We continued with the double feature format at our next meeting where Erle Robinson and Jake de Boer from Timberslands (Nelson) shared some observations from recent overseas visits. Erle spoke on 'Marketing Logs in China', while Jake discussed the current wood harvesting scene in Canada.

In early 1990 there was a combined evening meeting with the participants in the International Workshop on the Impact of Intensive Harvesting on Forest Site Productivity. Following a banquet at the Nelson Quality Inn, two excellent illustrated addresses were given by Professor Folke Anderson from Sweden and Professor Hamish Kimmins from British Columbia.

In September, we were privileged to share an evening with some of the Commonwealth Forestry Conference delegates who were on a post-conference tour of part of the South Island. Speakers included Gwyn Francis (Director General, UK Forestry Commission) and Ralph Roberts (Director, Forestry Division, Canadian International Development Agency).

The only disappointment has been the cancellation of a weekend field trip to Golden Bay prior to Christmas due to a lack of participants. However, we are preparing for another active year and look forward to the continued support of members.

P.G.C. Hay
Chairperson

NEW INFORMATION

International Radiata Handbook project boosted by ANZAC Fellowship

A recently-announced ANZAC Fellowship award has given impetus to the long-term plans for a comprehensive collation of information from around the world on growing radiata pine.

Following the project's initial conception some years back, early planning for the International Radiata Handbook has been co-ordinated at the School of Forestry, University of Canterbury, and the Project Team is now pleased to announce a successful birth following the prolonged gestation.

The International Radiata Handbook is designed to be a reference tool for field foresters, private plantation growers, and in fact anyone associated with the silviculture and utilisation of this very versatile species. Commercial plantation forestry is basically about the cost-effective provision of industrial feedstock, and consequently while this Handbook is about optimum silviculture for radiata, its focus is on growing for end-product requirements.

The Handbook will draw from the experience and research of growers of this species around the world, in particular the successful experiences in the temperate, Mediterranean-type climates and maritime environments in Chile, New Zealand, Australia, northern Spain, southern Africa, and Argentina. It will also endeavour to draw useful lessons from more restricted success or lack of it elsewhere in continental temperate climates and in sub-tropical environments.

Over 45% of the total world resource is now in Spanish-speaking countries.

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NEW INFORMATION

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The International Radiata Handbook is intended for global application, and while compilation will be in the English language, proposals are being developed for a Spanish language edition and colleagues at Universidad Austral de Chile in Valdivia will be participating directly as Project Team members.

New Zealand Government support - by way of an ANZAC Fellowship awarded to an Australian forester, Peter Lavery - has enabled the project to proceed in earnest. Peter has now transferred from the position of Senior Planner (Plantations) with the State forests service in Victoria to a position of Visiting Fellow at the University of Canterbury for a 12-month term to commence work as a Project Team member with Don Mead and the Chilean colleagues.

As well as the Chilean connection, and Mr Lavery's Department in Victoria, the Institute of Foresters of Australia has also volunteered support to this international project.

The early stages of the project will involve establishing contact networks in Chile, New Zealand, Australia, Spain and elsewhere. Guidance on the scope and focus of the Handbook will be sought from the major radiata growers, professional organisations, research institutes, and industry groups.

After this initial process, more indepth liaison with relevant organisations and individual specialists around the radiata world will proceed, to ensure that information collated represents state of the art and does justice to the contributing sources.

BOOK REVIEW


This is the third entirely new English language text on plantation silviculture that has appeared in recent years. The other two - Evans' "Plantation Forestry in the Tropics" (1982) and Saville and Evans' "Plantation Silviculture in the Temperate Regions with special reference to the British Isles" (1986) have not concentrated on southern hemisphere experience to the same extent. Nor has the extensively revised 8th edition of "The Practice of Silviculture" by
In our Contemporaries

NZ Journal of Forestry Science

Successful control of fallow deer by recreational hunters in the Blue Mountains, Otago

Commercial hunting ceased after 1980 but the efforts of recreational hunters continued the decline in deer density. By 1985, most deer inhabited areas >1.5 km away from access points. In the 1984-85 year, 1284 hunters spent 3710 man-days hunting, but only 15.5% killed deer and just 3.5% accounted for over half the reported kills.

Family tests as a basis for the genetic improvement of Eucalyptus nitens in New Zealand

Multiple-trait index selection across sites was used to choose the best 20 Central Victorian half-sib families. Selection of these should give gains of 7.5% for diameter, which equates to a 19% volume gain, over unselected Victorian families. Half-sib family selection can be utilised for seed production gains and there are methods of advancing the population in open-pollinated families.

Genotype and location effects on internode length of Pinus radiata in New Zealand

Internode length is an important index of clearcutting yields. In a four-site study, a long-internode seedlot expressed mean internode lengths (MIL) of up to 0.91m - almost twice those for multinodal seedlots. MIL on a Woodhill site averaged 0.31m for all seedlots, indicating a need for careful matching of genotype with site and regime.

Reducing the frequency of seedling malformations in Pinus radiata nurseries by the application of insecticides

Fortnightly applications of an insecticide led to a reduction in the number of thrips on the seedlings, and a reduction in the number of seedlings becoming multi-leaded. The lowest incidence of malformation occurred in beds of seedlings which had been sprayed with 10g deltamethrin in water at a spray volume of 100 l/ha.

Growth of two Pinus radiata stock types on ripped and ripped/bededd plots at Karioi Forest

Ripping/beding caused a significant improvement in height and diameter growth between ages two and seven years, but the improvement was not large enough to justify the cost of culti-