



# YSC Newsletter

Winter 2004

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## TIME IS TICKING

Representatives from the world's largest magazine publishing company, TIMECO, paid a visit to the Miramichi one fine fall day last September and took a walk in the woods. Private woods, to be exact. Led by their messianic CEO David Refkin, they had come to deliver the certification sermon first hand, and to meet with and listen to the concerns of woodlot owners. TIME has laid down an ambitious time-table for its suppliers to follow. It calls for 50% of the wood used by UPM to be certified by the end of 2004, 65% by the end of 2005, and 80% by the end of 2006. Since 25-30% of UPM's fibre comes from private, this means that about one third of the private woodlots supplying UPM will have to be certified in less than two years. *(Cont. on page 2: Time is Ticking)*



*Sunlight filters through Harding Hunter's Sugar Maple Stand*

## GOING AFTER PRIMARY SUPPLY

In an early January meeting with woodlot owners, DNR Assistant Deputy Minister Tom Reid outlined the time frame of meetings and discussions that will take place between the department, woodlot owner reps, and industry folks over the next six months. The subject of the discussion is primary supply. The government's objective is sustainability on all forest tenures, including private woodlots. That means that eventually harvest levels in all seven marketing board regions would have to closely match the regrowth, otherwise known as the annual allowable cut (aac). "The Premier understands what sustainability means, and our Minister is very committed to sustainability", said Mr. Reid. To reach this goal the government is prepared to allow a lengthy phase-in period of up to five to ten years, and to allow flexibility from year to year. "We need to build flexibility in for land owners", *(Cont. on page 2: Primary Supply)*

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## Time is Ticking (Cont. from page 1)

So what kind of things need to happen to make the public happy, according to the folks from Time? The answer is certification and third party audits. How do we get that, you ask? In brief, if woodlot owners want to get certified, they will have to meet three criteria: 1) Have a management plan and follow it. 2) Practice good forest management that respects Best Management Practices. 3) Take an SFI course. YSC staff is working on a plan to deal with these new requirements, and has started contacting regular suppliers to UPM. If you are interested in certification, give us a call - ask for Phil Hughes.



*"The big challenge is how to deal with the small landowners," stated Refkin. "We believe in the working forest but there are certain things that need to happen to make the public believe in the working forest."*

## Primary Supply (Cont. from page 1)

said Mr. Reid. "The harvest could be 120% (of aac) for one year..." The Federation of Woodlot Owners is concerned that the full responsibility for managing the aac shouldn't fall on the shoulders of the marketing boards, and is insisting that this be a shared responsibility.

The Federation's objective is to put in place a fair and reasonable negotiating system that respects the principle of primary supply, which means that private wood shouldn't have to compete with Crown wood.

The Industry's objective is to make sure there's enough wood to meet their needs (which we already know there isn't) and to ensure that they have maximum flexibility to go buy wood when they want to.

The department plans to produce a report by July with recommendations on how to establish a marketing framework for private wood that respects the principle of sustainability, and that both industry and woodlot owners can live with.

### THE SUSTAINABILITY CONUNDRUM

The pursuit of sustainability, while a laudable social principle, is seen by some to be at odds with the primary objective of a marketing board - to market wood. Putting a cap on harvesting in an overheated market is like trying to keep a lid on a boiling kettle without turning the heat down. Of course, eventually the kettle will boil dry, but in the meantime if you scald your fingers once, you probably won't go near the lid again.

## LOGGER POWER

Some Irving loggers chuckled and others cursed upon reading in the Bangor Daily News that they had gone back to work. That declaration, made to the paper by Chuck Gadzik, manager of Irving's Maine woodlands operations, was refuted by Dean Plourde, spokesman for the newly formed International Logger's Association. "Of the 47 contractors who voted January 4th to stop work, only three loggers and one trucker have returned to the woods."

The dispute, which is essentially about rates of pay and

the right to bargain, has revived calls for the passage of Bill LD 1318, which would create a Forest Products Bargaining Board, and set forth a procedure for mediation and arbitration if the parties can't come to agreement on their own. Although approved in 2003 in the House (of Representatives) by a vote of 80-60, the bill was held over when it appeared that it would be defeated in the Senate.

(As a footnote, since this article was written, loggers and truckers have now gone back to work.)

