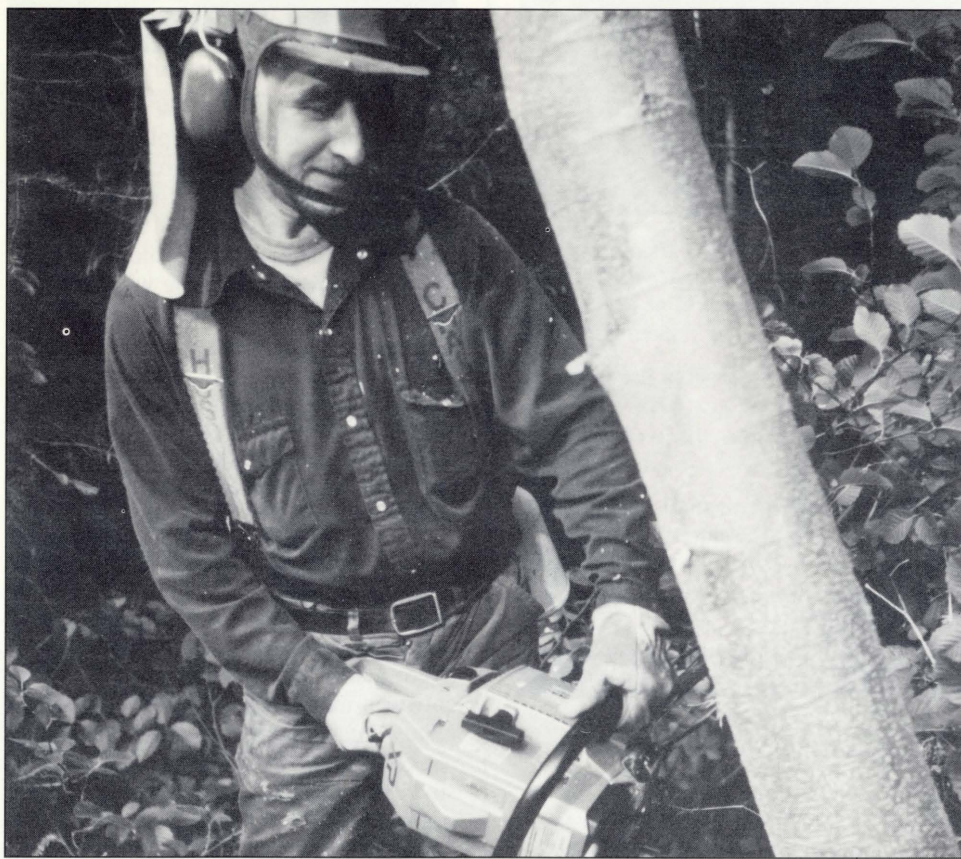


# Renewal

FORESTRY CANADA —  
PACIFIC & YUKON REGION  
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The newsletter of the  
Canada-British Columbia Forest  
Resources Development Agreement (FRDA)

## New Fourth Year Figures Document Continuing Progress



*More than 280,000 days of employment generated under FRDA in year 4.*

**F**ourth year preliminary figures measuring the performance of the federal-provincial Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) document FRDA's continuing success.

This past year, under the cost shared portion of FRDA, more than 37,000 hectares of land was reforested and more than 41 million seedlings planted. Through FRDA, more than 62 million dollars were invested and 281,490 days of employment generated. Silvicultural activities and replanting will ensure that BC's forests and forest industry will remain healthy, vital and abundant. Economic spinoffs and multiplier effects from FRDA activities have helped to ensure prosperity for British Columbians and Canada now and in the future.

According to provincial officials from the Ministry of Forests, the latest estimates of sub program achievements indicate that most of the revised goal estimates outlined in the Mid Term Evaluation Report will be achieved and in some cases surpassed.

Officials from Forestry Canada are confident that FRDA will exceed or achieve its objectives for the five year period of the agreement.

