

# The Professional Forester

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# Changes in Forestry

Also Inside:  
The Science Side  
Fall Seminars

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# To Be Or Not To Be An SFL Partner...

Denis Cheff  
General Manager  
Hearst Forest Management Inc.



To be or not to be a partner in the Hearst Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL), that has been the question during the last two years at Hearst Forest Management Inc. It all started in November, 2006 with a presentation by the MNR

District Manager seeking a resolution of the Board to expand the membership of the Hearst SFL. The arguments invoked were compelling and persuasive. Coop SFLs will: provide a voice for all players affected; enhance competitiveness; lead to better utilization of fibre; provide a mechanism that will allow new partners to be included in the future; hold all players accountable; lower overall costs; save time and energy; and secure a stronger tenure into the future.

The Board established eligibility criteria for prospective shareholders/partners. Each is required to bring some equity to the table by way of a directive or a license for forest fibre; to be prepared to pay a fair share of the expenses in a sustained manner; and to be fully committed to its volume directive. In March, 2007 invitations were sent by Hearst Forest Management Inc. to launch discussions. Five players accepted the challenge and came to the table.

The first sessions identified basic principles, benefits, obligations, and responsibilities around becoming a shareholder.

Some of the principles being: that decisions will be made by those who pay the bills; that sustained efforts will be deployed to reduce costs while maintaining high standards of forest management; that there will be an open and transparent decision-making process; that the partnership must be positive for each and all; that the voting structure must prevent domination by one member and discourage ineffective and stifled management; and that a flexible mechanism be in place to add partners in the future.

The benefits sought were to get a say in the management of the SFL; to obtain a shared, quality decision-making role; to secure better support from everyone; to play a more active role in planning and to get a better understanding of the FMP process; to reduce costs for all; to build trust amongst the players; and to provide a more balanced wood flow and security of supply through improved utilization.

The obligations and responsibilities of the players will be: to be open and full participants with respect to setting strategic direction; to work as a team and respect the other members; to take a stand and support decisions made by the Board; to contribute money; to commit to company's employees; to remain a problem solver and not a problem maker; to respect existing commitments; to use volumes that are committed and to develop strategies to deal with times that it cannot be done; and to be willing to defend company's interests.

The proponents also specified key components required to achieve a successful partnership. They included forward thinking; flexible/adaptable new players; active participation; harvesting rights; an effective shareholders' agreement; local MNR buy-in and support; an effective dispute resolution process; good management practices to ensure that the Crown continues to support the SFL; fair funding formula; clear goals and objectives; respect of other users; pride and support of the SFL; transparency; good manager and competent staff; respect and trust amongst the partners; clear and meaningful Board directions to the management team; flush out environmental liabilities; formula to address present assets of the company; and to stick together as a single voice after decisions are taken.

The enterprise to expand the partnership involves reviewing existing models of partnership agreements; developing timelines and milestones; determining the financial contribution of the players; determining a budget to convert the SFL; submitting a funding application to the Forestry Futures Trust; developing terms of reference; and establishing "buy-in" rules for the new partners.

At first the proponents were pleased and reassured to be invited inside the tent to become partners but gradually anxiety set in as each weighed the attached responsibilities and liabilities. So far more than a dozen full-day sessions have been held and the players are still seeking the draft of the shareholders' agreement that will satisfy everyone. Most of them are still expressing very passionately their will to become shareholders but at moments questioning why they should not continue to pay the management fees and stay clear of managing an SFL in today's



environment. Demonstrating a great measure of patience and tolerance all, it appears, are still at the table, determined to go the distance.

Despite the interminable debates and marathon discussions there seems to be a consensus amongst the players that before the fiscal year is out, Hearst SFL will have become an expanded cooperative SFL and will include several extra shareholders.

# Reflections on Change - A Tribute

Martha Heidenheim  
District Manager  
Hearst District



It has become cliché to talk about change; however, I am going to risk one or two reflections about a journey of change with citizens and the connection to the forest.

This year in the Hearst MNR, R. David Scott retired after 19 years as District Manager! His golfing retirement celebration, like his career, brought friends and family together. Members of the community, the mayor, forest industry and many colleagues, all talked about his contribution to the forest.

When my predecessor arrived in 1989 he embraced connecting local citizens to our work and shared decision making in forest management and resource planning. The Bruntland Commission (*Our Common Future*, United Nations) was the hot topic of the day. The term “sustainable development” was new and controversial. The literature spoke to the importance of involving local people potentially impacted by decisions, “Think global, act local.” Our mission in MNR is still in line with these principles.

Without looking back it’s hard to get a sense of how far you have come. When I started my career, MNR was the “planner” and decision maker and I can laugh today about where we sometimes had little or no public support. I remember a town hall meeting where we nearly got run out of town. I recall meetings with a First Nation where we were clearly unwelcome and were asked to leave. These were memorable, but not very enjoyable, professional experiences!

In the most recent Independent Forest Audit

for the Hearst Forest the auditors gave a best practice for working with the public and First Nations. This collaboration between the industry, communities, and MNR is a source of professional pride and has resulted in better plans. But it isn’t unique to the Hearst area.

In the last couple of years I have enjoyed facilitating several desired future forest benefits workshops around the Northeast Region. I am always blown away by the dedication, thinking, and contributions made by local citizens to a forest management unit.

Here are some of the changes embraced over the past two decades:

**The Local Citizens Committee (LCC) Chair plays an important independent leadership and facilitation role.** Dave used to say “if it isn’t illegal or immoral I will support an LCC recommendation.”

**Education about forests is central to our business.** Whether a field tour to look at operations, a science perspective on a broader topic, or a panel discussion on a controversial issue. These efforts ensure every Forest Management Plan (FMP) written is better than the previous plan.

**A healthy partnership with the forest industry is critical.** Participation on an FMP team should be an enjoyable professional experience, including the controversial debates that must take place to get at the balance between social, environmental, and economic goals.

Looking ahead we need to continue to build



on these guide posts. Citizens want to talk to us about the changing forest economy and other models for decision making. We need to continue to work openly with First Nations, build capacity and embrace dialogue about treaty rights, consultation and accommodation. And of course we continue to think globally and embrace landscape thinking in our work when searching for the “balance” and characterizing the tradeoffs.

In our office the portraits of the two Chairs of the Local Citizens Committee who served through the past two decades adorn the walls of the front counter. We have added R. David Scott’s portrait to that wall of fame to recognize the changes he fostered.



## Mark Your Calendars!

**The Role of Tenure, Pricing and Ownership in the Future Forests of Ontario**

**OPFA AGM & Conference: April 22-24, 2009  
Sudbury, Ontario**

# Reality Check

Bob Fleet, R.P.F.  
Vice-President, Grant Forest  
Products



The forest industry in Canada and Ontario once thrived. A sixty-five cent dollar made marginal companies profitable. Profitable companies operating on Crown land believed they could afford to pay more than their share of the bills and agreed to do so. While industry is primarily in business to procure goods (logs) and produce goods (products) they wanted to maintain “good relations” with the landlord (the Crown) and agreed, sometimes reluctantly, to contribute to a host of the landlord’s responsibilities. With the weakening of the American dollar, previously profitable, but marginal, companies are now unprofitable. Things we thought industry could afford are in fact unaffordable. Agreements made with government to share costs for the delivery of public services have

turned Ontario, and much of Canada, into an uncompetitive jurisdiction.

Since the proclamation of the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* in Ontario in 1995 investment in Ontario has stopped, and in fact reversed, so that since 1995 there has been depreciation of assets in Ontario and no real investment. The result is that while world demand for forest products is increasing at 3% per year, the forest industry in Ontario is shrinking. New investment is occurring in other jurisdictions in North America and beyond.

The prospect of the transformation of the existing Ontario forest industry from pulp, paper, and housing into an “energy from wood” economy is flawed. It is flawed because expensive wood makes expensive pulp, expensive paper, expensive housing

products and expensive energy. If the world won’t buy expensive pulp, paper or housing products from Ontario, it is unlikely to buy expensive energy products too.