PROVINCIAL FIELD DAY

There had been no rain for days, but the first sprinkle started as the first woodlot owners arrived, and persisted most of the day, only letting up in the last hour of the day. By the end of it the school buses hired for the day were spinning their tires on the woods road into Vincent Hunter's camp. Strung out along Route 8 from Clearwater Brook to Boisetown, and squeezed between the Taxis River on the north and the big Crown block on the south, Astle woodlot owners have a long tradition of forest work. Land holdings tend to be large and the area, which is comprised of about 80 woodlots owned by about 40 land owners, contains some of the oldest thinnings in the province. Most of the land is owned by local people who still work it themselves. The three Hunter woodlots that were toured were just a sample of some of the fine work being done in the area.

The first stop was Vincent and Shyanne's 110 acre property. There are 10 acres of thinnings from 1982/83 and another 25 acres of release cuts and thinnings that were done through the 90's. Julie Singleton led a guided mushroom walk, Vincent himself was yarding logs with his trusty horse just the way he has for years. Just in back of where Vince was working were thinnings from the early eighties. Phil Hughes was set up on the porch of Vincent's camp giving a GPS and mapping demonstration.



Harding Hunter displays the product

Next stop was Harding and Susan Hunter's 90 acre woodlot, being managed for wood production, maple syrup and a deer wintering area. Kevin Forgrave and Adam Ross from the Northumberland Woodlot Owner's Association were on hand to guide folks through Harding's deer yard. Up the road at the power line Jeremy



Phil Hughes on the porch of Shyanne & Vincent Hunter's Camp

and Larry Jones of Tay Falls Lumber were operating their Patu Harvester in a fir stand. On the other side of the road was Stan Hunter's lot, who runs a Christmas tree lot. Stan and Hector Robichaud, field technician for INFOR, demonstrated pruning and other aspects of Christmas tree management. The tour continued on a wide crowned woods road, with take-off ditches, and regular culverts, a good example of

Best Management Practices. On a good day it would have been nice to stop and get a cold drink from the spring and admire a bear's teeth marks in one of Harding's culvert stakes.

Next stop was the sugary, where Harding Hunter guided guests through the beautiful maple stand, explained the workings, and then treated visitors to a tasty sam-



Vincent Hunter adds another log to the brow

ple of maple fudge.

The last stop was at the bandsaw operation of Wade and Denise Davis. As the sawyer, Denise was glad to explain the finer aspects of milling hardwood. Tyler Smith from Columbia Forest Products and Mike Pinnock were on hand to instruct on how to get the most out of your hardwood logs. Lunch was provided by the good folks of the Astle Recreation Association at their newly spruced-up hall.

## MARKET UPDATE

Woodlot owners in Charlotte County put down their splitting mauls and picked up their chainsaws when news of the new hardwood price at Domtar got around. The deal would pay \$50/ton with a \$1.50 hold back for a mixed hardwood pulp (unlimited poplar) until the contract was filled. The bonus would be paid out to all who had signed the supplier sub-agreement with the Board. So anxious is the company to get wood that they have installed a drum debarker that allows them to take 8 - 16' wood down to a 2" top!

This is not good news for YSC's largest hardwood customer, St. Anne Nackawic, who are still requiring the separation of birch, hardwood and poplar and can accept only 8' lengths. Yet many producers and truckers still prefer the local Canadian mill, and YSC is still on target to fill the contract with St. Anne, which will yield producers a \$0.50/tonne bonus. Company wood buyer, Mac Fox, knows that something needs to be done if St. Anne is to be able to compete and he's now got the attention of company executives in New York. They have already dropped the requirement for different day deliveries for each product and now they've gone to round-the-clock Monday to Friday scaling. Next they will be looking at reconfiguring the wood room to take tree length or semi tree length wood.

There is no doubt the pressure is on. G.P. has re-activated their tree-length hardwood yard at Houlton, Domtar is opening a wood yard near Woodstock, and L.P. and Huber are going head-to-head to grab the poplar. Big mills in southern Maine, such as IP, Sappi and Mead Westvaco are all looking north for poplar, and Irving is buying hardwood and birch at Deersdale,

Pennfield, Sussex and Chipman. Irving has also become more aggressive in purchasing tree length pulpwood, upping the price to \$53/mt at Pennfield and \$55/mt at the pit they rent at St. Anne Nackawic. Even hemlock, tamarack, white and red pine pulpwood, former dogs that nobody wanted, are finding favour these days. Mead is now paying US \$38/ton for mixed hemlock

and tamarack delivered to Farmington, and Chester is paying \$30. IP is re-opening yards at Cherryfield and Island Falls with plans to buy a range of products, including hemlock, tamarack and pine pulp to help supply their big mill at Jay, Maine. For more market information plan to attend one of the upcoming district meetings.

