

BC

MAY – JUNE 2014

Forest

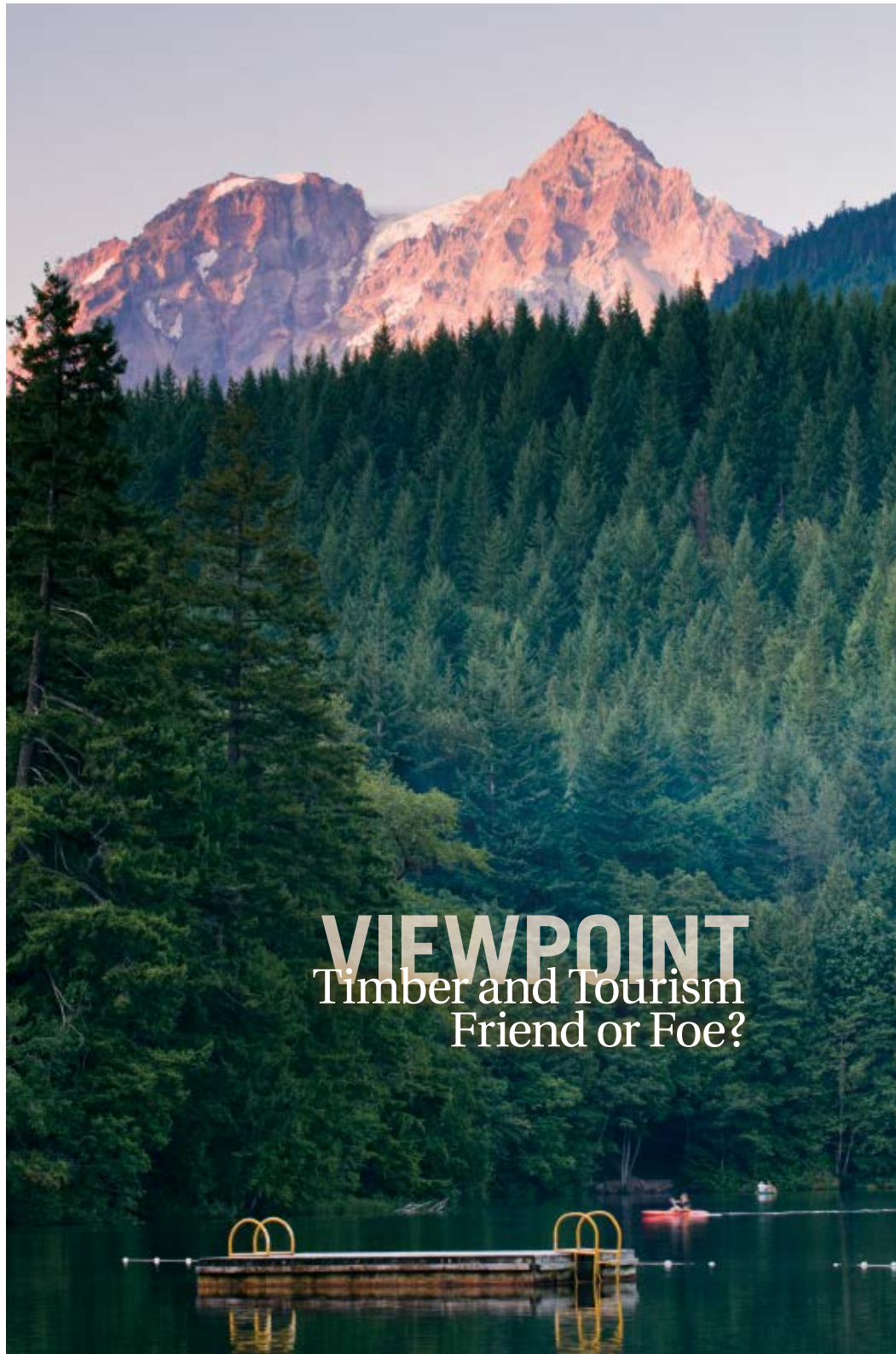
PROFESSIONAL

Duelling Viewpoints:
Forestry and Tourism
from the Perspective of a
Professional Forester and
Professional Guide

**A Historical Glance
at Forestry and
Tourism**

Academic Integration of
Recreation and Tourism
at UNBC

Special Feature:
Full Details of the ABCFP's
66th Forestry Conference
and AGM



VIEWPOINT
Timber and Tourism
Friend or Foe?

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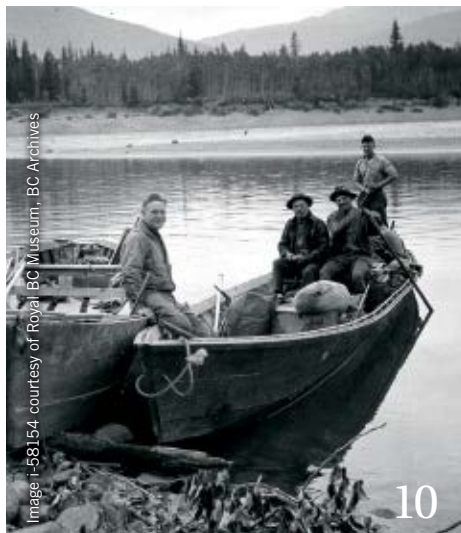
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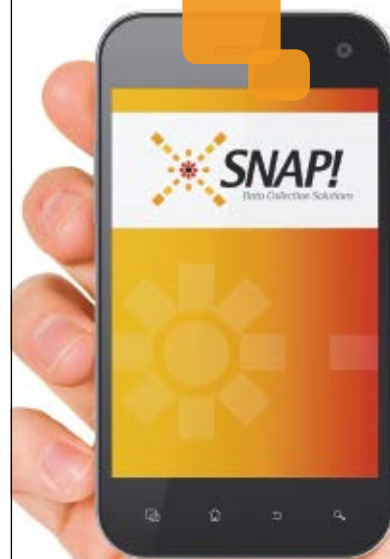
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"In the field it has saved us time and simplified field surveys. In the office it has saved us a significant amount of staff time"...

Ricardo Velasquez,
District Silvicultural Forester
Ontario Ministry of
Natural Resources



Take-Home Exams Redundant?

I was recently consulted by a FIT regarding the subject of the take-home exam questions and have a question for all ABCFP members to consider. Although we like to see FITs suffer through what we did, what use is examining FITs on their forestry knowledge if they have already met the academic requirements set out by the ABCFP? The student I was discussing the question with has a master's degree in forestry from UBC. I think the ABCFP should trust this institution's ability to properly examine their students' knowledge and trust that their degrees are awarded only to those who have demonstrated their knowledge. For an FIT, the preparation for the exam takes up a huge chunk of time and takes them away from work and family.

I believe the ABCFP should only be examining FITs on what constitutes professional conduct as per our Code of Ethics: questions should be based on situations that may pose unethical practices, conflict of interest, practising due diligence, respect of other RPFs etc. The ABCFP only needs to know if a potential RPF understands how to act as a professional. One very important aspect of the Code of Ethics is for professionals to only practice in areas where they are competent and to undertake professional development in required areas of practise to ensure such competency.

I would like to know if others agree with this and, if so, should we make a change?

And for the mandatory suffering aspect, how about lots of pushups, on knuckles, on broken glass, with ABBA playing...

BRIAN R. SMART, RPF, RPBIO.

On Behalf of the ABCFP Board of Examiners: Regarding the Requirement for the Take-Home Exam.

We appreciate our members' thoughts regarding the ABCFP's enrollment and examination process. Joining a profession should not be easy. Rather, it should entail an active learning curve as graduates advance their technical and professional knowledge throughout their articling period.

Maintaining standards for knowledge, understanding and competence in application is a critical aspect of maintaining public trust and exams are a necessary and important part of this. One of the duties of the ABCFP is "to establish, monitor and enforce standards of education and qualifications for enrollment, registration and continued membership in the association." - *Foresters Act S. 4(2)(d)*

The sit-down exam attempts to measure professional knowledge and awareness of comprehensive forestry legislation and policy. The take-home exam was originally offered as a means of reducing the pressure associated with a long sit-down exam. The take-home exam provides a means to evaluate how individuals apply the knowledge and understanding gained through their experience. Furthermore, it provides an opportunity to demonstrate the ability to construct and convey an informed opinion on issues that they will likely encounter during their careers. We attempt to construct questions that focus on topics that are anticipated to gain relevance and are subject to new or recently changed legislation and policy. Relative to the range of topics available to master's graduates, this focuses the efforts of both writers and examiners. This is a step forward from the longer sit-down exam format of the past and better recognizes how we approach our practice.

Our Board of Examiners routinely considers questions like this and continues to evaluate the best methods and approaches for examining enrolled members. As a result, we may find that there are better ways to examine knowledge and competency in the future. If you are interested in membership on the board, you can monitor vacancies at the following web site:

http://www.abcfp.ca/about_us/our_people/our_committees.asp

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Log Exports: A Forester's View

*Note: The January-February issue of **BC Forest Professional** featured a few articles that some members suggested supported the export of logs. They argued there should have been an article outlining a more balanced approach to the issue, including the compelling reasons why the province should not be exporting logs. While not a comprehensive list of the reasons against log exports, the following attempts to provide a counterbalance.*

When examining the governance of BC forest policy, two related themes emerge: a continuing effort to control and improve the use of the province's forest land endowment and an increasing reluctance to alienate the public's title to, and financial interest in, forest land and timber. The struggle between these themes occupied BC's early policy makers, leading them to adopt log export restrictions along two distinct streams: one for lands granted before 1906 and one for public forest lands.

The province's first entrepreneurs found the coastal forest to be an immense natural storehouse of timber capital. Moreover, around the turn of the 20th century, progressive ideas and the new profession of forestry predicted that economic growth stemming from the transition of a fledgling industry to a large integrated forest products industry using slowly accumulated forest capital could be perpetual. Thus in 1910, around the time of the Fulton Commission, the natural forest not only represented the capital base on which local forest economies could develop, but under the stewardship of professional foresters, coastal forest lands could be a means of continual financial prosperity for a whole coastal economy.

An underlying premise of a sustainable vision of economic growth was that public forestry policy formation and progressive economic management would conserve and recycle the dollar-value of the old natural forest in the regional economy. The progressive idea was that if enough of the original forest capital is retained in the financial system and if industry adapts to using the new capital growing in replacement trees, new natural wealth would permit the systems' 'perpetual motion.' In the minds of politicians of the day, 80% of the value of manufactured timber was in labour and to ensure that "...forest resources should not merely be the foundation but should also build up the whole fabric of the lumbering industry and strengthen the whole commercial system of the province. The government in 1906 adopted a thoroughgoing policy that timber must be manufactured within the province (Ross, 1912)."

A major reason for the restriction on exports of logs seems to be the promotion of the domestic secondary manufacturing industry. Many economists contend that the full negative impact of restrictive log export control policies on the provincial economy far outweigh the benefits. An obvious impact of export restriction is that the demand for logs is reduced, which will eventually depress domestic log prices. This, in turn, benefits domestic log purchasers because of lower prices and fewer competitors for logs.

This observation was touched upon by Higgins (**BC Forest Professional**, Jan-Feb 2014) when he stated, "The export log markets are important to the health of the coastal forest industry for two primary reasons. First, export markets typically allow a timber owner to realize a larger return on the logs they are offering to market, with five to over 40% value increase over prices being offered by the domestic market. Second, log exports at times provide a market for logs that may be over-supplied or be of inferior quality that is undesirable by domestic sawmills."