Since the agreement was signed in 1985, more than 100 million seedlings have been planted. Today, 102,000 hectares of good and medium backlog not

*continued on page 8*

REGIONS	HECTARES SURVEYED	SITE PREPARATION (HA)	BRUSHING, SPACING AND CONIFER RELEASE (HA)	HECTARES FERTILIZED	TOTAL AREA SURVEYED AND/OR TREATED (HA)	SEEDLINGS PLANTED	DOLLARS INVESTED	MAN DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT CREATED
CARIBOO	38,780	3,594	4,885	1,618	52,644	4.4 M	5.5 M	32,497
KAMLOOPS	52,660	1,738	4,024	—	63,130	5.7 M	5.5 M	30,051
NELSON	30,921	3,568	3,363	2,633	49,553	8.5 M	8.9 M	37,212
PRINCE GEORGE	77,105	13,476	7,826	2,189	115,272	17.6 M	14.6 M	67,363
PRINCE RUPERT	27,354	3,900	3,271	2,262	41,293	4.3 M	6.4 M	20,906
VANCOUVER	15,638	329	7,798	3,856	28,556	1.1 M	7.8 M	32,510
HEADQUARTERS							14.2 M	60,951
TOTALS	242,458	26,605	31,167	12,558	350,448	41.7 M	62.9 M	281,490

NOTE: Accomplishments are unaudited figures taken from District and Regional 4th quarter reports.



# Study Gathers 'Intelligence' on Black Army Cutworms

A FRDA sponsored study is gathering information useful to foresters in their struggle to minimize damage of newly planted trees caused by black army cutworms.

These insects can be found anywhere in the sub boreal and Englemann spruce zones. In BC, this stretches in a broad arc from Nelson, up to Prince George, and across to Smithers. They feed on vegetation growing on a newly burned area, produce a new generation of pests, then disappear to spring up again to damage yet another site. Black army cutworms, or *Actebia Fennica*, cause problems on newly reforested sites for one or two years after a wild fire or prescribed burn.

According to Dr. Roy Shepherd, a researcher with Forestry Canada, the cutworms possess an uncanny sense of timing:

"They tend to appear precisely when foresters are putting new seedlings into the ground and chew them up along with all the naturally occurring vegetation."

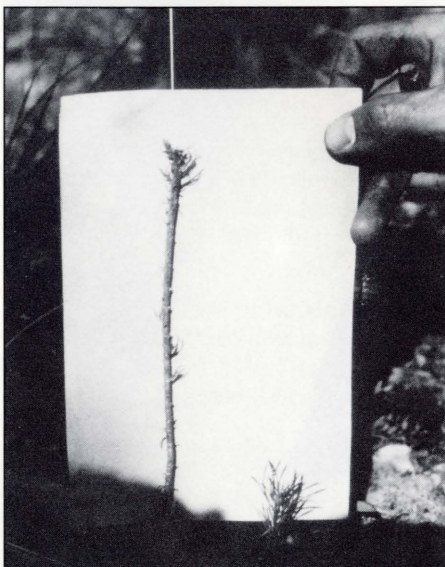
The extent of cutworm damage fluctuates but, since prescribed burning to prepare sites for replanting is now used more often, there are outbreaks almost every year—cutworms have a substantial effect on reforestation work. In describing the damage caused by high concentrations of these insects Shepherd says:

"They will eat all the vegetation; turning a newly green area back to its burnt black colour. Once they are in an area, they'll move in a feeding ring which expands daily as the insects defoliate preferred vegetation. They crawl into the blackened soil during the day and emerge at night to feed. . . You end up looking for a black insect feeding on a blackened burnt area at night."

The study is being undertaken to find out where and when outbreaks will take place. In addition, the study will determine the long-term impacts of different types and degrees of feeding damage.



*Cutworm larva begin their work.*



*Damaged seedling.*

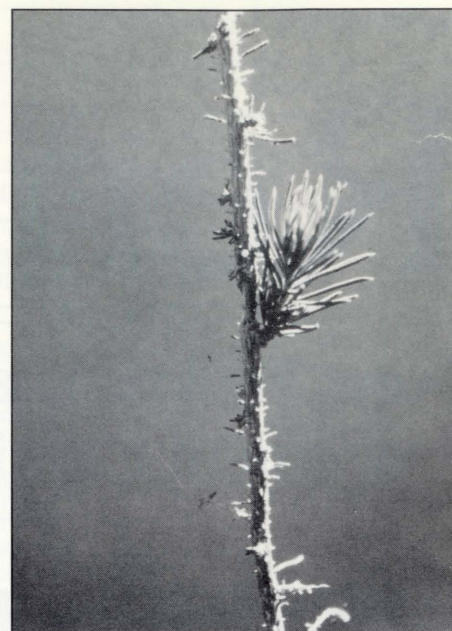
"Some feeding does not kill the seedlings. Some seedlings can withstand quite a bit of defoliation and still survive to grow well afterwards," says Shepherd.

