

FRDA II Study Profiles Provincial Wood-based Products Industry

A FRDA II-funded study on B.C. value-added wood products manufacturing shows that these companies employ about 12 000 people and generate \$1.5 billion in sales (1990). These figures mean that about 15% of direct employment and 12% of sales in the forest products industry are generated from value-added wood products.

The study, delivered by Forintek, was directed by a steering committee which included the Independent Lumber Remanufacturers' Association and the B.C. Wood Specialties Group.

In addition to providing an accurate measure of the structure and significance of this component of the forest products industry, this information on the B.C. value-added wood products industry is being used to produce a comprehensive directory of B.C. companies and products for national and international customers.

The B.C. wood products study identified 565 producers in 29 product groups ranging from remanufacturing and engineered building products to cabinets, furniture, pallets, containers and millwork (interior woodwork like doors, windows, moldings, paneling and handrails).



Marilyn Sutherland, shown working at the Visscher Lumber value-added mill in Chilliwack, is one of 12 000 people currently employed in the industry.

The Opportunity Identification Program, directed by Bill Wilson (Forestry Canada), Roger Ennis (B.C. Trade Development Corporation), and Peter Fisher (B.C. Ministry of Forests), is designed to work in close cooperation with forest stakeholders to identify and assess opportunities in the industry.

The Opportunity Identification Program is preparing a financial profile of the value-added wood products industry, an assessment of factors influenc-

continued on p. 2

First Nations' Objectives Supported in FRDA II Forest Management Agreement

"First Nations continue to require that their forests supply products that were traditional prior to European contact. In a modern context, however, they demand that their forests also supply jobs for their people and financial returns for their communities," says Mark Atherton, co-chairperson of the Small-Scale Forestry Program.

To this end, the First Nations Woodlands Program has been established as a subprogram of FRDA II, delivered by Forestry Canada under the direction of a First Nations' Management Committee. The program provides native bands with specific forest

management advice, financial assistance to implement forest management treatments and an extension service of workshops, seminars and forest management information.

First Nations' clients contact Forestry Canada which assigns staff or an implementing contractor to meet and discuss application procedures and program funding. The Steering Committee then decides on all applications and funding.

"Projects funded will generally include those funded under the previous FRDA, but FRDA II encourages management of non-

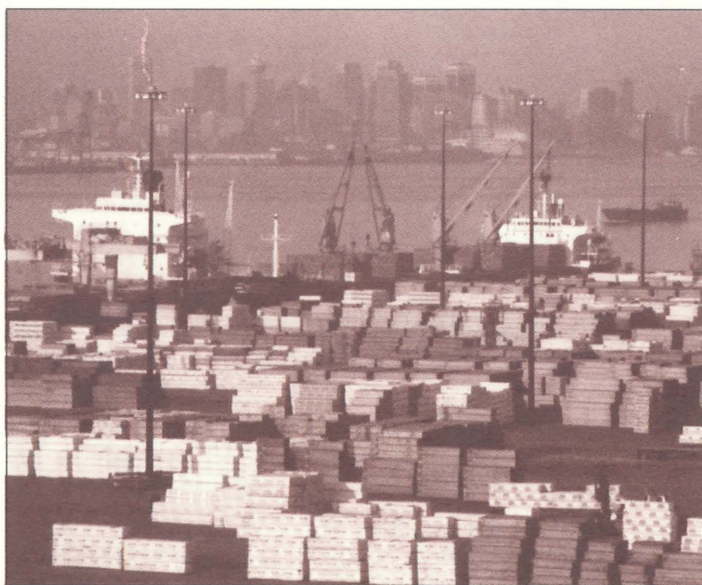
timber resources," Atherton explains.

Eligible activities may include the following: forest surveys or site preparation; purchase of seed and seedlings; planting; maintenance of plantations through brushing, juvenile spacing and conifer release; fertilizing; pruning; and education.

"As jobs and financial returns are important, First Nations are developing a core of forest management personnel," says Atherton. "Forestry Canada has technical knowledge and expertise to assist First Nations to become self-sufficient in this regard."

