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INFORMATION FORESTRY

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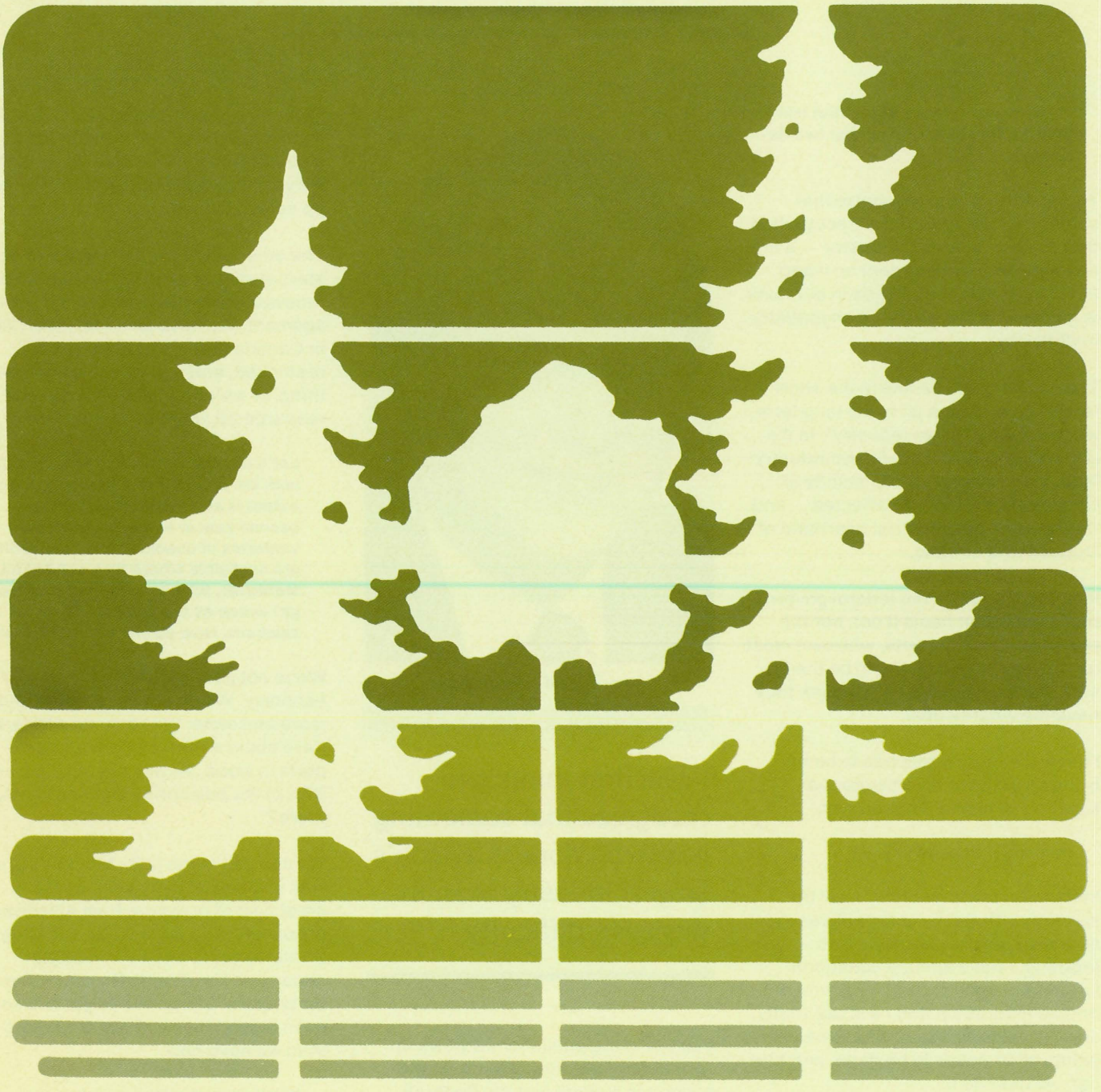


National Forest Week May 5-11, 1985

Government of Canada
Canadian Forestry Service

Gouvernement du Canada
Service canadien des forêts

Q and A with Forestry Minister Gerald S. Merrithew

What is your priority as the first minister of state for forestry in almost two decades?

The first thing is to recognize that something has to be done: recognition that Canada's largest industry — a million people are dependent on it and 90% of the balance of trade in our favor is made up of forestry — is an industry in difficulty.