Data has now been gathered on 4,000 trees—spruce, larch, Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine—which have suffered cutworm defoliation to different degrees.

"We are following their progress over time to see what their growth loss, die back and survival rates will be."

The cutworms have definite preferences. Larch is, apparently, a favourite food, along with fire weed and other fire-succession species.

For successfully replanting a burned area timing is everything. Says Shepherd:



*Regrowth.*

"If you burn in year one, plant in year two and the cutworm outbreak is in year three, trees have been in the ground long enough to withstand quite a bit of defoliation. If you plant in the same year of a cutworm outbreak you will get high degree of seedling mortality."

Timing is especially important for replanting spruce—removal of buds causes severe growth loss.

"If the cutworm larva start to feed early in the spring, just as the buds have started to swell, the larva crawl to the top of the seedlings and devour the buds just like a child with an ice cream cone."

Male cutworm moths are being enticed into traps with artificially produced pheromones, a scent produced by female cutworm moths when they are ready to mate. Data about the number of male cutworm moths collected at the different study sites will, hopefully, lead to a predictive warning system using pheromone traps.

"We are generating knowledge for foresters so that they can better understand the variables in the system and give them a better basis on which to make decisions," says Shepherd.

The study is being carried out by TFM Forestry Limited and will not be completed until April 1990. It is being funded through the federal research component of FRDA. For more information contact Dr. Roy Shepherd, Forestry Canada, Pacific Forestry Centre, 506 West Burnside Rd., Victoria, BC, V8Z 1M5, or phone 388-0600.



# Douglas, the talking tree, on tour with FRDA

Douglas, the talking tree, has become a goodwill ambassador for BC's forests.

He's the star of an imaginative and timely mall display highlighting the importance of forest regeneration and enhancement projects now underway because of the joint federal-provincial Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA).

The mall display is designed to tell British Columbians about the agreement and how it is leading to extended reforestation and improved silvicultural methods. It reminds viewers of the abundant forests that once existed in the province during pioneer times and of the steps now being taken to maintain the resource.

The display, created during winter 1988-89, began its tour in Victoria. Since then it has moved to malls in Greater Vancouver, the southern interior to the Kootenays, the Cariboo, Prince Rupert and the Peace River country.

More than 30,000 seedlings were given away during the tour. Seedlings were distributed in special plastic carry-away bags that further extended the FRDA



*Douglas, the talking tree, a popular attraction.*

message. The bags carried the FRDA logo and provided instructions to recipients on how to plant the seedlings for best results.

Many thousands of shoppers around the province have seen the display. More than 8,000 of them took time to fill out evaluations.

Comments about the display were favourable. People said: "... the tree was certainly effective..." "... enjoyed the display—clean—great

ideas..." "... display is very informative, excellent. I think the talking tree was a good idea..." "... creates an awareness of the urgency to protect our resources."

Visitors to the malls made numerous other comments, most of them concerned with protecting the forest and ensuring a good future for people and wildlife. Many expressed opposition to clear cutting and urged the planting of more trees, a limit on log exports, more tree nurseries, and a moratorium on tree farm licenses, among other topics.

The comment voiced most often, deals with timing: it's time something was done to deal with the problem of overcutting and replanting NSR (not satisfactorily restocked) lands.

"Reforestation should be our number one priority," one person wrote, for example. Other said: "the need to do it is now.", "get going.", "about time.", and "too long neglected."

Most people were pleased to learn Canada and BC were working together to tackle the problem of re-generating NSR lands and improving silviculture methods to enhance forest potential.

They said they supported efforts to negotiate a second agreement to complete the job.

About half the people who visited the touring display were aware of FRDA before they entered the mall. Almost all said they would be willing to express their support to MPs and MLAs for a second agreement.

## New Forestry Centre a Legacy for the Future

The provincial government will build a new forest research facility for the British Columbia Forest Service on a three hectare site at the University of Victoria.

The 7.8 million dollar project demonstrates a strong commitment to forest research and the development of new technologies that can be applied for the betterment of forest management in the province.

Funding for the project will come from the province—\$4.1 million from the provincial direct delivery component of the FRDA, and \$3.7 million from a capital allocation out of the British

Columbia Forest Service operations budget.