Products *continued from p. 1*

ing the location of value-added manufacturing, an examination of barriers to the export of B.C. forest products, and a review of B.C. forest product opportunities and constraints. The Program is currently assessing specific opportunities to improve the value of wood product exports to Asia and Europe.



Lumber ready for export at the Vancouver docks.

New 1st Nations Woodlands Programs 'Up and Running'

"The First Nations Woodlands Program is clearly up and running," comments Mark Atherton of Forestry Canada. "I'm encouraged by the progress to date and can only be optimistic about the course of this program over the next three years."

Atherton's optimism is based on the response of over 40 First Nations' participants in the program who have received funding totalling over \$570 000. Some of these agreements are for site clearing and tree planting west of Williams Lake, for clearing ground and planting cottonwood trees on Seabird Island Reserve and thinning trees near Merritt.

The program sponsored instruction on a computer-based Geographical Information System (GIS) for a teacher from the Nicola Valley Institute of Technology so GIS could become part of the curriculum. The program has sent native students to the Queen Charlotte Islands to learn about traditional native coastal forestry. As well, the program is providing funding for the development of an introductory course on forestry for First Nations' land managers.

W i l d e r n e s s

— different things to different people



Terje Vold in one of the wilderness areas that are the subject of his FRDA II Wilderness Survey.

A wilderness survey, funded by FRDA II and the several agencies that cooperatively manage B.C.'s wilderness, will go out to a cross section of B.C. residents by January, 1993.

"Land use decisions must be based on many factors. One of those is the wilderness resource," explains Terje Vold, Wilderness Management Forester with the Recreation Branch of the B.C. Forest Service. "So our main objective is to provide information on wilderness use, expenditures and values."

But what is wilderness? The word can mean different things to different people.

"Each person may have a slightly different view about what constitutes wilderness, but it is important that we use a shared definition to ensure that the survey produces reliable information," Vold says.

For the purposes of the survey, wilderness is defined as a natural area without roads that is

at least 1000 hectares (about two miles by two miles) in area, in which human impact is largely unnoticeable.

"Although approximately 50% of British Columbia can be considered wilderness in a general sense, currently about 5% of the province is officially designated wilderness (by legislation). In designated or protected wilderness, logging is prohibited and mining is either prohibited (in park wilderness) or very carefully regulated (in Forest Service wilderness areas)."

The survey will compile information on resident use and the expenditures associated with their use in existing unprotected and protected wilderness.

Vold says the information will assist government in:

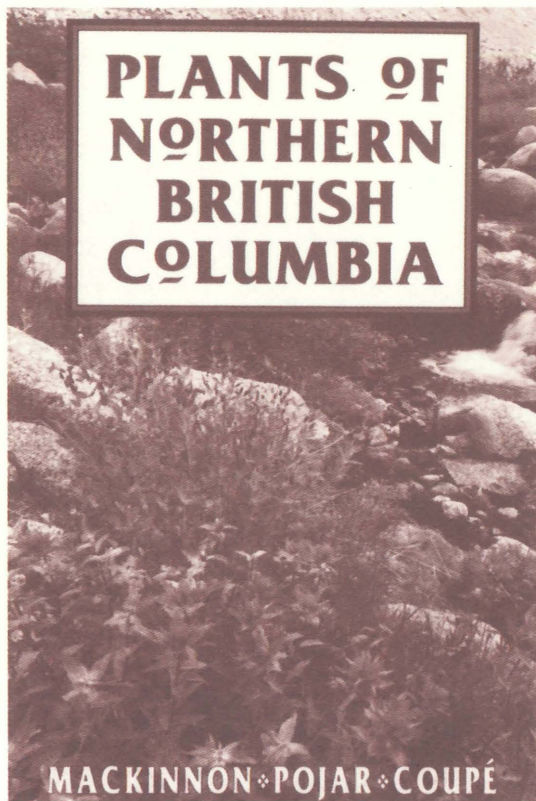
- considering wilderness uses and values in existing and emerging land use planning initiatives (i.e. CORE - Commission on Resources and Environment);

- formulating an overall protected area strategy via initiatives such as Parks and Wilderness for the 90's and the Old Growth Project; and

- addressing the need for improved methods of valuing non-market resources like the wilderness as discussed by the B.C. Round Table and Forest Resources Commission.

