versity College in Wellington. Her studies were suspended in 1942 when she joined the WAACs, New Zealand Army. She returned to Victoria in 1946 and obtained New Zealand University degrees of BSc in 1947 and MSc in 1950.

In 1943 Mavis joined the Army Officer Cadet Training Unit, and was commissioned, serving with 10th Coast Regiment at Fort Dorset and then Palmer Head (70th Coast Battery), Wellington. Her final year was at Burnham Military Camp, Canterbury.

In 1946 Mavis became a demonstrator and Junior lecturer at her alma mater, until 1950, after which she was self-employed or engaged in casual work. In 1958 she was appointed Biologist, NZ Forest Service, her main interest being the study of introduced deer, especially sika. This became her most important research project from 1962 onwards, major studies being undertaken in the Oamaru Valley (Kaimanawa-Kaweka Forest Parks) from 1963 to 1966, and Kuripapango in the southern Kaweka range from 1967 to 1974, for all of which she "retired" to a life of writing up sika research, exploring remote Westland valleys and now making helicopter sor-
ties into Fiordland.

The list of her publications is too long to record here. It includes three co-authored books and, since 1960, deals mainly with studies of deer, especially sika. It says much for Mavis’s tenacity of purpose that she has recently had a paper accepted by the NZ Journal of Ecology, and is preparing the New Zealand chapter for a Monograph on sika deer throughout the world for International Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sikawild (IGS), Mohnesee, Deutschland. In addition, she has written many mountaineering articles for “Tararua”.

Mavis writes of her “squirrel-like propensity for hoarding old records” which has proved useful in her writing. She also cherishes old loyalties, as the long list of membership of societies demonstrates.

Most of these are scientific bodies, among them the Royal Society of New Zealand, of which she is a former Councillor, Wellington Branch; she is a founda-
tion member and former Vice-President of both the Wellington Botanical Society and the NZ Ecological Society; also a former Councillor of the NZ Association of Scientists.

International recognition has led to a citation and gold badge of honour for research on sika deer, awarded by IGS. She keeps in touch with overseas research on deer as a member of the British Deer Society.

Mavis joined the NZ Institute of Foresters in 1963 and has received the well-deserved honour of being appointed a Fellow of NZIF.

Her love for the wild places of New Zealand has led to a life membership of the NZ Alpine Club, of which she has been Vice-President and Wellington Section Chairwoman; and over 50 years’ membership of the Tararua Tramping Club, serving as Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer.

Since moving to Leigh in 1983 Mavis has joined the Warkworth Beautifying Society, the Warkworth Business and Professional Women’s Club, and the Leigh and District X-Service Club.

Sadly her husband Bill (William Ernest Davidson) suffered from Alzheimer’s disease and died in November 1990.

NEW INFORMATION

Pruned Stand Certification

Alan Somerville

By the year 2005 the predicted annual supply of pruned radiata logs is of the order 3-4 million m³. The majority of these logs will come from stands of 20-100 ha. pruned in the 1980s. They will be owned by large companies, and quality will generally be consistent and high.

Alongside this source will be relatively small quantities of pruned logs supplied by the small forest growers. These logs will be harvested from both stands and shelterbelts; their supply will be irreg-
ular and their quality highly variable, reflecting a wide range in attitudes and financial and physical abilities.

The large forest growers will generally have continuity of supply, credible stand records and if log quality is consistent they should be able to establish pruned log quality at the marketplace. To main-
tain their credibility and the opportunity for high returns they will need to define log quality consistently and accurately. This may be assisted by sampling and evaluation exercises (Somerville et al. 1985).

The small forest grower is likely to have more problems in defining pruned log quality. These arise because:
- quality will be highly variable;
- the log buyer is likely to be mistrustful of the owner's word or data defining the effectiveness of pruning;
- it will be difficult to establish the boundaries of any pruning event within a stand and so sampling to determine quality will have to be extensive and costly.

Selling sample loads is not necessarily a successful way of defining log quality unless the sampling is correctly done, and harvesting equipment is too expen-
sive to stand idle while prices are negot-
tiated.

Alternatively, determining price once processing has begun removes much bar-
gaining power and may mean the invol-
vement of an independent arbitrator. Also it is difficult to imagine a system whereby a small forest grower sells logs to a large organisation buying logs from many locations (particularly so for off-
shore trading) and log ownership is iden-
tified to the point where processing is completed.

Records

One solution to much of the problem of pruned log quality definition for the small forest grower is to have records of pruning that:
- are easily and cheaply obtained
- show the necessary information
- are credible
- are available.
A Pruned Stand Certification service has therefore been initiated by the Forest Research Institute (FRI) to make these sorts of records possible for the small forest grower.

Three Stages

There are three stages in having the pruning quality of a stand assessed and documented:

1. Assessment of the stand following pruning. The procedures are efficient and simple and the task can be undertaken by anyone (e.g., owner, silviculturist, a forestry consultant). The assessment includes measures of DBH, DOS, pruned height and for pruning over 4 m, sweep. A map must also be provided outlining the boundary of the pruning operation and showing scale and relocatable reference points.

2. An audit of a percentage of these measures and the map by a forestry consultant registered with the FRI as a “pruned stand certification auditor”. (An auditor can carry out the full stand assessment and remove the need for a separate auditing exercise.)

3. The auditor forwards the information to FRI. FRI will process the data, prepare a certification and map and return this to the auditor, and archive and additional copy for future duplication as required.

Any species or size and shape of plantation (including shelterbelts) can have its pruning certified. Additionally, stands previously pruned (e.g., three years ago) can have their pruning certified using destructive sampling. The full assessment and auditing procedures are described in FRI bulletin 167, Somerville 1991.

Pruned Stand Certification will assist in determining the value of pruned stands for a number of purposes, for instance:

• trading of young stands or shares in young stands;
• using pruned stands for collateral purposes;
• raising general investor confidence in forestry (more certainty in log price fixing and accountability in ensuring the effectiveness of silviculture);
• marketing and obtaining appropriate revenues for pruned logs;
• eliminating some of the “risk taking” by pruned log purchases.

Endorsement

The Pruned Stand Certification service evolved after much discussion and input from forest growers, forestry consultants and forestry sector organisations, and is endorsed in principle by the following organisations:

• NZ Timber Industry Federation
• NZ Farm Forestry Association
• NZ Institute of Forestry
• Forest Owners Association
• Ministry of Forestry
• Tasman Forestry Ltd
• Forestry Corporation of NZ Ltd
• NZFP Forests Ltd.

To obtain a copy of the manual, or a list of FRI-registered auditors, or for forestry consultants wishing to register as pruned stand auditors, please write to the following address or contact your local MOF Regional Office.

Pruned Stand Certification
Forest Research Institute
Private Bag 3020
Rotorua.

References