The industry will be fine in the short term. The question is: in the long term will there even be an industry? Is it a sunset industry? If the forest industry fails, there's hardly a community in Canada that will not be affected ... and that means the industrial heartland of Quebec and Ontario.

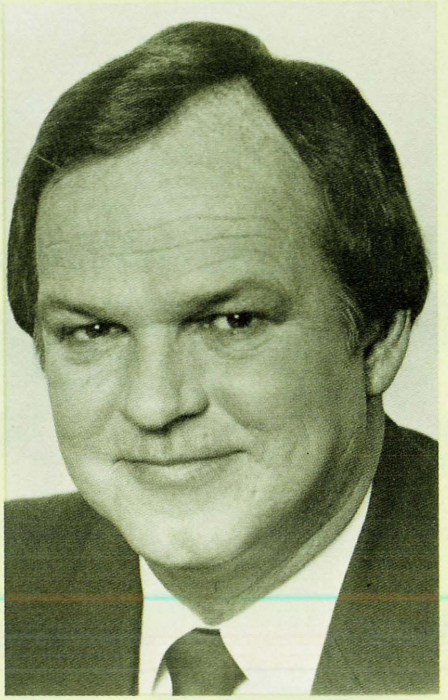
It's not going to be the federal government alone that hauls it out, nor the provincial governments, who own most of the land. It's not going to be the private sector, because I don't think they have the wherewithal.

I think the federal role has to be to bring all of those diverse groups together to tackle the problems.

How will that be achieved?

In the next three months*, I will be meeting with the [provincial forestry] ministers, I will be meeting with industry, I have already consulted labor. There are around 90 advisory bodies in forestry, and I will use them. Jointly, we have to say where we are going, what needs to be done, and how can we best do it.

We are now preparing a paper for the cabinet committee on economic and regional development. It will outline the impediments to growth in forestry and what needs to be done. We hope to get



Hon. Gerald S. Merrithew

"The first thing is to recognize that something has to be done: Canada's largest industry is an industry in difficulty"

that out to the public for its views in January or February, in time for the economic summit and the [federal] budget in the spring.

What are the key problems these three players — the federal and provincial governments and the private sector — must address?

Right now, markets and prices are the immediate thing. The industry has had a couple of very, very bad years, and we've got an awful lot of inventory built up across Canada.

The other major problem you can only start dealing with today. That is forest renewal: silviculture and forest management. We have an awful lot of land in Canada that is not sufficiently restocked, and we have to do something, or we're not going to have the resource 20 years down the road.

Let's take those one at a time, starting with the problem of oversupply. Lumber output is at a record level for the second year in a row. But so are inventories of unsold lumber, and profits are negligible where they exist at all. Moreover, things can be expected to get worse as the pace of recovery slackens. How do you cope with that?

We're not going to change the world's economy. We've got to sell more and more and more. We're doing well: we have about a third of the world's exports in wood, 28% of the pulp market, 37% of the newsprint. But can we stay there?

We can sell in the U.S., but that's pretty well exhausted, and we're under a great deal of pressure from American producers who think we're dumping. So we've got to find new markets: Japan and the Pacific Rim countries, particularly China. We've got to take an even bigger chunk of world markets than we have now.

Will there not still have to be some rationalizing to trim the level of oversupply, especially in lumber and finished forest products such as plywood?

There will probably be some further

"We have an awful lot of land in Canada that is not sufficiently restocked, and we have to do something or we're not going to have the resource 20 years down the road."

rationalizing. It's been happening, it will continue to happen. Will the federal government cushion it? We won't prop up uncompetitive industries, but we have to play a role. You have to protect people. We have something like 300 communities in Canada whose sole support comes from the forest industry.

What about the longer-term problem of forest renewal? The federal government now has forest management agreements with every province except Quebec and British Columbia. Are you satisfied with the way they are dealing with the problem?

What we have tried to do is work with each province to resolve what they perceive to be their difficulty. But the emphasis has to be on renewal: silviculture activities, plantations, spacing, thinning. That's by far where the bulk of the money has to go in every province.

The recurring problem with forest renewal has been economic. We know what can be done. But a company's cash flow is dictated by the market. There is resistance to spending money today on a resource you won't recover for 50 years. How do you deal with that?

Industry has to spend more: The provinces have to see their forest industries as a priority, and that costs money. Private woodlot owners have to do a lot better.

