

WSCA

Winter1991

NEWSLETTER

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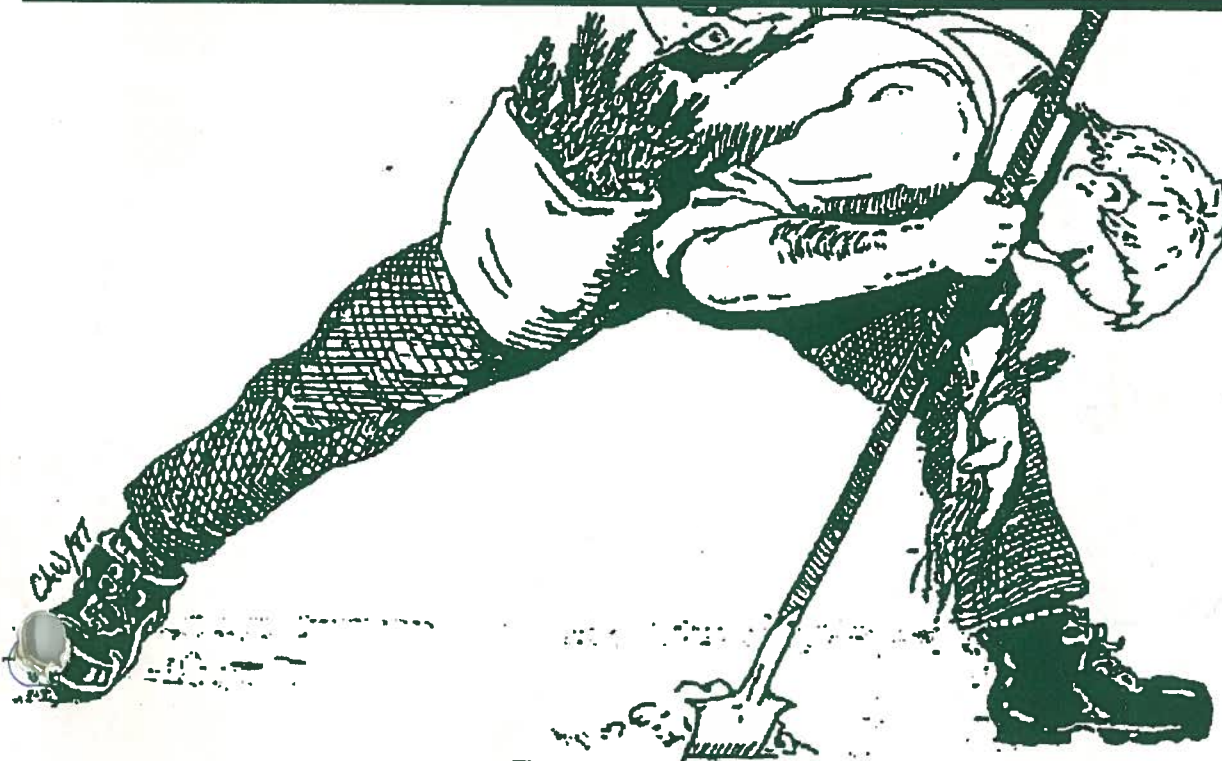
SUSTAINABLE
INFRASTRUCTURE



100,000
SUSTAINABLE
JOBS



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Western Silviculture Contractors Association

Newsletter WINTER 1991

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W.S.C.A. Newsletter Subscription Notice

Mailing of free newsletters has become a financial hardship the WSCA cannot afford to continue. In the past we attempted to send the newsletter to everyone we thought would be interested. We will soon have to cut back our mailings. If you want to be sure of receiving each issue, please become a subscriber or a member. See page 32 for more information.

Editorial

Mega-Project of the Century

In November, Forest Minister Claude Richmond talked to the Vancouver CIF about creating jobs and economic stimulation to bridge the recession with mega-projects. He also stated he was trying to sell the cabinet on silviculture as a capital investment, an investment in our forest equity.

On January 29, 1991 Bill Vanderzalm announced a 1.4 billion dollar new reforestation program over five years. We all understand that the premier is talking to the unwashed voter—for whom silviculture and reforestation mean the same thing. I trust that many of these dollars will be directed at intensive silviculture as well as backlog reforestation.

While I cannot tell how many of these dollars are new—I know that this is the beginning of the mega-project of the century. A program that will grow into a multi-billion dollar investment in forest values for tomorrow.

Election Promises

Finally, the principle of "Silviculture Today—Jobs Tomorrow" which headlined our recent press releases, is taxiing towards the runway. Now it is up to us to make sure that this is not just an election promise, that it is the commitment of all political parties—that the plane actually takes off!

This is not simply an election issue, there is no other solution to the need to withdraw wilderness and old-growth ecosystem reserves, to provide stream and lake buffers, and to preserve wildlife values while at the same time sustaining and possibly increasing the supply for the forest industry.

A 1.2% Sustaining Investment

The forest industry is generating over \$20 billion in products annually; over five years that's over \$100 billion dollars. Tourism, our fastest growing sector, is generating \$5 billion in revenues annually and can be expected to grow significantly to generating well over \$25 billion in five years. Investing 1.4 billion to sustain \$125 billion is a 1.2% investment in maintaining our renewable resource.

Another perspective on this is: what we lose if do not invest.

Economic Reactor Core

Fifteen billion of the forest industry dollars are export dollars and a good part of the tourism dollars are also export dollars.

New export dollars stimulate more chain reaction transactions per year than cautious domestic money. Our forests and the export dollars they generate are the primary fuel rod in that unpredictable reactor: the economy. If we are planning to shut the economic reactor down by not reinvesting in our fuel sources we had best give the country back to the natives so they can show us how to live.

100,000 Jobs At Stake

The multiplier used when estimating jobs supported by the forest sector varies from 2 to 6. In 1988 100,000 people were directly employed in the forest sector (this does not include silviculture jobs). Using the conservative multiplier of two indirect jobs created for each direct job in the forest sector, there are currently 300,000 jobs that depend on the forest sector. If we don't reinvest in our forests we could potentially see a one-third reduction in harvest rates in the future. This also means one-third fewer jobs, or 100,000 jobs lost.

Sustainable Development

Brundland defined sustainable development as 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations'. 'Development' is of course, simply the art of seizing every economic or industrial opportunity that is worth seizing. Intensive and basic silviculture is the classic model for sustainable development. Isn't this opportunity worth seizing?

A Weak Government

For silviculture, a weak government is the best government. A government in peril of not being re-elected has no choice but to promise better programs. From the perspective of voters in northern single industry towns (where the people and governments have invested in the homes, roads, hospitals, schools, etc.) intensive silviculture is a 1.2% ghost town insurance policy to protect against a predictable threat.

Stewardship

Recently, Clark Binkley, new UBC dean of Forestry, advised a handful of NDP MLA's that the hunter-gatherers must shift to stewardship. Every other forest based hunter gatherer economy have suffered the enormous social upheavals of literally running out of wood before developing a totally new stewardship society. We must become stewards while we are still liquidating our old growth (which supplies 95% of today's harvest). Meanwhile, NDP Leader Mike Harcourt announced on

January 28 that his party would invest an additional \$250 million per year in reforestation for the next five years.

Financial Stewardship

Industry is struggling to shift into the feminine stewardship persona. "Nurturing Our Forests" is the new M&B catch phrase. Ian Donald of Fletcher Challenge advised the truck loggers that only 12-15% of our forests can afford the stewardship of intensive silviculture. Only the investment of genetic stock improvement returns an adequate yield for a corporate investor.

A corporation's primary loyalty is to its shareholders. In today's climate this shareholder loyalty compels the forest industry to be responsive to public perception. But corporate investment in silviculture is compared to other investment opportunities. Fletcher Challenge and M&B can shift capital to Chili. Forest industry silviculture investments are usually decided using a strict financial return model.

Socio-Economic Stewardship

The provincial government's primary capital asset is not portable—the land base of British Columbia. Unless we sell it, the fact that its best use is growing forests must dictate our investment strategy.

The primary loyalty of the government is the B.C. voter. Socio-economic cost benefit analyses are not simple and can only be worked out in the public arena. This is where democracy comes to its own—driving us through the interesting times that are essential to a difficult period of change.

A World Class Problem

We cannot allow ourselves to become 'Amazon North,' with international environmental sanctions against B.C. forest products followed by a massive allied invasion of eco-activists troops in an 'Operation Forest Storm'!

A World Class Solution

Instead of eco-activist troops we want ecotourists, who are here to enjoy the co-existence of the foremost wilderness preserve in the world and the most competitive forest industry in the world. This will be possible only if we have the most progressive, well targeted, and comprehensive silviculture strategy in the world.

I look forward to the evening of Feb. 5th when Forests Minister Richmond will announce the details of his government's reforestation investment at the WSCA convention. That announcement heralds the beginning of B.C.'s "decade of the environment."

NewsBriefs

F.I.R.E. Sale?

Claude Richmond approved the purchase of Rustad Bros. by Northwood on Nov. 29, 1990. "The combining of the two companies' operations will result in more efficient harvesting & milling in Prince George," he said.

Ontario Silvicultural Contractors Association

This year's OSCA Convention and AGM will be held on the 28-30th of Jan. in Toronto. The Key Note Speaker for the convention will be the Honorable Bud Wildman, the new Ontario Minister of Natural Resources.

MOF & Natives Agree

Forests Minister Richmond signed a memorandum of understanding with the Nadleah Band, Stoney Creek Band and Stellaquo Band to increase their participation in planning, management, harvesting and manufacturing in the forest sector.

The agreement will:

- provide the bands with an opportunity to acquire through competition a non-replaceable timber sale licence to harvest 50,000 cubic metres of timber a year for not more than eight years.
- provide the bands with job opportunities through competition for silviculture and forest protection contracts.

"It's a Free Country"

A letter to the Editor by a contractor that directly contradicted a letter to the editor from an industry forester, reportedly resulted in the contractor being advised his tenders may not be opened—discouraging him from viewing areas he traditionally planted.

It would be unfortunate if anyone in the silviculture industry could so easily lose their privileges through participation in land use debates.

The cost of Arbourcide

The man who poisoned the 500 year old treaty oak with velpar (in an occult ritual to end his love with a woman) received a 9 year prison sentence.

Forest Education Centre

Forests Minister Claude Richmond announced that a forestry education centre will be established at the Green Timbers Provincial Forest in Surrey to be managed by the British Columbia Forestry Association (BCFA).

"We believe that this is a tremendous opportunity to encourage an informed public and promote co-operative use of our forest resources," said Bob Cavill, BCFA president.

The site includes a demonstration nursery, a test nursery, adjacent heritage forests and a complete training school complex.

