Potential applicants will include local authorities, non-government organisations, private sector specialists, iwi, industry groups, and tertiary institutions. Money granted will range in amounts from $20,000 to $500,000 per annum for up to three years.

Projects that are eligible for funding should not be those that are considered the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) or any other central or local government authorities.

First Project Category

The first project category, Environmental Risk Assessment and Management, will involve the identification of environmental risk issues and the implementation of methods for addressing environmental problems. These issues and problems will be those especially related to sustainable land management and the non-point sources of water pollution; contaminated sites and degraded environments; hazardous waste identification, collection and disposal; waste management including pollution emission inventories; waste reduction, and cleaner production; or monitoring and comparative risk assessment.

Second Project Category

The second project category, Development of Sustainable Management Options, involves developing or trialing methods and options designed to enhance the sustainable management of the environment. This includes matters such as voluntary methods of environmental management; economic instruments; innovative practices and training related to the Resource Management Act and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Bill, or developing environmental quality standards.

Guide for Applicants

A guide for applicants has been produced by the Ministry. This sets out details of the SMF such as activities and projects eligible for grants, criteria for applications, assessment of proposals, eligibility of applicants, contractual arrangements, reporting requirements and application forms.

There will be three funding rounds each financial year. Applications for the first round in the year 1995/96 close on June 30, 1995.

Further information is available from Murray Bell, MfE, Wellington.


In 1977, as a 50th anniversary project of NZIF, a Forestry Handbook was proposed. A reluctant, but eminently qualified, Geoff Chavasse was pressed into the editorship. The resulting work, a compilation of articles, painted a background and provided a wealth of reference material to both published and unpublished information.

It was written with the readership in mind. It was the 'first essay' in the production of a New Zealand Forestry Handbook, which Geoff Chavasse hoped would be useful to a large number of forestry people. It undoubtedly achieved his purpose.

BOOK REVIEW

By 1986, there was a need to revise the handbook. Hamish Levack, the 1986 editor, included major changes and upgrading of the content, but drew heavily on and identified his handbook as being based on the Chavasse edition.

The accelerating pace of change that necessitated the first revision after only nine years, has led to a second edition after a further seven. Don Hammond, editor of the 1995 edition, feels that forestry has come of age, and, again, aims his handbook at his readership as an introduction to the variety of views and technologies and involvement in the marketing of forest products that make up the art and science of the profession. It is not the sort of book which one would read from cover to cover. It is, however, a most useful compendium and starting point for a wide range of information.

Over 100 individual papers provide a wide variety of views and a taste of all forestry topics. Certainly, to read every article would not change the reader into a forester, but equally, no foresters could consider themselves fully equipped without a copy of the 1995 Forestry Handbook at their elbow.

Don Hammond's editorship has further polished, enhanced and updated a series that was previously very good.

Bill Studholme

News about NZ science

Keep up-to-date with what happens in science and technology around New Zealand with the recently-launched Science Digest — a summarised newsletter published monthly by The Royal Society of New Zealand.

The four-page Digest is packed with short, easy-to-read news items about science and technology.

The Digest's key role is to communicate news from the national Society to branches, constituent societies, and individual members of the Royal Society, and to other organisations such as universities, polytechnics, research institutes, educational organisations and schools.

The Society has a growing and varied range of activities such as in science and technology education; science publishing (including seven science journals); specialised science committees; involvement in awards, fellowships, lecture tours etc; plus liaison with Government science agencies, universities, polytechs and industry.

Single copies of Science Digest are distributed to each Royal Society branch, individual scientific societies and affili-
Erosion control forestry grants monitored by MapInfo

The large-scale erosion control programme in the Gisborne area depends on encouraging landowners to plant trees. This afforestation and its associated grants to landowners is monitored by MapInfo software.

The East Coast forestry project began last year with the scheme of putting 7000 hectares per year into trees.

MapInfo is used to provide maps as well as to tabulate information for the grants which are allocated to farmers for their erosion control work.

Among many other things the MapInfo system presents visual images of reserves, planted areas, and presents outlines of general land use.

It also specifies the hectares for which grants are to be paid.

"MapInfo puts everything into graphics," comments Randolph Hambling, project manager, Ministry of Forestry, Gisborne.

Currently over 16,000 hectares of land in the erosion control programme is being monitored under MapInfo, which is supplied by Wellington-based master agent, Critchlow Associates.

Lincoln University's forestry ecology programme

Lincoln University has a lively ecology teaching and research programme.

Students can major in ecology for a Bachelors degree at Lincoln University under a variety of degree programmes including: Resource Studies; Parks and Recreation; Tourism and Management; Applied Science; and Science.

Special Stream

Of particular interest has been the recent formation of a special Ecology and Conservation stream in the Bachelor of Science degree. From a broad-based introduction to biology, ecology, and evolutionary biology at the first-year level, students move on to learning the principles of ecology in the second year. This background opens up a wide range of third-year courses in ecology, including Applied Ecology, Advanced Plant Ecology, Wildlife Biology, Wildlife Management, and Nature Conservation. Some of these students may also take the Silviculture and Agroforestry papers.

New publication for investors in remanufacturing

The Ministry of Forestry has produced a publication highlighting investment opportunities for remanufacturing solidwood products in New Zealand.

Investment Opportunities in New Zealand Solidwood Remanufacturing, targeted mainly to offshore investors, outlines the attractions of New Zealand's economic environment and markets for finished and semi-finished wood products, and includes financial analyses for New Zealand greenfields remanufacturing operations and product and processing opportunities by region.

The publication is jointly funded by the Ministry of Forestry, the New Zealand Radiata Pine Remanufacturers' Association and Tradenz, with support from ECNZ, Port of Tauranga and Westpac Banking Corporation. It is a companion publication to Investment Opportunities in the New Zealand Forest Industry, which has been updated and will be released in early September.

Contributors and sponsors plan a targeted distribution of the publication. Restricted copies will be made available to investors, investment facilitators, key clients and government agencies within New Zealand. Offshore distribution will be coordinated by New Zealand's investment councillors and trade posts.

Brent Apthorp