The federal government plays a role as a catalyst, putting some money in to encourage the others to do the same. We did that very successfully here [in New Brunswick] with pulp and paper modernization. We put some money up, about $42 million [$35 million federal, $7 million provincial], and out of that we got $700 million in expenditure. It doesn't have to be upfront dollars. You can make it very attractive through the tax system for companies to do what has to be done. But even a tax mechanism costs money.

Fully half the country's forest industry is located in British Columbia. Forestry represents 80% of that province's economy. Yet there's no agreement in place between Ottawa and Victoria. Why not?

There are discussions going on. There's no major difference on opinion [about the elements of an agreement], nothing insurmountable. The greatest difficulty we face is finding the dollars federally to satisfy the expectations out there. That's going to be extremely difficult.

In the last decade the Canadian Forestry Service has become little more than a resource research establishment. I sense you want your ministry to move well beyond that role into other areas such as marketing.

There's no question. The other two aspects of the industry, the international trade aspect, and the financing of the industry itself, presently rest with other departments. If companies want industrial financing today, they have to deal with DRIE.

That is a key issue the Prime Minister and the government itself will have to deal with: what is the mandate of this new Ministry of State for Forestry? I know why it was set up the way it is now: there's no legislative base to set up a separate department. I have a view as to what needs to be done. But I think the industry will have to decide, do they want one-stop shopping?

It is Canada's largest industry, it will have the ear of the Prime Minister.

(Reprinted with permission from Chris Wood and the Financial Post, from a December* 1984 interview.) ■

New Associate Deputy Minister

Effective February 1, 1985 Jean-Claude Mercier was appointed Associate Deputy Minister, Canadian Forestry Service. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Mercier was Associate Deputy Minister of Forests with the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources. No stranger to the CFS, Mr. Mercier was senior economist with the Laurentian Forest Research Centre in Quebec several years ago. In mid-April he paid a visit to PFRC in Victoria and was a guest speaker at the COFI annual meeting in Vancouver.

J.C. Mercier

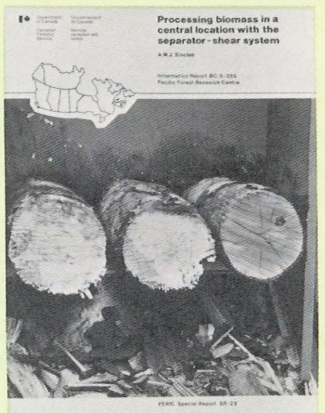
NEW PUBLICATIONS

Processing biomass in a central location with the separator-shear system

A.W.J. Sinclair

A separator-shear system for upgrading sortyard debris to usable biomass for energy was tested and proven reliable and efficient and is capable of processing as much as 211 tonnes per shift on an operation basis.

BC-X-255



Impact of heavy fuel oil and natural gas prices on the value of biomass delivered to British Columbia pulp mills

G. Robinson

This report presents up to date forecasts of crude oil, heavy fuel oil and natural gas. The information is relevant to energy and investment planning in the forest industry.

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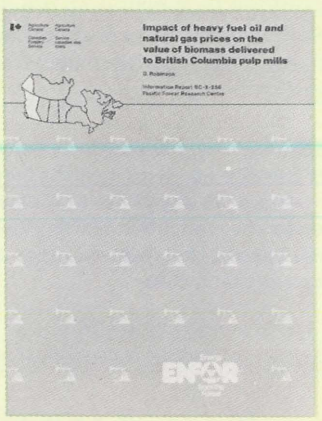
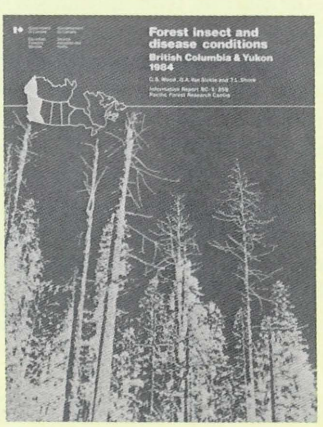


The western spruce budworm in British Columbia. 1909-1983

J.W.E. Harris, R.I. Alfaro, A.F. Dawson and R.G. Brown

This report details infestations of the western spruce budworm throughout B.C. since 1909.

BC-X-257



Copies of these publications may be obtained by filling out the enclosed card and returning it to the PFRC Information Office.

Monoclonal antibodies and immunochemical techniques: applications in forestry research

Leslie Ann Mitchell

This report describes polyclonal antisera and monoclonal antibodies and the principles behind their use in sensitive techniques such as radioimmunometric assay (RIA), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), etc. Examples of current and potential applications of these immunologic techniques in agriculture and forestry research are given.

