sitka alder (*Alnus viridis* ssp. *sinuata*) container stock. Pages 112-118 in Proc. 11th Ann. Conf. Forest Nursery Assoc. British Columbia, Sept. 23-26, 1991.

As part of a co-operative research study with Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. involving interplanting of sitka alder with lodgepole pine on nitrogen-deficient planting sites, nodulated Sitka alder container stock was successfully produced. Seedlings suitable for outplanting were grown in 21 weeks within Conviron growth chambers. Seedlings were inoculated with a selected *Frankia* isolate AvsI3, which was applied as a soil drench. Significant growth and nitrogen content increases resulted from inoculation under the fertilization regime used. The protocol for successful production of inoculated Sitka alder is described.

143. Sutton, B.; Roberts, D.; Webster, F.; Grossnickle, S.; Major, J.; Eastman, A. 1991. Application of somatic embryogenesis in tree improvement programs. Page 18 in Magnussen, S.; Lavereau, J.; Boyle, T.J. eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1991.

Somatic embryogenesis (SE) is a tissue culture system with the potential to rapidly multiply improved seed, and accelerate its introduction into operational reforestation. In addition, since it is possible to store clonal material in

a regenerative state for extended periods, it allows for clonal selection and subsequent clonal forestry. This presentation covers the basic properties of the tissue culture system and the results of a range of assessments for phenotypic quality and genetic stability of material produced from SE. Its application in tree improvement and the implications for biodiversity are discussed in the context of forestry in British Columbia.

144. Todd, B.; Kourtz, P.H. 1991. Predicting the daily occurrence of people-caused forest fires. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-103. 16 p.

**P**eople are responsible for starting two out of every three forest fires in Canada. To efficiently suppress these fires while they are still small, a modern forest fire control organization must be able to predict their numbers and locations one day in advance. Contrary to popular belief, these fires do not occur at random times or in random locations. Instead, experience has shown that these fires are started under specific fuel and weather conditions and that the fires are predictable. During the past 20 years, various prediction methods have been developed and tested. The procedure presented here represents the current state of one of the paths taken in the search for a more accurate prediction system.

The goal is to predict the number and location of people-caused fires that will occur the next day in a large forest region. The procedure, encoded into a computer program, uses databases containing the region's historical fire occurrence patterns and tomorrow's predicted weather and fuel moisture index values. The program is written in Fortran and runs on a Digital VAX computer; the execution time is approximately 5 CPU seconds on a VAX 750. The program produces both tabular and map output.

The program was originally developed for use at the Société de Conservation de l'Outaouais' fire center in Maniwaki in southwestern Quebec. After several fire seasons of testing in this region, it was installed in other regions of the province. During the 1989 fire season, it was extensively tested and evaluated.

145. Todd, B.; Kourtz, P.H. 1992. Prédiction quotidienne des incendies de forêts causés par négligence. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-103F. 20 p.

**A**u Canada, deux incendies de forêts sur trois sont causés par négligence. Afin de les éteindre lors qu'ils sont encore petits, un service moderne de lutte doit être en mesure de prédire le nombre et le lieu de ces incendies un jour à l'avance. Contrairement à ce que l'on pense généralement, ces incendies ne sont pas aléatoirement répartis dans l'espace et dans le temps. L'expérience montre qu'ils se déclarent dans des conditions météorologiques précises, quand le combustible forestier s'y prête, et qu'ils sont prédictibles. Ces 20 dernières années, diverses méthodes de prédiction ont été éprouvées. Celle que nous décrivons représente l'aboutissement de l'une des pistes suivies par la recherche dans la quête d'un mécanisme de prédiction plus fidèle.

La méthode a pour but de prédire le nombre et l'emplacement des incendies causés par négligence qui se déclareront le lendemain dans une vaste région forestière. Informatisée, elle emploie des bases de données sur les antécédents des sinistres forestiers ainsi que sur les conditions météorologiques prévues pour le lendemain de même que les indices d'humidité du combustible forestier. Rédigé en Fortran, le programme est exécuté à un ordinateur Digital VAX; à un VAX 750, sa durée d'exécution est d'environ cinq secondes, temps processeur. Les résultats sont livrés sous formes de tableaux et de cartes.

Le programme a été élaboré pour le centre de prévention des incendies de la Société de conservation de l'Outaouais, à Maniwaki, dans le sud-ouest du Québec. Après avoir été éprouvé pendant plusieurs saisons, il a été installé dans d'autres régions de la province. Au cours de la saison des incendies de 1989, il a été éprouvé et évalué sur une vaste échelle.