The real reasons for promoting further manufacturing through log export restrictions are not well defined. Probably, the most common arguments are that they create job opportunities, result in industrial stability and result in a managed distribution of costs and an improved utilization strategy for wood. Do the higher log prices resulting from freer trade reduce employment in manufacturing more than they would increase logging employment? Do export restrictions facilitate the growth of the sawmilling industries, reducing their vulnerability to fluctuations in any one product market? Finally, do export restrictions aggravate the forest utilization problem?

There are other political reasons for advocating restrictive log export policies and that has to do with environmentalists mounting campaigns against investments in sustainable forest management and promoting complete forest protection as the only viable conservation strategy in the tropics (Putz, 2000). What would happen to forest management in the North and Central Coast planning areas (Great Bear Rainforest) if log exports were banned?

No discussion of log export would be complete without a reference to Bill Dumont and Tom Wright's 2006 study for the Ministry of Forests and Range titled, "Generating More Wealth from British Columbia's Timber: A Review of British Columbia's Log Export Policies¹." Ending on a conclusion from that study (page 72),

"Our analysis tells us that, if there were free trade in both logs and lumber, British Columbia would have a globally competitive processing industry, the vast majority of British Columbia logs would be processed in British Columbia, and British Columbia would receive more benefits from its timber in terms of good jobs and in terms of government revenue than it currently does."

WILLIAM L, WAGNER, PHD, RPF

References:

Putz, F. 2000. "Economics of home grown forestry." *Ecological Economics* 32 (2000) 9-14
 Ross, W.R. 1912. "British Columbia's Forest Policy" A speech given at the second reading of the Forest Bill. Available on-line: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/Docs/Mr/Rc/Rc002/Rc002.pdf>
¹ Available at: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/het/external/!publish/web/exports/generating-more-wealth.pdf> Accessed March 16, 2014.

Banning Log Exports Not the Answer

I received my January-February 2014 copy of **BC Forest Professional** today and I feel I have to make known my views about log exports. If it makes sense to restrict log exports from BC to protect mill jobs, I feel very strongly that the export of other raw materials should also be banned or severely restricted.

Think of the smelting jobs we could have in BC if we ban or reduce ore exports! Think of the jobs in the chemical and plastics industry, as well as fuel refining, if we restricted or even eliminated coal and petroleum exports! We could compete with other countries by exporting cookies and other baked goods as well as beer and whiskey if we eliminated the export of unprocessed wheat and other grains from BC.

Let's make sure that all industries in Canada are in the same boat as the BC logger who is trying to put food on the table.

RON SAWATZKY, RPF

More letters on page 30...



Surviving the Next Black Swan

This article was excerpted from the speech Dan gave at the ABCFP's conference and AGM in Kelowna.

Many experts in risk management are coming to the view that anticipating the future is becoming more difficult and that there are fields of endeavour where classical statistical analysis and forecasting methodologies may not apply. In the natural sciences, certain events — ice ages or contagions for example — occur so infrequently that a reliable risk/probability analysis is almost impossible to do.

In the social sciences, such as economics, it's becoming clear that human beings don't always react in logical, predictable ways to new technologies, new ideas, or to new circumstances. Highly improbable and unforeseen events — referred to as black swans — can occur, which drastically change predicted outcomes. Black swans are unexpected outliers to normal bell-shaped probability curves.

In his 2006 book, appropriately called *The Black Swan*, Nassim Taleb advanced the theory that because of technological growth, the future will be increasingly even less predictable. Powerful technologies can allow one individual to have huge and unforeseen impacts in the world. The good news is that while black swans can result in disastrous outcomes, those outcomes can be mitigated and can often provide positive opportunities for those who are prepared.

So what does this have to do with forestry? Well, the practice of forestry depends on an understanding of both the natural sciences and social sciences. The emphasis on the social side is particularly important in BC where 95% of the forest land base is publicly owned. We forest professionals seldom have the luxury of simply taking instructions from an individual landowner and delivering on his or her wishes. We have a number of publics to consider and the wishes of the publics are continually in flux. There are also changes occurring in the natural world and in our ability to affect the natural world. Complicating matters, the long timelines we deal with provide more opportunity for improbable events to occur.

We know that we'll be facing some unique challenges and opportunities in the near future. For example, one of the NGOs released a report stating that BC's forests have become a net source of atmospheric carbon rather than a carbon sink. Is that true? I don't know. Probably nobody really knows for sure just yet. If it is true, what are the consequences for our profession? Is carbon management an element of the practice of forestry? Is it a separate discipline? It's clearly going to be increasingly relevant to future forest management decisions. No matter where we lie on the spectrum of belief in climate change, it would be wise for our profession to become recognized as a leader in the field.

Here's another example: There are likely to be many mills facing closure in the next few years as the pine beetle salvage volumes

dwindle. In many areas, there may be opportunities to sustain operations. In others there may not be, or if there are, it may not be the best thing to do in terms of sustainability of the resource. Despite knowing of the potential falldown for years, anxious communities and individuals may look for someone to blame. Governments, fairly or unfairly, are likely to be in the crosshairs. Will some of that blame reflect back on our profession? It's a possibility we need to proactively address as part of our strategic initiative on social licence. In any event, we as a profession must be prepared to step up and provide our thoughtful advice and recommendations to the public policy decision makers.

Taleb's advice for dealing with black swans — both avoiding the worst consequences and seizing the positive opportunities — is to be what he calls "robust." This essentially means to put oneself in a position to survive virtually anything, no matter how unexpected. It doesn't mean we should try to predict all possible outcomes and prepare for each one...that's simply not possible. It does mean that we shouldn't be complacent. We shouldn't be so over-confident in our predictions that we lose the nimbleness to respond to the unexpected.

Taleb suggested that diversity is key to surviving black swans. Over-specialization can be disastrous. The association does a good job in soliciting diverse insights and perspectives from its members but there is room for improvement. When I was a young and green beginner in the profession, I thought our senior leaders were gods who had all the answers; time and experience taught me otherwise. I'd encourage all members of our association, especially our new inductees, to respectfully challenge authority and conventional wisdom when they think they don't make sense. Get involved with the association. Your unique insights and perspectives may be just what the profession needs to survive and thrive when the next black swan comes our way. 🐉



CEO's Report

By Sharon Glover, MBA

Careful Planning Puts ABCFP on Solid Fiscal Foundation

At the ABCFP, we strive to deliver services our members want and we also strive to protect the public's interests in BC's forests by ensuring only qualified forest professionals are able to practise. We know that you expect us to deliver on our mandate by prudent use of your membership dues. Four years ago, we implemented a fee increase after 17 years without any significant increase. Since that time, we have implemented one inflationary fee increase.

The majority of our revenue is spent on core business — as much as 60% in some years. Core business activities are things that are mandated by the *Foresters Act* and necessary to the operations of the ABCFP and the profession of forestry. Examples include regulatory work, registering new members and communicating with members. The rest of the budget is allocated to activities emanating from our strategic plan. You can read about these activities on our website (under the Publications and Forms tab).

Our director of finance and administration, Lance Nose, prepares a five-year projection of our financial picture and he updates it every year. Part of this projection is an estimate of membership trends that takes into account new enrolled members and retiring members so we can make an educated estimate of our revenue for any given year. Council uses this projection when they approve our annual budgets and when they have to consider a potential fee increase. We want to assure you that in the next five years — assuming there are no extraordinary circumstances — we are confident we can balance our books with only the inflationary increases. So, for those of you who are worried about a large fee increase in the near future — we have no plans for one. While we can't guarantee this, we can assure you that we are managing to this goal.

In addition to smart, long-term planning, we work hard to ensure our expenses are kept to a minimum. One of the key ways we've cut expenses recently was by moving the ABCFP office to our current location on West Georgia Street. We managed to find an office space on the edge of downtown for a significantly reduced rental rate over the proposed new rate at our old office. In fact, we reduced our price per square foot by 31%. In addition, the new space is bigger and contains a large boardroom, which means that virtually all committee meetings now take place in the office and negates the need to rent outside meeting rooms.

Because the new office is still close to downtown Vancouver, it is in a convenient location for members who must travel here for committee meetings. We are within a 15-minute walk of the seaplane terminal and both SkyTrain lines that lead into Surrey and to the airport.

We are watching our expenses in others ways as well. Most committees only meet in person once a year. The rest of the time we make use of conference calls and web-conferencing. When staff must travel, we try to combine trips to reduce the costs. We also take the opportunity to meet with members in our travels.

Increasing our non-fee revenue is also a method we use to keep our financial house in order. Both workshops and advertising revenue from the magazine and website offset our expenses and help to contribute to the bottom line.

There's a quick look at the ABCFP's financial situation. The consolidated financial statements are in the annual report and our full financial statements are available on the website. I'm happy to answer any questions you might have about our fiscal, strategic or business planning. Don't hesitate to contact me at sglover@abcfp.ca 🐾

New and Improved Online Workshops Now Available

The ABCFP has recently updated and improved two online workshops, "Professional Ethics and Obligations" and "Professional Reliance: What is it and how it should work," which are mandatory for TFTs, FITs and T-NRPs. We also added another online professional reliance workshop: "Advancing Professional Reliance in the Natural Resource Sector." These three workshops will be available in the updated format shortly so stay tuned for further details.

These workshops will have more video instruction, with quizzes and an opportunity for participants to ask questions by starting a discussion. The platform for these workshops is provided by Thinkific and participants will be able to register via a link on our website. If you have any questions about these workshops, contact Brian Robinson, director of professional development and member relations, at brobinson@abcfp.ca

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*No purchase is required. There is one (1) prize to be won. The winner may choose between an amount of \$60,000 CAD to build a dream kitchen of his/her choosing or \$60,000 CAD cash. The winner will be responsible for choosing a supplier and for coordinating all of the required work. The contest is organized by Security National Insurance Company and Primram Insurance Company and is open to members, employees and other eligible persons who reside in Canada and belong to an employer, professional or alumni group which has entered into an agreement with the organizers and is entitled to receive group rates from the organizers. The contest ends on October 31, 2014. The draw will be held on November 21, 2014. A skill-testing question is required. Odds of winning depend on the number of eligible entries received. The complete contest rules are available at melochemonnex.com/contest.

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Annual Report Now Available

The ABCFP's 2013 Annual Report (http://www.abcfp.ca/publications_forms/annual_reports.asp) was distributed at the AGM in Kelowna on February 13th and has now been posted on the website. Be sure to read the annual report to learn about some of the work the ABCFP has completed over the past year. You will also find our award winners and a list of volunteers.

The annual report also contains the condensed financial statements while the full financial statements are available on the same webpage.

Tell us Your Unique Experience as a Forest Professional

We know that a career in forestry is varied and rewarding and we need your help sharing that with others. We are looking for members to be featured on our website, Facebook and Twitter. If you are interested in being featured, please e-mail Michelle Mentore, senior communications specialist and webmaster (mmentore@abcfp.ca). All that is required is answering a few short questions and sending us a photo.

Policy Review Seminar Bumped Up to June

The ABCFP's annual Policy Review Seminar will be held on June 12th and 13th this year in order to give exam writers more time to study and digest the material presented before writing the registrations exams in October.

As in previous years, the in-person session will be in Kamloops at Thompson Rivers University. The session will also be available via webcast and recorded.

The forest legislation and policy reference guide is now available. More information is available on the Policy Seminars page of the website.



Can Forestry and Tourism Co-exist?