To re-attract forest industry investment into Ontario the economic fundamentals have to be changed. Crown land can be used as an economic investment tool while continuing to meet the increasingly complex demands for other services. Figuring out who should pay is a good first step. Continuing to make the forest industry pay will guarantee two things. It will guarantee that industry will continue its exodus from Ontario and it will guarantee that resource dependent communities, especially those in northern Ontario, will become ghost towns (even though there remains an abundance of resources).

## Update on the Sustainable Forest Mgmt Standards of the CSA

Peter Duinker, Chair, CSA SFM  
Technical Committee



CSA now has two Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) standards - one for large industrial forests (Z809), and one for woodlots (Z804). The woodlot standard, recently published as Z804-08 under the title *Sustainable Forest Management for Woodlots and Other Small Area Forests*, was developed in cooperation with the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners. It was designed for application either by an individual woodlot owner or by a woodlot management organization working on behalf of a group of woodlot owners.

The Z809 standard was first issued in 1996, with a major revision in 2002. The Technical Committee is just now finishing revisions on a 2008 version. Compared to Z809-02, the 2008 version has a modified structure and

contains the following major substantive changes:

(a) mandatory core indicators - 32 such indicators are now prescribed in association with the criteria and elements of SFM; other indicators, as well as locally appropriate targets for all indicators, are still to be identified through the local public participation process;

(b) mandatory discussion items - 23 topics are now identified, also in association with the SFM criteria; this approach was adopted to ensure that some high-profile issues commonly arising across Canada are addressed during public consultations;

(c) strengthened provisions for public participation, relations with Aboriginal peoples, and workers’ rights.

The CSA SFM Technical Committee is a volunteer group made up of a balance of interests including “Producers”, “Environment & General Interest”, “Academic and Professional Practitioners”, and “Aboriginal Peoples, Governments and Regulatory Authorities”. The Committee attends to the tasks of developing, reviewing and interpreting the standards under its purview.

For more information, contact Ahmad Husseini at [ahmad.husseini@csa.ca](mailto:ahmad.husseini@csa.ca).

# Ontario's Forest Industry Out of Crisis Comes Opportunity

Bill Thornton, R.P.F.  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Forests Division  
Ontario Ministry of Natural  
Resources



nobody reading this article is surprised to hear that Ontario's forest industry is undergoing massive restructuring. But Ontario is not alone. All across Canada, throughout North America, and across the world, the forest industry is facing critical challenges that will forever change the face of the industry we know today. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), like other governments, is working with communities, industry and researchers to provide innovative new programs and initiatives to help the forest industry prosper in the years to come.

The stakes are high. In recent years Ontario's forest sector has supported 200,000 direct and indirect jobs, with annual sales of approximately \$19 billion. Annual tax contributions have approached \$2 billion, including \$800 million to the province.

Over 260 communities throughout Ontario have an economic dependency on the forest industry. Of these, 40 are categorized as highly dependent on employment in the forest sector to survive. An additional 63 are identified as being moderately dependent.

But times have changed. Since 2003, the Ontario forest industry has suffered more than 7,600 permanent layoffs as well as thousands of indefinite and temporary layoffs. There have also been 65 partial, permanent, and indefinite mill/facility closures during this time.

The Northwestern Region of Ontario has been hit particularly hard with the loss of close to 4,000 permanent forest sector jobs since 2003. This compares to the Northeast with over 1,600 and Southern Region with about 2,000 permanent layoffs. The pulp and paper sector is being impacted the greatest with currently over 5,600 permanent layoffs (mainly in Northwestern Ontario) and almost 500 indefinite layoffs.

According to the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC), from 2003 until the second quarter of 2008, the forest industry in Canada has lost 17,698 jobs in the pulp and paper industry and 20,730 in the wood products sector. Comparatively, British Columbia has lost 2,531 in the pulp and paper industry and 7,796 in the wood products sector. Quebec has lost 6,046 and

5,622 jobs respectively. These figures compare favourably to information compiled by MNR over a similar time period, as shown in Figure 1.

Unfortunately a "perfect storm" was created when the US housing market went through a rapid decline and the Canadian dollar took a dramatic rise in value against the U.S. dollar. The declining US housing market helped create significant overcapacity in North American lumber production, and prices have plummeted to industry lows. The result was a wave of sawmill closures in Ontario and across North America. This has resulted in 12 indefinite sawmill closures in Ontario since 2007.

According to RISI, a leading forest economics firm, in their July 2008 Lumber Commentary, US housing starts for 2008 are projected to be just 1 million (25% below 2007), but will trend higher in 2009 to total 1.16 million. The report also states that "more significant growth will have to wait until late 2009 and 2010. For the latter year, starts are forecast to rebound to 1.55 million, 55% above 2008 recession levels." The outlook is for a rebound in the US housing market beginning in late 2009 to early 2010, resulting in significant demand for lumber and oriented strand board, and increased prices, leading to a return to profitability.

For many years Ontario's forest industry had been insulated from rising costs and increased competition due to the favourable exchange rate with the U.S. dollar. However, the Canadian dollar has appreciated dramatically from its low point in January, 2002 of \$0.63 US, to a peak of \$1.10 US in early November 2007. The increase represented a dramatic currency appreciation of 57%. In a September 2007 report, Salman Partners estimated that each \$0.01 increase in the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar represented a negative impact on annual earnings of approximately \$24 million for Tembec, \$45 million for Abitibi, and \$12 million for Domtar. The overall impact on Ontario's forest industry is considerable. However, our dollar has continued to fluctuate near parity, and currently sits closer to \$0.95 US, where some economists believe it will stay, providing some modest assistance to Ontario manufacturers.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is assisting in the recovery of the forest industry in Ontario. The Forest Sector Prosperity Fund (FSPF) and Loan Guarantee Program (LGP) represent two programs announced to promote new investment in the forest sector. The FSPF is a three-year \$150 million capital grant program closed to application after October 2008. The LGP is a \$350 million capital loan guarantee program available until 2010. Both programs address the challenges the sector faces in raising capital to modernize, boost productivity and efficiency and shift to higher valued added markets. New capital investment is fundamental to the long term future of the industry.

In total, the Ontario government is making more than \$1 billion in programs available to the sector through 2010. These measures have already flowed close to \$384 million in assistance to the forest industry. So far, Ontario's forest sector programs have created or secured 4,917 jobs and leveraged \$368 million in new private sector investments. These results are improving as each month passes. The Ontario government is also helping northern Ontario pulp and paper mills achieve energy competitiveness and sustainability by offering rebates, load shifting compensation, and new co-generation assistance. A \$140 million electricity rebate program is assisting mills as they implement measures designed to reduce annual electricity costs by 15% within the three-year term of the program.

Ontario has announced a series of additional measures to restore the competitiveness of the forest sector, including:

- \$75 million annually for the construction and maintenance costs of primary and secondary forest access roads;
- \$70 million in a one-time stumpage fee refund for 2005-06;
- \$10 million/year to enhance the Forest Resource Inventory;
- \$3 million/year for three years to reduce timber fees for poplar veneer and white birch;
- \$1 million/year in an Ontario Wood Promotion program to enhance value-added manufacturing;

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- a commitment to move towards multi-shareholder sustainable forest licenses; and
- creating efficiencies in the forest management process.

The goal is to help foster an economic environment where the forest industry can complement its traditional set of core manufactured products and develop an array of new and innovative products. The tough part is guessing what the market wants for new products and who can best meet that demand.

Some market signals are pretty clear. For example, nearly every market expert forecast the current decline in the demand for newsprint and hardwood pulp. Not surprisingly, Ontario has had to shoulder mill closures in places like Kenora and Cornwall in response to some of these market realities. However a rising demand for softwood pulp and engineered wood products has also presented new opportunities elsewhere in

Ontario.

