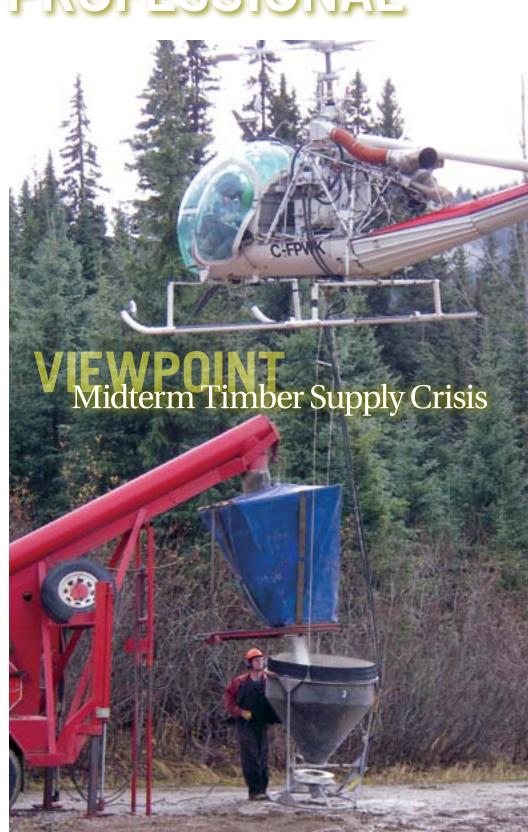


Special Feature
Wood is Good 2011

NSR and British Columbia's Reforestation Crisis

Scary Bedtime Stories:

The Tale of Forest Revenue Collection



Congratulations on your Appointment



The Association of BC Forest Professionals (ABCFP) welcomes our newest president, lan Emery, Registered Forest Technologist (RFT), ASCT, PMP. A Campbell River resident, lan works for International Forest Products Ltd. (Interfor) as an area engineer. He now heads the 64th ABCFP council that governs the affairs of the association and works to fulfill the ABCFP's mandate as defined in the *Foresters Act*.

lan graduated from BCIT in 1992 and started working for Interfor as a timber cruiser in logging camps located from Hope to Prince Rupert. He transferred into the engineering department in 1993, working out of Port Hardy. Since 1997, lan

has been based out of Campbell River, working mainly in the Bute Inlet area. Ian attained his professional RFT designation with the ABCFP in 2004.

The ABCFP (est. 1947) registers and regulates professional foresters and forest technologists under authority of the Foresters Act. The association has more than 5,500 members, including registered professional foresters, registered forest technologists and those working towards registration in BC.

64th ABCFP Council

President: Ian Emery, RFT, AScT, PMP Resident of: Campbell River Employer: Interfor

Vice-President: Steve Lorimer, RPF Resident of: Ladysmith Employer: Saltair Consulting

Past President: Rick Brouwer, RPF Resident of: Terrace Employer: Northwest Timberlands

Councillors

Bev Atkins, RFT Resident of: Williams Lake Employer: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands

Christine Gelowitz, RPF Resident of: Victoria Employer: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands

Daniel M. Graham, LLB, RPF Resident of: Victoria Employer: Ministry of Natural Resource Operations Curt J. Nixon, RPF Resident of: Nelson Employer: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands

Mike Pelchat, RPF Resident of: Quesnel Employer: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands

Carolyn A. Stevens, RFT Resident of: Burns Lake Employer: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands

Carl vanderMark, RPF Resident of: Smithers Employer: Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor)

Lay Councillors

Herb Langin, RPBio (Ret) Resident of: Prince George

Gordon Prest Resident of: Merritt



www.abcfp.ca

2010 Award Winners

The **Association of BC Forest Professionals** recognized the following members at our recent annual conference.

Distinguished Forest Professional Kelly McCloskey, RPF, MBA



Kelly McCloskey, RPF, MBA, of Vancouver was presented with the Distinguished Forest Professional award — the association's highest honour — for outstanding service to the profession and for furthering the principles of the association over the duration his career. Over the past 30 years, Kelly's contributions have covered the spectrum — from sustainable forest management to international promotion of BC's wood products. This includes heading up the Canadian Wood Council, the North American and International Wood Promotion Networks and, most recently.

WoodWorks US. Other noted accomplishments include his leadership in securing wood as a major building material for the 2010 Olympics and development of the book, "Tackle Climate Change - Use Wood," which describes how forests and wood products help to reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Professional Forester of the Year John Dunford, RPF



John Dunford, RPF, of Kamloops received the 2010 ABCFP Professional Forester of the Year award for his exceptional recent service to the forestry profession and for furthering the principles of the association. His career spans more than 30 years and he has worked throughout the northern and southern interior of BC. In his current position as manager, forestry and sustainability with Tolko Industries, John coordinates forestry certification efforts for the company as well as assists with environmental and forestry issues. He is vice-chair of the BC Forest Practices Board, chair of the CSA

Z809 National Users Group and PEFC Canada. John also serves on an advisory committee for the FII BC Market Outreach Program and is a member of the Mountain Caribou Recovery Progress Board.

The **Association of BC Forest Professionals** (est. 1947) registers and regulates professional foresters and forest technologists under authority of the Foresters Act. The association has more than 5,500 members, including registered professional foresters, registered forest technologists and those working towards registration in BC.



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The 2011 feature of members' exciting and ground-breaking forestry projects will be published in the September/October issue of **BC Forest Professional** magazine.



For more information, go to the Contributor Guidelines page of the website: www.abcfp.ca

ASSOCIATION OF BC FOREST PROFESSIONALS

Submission Deadline: July 5, 2011



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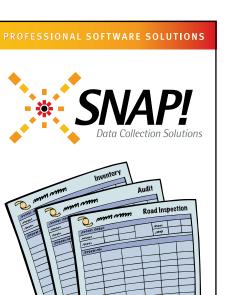
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Letters



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Put in Your Two Cents

The BC Forest Professional letters' section is intended primarily for feedback on recent articles and for brief statements about current association, professional or forestry issues. The editor reserves the right to edit and condense letters and encourages readers to keep letters to 300 words. Anonymous letters are not accepted. Please refer to our website for guidelines to help make sure your submission gets published in BC Forest Professional.



Send letters to:

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MANAGER, PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND MEMBER RELATIONS

Brian Robinson, RPF

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Letters

More Professional Reliance, Less Education

With the current cuts to government positions there has been an increase in professional reliance in the forest industry in British Columbia. Moreover, there has been a decrease in educational opportunities for forest professionals whom are relied upon to manage BC's forests. The article "Forest Management Institute of BC: What it Accomplished and the Gap it Left," (July/August 2010) highlighted this trend throughout not only BC, but Alberta and Ontario as well.

As educational prospects dwindle, how can a high level of professional reliance be expected if professionals have fewer opportunities to expand their knowledge base? History has shown that the best way to learn is through past knowledge and experience; how can it be justified that sources of knowledge keep getting lost due to economic downturn? As managers of a public resource, forest professionals are relied upon to manage forest resources in the public interest. Without current and up-to-date education it is possible that forest resources will not be managed in the most effective manner.

There needs to be more opportunities provided to professionals, such as those spearheaded by the regional silviculture committees. It is these types of initiatives that can function as a basis for growth of education. Educational opportunities do not need to be exhaustive feats requiring vast amounts of time, they could be as simple as providing easy access to information and information sharing; the Internet has proven to be an economical solution that is underutilized.

A collective effort is required between government, industry and professionals to increase education for forest professionals. By working together these organizations will be able to share and distribute information to a wide spectrum of forest professionals. This province is a large, diverse ecosystem that needs to be well managed in order to provide opportunity for the future.

JANA TRAPPL UNBC STUDENT

The ABCFP has Failed in its Mandate

I am dismayed and disappointed by the ABCFP's failure to formally comment on, and indeed rebuke, the Campbell government's decision to dismantle the BC Forest Service and to eliminate its Research Branch. The Research Branch was conducting world-class research on forest ecology, forest genetics, and forest growth and yield. In addition, Research Branch played a leading role in the areas of forest nutrition, regeneration technologies and site rehabilitation. All of these programs were providing the long-term information required to improve our understanding of sustainable forest management and the impacts of climate change on BC's forests. Who will assume responsibility for providing this information in the future? Certainly not the private sector and, for a variety of reasons, probably not our universities.

I feel that the ABCFP has failed in its stated mandate to "advocate for and uphold principles of forest stewardship."

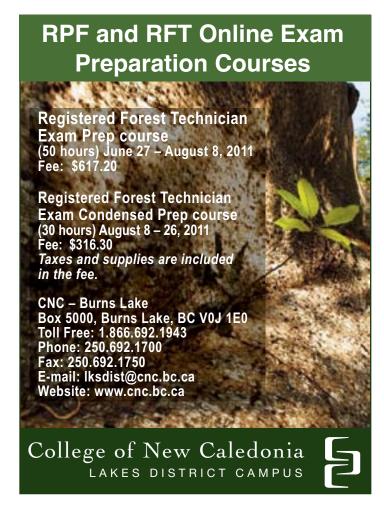
WAYNE JOHNSTONE, PHD, RPF (LIFE MEMBER) VERNON

The CIF Needs Your Support

For almost 35 years the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) has presented silver rings to graduates of CIF-recognized programs. Many university and (since 2002) technical program graduates have experienced the CIF ring ceremony and have received a ring. Although the ring has no official professional affiliation, many foresters across Canada wear it on the little finger of their 'signing' hand while they work, an acknowledged symbol that their actions and words are those of an educated professional.

Currently, the CIF is experiencing a significant drop in membership. I suspect that many forest professionals across Canada have declined to renew their membership due to financial concerns. Perhaps many foresters also feel that the CIF must become more relevant and effective to justify their involvement. However, the CIF represents a national community of practice which can only be made stronger through the contribution of opposing views. There are also precious few internationally recognized Canadian forestry organizations left to provide professional development and advocate for science-based forestry. If you are one who has stepped back from the CIF, or who has yet to step forward to join the CIF, if you wear their ring on your finger, then the CIF needs your support.

STEVE BAUMBER, MSC, RPF, CIF
VANCOUVER ISLAND SECTION BOARD MEMBER, VICTORIA



President's Report

By Ian Emery, RFT

Planting the Forest

Setting Out My Plans for the 64th Presidency

I joined the ABCFP in 2003 and first started volunteering by sitting on the Joint Practices Board and then the Professional Practice Committee.

The experience whetted my appetite for contributing to the profession and I decided to run for council so I could learn and contribute more. Now, eight years since I became a member, I'm writing my first President's Report for BC Forest Professional. A few past presidents have assured me that I'll be learning and contributing more than I ever dreamed this year!

I'd like to use these President's Reports to share with members what I achieve during my term as president. So, in this first one, I am going to outline my general vision. Then, over the coming issues, I'll update and take a deeper look at each part of that vision.