146. Tremblay, L.; Tremblay, F.M. 1991. Carbohydrate requirements for the development of black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.] and red spruce (*P. rubens* Sarg.) somatic embryos. Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Cult. 27: 95-103.

**D**ifferent carbohydrates were investigated for somatic embryo development of black spruce and red spruce. They were tested in a basal maturation medium consisting of Litvay's salts at half-strength containing 1 g/l

glutamine, 1 g/l casein hydrolysate, 7.5  $\mu\text{M}$  abscisic acid, and 0.9% Difco Bacto-agar. A comparison of different sucrose concentrations showed that 6% was optimal for embryo development. Among the nine carbohydrates tested, sucrose, fructose, glucose, maltose, and cellobiose supported embryo development while arabinose, mannitol, myo-inositol, and sorbitol did not. A comparison of sucrose, glucose, and fructose at three concentrations showed that the general pattern of response for both species followed concentration expressed as a percentage, independent of the molarity of carbohydrate in the medium. Interspecific differences were observed concerning carbohydrate requirements. For red spruce, 6% fructose was found best for embryo development, while no such preference was observed for black spruce. No significant difference was observed in the number of embryos produced with 6% sucrose or 3% sucrose plus an equimolar concentration of either mannitol, sorbitol, or myo-inositol in the maturation medium, suggesting that the effect of the carbohydrate on the maturation was partly osmotic.

147. Tremblay, L.; Tremblay, F.M. 1991. Effects of gelling agents, ammonium nitrate, and light on the development of *Picea mariana* (Mill) B.S.P. (black spruce) and *Picea rubens* Sarg. (red spruce) somatic embryos. *Plant Sci.*, 77: 233-242.

**E**mbryogenic tissue was obtained from immature zygotic embryos of black spruce [*Picea mariana* (Mill) B.S.P.] and mature zygotic embryos of red spruce (*Picea rubens* Sarg.). Embryogenic tissues were induced and maintained on half-strength Litvay's medium supplemented with 10  $\mu\text{M}$  2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), 5  $\mu\text{M}$  benzylaminopurine (BAP), 1 g/l casein hydrolysate, 500 mg/l glutamine, 1.0% (w/v) sucrose, and 0.9% (w/v) Difco Bacto-agar. To improve the maturation of somatic embryos, different gelling agents and ammonium nitrate concentrations were tested with a basal maturation medium consisting of HLM basal medium supplemented with 1 g/l glutamine, 1 g/l casein hydrolysate, 6% (w/v) sucrose, and 7.5  $\mu\text{M}$  abscisic acid (ABA). The number of somatic embryos was significantly higher on medium solidified with Gelrite gellan gum than with Difco Bacto-agar. Corn, potato, wheat, or rice starches as gelling agents either did not influence nor drastically reduced the development of black spruce somatic embryos. An ammonium nitrate concentration 3.4 — 10 mM for black spruce or 3.4 — 15 mM for red spruce was found to be optimal for embryo development. Maintenance of the embryogenic tissue under light or in darkness and use of different fluorescent lamps during the maturation stage did not influence the total number of black spruce somatic embryos produced. However, a maximum number of germinating embryos was produced when the embryogenic tissue was maintained in darkness, followed by a maturation stage in light.

148. Van Wagner, C.E. 1991. Forest fire statistics and the timber supply. Pages 111-118 in Brand, D.G., ed. Canada's timber resources. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-101.

**T**he paper looks first at the kind of forest fire statistics that are currently available in Canada. The main statistics are number of fires, burned area, causes, and control costs. Good inventory data on burned areas are not available. The recent rising trend in national burned area is then presented, with its uncertain implications for the future. Next follows a comparison of two methods of portraying the impact of fire on timber supplies: (1) by a static accrual-depletion balance; and (2) by dynamic analysis of the interaction between harvesting and fire in a managed forest. These two approaches do not give the same result. The conclusion is drawn that modern dynamic analysis is necessary to clarify the impact of fire, and that the answer will be found in the timber output from the whole forest, not in the killed timber on the burned area. Some examples of simple dynamic simulation are presented, with implications for the optimum management strategy in a fire-prone forest.

149. Wang, B.; Downie, B. 1991. Cooperative research venture. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group - Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Newsbulletin. No. 15, March, 1991. pp. 3-4.

150. Wang, B. 1991. A new category of seed storage behaviour. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin. No. 15, March, 1991. p. 3.

151. Wang, B. 1993. Seed testing for practical application. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin. No. 19, March, 1993. p. 9.

152. Wang, B. 1993. Conference Report: Report of attendance at the 23rd ISTA Congress. Can. Tree Improv. Assoc., Tree Seed Working Group, Newsbulletin. No. 19, March, 1993. p. 10.