Globally, we also see growing interest in the use of dissolving pulp, sometimes referred to as chemical cellulose, to create monofilament threads to manufacture rayon, for use in cosmetics, apparel, cellophane, digital screen displays, adhesives among many others. The non-woven fibre-based products sector is also positioned for rapid growth. Non-woven products require technically superior high alpha-content pulp used for the manufacturing of products ranging from baby diapers to industrial wipes. Experts also forecast growth in “digital paper” use by printers for customized colour printing over the next 15-20 years.

Ontario will also experience growth in the use of non-timber forest products or botanical products that can be used for food, medicine, ornamental and industrial purposes. Likewise we can expect to see the forest increasingly valued for the ecological services it provides. As carbon markets develop and mature, for example, we can expect carbon credits to be assigned to different forest management practices that store carbon.

Forest biomass has enormous potential in energy, pharmaceuticals and industrial applications. Bio-energy technologies hold the most promise for biomass utilization in the near future. For example, the interest in producing cellulosic ethanol, rather than grain-based ethanol, is a strong market signal we are seeing now in North America. Bio-chemicals, bio-plastics and bio-composites will also continue to develop and find a place in the marketplace while contributing to the economic health of the forest sector in Ontario. Our ability as governments and industry to adapt to the new opportunities afforded to us in this emerging bioeconomy is probably the greatest challenge we face in the coming decades.

Finally, as professional foresters, we can't lose sight of what sustains all of this – the forest. It continues to need our attention and must be managed to the best of our abilities in response to the wishes of society. Finding the balance among these social, economic, and environmental demands has never been easy and never will be. The good news, however, is that our capacity to understand

forest ecosystems; to identify and protect forest values; to analyze forest management alternatives and to communicate more readily with our citizens improves daily. This can only lead to better decision making – and will give future generations the same options we have had to enjoy and prosper from our forests.

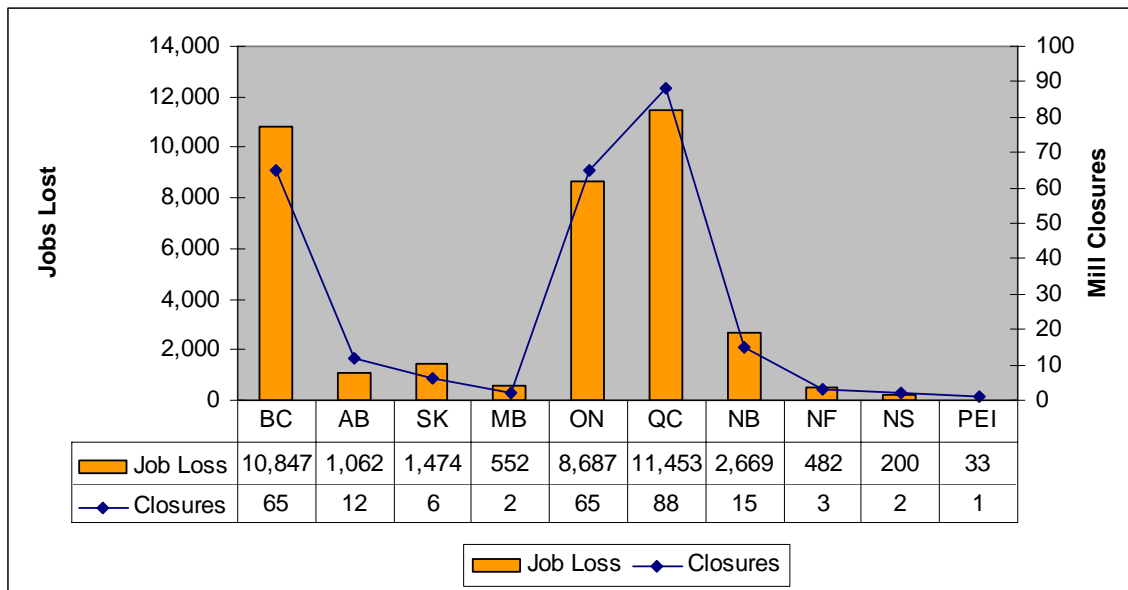


Figure 1.



## Mark Your Calendars!

The Role of Tenure, Pricing and Ownership in the Future Forests of Ontario

OPFA AGM & Conference: April 22-24, 2009  
Sudbury, Ontario

# Changes in the Forest Economy of Northwestern Ontario

Pat Corbett, R.P.F.  
Forest Industry Liaison  
Officer, Northwestern Ontario  
Ministry of Natural Resources



Forestry is a key driver of the northern Ontario economy and is the major primary economic activity in northwestern Ontario. In this part of the province, the industry includes twelve sawmills (some of the largest in Ontario), five pulp and paper mills, four composite board mills and an engineered lumber mill.

A 1999 study (Lees and Associates) examined the economic contribution of the primary forest products industry to northwestern Ontario. The study estimated that 15,300 full-time equivalent jobs were provided by the forestry sector. Some 14,900 people were engaged directly in forestry activities, while 400 additional government workers were employed in related fields associated with forest management and fire fighting. Payroll and benefits were estimated at \$1.0 billion annually. The permanent closure of two papermills, in Kenora and Thunder Bay, has reduced the workforce by about 1,000 people.

## Expansionary Past – Consolidating Future

Northwestern Ontario's forest industry has been an expanding business for the longest period of its history. Until about 1994, there was a surplus of wood supplies compared to the ability of the industry to use it. Since the 1930s, the provincial government used its forests to promote the economic development of the north. Pulp and paper mills were established in Kenora, Dryden, Fort Frances, Thunder Bay (four), Red Rock, Terrace Bay and Marathon. Sawmills of various sizes were operated in even more locations. Poplar plywood mills operated in Longlac and Nipigon and a waferboard mill came and went in Thunder Bay – another waferboard mill persists in Longlac. Conifer species were the most used and poplar and birch supplies were greatly unutilized.

As the industry expanded better utilization of all boreal species was developed. Advances in harvesting technologies and mill diversification made a profound influence on overall wood utilization throughout the region.

## Full Use of Allowable Harvest

Since 1994, the industry worked toward the development of a broader range of forest products and related economic opportunities throughout the northwest. Unused volumes of timber were identified and businesses developed to use them. This resulted in the building of new conifer sawmills at Ear Falls, Longlac and Nakina, a hardwood sawmill at Thunder Bay, a panel board mill at Barwick, a strand lumber mill at Kenora, and the expansion of conifer sawmills at Red Lake, Hudson, Atikokan, and Thunder Bay.

While these new enterprises were being developed, the Wabakimi Park expansion was being finalized (1995) and Ontario's Living Legacy was being implemented (1999). MNR's development of economic opportunities and the expansion of Ontario's system of parks and protected areas resulted in a full allocation of the allowable harvest of the major species, with the exception of white birch, which was approximately 50% allocated.

## Integration Among Sawmills and Pulpmills

Pulpmills increased their capacity to accept chips instead of roundwood at the mill gate. With the exception of pulpmills that used grinders to produce pulp, this has resulted in a very high proportion of pulpmills accepting only chips. This was an important trend in the region.

Accepting chips at pulpmills has encouraged a high reliance on sawmills as providers of raw materials. When all sawmills in the northwest are operating, about 72% of the roundwood harvested in the region will pass through sawmills for conversion to lumber and chips. Before this development, sawmills had some difficulty selling all of the chips made during the production of lumber. This integration of sawmills and pulpmills strengthened the sawmill industry by reducing uncertainty around the sale of chips, although it increased the reliance of pulpmills on sawmills.

## Increasing Utilization of the Available Harvest Volume

Bush chippers that convert full trees to chips by delimiting, debarking and chipping at the roadside allow most of the bole and larger branches of both conifer and poplar to be used. Despite the fact that extra care must

be taken to separate sawlogs and veneer logs from treelengths before they are chipped, studies show that 10% more wood can be recovered from conifers and up to 20% more wood from poplar trees that are bush chipped.