Global ReLeaf

Global ReLeaf, an international campaign encouraging people in towns, cities and rural areas to plant trees, wants to fund tree-planting programs in your community.

The goal in Canada is to plant 15 million energy-conserving trees over the next five years. The Global ReLeaf campaign was launched in this country on Earth Day, April 22, 1990 and is operated by Friends of the Earth.

Requests from community groups for funding treeplanting will be reviewed by a selection committee. Contact Dan Gamble at Global ReLeaf, 251 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P-5J6 Tel. (613) 230-3352.

Fly in Export Ointment

European Community (EC) countries have served notice they will ban imports of lumber that has not eliminated Nematode worms by kiln drying to a specified moisture level. In temperatures around the mid-20s, the nematodes can choke to death a healthy tree in a few weeks. This may be another plague unleashed by global warming. (Last year, B.C. sent \$603 million of green lumber to EC countries, 65-70% of Canadian exports to that market.)

MNR a GST Free Zone

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) is not subject to the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) on purchases of goods and services made solely for its own use.

Release of RIB Version 2.0

The Reforestation Information Bank (RIB) is a computer information system designed to provide up-to-date information from current reforestation research and operational trials. Using RIB on an IBM PC compatible micro-computer it is possible to obtain information on research projects relating to specific treatments, species, locations, or biogeoclimatic zones.

Version 2.0 contains information from 560 reforestation projects, covering all parts of B.C. It is now available free of charge from Phil Comeau at the Pacific Forestry Centre.

Treeplanting: An Oral History

Zoe Lambert, an experienced treeplanter (Western & Fieldstone) and visual artist who has exhibited across Canada, is working on an oral history of reforestation in B.C.. She will produce a book and a series of visual art works that document a range of historical and cultural issues from 1930 (the date of the first plantation at Green Timbers nursery) to the present day.

The completed art show will tour museums, treeplanting & logging camps throughout B.C. in 1992-93. The project is being supported by the Canada Council, however additional financing is required.

If you have stories or research materials that you feel are important to the history of our industry, or if you are interested in becoming a sponsor of the project, contact:

Zoe Lambert,
Treeplanting: An Oral history
Box 4, Britannia Beach, B.C.
V0N-1J0 (604)-896-2488

Silviculture Today = Forest Jobs Tomorrow

Dirk Brinkman

Note: *This is the most recent version of a WSCA press release that was revised and reissued as announcements and news was made on FRDA.*

The members of the WSCA are severely disappointed by the failure of the federal and provincial governments to live up to their promised levels of funding for FRDA II.

Our members do 85% of the forest renewal and stand tending work in B.C.. We know there is lots of work to be done if we are to preserve employment and our quality of life in British Columbia.

FRDA II is only 50% of FRDA I!

Due to inflation, matching the activity level of FRDA I requires a \$500 million agreement. There is a huge difference between what a dollar bought in 1985-90 (\$300 million over five years), for FRDA I, and what a dollar will buy in 1991-5, (\$200 million over four years) for FRDA II.

Using the cost of living index, the proposed \$200 million agreement will only do approx. 50% of the work done under FRDA I.¹

FRDA II will plant <10% of the targeted NSR2

The first priority of the current agreement will be to tend the 325,000 hectares of plantations established by the last agreement. This will absorb as much as 50% of the available funding, leaving only \$100 million (25% of the previous level) of the funding for new silviculture initiatives.

With the impending timber supply shortages in all regions, the new priority for FRDA II is spacing the second growth stands. The WSCA estimates that only half of the discretionary funding will be available for backlog planting (approx. \$50 million). This is only 10% of the money available under the last agreement. Enough to plant only 32,500 hectares of the remaining targeted 436,000 hectares of NSR!³

Forest Land Base is Shrinking

Withdrawals from the economically accessible productive forest land base (currently 26 million hectares) by industrial, farm, hydro and transportation uses; protection of wilderness areas, old growth reserves, unique ecosystems and unstable soils are going to result in the land base available for harvesting shrinking to an estimated 20 million hectares by the year 2000.

FRDA II Cannot Sustain B.C.'s Harvest Volume

We are currently harvesting approximately 90,000,000 cubic meters per year of forest volume which produces \$20 billion a year in shipped goods.

This level of harvesting is not sustainable without a major intensive and basic silviculture program, neither of which is presently in place. Especially needed is an intensive silviculture program which enhances the value of our second growth. To maintain the present rate of harvest on the shrinking forest 'farming' area, we will have to enhance its growth to 4.5 cubic meters per hectare per year⁴—more than two times the present provincial average rate of 2.2 cubic meters per hectare per year⁵.

With the level of commitment indicated by this agreement, we have to expect only a modest enhancement of forest growth and **a one third fall down in harvest volume is inevitable.**

An average growth of 4.4 cu. meters can be achieved if we optimize the potential productivity by implementing all of the silviculture prioritized for the next two FRDA agreements; including what is stimulated through provincial incentives for industry to invest in intensive silviculture on their own lands, plus a major commitment by the province to a \$250 million annual intensive silviculture program.

Environment/Industry Crisis vs. Green Plan?

The province stated flatly in November they did not like the FRDA agreement and only accepted it because of the promise of forest goodies in the Green Plan⁶.

No such goodies appeared. The 'up to' 325 million tree reforestation program in the Green Plan was for urban centers—BC is not an Urban province. With less than 10% of Canada's population, this boy scout plan offers BC perhaps 30 million seedlings over five years or 6 million seedlings a year. This scarcely contributes to regenerating the backlog. Rumour has it that the implementation is delayed because of the gulf war expense.

An Unnecessary Environment vs. Jobs crisis is looming

The forest land base will be shrinking due to more and more area being set aside for environmental and wilderness preservation. The environmental movement has the sympathy of the public and is serious about preserving critical areas. Forest industry workers may feel they must fight to maintain an unsustainable rate of harvest in the absence of a strong silviculture program in B.C.

Will the army end up having to intervene in the provincial wilderness preservation disputes with industry and loggers?

It doesn't have to be this way. Nov. 8, 1990 Bud Bird, Chairman of the House of Commons Forestry Committee tabled its report that intensive silviculture can double Canada's harvest in fifty years.

This FRDA II announcement is a slap in this committee's face.

100,000 Jobs at Stake!

A one third fall down in the forest harvest means that one third of the people employed in the forest sector will lose their jobs.

The present 90,000,000 cubic meters harvested annually has a current value of \$20 billion in shipped goods.⁷

In 1989, 270,000 people were employed (directly and indirectly) in the forest sector⁸. Losing one third of the harvest volume means **we will lose 90,000 jobs that exist today.**

Combine this with the loss of potential employment by the year 2000 or simply the loss of the silviculture jobs that we might have seen with a full intensive silviculture program, the loss will be **at least 100,000 jobs**. In fact, our internal data suggests that it could be far more severe than that.

What legacy are we leaving?

Previously, the government had prioritized 450,000 hectares of accessible good and medium Not Sufficiently Restocked (NSR) sites to be eliminated by FRDA II by the year 2000 (out of a total of 3,500,000

hectares of NSR and Non Commercial Brush [NCB] throughout the province)⁹. Now, at the rate allowed by FRDA II— 9000 hectares per year, it will take until the year 2040!! The three million hectares of NSR and NCB that were not prioritized will not even be addressed until after all of us are long departed. Is this a legacy to be proud of?

What should the public be looking for?

There are rumblings of a major provincial intensive program announcement.

There are three major silviculture initiatives required for sustainable development of the Forest Sector.

1] FRDA II & the Backlog NSR

Since the feds insist on blowing all of their money out of CF18 afterburners, the province should commit to eliminate this backlog.

FRDA II will add \$10 million a year to the program.

There was \$60 million allocated in 1990 by the provincial government to

make up for the absence of FRDA. Adding this \$60 million to FRDA II's 10 million will make a dent in the NSR

2] Industry Intensive Incentive

Major Provincial incentives to stimulate the forest industry to fund intensive silviculture on the TFL's. The forest industry is prepared to barter AAC for investments in intensive silviculture which increase the fiber flow. This should generate a \$50 million per year program.

3] Province-wide Intensive Initiative

A provincially funded intensive silviculture program for all other second growth forests. Prioritizing a rapidly stepped up program that goes from the present provincial level of \$20 million dollars for intensive to \$100 million dollars per year in three years.

The indication of commitment visible in the FRDA II announcement is dismal. The WSCA is very disappointed with this deal. It does little to solve the vividly foreseeable timber supply, environmental and economic problems of the near future.

Footnotes

¹ In February 1989 Bill VanderZalm advised the voters that his government would pursue a one billion dollar FRDA II. In the fall of 1989, the provincial government secured cabinet approval to put \$350 million on the table and held out for a year for a 50/50 \$700 million agreement. Two hundred million over four years is equivalent to two hundred and fifty million over five years. This is only 35% of B.C.'s compromised position and 25% of the original proposal. Forestry Canada Minister, Frank Oberle promised a larger agreement (more activities) than the last agreement, at a public announcement in Kamloops this summer. The WSCA has reviewed the provincial needs for research, forest renewal and forest improvement. To maintain or increase the cut three 5-year agreements of one billion dollar will be needed over a 15 year period.

² Total NSR (Not Sufficiently Restocked) and NCB (Non Commercial Brush) in B.C. is 3,500,000 hectares. In 1988 through a 'net down process', 553,100 hectares of good & medium (productivity) sites were judged "accessible and economically viable to treat" and were targeted to be eliminated by the year 2000. Today, that amount has been reduced to 436,000 by reducing stocking requirements and by natural regeneration of some areas. Source: "Summary of Not Sufficiently Restocked Forest Land," MOF.

³ In 1985-90 325,000 hectares were planted. In 1991-95 we will need \$500 million dollars to do the same amount of work— \$50 million is 10% of that or enough for 32,500 hectares.

⁴ COFI annual reports for the forest industry show that there has been an average 2% increase in the level of harvest over the past fifty years. During the period 1986-90 harvesting averaged close to 90 million cubic meters.

⁵ For the current harvest of 90,000,000 cubic meters to be sustainable on an area of 20,000,000 hectares the average annual growth on each hectare would have to be 4.5 cu. meters per hectare per year.

According to *Forestry Planning Canada* (Vol 7, Num 1, p.47), using the Ministry's own figures, the 1990 provincial harvest was 28% over the Long Range Sustained Yield (LRSY) growth of our forests. In the Prince Rupert region, the harvest was 46% higher than LRSY for that region.

⁶ This well known provincial average Mean Annual Increment (MAI) is most recently reported in the Ministry of Forests white paper "Towards a Silviculture Strategy: A Discussion Paper on Growing and Managing B.C.'s Future Wood Supply" (July 1990). This MAI represents only the industrially usable fiber, not the tops, branches, roots, etc.