The new facility is being built to develop a centre of excellence to make Victoria an internationally recognized centre for research and innovation in the world of forestry. It will provide sound research for all forest managers both in industry and government.

The new complex will consist of 4,400 square meters of self contained office and laboratory space and 1.6 hectares of specialized, forest-research greenhouse and growing land.

The facility will accommodate 90 research staff from the BCFS, eight

professional and technical research people from the Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment, and graduate students and teaching staff from the University of Victoria's forestry biology graduate program.

The new facility will attract world class scientists on forest biology research by stimulating high calibre work in a research environment where scientists from various agencies are in close proximity.

Currently specifications for the various parts of the complex are being documented. It is expected that architectural firms will be invited to submit bids late this year.



# FRDA Helps St. Mary's Band Create a Better Future with Forestry

With the help of FRDA funds, the St. Mary's Band near Cranbrook is creating a better future for its members. Band members are reaping the immediate rewards of a job well done while improving their forest resource, and learning about entrepreneurship.

The St. Mary's Indian Reserve consists of 7245 hectares of land. It is in a dry area but the land is good for growing yellow pine and Douglas-fir. According to Randy Byford, forestry advisor for the band, the band's forest resource base had been eroding since the turn of the century through logging, wild fires and lack of management.

Today, with help from Forestry Canada's Indian Forest Lands Program under FRDA, an inventory has been completed and a management plan is in place—some 4460 hectares are suitable for forest management.

"St. Mary's Band is a shining example of how this program can provide both economic and social benefits for Indian bands and their members," says Mark Atherton, Forestry Canada's program co-ordinator.

To date, the band has carried out three thinning projects—two with the help of FRDA funding and one entirely with their own funds—for a total of 170 hectares.

The band has also applied for, and has just received the go-ahead for a site preparation and planting project on a 50 hectare burnt out area; some 50,000 seedlings were to be planted, but only 35,000 are available from nurseries. The band is also about to apply for funding to carry out juvenile spacing on 100 more hectares.

Talking about FRDA's Indian Forest Lands Program, Denise Birdstone, Band Manager for the St. Mary's reserve, says:

"It's an excellent program. I only wish we'd become more involved sooner;

then we'd have even more projects going by now."

Birdstone and Byford both point out that FRDA has to share credit for the success of the projects with the band and band council. The projects enjoy active support from the entire band.

"The band council saw the need to manage the forest resource with or without FRDA," says Byford.

While 80 percent of the funding for the projects comes from FRDA, the rest comes out of the scarce dollars earned by the band. The band does some logging on the reserve. Up until four



*Pest management after spacing.*



*Juvenile spacing project on St. Mary's Reserve.*

years ago money from this logging was used to fund band administration and to insure band members' houses.

"The council decided that money from logging had to go back into the resource otherwise there would be no logging revenue at all in the future... It meant a big commitment for the people not to receive as much money from the band office as before. But in the end it will pay off," says Birdstone.

## Payoff Seen Already

It is already paying off. The jobs created by the FRDA sponsored projects, even though they were temporary, created some very real benefits. During the height of the 1980-81 recession Birdstone estimates unemployment hit 85 percent on the reserve. Money earned on FRDA projects helped to put food on the table. In a particular case money earned by a band member-contractor on the first thinning project prevented loss of a home through defaults on payments. Praising the FRDA Indian Forest Lands Program Birdstone says:

"It's been a real boost to our economy. We didn't have anything like it in the previous 15 or 20 years... It has helped to create a plan for the future of our people... a better future."

From the beginning, the band adopted a very business-like approach. The project sites are divided into small equal parcels. After site inspections by would-



# GIS '89 Draws Capacity Crowd

More than 800 people—almost triple the anticipated number—attended the recently held symposium on geographic information systems (GIS) at Vancouver's Canada Place.

Co-sponsored by Forestry Canada under FRDA, and Reid, Collins and Associates, everyone concerned agreed it was a resounding success.