Overall, better utilization of tree species will lend itself to the development of merchandizing facilities (in the bush, at mill yards, or independent locations) where treelengths will be broken down into desirable products and then shipped to the appropriate mill.

Merchandized products include veneer (mostly poplar and birch), sawlogs (mostly white, red and jack pine, white spruce, poplar and some white birch), oriented strandboard logs (poplar and white birch), and pulpwood of all species that may be shipped as roundwood or chipped. The smallest tops that were previously too short for transporting by pulp truck can be chipped and transported in vans. Merchandizing will not only get the right product and species to the right mill, it will also increase the total volume recovery from a harvested area.

Forest history is filled with the names of companies, some transformed by merger of companies: Abitibi Power and Paper, Abitibi-Price, Abitibi-Consolidated and recently AbitibiBowater. Some names appeared suddenly and lasted only a short time. Does anyone remember Rainy River Forest Products that operated the Kenora and Fort Frances pulpmills for a few years? Most mills have experienced a variety of ownerships. You can amuse yourself for quite some time trying to remember the names of all the owners of the Dryden pulp and paper mill (Dryden Paper, Reed Paper, Great Lakes Forest Products, Canadian Pacific Forest Products, Avenor, Bowater (for two months), Weyerhaeuser, and Domtar – there might be one or two missing).

The industry saw many operational pits and valleys through the years but its production and wood harvesting culminated in its best year in 2000. Harvesting peaked at 9.1 million metres of conifer and 2.5 million metres of poplar in the year 2000-01.

Since 2000, a variety of economic factors

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have had a dramatic impact on the size and health of the Canadian forest industry and particularly northwestern Ontario. A perfect storm of negative influences include well documented impacts like softwood lumber quotas with the US, the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, diminished American housing demand and increasingly expensive energy that have taken their toll. Less well known are the influences of the increased availability of British Columbia pine beetle salvage wood and the long anticipated decrease of the northwest's available harvest volume. The impact of high oil prices is felt by every facet of the industry, but it also negatively affects the affordability of those wood supplies that remain available to mills.

The last year has seen the curtailment of most northwest sawmills, only two of fourteen were operating in September 2008. Both of these mills are integrated with pulpmills. The panel board industry is also awaiting the resurgence of American housing demand. A major change in the paper sector was the closing of two Abitibi newsprint mills in

Kenora and Thunder Bay. These mills were fixtures on the landscape and had been operating for many decades. The May 2008 reopening of the fine paper mill in Thunder Bay was a welcome reversal of a negative trend. Time will tell if the business gamble will pay off. Only the pulp sector is doing reasonably well, although always with an eye on operating costs that never take a rest from rising.

## Emerging Trends

How will the forest industry react to the influences that confront it and the opportunities that become available?

It appears that the generation of affordable power has become a major driver in economizing mill operations. Pulpmills in particular are developing their ability to produce electricity and steam for in-plant use. Some mill managers envisage their mills as energy islands where digesters will produce a variety of existing and new products, and capture mill and forest fibre residues for energy. The range of new products may only be limited by the imagination and is likely to include chemicals, pharmaceuticals, liquid

fuels like ethanol and mouldable fibres that could be used in the automotive industry. Ideally these mills would not need a connection to the electrical grid although safety backup or the opportunity to sell electricity to the grid will likely see a connection.

The demand for traditional commodity forest products is under pressure and the future will see development of new primary forest products as well as the development of a value added industry. The manufacture of products from primary commodities, especially solid wood, is an area ripe for development. Manufacturing plants may become customers of existing sawmills who will develop a flexibility to produce a wide variety of solid wood components. Other manufacturing plants may include a primary sawing capability as part of their front end. It is possible that a new segment of small and intermediate size businesses will emerge to manufacture products from the primary commodity products made by the well known mills already established in the northwest.

# What's in a Name?

Ken Armson R.P.F.



What's in a name? Well, nothing if you have no interest in the professional legacy that you've inherited. At the Association's Annual General Meeting held in

Thunder Bay this April, in speaking with several foresters, I had occasion to mention the origin of the naming of forests at the beginning of the Forest Management Agreements (FMAs) in 1980. At that time the late Fred Robinson, R.P.F. was of an opinion, which he strongly expressed, that forests should be named, a position that I strongly supported. From this came the Lake Abitibi, Spanish River, Gordon Cosens, Maggie, Romeo Malette, and other forests as they became FMAs. It was interesting that foresters of the companies entering into the agreements were generally in favour of the naming whereas Ministry foresters were lukewarm if supportive at all.

It was a concern to me, particularly after Fred retired, that the Crown Management

Units did not have names other than their geographic location. For example, beginning with the Kirkwood, Petawawa and Englehart Forest Management Units in the 1940s. It has been said that a profession only grows when it remembers the legacy of its past. A good part of that legacy comes from the leadership and contributions of past foresters and the naming of the Gordon Cosens Forest is an example. The renaming of the Englehart Forest Management Unit as the Plonski Forest was a recognition of Dr. Walter Plonski's contribution to the establishment of the post World War II forest inventory and forest management planning in Ontario. I am proud to have been able to have it named in his presence. There are many deserving of recognition but amongst them one stands out for what he achieved by the initiation of reforestation in southern Ontario. That forester was Edmund John Zavitz. I had the honour and privilege of attending and speaking at the 100th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the St. Williams Forest Station and nursery on

July 12, 2008. At that time I suggested publicly that the St. Williams Forest be named in his honour and that the Turkey Point plantation forest area be named after Dr. J. H. White, the first forestry graduate from the University of Toronto, who as a professor at the Faculty of Forestry had much to do with the development of the plantations there, working with Frank Newman the forester in charge at St. Williams.

The fact that on the same occasion Minister Cansfield named the St. Williams forest area a Conservation Reserve should not detract from it being identified with E. J. Zavitz. One can only hope that it will receive proper support to ensure its sustainable management, including perpetuation of the pine forests which are as much an historical legacy in "restoration ecology" as the oak savannah habitat. Both require active management, not passive protection, if they are to be sustained.

# Large Woodlands Conservation Cooperative

Gina Varrin



**E**ditor's Note: The following article was solicited for the *Forestry Associations* theme (June, 2008), but got lost in cyberspace and consequently not printed. We are pleased to present it here.

The Large Woodlands Conservation Cooperative (or LWCC) is a group of volunteers and agency representatives who are dedicated to the conservation and enhancement of large woodlands in the counties of Peterborough, Northumberland, Durham and the City of Kawartha Lakes. The LWCC works with woodlot owners, whose properties, large or small, together make up large, relatively unfragmented forests. By providing educational resources to landowners, we help them to better understand and sustainably manage their piece of a larger woodland.

The LWCC believes the conservation and improvement of large forests can help maximize the ecological, economic, and social benefits of forested ecosystems, for current



With help from its partners, the LWCC has delivered workshops on a variety of topics, including seed collection (photo credit: Peter Mabee).

and future generations. The steering committee includes representatives from the Forest Gene Conservation Association, Ganaraska Region Conservation Authority, Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, Northumberland County Stewardship Council, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Otonabee Region Conservation Authority, Peterborough Field Naturalists, Trent University, Peterborough County Stewardship Council, and Victoria Land and Water Stewardship.

A three year landowner outreach program, funded by the Ontario Trillium Foundation, drew to an end this past April. The aim of the program was to increase the awareness of the importance of large, unfragmented forests, and to help private landowners care for woodlots that are part of important ecosystems. The LWCC designed and implemented an outreach program based on the results of a survey of landowners completed in 2001. The project was focussed on 600 owners whose properties were located within one or more of six focal woodlands: Brackenridge Woods, Fleetwood Creek Forest, Ganaraska Forest, Long Sault Forest, Pigeon River Woods, and Stewart's Woods (map available online at: [www.lwcc.peterboroughnature.org/documents/LWCCmap.pdf](http://www.lwcc.peterboroughnature.org/documents/LWCCmap.pdf)).