153. Wang, B.S.P.; Downie, B.; Wetzel, S.; Palamarek, D.; Hamilton, R. 1992. Effects of cone scorching on germinability, and vigour of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*) seeds in Alberta. *Seed Sci. Technol.* 20: 409-419.

Serotinous cones of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia* Engelm.) from a large, relatively uniform, cone lot from a stand collection in Alberta were subjected to six different methods of opening the cone scales: (1) drying at 60°C for 16 hours in a conventional kiln, (2) drying at 60°C for 23 hours in a rotating drum kiln, (3) scorching at 220°C for 0.5 minute, for 1.0 minute (4), for 1.5 minutes (5), and for 2.0 minutes (6). Cones from treatments (3)-(6) were also subjected to drying in the rotating drum kiln, as in treatment (2), immediately after scorching. Seeds with the best overall vigour, ascertained from germination tests following accelerated ageing treatment for periods of 0, 3, 7, 12, 17, and 21 days followed by prechilling, were those extracted in the drum kiln from cones receiving up to and including 1.5 minutes of scorching. The 2.0 minute scorching treatment was associated with a significant decrease in the germinability and vigour of seeds and indications of a loss of membrane integrity. Seeds from the rotating drum kiln were superior in vigour when compared to those from the conventional kiln. This may be due to the fact that seeds released from cones during the drying cycle are able to drop free of the kiln environment in the drum kiln. In the conventional kiln seeds which fall from the cones are retained in the kiln for the full 16 hours drying treatment, possibly harming the seeds by prolonged exposure to the kiln environment.

154. Wang, B.S.P.; Fogal, W.H.; Schooley, H.O.; Downie, B. 1992. National Tree Seed Centre, Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Pages 95-99 in Magnussen, S., et al., eds. Proc. 23rd Meeting CTIA, Ottawa, Aug. 19-23, 1992.

The National Tree Seed Centre continued to conduct basic and applied research and development on seed quality and seed production and to provide services to the international, national, and regional forestry communities. In the future the structure of the Centre will undergo change as a newly proposed project on National Genetic Resources and Biodiversity is developed and established. The text describes the highlights of the Seed Centre's activities for the last two years.

155. Wang, B.S.P.; Kelley, B. 1992. 1991 seed list: Forestry Canada National Seed Bank/Liste des semences forestières - 1991: Banque nationale de semences de Forêts Canada. Forestry Canada/Forêts Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute/Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Information Report/Rapport d'information PI-X-109E/F. 68 p.

Information is given on the native and exotic forest tree and shrub seed available for research purposes from the Forestry Canada Seed Bank at the Petawawa National Forestry Institute. It supersedes Forestry Canada's Information Report PI-X-58E/F. Reference is made to the procurement of seed and the maintenance of seed quality.

Ce rapport fournit des renseignements sur les semences d'arbres et arbustes, indigènes ou exotiques, que l'on peut se procurer pour fins de recherches à la Banque de semences de Forêts Canada, à l'Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Le document succède au rapport d'information PI-X-58E/F. La façon de procurer les semences et de maintenir leur qualité est indiquée.

156. Weber, M.G. 1991. Aspen management options using fire or cutting. Forestry Canada. Petawawa National Forestry Institute. Information Report PI-X-100. 11 p.

Vegetative reproduction, leaf and stem biomass and nutrient pools, soil nutrient pools, soil respiration, litterfall, and winter forage (twig) production were monitored in eastern Ontario immature (20 yrs) aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx., *Populus grandidentata* Michx.) ecosystems which had been treated as follows: low intensity burning before, burning after, cutting before, and cutting after spring leaf flush. An untreated control was set aside for comparison.

Three years after treatment the greatest numbers of stems per ha were produced through suckering on the pre-flush cutting plots (12 000) followed in decreasing order by post-flush cut (9000), post-flush burn (4000), and pre-flush burn (2000). No suckering was observed on control plots. Aboveground biomass and nutrient pools, winter browse production, and litterfall patterns consistently reflected sucker stem density trends on the cuts and stand break-up on the burning treatments. The burning treatments reduced aspen to a minor component of the site, particularly on the pre-flush burn. The pre-flush cutting treatment, on the other hand, is representative of the most desirable outcome if vigorous aspen reproduction is the management objective.

Substrate nutrient and soil respiration measurements indicated that rates of key ecosystem processes returned rapidly to pre-disturbance levels. This supports our understanding of aspen as a resilient forest ecosystem in the presence of periodic human or natural intervention.

157. Weber, M.G. 1991. The effect of cutting and burning on browse production in Eastern Canadian aspen forests. *Int. J. Wildland Fire* 1(1): 41-47.