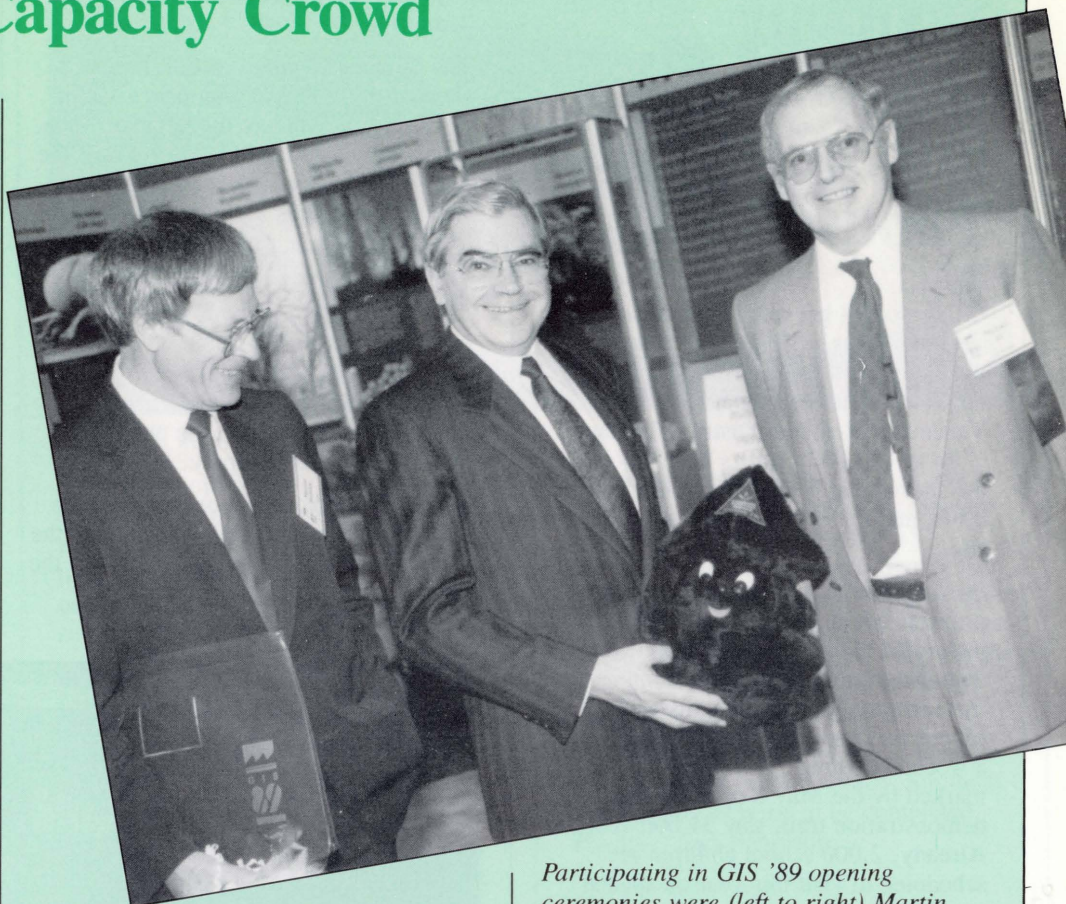
Drawing speakers from Canada, Scandinavia and the US, it gave participants the opportunity to review the present technology and to exchange expert views.

GIS is used by government for managing land based information. In the private sector it can be used for analyzing the cost and availability of wood fibre and for assessing the impact of land uses.

Forestry Canada has been developing GIS for such areas as weed control and predicting insect attack. It is essentially a computerized mapping system connected to a data base. Art Shortreid, Technology Transfer and Development Officer with Forestry Canada, who helped organize the symposium says about GIS:

"The key is its analyzing ability, not just the maps. GIS enables you to obtain all the bits and pieces without having 15 open files on your desk."

The symposium, the third in a continuing



series, included a trade show exhibition with 39 booths, three hands on tutorials, and four pre-symposium workshops. A report documenting all presentations is available.

*Participating in GIS '89 opening ceremonies were (left to right) Martin Vreesland, conference co-chairman (Reid Collins and Associates); Hon. Frank Oberle, Minister of State (Forestry); and Mike Heit, conference co-chairman (Forestry Canada).*

be contractors and explanations of what work is to be done, the band administration chooses the band member-contractors which are to do the work.

Contract administration and supervision is the direct responsibility of the band council. Byford was hired by the band and carries out site supervision. Further expertise was contributed by the BC Ministry of Forests in Cranbrook.

For the first two thinning projects a set rate of \$394.00 per hectare was paid to all contractors. They had the opportunity to make the most of each contract and become 'a going concern'.