BC-X-258

Forest insect and disease conditions in British Columbia and Yukon, 1984

C.S. Wood, G.A. Van Sickle and T.L. Shore

Thus summary of forest pest conditions in British Columbia and Yukon in 1984 was compiled from records and field reports of 11 Forest Insect and Disease survey technicians. Emphasis is on damaging pests that are, or may become, major management problems.

BC-X-259

Ten-year growth response of a 25-year-old and a 55-year-old Douglas-fir stand to thinning and urea fertilization

Y. Jim Lee and H. Barclay

The effects of thinning and fertilization on 25-year-old and 55-year old stands of medium site quality are described.

BC-X-260

Some chemical and physical characteristics of skidroads and adjacent undisturbed soils

R.B. Smith and E.F. Wass

Contour skidroads and adjacent undisturbed soils in five steep clearcuts 17 — 23 years of age and located in southern interior B.C. were selected for studies of soil characteristics.

BC-X-261

Annotated checklist of insects associated with Garry Oak in British Columbia

David Evans

This annotated checklist contains more than 800 insect species associated with Garry Oak on southern Vancouver Island as recorded 1949-84 from Forest Insect and Disease Survey data.

BC-X-262

Salvaging sound wood chips from decadent cedar-hemlock logging residue

A.W.J. Sinclair, R. Berlyn and G. Manning

Sheared, decadent hemlock and cedar logging residues from a test of the Nicholson Residue Sjear were chipped and upgraded (bark, rot and fines removed) to determine their suitability for pulping.

BC-X-263

Forest Inventory in the USSR, 1982

A report on the visit of Canadian Forest Inventory Specialists to the Soviet Union

T.G. Honer, F. Hegyi and G.M. Bonner

The forest resources of the USSR, the organization that conducts forest inventory, and the methods used in carrying out surveys of various intensities are documented.

Forestry Technical Report 34

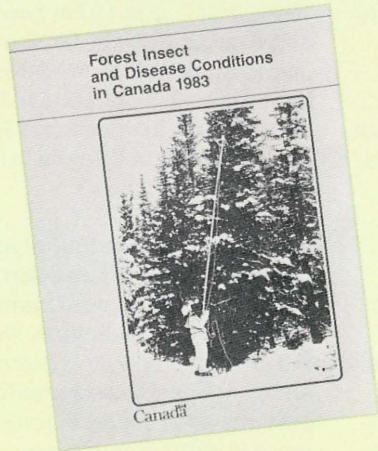
Reproduction of Conifers — a handbook for cone crop assessment — Part IV

Reproductive process of conifers is briefly described and published in loose-leaf format which can be added to as material becomes available. Part IV includes information on: Alpine Fir, Amabilis Fir, Norway Spruce and Eastern White Pine.

Forestry Technical Report 31

Forest insect and disease conditions in Canada, 1983

This document contains a national overview of major forest insects and diseases with special emphasis on those pests which are likely to significantly affect the forest economy or environment. Regional surveys of pest problems are also included.



Canada's Forests 1984

Statistical information on area classification, wood volume, primary forest production, forest industries, exports, etc., are presented in this brochure. (available in french and english)

Canada to host 12th Commonwealth Forestry Conference

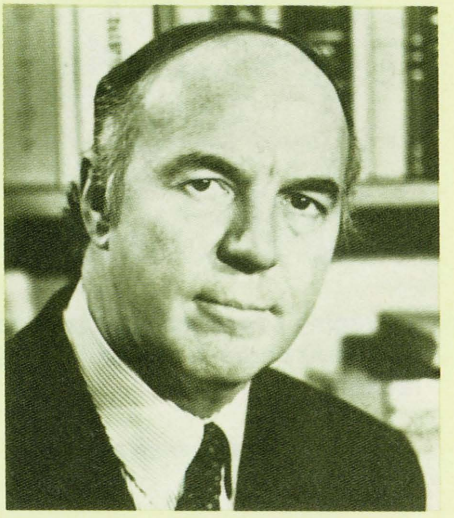
Over 300 participants from 50 Commonwealth countries are expected to come to Victoria, B.C. next Fall to participate in the 12th Commonwealth Forestry Conference, hosted by the federal Canadian Forestry Service from September 8-25, 1985.