Recruiting Forest Professionals

We need to make sure high school students and educators understand how diverse and rewarding careers in forestry can be. If we don't promote forestry to today's youth, who will follow in our footsteps and be the forest professionals of 2050? We need to sit down and decide how the ABCFP is going to work to ensure there are enough forest professionals to meet current and projected future demand.

We hear about the recruitment issue from many different organizations. What we need is a consolidated approach. The more I talk with people on this issue, the more I hear that each organization has dipped one oar into the water on this. If we can consolidate even a few of these efforts and get some of those tentative oars in one boat, we would have a much larger and effective recruitment drive.

That said, I don't want to undermine the grassroots efforts these individuals make. I commend them for their hard work. Even when you just have the one tentative oar, each of us can do a small part within our sphere of influence and make a broader difference. Take the time to talk to that teenager in grade 10 who is wrestling with what sciences they will take for university or tech school entrance. Let's make sure that they know what a fun and satisfying job we do in forestry and what a rich and rewarding career it can be.

Promoting Professional Reliance

We must make sure all our members know how they are responsible for professional reliance. We've made a lot of head way over the last year and a half. The ABCFP, with its industry and government partners, has hosted professional reliance workshops across the province for over 2,000 members. We also had 1,400 members respond to the professional reliance survey the ABCFP sent out on behalf of government last fall.

But more work is still required. Some of that effort is already underway with increased operational capacity. Council has also included professional reliance in its strategic plan. This shows that council has recognized the importance of professional reliance and wants to ensure that it is part of the ABCFP's broader multi-year outlook. Looking ahead, we're already projecting and budgeting funds for further project work in 2012.

Taking a different angle of professional reliance, we need to remember that it's the team approach that is so critical to forestry. It's not a turf war. We're a team of professionals that each brings a particular skill set, working towards a common goal. If we truly want to protect the public interest, we need to embrace this team approach and the ability to ensure the right professional is put in the right place at the right time. The

inclusion of associate members is a good thing. They are part of the forestry team and will be held accountable for the work they do.

Valuing and Encouraging Volunteers

In my incoming speech, I offered up a challenge to the inductees. Get involved in a committee and rub shoulders with forest professionals that are at the top of their practice. They passionately believe in what they are doing and volunteering with them can only improve you professionally and personally.

I told them that it is not what the ABCFP can do for them. It's what they can do for the ABCFP. It is you and me and all the hardworking volunteers that shape our association. It frustrates me when I hear members complain, asking what has the association done for them. They pay their dues and wait for things to change. If you are passionate about change in forestry and the ABCFP, step up and volunteer. Make a difference.

There are many ABCFP members already making this commitment. Over the past eight years, I've met many committees filled with bright people who want to contribute to their profession. These people ensure the ABCFP is a highly effective, efficient and professionally relevant organization. Council, as a group of committed volunteers, has initiated a review of its effectiveness in governance and started to implement actions to improve our performance. Through this review, we will be able to set the path for the association and not get mired in the day-to-day operations.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report. I hope it gives you a sense of where I plan to focus my efforts during my presidency. Over the next few reports, I'll let you know how things unfold. If, after reading this, you have any thoughts you'd like to share, please feel free to contact me at president@abcfp.ca ~



CEO's Report

By Sharon L. Glover, MBA

Promoting the Profession:

Our Thanks to the Creators of Wood is Good 2011

conference and AGM was a runaway success and we have a brilliant and hardworking

WOOD IS GOOD 2011, THE ABCFP ANNUAL

host committee to thank for it. From a wonderful theme—how could we have gone so many conferences without Wood is Good as our theme?—to high profile and interesting speakers, the host committee members outdid themselves. These volunteers deserve our unreserved thanks and praise.

All busy people and many of them business owners, they made time in their schedules to give back to their profession. I know some of them must have approached their schedules with a crowbar to jam in host committee meetings and related work. But they did it. They did it because they're committed to the profession of forestry and to furthering the work of all who have come before them.

Many people don't know what forest professionals do. When faced with the title, they'll cock their heads and furrow their brows. Successful conferences like Wood is Good can put the profession of forestry in the minds of British Columbians or, in this case, on the front page of their newspaper.

The high-profile coverage we received in The Province on February 24th wouldn't have happened without Wood is Good and its pre-conference tour. In the front page article, "Stanley bounces back from storm," the ABCFP was mentioned by name (no small feat) and one of our members, Jeff McWilliams, RPF, was quoted explaining the goals of Stanley Park's rehabilitation. Then later in the article, Bill Stephen, a City of Vancouver employee, was quoted saying: Park board crews worked overtime, seven days a week, just to clear debris, and then we realized we were going to need real help and expertise. We set up a steering committee of forestry professionals we called the 'Wise Men' and it turned out to be one of the best things ever done for the park.

It's articles like this, articles that gives forest professionals the credit they deserve, that will create a lasting image of forest professionals and their work in the minds of British Columbians. (If you missed this article, go to our Home page. We have put the link back up under the What's New section for May.)

We would not have received this publicity had it not been for the host committee's inventive thinking. They took a moment during their planning to consider what an annual conference could include and what their host city, Vancouver, could offer them in support of their theme. We all reaped the benefits.

Making the commitment to give back to the profession in this way, benefits not only to the members who do attend, but those who don't. Maybe not immediately, maybe not even directly, but by giving members the opportunity to discuss new approaches on the ground or to hear different perspectives about strategic issues keeps the profession current and diverse.

I also need to thank the members who attended Wood is Good. With over 235 registrants this year, we're not back at our mid-1990s numbers but we're definitely thriving again. The members who give up the time and, in the case of many consultants, the money to attend the conference are participating in the profession in a larger, more meaningful way. These conferences allow the exchange of ideas between members and let us celebrate our award winners and those that have served us in the past.

Steve Baumber, RPF, has volunteered to lead next year's conference as host committee chair. Steve will host us at The Fairmont Empress in Victoria in 2012. By the time you read this, his host committee will be hard at work planning another informative, entertaining and profession-building conference.

Next year is also the BC Forest Service Centenary. I look forward to celebrating that anniversary as well as holding a special ceremony to honour our distinguished forest professionals.

People often say they are too busy to volunteer. But I have seen it again and again—especially in this host committee. Busy people get stuff done. My sincere thanks to the host committee for getting it done with such tenacity, thoughtfulness and style.

OUR THANKS TO Wood is Good Host Committee

Sandy McKellar, Honourary Member: Host Committee Chair

Keith Atkinson, RPF: Chair - Trade Show

Bruce Blackwell, RPF:

Chair - Program, Pre-Conference Tour

Deborah DeLong, RPF: Pre-Conference Tour

Steve Finn, RPF: At Large

Suzi Hopkinson, UBC Forestry Student:

Chair - Entertainment and Venue

Val Lemay, RPF: Chair - Silent Auction, Finance
Peter Marshall, RPF: Trade Show, Silent Auction,
Program

Kelly McCloskey, RPF: Chair - Sponsorship, Program,

Eleanor McWilliams, RPF: Program, Silent Auction

Janet Mitchell. RPF: Author's Corner. Silent Auction

Candace Parsons. RPF: Silent Auction

Larry Pedersen, RPF: Sponsorship

Cliff Roberts, RFT: Tradeshow, Program

Heidi Walsh, RPF: Chair - Finance, Trade Show

Tony Wong, RPF: Advisor to Finance

Dwight Yochim, RPF: Program, Pre-Conference Tour

Association News

ABCFP Annual Report for 2010

The ABCFP annual report is available on our website under the Publications & Forms menu.

The annual report provides an indepth look at the year in review. It also includes a letter from the President and the CEO, our financial statements and a lisiting of our volunteers and award recipients for 2010. If you want to find out more about what the ABCFP accomplished in 2010, the annual report is a good place to start.



New Professional Development Workshops Available

Dealing with the Difficult Co-worker/Client. This course is designed to assist individuals who are faced with addressing difficult behaviours and for those who are seeking new skills and strategies in working with difficult behaviours. Difficult behaviour takes many forms and our ability in being effective with these behaviours needs to be both respectful of self and the other. Doing so sets the stage for respectful conversations and allows the parties to move forward.

Assertive Expression: Saying What Needs to be Said. This course will provide the learner with the skills and mindfulness to say what needs to be said in a respectful manner. Learners will receive insights into their personal challenges with being assertive, as well as what shifts are required for personal effectiveness. In conflict situations the skill of assertion will prevent you from overreacting or selling yourself short.

Negotiation Skills. This course is built on a foundation of an interest-based approach to negotiation. The focus is a collaborative process resulting in satisfactory outcomes for both parties. Learners will move through a five-phase model for structure and be provided with concrete communication skills to support their negotiation skill development.

These workshops are provided through the ABCFP's partnership with West Coast Mediation. For more information about these workshops and to register, visit the Workshops page of our website by clicking on the Practice & Development menu, then Continuing Education and Workshops.

We Want to Know About Career Fairs in Your Town

The ABCFP would like to attend more career fairs across BC. If you hear about a career fair happening in your town, let us know. You don't have to attend it yourself. Just tell us about it and we'll send an e-mail out to members in the area and find people willing to attend on the ABCFP's behalf.

This is a great way to get into the schools and promote forestry to youth. But we need our members to let us know when and where these career fairs are happening. Send information to Brenda Martin, communications coordinator and editor, at bmartin@abcfp.ca

Forestry Team in Action

Forestry Team in Action showcases forestry projects across all disciplines and includes volunteer work and work done outside of BC. This special feature published in the Sept/Oct issue of BC Forest Professional magazine is the perfect opportunity for you to help spread the good news about the great work carried out by British Columbia's forest professionals.

We are looking for a broad range of forestry projects, from small community projects to big, benchmark-setting ones.

Making a submission is easy. We only need four things: (1) a project photo; (2) a short project description (150 to 200 words); (3) a list of the people and organizations involved; and (4) a contact person.

Submission deadline is July 5th. Please send your submissions to Michelle Mentore, communications coordinator and webmaster, at mmentore@abcfp.ca

Need ideas? This year, Forestry Team in Action will be printed in the September/October issue to give the feature more space. However, if you want to read previous features, check out the November/December back issues on our website, www.abcfp.ca

ABCFP Regular Online Workshops Available for 2011

Professional Reliance Workshop

This online workshop explores what professional reliance means to participants, its legal foundation and its definition, how it compares to professional deference and how it is related to professional accountability. Various professional reliance scenarios will be presented to participants.

Professional Ethics and Obligations Workshop

This online workshop addresses participants' professional obligations in a variety of situations through interactive content using realistic scenarios and is applicable to both technologists and foresters.