In addition, the survey will help the Ministry of Forests address its statutory obligation to assess land for its wilderness values under Section 3 of the Forest Act, and to better address the wilderness issue in both the FRDA II program and the 1994 Forest and Range Resource Analysis.

The study may also enable the Ministry of Tourism to determine the importance of wilderness tourism and enable other agencies like B.C. Parks and the Canadian Parks Service to address their clients' interest in wilderness resources.



Colourful Book Chronicles Province's Northern Flora

A new book, *Plants of Northern British Columbia*, funded with assistance from FRDA II and edited by B.C. plant ecologists Andy MacKinnon, Jim Pojar and Ray Coupe, will assist the advanced amateur and professional forester or naturalist to more fully appreciate and identify the diverse flora in this region. These editors have over 31 years of combined experience and they have spent the last 15 years travelling in northern B.C. describing its ecosystems.

Plants of Northern B.C. includes sections on trees and shrubs, flowering plants, grasses, sedges, mosses and lichens. It covers over 500 plants, listing common and scientific names, descriptions, and habitats. It is illustrated with line drawings and full colour photographs to aid in identification.

This attractive volume of 352 pages includes 600 black and white photographs and 570 colour photographs. It is available in soft cover at \$19.95 from Lone Pine Publishing, #202A- 1110 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3N3 and from many bookstores in B.C.

Group Formed to Gauge Progress of FRDA II

"Good intentions and good work are not enough if they don't address a need," says Forestry Canada's Ray Fautley, co-chair of the Coordination, Implementation and Evaluation Working Group. "For that reason, we have formed a Forestry Advisory Committee to help us keep on track to fulfill the needs specifically being addressed under FRDA II."

With this in mind, the Forestry Advisory Committee is made up of people whose occupations or industries are most affected. They advise the FRDA II Management Committee on the programs, subprograms and activities of the FRDA Agreement.

Members of the Advisory Committee meet periodically with the FRDA II Management Committee to:

- offer recommendations and advice;

- provide input and background on forestry issues;
- indicate areas of concern pertaining to potential future agreements;
- suggest means of improving public awareness of the Agreement and good forest management; and
- provide input for program priorities.

"I'm pleased with the response we've had to our requests for people to sit on the committee," says Fautley. "I'm confident the committee members representing the various groups and organizations will have significant input to the FRDA II Agreement."

Confirmed membership includes: Shane Browne-Clayton representing the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Phil Hallinan of the B.C. Wildlife Feder-

ation; David Smith representing the Federation of B.C. Woodlot Associations; Ian de la Roche of Forintek Canada Corporation; Bob Cavill of the British Columbia Forestry Association; Dan Jepsen of the Association of British Columbia Professional Foresters; Liz Osborne of the Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.; John Phillips of the Council of Forest Industries of B.C.; Dirk Brinkman of the Western Silvicultural Contractors' Association; Tim Ryan of the Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers' Association; and Drew Brazier representing the Forestry Nursery Association of B.C.

Fautley says the Committee will eventually include representation from the Pacific Reforestation Workers' Association, FERIC, the University of B.C. Faculty of Forestry, and the International Woodworkers of America.

Social Work and Silviculture: Doing Something Besides Time

Michael Dean, 28, an inmate at the Ferndale minimum security correctional institution in B.C.'s Fraser Valley, is earning money by helping the Canadian military gather intelligence

Not directly, of course. But as one of a rotating crew of 20 men who are escorted beyond the prison early each morning to Canadian Forces Station (CFS) Aldergrove, Dean wields a chainsaw to help tend the forest and other land that must be maintained as an electronic-free buffer zone around the base which receives radio messages from other military bases across the country.

The 10-year project to manage the 300 hectares in the buffer zone as a working forest is part of a co-operative integrated forest resource management project between the Department of National Defence, Correctional Services Canada, and Forestry Canada. The work began in 1990 with FRDA I funding, and is now continuing under FRDA II; CFS Aldergrove's forest is one of only a handful of government-managed woodlots that qualify under the Federal Woodlands Subprogram of FRDA II. Twice a month, Forestry Canada's Arthur Robinson monitors the quality of the work and recommends modifications or corrections.