## FINALLY A USE FOR THOSE OLD FARM FIELDS

by Anne Lepack

In response to the Kyoto Accord, the Federal Government has launched a one-year planting program to convert previously non-forested land (i.e. abandoned farm fields) into forested land. The logic is simple - trees act as "carbon sinks" (i.e. they take carbon from the air to manufacture food), therefore, if we increase the amount of treed (forested) land, we will increase the amount of carbon taken in from the air and produce a commodity that has been termed "carbon credits". These *(Cont. on page 5: Old Farm Fields)*



*Wood yards are becoming a common sight. This one, run by Doug Hildebrand's father, was on the Royal Road. That's Doug, the little fellow standing behind his brother John (waving the hat).*

## Old Farm Fields (Cont. from page 4)

credits can then be sold on the stock market to companies that are heavy carbon producers (polluters).

In this program, the Federal Government provides the seedlings (fast growing species only - red pine, white spruce or hybrid larch) and covers the cost of site preparation and planting. In short, there is no cost to the owner. The seven marketing boards have been asked to administer the program and forest management staff are busy taking phone calls, checking out and measuring old fields and attempting to line up sprayers and planters for the spring. So, if you have some old fields which you have been faithfully bush hogging to keep the grasses down, (the field cannot already be growing trees - including alders), then give the marketing board a call to see if you qualify.

## WANTED: EARLY THINNINGS

According to DNR and Board records, about 5000 acres were pre-commercially thinned in the YSC region in the eighties. Board staff want to track down these early thinnings and take a look at them. Almost all were softwood, most were fir in their late teens or early twenties and now many are approaching forty or midlife. Those on good sites or with a higher spruce content may benefit from a commercial thinning to release them and keep them growing. Those on poorer sites with high fir content or those that have been afflicted with disease and insects such as the balsam wooly adelgid, may be ready for the "final harvest".

YSC forester Anne Lepack is contacting 30 landowners to ask whether YSC staff can visit

their woodlot to ascertain the health and condition of the thinning. Your co-operation is requested in helping our staff with any information you might have on the treated area. The objective is to assess the stand and make recommendations for treatment if the landowner is interested. If you are aware that one of these thinned areas is on your woodlot, please call and let us know.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT FUNDING TEN YEARS AGO

*(This article appeared in the fall, 1993 issue of the YSC newsletter)*

Charlotte County directors Jeff Clinch and Tom Anderson met recently with Carleton Charlotte MP Greg Thompson to urge him to support a renewal of the pre-dominantly Federally funded private woodlot forest development agreement. Thompson and his NB colleagues, Bud Bird and Bob Corbett, carried our concerns to a Tory caucus meeting in late August.

Meanwhile, Peter DeMarsh and other national woodlot representatives met on September 3rd in Quebec City with the new Finance Minister, Gilles Loiselle. Loiselle was optimistic, but made no specific commitments to renew forestry agreements or extend funding. In the meantime, we know that an expired agriculture agreement in Quebec has been renewed. Marketing boards around the province have kicked off a number of support activities, including a woodlot management awareness tour in the Miramichi and a "Renew Forestry Funding" plebiscite in SENB.



*Wayne Kirkpatrick stands in one of the thinnings done in the eighties. This stand was commercially thinned four years ago but has since been cut due to an adelgid infestation.*

## BOUNDARY LINES - EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE ONE!

by Randy McQuade

One of the most common and usually most heated situations the Marketing Boards is asked to mediate, is boundary line disputes. Over the past few years, we have been involved with an increasing number of



*Even bears need education about damaging boundary line evidence.*

property disputes. Often, these disputes could have easily been avoided by proper maintenance of boundary lines. Conflicts usually occur when contractors or landowners begin harvesting trees before the property boundary lines have been located and identified and the neighbouring landowners contacted and made aware of harvesting intentions.

The first step in locating a boundary line is to obtain a property map, aerial photo or deed information, to determine roughly where the boundary lines are located. With this information, you should then look for evidence of existing boundary lines on the ground, usually indicated by blazed and painted trees. Other evidence may include rock piles, rail fences, pieces of pipe or barbed wire or old fence posts. If either of the properties that the boundary line separates has been surveyed, there may be survey pins at the corners of the lot.