Photo: Jason Shaffo, Picture BC

The Principles of Stewardship and Tourism

British Columbians highly value the forest resource they are blessed with. *Super, Natural British Columbia*[®], the province's marketing positioning statement, has worldwide recognition and is responsible for a tourism industry that caters to both domestic and international clients. The public values placed on the forest resource are reflected in the significant effort put into ensuring that tourism and other social values were captured in the array of Local Resource Management Plans and Higher Level Plans that cover vast areas of the province. These values are represented in a number of ways, such as:

- Visual Quality Objectives that manage disturbance on specific viewscapes deemed significant to the aesthetic value of the area;
- Wildlife Habitat Areas to manage and protect critical wildlife habitat;
- Riparian reserves and management zones to manage water quality and fish habitat required to protect spawning and rearing areas; and
- Access management strategies that ensure resource roads do not impact other resource values and are maintained where these roads and trails support or enhance public access to outdoor recreation features.

The Principles of Stewardship directly address these societal values and expectations placed on the forest resource. **Forest Management Goals and Objectives** speak to the need for clear goals and objectives to guide forest management activities and ensure that the broad range of values are recognized and accommodated when conducting forest management activities. These goals and objectives are reflected in the array of legislation, policies and land use plans that forest professionals must navigate when discharging their professional duties.

Social Foundation requires management strategies that create benefits consistent with the values and interests of society. Forest professionals need a clear understanding of the full range of forest attributes that provide public value, from the more easily definable economic and employment values, to the more challenging to quantify aesthetic, cultural or spiritual values. Responsible forest resource management will integrate and balance social values and needs both spatially and temporally.

Forest professionals can expect increased scrutiny on how we meet and balance the broad spectrum of expanding and often competing demands for products and services from our forest resource as British Columbia's populations grow and our resource industries expand and diversify. Adhering to the Principles of Forest Stewardship will help ensure our activities are based on sound, well-reasoned plans and strategies that incorporate the full spectrum of societal expectations.

THINK TOURISM IN THIS PROVINCE AND YOUR MIND IS LIKELY TO CONJURE UP images of hikes through forests or a whale watching tour set against a dramatic backdrop of lush greenery. To those in the world whose daily landscapes consist of concrete buildings, smog and the absence of authentic recreational space, the lure of BC's outdoors is obvious. And tourism operators — including provincial organizations like Destination BC — have caught on. They market the bounty of our outdoors by promoting hiking, guide outfitting, camping and wildlife tours, all which are closely intertwined with our forests. But for all their interconnectedness, one can't forget that forests don't just exist as a static showpiece; forests are an important contributor to the economic functioning of our province. Given the apparent competing interests, can tourism and forestry really co-exist?

The Viewpoints articles in this issue of **BC Forest Professional** examine this question from several different standpoints. We hear from a professional forester, who outlines the planning, visual requirements and legislation that are involved before a parcel of land can be altered. That stands in direct contrast to the insights of a professional guide, who argues that tourism on Vancouver Island has been diminished as a result of logging. We expect these two contrasting Viewpoints will draw passionate rebuttals and invite you to share your thoughts through a letter to the editor.

Moving away from our Viewpoints theme, this issue also celebrates the success of our recent AGM and forestry conference, which took place in stunning Kelowna. There, we welcomed our 67th council, feted our new members and award winners, were inspired by two moving keynotes and mingled happily with colleagues and old friends. You can read about (and see) the festivities in our special feature. Closely related is an Interest article on our inaugural Climate Change Innovator Award, which was presented to Alex Woods, MSc, RPF, at this year's conference. We reveal the rationale for introducing the award and ask you to continually observe outstanding forest professionals whose work deem them worthy for an award nomination. 🌲

Viewpoints

By Pieter Bekker, RPF, BSc, MSc



Tourism And Forestry – A Brief History Tour

IN THE 1880s WILLIAM VAN HORNE, OVERSEER OF CONSTRUCTION FOR Canada's first transcontinental railroad and president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, had a problem. The combination of expensive railway construction through the Rocky Mountains and the need to increase its use caused him to pursue the creation of vacation destinations to entice moneyed travelers into using trains and heading west. With the construction of chateau-like hotels at Banff Springs and Lake Louise and a smaller-scale hotel at Glacier, along with advertising the natural wonders found in the forested mountain ranges, Van Horne could well be considered the patriarch of tourism in western Canada.

Some years later, the railway company stationed Swiss mountain guides at Golden to lead climbing parties. A ski jump was also developed near Revelstoke. Rail passengers engaged in activities such as horse-back riding, mountain climbing, wildlife viewing, ski jumping and recreating in hot pools while sipping tea surrounded by lovely mountain forests.

As the population grew in the 1900s and people became more affluent, urbanized and mobile, with affordable cars and an expanding road network, tourism also grew. Later, airports were built, allowing for further attraction of international tourists. Mindsets also started to shift, as the desire to travel farther afield and experience new places started to gain popularity. Many tourists and tourism operators came face-to-face with the realities of logging and voiced concern over what they saw. Communities, especially those surrounded by attractive forest

landscapes, began to realize the benefits of tourism in diversifying their economies and sought changes in forest management, bringing forward economic reasons for doing so. The growth in eco-tourism increased demand for changes. The Inside Passage, Clayoquot Sound and Robson Bight became controversial flashpoints on the Coast, as did Bowron Lakes, Seven Sisters, Muskwa-Kechika and others in the Interior.

In the 1990s the province undertook land-use planning which brought together various sectors, First Nations and government agencies to address respective interests and issues and reach resolution. The common "language" of those planning processes was maps depicting respective interests, so a way to map tourism interests was needed for the industry to participate effectively. The then Ministry of Tourism, in conjunction with the tourism sector, devised an approach that included mapping the industry's current uses of the land, waterways and infrastructure, and the inherent capability of the resources for future tourism use. Specifically, in addition to inventorying current tourism resource use, the plan area was analyzed for its capability to support additional tourism activities such as wildlife viewing, kayak touring and fishing lodge development, at various quality levels. Locations with the capability to support multiple high quality activities spanning all seasons were particularly valued. The planning process outcomes determined the suitability of the existing or proposed tourism use while use feasibility was left to the industry to



Image A-08916 courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives



Image 158154 courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives

determine. Land-use planning results included Special Management Zone designation for high-value tourism areas and in some cases, Protected Area status. Since then more detailed tourism studies have been completed for specific parts of the province, sometimes with the assistance of the forest sector operating in the area.

In the late 1990s the forest and tourism industry associations formed an agreement to work together to resolve natural resource issues. As well there were instances, such as at Fairmont Hot Springs, where former sawmill owners and forest professionals became successful tourism resort owners.

With time, the link between tourism and forests grew stronger. Marketing iconic images of the province's forested landscapes matched with catch phrases such as "Super Natural British Columbia." The industry enticed tourists to spend over \$13 billion in 2013, a portion directly on outdoor activities. Popular pursuits attracting visitors today include snowboarding and heli-skiing, mountain biking, travel on cruise ships, river rafting, kayaking, wildlife viewing and eco-tourism, most of which take place in forested settings.

Tourism competes internationally and domestically for market share. BC's competitive edge comes from its diverse forest scenery, waterways, fish and wildlife, Aboriginal culture and frontier heritage, its transportation and accommodation infrastructure and services.

Today many forest professionals recognize forestry and tourism can co-exist for mutual benefits. Forestry, for example, provides forest road access to backcountry tourism activities; forest fuel and fire management and disease control protects forests; forest plans

manage and protect fish and wildlife habitat, visual quality, heritage and recreation values. As well, forest harvesting clears ski runs and if designed carefully, can create scenic vistas; with appropriate scale, location, configuration and harvest system/site management, it can introduce visual diversity. Forestry also provides the magnificent timbers found in some of the luxury front and backcountry tourism lodges and resorts found throughout the province.

Conversely tourism, which is largely made up of small and medium-sized enterprises, can provide forest communities with economic diversification and amenities such as hotels, restaurants and services conducive to community life. It can also provide economic incentives for protecting and showcasing heritage and cultural values and events including logging sports.

Tourism and forestry have co-existed, at times uneasily, since the province's beginning. But as both sectors continue to evolve they will hopefully find additional ways to work together for mutual benefits. Tourism Vancouver estimates the arrival of over 8.5 million visitors to the province this year, many of whom will seek outdoor experiences and learning opportunities as their key focus for travel here. How can forestry play a bigger part in this? 🌲

Pieter Bekker holds a B.Sc. and M.Sc. in forestry, is a registered professional forester and was stationed in Nelson during the 1980s as landscape forester with the BC Forest Service. In the 1990s he was director of tourism, land use, for the Ministry of Tourism. Since then, he has been involved in water management and planning for the province.

Blazing New Trails:

How BC's Northern University is Helping a New Generation Better Integrate Outdoor Recreation, Tourism and Forestry



Photo courtesy Mike Jull



Viewpoints

By Mike Jull, RPF

THE BEAUTIFUL UPPER FRASER RIVER VALLEY EAST OF PRINCE GEORGE, cradled between the hills of the Interior Plateau to the west and the Cariboo and Rocky Mountains to the east, has seen much change over 100 years since BC's first northern railway traversed this then-remote and rugged landscape in 1914.

After the railway came through, new communities built around farming and sawmills sprang up along the 'East Line,' and local loggers worked timber licenses in the rich spruce forests and moist climate of the Interior wetbelt. Residents fished the local rivers, trapped and hunted in the local forests to put additional food on the table.

Forest management was not far behind this wave of local settlement and logging in the Upper Fraser, with the establishment of the Aleza Lake Forest in this area in 1924 as BC's first forest research station and of tree farm licenses in the 1950s (now Canfor's TFL 30). Forestry has been a mainstay of this region's character for many decades.

And though forestry is still important here, the natural attractions and beauty of this area now bring in new people, new interests and a much more diverse use of the landscape.

Today on the Upper Fraser Road, you are often more likely to see snowmobilers, hikers and back-country skiers travelling to their destinations than logging trucks. Rock climbers scale nearby granite bluffs. Spelunkers explore the Fang Caves in the limestone of the nearby Rockies, while the deep powder of the northern Rockies' McGregor Range attracts back-country and heli-skiers. Commercial guide-outfitters ply the Bowron and Fraser Rivers, and legions of hunters descend on the area each hunting season in search of moose, deer, grouse and bear.

Dr. Pam Wright, associate professor in the University of Northern BC's (UNBC) Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Management program (ORTM), sees this shift in outdoor use occurring in not only the Prince George and Upper Fraser area, but also in many other parts of Canada and the north. "With changing holiday patterns and an uncertain economy, northerners are often staying closer to home and looking for shorter adventures," Wright notes, "and we are seeing upticks in activity in many areas."

However, despite increasing nature appreciation and forest recreation among some groups of enthusiasts, Wright also sees an emerging split in Canadian and North American society, too — a disconnect of many children and adults from the natural world in our urbanized and 'wired' society.

Dr. Wright, with the university and the Aleza Lake Research Forest (ALRF) Society, is working to continually improve the education of professionals in outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism, and allow young people to learn in the northern BC landscape in ways most meaningful to this generation and their communities.

"What's really interesting about the setting for our nature-based tourism industry in BC is that most of it occurs on, and is dependent on, public land," Wright observes. As a past lay councillor for the ABCFP, Wright has seen professional relationships evolve dramatically over the years. Now, she notes, "We need a mix of resource professionals to manage all these values, including forestry, outdoor recreation and tourism, wildlife, and so on. Each professional must know about the other values and manage for the other."