But the project is as much an exercise in social work as in silviculture, according to Ferndale warden Dev Dhillon. And everyone wins from the deal. For DND, there's guaranteed clear radio reception and, down the road, a sustainable, saleable crop. For Corrections, a long-term work program that helps prisoners help themselves. And for inmates like Michael Dean, there's the self-

esteem that comes from making a contribution: to family, society, and the success of a team.

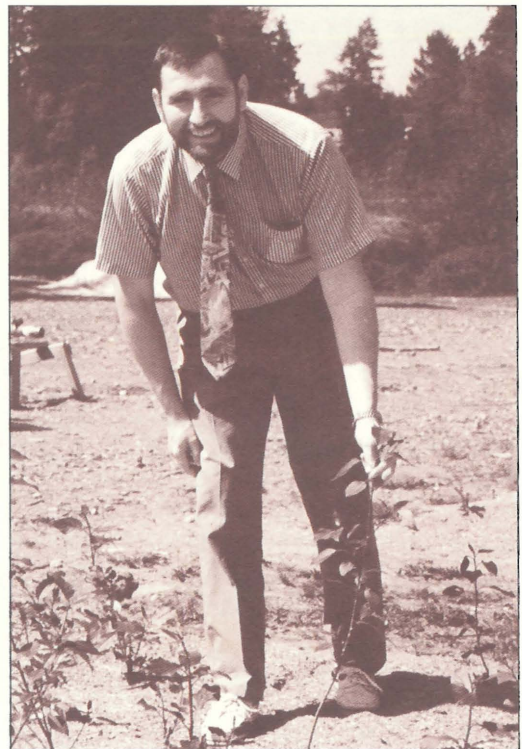
Says Dean: "It doesn't feel like you're sitting in jail. It's like having a real job—closer to what you'd be doing in the community.

"When you're out on the crew, you're trying to help each other so the job gets done. If you can lend a hand, you lend a hand. It's a much more positive kind of relationship than you get in the higher security prisons."

The high morale among inmates who participate in the program is just one of the great rewards of the program, says Dhillon. "There are so many benefits to this kind of work. Of course they're learning about silviculture, but really the forestry is just a medium for change. They're developing trust out there; they're learning responsibility. They come back tired and dirty at the end of the day, but it's a satisfying tiredness."

The DND project also provides work for 16 inmates who haven't yet been cleared for escorted temporary absences. They raise seedlings in Ferndale's large on-site greenhouse, and out on the institution's so-called back 40, they tend the sprawling cottonwood nurseries that provide the "whips" for transplanting on DND's land.

Dhillon and employment and training coordinator Gary O'Keefe sincerely believe this kind of work helps realize Corrections' mandate



Ferndale education and training director Gary O'Keefe with some of the seedlings ready for transplant on DND lands.

to "contribute to the protection of society by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens, while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control."

But it's not just the brass who support the project. At least one inmate has gone to a lot of time and trouble to prepare an impressive public information sign that will replace the small, hard-to-read signs currently placed on DND property along the highway to CFS Aldergrove. And Michael Dean has "heard lots of guys say, 'It'd be nice to come back here in five or 10 years to see what this looks like.' It's kind of nice to know you did something else here besides time."

—Julie Ovenell-Carter

Working Toward a Spotted Owl Inventory

As with other endangered creatures, the northern spotted owl could become extinct before we have learned much about the bird, such as where it lives and breeds. And without this knowledge we cannot hope to increase the owl's chance of survival.