With the help of its members and several partners, the LWCC has kept landowners informed about forest management issues through newsletters, information packages, websites, demonstration projects, articles in local newspapers, speaking and exhibiting at conferences, and a variety of workshops. Workshop topics have included forest management, guided woodlot tours and forest hikes, seed collecting, and tree planting.

Demonstration projects have been implemented on both public and private land to help landowners direct their own woodlot management. In 2006 two properties (a total of about 8 acres) were marked for forest improvement, one of which was later visited by a Caring for the Moraine workshop. Two large planting projects totalled over 15 acres. This past year, a wetland demonstration project was completed at Windy Ridge Conservation Area in partnership with Kawartha Conservation, Ducks Unlimited, Partners in Wetland Conservation, and Sir Sanford Fleming College (SSFC). Nestboxes were installed to increase the availability of nesting sites for wood ducks and other cavity nesting birds at the confluence of Fleetwood Creek and Pigeon River. The SSFC students who installed the boxes will also conduct yearly monitoring to collect data on nest success.

Two of the most significant accomplishments of the past year were a conference and the publication of a landowner booklet. The



Students from Sir Sanford Fleming College helped install 15 nestboxes at a wetland demonstration site at Windy Ridge Conservation Area (photo credit: Gina Varrin).

conference, *Large Woodlands... Essential to Healthy Communities*, took place on January 31, 2008. Speakers addressed a variety of topics related to the management of large woodlands, including the ecology of large woodlands, working within partnerships, ecological goods and services, identifying and protecting significant woodlands, Alternative Land Use Services, forest conservation by-laws, and forest certification. The conference was attended by landowners, forest professionals, naturalists, conservation authorities, stewardship councils, and representatives from municipal, provincial, and federal government.

*A Landowner Guide to Large Woodlands and Natural Heritage* is a 32 page booklet intended to provide background information

(Continued on page 12)

# The Science Side

Steve D'Eon, R.P.F.



**Editor's Note:** Steve D'Eon, R.P.F. has generously offered to author this feature that summarizes scientific articles of significance related to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest. If you would like

to submit, on an occasional or regular basis, similar summaries related to Boreal, Carolinian, or Urban forests please contact the Editor at [newsletter@opfa.ca](mailto:newsletter@opfa.ca).

## Managing Succession in Conifer Plantations

Parker, W.C., Elliott, K.A., Dey, D.C. and E. Boysen. 2008. Restoring southern Ontario forests by managing succession in conifer plantations. *Forestry Chronicle* 84(1): 83-94

Red pine plantations are an important feature of southern Ontario's forests and developing techniques to restore them to a more natural forest is of interest. This paper supplements the previously published five year results with information on survival and growth of underplanted white ash (Aw), white pine (Pw), and red oak (Or) 11 years after six thinning treatments in a 32 year-old red pine plantation.

The thinning treatments were control, three types of row thinning (one with additional selection), and two 7 m circular gap treatments. Basal areas ranged from 54 m<sup>2</sup>/ha in the control to 30 m<sup>2</sup>/ha in the gap treatment. Sunlight penetrating to the seedlings ranged from 7% to 33%, well below the desired level for mid-tolerant seedling growth. Year 11 survival of the 2+0 planted stock was Aw 90%, Pw 79%, Or 60%, and only 20% of Or seed spots due to predation of seed in year one. Planting in the middle of the gap treatment enhanced survival to >90% and the low light levels (7%) of the control treatment decreased survival to <50%. Generally Aw outgrew Pw in the lighter thinnings reversing in the middle treatments but always taller than Or. Or only outgrew the others when planting in the middle of a gap. Browsing at age 11 was higher on planted Or and Aw (25%) and minor on Pw (2%).

The authors suggest earlier and heavier thinnings (16-21 m<sup>2</sup>/ha) and underplanting when managing red pine plantations for restoration. Although not tested, they discuss creating gap diameters of 1.5 to 2.0 times tree height to provide more ideal understorey

light conditions for mid-tolerant seedling growth. The paper would have been enhanced with a discussion on the cost of establishing the understorey and on the techniques to thin around young seedlings once they were established.

## Impact of Spring Freezes

Gu et al. 2008. The 2007 Eastern US spring freeze: increased cold damage in a warming world? *Bioscience* 58(3): 253-262

Gu et al.'s title asks an important question for Ontario's forests: how can a warming climate increase frost damage? The scenario that played out between mid-March and April 9, 2007 in the eastern U.S. is used as a backdrop to an interesting discussion on plant ecology and the potential impacts of climate change. The authors show data from Tennessee as an example of the large area of the eastern US affected in 2007 when sustained warm temperatures occurred from March 15 to April 3 (daily minimums >15°C, normal 2-5°C) causing leaf out and flowering to be about 15 days earlier than normal. A shift in the jet stream brought subsequent freezing temperatures of -5°C for the period April 5-9 killing the newly formed tissues such as foliage and flowers. Warm microclimates, such as around lakes, provided refuge from the frost. Foliage recovery through the summer varied by species and canopy position.

The authors discount the ability of photoperiod control to hold plants in dormancy as the spring climate warms noting existing large, region-wide interannual variability in plant phenology. They note mounting evidence that elevated CO<sub>2</sub> can reduce plant resistance and tolerance to freezing temperatures. Predicted warmer winters may also lead to more frequent winter thaw-freeze cycles reducing winter hardiness and leading to crown dieback for birch and red spruce. Reductions of winter snow pack can deprive plants of thermal protection endangering near surface roots to freezing stress as in sugar maple. Gu et al. suggest the 2007 event may represent a realistic climate change scenario that has long concerned plant ecologists and which could potentially impact Ontario's forests.

## Nutrient Limitations and Climatic Factors in Sugar Maple

St.Clair, S.B., Sharpe, W.E., and J.P. Lynch. 2008. Key interactions between nutrient limitation and climatic factors in temperate forests: a synthesis of the sugar maple literature. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 38: 401-414.

Nutrient limitations in sugar maple are used as a model for understanding how climatic factors influence the acquisition and utilization of nutrient resources in forest ecosystems. Over the past four decades health decline symptoms in environmentally sensitive sugar maple growing on acidic soils have spawned numerous studies which St.Clair et al. review, including mineral deficiencies (N, P, Ca, Mg), mineral toxicity (Al and Mn), and biotic and abiotic factors (drought, temperature, thaw-freeze, ozone, elevated CO<sub>2</sub>). Their intent is to look at responses to mineral stress in the context of climate change in forest environments.

The authors conclude that continued N deposition will likely have neutral to negative effects on sugar maple productivity. Evidence suggests P deficiencies may vary by tree maturity with seedlings more sensitive than mature trees and additional studies are needed to quantify the endomycorrhizal symbiosis relationship. Although N and P are the two most important nutrients worldwide, Ca availability appears to constrain sugar maple health on weathered acidic soils. Mg has a strong direct link to primary metabolism and has been shown to be an important limitation on acid prone soils but its effect is complicated by interaction with Al and Mn. Al and Mn toxicity elevated by low pH have indirect effects through interference with Ca, Mg, and possibly P uptake and nutrition.

The authors conclude environmental variables are likely to have strong influences on terrestrial ecosystem functioning although, even for sugar maple with a relatively large body of literature, interactions are poorly understood. Continued study of nutrient-climate interactions is needed to accurately model how forest function and structure will change under future climate conditions.

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

## Population Dynamics of Trees in Southern Quebec

Duchesne, L. and R. Ouimet. 2008. Population dynamics of tree species in southern Quebec, Canada: 1970-2005. *Forest Ecology and Management* 255: 3001-3012.