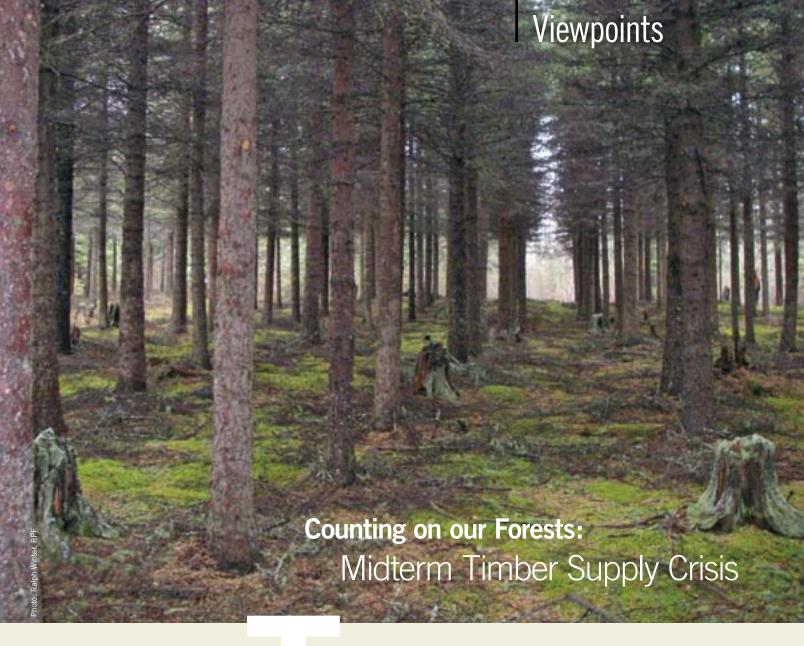
Writing the Best Exam Possible Workshop

In this online workshop, you will learn practical tips for not only surviving but passing the registration exam with the highest score possible. Whether it has been six months or 20 years since you wrote your last exam, the stress of writing the exam is very real.

Working Effectively with Aboriginal Peoples™

This classic Aboriginal cross cultural awareness training program has been field tested with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples and is designed to help people work effectively with Aboriginal peoples by getting beyond Aboriginal awareness to practical skills and tools that can be applied everywhere. Provided in partnership with Indigenous Corporate Training Inc.

For more information and to register, visit the Workshops page of our website by clicking on the Practice & Development menu, then Continuing Education and Workshops.



The Photo above is a managed stand in the Frost Lake area, outside Prince George. It's one example of the work forest professionals are doing to mitigate the midterm timber crisis. You can read more about this work in the article "Fertilization: How Can it Affect Midterm Timber Supply?" by Ralph Winter, RPF, and Mel Scott, RPF.

Taking a broader look at midterm timber supply, Jim Snetsinger, RPF, gives his perspective on the situation as BC's chief forester and John Rustad, MLA, discusses the opportunities he saw available when he was parliamentary secretary for silviculture. Both these men offer a strategic view that explains where they see BC going in the future.

Steve D'Eon, RPF, who works for the Ministry of Natural Resources in Ontario, writes about new technology and the challenge of getting a "detailed and defensible forest inventory on our foresters' desktops in a cost effective manner." He think a solution may have been found with LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging System) which uses an aircraft mounted laser to provide accurate 3D modelling.

Finally, International WOOD MARKETS Group Inc, although unable to write an original article for us, encouraged me to created an article based on two comprehensive press releases they published last spring. With the help of the editorial board, I think we have produced an interesting and useful summary for our readers.

This issue of the magazine also includes a Wood is Good 2011 special feature. The ABCFP's annual conference and AGM was very successful this year and I encourage you to peruse the feature and check out the PDFs of the presentations that are available on the Wood is Good website, www.abcfp.ca/conference.asp

By Jim Snetsinger, RPF



Mountain Pine Beetle & Midterm Timber Supply

The MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE (MPB) EPIDEMIC IS ONE OF THE MOST significant forest management challenges the province has ever faced. In 2003, the infestation had affected 4.2 million hectares. However, by 2009, the provincial aerial overview survey indicated that the cumulative area affected by the MPB infestation had increased to 16.3 million hectares with 675 million cubic metres of pine projected to be killed (red, grey and green attack) within the timber harvesting land base. It was clear the challenges would be many and difficult. The ministry's 2003 and 2007 reports, "Timber Supply and the Mountain Pine Beetle Epidemic" highlighted some of those challenges.

While the infestation initially progressed faster than the ministry projected in areas where pine is dominant and the terrain flat, it has moved slower in areas where pine is less dominant and the terrain is mountainous. Initial projections indicated that 80 percent of the pine within the timber harvesting land base (THLB) (1.35 billion cubic meters) would ultimately be killed when the infestation was over. This has been revised to 67% or 900 million cubic metres of pine mortality—about 175 million cubic metres less than initially projected.

I think there are two main focal points in responding to the challenges created by the mountain pine beetle epidemic. The first is to gain an increased understanding of the true nature of those challenges. The second is to reduce the potential negative impacts on people and ecosystems. By maintaining a sharp focus on these two points, we will ensure long-term sustainability.

One way I have attempted to reduce the negative impacts associated with the infestation is to increase allowable annual cuts to facilitate the salvage and reforestation of pine dominated stands. Licensees have responded to the infestation by focusing harvest activities in pine dominated stands and for the most part have continued to maintain the focus despite poor market conditions and deteriorating quality of dead stands. (See the 2009 Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch report titled "Monitoring Harvest Activity Across 29 Mount Pine Beetle Impacted Management Units.")

In a more recent attempt to reduce the negative impacts, I reduced the uplifts somewhat and introduced partitions in the Prince George and Quesnel timber supply areas (TSAs). A partition is a portion of the allowable annual cut that is attributable to certain types of timber or terrain. In both cases with Prince George and Quesnel, the partition is aimed at maintaining the opportunity to continue salvaging pine while protecting non-pine stands needed to support mid-term harvest levels. Coupled with the partitions that limit harvests in non-pine, the *Forest Act* was amended and regulations introduced to allow the Minister to implement these partitions at the licence level if necessary.

The allowable annual cut (AAC) uplifts, which were designed in part to promote the rehabilitation of MPB-damaged stands and protect timber supply for the mid-term, have been complemented by the Land Base Investment Strategy. Funding under the strategy has been focused in areas impacted by the beetle and has included activities such as rehabilitating stands, improving the inventory information for impacted stands and the application of fertilizer in younger non-pine stands to make them available for harvest sooner to support mid-term timber supply.

In 2010, given the projected mid-term decline in timber supply and associated effects on jobs and local economies, the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) passed a resolution asking the Minister of Forests, Mines and Lands to undertake a cost/benefit analysis of management constraints that limit timber supply in areas affected by pine beetle. UBCM wants to mitigate potential shortfalls in timber supply, but not at significant expense to other forest values such as wildlife habitat and visual quality. UBCM requested the analysis to ensure communities and decision-makers are fully informed on what the options are.

In response, the Minister asked me to undertake an analysis providing information on how changes in management practices could increase mid-term timber supply availability in MPB-affected

areas. These analyses are underway and expected to be complete during summer 2011. Activities being examined include harvest potential in marginally economic forest types and flexibility and innovation with respect to meeting non-timber forest management objectives.

In closing, while it is clear that the infestation will have significant impacts on mid-term timber supply, it is my firm belief that we should keep focused on opportunities available to us. Opportunities to bet-

ter understand the challenges as the real scope and nature of the infestation become clearer and to mitigate the social, economic and, where warranted, environmental impacts.

Mitigating impacts will require continued activities on the ground to rehabilitate sites and promote faster growth. Mitigation will also continue to require innovative ideas for achieving balance between important social values during the time leading up to recovery of forests from the infestation. If markets continue to improve, licensees continue to focus on harvesting pine and all forest practitioners look for opportunities to improved timber supply, the outcome of the infestation may not be as bad as first thought.

Jim Snetsinger, RPF, is BC's chief forester and his main duties include allowable annual cut determinations, setting forest stewardship policy, establishing standards for practices and providing leadership to the Stewardship Division. Jim joined the BC Forest Service in 1986 after working with BC Hydro as a forester for about five years. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1979 with a BSc in Forestry before starting his career with a Prince George forestry consulting firm. Jim currently resides in Prince George and also spent a number of years living and working in Smithers.



By John Rustad, MLA, Nechako-Lakes

Opportunity and Midterm Timber Supply

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF CONCERN about the potential fibre our industry requires to keep it healthy 15 plus years from now. The mountain pine beetle's impacts on our pine forests combined with other issues are threatening the industry's future. I share some of these concerns but at the same time I see this as an enormous opportunity.

It's probably good to look back at the history of our forest industry to find clues about what may happen in the future. More than 100 years ago, people came to the interior of BC and thought the trees were too small to consider processing. Fifty years ago, pine trees were considered an undesirable product. Unless they were large enough for poles or railway ties, they were left behind or burned. Today, small wood production and pine trees are major components of our Interior industry.

We know that our fibre supply will decline in about 15 years given the current standards. But if we can economically capture fibre from lower volume stands through utilizing some

of the undesirable fibre for new industries such as pellets, bio-energy or bio-fuels, we can start to reduce those impacts. In some management units, utilizing lower volume stands than is the current practice has the potential to make a big difference because it will expand the potential fibre available. A drop of just 10 cubic metres per hectare would bring a sizable increase in the amount of wood available to our cut.

Much can change in 15 years and our forest industry will likely be no exception. Biofuels, pellets and a host of other products will likely be common in our future. How we think about fibre and forest products will also change with this as we become more focused on the total fibre basket rather than just the saw log component. Innovations like the wood gasification power plant at UNBC and the associated research is a good example of how things could change.

So what does this mean for our current forest industry? That depends on many variables including how we invest in silviculture, advancements in transportation, product prices and how diversified our industry becomes.



Innovations like the wood gasification power plant at UNBC and the associated research is a good example of how things could change.

We know that our transportation costs limit our ability to access large amounts of fibre. For example, there is about 80 million cubic metres of fibre in the north end of the Fort St. James Forest District and another 220 million cubic metres in the north end of the Mackenzie Forest District that are currently not contributing towards our allowable annual cut because of access issues. If we can make transportation more efficient and if product prices become strong enough, this fibre can go a long way towards alleviating much of the midterm timber supply for many areas.

Intensive silviculture has the potential to make a dramatic difference to our midterm timber supply as well. Through early rotation, fertilization, thinning and other activities, a \$200 million investment per year in intensive silviculture could yield an approximate increase of between 10 and 12 million cubic metres per year to our allowable annual cut.

Minimizing the impacts of various constraints such as visual impact objectives and old growth management areas while exploring options for area based management of our land base, have significant potential for increasing the way we manage our fibre and for increasing our yields.

Ultimately, our forest industry will not be what it once was. But then again, our forest industry today isn't what it once was either. The type of timber we access, the way we manage our stands, the utilization of fibre and the traditional markets will all look different in the coming decade.

The challenges we are now facing should be looked at as opportunities. If we embrace those opportunities, if we invest in silviculture and change the way we manage our land base, I'm confident our forest industry will not only remain a significant component of the future prosperity of BC but it will become a healthier and more resilient industry.