UNBC's natural resource degree programs provide several educational routes to future ABCFP professional accreditation. The Forest Ecology and Management degree program provides an accredited forestry education pathway for aspiring RPFs. And both the Outdoor Recreation and Conservation, and Wildlife and Fisheries degree programs provide recognized pathways towards the ABCFP's Natural Resource Professional (NRP) designation.

The strengths of these natural resource degree programs are the many opportunities for students to 'cross-train' across these natural resource disciplines, for deeper integration of knowledge and skills.

Nature Deficit?

"As a boy... I knew my woods and my fields; I knew every bend in the creek and dip in the beaten dirt paths. I wandered those woods even in my dreams. A kid today can likely tell you about the Amazon rain forest — but not about the last time he or she explored the woods in solitude, or lay in a field listening to the wind and watching the clouds move."

In his influential 2005 book, *Last Child in the Woods*, American author Richard Louv writes about the deep divide between today's children and the outdoors. Never before in history, he observes, have our young people been so plugged in to screens and electronic information and so out of touch with the natural world. He coined the term "nature deficit disorder" as a metaphor to describe how today's wired and over-protected generation of children no longer spend time exploring nature on their own.

Richard Louv argues that the human and societal costs of this alienation from nature damage children and shape adults, families and communities.

Louv does not blame just the lure of electronic media for this nature deficit. He also sees a culture of fearful and time-pressured parents and risk-averse adult educators closely limiting what kids do or do not do. Instead of being allowed unstructured play and creative exploration in natural surroundings, children are increasingly boxed into highly-structured, controlled activities, mostly in urban settings.

Louv's books and ideas have spurred The No Child Left Inside movement in the United States, which seeks to encourage and provide funding for environmental education and nature-based activities. The aims of the No Child Left Inside coalition are endorsed by numerous organizations including the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, and the National Wildlife Federation.

Louv, Richard. *Last Child In The Woods: Saving Our Children From Nature-deficit Disorder*. Chapel Hill, NC : Algonquin Books Of Chapel Hill, 2005.

Students majoring in the UNBC forestry program can also take a minor in Forest Recreation. Likewise, students majoring in the Outdoor Recreation and Conservation program can undertake a minor in Natural Resource Planning.

This integration of UNBC's natural resource disciplines — and practical relationships forged — pays off for their students in the real world. Wright sees many of their Outdoor Recreation & Conservation graduates running ecotourism businesses on the

Please see **NEW TRAILS** page 27



Timber and Tourism: Success in Synergy

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COAST IS AN AREA THAT BOASTS STUNNING SCENERY and productive forest resources. People travel from all over the globe to visit our home and relish in its beauty. These visitors are the foundation of a flourishing tourism industry. At the same time, our vast forests, lands and oceans that our guests explore are also our providers. Both timber and tourism industries utilize the same natural resource to generate business. Both are strong contenders in our economic and social fabric. Are they at odds to be reconciled? Can they coexist and, in some cases, complement one another? Or are they both synergistic parts of the product and service stream that flows from our natural resources — natural resources that need to be managed and maintained?

The forest industry represents three percent of BC's GDP and tourism is 3.7 percent (one-third of which is in accommodation and food services) (BC Stats 2012). Those economic contributions vary between rural and urban economies; 40% of BC's regional economies are forestry based (COFI) and nearly two-thirds of the tourism sector employment is in Vancouver (BC Stats 2012).

And what about jobs? The forest industry in BC provides 56,400 full-time, well-paying, direct jobs in forestry, logging and wood and paper products. Tourism supports approximately 127,300 people. Half of those jobs are in accommodation and food services, 24,000 are in transportation and 7,500 are in the travel arrangement and tour operator business. While tourism may have a higher count for jobs, wages and benefits in the tourism industry are generally lower than in the economy as a whole (BC Stats 2012).

Both industries offer an important contribution to the economy. However, trends and cycles in our economic engines have taught us that a stable economy lies in its diversity. The simple answer is that we need the contribution of all natural resource products and services; one cannot replace the other and one cannot succeed to the detriment of the other.

So, if tourism operators suggest that the optics of timber activities impact their business and timber operators assert that a reduction in harvest levels could impact the sustainability of the forest industry, how do we reconcile these apparent competing uses? How do we ensure that natural resource industries are not compromising each other's contribution to GDP and jobs?

The answers may lie in a land strategy that includes careful planning, effective coordination, conflict resolution processes, respectful regard and pride in the natural beauty, health and sustainability of our forest resources.

BC's forest industry, as the steward of the public forest, is expected to comply with a complex set of regulations to address scenic values when planning harvest activities. Expectations for managing visuals start

with a Visual Landscape Inventory that accounts for the conditions, characteristics and sensitivity to alteration of areas and travel corridors in the province. This inventory was developed by the provincial government and utilized by the forest companies in the planning process.

As a requirement of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, targets for Visual Quality Objectives are set for acceptable levels of visible alteration of the landscape. These targets are developed in consultation with stakeholders, First Nations and the public before harvesting begins. Through the forest stewardship planning process, forest managers are required to present their plan of how they will meet these targets at the landscape and at the cut block levels. The achievement of these targets is evaluated, post harvest, to ensure compliance and continuous improvement.

In addition to regulatory requirements, the voluntary certification standards that many operators adhere to include objectives related to visuals.

To meet these strict targets and objectives, forest professionals utilize advanced technology, visual impact assessments, digital terrain modelling, photographic panoramas and contour mapping, to name a few, to evaluate their impact. Using the results of these assessments, they implement a range of management techniques such as following the pattern of the natural landscape, replanting promptly, changing harvest schedules and techniques, moving logging infrastructure and minimizing road construction, or ensuring continued access to the backcountry.

Forest managers must contact neighbouring commercial tourism operators early in the development of their plans to let them know what activities are proposed and to gain an understanding of potential impacts of their activity.

The forest industry has demonstrated their willingness to cooperate and collaborate with the tourism industry through accommodations in their management practices and consultation. For true success in sharing the land base, reciprocity must come in the form of a respectful regard for the importance of each economy.

There are excellent examples of successful tourism businesses that not only utilize the pristine wilderness that our parks, protected areas, and sustainably managed forests offer but also respectfully inform their patrons about the industries they may come across on their tour. There is a comprehensive suite of resources available through various associations and government that operators could access to support this. This expanded offering may not only be of benefit to our resource industries but also the tourism industry itself.

Trends and offerings in tourism around the world indicate that travellers are looking for wilderness experiences but they also seek to discover the commercial side of their destination. "It is a basic



Photo: Jared Towers, Picture BC

Cormorant Island, Alert bay

part of our human nature to be curious about how things work and, in the case of industrial tourism, it is curiosity about the production process” (Barnes). Vineyard, factory, farm, brewery, port and managed forest tours are examples of popular tourist venues that, in addition to their core business, contribute to the tourism economy. And the volume of visitors suggests that the demand is not just from special interest groups (for example W.R. Outhwaite and Son, a US rope maker sees 75,000-100,000 guests per year) (Barnes).

A special category of industrial tourism has been highlighted in research that includes “goods with a symbolic character for the region, for example coal and energy for the German Ruhr area, the port for Rotterdam, bananas and coffee for Guatemala” (Otgaar, et al.). Forestry for British Columbia fits that category and is a fascinating subject, rich with history, science and sustainability success.

If not to suggest that there is a potential for a tourism industry within our working forests, at least these trends tell us that we should not hide or be apologetic of our commercial activity. It suggests that our guests will understand that we utilize our resources and that our industrial culture is not a deterrent for visitors. Our job is to ensure that we effectively communicate the measures we take to harvest sustainably, disclose how we have protected a legacy of pristine wilderness and stress how critical our various industries are to the health of our communities.

When you combine the efforts of government and forest professionals who work closely with the tourism industry on solutions, enact strict regulations for visual quality, and allow us the opportunity to share our industrial culture with guests, it is clear that tourism and

timber are synergistic. With a vast offering of parks, protected areas, working forests, interest venues (such as golf courses and vineyards) and cities, British Columbia has the all the diversity required to meet the needs of a wide range of welcome guests, to continue to have a tourism and timber industry that can thrive together. 🌲

Makenzie Leine, RPF, grew up in logging camps on the West Coast of Vancouver Island and started her career fire-fighting and creek cleaning. This inspired Makenzie to return to school! She graduated from the University of Alberta's Forest Business Management Program in 2001. During school and since graduation she obtained a broad range of experiences in environmental consulting, logging contracting, and later working in communications for major forest companies on private and public land in BC and South America. Currently, Makenzie is the proprietor of her own consulting firm, CAMP Consulting, providing services in environmental management, technical communications and strategic planning.

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Wilderness Tourism: The Other Forest Industry

A DRIVE THROUGH CAMPBELL RIVER TODAY WOULD NEVER REVEAL ITS resource-based history. Access the city from the south and you'll see a prosperous "Riviera West" with cobblestone public walkways and parks along its entire waterfront. Opposite, the road is lined with hotels, condos and apartment buildings. Attractive new office and retirement high-rises grace the downtown skyline. This doesn't look like most resource towns in BC. That's because it isn't.

In the 1980s this once prosperous fishing and forestry town had the economic rug pulled out from beneath it. Salmon stocks collapsed, all but destroying the sport and commercial fishing industries. Its reputation as the salmon fishing capital of the world vanished overnight — probably forever. About the same time, a major forest industry recession hit Vancouver Island. Global pulp and lumber markets crashed and the long predicted "fall down effect" arrived with unforgiving severity. Over the following decades, two sawmills and a pulp mill would close resulting in the loss of more than 800 jobs. Campbell River streets were a litany of closed up storefronts and plunging housing prices...another depressed BC resource town.

A short ferry ride across the channel to the Discovery Islands revealed a different story. The Discovery Islands economy re-invented itself as a global ecotourism destination. In 1987, Canada's first sea kayak expedition company started up there. By 2007, there were nine kayak companies, employing over 60 people. Owned and operated by young, computer-savvy entrepreneurs, they reached international markets with internet technology, attracting a new kind of ecotourist. More resorts were built and old ones re-capitalized and renovated. By 2010, the Discovery Islands supported 28 lodges, resorts and marinas: In all, over 150 tourism-dependent businesses existed, generating an impressive \$45 million in annual revenue, employing 1,200 people full time, or seasonally full time. The region is considered the second most economically valuable marine wilderness destination in BC (after Tofino/Pacific Rim), with infrastructure capitalized to about \$500 million.

This burst of economic activity breathed new life into Campbell River. The city began to prosper even though the local forest product manufacturing industry completely disappeared. Millions of dollars spent on marketing by tourism companies did more than just attract tourists — it attracted people who liked what they saw and returned to live or retire. The famous and wealthy built multi-million dollar waterfront homes supporting a burgeoning construction industry. Real estate values recovered and Campbell River subdivisions filled with former Alberta and Lower Mainland residents. Tourism wasn't the only thing driving the economy — it included what some people called the "quality of life industry," but any way you look at

it, both thrived on the same foundation: scenery with intact forests and oceans full of wildlife. There was still logging — and always will be, but a healthy diversity of economic activity was created, evening out the boom and bust cycles of the forest industry.

Tourism exit surveys clearly indicate beautiful scenery as the number one reason for visitation. In a world full of managed and industrialized viewsapes, unspoiled wilderness has increasing value.