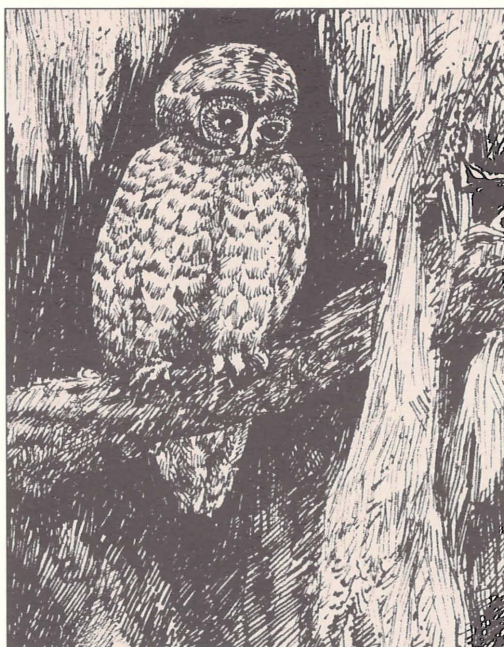
In an effort to compile this much-needed information, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks assembled a major spotted owl research team. This ambitious undertaking is partially funded through FRDA II. The basic goal of the research is to develop an inventory of the spotted owl's population, habitat and distribution. Another key player in the spotted owl research program is the B.C. Forest Service.

"Once all the necessary information has been collected," says Forest Service wildlife ecologist Dale Seip, "it will then be possible to develop a comprehensive conservation plan for the owl." Seip points out that, historically, the spotted owl has been known to live in the old-growth forests of southwestern B.C. from the coast to as far inland as Boston Bar and Manning Park. It probably flourished in the Fraser Valley in the time before the region's old-growth forests were converted to farmland.

So last year pairs of researchers trekked into the old-growth forests and searched for signs of the owl. By the end of 1991 the crew had covered almost 620 square kilometres of terrain, much of it never before surveyed, and they confirmed the existence of the northern spotted owl at 20 locations. At one they discovered an active nest—the second ever to be found in the province.

A total of 44 owls were seen, all of them in old-growth forests. None of these forests currently is scheduled to be logged, but a two-year timber harvesting deferral which protects some of the sites is due to expire later this year.

The search for owls began again this April. Known sites were revisited and additional areas of the greater Vancouver watersheds are being covered. When the findings are tallied, the job of developing a conservation plan for the northern spotted owl can begin in earnest.



This plan will be developed in conjunction with a number of government agencies and interest groups with a stake in the forests. Revised maps of remaining old-growth forests are also being compiled to be used in conjunction with the spotted owl conservation strategy.

Looking ahead to a possible outcome of the strategy, Dale Seip comments that, "we might be able link up large, contiguous areas of forest habitat, taking into account possible adjacent areas already set aside in the United States."

In the future, actually seeing a northern spotted owl may not be much easier for bird watchers, but future forest management strategies might prevent it from becoming impossible.

Reforestation Information Bank Updated

Do you have a technical reforestation question that you think someone must have studied? Does information from the wonderful world of research elude your mailbox? Look no further. The third edition of RIB is now being distributed.

RIB? The Reforestation Information Bank is a database system to provide easy access to information on research experiments and operational trials. RIB runs on personal computers and requires five megabytes of hard drive space. Version 2.1 has up-to-date information on over 800 projects across British Columbia covering a wide range of reforestation issues.

RIB is menu driven. The menu items key out a range of topics such as: geographic/ecologic location; tree species; forestry practice; damaging agents; and non-timber resources. Once a menu item is selected a search commences. Search results can be viewed and printed at the title level, or at partial or full documentation level. The full documentation level presents: project title; location; contact name with address and phone number; status of project; key

continued on p. 7

From City To Forest and Back Again

"They wanted to know more about forestry than I could possibly show them in Stanley Park," says Alison Diesvelt of her class of inquisitive 10 to 12 year olds. So this artist-in-residence at Vancouver's Bayview Community School wondered if she could take her students on a field trip to a forested part of British Columbia — and to a town that relies on forestry for its livelihood. Then Alison discovered the Green Gold Grant program, advertised throughout the province by the Communications program under FRDA II.

The field trip idea qualified for Green Gold support and so, with additional funding from other sources and with the help of enthusiastic parents, teachers and co-workers, Alison organized an exchange program with Marie Sharp Elementary School in Williams Lake.

"It was an incredible journey getting up there," she says, "and the kids were marvelous every bit of the way."

The children talked to workers in the forest industry and saw different harvesting methods in operation.

A visit to the local mill revealed how logs are converted into lumber products, "and we were amazed to see that even the small scraps were used for making grape boxes to export to California," says Alison.