**A** 20-year-old aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.) ecosystem was subjected to two cutting and two burning treatments. Cutting and prescribed burning were carried out on separate areas. One cutting and one burning treatment was applied both before and after spring leaf flush. An untreated control area was set aside for comparison.

Three years after treatment summer and winter aspen browse production for moose (*Alces alces*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were greatest on the pre-flush cutting treatment (summer — 1544 kg/ha; winter — 395 kg/ha) followed in decreasing order by post-flush cut (summer — 635 kg/ha; winter — 125 kg/ha), post-flush burn (summer — 330 kg/ha; winter — no browsing). Aspen browse quality (nutrient concentration) was essentially unaffected by treatment. Post-treatment biomass production of aspen is discussed in terms of known physiological and ecological responses to disturbance.

158. Weber, M.G. 1991. Options de l'aménagement des peupliers au moyen du feu ou de la coupe. Forêts Canada. Institut forestier national de Petawawa. Rapport d'information PI-X-100F. 12 p.

**O**n a surveillé la multiplication végétative, la biomasse ainsi que la teneur en éléments nutritifs (y compris en oligo-éléments) du feuillage et des tiges de même que la teneur en éléments nutritifs du sol, la respiration de ce dernier, le dépôt de la litière et la production de broutilles pour l'hiver dans des écosystèmes à jeunes peupliers de 20 ans (*Populus tremuloides* Michx., *Populus grandidentata* Michx.) de l'est de l'Ontario, qui avaient été traités comme suit : brûlage à faible intensité avant le débourrement, brûlage après ce dernier, coupe avant et après le débourrement. Un écosystème non traité a servi de témoin.

Trois ans après le traitement, on a observé le nombre maximal de drageons à l'hectare (12 000) dans les parcelles coupées avant le débourrement, puis, dans l'ordre décroissant, dans les parcelles coupées après (9 000), les parcelles brûlées après (4 000) et les parcelles brûlées avant (2 000). Il n'y a pas eu de drageonnement dans les parcelles témoins. La biomasse aérienne et les éléments nutritifs, la production de broutilles pour l'hiver et le dépôt de la litière ont constamment reflété l'évolution de la densité des drageons sur les parcelles coupées et la dégradation des peuplements traités par le feu. Le brûlage, particulièrement avant le débourrement, a réduit le peuplier à une proportion mineure de la station. D'autre part, la coupe avant le débourrement donne les résultats les plus satisfaisants si c'est la reproduction vigoureuse du peuplier qui reste l'objectif de l'aménagement.

Les mesures des éléments nutritifs ainsi que de la respiration du sol ont montré que les processus déterminants des écosystèmes sont rapidement revenus à leur intensité d'avant le traitement. Ainsi se trouve confirmée notre hypothèse des peupleraies qui résistent aux perturbations causées soit par l'intervention de l'homme, soit par les phénomènes naturels périodiques.

159. Weber, M.G.; Taylor, S.W. 1992. The use of prescribed fire in the management of Canada's forested lands. *For. Chron.* 68(3): 324-334.

Present uses of prescribed fire in Canada are reviewed. Fire has been a natural component of many forested North American landscapes for millennia, making it an obvious choice as an effective forest management tool. It can be used in harmony with known fire adaptations of ecosystems to be managed. Prescribed fire uses are separated into six categories: (1) hazard reduction which evolved into (2) silviculture (including fire use for site preparation, managing competing vegetation, stand conversion, and stand rehabilitation), (3) wildlife habitat enhancement, (4) range burning, (5) insect and disease control and (6) conservation of natural ecosystems. Some historic developments of prescribed fire use are presented including area burned under prescription by province and territory. Prescribed fire merges as a cost effective practice that is ecologically compatible with many forest, wildlife, and park management objectives. Its continued use in the management of Canadian forests seems to be assured, as long as it is constantly developed and adapted to the changing needs and priorities of the general public.