John Rustad was re-elected to represent the newly redistributed riding of Nechako Lakes on May 12, 2009, and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Silviculture to the Minister of Forests and Range from June 10, 2009 through March 2011.





By Ralph Winter, RPF, and Mel Scott, RPF

Fertilization: How Can it Affect Midterm Timber Supply?

FOREST FERTILIZATION CAN MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL positive impact on the midterm timber supply by increasing the amount of wood growing on a forest site. It is also the only activity that can increase growth rates on existing stands in the short term and increase the midterm timber supply.

What is the fertilization program?

The provincial Land Based Investment Program fertilization program is science-based and it is designed and applied through collaborative strategies, plans and implementation. The program relies on a variety of resources and information ranging from growth and yield results to management unit strategies incorporating stand and forest modelling for tree farm licenses and timber supply area.

There are numerous fertilization trials in British Columbia, ranging from very large (such as EP 703 with 85 installations containing 940 plots on the coast) to single installations.

Why are fertilizing trials important?

Initially, research trial results indicate which types of stands are responsive to nutrients added as fertilizer, as well as the anticipated magnitude of response. Trial results are also used to calibrate growth models, such as the Tree And Stand Simulator (TASS), which is used in timber supply analysis to find timeframes in which to obtain the most beneficial growth response from fertilizer.

Growth and yield data and tools are important to the fertilization program because of their essential role in resource management planning at the stand, landscape and forest levels. For example, long-term data from permanent sample plots and experimental projects are critical to predict rotation length after multiple applications of fertilizer.

Where is fertilization most useful?

The impact of fertilization is most acutely beneficial when it is directed at timber supply 'pinch-points' in the projected timber supply. For example, the *Lakes Type II Analysis and Preferred Strategy Report* (2009) reported that fertilization results in a mid-term increase

in timber supply above base case of 31% for 2024-2028 and 7+% for 2029-2058 for a 59,400 ha program over the years 2009-2018.

How do we decide which trees to fertilize?

Stand selection is based on specific priorities. The first criterion is the management unit need regarding the status of future timber supply. In BC's Interior, management areas with the largest projected falldown (for example, resulting from the mountain pine beetle epidemic) and with potential areas of treatment are the highest priority because of the projected decrease in jobs and economic activity associated with the decreased mid-term timber supply.

Approximately one-third of the fertilization program is allocated to the coast to increase timber volume and value and accomplish the targets outlined in the Land Base Investment Strategy.

Stand selection guidance relies strongly on maximizing financial return. Projects that are expected to achieve an internal rate of return (IRR) below 2% are rejected. The remaining potential stands are prioritized based on both a calculated return on investment and their ability to contribute to meeting the strategic timber supply objective. Generally, preference is given to fertilizing stands with good access and within five to ten years of harvest, provided other conditions are met, such as species, site quality, forest health, vigour, and live crown size and dominance.

How does the fertilization program work?

The fertilization program's framework is contained in the Incremental Silviculture Strategy for British Columbia. This strategy requires strategic planning at three levels: provincial, regional and management unit. Management unit strategies form the basis of the provincial program.

The program involves teamwork by academic and government researchers, and planners and operational staff from the provincial government, forest licensees, and consulting firms. The group collaborates through conference calls and meetings to identify priorities, and to deliver and

evaluate the fertilization program.

The provincial fertilization program's provincial strategies, regional tactics and site prescriptions form an iterative process with feedback at each stage of a continuous improvement cycle. Possibilities are investigated, and accepted or rejected, as they are tested for compatibility before implementation. This approach is used to maximize benefits for British Columbia, particularly to address the mid-term timber supply.

The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations develops and implements silviculture strategies to produce a rational investment plan for government funds. It provides detailed objectives and performance indicators at the different levels. Benefits from fertilization include jobs and future timber supply, as well as carbon sequestration by the additional wood growing in forests.

How do I find out more about fertilization?

The Silviculture Strategy website houses silviculture strategies for management units throughout BC. Each strategy report contains an analysis of the present situation in the management unit—not only timber supply, but other issues such as habitat and timber quality—and outlines a program of proposed silviculture investments.

For more information about the BC fertilization program, see the following website: www.forestsfortomorrow.com/fft/node/446 or contact Kevin Astridge at 250-387-8909.

For more information on the Landbased Investment delivery see: www.for.gov.bc.ca/hcp/fia/landbase

Ralph Winter, RPF, graduated with a bachelor of science degree in forestry, from the University of British Columbia in 1981. He has been involved in silviculture policy, planning implementing and training for over 30 years.

Mel Scott, RPF, graduated with a bachelor of science degree in forestry, from the University of British Columbia in 1975. He has been practicing forestry more than 35 years, primarily planning, implementing, monitoring and training silvicultural activities.

By Steve D'Eon, RPF



Making Better Business Decisions Using Enhanced Forest Inventories

ONE FORESTRY CHALLENGE HAS LONG been accepted as unsolvable: placing an accurate, detailed and defensible forest inventory on our foresters' desktops in a cost effective manner. The Canadian Wood Fibre Centre (CWFC) Enhanced Forest Inventory program is demonstrating we are at the cusp of tackling this challenge.

This national research and development program is undertaking pilot studies at the management unit scale. We will demonstrate that we can deliver statistically accurate information on traditional inventory parameters such as species, canopy height and stocking. We will do this while also providing spatially explicit estimates of tactical and operational parameters such as diameter, basal area, biomass and volumes.

Site, stand and tree attributes are known to drive wood growth characteristics. We are researching correlating detailed information from all three to supplement the inventory with operational insight into wood fibre characteristics such as wood density, microfibril angle (MFA), and fibre length. For example, in Alberta lodgepole pine stands we are using a statistical approach to determine MFA from LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging System) data. MFA relates to wood stiffness and drying characteristics which are important lumber traits. Knowing wood fibre characteristics prior to the wood being harvested opens new avenues for integrated planning between the mill and the woodlands that feed a mill.

The CWFC Enhanced Forest Inventory program uses LiDAR data. LiDAR systems use an aircraft mounted laser to provide an accurate 3D model of forest canopies, sub-canopy vegetation and terrain. At a large management unit scale, data acquisition for LiDAR at 1 hit/ m2 is expected to cost less than \$1.00/ha.

The advantage of LiDAR technology is its ability to provide a complete enumeration rather than scaling up a traditional sampling of a small portion of the forest. As a result, measures

of precision can be calculated for any portion of the forested landbase at will. Within stand variability and distribution of estimates are provided with statistical certainty as compared to traditional inventories that provide only a single average to represent the stand condition.

Processed LiDAR data looks like a three dimensional cloud of points and statistical modeling can be combined with species information derived from other sources. This combining with sources such as Individual Tree Crown Classification (ITC) analysis or softcopy photo interpretation of multispectral optical imagery, results in a suite of enhanced inventory metrics including stand vertical structure, DBH distribution, basal area and density. These enhanced metrics complement existing inventory attributes.

LiDAR also provides extremely accurate terrain mapping for optimizing road location, cut block layout and wet area mapping. The Wet Areas Mapping Initiative in Alberta has imported a tool developed at the University of New Brunswick and is in use by JD Irving. The LiDAR data recently acquired by the AB government has made it possible to begin mapping ephemeral streams and wet areas that otherwise would go unnoticed under the normal vegetation cover. This means fewer surprises when planning roads and cutblocks.

By combining the above outputs with spatial planning tools like Patchworks© (wood supply modeling) or FPInterface (optimization), resource managers can make better informed tactical and strategic decisions on their management units. The enhanced inventory can aid planning decisions (resulting in cost savings and increased value) to deliver the right wood, at the right time, to the right mill.

There are also other benefits to having more accurate information. Allocation blocks and harvest schedules can be engineered to meet mill requirements. An efficient road layout can be planned. Planning for mill expansion or equipment changes can be

made with confidence about future wood supply characteristics. Predicting wood fibre properties and relating these to the mill's processing parameters and end-product properties will lead to better business decisions.

The future should bring reduced costs and more efficient data handling as more forest companies and contractors gain experience with the data. Regular re-flights are envisioned to track changes and calculate growth. The Canadian Wood Fibre Centre Enhanced Inventory program is national in scope and is dependent upon partnerships with industry to fully deliver the right product and accelerate its development. We have tested at the management unit scale in northern Ontario and expect those lessons to be applied as we work in other areas of the country. In BC we expect to make advances in lodgepole pine country but a coastal based company has been acquiring LiDAR for their holdings so perhaps both areas will advance quickly. With sufficient resources and partners it might only be a few years before LiDAR and Enhanced Forest Inventory is a desktop tool for every forester. ~

To find out more about these important developments check our website (http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/subsite/cwfc/programoverview) or contact:

Ed Proteau, FPInnovations, Forest Operations Division 250-720-5184 ed.proteau@fpinnovations.ca

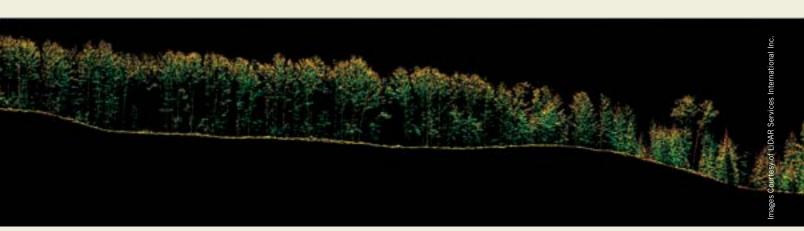
Jim Stewart, Canadian Wood Fibre Centre

Jim.Stewart@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Steve D'Eon, RPF, started his career in forestry in 1980 when he landed a job as a high-lead logger in coastal BC. He graduated from the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto in 1985 and was hired as a national database manager for the Forest Insect and Disease Survey at the then Petawawa National Forestry Institute. In 2008, Steve became a knowledge exchange specialist with the Canadian Wood Fibre Centre. Steve currently works from the MNR office in Pembroke, Ontario.







Three vegetation profiles from LiDAR.

Midterm Timber Supply and BC's Wood Products Industry A Summary of International WOOD MARKETS Group Inc. Report





Summarized by Brenda Martin

WHILE A MASSIVE MPB SALVAGE PROGRAM has been underway for much of the last 10 years, eroding log quality, poorer conversion economics and shorter shelf-life of the dead timber will all result in a much smaller BC industry in the near future. As a result,

sawmill and plywood mill closures with significant and direct consequences are expected for rural BC communities.

Here are four topics that directly relate to the midterm timber crisis and how they will

BC lumber production will fall significantly by the end of the decade.

affect the wood products industry in BC.