⁷ "We are not and never have been happy with the proposed second ...FRDA.... The forthcoming federal Green Plan holds the key to our final agreement... The [green plan] will no doubt recognize the significant value of BC's large and ecologically diverse forest resource to the wealth of the environment." Claude Richmond Press Release, Nov 16, 1990.

⁸ "We feel the mission of the Federal Government in forestry is really to bring about sustainable development in forestry in Canada." "If in 50 years we can double the yield per hectare we can not only increase the industrial exploitation, but we could make more forest land available for other pur-

poses—deeryards or parks or whatever." Bud Blrd, Conservative M.P., Fredrickton, N.B. (Former Provincial Minister of Natural Resources who initiated the best provincial silviculture program in Canada.) See the following pages for more information on this report.

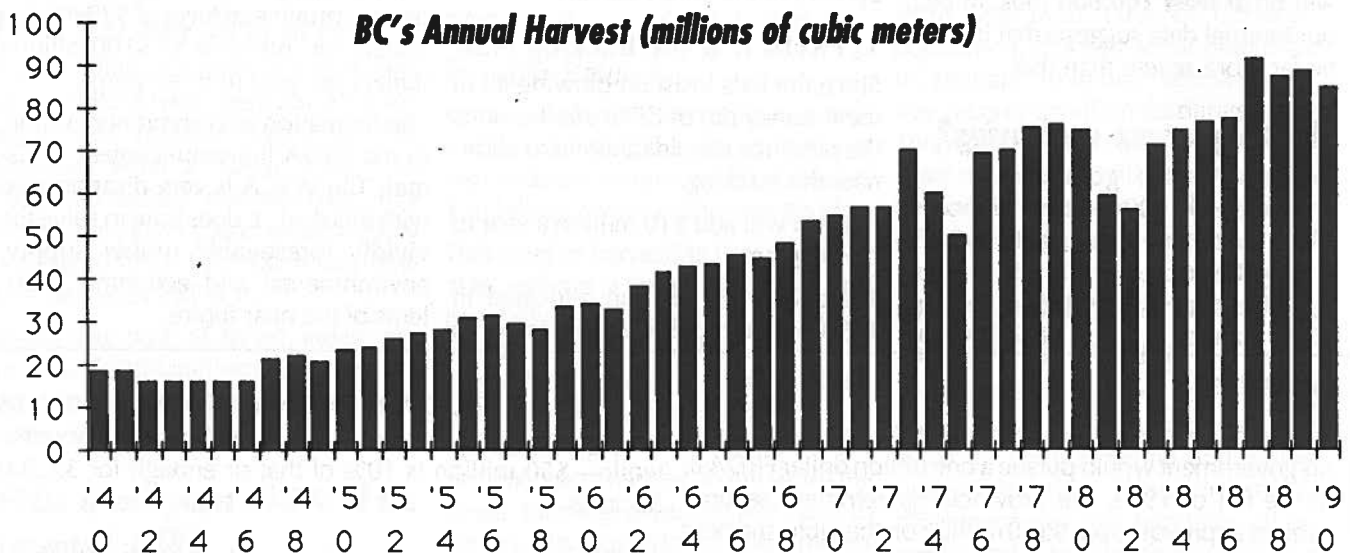
⁹ See graph below. Source: Council of Forest Industries (COFI).

¹⁰ Using the data at Statistics Canada, there were 100,000 people directly employed in the forest sector, in 1989. This does not include silviculture, which is not currently captured by statistics Canada. MOF and the WSCA estimate that in 1989 there were ap-

proximately 5000 people employed in silviculture. The multiplier used to identify the number of indirect jobs linked through the service organizations that supply the forest sector has been variously analysed as being from 2.5 to 2.8. See following pages for more on this debate.

This trend to increasing employment in the forest sector is, of course, first of all due to the economic growth in this period, it is also due to an industry response to the increased market for specialty and value added products, increasing the number of jobs per cubic meter harvested.

¹¹ Source: "1988 Summary of Not Sufficiently Restocked Forestland," MOF.



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1990 FRDA Media Wars continue

The battle of the press releases

Acrimonious debates sometimes issue from the forest sector. The public can assume that where there's smoke there is fire. The tremendous increase in visibility of Forestry issues today is evidenced by CBC including a 3 minutes interview clip with the WSCA President in their one hour summary of "What was News in 1990?"

The "battle of the press releases," as Deputy Forests Minister Halkett called it, began when Federal Forests Minister Frank Oberle announced (prematurely according to B.C. Minister Richmond) a FRDA II agreement of \$200 million.

The WSCA's analysis that this could mean a loss of 100,000 jobs to the forest industry and Richmond's promptly attempt to ridicule this claim were jumped on by the media. The following pages document some of the more interesting salvos back and forth.

The numbers dispute between the WSCA and M.O.F. about the impact of FRDA II may actually enhance forest growth. Under the media spotlight, Richmond and other Forest Service officials have committed the province to eliminating the good & medium NSR backlog by the year 2000 with or without federal assistance.

The recent finalization of FRDA II and unclear announcement of reforestation funding by Premier Vander Zalm ensure that the media (and the public) will remain on the edge of their seats for some time to come.

Background to the proposed Federal-Provincial Resource Development Agreement (FRDA)

This background information on FRDA II was released by MOF on November 16 1990

A proposal for a renewed Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) has been accepted by the province based on a federal government verbal commitment for a significant forestry component in the federal Green Fund. The formal agreement has not been signed.

- The expired \$300 million FRDA invested an annual average of \$60 million (\$30 million from each government) over the five-year term of the agreement.
- The provincial government has ensured that the commitment to FRDA programs has been maintained by doubling its expenditure to \$60 million for 1990/91.
- In total, the provincial silviculture budget is \$250.6 million this year.
- Since the expiration of FRDA on March 31, 1990, the province has maintained forest renewal activities, incremental silviculture, and forestry research under the Sustainable Environment Fund (SEF).
- The reforestation commitment is continuing with or without a renewed FRDA. The province has maintained the objective of eliminating the backlog of not-satisfactorily-restocked (NSR) forest land by the year 2000.
- Under SEF more than 166 million trees have been planted, including 36 million that would normally have been funded under FRDA. In addition, 116 million trees have been planted by the forest industry at their own expense. This totals 282 million seedlings planted on Crown land this year; a record year for tree planting in BC.
- The amount of area regenerated annually through planting our managing natural regeneration will continue to be greater than the area harvested until the backlog of NSR is eliminated.
- In addition to this year's planting, almost 713,000 hectares will be surveyed and prescribed for treatment, over 60,000 hectares will be prepared for planting next year, and 62,000 hectares will be treated for competing vegetation.
- Prior to FRDA there were 738,000 hectares of good and medium site backlog not-satisfactorily-restocked areas (harvested prior to 1982) At the completion of FRDA in March 1990, the amount was reduced to 436,000 hectares.

B.C. Forest Minister's Statement

Nov. 16, 1990

We are not and have never been happy with the proposed second, five-year, \$200 million Forest Resource Development Agreement, shared 50-50, announced today by federal Forestry Minister Frank Oberle.

We were seeking a much larger agreement, shared 50-50.

However, after repeated attempts to obtain additional federal funds, the \$200 million proposal was reluctantly accepted.

The forthcoming federal announcement on the Green Fund now holds the key to our final agreement on FRDA II.

I will await details of the announcement, which will no doubt recognize the significant value of British Columbia's large and ecologically diverse forest resource to the wealth of the environment.

It is regrettable that this information was released in this manner by the federal government.

FRDA Wars continued...

Forestry Job Loss "Ridiculous"

Hon. Claude Richmond's Press release Nov. 17 1990

Forests Minister Claude Richmond said the B.C. government is absolutely committed to ensuring that the province's reforestation programs proceed as planned.

He dismissed as "ridiculous" allegations that as many as 100,000 jobs could be lost because funding for the second federal-provincial Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) has been reduced.

"The entire forest industry creates about 100,000 jobs. How can anyone suggest that the reduced funding puts 100,000 jobs at risk?" he asked.

"More important, the federal-provincial agreement is not the basis for our silviculture program in British Columbia. The province invests more in silviculture in just one year than the agreement will over five years.

"In fact, this year the silviculture budget is \$250.6 million and almost 300 million seedlings will be planted, a record year for treeplanting in B.C.," said Richmond.

"The new forestry agreement means that the federal contribution to silviculture in British Columbia is reduced. The provincial government has not reduced its commitment to silviculture. In fact, this year the provincial government has already invested \$60 million in activities which would have occurred under a federal-provincial agreement if it had been in place," Richmond said.

Governments don't return forests due

Note: Letter to Federal Minister of Forests Frank Oberle, also sent to the WSCA

You will be well aware that Canada and, particularly, British Columbia have benefited greatly in the past 100 years from their exploitation of natural forests. We have developed a substantial economy and provided a comfortable standard of living thanks to an abundant supply of high-quality timber that cost us nothing to grow.

That supply of free wood is approaching exhaustion. To sustain B.C.'s provincial economy, a continuing supply of wood must be available since no adequate alternative to wood processing has been developed. The essential wood supply can be assured only by investing money in silviculture—reforestation, stand tending and protection. The \$200 million being made available through the second FRDA agreement with B.C. is a pittance compared to what is required, some \$800 million. It indicates that our governments have have abrogated their responsibility to future generations.

Several decades ago a book entitled "Guilty Men" castigated the British governments of the thirties for the supine inactivity which contributed to the outbreak of World War II and send too many ill-equipped and under-trained men to fruitless death. Without being quite so melodramatic, how will you defend yourself against charges of guilt when our economy falters and stutters because of an inadequate wood supply?

R.M. Strang, Ph. D, R.P.F.



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100,000 jobs at risk

WSCA Press Release Nov. 19, 1990

The current harvest is only sustainable if the level of silviculture designed to enhance seedling establishment and second growth value is increased dramatically.

The level of commitment to silviculture funding indicated by the announcement for the new FRDA agreement makes it inevitable that the current (approx.) 90 million cubic meters of wood harvested in B.C. is NOT SUSTAINABLE.

It is merely a question of when we will find the political will to face the facts. By not committing to an adequate level of funding we are borrowing from our children. Every child I have asked, to see if they approve of this loan says, "No way!"

The WSCA estimates that with current levels of intensive silviculture and the anticipated reduced harvest base, the total provincial harvest, private and crown, will have to be reduced to 55-60 million cubic meters. That means, we will lose one third of our volume and one third of the jobs (direct and indirect).

The WSCA stands by its analysis that "100,000 jobs are at risk," but if the Minister disagrees with our numbers then how many does he believe are at stake?