"It costs the same money to drive the pick-up up the hill whether you work there for two hours or for eight," comments Byford.

Instead of getting paid at an hourly rate or getting a set rate per hectare, band

members are now bidding on work to be done both on and off the reserve. Band member-contractors have been successful in getting three BC Ministry of Forests contracts for similar work. The latest of these is an 89 hectare juvenile spacing project.

"In that sense, FRDA has helped to put bread and butter on the table for some members of our band on a more permanent basis. Skills learned are leading to longer term employment," says Birdstone.

## Non-Monetary Rewards

The projects however, have results that reach far beyond dollars and cents and food on the table.

"There is a great deal of pride involved. They live near and drive by the work they've done. A fellow looks at it and says to himself 'that's my work' and he wants it done well," says Byford.

After having been involved in forest management work, band members don't want to see any of their hard work go up in smoke. Experience gained on FRDA projects has led to the formation of four fire suppression crews made up of band members. The crews are on a first call basis for fire fighting employment with the BC Ministry of Forests.

Indian reserves cover 338,000 hectares province wide. Of this land, about 60 percent can sustain productive forest. Much reserve land has been depleted by logging, wildfires and lack of active forest management. FRDA funds are helping to change this situation while creating needed employment and, eventually, increasing the timber supply.

For further information contact Mark Atherton, RPF, Forestry Development Officer, Forestry Canada, Pacific Forestry Centre, 506 West Burnside, Victoria, BC, or phone 388-0600.



# Seymour Demonstration Forest Attracts Thousands

'Seed money' provided by Forestry Canada through FRDA helped to make the Seymour Demonstration Forest a major attraction for the Greater Vancouver Regional District. To date, close to 150,000 visitors have enjoyed the spectacular scenery, wildlife, hiking trails, and the informative displays at the site.

First opened in August 1987 in order to promote better public awareness of integrated resource management, the demonstration forest is becoming increasingly popular with students, school children, tourists, or families on a weekend outing. This spring alone, marked by the May 8 opening of a new demonstration trail, saw 34,000 visitors. Already, 2,000 school children are scheduled to visit this year on special tours.

But cold attendance figures don't tell the complete story. A typical and gratifying response from a school child more accurately demonstrates the project's success. According to Gordon Joyce, Project Manager for the Seymour Demonstration Forest, the grade school student said:

"We learned today that although you guys cut trees for lumber, lawnmowers and paper, you also plant trees so that there'll be forests forever."

Joyce receives many favourable letters, posters and comments from his young visitors.

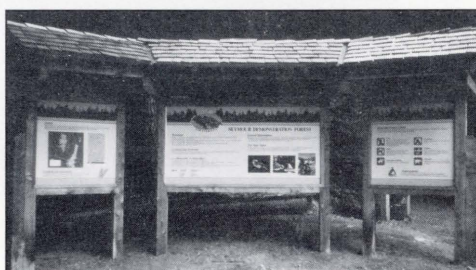
According to Joyce, the Greater Vancouver Water District, in which the demonstration forest is situated, acquired the property in 1928. To preserve water quality, the public was not allowed access to the site. But, because of the area's growing population, it eventually proved impossible to keep people out. An advisory committee, which included representatives from all levels of government, the forest industry, environmental groups and other interested organizations was convened to make recommendations on how to achieve a shared use for the area.

Together, they conceived the education-demonstration forest concept.

The Seymour Demonstration Forest is situated in an 11 km long prime scenic forested valley below the Seymour dam. It is within a 90 minute drive of half the population of British Columbia. As such, it represents a unique opportunity to increase public awareness of forest resource use and integrated resource management.

Joyce stresses that the demonstration forest is situated below the dam and water catchment area—there are absolutely no effects on the purity of Vancouver's water supply.

Access is controlled in order to reduce the 'people impact'. All parking is at the south end of the valley; the only way the public can reach the north end is by hiking or on bicycles.



*Signs help to interpret and educate.*



*Planting a tree, kids enjoy hands on experience.*

The river with its fish hatchery serves to demonstrate how fish can co-exist with active logging.

FRDA funding was used for the design and construction of interpretive loop trails, signage, backlog reforestation, intensive forest management operations, forest cover mapping, surveys and forest management planning. FRDA has provided in excess of \$250,000 to help get the demonstration forest project off the ground.