Cet article constitue une révision des présentes utilisations du brûlage dirigé au Canada. Le feu est une composante naturelle de plusieurs paysages forestiers nord-américains depuis des millénaires, au point d'être un choix logique en tant qu'outil efficace d'aménagement forestier. Il peut être utilisé harmonieusement en tenant compte des modifications reconnues de brûlage sur des écosystèmes à être aménagés. Les utilisations du brûlage dirigé sont regroupées en six catégories: (1) la réduction des risques qui évolue vers (2) la sylviculture (comprenant l'utilisation du feu pour la préparation de site, le contrôle de la végétation indésirable, la conversion des peuplements, et la réhabilitation des peuplements), (3) l'amélioration de l'habitat faunique, (4) le brûlage d'un habitat, (5) la lutte contre les insectes et les maladies et (6) la préservation des écosystèmes naturels. Quelques exemples de l'évolution du brûlage dirigé sont présentés, ainsi que les superficies brûlées selon cette méthode par province et territoire. Le brûlage dirigé peut être considéré comme une pratique effectivement rentable qui est écologiquement compatible avec plusieurs objectifs d'aménagement forestier, faunique et récréatifs. Son utilisation dans l'avenir à des fins d'aménagement forestier au Canada semble être assuré, en autant que le brûlage soit continuellement élaboré et adapté en fonction des besoins et des priorités changeantes du grand public.

160. Wetzel, S.; Demmers, C.; Greenwood, J.S. 1991. Protein-storing vacuoles in inner bark and leaves of softwoods. *Trees* 5: 196-202.

The seasonal occurrence of protein-storage vacuoles in parenchyma cells of the inner bark and leaf tissues of seven softwood species was examined. Previously published results showed that these organelles often fill the phloem parenchyma cells of the inner bark tissues in overwintering hardwoods, whereas they are absent from this tissue during the summer. We hypothesize that the organelles are involved in the storage of reduced nitrogen during wintering, in a manner analogous to protein bodies of seeds. A survey of the phloem and cambial parenchyma tissues in six evergreen softwood species (*Pinus strobus*, *P. sylvestris*, *Picea abies*, *P. glauca*, *Abies balsamea*, and *Thuja occidentalis*) and in one deciduous softwood species (*Larix decidua*) was conducted. There was a large variation in the degree and timing of protein storage vacuole formation between the individual genera and species. The organelles were not seen in summer samples of inner bark tissues of any of the genera or species examined. Protein-storage vacuoles were common in the bark tissues of *Pinus*, *Abies* and *Thuja*, occasionally seen in *Picea*, and rarely found in *Larix* during the winter. One-year-old leaves were also examined, since in all but *Larix* they are overwintering structures and can act as potential sites of nitrogen storage. Protein-storage vacuoles were present in *Pinus* and *Thuja* leaf tissue in both summer and winter, in *Abies* during winter only, and were absent from *Picea* leaf tissue at all times. These results indicate that the formation of protein-storage vacuoles prior to overwintering is not a ubiquitous phenomenon in softwoods.

161. Wetzel, S.; Greenwood, J.S. 1991. A survey of seasonal bark proteins in eight temperate hardwoods. *Trees* 5: 153-157.

Bark proteins of eight temperate hardwoods were analyzed by SDS-PAGE at monthly intervals to determine whether an accumulation of specific proteins, potential storage proteins, occurred in the fall at the time of leaf senescence. Storage proteins were identified as proteins that accumulated during the fall and were present in reduced amounts in the summer. Total protein levels were higher in the winter than in the summer in *Fagus sylvatica*,

*Fraxinus americana*, *Tilia americana*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula papyrifera* and *Quercus rubra*, but not in *Gleditsia triacanthos* or *Robinia pseudoacacia*. *Betula* contained the most abundant storage protein, although in all species minor bands, which fluctuated seasonally, could be identified. With the exception of *Alnus* and *Betula*, results generally correlated with previous microscopy studies of these tree species, which showed varying amounts of protein storage vacuoles present in phloem parenchyma cells during the winter, but not during the summer.

162. Wetzel, S.; Greenwood, J.S. 1991. The 32-kilodalton vegetative storage protein of *Salix microstachya* Turz. *Plant Physiol.* 97: 771-777.

A 32-kilodalton vegetative storage protein, found in *Salix microstachya* Turz. bark during the overwintering period was purified and characterized using several polyacrylamide gel electrophoretic procedures. Solubility characteristics and amino acid analyses were also performed. The protein is water soluble, is glycosylated, has no disulfide-bonded subunits but is composed of a family of isoelectric isomers. The majority of these isomers are basic. The characteristics of these storage proteins are that they are rich in glutamine/glutamate and asparagine/aspartate (28%), the basic nature of the isomer indicating that most of these amino acid residues are in the amide form. The protein was purified using preparative sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and antibodies raised in chickens. Immunoblot analysis suggested an annual cyclic nature of the accumulation and mobilization of this vegetative storage protein. Immunologically it is related to a similar molecular weight protein found in the bark of *Populus deltoids* Marsh. but not to any overwintering storage proteins of the other hardwoods tested. Indirect immunolocalization revealed that the protein was sequestered in protein storage vacuoles in parenchymatous cells of the inner bark tissues of *Salix* during the winter months.

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