Canadian Harvest doubled by 2050?

From a Globe & Mail article, Nov. 9

The harvest from Canadian forests could likely be doubled from present levels by the year 2050, the House of Commons forestry committee says.

The increase could be accomplished through intensive silviculture and would require a greater federal role in forest management, the committee said Nov. 7.

The report, prepared after extensive public hearings, notes that federal forestry revenue is about \$2.3 billion annually. Ottawa puts only one-fifth that back into the forest sector.

The committee wants the new Forestry Department to have more control over major programs now administered by the Environment Department.

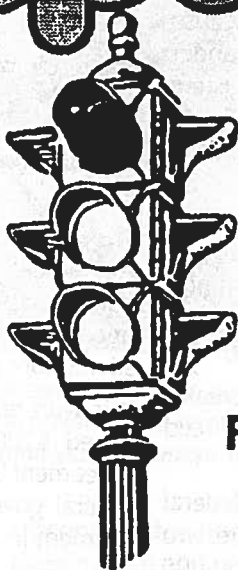
"We feel the mission for the federal government in forestry is really to bring about sustainable development in forestry in Canada," said Bud Bird, the Conservative MP from Fredericton who is chairman of the committee.

"If in 50 years we can double the yield per hectare we can not only increase the industrial exploitation, but make more forest land available for other purposes... parks or whatever. Forests now are being harvested faster than they are being restocked. Most recent figures (1988) show roughly one million hectares were harvested commercially. Of that, 150,000 ha are not satisfactorily restocked."

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FRDA Wars continued...

Forestry funding cutback questioned

From an article by Steve Weatherbe in the Nelson Daily News, Nov. 23/90

Forests Minister Claude Richmond has branded as "ridiculous" the claims of the silviculture industry that 100,000 forestry jobs would be lost under the proposed Forest Resource Development Agreement.

But Dirk Brinkman, president of the Western Silvicultural Contractors' Association, isn't backing down from his condemnation of FRDA II's plan for Ottawa and B.C. to spend just \$100 million apiece over the next five years on replanting logged wasteland, or \$50 million less each than was put into the first FRDA.

Not only have Brinkman's impact estimates been supported by University of British Columbia Forestry Professor Les Reed, but the out-spoken tree-planter has challenged the minister to put up or shut up. "If the minister does not agree that '100,000 jobs at stake,' how many are at stake?"

The forests minister did not return our phone calls.

Richmond is caught in a dilemma. On the one hand he has been critical of himself for the size of the federal proposal, revealing last week that B.C. agreed only when the federal government orally undertook to produce more silviculture money for B.C. in its so-called Green Fund, a much-ballyhooed environmental fund whose details should be released in December.

On the other hand, if Richmond puts too much emphasis on the need for reforestation, he will be hard put to resist the arguments of the silviculture industry to put more provincial money into replanting, and thus make up the federal reduction.

Brinkman said last week that FRDA II's \$40 million a year would only accomplish 40 per cent of FRDA I's \$60 million a year because of the diminished value of the dollar. As well, because half the new money will go to tending the seedlings planted under the old FRDA, and much of the balance to thinning existing second-growth stands, little of the money will eventually go to restocking the 436,000 hectares of so-called "Not Sufficiently Restocked" land, which can profitably be replanted.

Unless the NSR land is replanted, calculates Brinkman, the forest industry faces a "fall-down" in production of one third. Since there are 90,000 direct jobs in forestry, he says, or 270,000 "direct and indirect," he figures a cutback of one third in the timber supply will have the same impact on employment.

Richmond, however, says "the entire forest industry creates about 100,000 jobs. How can anyone suggest that the reduced funding puts 100,000 jobs at risk?"

Very easily, says Reed, the former chief forester of the federal forest service. "It is pretty customary to figure there are two indirect jobs created by every 'export basic' job." Thus, 100,000 direct forest industry jobs create 200,000 more indirect jobs. Reducing the resulting 300,000 jobs by one third produces Brinkman's prediction.

B.C. will go it alone if necessary

Claude Richmond

Press Release Nov. 28, 1990 (WSCA emphasis)

Recently there have been a number of reports that British Columbia's reforestation program and as many as 100,000 jobs may be lost because funding for the second federal-provincial Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) has been reduced.

Nonsense! Our province invests more in silviculture in just one year than the agreement will over five years. **British Columbia is absolutely committed to ensuring that the province's reforestation programs will proceed as planned—with or without the federal government.** In fact, this year our government has doubled its investment to \$60 million in activities which would have occurred under a federal-provincial agreement if it had been in place.

This year our silviculture budget is \$250.6 million. The province alone planted more than 166 million seedlings, including the 36 million young trees that would have been funded by an agreement. In addition 116 million trees have been planted by the forest industry at their own expense, as required by law. In total 282 million seedlings have been planted, a record year for tree planting in BC.

And what was the contribution of the most senior level of government during this record year for tree planting in our province? Almost zero.

More than 60,000 hectares will be prepared for planting next year and 62,000 hectares will be treated for competing vegetation.

Prior to FRDA there were 738,000 hectares of backlog not-satisfactorily-restocked (NSR) areas (harvested prior to 1982). When FRDA expired this spring the amount was reduced to 436,000 hectares. Since then, even without an agreement, **the province has continued to meet our goal to eliminate the backlog of NSR forest land by the year 2000.**

The proposed second Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA) is important, particularly in continuing to catch up on the backlog of areas which need reforestation. However, it is not the basis for our silviculture program in British Columbia.

It is with reluctance that we have accepted a proposed \$200 million, five-year, federal/provincial agreement based on a verbal commitment from the federal government for a significant forestry commitment in the proposed federal Green Fund.

We will not let any forestry commitments fall by the wayside because of a lack in a second FRDA agreement. The provincial commitment to reforestation is solid.

Microsite Selection

*A.M.D. Todd, R.P.F.,
Integrated Silviculture
Services Ltd.*

*Note: This was originally a letter
to John Cuthbert*

As a practicing silviculturist and a registered professional forester, I can no longer remain passive on the continuing problem of improper planting spot selection. I have witnessed the travesty for too many years and my small efforts to improve the situation are shrugged off as someone else's problem.

I believe it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Forests, Silviculture Branch to take the leadership role in ensuring every seedling planted on crown forest land is properly planted in the most biologically sound location.

Millions of dollars are spent each year on site preparation and it would appear the trend towards more mechanical planting spot preparation is going to occur. We must capitalize on the potential of that investment by planting the seedling in the best location.

In my view, it is a training and supervision problem. We are not providing sufficient training to all levels from the tree planter through the silviculturist.

Very few of these people know the biological criteria nor the physical indicators to identify the best planting spot or where the recommended location for seedling placement may be on site prepared spots. Spacing rules over-ride biological prudence.

Any punitive measures are clearly lacking in planting contract administration to encourage the awareness where it hurts the most—the pay cheque.

The following sample photographs illustrate my point.



This \$640/ha backhoe excavator work was improperly planted. The site treatment was excellent. So was intertree spacing of the seedlings. Unfortunately, these were not matched so the trees were planted everywhere but on the mounds!



Excavator screefs and similar treatment like brush blade scarification can be performed with minimal site disturbance and degradation, but the effort is lost by mindless placement of the seedling.

I recommend an immediate commitment to achieve the following for the 1991 planting season:

1. Preparation of a training video on proper planting spot selection.
2. Preparation of water-proof posters on proper planting spot selection for distribution to all planting camps.

Microsites continued...



Disc trenching has received broad application as a site preparation tool, all too often on the wrong type of site. Even more critical is the improper planting spot selection. Summer planted down the edge of the trench, these seedlings should have been planted high on the berm.

3. Institute at all pre-work conferences the requirement to view the video on proper planting spot selection by the contract administrator, the planting contractor and his supervisors.
4. Institute the requirement that every tree planter must acknowledge the viewing of the video on proper planting spot selection before a single tree is planted.
5. Institute in addition to the present fault for improper planting spot selection, a wasted seedling charge equal to the nursery cost of the seedling for each tree not planted in the proper spot.

I believe we are killing millions of seedlings each year as a result of improper planting spot selection. In addition, we are not capitalizing on the full potential of the prepared spot to grow wood volume.

I urge you to give this problem your immediate attention.

WSCA supports microsite emphasis

Dirk Brinkman, WSCA

I support the first four of Al Todd's recommendations (I have also made representations intended to focus on the importance of micro-site selection to the industry). However, I must express concern with the fifth recommendation of introducing a new fault type so shortly before the planting season.

While a severe penalty reflects the waste of planting a tree in a mortally exposed spot, putting this in place immediately does not account for the treeplanting contractors' ability to carry the cost of retraining and fines for improper planting spot selection. Bids are all in. A retroactive move to additional penalties would be badly timed. Contractors must, at the least, be well informed in advance.

Please instruct Silviculture Branch to present to the WSCA AGM a means of resolving this in a manner that permits contractor input.

We will invite Al Todd as a speaker on the planting spot issue. Silviculture Branch can also choose a speaker. We will representatives from the Forest Industry. Each can make a ten to fifteen minute presentation which will be followed by a problem resolution workshop.

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Cuthbert Responds to Microsite Query

John Cuthbert, RPF, Chief Forester of B.C.

Thank you for your recent letter of support for Mr. Al Todd's concern about improper planting spot selection. Recognizing that planting spot selection is not always optimal and that the Forest service has a leadership role in improving this situation, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to improve planting spot selection.

Recently, we have published two comprehensive site preparation synopses on disc trenching and mounding (FRDA Memo No. 99 & 100) for operational forester/technician. To compliment the site preparation memos, the Silviculture Branch has produced a mounding video and is currently completing a video on disc trenching. Both the memos and the videos instruct operational silviculturists in the correct application of mounding/trenching,

including the proper selection of planting microsites. The Forest Service is also actively developing a site preparation expert system to assist silviculturists in preparing prescriptions.

We have a recently translated Swedish report on selecting the correct planting spot on mechanically prepared sites. This report was sent to all Forest Regions and Districts to help their staff prepare and implement site preparation and planting prescriptions.

In 1991, the Silviculture Branch is planning to produce a training video and brochure on planting spot selection. These will enable personnel to select the best planting microsite when preparing planting prescriptions, implementing planting contracts or planting seedlings.

The Forest Service will not be instituting a wasted seedling charge for improper planting spot selection. I be-

lieve that the planting contract currently contains enough penalties to discourage improper planting spot selection. Poor microsite selection is already a planting fault in the contract. Planting quality below 92.6% results in payment reduction, and below 85%, the planting contract may be cancelled. I suspect lack of training is often the reason poor planting spot selection is overlooked during planting contract administration. Hopefully, the above training initiatives will provide improvements in planting spot selection, similar to those that occurred in stock handling.