Trails for hiking, bicycling or leisure use are laid out to bring people into contact with as many learning opportunities as possible. The trails lead to a juvenile spacing area, a planting

area, or through deer or wildlife habitat, for example. Professional foresters provided by the forest industry are conducting guided tours every weekend this summer. The newly opened interpretive trail will serve as the focus for this year's interpretive activities.

On weekends, families come with their bicycles to ride the 22 km round trip through the entire site. Says Joyce:

"There are demonstration plots all along the route and they can see deer, bear and other wildlife."

About school tours Joyce says:

"Elementary school kids are very pleased to take part in hands on projects like pruning or planting trees. . . We're running school programs where kids are putting deer protectors on seedlings, planting trees, feeding fish at the

hatchery or transferring fish between different pools."

Plans for the demonstration forest are being phased in over a 10 or 15 year period and include covered viewing and interpretive locations and a major interpretive centre.

Commenting about FRDA involvement in the project, Win Stokes, Senior Implementation Office, Forestry Canada, says:

"What we have here, is a first class project. By the time the demonstration forest is fully developed it will be a major attraction in terms of both forestry education and recreation, and that is our goal."



# Federal Properties benefit from FRDA

Funds and technical assistance available under Forestry Canada's Federal Forest Lands program are being used throughout BC on Department of National Defense (DND), Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and other federally controlled lands.

Benefits of managing federal lands for productive forestry include a larger local timber supply, more jobs, and a more vigorous and healthy forest.

Some 5,000 hectares (3,000 of them forested) of DND land in 17 separate properties are currently being managed with help from FRDA. DND property at Rocky Point near Victoria, for instance, has just undergone extensive forestry work with help from FRDA.

Art Robinson, Forestry Canada forestry officer working on federal forest lands management projects, says that managing DND and other federal lands for productive forestry is quite a challenge:

"You have to plan around the primary use for which the land has been designated," he says.

He refers to it as social forestry:

"You take the ideas of the various experts—military personnel, fisheries manager, airport administrator, prison staff—and translate them into useable forestry."

At Rocky Point, proceeds from the sale of 18,300 cubic meters of timber harvested from 28 hectares, paid for the thinning of 60 hectares of Douglas-fir stands, the planting of 59,000 seedlings (48,000 fir and 11,000 cedar trees), 'alder rehabilitation' of 14 hectares (alder was harvested and then the area was planted with fir and cedar) and the construction of an access road.

"It was the largest thinning job we've done on DND lands," says Robinson.

To prevent armed services personnel from inadvertently damaging newly replanted forests and to educate them about forestry in general, a video tape has been made available:

"We've produced a video to be shown to DND personnel to educate them about



*Consulting site plans at DND Rocky Point.*

the forestry operations. They'll be more aware of the forests. While on maneuvers, they'll avoid driving their half tracks and other vehicles over young trees or pitching their tents on newly planted seedlings," says Robinson.

For DND land near Aldergrove, Robinson is negotiating to set up a cottonwood tree farm. HMCS Aldergrove has about 250 hectares of land available which is very suitable for cottonwood which can be harvested after only 25 years and has a ready market. Scott Paper Limited likes cottonwood because it has a bright short fibre that provides bulk and softness to the tissue products it manufactures. Because it is interested in securing an adequate supply of raw material close to its lower mainland mill, Scott Paper has been promoting the growing of cottonwood on the lower mainland.

Cottonwood grows from cuttings or 'whips.' You simply stick them in a hole made with a steel spike. The cuttings then sprout roots and grow as much as 1.5 meters a year. Another FRDA assisted federal forest lands project undertaken by the inmates and staff of the Ferndale Correctional Institute, supplies some of the cuttings required for Aldergrove.

Four other forest management projects on DND lands, at Albert Head, at the Heal rifle range (both near Victoria), at Comox and at Massett on the Queen Charlotte Islands are to be undertaken before FRDA expires in March 1990.

## Airport Projects

With the help of FRDA, a 20 year forest management plan has been prepared, for the Prince George Airport.

Work to be done includes timber harvesting and silvicultural work. As well, Prince George Airport managers are studying the possibility of using the site

as a demonstration forest. The airport includes about 245 hectares of manageable productive forest land, is only 3.5 kilometres east of the Prince George city centre, and is within easy driving distance of surrounding forest products operations. Public education and a system of trails for hiking in summer and skiing in winter are possible uses for the site.