Held every four years, the 1985 Conference will feature the theme "Investment in Forestry — the Needs and Opportunities". Discussion will centre around the many social, economic and environmental benefits which flow from investments in forestry and will focus in particular on the necessary strategies to secure the required investment of money, land, labour and scientific knowledge to realize these benefits.

The Honourable **Donald S. Macdonald**, currently heading the Canadian Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, will deliver the address on the theme of the Conference. In accepting the invitation Mr. Macdonald noted that his late father was responsible for the previous Commonwealth Forestry Conference which took place in Canada in 1952.

The Honourable **Gerald S. Merrithew**, federal Minister of State (Forestry), will welcome the delegates on behalf of the Canadian Forestry Service.

Efforts are currently underway to obtain the best possible speakers. Some of those confirmed include: **Mr. J.S. Spears**, Forestry Advisor, World Bank; **Dr. S.W. Gentle**, Commissioner, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, Australia; **Mr. B.I. Howe**, President and Chief Executive Officer, British Columbia Resource Investment Corporation, Canada; **Mr. W. Finlayson**, Director, Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, United Kingdom, and many others.



Donald S. Macdonald

The idea of a Conference to bring together the professional knowledge and experience of the forest services of every Commonwealth country was conceived in 1919.

The first Conference took place in London in 1920 and laid the framework for future Conferences, three of which were held in the United Kingdom in 1920, 1947, and 1974; two in Australia and New Zealand in 1928 and 1957; one in South Africa in 1935; one in East Africa in 1962; one in India in 1968; one in Trinidad and Tobago in 1980 and two in Canada in 1923 and 1952.

A post-conference tour of southern Vancouver Island has been arranged to show integrated forest management in coastal British Columbia. As well, a pre-conference tour is planned in eastern Canada to show some forestry operations and research activities, if there is sufficient interest.

Participants will also be given the opportunity to visit research and logging sites on Vancouver Island during an all day field trip which will culminate in a logging sports display and salmon barbeque at Sooke.

Many of the people attending the Conference are knowledgeable and influential members of the forestry communities in their countries and are well positioned to introduce new products and services to forest companies or government organizations. A display area in the Georgian Room of the Empress Hotel has been set aside to allow Commonwealth firms to exhibit their technology, equipment and skills to potential customers.

Anyone wishing further information on the Conference or exhibit space should write: **C.E. Brown**, Secretary-General, Twelfth Commonwealth Forestry Conference, c/o Canadian Forestry Service, 506 West Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C., V8Z 1M5 or call (604) 388-0612. ■

DISPLAY

OF FORESTRY-RELATED EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES

Victoria, B.C.
Sept. 8-22, 1985
Empress Hotel

TWELFTH COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY CONFERENCE

The Twelfth Commonwealth Forestry Conference will draw participants from up to 50 Commonwealth countries. Many of these people are knowledgeable and influential members of the forestry communities in their countries and are well positioned to introduce new products and services to forest companies or government organizations.

Contact: A. Prelusky, Display Coordinator
c/o Canadian Forestry Service
506 West Burnside Rd.
Victoria, B.C. V8Z 1M5

PARASITE RELEASES SHOWING POSITIVE RESULTS

The federal-provincial government winter moth control program initiated in 1979, in the Greater Victoria area under the asupices of the B.C. Plant Protection Advisory Council (BCPPAC), is beginning to show positive results.

The introduced parasites became established, their numbers are increasing and populations of the winter moth larvae should further decrease in numbers in the next 2-3 years.

The winter moth was accidentally introduced to Southern Vancouver Island, probably, in the late 1960's, and by the mid-1970's it proliferated and its caterpillers were devastating deciduous trees with particular preference for fruit and oak trees on the Saanich Peninsula. Recently, the winter moth was also found on Salt Spring Island, at Duncan and Nanaimo.

A winter control moth project was organized in 1979 comprised of researchers from B.C. Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Canada, the University of Victoria, and the Canadian Forestry Service. Various control techniques have been examined and developed, and are used in combination with biological control. These include the use of petrochemical insecticides alone or in combination with insecticidal soap against the feeding larvae, and the use of sticky bands to trap the flightless females in the fall when they crawl up the trunk of trees to lay their eggs.

Biological control has been the main thrust of the program against the winter moth. In 1979, the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Food committed a total of $33,000, for a three year programme. The funds were for the introduction of parasites from Nova Scotia where the winter moth were successfully controlled in the mid-1950's in a program conducted by the Canadian Forestry Service's Maritimes Forest Research Centre.