Duchesne and Ouimet examined data from Quebec's permanent sample plot (PSP) network with the objective of explaining the ecological response of tree species populations to the combined effects of global environmental changes, disturbance regimes, and forest management. PSPs offer response in terms of growth, mortality, recruitment, and harvesting. The authors wanted to determine whether human or natural processes have had a greater influence on the contemporary dynamics of commercial tree species in

southern Quebec.

Quebec has over 12,000 circular 400m<sup>2</sup> PSPs with over 7,000 established in the program's initiation phase (1970-1977). The authors selected plots south of 50°N covering most of Quebec's temperate forest zone plus the boreal ecozone in the Gaspé region. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three PSPs with suitable remeasurement data were analyzed for 37 tree species scoring each species on a relative importance value from stems/ha, basal area/ha, and species presence. Balsam fir was found to be substantially declining between the period 1999-2005 vs. 1970-1977. Red maple and white birch substantially increased in the same time periods with sugar maple, black spruce, yellow birch and white spruce basically unchanged. Defoliation was observed in 30% of the plots, windthrow in 6.2% and fire in 1.6%. Spruce budworm decreased the basal area of balsam fir and white spruce by 30% and favoured

recruitment and growth of shade intolerant or pioneer deciduous species during the 1970-1988 period. Sugar maple mortality doubled due to dieback and additional light penetration through the crowns increased recruitment of beech and yellow birch. The authors suggest single tree selection harvesting future mortality as a possibility to improve forest management in Quebec's temperate forests.

The authors conclude forest ecosystems are highly dynamic and disturbances other than tree harvesting appear to have been the major factors over the last three decades.



## Mark Your Calendars!

### The Role of Tenure, Pricing and Ownership in the Future Forests of Ontario

**OPFA AGM & Conference: April 22-24, 2009  
Sudbury, Ontario**

(Continued from page 10)

and advice to landowners of woodlands in south-central Ontario, including:

- 
- what large woodlands are, and how to keep them healthy;
- the natural features and forest types found in large woodlands;
- best management practices that will benefit you, your woodlands and the province;
- threats and challenges, including pests and diseases;
- where to find more detailed information and assistance; and
- lists of species likely to be found in large woodlands of south central Ontario

The LWCC recently launched a new website

at [www.lwcc.peterboroughnature.org](http://www.lwcc.peterboroughnature.org). The website includes information on the importance of large woodlands, the activities of the LWCC, forestry news and events, how landowners can get involved, links to other organisations, and a page of maps and resources including *A Landowner Guide to Large Woodlands and Natural History*.

Although the current project funding has come to an end the LWCC has applied for further project funding. In the meantime, the steering committee and other volunteers are continuing large woodlands work through their respective agencies.

# Fall Seminars

Tony Jennings, R.P.F.  
Executive Director and Registrar



You will see that the schedule for this fall is similar to the last two years. Once again, the seminar is designed for a four hour period and **we acknowledge the employers who act as sponsors of**

**individual sessions.**

While I would encourage you to immediately put your preferred location in your schedule, do check the schedule on the website in case any changes are required.

We plan to send email notices, but we still have over 150 members whose email address is missing or faulty. **We urge you to check your personal contact information on the website ([www.opfa.ca](http://www.opfa.ca)).**

These sessions vary with the local audience. Thus, the CE Committee declines to assign a credit level. However, four hours of relevant learning would warrant up to 12 credits.

Life and Inactive Members are encouraged to bring their experience to share with current Active Members.

Potential members and colleagues involved in

forestry practices can attend as guests of an attending member.

## Draft 2009 Agenda

1. OPFA business and update on matters discussed in previous seminars.

2. Supporting competence: the conclusions from last year's discussions.

- The report of the Competency Working Group was approved unanimously at the 2008 AGM, the best attended Annual General Meeting in recent memory. See *article on page 16 and login to the website to review the report.*

- What is the expectation for each (practicing) Member (step 1)?

- Please find time to review the report before the seminar.

3. Good Forestry Practices – a discussion.

- You likely saw early drafts of the paper prepared by MNR Southern Region staff. The final version is posted on our website (again, login required).

- While it deals with Southern Ontario

Private Land Forestry, the issues implicit are relevant to professional practitioners everywhere.

- Please find time to review the report before the seminar.

4. Climate Change

- The 2008 Annual Conference raised a number of issues for practicing foresters; a number of bodies are working on needed changes.

- What adjustments, strategies, or tactics are you applying or developing to deal with climate change?

5. The Role of Tenure Pricing and Ownership in the Future Forests of Ontario

- This is the working title of the 2009 OPFA Annual Conference (April 22-24 in Sudbury). Plan to come prepared for the discussion.

- What are the key questions? The options? The answers?

*Editor's Note: The schedule for the fall seminars follows on page 14.*

**2008-2009 Annual Fees and Renewal Notices will be mailed soon.**

**Annual Fees and Continuing Education Credits are due December 1, 2008.**



# Fall Seminar Schedule

Please check the website ([www.opfa.ca](http://www.opfa.ca)) for updates.

City	Location	Date	Time	Sponsor
Fort Frances	Abitibi Woodlands Boardroom	Mon Oct 20	12:00-4:00	Abitibi Bowater
Kenora	Best Western' Lakeside Inn	Tues Oct 21	8:00-12:00	Weyerhaeuser iLevel Mill
Dryden	Riverview Lodge	Tues Oct 21	2:00-6:00	Domtar & OPFA
Thunder Bay	Lakehead U. Room TBC	Wed Oct 22	9:00 – 1:00	Faculty of Forestry & the Forest Environment
Thunder Bay - Students	Lakehead U. Room TBC	Wed Oct 23	2:00 – 5:00	Faculty of Forestry & the Forest Environment
Wawa	MNR District 160 Mission Rd. Fire Building	Tues Oct 28	12:00-4:00	MNR District & OPFA
Sault Ste Marie	Great Lakes Forestry Centre 1219 Queen St.	Wed Oct 29	8:30-12:30	Canadian Forest Service
Sudbury	MNR District Office 3767 Hwy 69 S	Thur Oct 30	9:30 – 1:30	MNR District
Timmins	MNR District Office Hwy 101E South Porcupine	Fri Oct 31	9:00-1:00	MNR Region
Longlac	Cedar Room	Mon Nov 3	9:00-1:00	Terrace Bay Pulp & Eagle Logging
Hearst	HFM Office	Tues Nov 4	9:00-1:00	Hearst Forest Management
Englehart	TFA Office Hwy 11 705-544-2828	Wed Nov 5	9:30 – 1:30	Timiskaming Forest Alliance
North Bay	MNR District Office 3361 Trout Lake Road	Thu Nov 6	8:30-1:00	MNR District & OPFA
SW Ontario	TBD	Mon Nov 10	TBD	TBD
Rosemont	Dufferin County Museum (Hwy 89 & Airport Rd)	Wed Nov 12	9:00-1:00	County of Dufferin
Huntsville	Hidden Valley Resort	Thu Nov 13	8:30-12:30	Algonquin Forestry Authority
Pembroke	315 Pembroke E. Room 111 Next to Court House	Fri Nov 14	9:00-1:00	Algonquin College Pembroke Campus & OPFA
Kemptville	Ferguson Forestry Centre 275 County Rd. #44	Mon Nov 17	8:30-12:30	EOMF, MNR District, Model Forests Network, Trees Canada
Peterborough	MNR: Gov't. Bldg. 300 Water St. Ballroom A	Tue Nov 18	9:00-1:00	MNR Region
Oakville	Parks, Open Space Operations Facility 1140 S. Service Rd. W	Tue Nov 25	9:00-1:00	City of Oakville
Toronto	Faculty of Forestry 33 Willcocks St. Room 4001	Wed Nov 26	9:30-1:30	Faculty of Forestry

# OPFA Council 2008-09

## OPFA Council December 1, 2008 to November 30, 2009

The call for nominations by OPFA Members for vacancies on next year's Council was published in the March 2008 *The Professional Forester*, with a closing date of May 31.