To underscore the point, National Geographic recently named the Discovery Islands one of Canada's most spectacular places to visit. The islands are a place of intense geography and form the confluence of three major biogeoclimatic zones, guarded by the world's most powerful tidal rapids and inlets blowing legendary winds. Overlooking this dynamic spectacle is the glacier burdened coast range, including Mount Waddington, which at 4,030 metres, is higher than anything in the Canadian Rockies. And there's wildlife. The islands and fjords host about 70% of all mammal species in BC, including North America's southernmost viable population of coastal grizzlies. Orcas, humpbacks, seals, sea lions, dolphin and porpoise can be seen here daily. The area's rivers are home to all five species of salmon. This is the most geologically, climatically and biologically diverse archipelago in North America, possibly the world.

Capitalizing on a unique moment in history, wilderness tourism here began when turn-of-the-century logging had finished, but the second growth was still immature. While there was little old growth left to boast about, to the untrained eye the forested shorelines looked pretty good. The 'intact' scenery and the region's wealth of wildlife fueled a commercial wilderness experience unequaled elsewhere in the province. Locally dubbed 'Kayaking Nirvana' a typical summer day sees 200 or more kayaks plying island waters generating \$35,000 per day for operators. There are a dozen marine tour and water taxi companies based in Campbell River. Combined, they take 15,000 visitors out on tours — searching for orcas or taking in the magnificent scenery, injecting an estimated \$8 million into the economy each year. By 2008, more commercial grizzly bear watching tours departed Campbell River than any other jurisdiction in Canada. Truly remarkable considering it barely existed 25 years ago. This new updated economy is the proverbial golden goose that will keep laying... if we let it.

In 2004, the government enacted the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). I believe it was designed to streamline forest management regulations and reduce forest service personnel. It accomplished both objectives by removing government oversight and giving the logging sector the freedom to manage forests without consulting anyone. With a recovering American housing market and China's growing appetite for



Photo: iStockphoto

raw logs, the coastal logging boom is on again. This is good for loggers and forest company shareholders but it doesn't take many loggers to cut a lot of trees. With no local mills left, the benefit to communities is dubious. In the Discovery Islands, logging has accelerated in high tourism value marine corridors. New clear cuts are everywhere and the marine tourism industry is approaching a critical tipping point. Despite the recovering economy and the high American dollar, local business organizations are seeing a decline and there is a widely held view that the Discovery Islands are being trashed by excessive logging.

Every government in BC history has had a subconscious obligation to support the forest industry — no matter what. With the tourism sector overtaking the forest industry in provincial GDP, that unconditional support is no longer justified and may be doing the economy more harm than good. The battle for Clayoquot Sound epitomized this. The social upheaval and international attention on Clayoquot Sound forced the (NDP) government to back away from logging there and today, few would argue that was a bad thing. Far from faltering, the Tofino/Uclulet economy is more robust than ever and a poster child for what can happen if non-forest industry stakeholders are allowed to help direct the economy. Unlike Clayoquot, the Discovery Islands battle is led by business. It is a conservative group that's shy about media attention: The Discovery Islands Chamber of Commerce; The Cortes Island Business & Tourism Association; and more than 130 independent businesses, including heavy hitters like the Oak Bay Marine Group and Sonora Resort. Local tourism operators claim the 'FRPA Emperor' has no teeth! FRPA is a social failure that holds communities hostage to forest industry economics by excluding anyone else from meaningful participation. Under

FRPA, forest licensees are supposed to hold high the social licence and responsibility to manage forests for everyone's benefit — but they are not and the reason they're not is because they don't have to.

In the Discovery Islands, the tourism sector generates more revenue, employs more people, and pays more taxes than the forest industry, yet is given bystander status when it comes to managing the forests upon which it depends. On-site discussions with licensees often sound like this: "We don't need to be here. This meeting is a professional courtesy. This cut block is already approved."

That's a direct quote — and one hell of a starting point for negotiations. The tourism sector is not trying to shut out the forest industry or turn the Discovery Islands into a big park; our goal is meaningful multi-stakeholder planning. It's about logging more carefully to protect the economy. It's about finding the social balance that I believe FRPA is incapable of delivering.

It's time government acknowledges the forest industry is not going to design a land-use plan that works for everyone. Government needs to govern. Like Clayoquot in 1993, there is an opportunity to diversify and strengthen the economy and create more stable communities. There are plenty of failed forest industry towns that chose to harvest everything in sight for a few extra jobs, for a little while longer. But how many people want to live there now?

Ralph Keller has been a professional guide in BC for 40 years. Together with his wife, Lannie, they founded Canada's first sea kayak expedition company in 1987 and developed two lodges in the Discovery Islands. He founded the Discovery Islands Marine Tourism Group to lobby the BC government to protect high value marine tourism corridors from excessive clear cut logging.



Wildland Fire Management and Tourism: A Need to Strengthen an Important Symbiotic Relationship

I WAS FORTUNATE TO HAVE SPENT SOME OF MY childhood in a remote mining community in northeastern Quebec. The town had been evacuated due to a fire threat the year prior to my family's arrival and airtankers were often deployed at a nearby airport. My friends and I had many opportunities to fish lakes that had seldom seen a hook but we could not venture outside the community without travel permits that were revoked when the fire hazard became high. We learned that despite the fact most of the area had burned due to lightning-caused fires — we were in fact the enemy of the forest. Although we respected the fire managers that protected our community, we resented having our recreation activities curbed because we “knew” we would never be reckless enough to start a forest fire. Such sentiments are no doubt representative of the complex relationship between many recreationists and fire managers.

The Fire-Tourism Connection

Fire managers devote prevention efforts to recreation fires because unlike lightning-caused fires, they're preventable. A fire manager that is responding to an outbreak of lightning-caused fires does not need to have his or her plans disrupted by recreation fires located where they may pose immediate threats to public safety and property. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate that recreation continues to be a significant source of forest and wildland fire in both British Columbia and across Canada.

Complicating Factors

Tourists and back country recreationists can complicate fire management in many ways. When a fire breaks out in an area frequented by recreationists, for example, fire managers must devote time and effort to finding and sometimes evacuating those that are threatened by the fire and limiting access to others, usually without the luxury of having travel permits to determine

who might be travelling in the fire area.

Airtanker operations are both interesting and dangerous. Fire managers, for instance, will often find fisherman sitting in boats out in the middle of a lake watching the air show, blissfully unaware that they might be sitting in the middle of a pick-up lake.

Fire managers sometimes invoke special measures to limit recreation activities near fire operations. They may limit flights of remote tourist operators that transport clients and supplies into camps along air corridors that pass through or are close to aircraft engaged in fire operations. Other measures include imposing travel restrictions and banning the use of campfires in order to mitigate fire losses. Such measures are necessary for safety purposes but can, of course, detract from the tourists' enjoyment of their wilderness experiences.

How the Tourism Industry Can Help

Although fire managers do sometimes restrict tourist activities, most tourist operators and private citizens willingly comply with such restrictions in order to maintain their personal safety and minimize the likelihood that they or their clients will ignite fires. They often step up to support fire managers in many ways including:

1. Transmitting fire prevention messages to their employees and clients and impressing upon them the importance of fire prevention measures;
2. Supporting fire fighters by providing them with food, lodging and the use of boats and other equipment at their facilities;
3. Distributing fire reporting guidelines to their pilots and briefing them on how best to report new fires to fire management agencies;
4. Supplying fire managers with flight maps of the flight lines they use to supply their remote outposts so fire detection planners

can direct their aerial detection efforts to areas that are not covered by frequent flights;

5. Extinguishing and reporting small smouldering campfires and lightning-caused fires they encounter in their travels.

A need to Strengthen the Symbiotic Relationship

Tourist outfitters, their clients and others involved in forest and wildland recreation have long benefitted from fire management and they can expect such support to continue in the future. That support notwithstanding, Canadian forest and wildland fire management agencies will, in the coming years, have to deal with new challenges fed by government fiscal realities, climate change and a growing recognition that fire is a natural ecosystem process. I expect they will do so by 1) advocating increased use of prescribed fire and other fuel management in wildland urban interface (WUI) areas, 2) encouraging WUI residents to FireSmart their homes and recreation properties, and 3) by putting and leaving more fire on the landscape. Such measures will not be adopted without widespread public support. Tourist outfitters and others in the tourism sector can play an important role in such change by helping convince their clients and others of the need to consider such options, sharing their knowledge of fire and its social, economic and ecological impacts and encouraging them to engage in the public discussions that must precede such change. 🐼

David Martell is a professor in the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto. He completed his bachelors, master's and doctorate degrees in industrial engineering at the University of Toronto, where he studied management science and operational research and their application to forest fire management. After he joined the Faculty of Forestry he spent part of the 1975 fire season as a member of a fire crew in Thunder Bay, Ontario and has been assigned to one of Ontario's Incident Management Teams as a researcher since 2010.

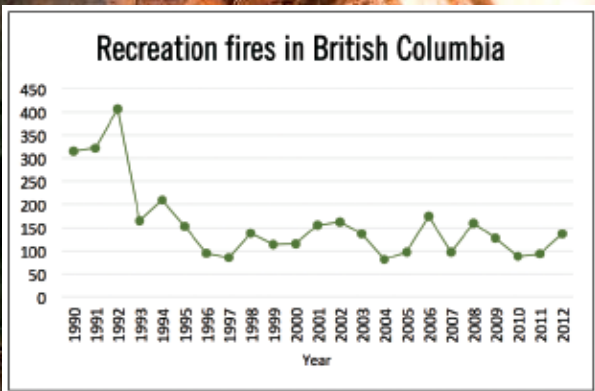
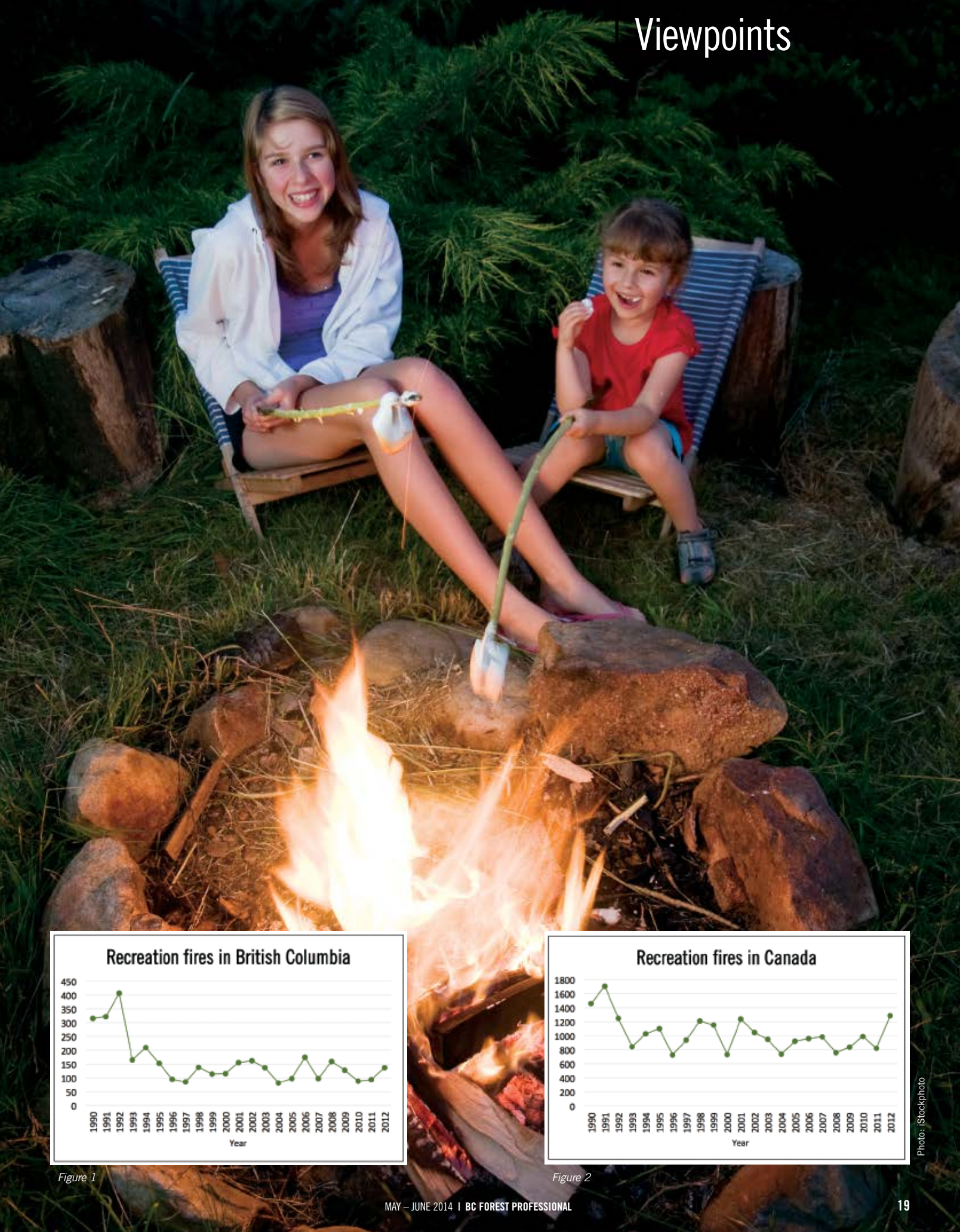