Under contract to the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture, two species of parasites were released between 1979 and 1981. An additional release was made in 1982, by Canadian Forestry Service entomologists at the Pacific Forest Research Centre.

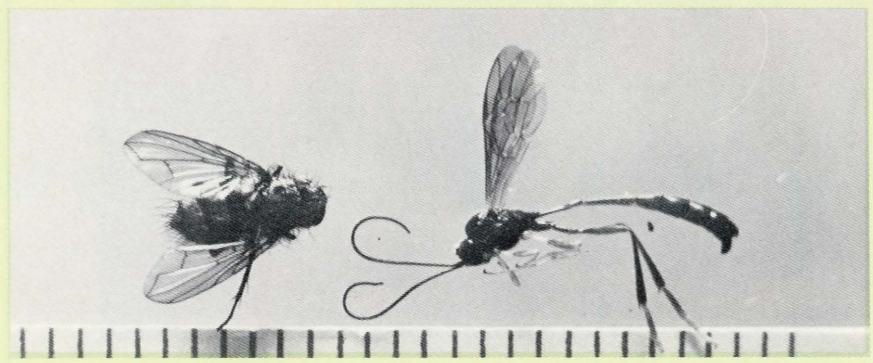
In this joint federal-provincial biological control program over 17 000 parasitic flies (*Cyzenis albicans*) and 10 000 parasitic wasps (*Agrypon flaveolatum*) were released at some 33 locations on the Saanich Peninsula. Both of these parasites are "host specific", that is they attack the winter moth and are harmless to humans, crops or pests.

Entomologists at the Canadian Forestry Service's Pacific Forest Research Centre, (PFRC), have been monitoring the introduction since the start. **Dr. Imre Otvos** noted that both species of parasites were first recovered in 1982. The counts indicate the parasites became established and multiplied well over the years. Now they are readily found at all release sites and parasitize about 50% of the winter moth caterpillars (kill 50 out of 100 larvae). This was followed by a reduction in the numbers of winter moth larvae and damage of foliage was less.

"We hoped to duplicate the success of parasite release against the winter moth in Nova Scotia and it looks like we are succeeding", said Dr. Otvos.

The parasites from winter moth pupae emerged in early April from the soil to re-attack winter moth larvae that hatched around mid-April, depending on weather conditions. Parasite emergence will be monitored by traps placed at a number of locations in the Greater Victoria area. In addition, the winter moth and its imported natural enemies will continue to be monitored at all release sites under the direction of Dr. Imre Otvos.

All agencies involved in the program are optimistic that the parasites will continue to multiply and spread into areas where they were not released. A sharp decline in the number of winter moth should occur over the next year or two. ■



Left parasitic wasp, right parasitic fly

First seed orchard in Canada receives O.E.C.D. registration

Officiating at the first O.E.C.D. registration of a seed orchard in Canada are (l to r) Dr. Y. El-Kassaby, Geneticist-Tree Improvement, (CIP Tahsis Pacific); Dr. George Edwards, O.E.C.D. Officer; Frank Portlock, Chief Seed Inspector, Pacific & Yukon Region; Vlad Korelus, Manager, Forestry Services and Research (CIP Tahsis Pacific).

The Tahsis Pacific Region Seed Orchards of Canadian International Paper, located just north of Victoria, are the first seed orchards in Canada and possibly in North America; to be registered as meeting O.E.C.D. (Organization for Economic Cooperative Development) requirements for seed certification.

The three seed orchards, formerly of Pacific Forest Products, are currently producing seeds from selected parents to be used in the company's own reforestation program. With this orchard registration the company will be able to sell seeds surplus to their own need on the international market under an O.E.C.D. label.

Dr. George Edwards, a research scientist at the Pacific Forest Research Centre, is the O.E.C.D. Officer in the Pacific Region who registered the seed orchards. To qualify seed orchards are inspected to determine if certain basic scientific criteria, such as isolation from contaminating pollen, if the orchard design maximizes outcrossing and minimizes inbreeding, and other O.E.C.D. requirements, have been met.

Dr. Edwards, who has written "Guidelines for Approval and Registration of Untested Seed Orchards in Canada", expects the program to expand slowly as other seed orchards in B.C. and Canada begin to produce seeds surplus to their own needs. ■

Four members of the Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association of Williams Lake recently made a familiarization visit to PFRC. Pictured left to right are Whitey Anderson, Al Dupilka, John Marritt and Van Scoffield. George Edwards (far right) was describing the activities within the seed certification program.

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