All of Mr. Todd's other suggestions for improving planting spot selection will be given serious consideration by Silviculture Branch staff. Branch members are looking forward to attending your Association's convention in February and presenting the Ministry's position on the planting spot issue.

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Pesticide whitewash?

Jorn Rash, Mu Services

Note: This letter was sent to Glyn R. Fox, Ph.D., Toxicologist, Hazardous Contaminants and Technical Services, Environmental Protection Division on Jan 6, 1991

I feel that the study done by the Forestry Health Research Program titled, "Exposure of Tree Planters to Fungicides," at best lacks scientific objectivity and in my opinion is a whitewash of the health risks faced by treeplanters and other crew members handling pesticide and fungicide contaminated tree seedlings and boxes. I am particularly concerned over the burning of seedling boxes.

The following points lead me to believe the study had a predetermined purpose to conclude that treeplanters faced minimal health risk due to fungicide and pesticide exposure:

1. On page 1 of the summary the authors state, "[fungicide levels] were much lower than levels found in studies of fruit pickers harvesting fungicide-treated fruits" and on page 10 of the study, "WCB has not set limits for dermal exposures to fungicides; however the levels found on the hands of tree planters can be put into some perspective by comparison with those of fruit harvesters handling fungicide-treated fruit. Several studies of U.S. strawberry harvesters found dermal exposures ranging from 4700 to 17,410 mg captan/hour. Pesticide levels for tree planters are insignificant by comparison."

Their conclusion seems to be that dermal exposure of treeplanters is an "insignificant" problem. My conclusion from this information is to be alarmed at the level of exposure to fruit harvesters and to further wonder about the level of fungicides are being ingested by the strawberry consuming public. Obviously one's conclusions depend on your point of view.

2. On page 11, the authors state "A limitation of the skin-wipe method for determining dermal exposure is that the amount of pesticide [they must

mean fungicide since they did not test for pesticides] on the skin (contact exposure) is measured, of pesticide absorbed through the skin and not the actual amount absorbed through the skin. The absorbed dose is often the major concern because of the possibility of long-term systemic effects, such as liver damage or cancer. Ideally, the captan, benomyl and chlorothalonil are known to be poorly absorbed through the skin, so that the amount of chemical entering the body through dermal exposure would be even lower than the levels measured on the skin in this study."

The last conclusion is not based on scientific data so I feel my concern is valid.

Skin wipe tests were done once a day while absorption through the skin would take place at high levels for 8 hours per day or longer (depending on when the planter took a shower). Residual levels of these chemicals remain on the skin of planters, as pointed out in several places in the study, so absorption takes place 24 hours a day. Further, in my experience it is common to get tree dirt in your eye on a daily basis and the absorption rate through the eye is very high (page 3-3 of WCB's Standard Practices For Pesticide Applicators [SPFPA]). Also planters often get abrasions to the skin, especially around the exposed wrist area ("Absorption is a particular hazard with abraded skin that has been cut or scraped. A cut can increase pesticide absorption by 100,000 times!" page 3-1, SPFPA). As planting is a very strenuous occupation sweating is a very common occurrence ("Sweating will also assist pesticide absorption." page 3-1, SPFPA)

The increased absorption mentioned above combined with the residual

build up in internal organs (which continues until all residual amounts are removed from the skin), lead me to believe that the "actual" internal absorption rate is far higher than tested surface contamination levels.

3. The bias of this study is once more highlighted in Table 12. The highest wrist/hand ratio of dermal concentration of chlorothalonil was thrown out of the study and not included in their average.

4. These fungicides and Pesticides break down readily, I believe the study should have included nitrous oxides, phosgene, chlorine and sulphur oxides.

5. I feel that the objectivity of the study is further brought into question by the fact that they did no analysis of pesticides used on the trees, but did analyse insect repellents containing diethyltoluamide. The only reason I see for including insect repellent in the study is to indirectly point out that people voluntarily apply hazardous chemicals to their bodies in higher concentrations than the seedling chemicals they are exposed to.

6. It is also very common for tree boxes to be burned so that planters can warm and dry themselves. As is the case with any fire you stand around, the smoke eventually drifts into your face. I believe that the smoke from these pesticide and fungicide contaminated tree boxes contains very dangerous gases that planters breath in. Considering the vast number of boxes that are burned each year, such fires may also contribute significantly to air pollution problems.

Conclusion

A less biased agency should study all chemicals used on tree seedlings (fungicides and pesticides) and all chemicals and gases that result from burning these primary chemicals. The tests should determine levels of chemical absorption through skin, mouth, nose and eyes and attempt to measure internal concentrations. Blood, urine and any other pertinent tests should be used. The contents of the smoke from

burning pesticide and fungicide contaminated tree boxes should be analyzed to understand the risk to treeplanters and other crew members as well as to help determine the degree that such burning contributes to air pollution.

I hope that this letter will help bring about further study of the problem of chemical exposure of tree planters.

Pesticide Response

Glyn R. Fox, Ph.D.

This is in response to your request for information regarding the thermal decomposition products of various common pesticides. According to "Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials" (N.I. Sax and R.J. Lewis eds., Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1989) they have the following products when heated to decomposition.

Benlate 50W [Benomyl]:

2-benzimidazolecarbamyl acid, 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-methyl ester

Produces toxic fumes of nitrous oxides.

Orthocide 50 W [Captan]:

4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, n-(trichloromethyl) thio

Produces toxic fumes of chlorine, sulphur oxides, nitrous oxides and phosgene.

Permethrin [Ambush]:

cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2dimethyl-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.

Produces toxic fumes of chlorine.

In low doses, the majority of these decomposition products would be expected to produce primarily only an acute toxicity characterized by: irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, and in the case of nitrous oxides possible mental confusion or euphoria. Chronic exposure to high doses of these agents may result in severe pulmonary irritation leading to dyspnea, pulmonary edema and possible respiratory failure.

As I indicated in our recent telephone conversation, both benomyl and permethrin would be expected to very rapidly degrade under ambient environmental conditions. Captan would be expected to be somewhat longer lived.

If you require further specific information relating to thermal degradation products and environmental degradation times for these pesticides, I suggest you contact Dr. R. Kobylank, Director, Pesticide Control Branch.

I trust this information is of some immediate use to you. If I can be of any further assistance in this matter please contact me.

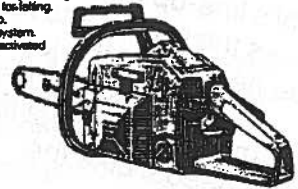


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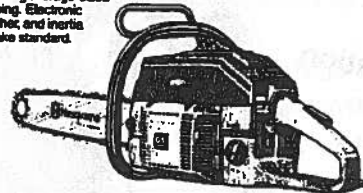
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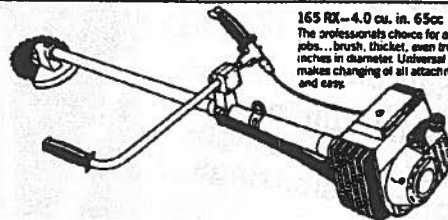
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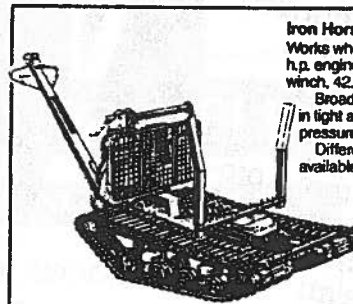
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Corrections Branch/Forestry Training

Ross Styles, Executive Director, WSCA

I represented the WSCA at a meeting held Dec. 3, 1990 with the Corrections Branch. They are in the process of receiving input toward the development of a training program in forestry occupations for offenders nearing return to the community—particularly aboriginal offenders.

The target date to start work on implementation is April 1st, 1991. They envision a training program of from 10-16 weeks duration operating at two locations involving about 40 offenders in Lower Mainland and Prince George. Indications are that they will seek to contract out this training.

Some of the points I touched upon were:

1. Areas treated and funding should be incremental to existing programs.
2. Contractors who normally depend upon work in these areas should be given an opportunity to participate in delivery of this program.
3. Heavy emphasis be placed on a life skills component that focuses on being successful in employment.
4. Participants need to become aware of the piece-rate pay system frequently used and the need for productivity among workers.
5. Participants need a mastery of knowledge basic to the work they perform; ie: ability to identify common commercial tree species at different stages of development when spacing or planting, and an ability to maintain power equipment in good cutting condition.
6. In a consultation with MOF and Industry, attempt to determine the relative amount of work likely to be available among the various activities proposed for coverage in the program; ie: is there enough work in cone collection to make it worth including?
7. Industrial 1st Aid and Class 4 Driver's Licences significantly enhance employability.
8. Driver Training should include familiarization with logging road hazards.
9. Covering a few activities to a level of reasonable competency might be preferable to covering a lot of activities with low levels of competence.
10. If there is a place for aboriginal persons in the delivery of the program, the participation of natives can be expected to be more earnest.

In parting, I encouraged them to push on with this worthwhile program. I assured them that they would find support among silvicultural contractors.

Statement of Objectives for the DINA/FORCAN/CEIC/CSC Joint Venture

This initiative is designed to provide inmates and parolees recognized training in forestry-related fields in order to increase the opportunities for employment for federal offenders on conditional release—the emphasis being on aboriginal offenders.

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Employment Standards Reports

Report on ESB Meeting

Dirk Brinkman

Note This is the WSCA report on the Nov. 28 meeting

Government Spending Freeze

Employment Standard Branch did not mail out the notices to all the contractors, nor in time to the ones they did mail it to, and as a consequence only four contractors and one representative of the P.R.W.A. attended the meeting. In addition, none of the regional representatives of the Employment Standards Branch were authorized to travel and attend this meeting. This made it clear to us that we needn't expect additional employees to be put in place in the field to enforce the regulations.

Human Rights Act

Because the Employment Standards Branch regulations having come in conflict with the new Human Rights Act and the new Constitution, the Ministry of Labour position is no longer one where entitlement to minimum standards is being compromised with exemptions or exclusions.

Penalty Deductions

The Employment Standards Branch stated that if there is poor quality work, and it was stated that there would be no pay for poor quality work, they would find this acceptable. They agreed however, that the penalty apportioning of the client's valuation of the overall quality of the planters, when only some of the planters did the poor quality, is inappropriate.

Failure to Pay

Employment Standards Branch frequently has to apply to the Solicitor-General for failure of the contractor to pay the planter. The Solicitor-General then seizes the money from the forest company or the Ministry of Forests, and the Employment Standards Branch holds it and arranges for payment to the planter. On some contrac-

Notice of ESB Meeting

Mark Grady, Regional Manager, ESB

Note: This announcement failed to reach the contractor community so that the meeting could be well attended.