It has been traditional (not a by-law) that Councillors may serve two terms in an office. Mona Wiltshire finished her second term as Councillor at Large. David Milton finished his second term as President. Both are stepping down from these offices. Other Councillors were either in mid-term or eligible by usual practice to serve a second term.

Laird Nelson was nominated for the position of Councillor at Large.

No Members were nominated to run in an election. The Nominating Committee has recommended, and Council has accepted, the following slate. Your Council will be:

### Officers:

<b>President</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> 1-year term	Carl Corbett, R.P.F.	Huntsville	# 1253
<b>Vice-Pres.</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> 1-year term	Allan Foley, R.P.F.	Englehart	# 1403
<b>Past-President</b>	Ex Officio	David Milton, R.P.F.	Whitby	# 951

### Councillors:

<b>South West</b>	Year 2 of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-year term	Caroline Mach, R.P.F.	Rosemont	# 1754
<b>Central East</b>	Year 2 of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-year term	James McCreedy, R.P.F.	Carleton Place	# 889
<b>North East</b>	Year 1 of 1 <sup>st</sup> 2-year term	Jeffrey Barton, R.P.F.	New Liskeard	# 1681
<b>South East</b>	Year 1 of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-year term	Debra MacEwen, R.P.F.	Peterborough	# 1663
<b>Central West</b>	Year 1 of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-year term	Greg Pawson, R.P.F.	Sault Ste.Marie	# 1465
<b>North West</b>	Year 1 of 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-year term	Frank Miklas, R.P.F.	Thunder Bay	# 1613
<b>At Large</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> 1-year term	Laird Nelson, Associate	Codrington	# 1924

### Public Members of Council\*

Michael Barker	1 <sup>st</sup> Term ends Sept. 2011*	Sault Ste Marie
Bob Duncanson	1 <sup>st</sup> Term ends April 2010*	Shelburne
Anne Koven	2 <sup>nd</sup> Term ends May 2011*	Toronto
Brian Kurikka	1 <sup>st</sup> Term ends July 2011*	Thunder Bay
Henry Lickers	1 <sup>st</sup> Term ends April 2010*	Akwesasne Cornwall

\* Public Members are named by the Ontario government for terms of up to three years. *The Professional Foresters Act, 2000* limits their service to two terms, though they continue to serve until replaced. Ray Riley and Margaret Wanlin, both from Thunder Bay, finished their second terms and have now been replaced by Brian Kurikka and Michael Barker.

# Sustaining Professional Competence and Growth

Tony Jennings, R.P.F.  
Executive Director and Registrar



As reported in the last issue, the well attended April 2008 Annual General Meeting gave unanimous support to proceeding with work that had been developing for over a year. Subsequently, Council formally adopted that action.

Befitting such a major undertaking, this subject will be on our Fall Seminars Agenda.

The final report of the Competency Maintenance Working Group created in late 2006, proposed, as requested by Council, a "realistic program of Quality Assurance". Their program was put together after reviewing the legislated responsibilities of Council, the practices of other regulators of Professions, and the input of many members through last year's Fall Seminars.

Their proposed program is a complete program (though a lot of implementation work remains to be done). Council must meet a due diligence responsibility, which can be viewed against the fact that government legislation has recently made most elements of Quality Assurance mandatory for all

health professions. While similar requirements have not been applied to the other professions, there seems to be general acceptance that this will set a new benchmark against which all professions' regulatory bodies would be measured.

The Group's approach contains key elements:

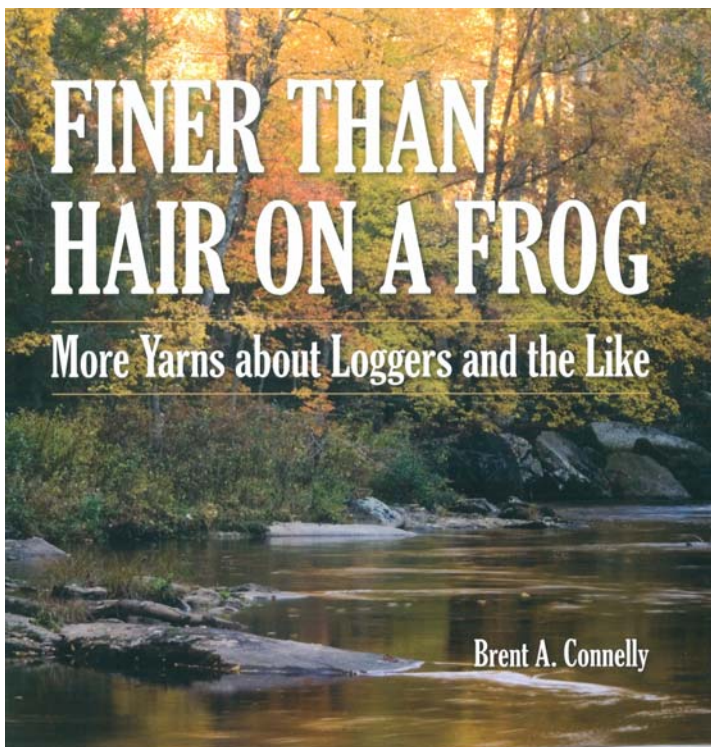
- Implementing the program in stages with only step one approved for now. This approach would have each step returning for Members' consideration. It emphasizes that the program should be adapted by the learning from each preceding step.
- Focusing on individual Members meeting their own responsibilities.
- Allowing each member to define their personal requirements.
- Assisting each Member with their individual responsibility for maintaining an adequate level of competence in each aspect of their current or planned practice will mean compliance should be simple, though not necessarily easy.
- Increased effort to identify resources to support such efforts.
- Providing a structure for steps we

each should already be taking may help us decide what we need to do and how to know we have done so adequately.

- Since there are no black and white definitions for the minimum acceptable competence, Members are encouraged to strive for excellence and best practices.

Sustaining and growing our individual competence involves two separate but related aspects of Council's authority: Quality Assurance and Continuing Education. The Responsibility of the CE Committee and the Competency Working Group are currently being combined into a new Committee to lead our move forward.

Do login to the OPFA website ([www.opfa.ca](http://www.opfa.ca)) and read the full report.



## ***Finer Than Hair on a Frog: More Yarns About Loggers and the Like***

Brent Connelly, R.P.F., Life Member of the OPFA has recently published his second book. From the press release: Storyteller extraordinaire Brent Connelly is back with more yarns about life in the bush. This time, in addition to his beloved Algonquin Park, Brent takes us north to Algoma and east to the Laurentians, not to mention "inbacka" a few other places in between. Familiar characters, such as Jack McRae and Johnny Shaw pop in for a word or two while new faces such as Tony Vorlicek, Art Chapman, Charlie Downing and Oscar MacDougall set themselves down and make themselves at home.

*Finer Than Hair on a Frog: More Yarns About Loggers and the Like* is published by General Store Publishing House and can be ordered by phone at 1-800-465-6072, online from their website at [www.gsph.com](http://www.gsph.com) or from [www.chapters.indigo.ca](http://www.chapters.indigo.ca). Brent's first book, *Holy Old Whistlin': Yarns About Algonquin Park Loggers* is also available from the same sources.

# *In Memoriam*

## **David Vaughan Love, R.P.F., 1919-2008 Former Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto**

John Balatinecz,  
Professor Emeritus,  
Faculty of Forestry  
University of Toronto

David Love was born in New Brunswick. He received his B Sc degree in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick in 1941, and his MF degree from the University of Michigan in 1946. Prior to 1945, he served three years in the Canadian Navy during the Second World War.

Dave devoted his entire professional life to the cause of Forestry, most of it to the benefit of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto, first as Lecturer and subsequently as Professor from 1946 to his retirement in 1985. In 1984-85 he served as Dean of the Faculty. It is estimated that over fifteen-hundred undergraduates and dozens of graduate students benefited from his courses, lectures, guidance and mentorship. He was a compassionate teacher, always helpful, always available to the student. He was teaching the concepts of sustainable forestry and conservation well before the environmental movement was born. His publications and reports covered several important topics, ranging from forest management to forest economics and land-use planning.