Figure 1



Figure 2

Photo: iStockphoto

The 66th ABCFP Forestry Conference and AGM



KELOWNA PROVED TO BE A WONDERFUL LOCATION to host *Forestry Fast Forward: The 2020 Vision*. Attracting nearly 300 attendees, the ABCFP's annual conference was well attended by members across the province. Participants were drawn by the robust lineup of workshops and plenaries that allowed them to think about forestry trends as we approach the year 2020.

Our most popular sessions looked at the forest industry in the lead-up to 2020, roads, risk management and social media. Other buzzed-about sessions included our keynote speaker, Avrim Lazar, who applied his extensive global forestry insights into the context of British Columbia. Those who attended gold medal Olympian Adam Kreek's keynote were treated to laughs, inspirational anecdotes and a look into the triumphs and challenges of a high performer (not to mention the once in a lifetime opportunity to touch a real Olympic gold medal).

Other highlights included the President's Awards Banquet, where we recognized our first ever Climate Change Innovator, Alex Woods, MSc, RPF. Other award recipients included Jacques Corstanje, RPF, and Annette Van Niejenhuis, RPF, who were recognized for their dedicated volunteerism.

This year's valedictorians showed passion and excitement about the new profession they

worked so hard to enter. During the Inductees' Recognition Luncheon, Neil MacEachern, RPF, of Gibsons, expressed optimism in the different career paths available to his graduating class; Ana Maria Gonzalez, RFT, of Chilliwack, shared her personal story about how growing up in the outdoors of Colombia led to her to pursue her RFT designation in Canada. This year's graduating class was also treated to the wise insights of FLNRO's deputy minister Tim Sheldan, RFT, who shared stories about his own impressive career and offered words of encouragement to the association's newest members.

We were very pleased that Minister Steve Thomson was able to address members again this year. While he expressed pleasure at attending and updating members on ministry initiatives, he admitted to being uncharacteristically nervous because his mother and sister were also in attendance!

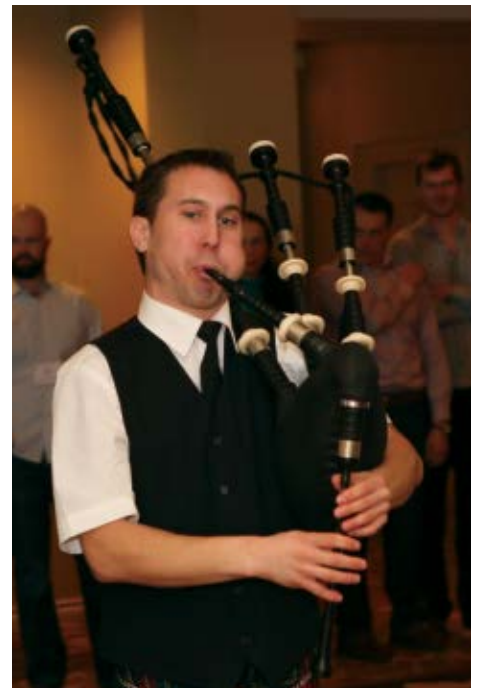
The host committee was glad to see its months of planning and preparation pay off, as word-of-mouth on venue, location, sessions and meals were overwhelmingly positive.

We have already started work on the 2015 conference, set to take place February 18-20 at the Vancouver Island Conference Centre in Nanaimo. Mark your calendars and we hope to see you there! 🌲

The ABCFP's newest members eagerly await their official induction into the association.



All conference photos by Liz Soergel



Clockwise from top: Keynote speaker Adam Kreek invites some lucky members to take part in a light-hearted team building exercise; the piper leads a procession of new inductees at the Inductees' Recognition Luncheon; colleagues of West Fraser Timber Co. pose for a group photo at the President's Awards Banquet



From top L to R: Ana Maria Gonzalez, RFT, delivering her valedictorian speech; new president Dan Graham, LLB, RPF, addresses the membership; Neil MacEachern, RPF, is congratulated for achieving the highest mark on the RPF exam.

2nd row L to R: FLNRO Deputy Minister Tim Sheldon, RFT, offers words of wisdom to new inductees; Annette Van Niejenhuis, RPF, and Jacques Corstanje, RPF, are honoured at the President's Awards Banquet for their volunteerism.

3rd row L to R: New council members are welcomed: Gail Brewer, RPF, Mauro Calabrese, RPF, Robin Modesto, RPF.

4th row L to R: New council member Tom Hoffman, RPF, is welcomed; Kyle Anderson, FIT, receives the 2013 Best Letter Award for a letter he contributed to **BC Forest Professional** magazine.



All conference photos by Liz Soergel

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The Climate Change Innovator Award – Recognizing Adaptation and Leadership

OVER THE PAST YEAR, THE ABCFP HAS REFOCUSSED ON THE CLIMATE change discussion. Acting on an AGM resolution, we formed a task force of diverse and qualified individuals and began evaluating the role of forest professionals in a changing climate. The goal of this work is to support forest professionals in the adaptation of their practices based on the best science available. You may have participated in one of the surveys that we are using to understand where our members sit on this issue. Not surprisingly, the scientific community has been very interested in the results of our work, as few organizations have yet to poll such a large group of professionals on this subject.

The task force set out a number of initiatives throughout 2013 including the adoption of a new ABCFP award, the Climate Change Innovator Award. This new award was designed to recognize, highlight and further encourage innovative practices in forest management, with a lens for climate change adaptation. The award enables our members and non-members to nominate individuals or teams for their outstanding contributions to innovative practices and/or policy. The inaugural winner of this award was Alex Woods, MSc, RPF, from Smithers. Alex is a forest pathologist with the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and was nominated for his research linking climate change to forest disease patterns and to potential impacts to timber supply.

Climate change initiatives, at both the policy and operational level, continue to be a topic of intense discussion, as evidenced by a high level of participation and interest in our own surveys this past year. Working professionals or those in the scientific community don't agree on everything when it comes to models, trends and assertions. We are also at a place in history where there is a growing tension and uncertainty between the demands of society and the future sustainability of the global ecosystem. At the same time, there is a growing knowledge and awareness of climate change at both a global and a regional scale. As active members of a natural resource profession, with exclusive rights

to practise, we are the front line for making decisions about adaptation and forest carbon management. While there can be debate around the specifics, we don't need to agree on the technical details in order to be leaders and help society move forward. In fact, active debates will be a critical part of our progression in this emerging area of practice.

A common observation amongst those who discuss stewardship concepts is that adaptation of practices for climate change (or any other purpose) is just another extension of good forest stewardship. For example, you are probably planting more species in your harvested sites today than you did 15 years ago. While this was originally driven by a desire for increased species diversity and future product mix, it is probably a very appropriate response to the ongoing stresses of climate change at the stand level. Operationally, we all adapt to changing circumstances in order to survive. For instance, when breakup comes earlier and forestry roads face load limits, a manager's response might be to increase the size of the winter log yard inventories.

Our most recent survey asked you to identify some of the barriers to adaptation in the forest sector. The strongest responses related to: a lack of incentives for licensees, the need for increased flexibility for decision makers and practitioners, as well as the need for more knowledge and training. All of these point to a need for increased institutional alignment — we need to be able to work across our organizational boundaries better and we need to become more agile. The future success of our work with the forest resource will be directly proportional to how well we can work together on these common challenges. We can start with informal collaboration, by bringing the industry person onto our government team, or vice versa. The public doesn't care who you work for, they just care about how you are making decisions regarding their natural resources.

Divergent views and interests have led to mistrust amongst resource managers and has hindered efforts to adapt policies and practices. Institutional silos exaggerate differing perspectives about



The ABCFP's first Climate Change Innovator, Alex Woods, MSc, RPF, being congratulated by Past President Christine Gelowitz, RPF, at the 2014 forestry conference.

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the appropriate use of forest resources: do you work for government? Do you work for the industry? Do you work in the oil patch? We're pretty well trained to think along institutional lines, at least historically. In spite of the organizational reality that we work within, forest professionals are all linked by overarching goals for our forests. These goals flow out of our bylaws and principles of forest stewardship, reflecting the long-term conditions that we envision.

Every generation, organization and culture requires leaders. We look to these people to form the discussion and challenge our norms, even when we don't always agree with them. These people typically ignore the boundaries of the past and look to the future needs of our society. These are the people we need to showcase; whether they are policy makers, researchers or boots-in-the-mud practitioners. Chances are you know or have worked with someone like this. In 2014 help us find that Climate Change Innovator. 🐿️

Casey Macaulay, RPF, is the ABCFP's associate registrar. He joined the ABCFP staff in 2011 as a resource operations specialist and was part of the professional practice and forest stewardship team. He spent the previous 15 years planning forest operations.

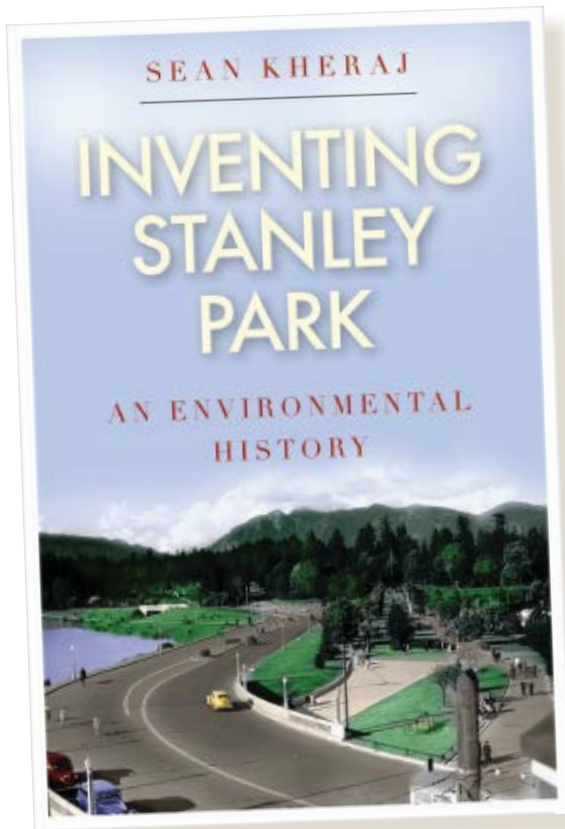


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Inventing Stanley Park: An Environmental History

By Sean Kheraj

2013, ix & 271pp. illustr.(b. & w.), UBC Press.