A week after they returned home the children from Bayview

Community School were visited by their new school friends from Williams Lake. Now it was the turn of the children from the forest-

has been seen by thousands of people from Vancouver and Williams Lake, and the legacy of the exchange program just keeps growing.



dependent community to see the big city side of the forest industry.

They toured the Vancouver port facilities and saw forest products being loaded and shipped overseas. They also visited a tree nursery in Surrey, where they learned how to gather and sort seeds and recognize the different tree species that make up B.C.'s forests. Back in the classroom they discussed the social, economic, and environmental aspects of all they had seen.

Finally, the children from both Vancouver and Williams Lake culminated the exchange trip with a major exhibition of artwork and writing. The exhibition already

1992 Green Gold Grants

Applications	199
Grants approved	104
Average grant	\$4 921
Distributed	\$511 816

Distribution:	
Cariboo	9
Kamloops	11
Nelson	10
Prince George	13
Prince Rupert	6
Vancouver	43
Province-wide	12

Up to \$15 000 is available to non-profit organizations to promote forest education and forest awareness.

Green Gold Grants
1-800-663-1713

Database *continued from p. 6*

words; project objectives; site description; project design; results; and citations.

RIB is easy to install and to learn to use. It has helped solve reforestation questions for a

broad range of forestry people, from field level foresters to researchers and managers.

RIB is a FRDA project so there is no charge, but it is necessary to complete the request form to get a

copy. To order, call Forest Information Systems Ltd. in Victoria at (604) 383-5280 or fax (604) 383-1266. Indicate the disk size (DOS 3 1/2" or 5 1/4") you require.

Two new reports aid in decision-making

Two publications recently funded and released under FRDA II will aid forest managers in making decisions.

Fundamentals of Mechanical Site Preparation (FRDA Report 178) was compiled by Marc A. von der Gonna of the Silviculture Branch, Ministry of Forests.

"Forest managers have three main objectives in site preparation," says von der Gonna. "First, they must create a sufficient number of suitable, well-spaced growing sites for newly established seedlings, either planted or natural, to survive and attain good growth. Second, they must do this without causing detrimental or excessive soil disturbance. Third, they should obtain the desired result at the lowest possible cost."

Site preparation may also facilitate planter access, control competing vegetation, control pests, and reduce the hazard from fire. Methods for accomplishing these many objectives are clearly explained and illustrated in this FRDA publication.

The other equally well-illustrated publication, *Detection, Recognition and Management of Armillaria and Phellinus Root Diseases in the Southern Interior of British Columbia*, (FRDA Report 179), was compiled by Duncan Morrison of Forestry Canada, Hadrian Merler of Kamloops Forest Region (B.C. Ministry of Forests), and Don Norris of Nelson Forest Region (B.C. Ministry of Forests).

The root diseases caused by *Armillaria ostoyae* and *Phellinus weirii* reduce timber productivity and affect other resource values over a substantial area of the southern interior of British Columbia. This guide describes how to recognize and detect the diseases,

the biology of the fungi, and management options for diseased sites.

"Our intention is to provide forest managers with the information they need to make decisions about disease management options, and not to prescribe set

guidelines for treating diseased sites," explains Morrison.

These new publications are available from the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Research Branch, 31 Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3E7 (387-6719) or Forestry Canada, 506 W. Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C. V8Z 1M5.



Ferdie is a tree character that helps to spread the message of FRDA II at trade shows and business fairs, like this one in Smithers, B.C.

Renewal is the newsletter of the Canada/ British Columbia Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development: FRDA II.

Editor: Lorraine Blashill
Layout: Dan Dunaway

Please direct your comments and inquiries to:
Lorraine Blashill,
Information Officer
Forestry Canada
506 West Burnside Road
Victoria, B.C.
V8Z 1M5

FRDA II is jointly funded by:

Forestry Canada,
506 West Burnside Road
Victoria, B.C.
V8Z 1M5
Tel: (604) 363-0600

B.C. Ministry of Forests
1450 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 3E7
Tel: (604) 387-5255

Canada

Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development: FRDA II

BC