Once the boundary line has been located, the line should be marked with flagging tape. The neighbouring landowner should then be notified and made aware of what has taken place. This will give them an oppor-

tunity to go and check the line themselves. If both parties agree that the line is in the proper place, it should be re-blazed and painted. You should never cover any old blazes. New blazes should be located above or below the existing blazes. The line should also be cleared out, at a width of about 1 m on either side of the line tree, removing all shrubs and branches. Some small younger trees that are on or very close to the line should be left for future blaze trees. If there are sections of the line of considerable distance (100 m+) that cannot be located, you should contact your local marketing board or a registered land surveyor.

Boundary lines should be maintained at least every ten years. This is the best way to eliminate any future disputes between you and your neighbours, especially if there is harvesting taking place or either property is going to be sold or passed down to a family member.

### ***NEVER CUT A LINE TREE***

It is an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada to cut or remove any boundary line evidence. The pertinent section is cited below:

1. [1] This act may be cited as the criminal code. R.S., c. C-34, S.1. Interfering with Boundary Lines 442. [398] (***Cont. on page 9: Boundary Lines***)



*This well maintained boundary line slices through a fir stand. One side was thinned and the other not.*

# News in Brief

## ROJAC CHALLENGES LEVY

The Robichaud family, owners of cedar mills at Robertville (near Bathurst) and at Blissfield (near Doaktown), are challenging the authority of marketing boards to collect a levy on direct sales. The case against Rojac is being brought forward by North Shore Forest Products Marketing Board and Northumberland County, in whose region the two mills are located and is being supported by the five other marketing boards. A discovery hearing has been scheduled for Feb. 11th and 12th, 2004.

## MARWOOD ACQUIRES TWO LOCAL MILLS

A Tracy company, formerly known as Atlantic Pressure Treating, has bought Little's Lumber in Harvey and F. C. Alexander in Central Blissville, which had been closed for some time. The main reason for the acquisition, according to owner Ross Creelman, is to have greater access to pine lumber for the manufacturing plant. The company hopes to re-open the Alexander mill and re-employ the 12 people who worked there.

## ANDERSON BUYS ASHLEY-COLTER

Danny Anderson, owner of Newcastle Lumber, located in downtown Newcastle (Miramichi City), has bought the Ashley-Colter sawmill. The mill complex consists of an older softwood sawmill, dry kilns, a mulching operation and a hardwood sawmill. A newly formed community co-op, headed by former Natural Resources Minister Morris Green, is interested in buying and operating the hardwood mill.

## SO LONG, SOLON

As sad as a Leonard Cohen song, after more than sixty years in business, Solon Manufacturing have closed their doors. Solon manufactured a large array of disposable wooden products from white birch, including tongue depressors, ice cream spoons, and popsicle

sticks. The company has struggled for several years to survive against foreign competition. In a letter to raw material suppliers, company controller Gary Bulmer said:

*"It is extremely painful from a manufacturing standpoint to inform you that we can buy finished products from China, ready to deliver to our customer base in the USA, for a little more than the cost of our raw materials."*

The closure of Solon leaves only two "spoolwood" mills in Maine, Pride Manufacturing with plants in Burnham and Guilford; and Hardwood Products, also located in Guilford.

## TOZER BUYS NAPADOGAN MILL

Miramichi businessman Robbie Tozer, head of the ATCON Group, has purchased the bankrupt veneer mill that has been operating sporadically under creditor protection since last winter. Former Business New Brunswick wood-products specialist Khalil Gorman-Asal has joined the ATCON group as mill manager. The company has revamped their specs and prices, and is now actively seeking raw material. Tozer had planned to build a brand new LVL mill at Miramichi, but has since decided to first rebuild the former Nelson Forest Products plywood plant, which suffered extensive damage in a 2001 fire.

## MAINE MILLS CLOSE

Eastern Pulp and Paper's mills in Lincoln and Brewer ceased operation on January 16, 2004. That move came a year and a week after Millinocket's Great Northern Paper applied for creditor protection last January. The two mills, who have been operating under creditor protection since September of 2000, have millions of dollars of new bills owing on top of the \$87 million pre-bankruptcy debt. Eastern Pulp and Paper was not a YSC customer.