- The MPB sawlog harvest will drive BC lumber production in relation to North America demand and the economics or positioning of other regional supply sources.
- BC lumber production will peak in the next three to five years.
- New processing technology, higher by-product prices (from chips, wood pellets, bio-energy, etc.) or higher lumber prices could extend the shelf-life of the dead timber and lumber production incrementally during the forecast period.
- The best case scenario for BC lumber production at the end of the decade is about nine billion board feet (bf)—this compares to pre-beetle levels of about 10.5 billion bf and peak levels of almost 15 billion bf in 2005.
- With stronger US demand coupled with reduced lumber output forecast, higher prices are expected that should allow the remaining sawmills to be very profitable over the next decade!!

Net Outcome: The BC lumber industry will see a permanent downsizing by 2020 but a lumber 'supply gap' that should lift prices in North America, will significantly benefit the remainder of the BC lumber industry.

Without the implementation of pro-active mitigation strategies, the sawlog timber harvest will drop by almost 20 million m3 from 2005 to 2018.

• 70+% of the pine trees in the BC Interior are forecast to be killed by the MPB and this will lead to reductions in both the AAC and sawlog availability.

- Sawmills and veneer plants can only use sawlogs and with the forecast 35+% decline in the available sawlog supply in the BC Interior (2005 base), or about 20 million m3 of sawlogs by 2018, mill closures are inevitable.
- Dead trees that do not make sawlog grades could have other uses (wood chips for pulp, wood pellets, biomass energy, etc.), but these uses depend on the economics of harvesting and processing, commodity prices and government support related to green energy.

Net Outcome: The base case forecast is for the BC Interior sawlog harvest to decline by approximately 35% by about 2018 from that seen in 2005. The harvest of biomass material could increase dramatically if new businesses can be established.

Without improvements in the midterm timber supply forecasts or higher end-product prices, 16 BC sawmills could eventually close.

- In the Interior, there are 77 major sawmills and 13 veneer mills included in the forecast that were in operation in 2005. The average sawmill produces about 200 million bf (in the model, this varies from 15 to 600 million bf).
- Since 2005, 12 BC Interior mills (lumber & plywood) have already closed and are assumed to remain so through the forecast planning horizon.
- 16 additional mills are projected to close by about 2018 (where three are currently not operating and are assumed to restart and then permanently close again) due to log shortages. This means that another 13 mills operating today could permanently close by about 2018.
- The mills forecast to close represent the equivalent of 3.5 billion bf of lumber (and veneer) production (an average of 225 million bf per mill) and a total of 11 million m3 of sawlog consumption annually.

Net Outcome: Based on the assumptions in the base case analysis, about 16 BC sawmills are forecast to close by about 2018. However, BC's efficient sawmilling industry and infrastructure will remain intact and that could limit even more mill closures after 2018.

The economics of MPB 'shelf-life' are a major variable to determining the future of harvesting MPB logs in BC.

- MPB shelf-life varies by the type of growing site, tree diameter when killed and the moisture content of the site. The report assumes a different shelf-life by area based on these variables, and in some cases allows for the shelf-life of dead timber to be extended beyond 20 years by assuming a 20% sawlog recovery in individual stands of trees (which normally would be uneconomic).
- The most critical variable to the longevity of MPB shelf-life is the economics of harvesting and cost of processing the logs. As a result, commodity forest product prices, including residual products, are a key variable to any harvest projections—this is identified and modeled in the report in great detail for sawlogs (the most valuable log in the forest).

Net Outcome: The timing or the shelf-life of dead MPB timber is tied to industry economics and commodity prices (as well as new uses for the fibre) that are unpredictable and are only indirectly related to the overall AAC projections.

Final Thoughts

International WOOD MARKETS Group Inc concludes that the reality of reduced sawlog harvests and lumber production was accepted long ago by the BC industry and most have a clear and well developed strategy to deal with the changes. They are optimistic that evolving global timber supply disruptions bode well for the BC lumber industry in the next decade. Those sawmills that remain after the MPB shakeout are expected to do very well as product prices in North America improve over the coming decade.

International WOOD MARKETS Group
Inc. was unable to write an original article
for BC Forest Professional. However,
they encouraged us to create an article
based on two comprehensive press releases
they published last spring regarding their
report, "BC Interior – Mountain Pine Beetle
Attack: Impact & Outlook on BC Timber
Availability & Wood Products Production."

Special Feature

Wood is Good 2011: A Roaring Success!







Thank You to Our Generous Sponsors















Natural Resources











Photos: Erik Price





Wood is Good

Wood is Good 2011, the ABCFP 63rd forestry confgerence and AGM, was a roaring success! The host committee, led by Sandy McKellar, Honourary Member, delivered a conference that resonated with delegates on many levels.

- 1 Sandy McKellar, Honourary Member
- 2 George Weyerhaeuser
- 3 The Honourable Steven L. Point, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia
- 4 Shannon Janzen, RPF
- 5 Sylvain Labbé

The range of speakers was impressive—from George Weyerhaeuser Jr. to Shannon Janzen, RPF, to Sylvain Labbé. The speakers addressed a wide variety of angles on the theme including wood's role in international markets, where forest products will be in 20 years and the role of intensive silviculture, carbon sequestration and carbon trading, and biomass for energy purposes. The pre-conference tour generated frontpage media coverage in The Province about forest professionals' role in Stanley Park's rehabilitation. A Vancouver city employee was quoted saying that setting up a "steering committee of forestry professionals we called the 'Wise Men'...turned out to be one of the best things ever done for the park."

The Honourable Steven L. Point, British Columbia's 28th Lieutenant Governor, attended the Inductee Recognition Luncheon. He gave a moving speech to the inductees about forestry in BC. He also spoke personally to the

inductees and shook their hands before he left. Delegates breakfasted in the trade show area both days and feedback from the trade show vendors was very positive. They found there was lots of time quality time to talk to delegates and, in many cases, catch up with old friends.

Wood is Good also had the most successful silent auction in living memory! Our thanks to Val LeMay, RPF, who chaired this sub-committee. This year the silent auction raised over \$7,000 which has been donated to ForesTrust, the ABCFP's registered charity. ForesTrust is used to create endowments that grant scholarships and bursaries to forestry students across BC.

The host committee would like to thank all the members who took time out of their busy schedules to attend the conference. We had over 235 delegates this year and hope to have even more next year in Victoria.

To see a full list of the host committee members, refer to the CEO report, page 7.

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with Chuck and Dan.

Special Feature

ABCFP Awards at Wood is Good 2011



Distinguished Forest Professional
Kelly McCloskey, RPF, MBA

Kelly McCloskey, RPF, MBA, of Vancouver was presented with the Distinguished Forest Professional award—the association's highest honour—for outstanding service to the profession and for furthering the principles of the association over the duration his career. Over the past 30 years, Kelly's contributions have covered the spectrum—from sustainable forest management to international promotion of BC's wood products. This includes heading up the Canadian Wood Council, the North American and International Wood Promotion Networks and, most recently, WoodWorks US. Other noted accomplishments include his leadership in securing wood as a major building material for the 2010 Olympics and development of the book, "Tackle Climate Change - Use Wood," which describes how forests and wood products help to reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.



Professional Forester of the Year **John Dunford**. **RPF**

John Dunford, RPF, of Kamloops received the 2010 ABCFP Professional Forester of the Year award for his exceptional recent service to the forestry profession and for furthering the principles of the association. His career spans more than 30 years and he has worked throughout the northern and southern interior of BC. In his current position as manager, forestry and sustainability with Tolko Industries, John coordinates forestry certification efforts for the company as well as assists with environmental and forestry issues. He is vice-chair of the BC Forest Practices Board, chair of the CSA Z809 National Users Group and PEFC Canada. John also serves on an advisory committee for the FII BC Market Outreach Program and is a member of the Mountain Caribou Recovery Progress Board.



Proudly supporting our Forest Professionals, newest Inductees, Foresters-in-Training and Trainee Forest Technologists on the Coast and Southern Interior of British Columbia.

Forestry: A Sunrise Industry

Wood is Good

Save the Date!



ABCFP Conference and AGM Comes to Victoria.

Next year's conference will be at The Fairmont Empress Hotel in Victoria on February 23 & 24, 2012. We're thrilled to announce that Steve Baumber, RPF, is chairing the 64th annual conference & AGM host committee. Next year is also the BC Forest Service Centenary and we look forward to celebrating this important milestone in Victoria.



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NSR and British Columbia's Reforestation Crisis

The AREA OF INADEQUATELY STOCKED FORESTLAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IS today larger than at any point in the history of forest management. In fact, this area known in forestry parlance as NSR or Not Satisfactorily Restocked is nearly three times greater than it was 25 years ago when the provincial and federal governments embarked on concerted efforts to address what was then a reforestation challenge of the first order.

The province's chief forester sets the stocking standards that are the benchmark by which foresters manage forest renewal. The number and density of healthy seedlings on a site will determine whether or not it is NSR.

There are two types of NSR: inventory gross NSR and silviculture net NSR. Provincial government inventory specialists, most working under contract to the province, classify the land and determine inventory gross NSR. In theory, provincial silviculture staff take inventory gross NSR land classifications, factor them for natural regeneration, for accessibility and operability, and for potential return-on-investment (ROI), netting out all low (and often poor) sites to determine silviculture net NSR. (This is the area deemed economically feasible and practicable to plant.)

The public record (see Table 1) for areas of inventory gross NSR and silviculture net NSR and for areas disturbed by wildfire and pests is found in the Forest and Range Resource Analysis (1984), in forest ministry annual reports, and on various forest ministry websites. The 2010 edition of *The State of British Columbia's Forests* also provides information. All are unhelpful in providing a complete portrayal of total NSR and the reforestation challenge.

The inadequacy of that public record is dramatically illustrated by Chart 1, in which the NSR impact of vast areas of disturbance by mountain pine beetle and fire (red area) is not being captured in the forest ministry's inventory gross NSR (blue area) and in the silviculture net NSR area identified as being economically feasible to plant (green area).

Such a trend line for silviculture net NSR (green area) stands in stark contrast to what provincial and federal government forest scientists say. For example, David Coates of the Ministry of Natural Resource Operations (MNRO), a renowned author-

Year	Wildfires –Area Burned (ha) Annual data (no area overlap)	Pests – Area Affected (ha) Generic data (area overlap)	MPB + Fire – Area Affected (ha)Cumulative data ^[1]	Inventory Gross NSR (ha) Not Stocked (NSR,NCBr, DSD)	Silviculture Net NSR (ha) Backlog + Current NSR
1955 [2]				4,801,409	
1976				3,888,034	
1984				3,386,928	738,000
1988-89	11,482	688,526		3,779,000	1,972,151
1989-90	25,380	392,180		3,836,000	1,862,853
1990-91	75,781	679,785		3,836,000	1,968,864
1991-92	30,914	787,074		3,785,000	1,529,480
1992-93	30,452	1,301,053		3,617,000	1,362,407
1993-94	4,709	1,367,000		3,242,000	1,290,233
1994-95	30,370	511,701		3,016,000	1,050,611
1995-96	48,080	287,017		2,964,000	956,988
1996-97	14,952	24,808		2,844,000	827,938
1997-98	1,870	DNA		2,752,000	752,732
1998-99	71,769	2,352,175		2,826,000	687,241
1999-00	13,989	3,729,741	2,313,781	2,779,000	642,207
2000-01	16,407	3,545,876	3,504,892	2,762,000	642,529
2001-02	9,762	3,912,649	4,490,974	DNA	633,903
2002-03	20,471	4,009,051	5,467,829	DNA	603,193
2003-04	265,053	7,709,594	7,304,338	DNA	570,461
2004-05	220,518	10,618,639	9,476,472	DNA	611,055
2005-06	34,588	11,388,422	11,359,620	DNA	654,781
2006-07	139,265	11,818,680	12,560,517	DNA	696,240
2007-08	29,440	12,784,194	14,259,381	DNA	725,528
2008-09	13,211	9,642,872	15,239,440	DNA	750,431
2009-10	242,170	13,246,896	17,261,754 [3]	DNA	722,731

Table 1. NSR statistics and areas disturbed by wildfire, by pest and by MPB and fire combined (NSR: province; all TSAs; all sites; and Crown land 62).