Dave Love's forestry activities reached well beyond the University of Toronto. He helped and served in executive positions in several

forestry organizations, such as the Canadian Institute of Forestry, the Canadian Forestry Association, the Conservation Council of Ontario, the Ontario Forestry Association, and the Ontario Professional Foresters Association. In 1988, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Forestry (the Institute's highest honour).

Dave joined OPFA in its first full year (May 10, 1958), and was R.P.F. #302. He served two stints on the Association's Practice and Ethics Committee; first, during the early sixties as member, and from 1982 to 1992 as its Chairman. He received OPFA's silver pin in 2003 for 25 years of membership. After his retirement, he became a Life Member.

In Ontario, Dave Love assisted the provincial government with studies and advice to shape forest and land-use policy for the benefit of the people and of the environment. He developed new insights into the economics of hardwood management. Internationally, as a consultant to FAO during his sabbatical year in 1966/67, he conducted a comprehensive study on resource availability in Venezuela, and helped to develop the pulp and paper industry in that country. In 1976-77, he was visiting professor at a new forestry school near Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, helping that

institution to advance its curriculum in such areas as forest management and land-use planning.

The Faculty of Forestry at U of T, his former colleagues and students, and the profession of forestry are all better off because of the dedication and infectious enthusiasm of Dave Love for Forestry. In honour of his life and contributions, the flag of the University of Toronto flew at half-mast on July 11, 2008.



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Our membership includes foresters, forest technicians and technologists, educators, scientists and others with a professional interest in forestry.

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1-800-663-6628 [WWW.LMS.CA/OPFA](http://WWW.LMS.CA/OPFA)

*Putting the pieces together For you*

## Errors and Omissions Insurance: Do you have yours yet?

The Ontario Professional Foresters Association (OPFA) offers a group Errors and Omissions insurance policy to its members through LMS PROLINK Insurance Group and a master insurance policy underwritten by Lombard. This covers liability for suits initiated in Canada for alleged claims of professional malpractice occurring in Canada. For more information or an application form, call the OPFA office at 905-877-3679 or email [opfa@opfa.ca](mailto:opfa@opfa.ca)

# Member News

## New Members

### Full

Jamie Arthurs  
Will Byman  
Scott Hole  
James S. Lane  
Michael Liukko  
Stephen Pollock  
Ricardo A. Velasquez  
Raymond Weldon  
Zachary White

### Associate

Chris Wedeles

## Deceased Members

G.C. (Scotty) Bell  
William R. Bunting  
Peter J. Hare  
David V. Love  
Cy J.R. Wilde

## Resignations

William R. (Bill) Baker  
Michael Haire  
Eric Kaufman

## Reinstatements From Inactive

Stephen Badger  
Kirsten Corrigan

## Reinstatements From Non-Resident

Dean Johnson  
Allan Willcocks

## Transfers to Other Jurisdictions

Andrea Vienneau (B.C.)

## Lost Members

(If you know the whereabouts of any of these members, please ask them to contact the OPFA office.)

Kenneth Broughton  
Jordan Burkitt  
Peter J.O. Kirby  
Andre Patry  
James M. Taylor  
Douglas True

*The Professional Forester* is now delivered electronically except for those who have requested a paper copy. A copy is also available on the website ([www.opfa.ca](http://www.opfa.ca)). To make sure that you receive all important member information, **please check that your email address and other personal information are accurate on the website. Thank you.**

## Announcing the 25th Reunion of *Les Bucherons*

The 1984 HBScF Lakehead University Grads.....aka *Les Bucherons* are organizing their 25th anniversary for August 2009. The organizing committee is trying to pull together the contact information for the 1984 grads....and the few stragglers [1985 grads]. If you were part of *Les Bucherons*, please contact Greg Pawson [[greg.pawson@ontario.ca](mailto:greg.pawson@ontario.ca)] or Erin Leffers [[erin.leffers@ontario.ca](mailto:erin.leffers@ontario.ca)] with your up to date contact information. We are also looking for information on other classmates you may have stayed in touch with over the years. It will be great to see everyone after 25 years!!!!

Yours truly,  
The Organizing Committee

Greg Pawson, Corrinne Nelson, Erin Leffers, Nancy Tomlinson-Houle, Mark Speers, Dave Hayhurst

## Ontario Chamber Appoints Thunder Bay Forester

By Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce

Brian Babcock, Chair of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce, congratulates Ian McCormack on his recent appointment to the board of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce (OCC).

"The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce has been served well during the past five years with Eric Long as our Northern representative. After Eric's term was over, we were very fortunate to again have representation from this area to serve on the Ontario Chamber of Commerce", stated Babcock.

Ian has been active with the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce for over 14 years. He served as a member of the board of directors for six years and Chair of the Board in 2004. He is currently an advisor to the Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce and has contributed to numerous municipal, provincial, and federal government advocacy efforts. Ian served as Chair of the Northwestern Ontario Forest Council and Northwest Forest Network, and as a member of Ontario's Living Legacy Trust Value-Added Committee and Quetico Centre's board of directors. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Thunder Bay International Airport Authority and the Energy/Mines Task Force of the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association. He also served the Ontario Chamber of Commerce as a member of its Education and Training Committee, and as a member of the forest products resolution-working group.

Ian is a senior shareholder of Wardrop Engineering Inc., general manager of its Thunder Bay operations, and serves on the company's corporate management team.

Ian obtained an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Forestry from Lakehead University. As a Registered Professional Forester, he has worked in the forest products and consulting industries for 26 years. It was his successful experience in operational leadership, government relations, business development and partnership facilitation, which led to his joining Wardrop Engineering.

Ian was born and raised in Northern Ontario and has lived in ten communities from North Bay to Kenora. His business and life experience will bring a "pan northern" perspective to the OCC board.



## The Professional Forester

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Georgetown, ON L7G 2E2

## Coming Events

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION	CONTACT
Renfrew Outdoor Woodlot Conference	October 4	Burnstown, ON	Karen Stokes 613-732-5523
Ecological Forestry Workshop	October 9-10	Eustis, ME	awhitman@manomet.org
The Urban Forest - An Evolving Ecosystem	October 16	Toronto, ON	www.oufc.org
Eastern CANUSA Forest Science Conference	October 17-18	Orono, ME	www.crsf.umaine.edu/ecanusa
Annual Forest Health Review	October 30	Orillia, ON	john.osmok@ontario.ca
Engaging Passion & Partnership to Protect the Land We Love – Carolinian Canada	October 23-25	London, ON	519-433-7077
2008 SAF National Convention: Forestry in a Climate of Change	November 5-9	Reno, NV	www.safnet.org
Ontario Woodlot Association Annual General Meeting and Conference	March 28, 2009	Acton, ON	info@ont-woodlot-assoc.org
Envisioning Tomorrow's Forests: Knowledge Networking for Sustainability	April 21-23, 2009	Gatineau, PQ	www.sfmnetwork.ca
XIII World Forestry Congress	October 18-25, 2009	Buenos Aires, Argentina	www.wfc2009.org

If you know about an event that should be listed here, please send the information to the editor at [newsletter@opfa.ca](mailto:newsletter@opfa.ca).

## OPFA Dates

EVENT	DATE
Fall Seminars	see pages 13 and 14
<i>The Role of Tenure, Pricing and Ownership in the Future Forests of Ontario: 2009 AGM and Conference</i>	April 22-24, 2009 Sudbury, Ontario

## Submissions

Submissions are welcome; please send them to:  
Caroline Mach, R.P.F., Editor  
[newsletter@opfa.ca](mailto:newsletter@opfa.ca)

Deadline for the next issue: November 1, 2008