## IRVING, MEAD, IP SELL LAND

Forest land continues to change hands at a dizzying rate in the State of Maine and JD Irving, who rarely sells anything, is one of the vendors. Irving sold the better part of three townships (71,000 acres) on the east flank of Baxter State Park. Gardiner, who operate a chip plant and hemlock sawmill in Chester, bought 12,000 acres, HC Haynes, the northeast's largest broker, bought 35,000 and the rest went to Roxanne Quimby, who is assembling land to donate towards a National Park. IP sold 37,000 acres in the Katahdin Iron Works area to the Appalachian Mountain Club, and Mead Westvaco has transferred 629,000 acres to Wagner Forest Management Ltd., who usually hold and manage the land for undisclosed investors.



*Roxanne Quimby, former owner and CEO of Burt's Bees, speaks to a crowd of loggers about her plans for a big national park in Northern Maine.*

## MOST TRANSPORTATION CERTIFICATES OK

An inspection of transportation certificates (t.c.'s) carried out from September 17th to October 29th, 2003 indicated that no loads were received without a T.C. and that accurate information is being provided. However, 18/49 T.C.'s had incomplete information, the most common being that although the driver was signing the T.C., he wasn't printing his name. Another 7 T.C.'s left out the destination mill.

## CEDAR ENDANGERED



Cedar, long thought to be disappearing from our woodlots, may be going faster than we thought. Only 13% of YSC stands containing cedar prior to cutting were found to have cedar after cutting. This startling revelation was uncovered as part of the work being done by UNB foresters Thom Erdle and Chris Norfolk in their project to recalculate the wood supply from New Brunswick's private woodlots. Further evidence to support that conclusion was provided by YSC forest management staff who kept track of the occurrence of cedar in thinning blocks during the 2003 season. They found that in only 8/180 post assessments was cedar present in the thinning at more than a 10% level. Since cedar comprises roughly 14% of the total YSC forest cover, and the regeneration success rate is in the order of only 10%, this means that if all of the remaining existing cedar stands were cut, the forest of the future could contain less than 2% cedar.

## Boundary Lines (Cont. from page 6)

Everyone who willfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes anything planted or set up as the boundary line or part of the boundary line of land is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction R.S., c. C-34, s. 398.

So, contrary to popular belief, you can't cut line trees above the blazes or you can't cut every second line tree or any other "old wives tales", that you might have heard. Just leave all evidence alone.

### **NEVER PUT IN YOUR OWN LINE**

Another important point to keep in mind when locating or maintaining boundary lines is that it is illegal for anyone other than a registered land surveyor to establish a boundary line or retrace a non-visible boundary line between two adjacent landowners.

If everybody spent a couple of days or so every ten years maintaining their boundary lines, there would be a far less chance of ever getting involved in a property dispute resulting in a costly survey.

## Mapping Private Woodlots

As part of its forest management effort, YSC is entering all woodlot thinnings that have been done in the YSC area into the provincial forest cover layer. A map of these thinnings was produced especially for the provincial field day, and is depicted here. The private woodlots are highlighted in yellow and the thinned areas in light green.