ISBN: 978-0-7748-2424-8 (bound)

978-0-7748-2425-5 (pbk).

A lengthy foreword setting the social and cultural scene within which Stanley Park developed and grew is followed by an introduction which, starting with the damaging 2006-07 storms, explores Vancouver's attachment to an allegedly pristine and natural forest stand. Five subsequent chapters deal successively with the park's geology and pre-history, the political and public machinations leading to its formal dedication in 1889, the sometimes acrimonious debate about acceptable uses, the social and economic relevance of the park to Vancouver's people and infrastructure and, finally, modern considerations of naturalness and facade management.

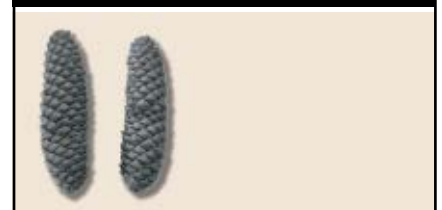
Despite the sub-title, this readable account is much more a social history than an environmental one. As it describes the evolution of the Stanley Park we know today, it mirrors changing attitudes to wilderness and the natural environment, and the vexed question of how much can we or should we 'manage' natural change in parks. It illustrates the errors of interpretation which flow from ignoring or forgetting past events and shows how popular misunderstanding complicates management of natural areas — a story not unfamiliar today. Readers will learn the names and characteristics of a few of the park's trees but nothing about lesser vegetation, successional processes or the ecology of the park (only that it lies in the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic region). That is, the work seems to be written for fellow social historians and not for either botanists or lay readers.

The book is commendably free of typographical errors but some editor should have noted that Figure 5.3 presents 18 damaging storm events between 1900 and 1960 while the related text cites 19. Not being a true fir (*Abies spp.*), Douglas-fir should always be hyphenated. There are very comprehensive end notes, an extensive bibliography and an index. Possibly because of cost, the illustrations are all in black and white.

As a contribution to the sociology of Vancouver and Stanley Park it could merit 4.5 cones but because of the misleading discrepancy between title and content I'm much less generous. 🌲

Review by Roy Strang PhD, RPF, Ret

RANKING: 2 OUT OF 5 CONES



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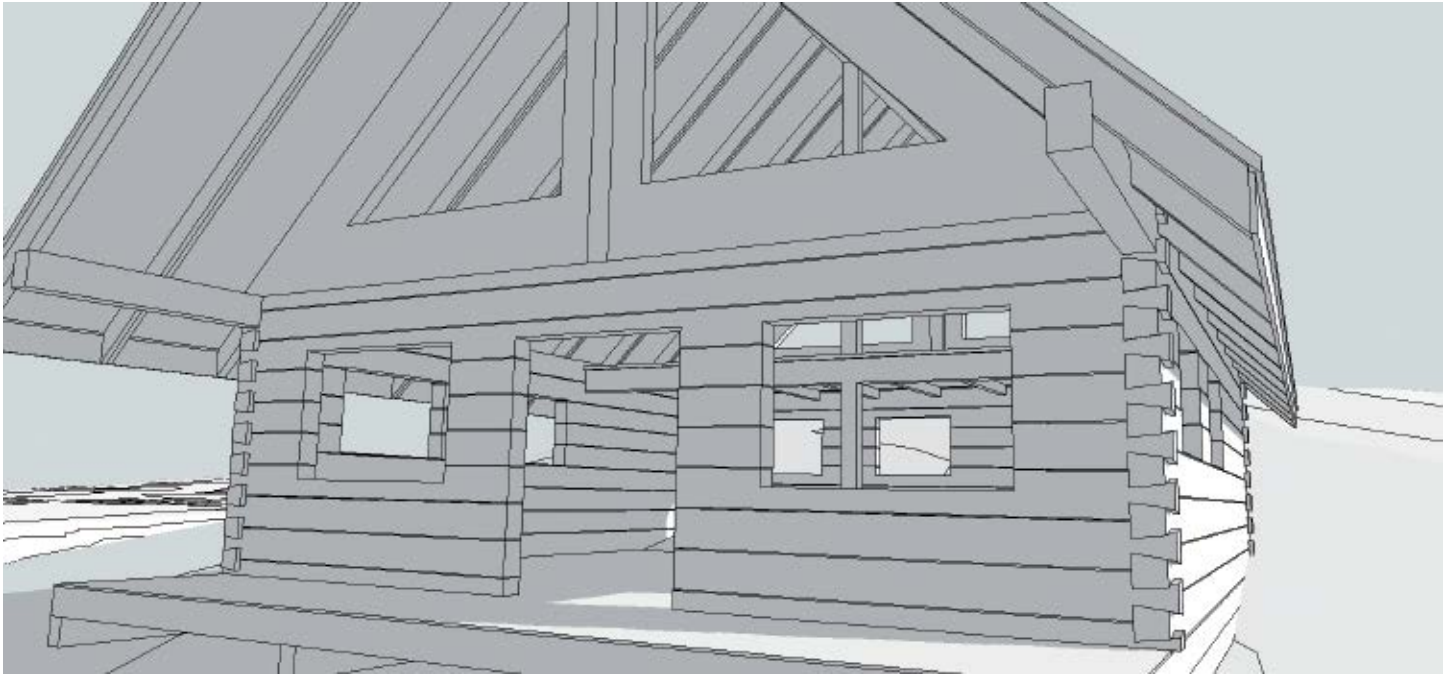
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NEW TRAILS continued from Page 13



Construction for the Planned Aleza Field Education Centre will be underway in 2014.

Coast or in the north, where they also work closely with forestry professionals and other tenure holders. And as for other graduates in this program, she has observed that, “Quite a number also work for BC Parks or national parks, where they deal with complex issues of park planning, things like forest health, danger trees and ecological change monitoring. This requires a really good knowledge of forest ecosystems, appreciation of when various types of work require a forestry professional and knowing how to work as a team.”

Building on this tradition of experiential learning, the Aleza Lake Research Forest (ALRF), UNBC and private donors are collaborating to build the Aleza Field Education Centre. Overlooking both the hills of the Upper Fraser valley to the west and the snowy McGregor Mountains to the northeast, the centre will be a 1,000 square foot hand-crafted log building to support the needs of students in outdoor field-based learning curricula. Construction for the centre will begin this summer, directed by ALRF foresters, including Colin Chisholm, RPF, and the author.

“I see the centre as an excellent resource to teach future outdoor educators and nature-based tourism planners not just about the fundamentals, but also on how to introduce and re-engage people with the outdoors,” Wright comments. “We have a range of natural attractions and outdoor activity opportunities that also serve as a stepping stone for school groups, community organizations and the public.” Recounting her experience last fall taking her UNBC class to the nearby Giscome Bluffs with local rock-climbing instructors (led by Lauren Phillips, RPF), Wright discovered, in her words, “An

amazing climbing resource right next to Aleza and overlooking Eaglet Lake — a superb area to learn and practise at every skill level.” And in rock-climbing, there is perhaps a fitting analogy for the evolving relationship between forestry and outdoor recreation, both in the Upper Fraser valley and BC as a whole. We strive to find the right balance, anticipate our next move, always work on our skills and learn to adapt to change. 🌲

For more information on UNBC’s Forestry and ORTM programs see:

<http://www.unbc.ca/forestry>

<http://www.unbc.ca/ortm>

For more information on the Aleza Lake Research Forest and the Field Education Centre see:

<http://alrf.unbc.ca/>

Acknowledgement: The author thanks his colleague Colin Chisholm, RPF, for his suggestion of this topic, and his reviews and comments during the development of this article.

Mike has spent over 31 years in forestry, mainly in the BC Interior and north. Since 2001, he has been the manager of the UNBC Aleza Lake Research Forest, ensuring it thrives as a business and centre for learning and research. Mike is an enthusiastic teacher and mentor helping young people learn about forest management and nature through direct experience and observation.

In Memorium

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 editor@abcfp.ca. The association sends condolences to the family and friends of the following members:

Tony Wayne Wideski

RPF # 2840

March 3, 1959 – December 26, 2013

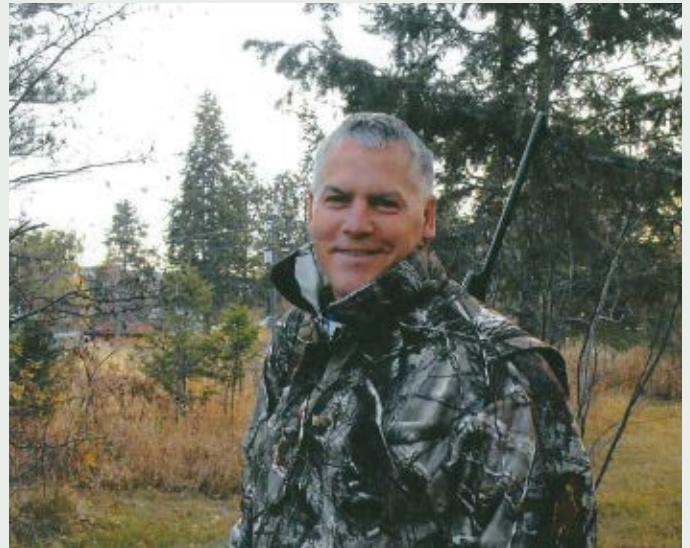
Tony Wideski passed away at home following a courageous battle with cancer. Tony leaves to mourn, his loving wife, Pam; son Kurt (Heather), daughter Kristy (Anthony), father Anton and sister Lori (Kelvin). Tony was predeceased by his mother Joan. Tony is also remembered by many friends and colleagues within the ABCFP and from relationships established throughout the course of his forestry career.

Tony, a lifelong BC resident, was born in Vancouver, graduated from high school in Ladner and attended BCIT from 1977 to 1980, taking Fish & Wildlife and Forestry programs, graduating with a Forest Technical Diploma.

His love of nature and outdoors started at an early age so forestry was well suited for Tony's working career. Tony's entire career, starting in 1980, was dedicated to the public service for the Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, covering four regions: Prince Rupert, Prince George, Nelson and Kootenay/ Boundary, living and working in such cities as Prince Rupert, Houston, Fort St. James and Cranbrook. From 1980 to 1995, Tony, a ground-up forester, held many field, supervisory and management positions along the Yellowhead Highway #16. The many job functions included: timber reconnaissance, inventory, cruising, silviculture, forest protection, forest planning, tenure management and operations management. During this time, Tony's dedication to continuing education saw him become a RPF through the Pupil program. He honed his skills as a true leader; building trust and respect through his integrity, work ethic, loyalty and professionalism.

In 1995 Tony became the youngest ever district manager for the Ministry of Forests, moving to Cranbrook and living there until his passing. During this extensive time period, he led the Forest Service team and forest industry clients through many legislative, administrative and organizational changes. He exemplified a calm demeanor and thoughtful approach to leadership and direction; was supportive and mentored many along the way. Tony had high expectations of his staff, but at the same time he appreciated that everyone works differently within a productive and diverse workplace. He enjoyed the personal stories of staff from varied backgrounds. A sense of humour had traction with Tony; he could take it and dish it out as well. Proudful of the Forest Service, he led by example and embraced change with the accountability shift to professional reliance. Most recently as the regional executive director for FLNRO, he oversaw the amalgamation period of a number of associated ministries to implement a more holistic management approach.