This year, the Employment Standards Branch prepared and distributed an information package to deal with certain provisions of the Employment Standards Act which have particular application for the silviculture industry. I have received reports that the information package helped to clarify some issues and played a part in reducing the number of complaints received.

Now that the season is over, I suggest we meet to discuss ways of improving the information package. As well, there are still some interpretation and application issues which are of concern to many people.

Therefore, you are invited to an information-sharing meeting to be held on Wednesday, November 28th, 1990.

If you plan to be in the Lower Mainland at the time, you are welcome to come to the meeting and share your views. I look forward to meeting you.

tors they have an open file, and in some cases the file has been opened for 10-12 years; that is, there's always activity. It's a consideration of the Employment Standards Branch to require bonding in these kinds of cases. This would require legislation and would take at least 8-12 months. Labour bonding is a requirement for agricultural employers which is classically considered to be the worst labour sector in the province.

Overtime

Appears to rarely be an issue for planters because the ESB seldom receives complaints for failure to pay time and a half for overtime work. They think this is a function of the generally healthy earnings in our industry.

Camp Set-Up

Employment Standards Branch made it clear they will be requiring contractors to pay for camp set-up and take down, cooking, first-aid, vehicle maintenance work, stock handling and other non-planting work.

Planter Overcount

They will look at the overcount issue and try to clarify how the contractors should be dealing with it.

The confusion about Holiday pay was not discussed.

Bi-Weekly Pay

Employment Standards Branch made it very clear that they do not consider bi-weekly pay to be a negotiable option. They expect the industry to pay on a bi-weekly basis. It was pointed out that the agreement to deduct penalties required that the contractor find out the quality which often takes many weeks past the end of the contract, and therefore there is an automatic approval to delay the payment.

Minimum Wage

Can the minimum wage be averaged over a whole season or over an entire contract, or must it be averaged bi-weekly? It is unlikely that Employment Standards Branch will make any statement to that effect because they don't want to imply that it is acceptable to pay minimum wage when more money than that was promised.

There was agreement by all parties that clarifying statements by the Employment Standards Branch on the employment issues in silviculture is going to reduce the number of problems and make it easier for planters to understand where they stand.

The P.R.W.A. stated that planters are no longer going to the Employment Standards Branch for recourse and redress of their problems because they find the Branch fails to act and they get no satisfaction.

WSCA Not Consulted

Dirk Brinkman

Note: This presentation was made to ESB on behalf of the WSCA at the Nov.28 meeting

This spring you released a bulletin which was essentially a licence for Silviculture Contractors to violate E.S.B. provisions.

Our members were astonished that this initiative was taken by E.S.B. without consulting the Association. We consider it our responsibility to represent the members' interests and do not agree with this initiative.

For ten years, E.S.B. officials have come to our meetings and declared illegal contractors' practice of apportioning general penalties to their workers. These penalties are applied to the contractor's work by the client, often on the basis of a few planters' problems.

In our view, these penalties are primarily the contractor's responsibility and should be a part of his costs. Penalties usually occur as a result of poor supervision, training, communication or misunderstandings between the contractor and client or the contractor and the planters.

When a contractor takes individual quality plots and fines each planter accordingly, individuals are often fined a portion of their wages higher than the penalty percentage of the contractors fine from the client'.

In the worst case, where clients refuse to pay the contractor at all for quality below 72%, E.S.B. declared it legal for the contractor to pay minimum wage after promising his planters' that their earnings would be two to ten times minimum wage.

The same dynamic occurs throughout the silviculture industry for brushing, spacing, cleaning, scalping, and other silviculture work.

In addition, ESB leniency with the penalty deduction was extended to contractors' practices of holding back wages for two to four months, sometimes longer, while they determine which planters to deduct the penalties from.

Many of our members have been in the position of paying only advances and not conforming to the bi-weekly pay requirements of the act.

It is the position of the WSCA that employees deserve bi-weekly pay-pay in full, and that the ESB tolerance of contractor holdbacks on workers' earnings is astonishing. Many of our members do pay bi-weekly, while others concede that they could, however, ask "Why should we if ESB accepts the industry's practice of paying when we are ready to pay the planters?" Since in some cases this is not until five to eight months after the work has been performed, it would seem that ESB has gotten themselves into a position that is completely incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Employment Standards Act.

Finally, the issue of overtime remains unresolved. Contractors who work eight hour shifts, four or five day weeks and take days off, and conform to a forty hour work week, are competing with contractors who work sixty to eighty hour work weeks without paying any overtime.

The most vexing thing about the situation we have today is, that it rewards contractors who put the burden of their responsibility to supervise the contract work on the workers, put the burden of financing the contract on the workers, and do not pay overtime.

Contractors who conform with Employment Standards Act are disadvantaged.

We look forward to seeing these issues re-addressed this winter.

Stashing No Excuse For No Pay

Note: This is a recent ESB ruling on stashing & dismissal

Employment Standards Branch recently ruled on a dispute between two planters, one over claiming trees planted, the other on stashing.

A clause contained in a "Tree Planting Agreement" states: "The penalty for stashing trees or lying to the foreman about one's tally, or leaving unplanted areas on contracts that pay by the area, will consist of immediate termination of employment with no compensation for work done prior to said incident."

Section 7(1) of the Act states: "Except as permitted or required by an enactment, an employer shall not, directly or indirectly, withhold, deduct or require payment of all or part of an employee's wages by way of a setoff, counterclaim, assignment or for any other purpose."

Both the contractor and planter signed the "Tree Planting Agreement": Mr. K was in a hurry to catch the van back to camp and he guesstimated the number of trees he had planted. The figures turned in to the foreman were wrong. Mr. R appears to be responsible for the stashing of 100 trees. It is unreasonable to assume that an employee is obligated to give up an entire season's earnings over a guesstimate or the stashing of 100 trees. Therefore, I do not accept any contention that the signed agreement constitutes authorization to deduct for more than can be proven is owed.

"This Act is a minimum requirement, and an agreement to waive such a requirement is void."

Mr. R is entitled to be paid for work performed, he is not entitled to be paid for trees not planted.

MOF Reports

Questions & Answers about the Old Growth project

What is the overall objective of the project?

The overall objective is to develop a working strategy for the management of the old growth forests in British Columbia. The strategy will include a research agenda; a procedure for old growth inventory; a review of current legislation and policies relevant to old growth management; identification of forest management practices consistent with conservation of old growth values in commercially managed landscapes; development of a provincial framework for identification and reservation of representative old growth stands to meet a wide variety of social, economic, environmental, cultural and scientific needs; assessment of the social and economic considerations involved in managing old growth.

What happens to Old Growth in the meantime?

The Conservation of Areas Team has identified, through a process of public participation, a number of areas potentially suitable for short-term deferral in order to maintain options for inclusion in a long-term framework of reserves.

In March, 1991 there will be a final report entitled Draft Old Growth Strategy for public review.

Old Growth Project Office

1927 St. Ann Street, Victoria, BC

Phone: 598-9003, Fax: 598-9001

Who is managing the project?

Inter-ministry Management Committee

John Cuthbert:
Chief Forester, Chairman

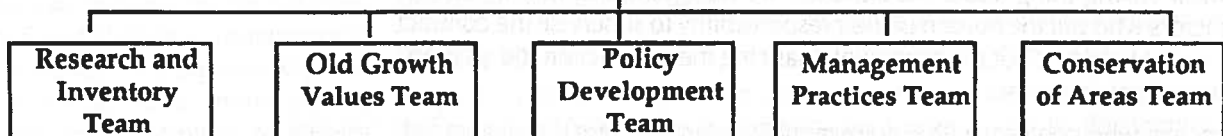
Jake Masselink:
ADM, Ministry of Parks

Kathleen Mayoh:
ADM, Management Services,
Ministry of Regional and Economic Development

Jim Walker:
ADM, Ministry of Environment

Denis O'Gorman:
Director, Policy and Planning Branch,
Ministry of Forests

OLD GROWTH WORKING GROUP



MOF to watch Licensees

Philip G. Halkett, Deputy Minister of Forests

Thank you for your letter of November 1, 1990, advising that a significant number of companies are cancelling some or all of the silviculture plans for 1991. I assure you that the Ministry of Forests is committed to the prompt reforestation of harvested areas, regardless of economic conditions.

As you know, major licensees must meet basic silviculture obligations as required by the Forest Act, the Silviculture Regulation and specific Pre-Harvest Silviculture Prescriptions (PHSP). However, the Act and Regulations provide the licensee with flexibility in how they achieve basic silviculture. Depending on site specific

characteristics, licensees have from three to seven years to regenerate a harvested area.

My ministry will be auditing and monitoring licensees to ensure PHSP commitments are carried out. Failure of a licensee to fulfil silviculture obligations will result in the assessment of penalties as required. The Forest Act does not allow government the option of sympathetic treatment of licensees who fail to meet their silviculture obligations.

We would appreciate receiving additional information on any licensee who is cancelling all or a portion of its reforestation program. Your association should contact the appropriate Regional Manager if they suspect a licensee is not meeting reforestation

obligations. The region will closely monitor the licensee and, if required, take appropriate corrective action to ensure basic silviculture is carried out.

Once again, thank you for your concerns.

Letter to Claude Richmond

I am advised by my colleagues that a number of licensees are cancelling up to 90% of their spring planting programs due to lack of funds.

"When the logs stop hitting the water, we have to stop the planting", to quote one forester.

Please advise us what immediate action you are taking.

Dirk Brinkman

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Health & Safety Reports

Alberta Safety Task Force

Lawrence Guenette, Senior Health and Safety Officer

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 10, 1990 regarding the initiatives concerning workers' health and safety in the tree planting industry.

Since the July meeting, a task force has been established to direct a forum to deal with the following concerns:

- 1) Personnel transportation, on and off road
- 2) First aid, supplies, facilities and training
- 3) Work site safety
- 4) Wildlife control
- 5) Camp standards and conditions.

A committee of nine members from the tree planting contractors will direct the task force. The chairperson of the committee is Peter Commerud of Tsuga Forestry Contractors.

The next meeting is expected to be held sometime in mid-November to define guidelines. The plan then is to have the developed guidelines published in a booklet for distribution to all involved in the tree planting industry.

Open Letter to the Alberta Contractor Community

On July 24, 1990 we were invited to attend a meeting hosted by Occupational Health and Safety Administration of Alberta.

At this meeting some of the tragic events of the 1990 silvicultural season were discussed and suggestions for prevention of future accidents were proposed in a set of "Transportation Standards for Silviculture" presented to the group by Brinkman & Associates.