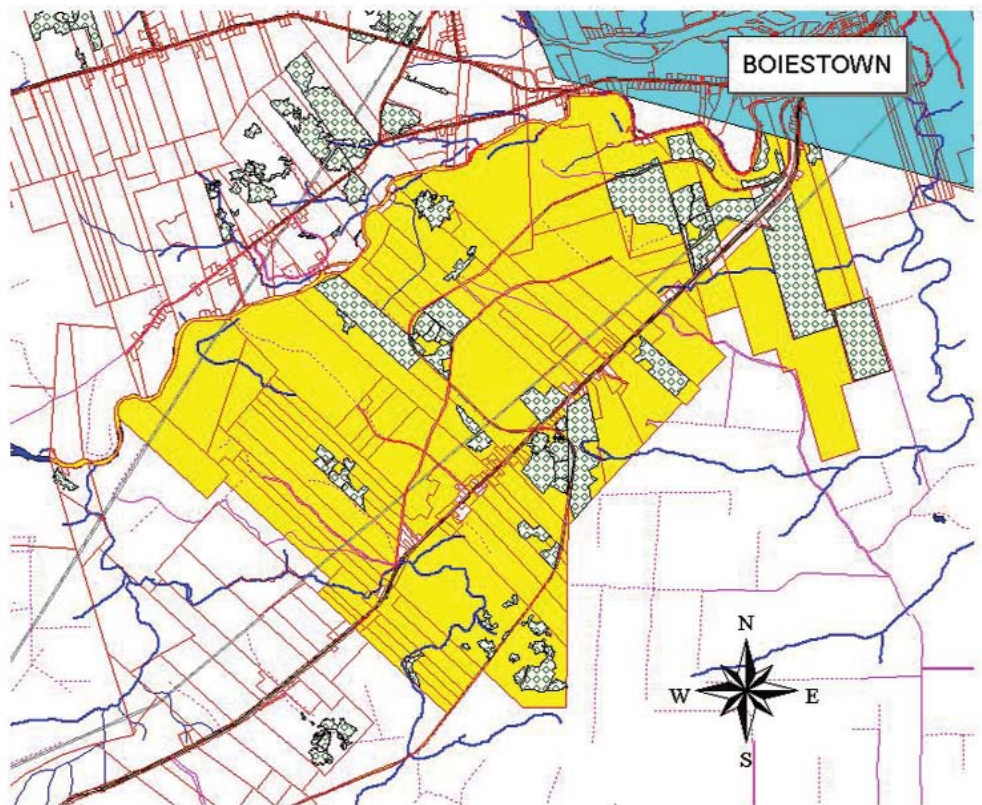
which have been cross-checked and include estimates for fuel-wood, as well as for wood that is sold outside of the marketing board, are correct.

By district meeting time, final numbers will be available, and a report on the findings of the consultants will be made.

Other mapping projects are also underway. For example, a map of the YSC area, showing all woodlots that have had management plans done, will be produced. In addition, maps depicting woodlots with active harvest operations can be made. These maps will be useful in tracking harvesting in the YSC area and updating inventory to improve wood supply modules.

Speaking of wood supply, we are just days away from learning the outcome of the newest wood supply calculations. Preliminary results for YSC indicate that we may still be within our A.A.C., and, in fact possibly have a comfortable margin. This is assuming that the harvest numbers,

### PRE-COMMERCIAL THINNING ASTLE AREA 1982 - 2002



## **INDUSTRY NOT WAITING**

The hearings are over - the people have spoke. Two hundred and four oral and nearly 100 written presentations were received by the Select Committee on Wood Supply, and six extra days were added to the hearings. As expected, presenters tended to divide themselves along traditional lines. Near the end of the hearings in Fredericton, Yvon Poitras, head of the Forest Products Association, addressed the committee and spoke on the issue of private woodlots. "We have failed to convince these critical forestry partners of their importance", he said. He called for the New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot Owners and the NBFPA to work together with mutual respect, and announced a historic meeting that was to take place between the two groups the following day.

Now the committee has the formidable task of fusing the varying visions for the forest of New Brunswick into a credible report with specific recommendations for the government. These recommendations, if acted

upon, could change the forest landscape of the province forever.

Even though the report of the Select Committee on Wood Supply won't be released for another two months, industry is wasting no time in urging the government to act on one of its key recommendations, doubling the wood supply off Crown Land. The Forest Products Association has been meeting with the government over the past 8 - 9 months and with woodlot owner groups to promote and get support for its new Forest Resource Policy. One of the key elements of that policy is a recommendation that timber objectives be established for all tenures of forest land.

YSC will be honoured to have the Chairman of the Committee, Kirk MacDonald, MLA for Mactaquac, speak at our annual meeting in late May. His topic will be the recommendations of the committee, whose report will be released in April.

### **District Meeting Schedule for 2004**

District Meetings are open to everyone. They are one of the best ways to find out what's going on. Any topics covered in this newsletter will be on the agenda, plus anything else that you would like to bring up. Plan to attend the one nearest you. Directors will be elected in some districts.

<b>Area</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>
West Charlotte	10	March 8	Oak Bay Hall
South Nashwaak	4	March 9	Nashwaak Community Hall
North York	1	March 10	Nashwaak Curling Club
Canterbury	6	March 16	St. Marks United Church
Fredericton Area	8	March 18	KC Irving Theatre
East Charlotte	11	March 22	Second Falls Fire Hall
Millville	2	March 23	Millville Seniors Hall
Harvey	7	March 24	Harvey Fire Hall
North Sunbury	5	March 25	Minto Village Hall
Hoyt	9	March 29	Hoyt Bingo Hall
Keswick	3	March 31	Keswick Valley Rec. Centre