DNA stands for: data not available.

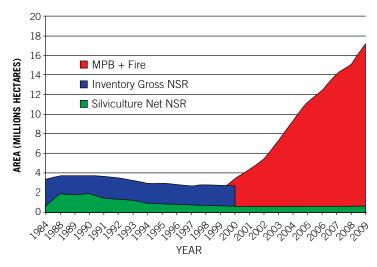


Chart 1. Public record for inventory gross NSR, for silviculture net NSR and for MPB and fire combined (NSR: province; all TSAs; all sites; and Crown land 62).



Interest

By Anthony Britneff, RPF (Ret)

[1] Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands. MPB cumulative area estimates are based on the 1999 to 2009 provincial aerial overview of forest health and on output from the BCMPB projection model (version 7).

See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/health/overview/overview.htm

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hre/BCMPB

[2] Brown, R.G. 1995. "Public influence on reforestation in British Columbia". Victoria, B.C. Ref. to Sloane Report 1956

[3] Between 1999 and 2009, the MPB had affected 16.3 million hectares and wildfire had burned 1.0 million hectares (Source: Ministry of Forests, Mines and Lands). The total cumulative area of forest mortality for all pests might be as large as 18 million hectares since fiscal year 1989.

ity on secondary structure in forests that have been attacked by mountain pine beetles in north central BC estimates that:

... 20 to 25% of the area affected had very low levels of stocking and would be considered NSR by just about any criteria. Another 40 to 50% of the area is stocked with green trees but depending on species suitability criteria and well-spacing criteria may or may not be NSR. Some 25 to 30% is clearly well stocked.

A study by forest health staff with the province of Alberta concluded that in British Columbia 40 to 70% of the area disturbed by mountain pine beetle is not sufficiently stocked with healthy numbers of living trees.

The reader must bear in mind that much of this research and estimation would be unnecessary if the provincial forest inventory were not out-of-date, unreliable and grossly under-funded.

Finally, ministry Forests For Tomorrow staff surveyed only 360,000 hectares of forestland disturbed by the 2003 and 2004 fires and by the mountain pine beetle and found 240,000 hectares of NSR (Times Colonist, June 12, 2010) of which a paltry 26,680 hectares have been replanted.

So what might the true NSR picture be? To answer that question it is important first to estimate the present total (inventory gross) NSR area. Such an estimate can draw on the following:

- 1. The inventory gross NSR on the forest ministry's books for fiscal year 2000/01, but not updated since, is 2.762 million hectares.
- 70% of the area burned by wildfire from 1998/99 to 2009/10 [0.7 x 1,076,643], adds another 753,650 hectares to the area of inventory gross NSR.
- 3. 30% of the area infested by mountain pine beetle from 1998/99 to 2009/10 [0.30 x 16,256,880] is similarly considered inventory gross NSR, which adds another 4.877 million hectares to the total.
- 4. An estimated 200,000 hectares of inventory gross NSR from small-scale salvage logging conducted since 2000/01 and on which the provincial government waived the logging companies of reforestation responsibilities. This NSR area could be greater.
- 5. Finally, an estimated 0.5 million hectares of additional inventory gross NSR from other forest health disturbances incremental to endemic losses and attributable to climate change.

The numbers above give an estimated total (inventory gross) NSR area of 9.1 million hectares. From 1988 to 2000, the average ratio of total (inventory gross) NSR to silviculture net NSR is 3:1. If a more conservative ratio, say 4:1, were applied to the estimated total NSR area of 9.1 million hectares, the estimated area of silviculture net NSR economically feasible for tree planting would be 2.3 million hectares.

In summary, this article concludes that:

- The estimated areas for inventory gross NSR and silviculture net NSR are 9.1 and 2.3 million hectares, respectively; and,
- The public interest is not being served through the provincial government's wholly inadequate responses to forest inventory and reforestation.

So what needs to happen? This author believes that the provincial government should undertake these immediate steps:

- 1. Write enabling legislation for the new Ministry of Forests, Land and Natural Resource Operations that clearly sets out its purpose and functions.
- Restore to the Forest Act the chief forester's responsibilities for the conducting and maintenance of a periodic forest inventory and for reforestation and restoration of forestlands disturbed by fire, wind, disease and insects.
- 3. Restore funding to all forest stewardship functions including research. Suggested minimum annual budgets would be \$25 million for forest inventory and \$100 million for silviculture and reforestation.

Anthony Britneff, RPF (Ret) recently retired from a 39-year career with the BC Forest Service where he held senior professional positions in the inventory, silviculture and forest health programs.

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By Todd Redding, PhD, PAg, and Clayton Gillies, RPF

New Forestry Resources:

Hydrology and Erosion and Sediment Control



The Compendium of Forest Hydrology and Geomorphology in British Columbia consolidates our current scientific knowledge and 40+ years of operational experience in forest hydrology, geomorphology and aquatic ecology in BC into a single synthesis document. The Compendium showcases the province's rich history of watershed research and practice and provides a basic text for professionals, students and anyone in-

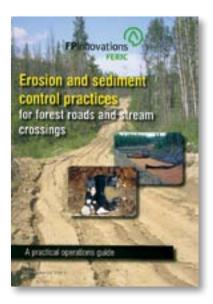
terested in water resources. It provides the technical background for sustainable watershed management and policy development and sets the foundation for future research.

The compendium summarizes basic watershed processes, describes the effects of forest disturbance across different regions of the province and summarizes measurement techniques. It also directs readers to additional sources of information. The authors brought a broad range of expertise to the project including forestry, climatology, hydrology, geomorphology, biology, engineering, field measurements, modelling and policy from diverse backgrounds including government, industry, academia and private consulting. To ensure reliable, relevant and scientifically sound information, all chapters were extensively peer reviewed by local and international experts. The compendium is about British Columbia and is primarily intended for a British Columbian audience, giving it a uniquely regional focus compared to other hydrology texts.

The compendium has been co-published by the BC Ministry of Forests and Range and FORREX as Land Management Handbook No. 66 and can be downloaded from: www.for.gov. bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Lmh/Lmh66.htm or www.forrex.org/program/water/compendium.asp. A hardcopy version will be available for purchase through Crown Publications in 2011.

Important Note: The final version of the compendium replaces all draft chapters and appendices downloaded between 2005 and December 2010 from the FORREX website.

For further information on the compendium, please contact Robin Pike at robin.g.pike@gov.bc.ca or Todd Redding at todd.redding@forrex.org



FOREST STEWARDSHIP GOALS, SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND certification, and changing regulations are all fueling the forest industry's increased awareness of erosion prevention and sediment control. In response, Clayton Gillies, researcher with FPInnovations, has developed a handbook for erosion and sediment control along forest roads titled, *Erosion and sediment control for forest roads and stream crossings*.

Forest roads are widely regarded as the main source of erosion and sediment in forest operations, so efforts aimed specifically at controlling erosion from these disturbances is warranted. Most erosion occurs during and shortly after road and stream crossing construction when the soil is exposed and vulnerable to movement. Preparing an erosion and sediment control plan prior to construction is good forest management. This plan can save time and effort in the long run as it is less costly to identify techniques to prevent erosion than to conduct repairs once the erosion has started. Forest workers and supervisors need to fully understand both the effects of erosion and sediment on the environment, and strategies to prevent erosion during road and stream crossing construction. A common take home message given to practitioners has been that the goal for erosion control is prevention while the goal for sediment control is containment.

This handbook is available for purchase from the FPInnovations website.

Book Review

By Alan Vyse, RPF

Professional Listings

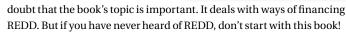
The Eliasch Review.

Climate Change: Financing Global Forests

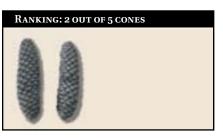
By Johan Eliasch Earthscan Publications, 2008

News reports that June 2010 was the warmest June on record across the world coincided with the arrival of this book for review. And although climate change seems to have dropped from the agendas of world leaders about as fast as BP's share price, your editor thought that a review would appeal to you, the reader.

After staggering through the book, I'm not so sure. I have no



REDD is "reduced emissions through deforestation and forest degradation." It is a very popular topic in climate change circles because 30% of the annual ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions are estimated to come from deforestation and forest degradation. The basic concept is simple: governments, companies



or forest owners in the underdeveloped world should be rewarded for keeping their forests instead of cutting them down. But REDD is one of the most controversial new issues in the climate change debate because

it involves carbon markets and carbon credits. You can read about the controversy on the REDD Monitor web site at www.redd-monitor. org. Although the concept is simple, and it seems worthwhile at an intuitive level, the devil, as the website notes, is always in the details.

Now to the book: Johann Eliasch is a Swedish business man who runs the Head Sports equipment company. He was special representative on Deforestation and Clean Energy to the immediate past Prime Minister of the UK, Gordon Brown. He was commissioned to write the review with the support of the government climate change office. While the jacket blurb claims that the author makes a clear and forceful case for forests to be included in international carbon trading markets, I found it heavy going. Individual chapters appear to be summaries of reports by separate research groups and it wasn't until I reached the last chapter that I gained a sense of the purpose of the book. Even the executive summary had me puzzled. This said, individual chapters are well written. They deal with such topics as the drivers of deforestation, the current international climate change framework and measuring and monitoring emissions from forests.







The book clearly deserves to be on the shelves of those members who are especially interested in REDD and carbon markets, but for the rest of us, I suggest visiting the one of the many climate change websites or the REDD monitor site and pursuing links from there. The book can also be downloaded from a website, but when I followed the link provided, it took me to a government website on "whole farm help" which I was advised is under reconstruction. Perhaps this is a result of the recent change in government in the UK.

Earthscan publishes a range of interesting books on international forestry and climate change. They can be found at www.earthscan.co.uk Five cones for importance but two cones for readability.