These are all common-sense recommendations, and we whole-heartedly agree with the spirit of the proposals.

We suggest only, that the small detail, of practical liability insurance amounts, be compatible with current industry standards.

Other discussions at the meeting, such as camp standards, off-road vehicle use, etc. almost seemed trivial in comparison to the transportation tragedies, but we still would like to collectively comment on them now:

Our involvement in the industry is small, and our impact modest, since we are simple family-oriented businesses, thus, we believe our proposed mandatory membership, in the Silvicultural association would be of little benefit to the association, but we welcome the consideration we get when our suggestions are heard, on a casual basis, such as now.

We have been in the business ten years or more, and we believe our clean safety and work records show, we follow the industry safety and ethics codes.

When ideas, such as having Quad and Trike operators wear helmets are brought up, we agree, but we suggest a practical approach in not mandating their use in slow-moving buggies such as Argos, etc.

All our vehicles are safety inspected, and we welcome any Highway dept. or any other agency inspection, as suggested by the Brinkman standards. We all have first-aid proficiency, and carry adequate medical supplies at all times.

On camps for non-contract workers: We have had few problems, because our employees supply all their own transportation, food, shelter, water supplies, etc. as they see fit, and we see little benefit in adapting any new camp standards that needn't apply to them as we have had no problems, and no complaint about our conduct, or that of any of our employees in the past.

F. Smemerikov, K. Gostevshyk, B. Ganovicheff, L. Kuznetsov, E. Konev, S. Kuznetsov, V. Martushev, J. Martushev, N. Bochkarev

PETER M. KENDALL

Barrister & Solicitor

Specialist in Silviculture Law

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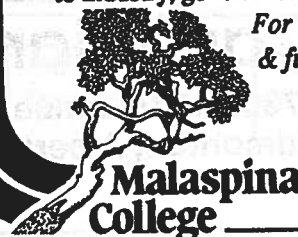
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B.C. Safety Standards

*P.W. Ackhurst, Director,
Silviculture Branch*

This is to update you on developments in the areas of silviculture camp standards, transportation standards, bear safety standards, and availability of information concerning pesticides on seedlings and herbicides on site.

1. Camp Standards

It is critically important that the health of all silviculture workers in transient camps be protected by regulation. The Ministry of Forests, with approval of the Ministry of Health, has requested that the Workers' Compensation Board promulgate a regulation which would apply to all silviculture camps, irrespective of whether work is being done by the Forest Service or a major licence holder. The regulation would be part of the upcoming Occupational Health and Safety Standards Regulation.

Prior to commencement of a silviculture contract, it has been proposed that the forest district or the Major Licensee would submit to the regional office of the WCB a "Notice of Project" form which identifies the contractor, where the contract will take place, when the start up date is, what the anticipated duration will be, and where the transient camp(s) will be located. A map of the pertinent area would also be submitted. The submission of these notices and maps would become a regulatory requirement. The WCB could use the notices to maximize the efficient allocation of its resources.

The contractor and, depending on the location, whether the Forest Service or the Major Licensee, will both be accountable to the WCB for ensuring that the camp standards are complied with. In addition to enforcement by the WCB, there will also be joint inspections carried out by the Ministries of Forests and Health and the WCB. Failure of the camps to meet the requi-

Meeting Safety Goals

Dirk Brinkman

On Sept. 11, 1990 the WSCA met with Forest Minister Claude Richmond and Silviculture Branch Director Peter Ackhurst. A complete text of the WSCA presentation was included in the last newsletter. A wide variety of issues vital to our industry were discussed, but last Spring's tragic vehicle accidents made industrial safety a top priority. At the meeting, the Minister agreed to follow up on many of our requests for action. The following is a progress report on safety related issues from Silviculture Branch.

site standard may result in shut downs or possibly contract termination. This would directly impact on the contractor and would cause potentially costly disruptions to silviculture programs. Therefore, the Forest Service and the major licence holders have a strong incentive to hire only those contractors capable ensuring that their camps do, in fact, comply.

It is proposed that the current Silviculture Camp Standards form the starting point for development of the new regulation. Representatives from the Ministries of Forest and Health, WCB, industry, WSCA and the PRWA should participate in development of content of the regulation.

2. Transportation Standards

There is currently a group, consisting of representatives from six ministries, examining the whole issue of how to manage resource roads. This group, called the Resource Road Task Force, has a mandate to propose legislation and legislative amendments that will address numerous resource road issues, including transportation standards. Although the Task Force will be proposing some legislation for the spring session, it will be some time before all related issues can be thoroughly addressed.

Instigation of the Notice of Project system provides a mechanism that will enable the WCB to significantly increase its presence on site. This should translate into tighter adherence by contractors to existing WCB regulations and therefore improve the health and safety of silviculture workers.

3. Bear Safety Standards

Silviculture workers must be provided with information regarding bear hazard management that is appropriate for their unique working environment. It is suggested that such information be provided to contractors by the Forest Service or the major licence holder prior to commencement of the contract and that it be posted in a prominent place, such as the door to the cookhouse. Contractors would be responsible for reviewing materials with workers.

A review of the materials concerning bear safety, currently available through the Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment, has shown they are not in a format which can be utilized effectively by silviculture workers. The Ministry of Forests therefore proposes that representatives from the Ministries of Forests, Environment, and Health, to WCB, WSCA, PRWA and industry, meet to develop materials which would be effective. Hopefully, these materials could be developed and distributed prior to the 1991 field season.

4. Pesticides on Seedlings

It is the contention of WCB that they have the authority pursuant to the Industrial Health and Safety Regulation to require that information regarding pesticides which have been applied to seedlings be communicated to planters. This would apply to all seedlings planted in the province, irrespective of whether they were grown in crown or private nurseries.

The WCB is receptive to input regarding which types of information should be included and how it should be presented. The more standardized the requirements can be made, the easier it will be to establish a procedure for effectively delivering information to the planters. Discussions should therefore be held amongst representatives from the Ministry of Forests, industry, nurserymen, WCB, WSCA and the PRWA to determine exact information requirements and an effective delivery mechanism.

5. Herbicide on Site Information

Silviculture workers are certainly entitled to be advised of any herbicide activity, whether recent or imminent, that relates to the area within which they will be working. The only issues are the types of information to be provided and the mechanism of delivery. This may be discussed at the same time as the issue regarding information access for pesticides on seedlings. This would appear to be a simple matter of establishing a communication procedure rather than necessitating any regulatory requirement.

I trust that foregoing information will prove of assistance to you and that you would like to participate in discussions regarding the various issues. Mr. Trevor Swan of Silviculture Branch will be contacting you to co-ordinate dates for meetings. Should you have any further questions please contact Mr. Trevor Swan at 387-8909.

Keeping on top of it

This is in response to the letter from Peter Ackhurst of January 7, which addressed the safety standards requests put to you on September 11, 1990.

Thank you for resolving the health and safety issues in a manner and direction that is clearly in the silviculture workers' best interests.

This course of action has the potential to maintain a level playing field and build a legislative foundation for effective enforcement.

The outlook for silviculture workers' safety conditions now depend on the excellent execution of the course of action proposed and the cooperation of all the ministries, agencies and associations.

The Spring planting program will soon commence. As cooperation is sometimes a function of the degree to which the Minister prioritizes an issue, a booster note from you ensuring that the proposed Spring agenda is met would be valued by us.

You can be assured of our cooperation. Thank you again.

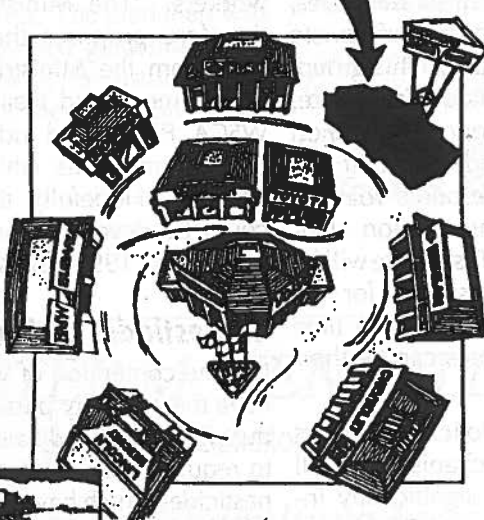
Dirk Brinkman



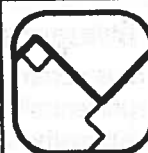
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WCB: A Forest of Snags Camp Floors

J.G. Hindson, Director Field Services Dept. WCB

Note: *This response to a request for variance over snag regulations fwas sent to the WSCA on Oct. 18,1990.*

The role of the Field Services department is to ensure compliance with the minimum standards of the Industrial Health and Safety Regulations. The standards were created as the result of input from industry, labour, workers safety committees, accident investigations and the recommendations of coroner inquests over the years. The regulations, prior to being implemented, are reviewed in public hearings to ensure everyone has an opportunity to present their concerns.

Similar recommendations to yours are being considered by a committee who reviewed the first draft of the proposed changes to the regulations. This committee has also proposed changes to the definition of a snag, the development of a criteria to identify hazardous snags by trained snag assessors.

In the interim, any company has the opportunity to apply for a variance to the regulations if the company can produce work procedures which will provide worker protection from hazards equivalent to the regulation. The information provided in the last paragraph of your letter would constitute part of a work procedure to control the hazards workers are exposed to. I have some difficulty with the 30 KPH figure. I also do not believe that a stand of timber that has been burnt 20 years ago with all of the roots system decayed is safe under any circumstances. In the past year we have approved some variances and disallowed some where my staff did not have confidence that the proposed work procedures would provide equivalent protection. I have instructed the field staff to rule on the side of worker safety when in doubt regarding the stability of a snag.

Chris Akehurst, Director WSCA

Note: *This was sent to Gerry Penner of the Ministry of Health. See Chris's letter to Robin Brown printed in the last issue of the Newsletter for more background.*

One of our big concerns regarding the Dining Room requirement is that this will add extra costs and transportation problems to those contractors who observe the camp standards, where as there are, in fact, many contractors who do not even adhere to the present regulations. As I mentioned to you, the WSCA would much rather see a strict enforcement of current standards than the addition of new ones. I know that this lack of enforcement is a jurisdictional and legislative problem, but we are trying to solve that. In fact, our President, Dirk Brinkman, informs me that the Minister of Forests has started to prepare legislation to include the camp standards in Silviculture Regulations under the Forest Act. Thus, hopefully, in the not too distant future the camp Standards Regulations will have some teeth.

In our telephone conversation, you indicated that from your perspective, the issue of camp flooring could be solved by having a kitchen with washable floors that is separate from the eating area. The WSCA finds this proposal acceptable and would welcome the inclusion of this in the current standards.