***ALL MEETINGS START AT 7:30 PM***

## WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

By Rick Doucett, CFT

### *Introduction from WFC website*



The XII World Forestry Congress took place from 21-28 September 2003 in Quebec City. The general theme of the Congress was "Forests, Source of Life." More than 4,000 participants from over 140 countries attended the Congress, representing the scientific community, governments, international organizations, indigenous

peoples, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. A variety of sessions took place during the eight-day Congress. Speakers shared their perspectives on challenges for the years to come, Forests for the Planet; and Forests and People in Harmony. In the Ecoregional Sessions, participants engaged in roundtable discussions organized according to the five broad ecological regions of the Earth. In the Special Sessions, the conclusions of side events were presented, including the Youth Forum and the Indigenous Peoples' Forest Forum.

I concentrated on the International Private Woodlot Conference. Most forestry dependant provinces were represented in the exhibit area (the province of New Brunswick was notably absent). "Community Forestry" and "Rural / Urban Land Use Conflicts" seemed to dominate the parts of the conference that I was able to attend. It was very interesting to note that the problems and debates in many jurisdictions around the world are remarkably similar to those here at home. Many presenters talked about the direct tie between access to the forest and poverty in rural communities. Almost all the presenters from the African countries discussed this issue. After discussions with many people from the US and Europe it became apparent that this is a wide spread problem that does not have simple

solutions. Although, when was the last time a simple solution presented itself in a forestry discussion?

One item that seemed to resonate throughout the congress was the idea that urban people have lost the ability to make the connection between the forest, forestry and their lives. As one gentlemen from the United States pointed out, " people are building houses that are 3 or 4 times the average size they were 50 years ago and putting half as many people in them". These are the same people that decide to lobby their politicians to have the cutting of trees stopped. These same people work in offices surrounded by paper, wooden furniture and drink from paper coffee cups, but can't see the forest for the trees.

There were many presentations regarding the challenges that private forest owners face throughout the world and again the similarities to home were eerie.

Regarding the urban disconnect above, all countries conveyed, in different degrees, resentment with the interference in family forests by the powerful urban electorate and special interest groups. It seems that the financial burdens caused by conservation goals of society whether well founded or not, are being left to the owners to shoulder alone. It was felt that if society decides it wants clean air, clean water, abundant wildlife and well managed forests they can put their money where their mouths are. Most forest owners respect their lands and they are asking that society respect their rights to these lands.

This is just a very small example of what went on at the World Forestry Congress this fall. In conclusion, I'll leave you with this thought, "if society does not safe guard the economic viability of family forests, their other desires and goals for those forests are doomed to fail".

### UPCOMING EVENTS

NB Federation of Woodlot Owners Annual Meeting	May 5, 9:00 - 4:00	Lord Beaverbrook Hotel	Speakers to be Announced
YSC Annual Meeting	May 26, 6:30 - 10:30	Forestry Complex	Kirk MacDonald

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## Mailing Label

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## MOVED IN

YSC's move to its new quarters in back of the Forestry Complex right next to the Training Sawmill has been completed. We are happy in our new home, and many of our regular clients appreciate the fact that they don't have to climb that awful flight of stairs. Here's a picture of what the office might look like if it were in a warm tropical country.



## UPCOMING COURSES

Course	Location & Dates
"SFI" Forest Worker Certification	Stanley - April 14, 15, 16
Encouraging Woodlot Wildlife	Fredericton - April 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26 evenings May 22, field day
"Basic" Chainsaw Operator	Fredericton - May 3, 4, 5, 6 evenings May 8, field day
"Basic" Spacing Saw Operator	Fredericton - May 11, 12, 13 evenings May 15, field day
Introduction to Forest Birds	Fredericton - June 8, 9
Map & Compass	Fredericton - June 15, 16, 17 evenings June 19, field day
Basic GPS	Fredericton - June 26
General Forestry ( <i>Professional Forest Worker Course - Module 1</i> )	Fredericton - September 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23 evenings September 25, field day

*All courses are subject to cancellation depending on demand. The course fee for YSC clients is \$20 for all courses except Woodlot Wildlife and Forest Birds. These latter two are offered through Continuing Forestry Education at the Maritime College of Forest Technology for their full price of \$350.*

### NEED MORE INFORMATION?

**A full course listing with descriptions is available on the YSC website at <http://ysc.nb.ca>, or drop into the office for a printed version.**