Legal Perspective

By Jeff Waatainen, LLB, MA, BA (Hons)

Scary Bedtime Stories:

The Tale of Forest Revenue Collection

Section 4 of the Ministry of Forests and Range Act identifies numerous "purposes and functions" of the Ministry. That said, there is one purpose and function that appears to stand above all: the need to assert the government's financial interest in its forest resources.

A forest tenure agreement will usually require the licensee to maintain a deposit with the government, and will authorize government to draw upon this deposit to collect monies that are owed to government. The agreement will also require the licensee to replenish any draws taken from the deposit. If the licensee does not comply with this obligation, then it is in contravention of the agreement, and the tenure may become subject to suspension and cancellation under sections 76 and 77 of the *Forest Act*.

If the amount of a deposit is not sufficient to satisfy the amount of stumpage government claims is outstanding from a licensee or any person "not at arm's length" from that licensee then, under section 81 of the *Forest Act*, government may refuse to issue a forest tenure, road permit, cutting permit or a scale site authorization to the licensee. This legislatively authorizes government to interfere with a licensee's business so long as the government claims the licensee owes stumpage.

The government also has remedies available against third parties. Section 131 of the *Forest Act* provides that any party who "acquires or deals in timber on which" stumpage is outstanding must pay the outstanding stumpage to government. The courts have stated that the words "deals in" timber apply to anyone who exercises a "measure of control" over the progress of the felled log from the stump to the point of manufacture.

Section 130 of the *Forest Act* creates a lien in favour of government on the forest products and other personal property of any person who owes stumpage (or other money) to the government, including any third party who became liable for stumpage under section 131 of the Act. Section 131 also allows government to file a certificate with a court registry to the effect that someone owes it money. Government is then entitled to use the court's processes to collect the amount claimed as though the certificate were a court order. In effect, government is able to obtain a judgment of the court for the amount claimed without the need to go to trial.

Over the last few years government has gone to some lengths to allow itself to reopen stumpage rates long after timber is harvested, sold and manufactured. Section 105.2 allows a government official to re-determine a stumpage rate if, in the official's opinion, the original stumpage rate was based upon inaccurate information. The re-determined rate takes effect as of the effective date of the original stumpage rate, and all the remedies discussed earlier will apply to any new stumpage charges. Third parties who may have acquired or dealt in the timber at issue are, apparently, not immune from any retro-active stumpage increases.

There are also administrative remedies available to the government in circumstances where government believes a stumpage rate is based upon inaccurate information. Section 105.1 requires a licensee to submit "accurate" information for use in stumpage appraisals. Sections 105 (5.2) require a licensee to submit a "changed circumstances"

reappraisal if required under the appraisal manuals. A failure to comply with either provision may result in an administrative penalty of up to \$500,000. While administrative remedies and collections remedies are, technically, different creatures, the two are inextricably intertwined: a stumpage determination based upon so-called 'inaccurate information' or an unreported 'changed circumstance' leads to both stumpage collection issues and compliance issues.

The vicarious liability provisions of the FRPA are also of concern to a licensee's officers and directors. Section 72(4) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) provides that if a corporate licensee contravenes a provision of "the Acts", then so does any officer or director of that corporate licensee who "authorized, permitted or acquiesced" in the contravention. "The Acts" include the *Forest Act* and, more particularly, sections 105.1 and 105(5.2) of the *Forest Act*. What is meant by "authorized, permitted or acquiesced" is not entirely clear but, to date, the Forest Appeals Commission has suggested that it means a failure to prevent an occurrence that the officer or director ought to have foreseen.

Under a new Part 11.1 of the *Forest Act*, forest revenue officials are now given broad powers to enter a premises and inspect records, or demand production of records. If, based upon these records, an official called the 'commissioner' determines that stumpage was underpaid (for any number of reasons), the commissioner may make an estimate of the outstanding stumpage, and make an assessment against a person for that amount. Moreover, if the commissioner is of the view that the assessment resulted from the person's willful conduct, the commissioner may also impose a penalty of up to 100% of the assessment.

Ultimately, the government's objective for this panoply of remedies is to ensure that the province receives proper value for its forest resources—a laudable goal. The difficulty is that these are powerful remedies that could potentially allow government to do significant damage, even if the government is mistaken.

Jeff Waatainen is a past adjunct professor of law at UBC, has practiced law in the forest sector for fifteen years, and currently works as a sole practitioner out of his own firm of Westhaven Forestry Law in Nanaimo.





ABCFP Membership Statistics – Current as of April 19, 2011

The Following People Are Not Entitled To Practice Professional Forestry In British Columbia:

NEW RETIRED MEMBERS

J. Howard Carter, RPF; Robert Enfield, RPF; Alan Fry, RPF; Gregor W. Lee, RPF; Roderick Meredith, RPF; Walter Palubiski, RPF.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nicole J. Bauche, Michael Christopher
Bessler, Tara Leigh Bergeson, James William
Burck, Donald Blake Clutterham, Jr., Alysia
Jennifer Dobie, Carole E. Fleetham, Julie Rae
Gabert, Bruce Healey, Steven C. Hills, Indra
LaLari, Christopher Alan Lee, Hugh Geroge
Murdoch, Steven George Payne, Philippa
M.J. Rodrigues, Michael Mathew R. Shook,
Marlene Corinne Thimer, Christopher A. Waite,
Michael Paul White.

RESIGNATIONS

Darren J. Allen, David J. Andermatt, Brian Clement Atherton, Kristen Lee Beaumont, Andrew L. Brazier, Leroy Joshua Carr, Donald B. Clutterham, John DeWit, Helen Theodora Eggen, Keith W. Fowler, Frank Blair Gourlay, John Barry Duffy Jenkins, Melvin Jarrett Johnson, Larissa Karow, Jamie Robert Kennedy, Matthew D. Klingenberg, David Knight, Kenneth R. Lomas, Bradley Gordon Mitchell, Norman Ralph Pelton, Robert E. Rogers, Lillian Ann Rutledge, David A. Shaw, Sarah Leila Shipley, Mark Walter Andrew Spence, Arthur Edward Strome, Anna Helena Terebka, Ross Talbot Thomson, James Michael Webb.

REMOVALS

Seyed Hosse Abedin Zadeh Kivi, Jessica Ainsworth, Brian Michael Allen, Robert Alexandruk, Kenneth Anderson, Winfried Armleder, Daniele Battistella, Fred Berekoff, Kevin Boness, Louis Bourcet, William Bowden, Robert Bregg, Geoffrey Scott Cahill, Nadia Chan, Jason Chard, Nicholas Samuel W. Cheveldave, Michael J. Cody, Stephanie Cote, Vlad V. Cucinschi, John Stuart Currie, Davide Cuzner, Jennifer Robin D'Aoust, Eugene Desnoyers, Victor Drohomirecki, Andrew Duizer, David W. Eaglestone**, Donald Earles, Margaret Eddington, Michelle Edwards, Yousry El-Kassaby, Hans-Volker Ellinghaus, Dale Forner, Noel Gairdner, Jarrod Gaudry, David R. Gluns, Fraser Grey, Richard Hall, Calvin G. Hauk, Norman T. Helewa, William Hilton, Kevin Jock Honeyman, Korina Houghton, Gregory Logan Hutchinson, Robert Steven Jonasson, David Kirkpatrick, Richard Koe, Doug Konkin, Jarmo Laitinen, Benjamin Rodney Lane, Pedro Antonio Lara Almuedo, Robert Lawrence, Bradley Theodor Layton, Steven Lemke**, Kelly James Macdonald, Robert Maclean, Martin Maslis, Robert Mcainsh, Timothy James Mcclenaghan**, Robert Lesley Mcgregor, George Mckee, Alyssa Greer Milne, Alfred Roy Modahl. Shawn Torin Murray, Dick T. Nakatsu, Karena O'Brien, P. Osberg, Daniel Palanio*/**, Robert John Paterson, Keith Pedersen, Timothy John Phillips, Kent Pincott, Claude Plante, Mathew Pocock, Frank Ponto, Michael Prueter, Cameron Quesnel, Edward Leonard Richardson, David Riddell**, David Stanley Robertson, David Alan Robinson, Stephanie Sambo, Lee Schaeffer, Jeffrey Sharp, James Murrey Slade, David Slater, Greg Spence, Bill J. Strodl, David Sullivan, Guy J. Taylor**, Stanley Thiessen, Joan Thomas, Kevin William Turley, Michael Paul Wagmann, Crystal White, Brynmor Lloyd Williams, Kevin Wilson**, Robert J. Wilson, H. Wayne Wood.

- * Member was removed from the membership Rolls as an RFT and still maintains his active status as an Accredited Timber Cruiser (ATC).
- ** Member has applied for reinstatement

RECLASSIFICATION FROM ATC TO ATE

Jason Malcolm Leonard Smith, RFT, ATE

NEW ENROLLED MEMBERS

Jillian Lindsey Affleck, TFT; Brianna Michelle Lukkar, TFT; Heather Irene McKenzie, FIT; Deborah Lynne Webster, FIT.

REINSTATEMENTS

Travis Jason Glasman, RPF; Morgan Faye Kennah, RPF; Corey David Kenji Kuromi, FIT; Sharon Jean Sims, RPF.

DECEASED

J. Alfred Cuthbert RPF(Ret); Gary Robert Forster, RFT; Sylvia Graham, RPF; Stephen Z. Ocsko, RPF.

Member News

It is very important to many members to receive word of the passing of a colleague. Members have the opportunity to publish their memories by sending photos and obituaries to **BC Forest Professional**. The association sends condolences to the family and friends of the following members:

In Memorium

Sylvia Graham RPF #2738 | 1962 - 2011

On March 24, 2011, Sylvia Graham, beloved wife, daughter, sister, aunt and friend passed away peacefully at her



home in Quesnel, BC at the age at 48. She was predeceased by her dad, Jake Regehr. Sylvia will be lovingly remembered by her husband Bill Graham; mom Olga Regehr of Winnipeg, MB; sisters Dorothy Schwab (Dave) of Winnipeg, MB; Norilynn Epp (Ed) of Waterloo, ON; sister in-law Barbara Bowers (Matt) of Vancouver, B.C.; nieces Sarah, Rebeccah, Erin, Alexandra, and Kathleen; nephews Ryan and Hayden; and numerous friends and extended family members.

Sylvia was born and raised in Winnipeg, Manitoba. She often recalled happy memories of her childhood, including camping trips with her family and many hours sauntering through the forest at the family cottage in Ontario. Her name Sylvia, meaning "of the forest," reflected her love of nature and the outdoors which was seen in her art and her career as a forester.

Sylvia was an independent, free spirit who followed her own path. She graduated from the Advertising Art program at Red River Community College in Winnipeg in 1983. After pursuing a short career as a graphic designer, she moved to Vancouver to study forestry at UBC. It was there that she met her kindred spirit and husband, Bill, who she described as her greatest joy. They were married in 1992 and settled in northern BC, where Quesnel became their home base.