"We are also working on forest management plans for the Port Hardy, Smithers, and Quesnel airports to be completed this fall," says Robinson.

## Big Qualicum River Salmonid Enhancement

Forestry Canada, through FRDA, is helping to create an integrated resource management plan for the Big Qualicum River Salmonid Enhancement Project run by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

The site, north of Parksville on Vancouver Island, includes about 300 hectares of forest land in a long strip running on both sides of the river from Horne Lake to Georgia Strait.

"Fisheries and Oceans Canada has a plan for the enhancement facilities but not for the overall site. We'll be able to bring our expertise in planning and forestry to bear. We'll help them to create an integrated resource management plan for the entire site," says Robinson.

The Big Qualicum gets some 40,000 visitors a year. Among the proposals for the site are demonstration trails, and perhaps some patch cutting and silvicultural work to increase the health and vigour of the forest cover.

For more information on these and other FRDA assisted forest management projects on federal land contact Art Robinson, Forestry Canada at (604) 388-0600.



# Two Tours — Scandinavian Forestry Provides Lessons for BC

A five-member British Columbia forestry delegation has just returned from a 16-day tour of Sweden and Finland. A second delegation is scheduled to return soon.

Members of the first mission included John Cuthbert, British Columbia's Chief Forester; John Drew, Regional Director General of Forestry Canada; Lowell Johnson, Manager of Forest Resources for Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd.; Blair Mayes, Assistant General Manager of Dunkley Lumber Ltd., and Brian Gilfillan, Assistant General Manager of the Northern Interior Lumber Sector. They were studying Scandinavian forest policies and practices and their implications for BC.

The second tour, by the Pacific Reforestation Workers Association is particularly interested in well-developed small scale forestry as it is done in Scandinavia to see if Scandinavian forest technology is applicable in BC. The Association will also produce two half hour educational video tape productions to be aired on the Knowledge Network in October.

*continued from page 1*

sufficiently restocked (NSR) land has been re-stocked; 37,000 of them this past year.

The agreement, which ends March 1990, is providing a total of \$300 million to British Columbia. Its primary objectives are reforestation of a substantial part of the backlog NSR, intensive management of selected forest stands; and support of forestry research.

FRDA is also helping private woodlot owners and native communities, funding silvicultural research projects, improving public awareness of forestry issues, developing and promotion of new forest related technology, encouraging the utilization of northern mixwood stands and helping to manage federal forest lands. Spending priorities vary from region to region within BC.

Members of the first tour report many lessons learned from the Scandinavian approach to forestry which can be applied to forest management in the province and across Canada.

"While there are differences in the nature of the Scandinavian and BC forestry business, there are many similarities on the growing side and in how the forest land is managed," said John Cuthbert. "Given that forestry practices started to intensify in these countries in the early 1950's, we very well may have seen the future."

Both tours received funding assistance through FRDA.

# Northern Mixedwood Symposium Planned

Investment opportunities and managing northeast British Columbia's mixedwood will be the topics of a symposium featuring international speakers September 12-14, 1989 in Fort St John.

"The Northern mixedwoods of western Canada are one of the hottest investment areas in the forest industry today," said federal Forests Minister Frank Oberle,

whose department is one of the sponsors.

"There is tremendous potential for forestry investment in the mixedwoods of northern British Columbia," added provincial Forests Minister Dave Parker. "Managing this complex resource poses a challenge to all land managers and the *Northern Mixedwoods '89* Symposium is designed to address some of these challenges."

The symposium is being co-sponsored by Forestry Canada and the BC Ministry of Forests under FRDA. Northern Lights College at Fort St. John is assisting with organizing the conference.

Speakers from Canada, the United States, Finland, Sweden and the Soviet Union will address resource planning, silviculture, multiple use, harvesting and timber use.

A trade show to be held at the same time will allow delegates to view state-of-the-art equipment. There will also be field tours to observe current practices or to discuss future management options.

About 300 delegates are expected to attend. Fort St John was selected as the site for the symposium because of strong community support, its location relative to the subject and the tremendous potential for future investment in the area.

Further information can be obtained from Walter Matosevic, Forestry Canada, Prince George at (604) 561-5350 or Ken Pendergast, BCFS, Fort St John at (604) 787-3302.

*Renewal* is the newsletter of the Canada-British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement.

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