Above all, Tony valued relationships with colleagues and clients



alike, as his lifelong friends in the First Nations, government, industry, and public would attest. Tony was well respected and recognized as a strong supporter of the forest industry and other resource users in range, trapping, guide outfitting and back country recreation and understood the need to balance a strong economy with sustainable forest management and conservation of important environmental values. Supportive of ecosystem restoration, his efforts and sincerity were appreciated by stakeholders and the environmental community.

His love of the outdoors extended to his personal life through his passions: hiking, fishing, hunting for deer, moose, elk, ducks and geese, birding and mimicking the calls of many species and passing this love onto his family. His hard work and competitive nature came to the surface when playing hockey for the elusive Stanfield's Cup, for the Forest Service and local tournaments and Key City Old-timers Hockey League; a high and heavy shot was his trademark.

Tony's legacy, first and foremost, will be the love for his immediate family, followed closely by his love of his Forest Service family, dedication to the public service, fondness of nature and contributions to the betterment of forest resource management in BC. Tony is missed by his many friends and family, but also remembered for having positively influenced all their lives.

Submitted by: Max Andrew, RFT 0618; Lloyd Havens, RPF 1563; Steve Jablanczy RPF 1890; Jesse Lunan; Ray Morello, RPF 2287; Grant Neville, RPF 4303; Pam Wideski.

James (Jim) Myles Kinghorn

RPF #331

August 10, 1926 – February 6, 2014



Jim Kinghorn was born in Cranbrook, BC, and passed away peacefully in Victoria at the age of 87 in the home he built himself 60 years ago.

Jim graduated with his Bachelor of Science in Forestry from UBC in 1949 and followed with his Master's at Duke University in 1950. He joined the Canadian Forest Service where his first focus was entomology, studying forest pests such as mountain pine beetle (lodgepole pine was considered a junk species then), saddle-backed and green-striped loopers, ambrosia beetle and seedling weevil. In 1965, he was appointed as team lead to bring researchers and practitioners closer together through a demonstration project of the further development of the 'Walters' styrene seedling bullet. Closely collaborating with his counterparts in the BC Ministry of Forests, the federal/provincial team ultimately developed the 'BC/ CFS Styroblock,' which revolutionized reforestation in western Canada, and which has been broadly adopted and commercialized in western Canada, the western United States and elsewhere. Jim's vision and

leadership profoundly transformed reforestation practice, for which he was recognized with a number of awards, including a Public Service of Canada Merit award in 1976, the financial component of which he shared with his team members. Jim first retired in 1982, but soon joined Beaver Plastics as a technical representative for their styroblock products and then as the developer of a root-pruning coating application in styroblocks for which he received a patent.

Jim will be remembered for his Holly Hedge Train, which became a well-known landmark, and as a generous neighbour and friend. Jim loved the outdoors and his tree farm in the Highlands, where he spent many years clearing brush, building many roads and raising Christmas trees. He enjoyed travelling and at age 63 obtained his pilot's license. He was proud of his children and grandchildren and often told others about their accomplishments and activities.

Jim leaves to mourn his children Sharon (Grant) Macauley of Victoria and Russ (Marie) Kinghorn of Cranbrook, grandchildren Matt (Melissa), Jeff (Rosalind), Laura (James), Darryn (Stacey), Kevin (Midori) and Kelly (Joanna), great-grandchildren Josh, Duncan, Levi, Benjamin, Brayden, Cam, Mari, Kylie and Jacey, special nephew Bruce (Brenda) and their daughters Erin and Elise. Jim was predeceased by his wife Mary, sister Eleanor and his infant son Keith.

Submitted by Russ Kinghorn, PEng and Evert (Ev) Van Eerden, RPF (Ret)

Membership Statistics

ABCFP — March 2014

NEW REGISTERED MEMBERS

Jonathan Louis Dehouwer, RPF
Paul Eli Rendall, RFT

NEW ENROLLED MEMBERS

Emily Kathleen Beavan, FIT
Denise Amanda Booy, TFT
Wan-Hui Chen, FIT
Shawn Cameron Fearing, FIT
Cassidee Christene Hall, FIT
Martina Hola, FIT
Trevor Roman Horrock, TFT
Sinwook Kang, FIT
Sinwoong Kang, FIT
Saverio Madia, TFT
Pamela Andrea Matute Arrieta, FIT
Jillian Rae Schochter, TFT
Yue Shi, FIT
Karen Ann Short, TFT
Yuanyan Yang, FIT

REINSTATEMENTS (REGISTERED MEMBERS)

Terrell John Douglas Balan, RFT
Kelly Shawn Favron, RPF
Kevin P. Horsnell, RPF
Neil Edward Lipinski, RFT
Lawrence D. Price, RPF
Brian Thomas Quinn, RPF
Darren Edward Rowsell, RFT
Suzanne W. Simard, RPF
Krzysztof Piotr Stec, RFT, ATC*
Angus Laird Woodman, RPF

REINSTATEMENTS (RETIRED MEMBERS)

Barry R.W. Ostrand, RPF(Ret), ATC*

REINSTATEMENTS (ENROLLED MEMBERS)

Gavin Edward Thomas Anderson, TFT
Jesse Daniel Grigg, FIT

REINSTATEMENTS FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE (REGISTERED MEMBERS)

Warren Alexander King, RFT

DECEASED

James M. Kinghorn, RPF(Ret)
Michael Zachary, RPF(Ret)

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE ARE NOT ENTITLED TO PRACTICE PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY IN BC:

NEW RETIRED MEMBERS

Jill G. Dunbar, RPF(Ret)
Suzanna Matovich, RPF(Ret)
Thomas Niemann, RPF(Ret)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE (REGISTERED MEMBERS)

Pieter J. Bekker, RPF(on LOA)
Robert James Cuthbert, RFT(on LOA)
H. Signy Fredrickson, RPF(on LOA)
Frank Peter Heller, RFT(on LOA)
Steve Kozlowski, RPF(on LOA)
Theodore Conrad Moore, RFT(on LOA)
Grant G.L. Parnell, RPF(on LOA)

*also reinstated ATC membership

No Pride in Membership

It is likely that I have been one of the strongest critics of the ABCFP; however I have also been one of its strongest supporters and, until recently, a very proud member. However, in view of recent revelations regarding unacceptable forest practices in different areas of BC as noted below, it is now quite embarrassing to be a member. What a shame.

According to the information presented, the embarrassing instances include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. **Big Doug:** A huge Douglas-fir standing isolated in a recent clearcut on a TFL held by Teal-Jones. Why was no reserve area left around this tree? Retention of a forested area around it would have provided not only some modicum of protection for it but also enhanced biodiversity, wildlife habitat, aesthetics and shown some respect for the tree's heritage value. Such retention would not have made any significant difference to the profit made by Teal Jones. So why the clearcut? Who prescribed the harvesting plan for the area and whose directions were they operating under?
2. **Unacceptable Bridges:** A recent Forest Practices Board report (http://www.fpb.gov.bc.ca/SR43_Road_and_Bridge_Practices_Board_Audit_Findings_2005-2011.pdf) "found 19 bridges that were obviously unsafe and another 13 bridges that were questionable." The Board chair Timothy Ryan concluded that some professionals are not performing to standards so that begs the question: How many of these professionals were RPFs and why didn't they perform to the required standards?
3. **Harvesting of non-beetle killed timber in the Morice Timber Supply Area TSA (TSA):** As per a recent FLNRO report, for the five years between 2008-2013, these companies overcut 928,000 cubic metres of non-pine wood in the Morice TSA. This overharvesting was done in direct violation of the allowable annual cut. Norm Macdonald, the NDPs forestry critic, questioned the ministry's handling of this overcutting. If the actions were illegal, were they also then unethical? Will the ABCFP investigate the matter to answer this question and, if the actions are found to be unethical, take appropriate action?
4. **Request by ABCFP to the Deputy Minister of the Environment (then Doug Konkin) to obtain 'freedom to manage' marbled Murrelet habitat.** The Deputy Minister denied this request stating his concern about the efficacy (results achieved) via the FRPA professional reliance model. Based on this concern he stated: "The result leaves government with diminished confidence that environmental values will be adequately managed on the basis of simply providing information to professionals, as compared to establishing legal standards."

An embarrassing indictment of the credibility of forest professionals based on their past performance!

Based largely on strident requests by the ABCFP and forest companies, the government brought in FRPA — results-based legislation that delegated the responsibility for achieving acceptable results to the professional associations (ABCFP, BCIA, CAB and APEGBC) with enabling legislative changes made to the relevant Acts governing the first three of those associations.

From the above it appears that some or even all of the above associations have fallen far short of fulfilling this obligation. How so and what will they do to make it right?

FRED MARSHALL, RPF, P.AG, CERT. ARB.

Professional Reliance: Time to Step It Up

We have experienced a lot of change in the administration of forests in BC in the last decade. We have gone from what some have described as an over-regulated forest industry under the *Forest Practices Code* to a forest sector that should be embracing the challenges of professional reliance.

The mountain pine beetle (MPB) outbreak brought forward a number of changes in forest management such as an accelerated cut, a relaxation of many standards and a loss of landscape biodiversity in some areas of the province. Many of these changes were expected and necessary to salvage the dead wood; however, it is time the industry shifts gears and moves back into a more strategic holistic approach on how it manages the land base.

I am witnessing a real groundswell from other licensed stakeholders and the public against the traditional MPB thinking of large clear cuts and a lack of concern over other users' mandates on the land base, resulting in many of the other tenured land users pushing back against these practices.

We are also seeing companies race to establish a five-year cut, envisioning if they do not harvest this wood first another tenure holder will. This has resulted in very little landscape planning or an understanding of the cumulative impacts of the proposed harvest on a variety of values such as water and wildlife.

Unfortunately this mentality has led to harvesting stands that are too young, clear cutting in traditional selective logged areas and even clear cutting in mountain caribou zones.

The reality is that as the AAC come-downs and harvesting is forced into even more sensitive urban areas, the public will expect more from our professionals to manage the values they have been tasked with. I am hoping that the industry can step up and meet this challenge and once again involve the public in forest management in BC.

Without this social license, we risk going back to what some have indicated as an over-regulated industry.

PETER LISHMAN, RPF

Environmental Education Under Attack in BC Schools

The provincial government is making unprecedented changes to BC's grade school environmental education curriculum that is prejudicial to renewable resources, especially forestry.

Lenny Ross, a member of BC Nature and a 27-year facilitator for environmental education programs in BC, and others similarly affiliated, have expressed their concerns with these changes. Lenny wrote about his concerns in the spring 2014 issue of BC Nature, entitled: "The Loss of Environmental Education in the New BC Curriculum."

It would behoove the ABCFP to review the proposed changes and express their concerns with the Minister of Education and others as recommended by Lenny.

Hopefully the association accompanied by the BCIA and the CAB will do this.

FRED MARSHALL, RPF, P.AG, CERT. ARB.

We'd like to hear from you too...

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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**.

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A Moment in Forestry

Submit your Moment in Forestry photo to Doris Sun at: editor@abcfp.ca



Beauty in Diversity

Submitted by Jack Woods, RPF

This Douglas-fir "flower" (*megaspore-bearing strobili*) is nearing the end of its period of receptivity to pollen. The colours of Douglas-fir "flowers" are strongly genetically determined and always the same on a single tree. Between trees, colours range from pale green to deep burgundy, showing the genetic diversity for this trait.

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