In conclusion, then, we are asking you to remove the solid flooring requirement for the eating area from the regulations, and to insist on requirement of a separate kitchen with washable floors. I am forwarding a copy to Robin Brown of the Ministry of Forests (Silviculture Branch), as you indicated that his approval to rescind this requirement would be necessary. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to call us.

Is Beaver Fever a problem in B.C.?

Note: *A summary of our industry's favourite 'Plant&Puke' disease from BCFA's "About the Forests"*

Yes, beaver fever or "giardiasis" is a problem; enough so that it is not recommended that you sip a cup of water from that lovely looking clear mountain stream.

The cause of beaver fever is a tennis-racquet shaped protozoan named *Giardia lamblia*. This little parasite has a cyst that survives up to two months in nearly freezing water. It is very small— 16,000 cysts could fit on the head of a pin. People can contract giardiasis following the ingestion of very few cysts.

Symptoms of beaver fever vary, generally showing up as diarrhoea, cramps, bloating, weight loss, and terrible burps. It doesn't last long, but can come and go for months. It can be mis-diagnosed easily and even testing for the problem is often inconclusive. But making it even more difficult to treat and eliminate this problem in our water is that most people who have giardiasis are asymptomatic— they don't even know they have it. These people may excrete the cysts for months or years.

Beavers have been blamed for the spread of this disease. In fact at least twenty-five percent of beavers are known to have it. Infected animals contaminate water they live in and carry the giardia to other watersheds as they search for new lodge-sites. But, cattle, dogs and rabbits also can have giardia living in their digestive systems.

Giardiasis can be treated with flagyl but the best cure is prevention. When you are travelling in B.C. this summer, treat your water carefully. You can boil it, bleach it (check times and concentration with your Health Department) or treat it with halazone to eliminate the possibility of picking up giardia.

Statistics

Source: Statistics Canada data compiled by
Canadian Forestry Association

1990 Sectoral Trade (with percentage change from year earlier on cumulative)

	July	August	Cumulative	
EXPORTS				
Total	\$12,536,000,000	\$12,049,000,000	\$97,833,000,000	+ 3.4
all forest products	1,706,000,000	1,636,000,000	14,113,000,000	- 5.5
lumber & sawmill products	559,000,000	504,000,000	4,486,000,000	- 2.8
pulp & other wood products	453,000,000	451,000,000	4,027,000,000	12.2
newsprint, paper & board	694,000,000	681,000,000	5,600,000,000	- 2.3
IMPORTS				
Total	11,339,000,000	11,089,000,000	90,611,000,000	+ 1.2
all forest products	122,000,000	99,000,000	946,000,000	+4.7

Employment and Earnings (with percentage change from year earlier)

	Number of Employees		Weekly Average	
JULY OVERALL	10,261,300	- 1.8	\$514.04	+ 5.3
Goods producing sector	2,604,800	- 6.6	620.23	+ 6.1
forestry	62,100	-11.8	605.94	- 3.0
manufacturing	1,841,400	- 6.9	597.12	+ 6.1
construction	549,600	- 5.8	635.93	+ 6.9
Services producing sector	7,656,500	- 0.1	477.91	+ 5.5

Comparison of 1985 and 1990 Approved OVERCOMMITMENT

with the Long-Run Sustained Yield

Source: MOF data compiled by
Forest Planning Canada

(Actual cuts can vary plus or minus ten percent over five years)

TSA	LRSY	1985 AAC	1985	1985	1990 AAC	1990	1990
	Million cubic metres	Million cubic metres	Overcommitment Million cubic metres	Per cent Overcommitment	Million cubic metres	Overcommitment Million cubic metres	Per cent Over- commitment
Vancouver Region **							
Arrowsmith	.407	n/a	n/a	n/a	.397	-.010	-2.58%
Fraser	1.57	1.70	.131	8.36%	1.77	.196	12.5%
Kingcome	1.46	1.70	.243	16.7%	1.77	.313	21.5%
Midcoast	.871	1.40	.528	60.6%	1.51	.643	73.9%
Q. Charlotte	.251	.450	.198	79.2%	.510	.258	103%
Soo	.510	.700	.190	37.2%	.705	.194	38.1%
Nootka/ Strathcona	1.19	1.40	.205	17.2%	1.66	.466	39.0%
Quadra/ Sunshine C.	1.15	2.00	.846	73.3%	1.44	.291	25.3%
Total for Vancouver	7.41	9.35	1.94	26.1%	9.77	2.35	31.7%
ALL TSA'S COMBINED	43.91	51.56	9.65	17.43%	56.26	12.34	28.12%

Mail Out

r.e. Media Destruction of Trees

Letter to Jim Sutherland, Nelson Regional Silviculturalist

Thanks for your call about the article. Let's keep the communication lines open. Jim Starr came to me when I returned from Ottawa (to form the Canadian Silviculture Association) and said he had learned about talking to reporters. He emphasized to them that there's hardly a story here (150,000 trees represent .0005% of the total program.) Instead he was quoted as saying MOF was incompetent. Knowing that site treatment delays resulted in botrytis in storage, makes it even less of a story.

When I left, it was on the rumor mill for more than 150,000 trees. Jim & I could only get conflicting views from foresters in the Nelson region, some for, some against, so I sent the enclosed note to the reporters interested in the story and left it to Jim to field any calls.

The WSCA has a position that destruction of stock is never a good solution as long as there is an extensive backlog. That position is quite unequivocal and no administrative circumstances are considered reasonable excuses for stock having to be destroyed. We are compelled to take this view, as an industry who has spent years indoctrinating planters with a 'tender loving care' stock-handling ethic. Stock destruction just doesn't fit into that context. At the same time, a batch of stock with botrytis, due to planting delays will not result in a successful plantation. We accept that diseased trees should be destroyed.

I am sorry to see a responsible and competent region be called incompetent when you, with the rest of the province, planted the largest number of trees ever B.C. by 20%. That is not fair. We all worked very hard, and Jim and I apologize on behalf of all the contractors that the reporter got a chance to smear an excellent co-operative effort by the Ministry, industry, contractors and planters.

Dirk Brinkman

AAC to go up UP?

Letter to Minister Claude Richmond

I understand you are just now working out the details of the new FRDA and we have just seen the release of the broad outline of the Federal Green Plan. By the time of our conference we should have a clearer picture of what these initiatives mean for silviculture in B.C.

Your government's intention to lift the annual allowable cut to 110 million cubic meters by the year 2020, as clarified last year, requires a lot of effort. I'm certain that silvicultural contractors would like to get on with that effort, but looking at what the above two initiatives will allow when coupled with the province's basic silviculture program, I'm sure that they will have difficulty seeing how it's to be provided for. This is certainly a topic that could be explored in your address to our convention.

Ross Styles

PG gets a new head

Please be advised that Michael Wells has relenquished his position as Prince George Coordinator for the W.S.C.A.

As of this date, the new coordinator for the Prince George Section as voted in by the Prince George members is: **Merl Gordon of Silvaram Holdings Ltd.** Phone: 561-1593

Mail In

Kudos & Bumf

I receive a tremendous amount of bumf across my desk but one thing I do read is your newsletter. Keep up the good work!

Greg Templeman, Divisional Forester, Fletcher Challenge

B.C. Woodlot Assoc. AGM

Thanks for your letter of October 17, 1990. Apologies for not replying more rapidly. Since returning from Europe I have had a number of pressing issues to address.

I have tabled an agenda item on "reciprocity" with other Associations. I hope you will be attending the Annual Meeting in Kamloops (or sending a delegate). I would be pleased to chat with you about matters of mutual concern.

Peter R.W. Sanders, RPF, President FBCWA

CFBC & WSCA Affiliation

The topic of affiliation between our two organizations was discussed at our recent Executive meeting with the conclusion that it is not prudent at this time. The CFBC is undergoing a radical change in its structure and mandate, and wishes to get its own house in order before proceeding with any links to other organizations.

A.M.D. Todd, R.P.F., Chairman, Consulting Foresters of BC



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(A indicates Associate Member)

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Backwoods Silviculture Ltd. (A)
Brinkman & Assoc. Reforestation Ltd.
Cascade Resources Ltd.
Coast Range Contracting Ltd.
Green Mountain Services Ltd.
Hill Side Building Group Inc. (A)
Intertribal Forestry Assoc. of B.C. (A)
Island Gree Forestry Services
Loki Reforestation Ltd.
Mountain Reforestation Ltd.
New Forest West (A)
Oliver & Giltrap Reforestation Ltd.
TIBE Enterprises Inc.
Whiskeyjack Reforestation Ltd.
Woodward Reforestation Ltd.
Zanzibar Holdings

Nelson/Kootenay Region

Caliburn Forestry Ltd.
Cutler Contracting
Dark Star Forestry Ltd.
Evergreen Tree Planting Co-op
Greenpeaks Holdings Ltd.
Jansma Reforestation Ltd.
Mart Resources
MU Services Ltd.
R.J. Agricultural Contractors Ltd. (A)
South Okanagan Silviculture
Talking Tree Forestry Contractors

Cariboo Region

Blue Collar Reforestation
Lid's Reforestation Ltd.
Loxton Treeplanting Co. Ltd.

Prince Rupert Region

Avison Management Services Ltd.
GTG Contracting Ltd.
Mountain View Silviculture (A)
Singletree Ventures Ltd.
Summit Reforestation Ltd.
Waterside Ventures Ltd.

Prince George Region

Apex Reforestation
Bugbusters Pest Management Co.
Celtic Reforestation
D. Fraser Reforestation Ltd.
Folklore/Hawk Forest Enterprises
I&I Construction Ltd.
Integrated Silviculture Services Ltd.
Lloyd Reforestation Ltd.
MacLenan Contracting Ltd.
McLeod & Baines Assoc. Ltd.
Mountain Top Reforestation
Mudslide Contracting Ltd.
Nechako Reforestation Ltd.
Pacific Regeneration Technology Inc.
Roots Reforestation
SBS Forestry Inc.
Seneca Enterprises Ltd.
Serac Reforestation Ltd. (A)
Shannon Silviculture
Silvaram Holdings Ltd.
Spraywell Ltd.
Tawa Reforestation Enterprises
Treedom Enterprises Ltd. (A)
Triple Eight Enterprises
Vin Law Resources Ltd.

Kamloops Region

Arland Reforestation Services Ltd.
Crow Point Enterprises Ltd.
Forsite Consultants Ltd.
Golden Raven Cooperative
Grandy Reforestation
Nu Growth Industries
Rainbow Resources Ltd.
Sanders & Co. Contracting

Alberta Region

National Silviculture Inc.
Next Generation Reforestation (A)
Tsuga Forestry Contractors Ltd.
Weldwood of Canada (A)

Ontario Region

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