After moving to Quesnel, Sylvia worked as a forester for Weldwood and West Fraser. In addition to her professional career as a forester, Sylvia was an active member of the arts community in Quesnel and Wells, BC. Many of her happiest moments were spent creating her various forms of art. She often expressed her gratitude for the support and mentorship she received from her colleagues in the forestry and arts communities.

Sylvia's Christian faith was the cornerstone of her life, giving her peace and understanding during her courageous battle with cancer during the past five years. While reflecting upon this journey, Sylvia wrote these words:

Courage is to know that we will all pass Courage is to live even as we die Courage is to carry on and do your best for those left behind

A celebration of Sylvia's life has been held at Maple Park Alliance Church in Quesnel. Submitted by Bill Graham

Dick Kosick RPF #419 | 1932 - 2010

Born in Saskatchewan into a farming family with 13 children, Dick received a BSc Ag. from Saskatchewan



and an MF from Belgium where he quickly had to learn French.

Sven Rasmussen, the retired Chief Forester of Tahsis Company which managed Tree Farm License (TFL) 19 at Gold River, BC and Dick's former boss says, "Dick was one of the best foresters in Canada." He was far ahead of his time as a forest manager in so many aspects of the forestry business. His timber development planning recognized and minimized impacts on non-timber values. Silviculture played a key role. He was a keen participant in the Coastal Provincial Tree Improvement Committee and strove to ensure that the Tahsis Company was fully committed to that cause. His stewardship saw to the maintenance of soil, environmental quality and the productive

capacity of the land and forest in TFL 19. He also had a good business sense.

In 1990, in recognition for his forest management accomplishments on TFL19, Dick received the Bill Young Award of Excellence in Integrated Resource Management, an award sponsored jointly by the ABCFP and the Association of Professional Biologists of BC.

Dave Lewis, RPF, Truck Logger Association, Executive Director, speaking about Dick's vision and respect for recreational values in harvest planning, said recently that "I did not know Dick personally, but that's the thing about giants, you don't have to be that close to them to still know that they are a giant."

Dick began his career as a forester for Tahsis Co.in 1958. His various job titles included Assistant Chief Forester, Chief Forest Engineer and Forest Manager at Gold River. Following a merger with Pacific Forest Products in 1985 and subsquent mergers ending with TimberWest, he spent his final years in property management and consulting on timberland appraisals working out of Qualicum Beach, BC. Altogether, he spent 50

 $years\ working\ and\ living\ on\ Vancouver\ Island.$

Dick was active in community affairs. He initiated the Pacific section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry in 1972 and as a school trustee he encouraged taking forest education into local schools. He also encouraged the formation of a local Jr. Forest Warden club by forestry staff.

Dick was always upbeat, singing and whistling as he worked and encouraged others to have a positive outlook. An outdoors man, he loved to hunt and fish. He also skied and played softball but his favourite sport was hockey.

Nearing his end in June 2010 and although ill, he still organized and participated in the annual company golf tournament, keeping his illness private. Eight days before he succumbed to a rare lung cancer, he was helping his son Nick bottle wine.

He leaves behind his wife Ann, four children and 11 grandchildren. Our sincere condolences to Ann and Dick's family. Submitted by Brian McCutcheon, RPF, Life Member, and Bruce Devitt, RPF, Life Member

Member News

Stephen Zoltan Ocsko RPF (RET), LIFE MEMBER #609 1933 - 2010

Steve was born in Nogradveroce, Hungary, on

October 10, 1933, and died suddenly at home on Galiano Island on May 27, 2010. He is survived by his loving wife and partner, Barbara, his sons Stephen and Jamie, his daughters Enico (Zul), grandsons Marshall and Truman, and Stephanie (Joe). Steve is also survived by a brother and three sisters, and their extended families who still reside in Hungary.

In 1956, at the outbreak of the Hungarian Revolution, Steve was a student at the University of Sopron Forest Engineering. These were very difficult times for him. As a young student, he considered himself fortunate to be given the opportunity to finish his studies in Canada with the Sopron Forestry Faculty at the University of British Columbia where he graduated, Sopron Division BSF in 1959.

That same year, Steve began his career as a forester with Shelby Sawmills Ltd., in Prince



George. Since then, he has played many different roles in forestry. 1961:
Engineering Assistant, BC Forest Service, Kamloops District, Nelson District, Prince George District. 1964-71: Assistant Divisional Forester, Macmillan Bloedel Ltd..

Nanaimo. 1971: T.M. Engineering Consultant, Thomson and Associates Ltd., Victoria. 1972-77: Chief Forester, Crows Nest Industries Ltd., Fernie, 1975: Prepared and presented the Company's brief to the Pearce Royal Commission on Forest Resources. Also, his forestry occupation included various surveys, including major hydroelectric projects: the Libby, Mica, and Revelstoke Dams. 1978-81: Instructor, Forest Harvesting, Forest Engineering, and Management Planning at Selkirk College, Castlegar. Steve took great pride in all aspects of his profession.

In 1982, Steve retired from forestry and moved to Galiano Island. He directed his energy into building and operating his own company, Bodega Resort Ltd., incorporating a lodge and secluded log cabins in a pastoral setting. He also established the only trail riding business on Galiano Island. He enjoyed riding and sharing his knowledge of the forest with old and young alike. He maintained twenty miles of scenic trails (part of the land he leased from Macmillan Bloedel) for riding, hiking, and fire access.

In the mid 1990s, self-taught, Steve became an artist. His love for carving emerged from his deep intimacy with nature and his poetical and spiritual interest in the universal myths. Steve lived in close contact with nature for all of his life and, as one of the pioneering surveyors of BC, explored the province from Vancouver Island to the Rockies and the Yukon. Many of his stone carvings were sold at the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria. Steve carved over a 1,000 stones, giving and donating dozens to family and friends, as well as to many community associations.

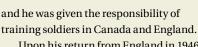
Never indifferent, he was constantly sowing seeds. His outstanding work ethic, optimism, enthusiasm, and his true passion for life are the ongoing legacies Steve leaves to his family, and many friends. He will be dearly missed. Submitted by Barbara Geary

J. Alfred (Alf) Cuthbert RPF (RET) #704 1919-2011

James Alfred (Alf) Cuthbert, RPF (Ret), born April 13, 1919,

passed away at the age of 91 on February 17, 2011 in Oliver, BC. Alf was born in Aneroid, Saskatchewan and moved to BC with his family when he was thirteen. His family homesteaded near Cecil Lake and, as part of the family's ranch operations, ran a sawmill. This may have started young Alf on his very productive and active career as a teacher and professional forester.

Obtaining his teaching certificate from Normal School, in Victoria, BC in 1940, Alf started teaching at the elementary school in Dawson Creek in September 1940. In 1941, Alf enlisted in the army and served Canada overseas during WWII. His excellent instructor skills were recognized



Upon his return from England in 1946, Alf briefly taught elementary school in Pouce Coupe before attending UBC where he studied forestry. In 1952, Alf graduated with a BA and BSF, First-Class; "cum laude." After brief stints working with the Canadian Forestry Service and BC Forest Service, he taught at Port Alberni High School. During which time he developed the first forestry course to be offered at the high school level. In 1965, he moved his family to Burnaby where he was an instructor at BCIT in the Forest Resource Program. He also had the patience during this time to teach his eldest daughter Colleen and son Bob in forestry. Before Alf retired from BCIT in 1982, he took two sabbaticals, one to help set up the curriculum for a forestry school in Kenya for Canadian International Development Agency and the second to work as a placement officer in Papua New Guinea, for CUSO. Alf also taught and developed correspondence courses in forestry at Green Timbers. After Alf retired,

he continued to work at one of the disciplines he loved the most, (besides mathematics!), forest mensuration, which he taught at the Nicola Valley Institute of Technology.

Alf had a very gentle nature and loved teaching. His favorite things involved making things out of wood or going for long hikes in the forest. He was known for his quick wit which first year students often experienced. He is survived by his wife Mavis and children Colleen (Glenn), Donna (Michael) and Bob (Leah).

Alf will always be remembered as the "favorite teacher" by his students and greatly missed by his family and friends. Submitted by Bob Cuthbert, RFT

Member News

A Moment in Forestry

Submit your moment in forestry to Brenda Martin at: editor@abcfp.ca



This photo is the Wood is Good 2011 photo contest winner. It was taken by Yuko Ikegami Lee and her daughter, Isabel.

"The photo was taken on our way home from the Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre. After driving to and from between the Centre on the logging road (Port Alberni to Bamfield), it was nice to see the old growth forest more than ever! Now I know what people really mean when they talk about "rough road." – Yuko Ikegami Lee

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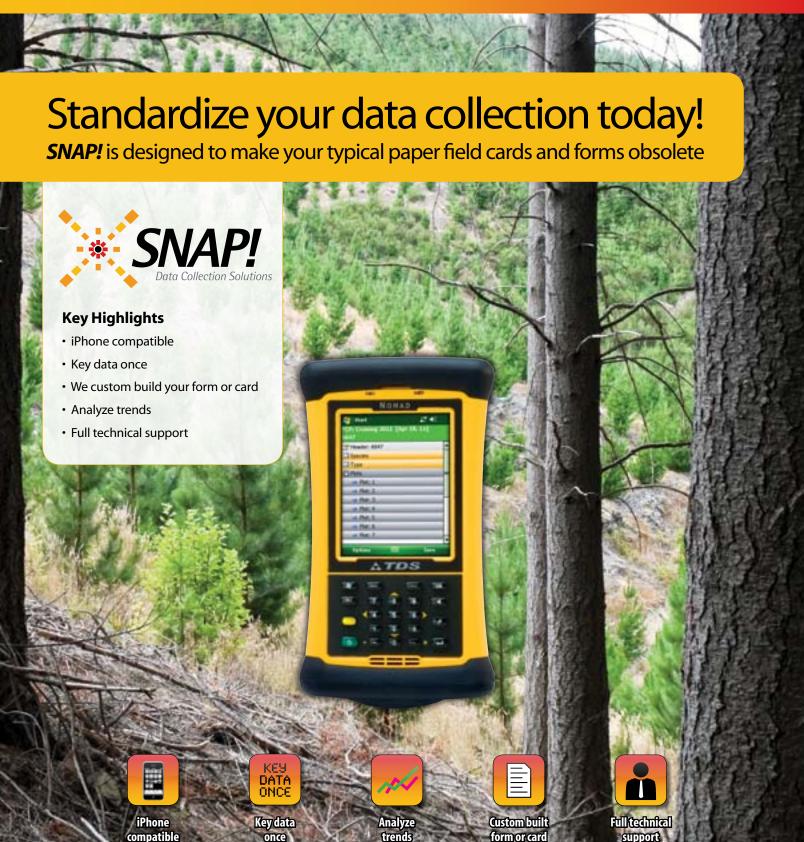
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