



Branch LINES

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From the Dean's Desk

*In this issue we have the first of what we intend to make a regular feature of **Branch Lines**, namely opinion pieces or editorials by Faculty members. A recent Peter Wall interdisciplinary workshop in the Faculty on "Linking Forest Sustainability to Aesthetics" (see page 6) grappled with the various views of forested ecosystems as seen by the ecologists, forest resource scientists, landscape architects, perceptual psychologists and sociologists. In this guest editorial, Dr. van der Kamp explores some common human reactions to our stories that forests grow and change.*

John A. McLean, Acting Dean
(604) 822-2467, fax (604) 822-8645,
or e-mail mclean@interchg.ubc.ca.

■ EDITORIAL by Dr. Bart van der Kamp

Let me start by telling three stories. Hamish Kimmins recently took a group of European visitors on a walk through the 70+-year-old Douglas-fir stands of Pacific Spirit Park. He told them how the area was logged and burned just after the turn of the century and left to itself. Seeing the nicely stocked vigorous stands, they responded with utter disbelief, and in spite of the notched, burned stumps still visible from the logging, they turned around and left. It couldn't be true.

The other day I took my pathology class to Watershed Park in Surrey to show them Phellinus root disease and conduct a root disease survey. It was the third time my teaching assistant had come along, and he was amazed. Amazed that trees which were living when he first visited the area two years ago were now on the ground, totally rotted off at the base.

And for the third story, last year I took the opportunity to visit the base camp site where I spend a summer working as a cruiser for the old Inventory Division in the mid sixties. I couldn't find it at first. The familiar landmarks were gone. I knew of course what should have happened in the interval. The old landing should have filled in with hardwoods and later tolerant conifers; the vista of distant mountains overtop an adjacent young stand should be blocked, etc. but my

initial reaction was one of confusion. I couldn't recognize the place! After a while, of course, things came together and it all made sense. But it was a puzzling experience. Why was I surprised and confused by things I should have anticipated, and in fact did anticipate?

What these stories have in common is the real difficulty we have imagining that forests change. Sure, we all know that clearcuts green up, that root disease kills trees, and that landings fill in, but the imagination doesn't so easily go along. We drive past a patch of forest day after day, and nothing seems to change. Or rather, the changes happen on a time scale that is outside our everyday experience. Our imagination feeds as much on the direct sensory images (our daily drive through the forest) as it does on the results of our abstract reckoning, and so it is sometimes hard to imagine what we 'know' to be true. Of course, as time goes on, and we see the same changes again and again, we go from being amazed ('eh, it's really true') to a feeling of satisfaction ('yup, things are behaving as they should'), to a sense of the commonplace. And in the end we sometimes forget our initial reaction.

This dichotomy in our minds, the knowing on the one hand that certain processes are

going on, and the difficulty nevertheless of accepting and imagining their outcome, is an important phenomenon. It can, for instance, act as a block to ecological interpretation – certain possibilities are not considered because our imagination refuses to consider them. It took me a long time, for instance, to recognize the drastic effect of Phellinus root disease on the structure of older immature stands around Salmon Arm (and without the help of some good friends, I might never have recognized it).

Similarly, this dichotomy is, I think, largely responsible for the impact and 'success' of pictures of barren clearcuts and wasted hillsides. I suppose good propagandists have always known that there are other avenues into human beliefs than reasoned argument, and that these other avenues are both more direct, more subtle, and less likely to be questioned. In our explicit training we have been so deeply steeped in the Enlightenment tradition that we are above all rational beings – that the prime or even the only access to our beliefs is through Reason, that we have forgotten the impact and power of direct appeal to our emotions, our sense of the aesthetic, and our imagination, and the way that these aspects of our being refuse to yield to reason.

All this is important both to understand ourselves and to guide our public pronouncements. For instance, when we explain long-range forest level plans to a 'lay' audience, the arguments may be understood by the audience, but that doesn't necessarily mean that their imagination has grasped it. And until it does, they may not be ready to accept and implement the conclusion. We could probably avoid a great deal of frustration if we had more realistic expectations of responses to our stories about forests; if we had a fuller understanding of the way human beliefs, (our own and others') are formed and maintained.

You can reach Dr. Bart van der Kamp at (604) 822-2728, fax (604) 822-9102, or e-mail vdkamp@interchg.ubc.ca.

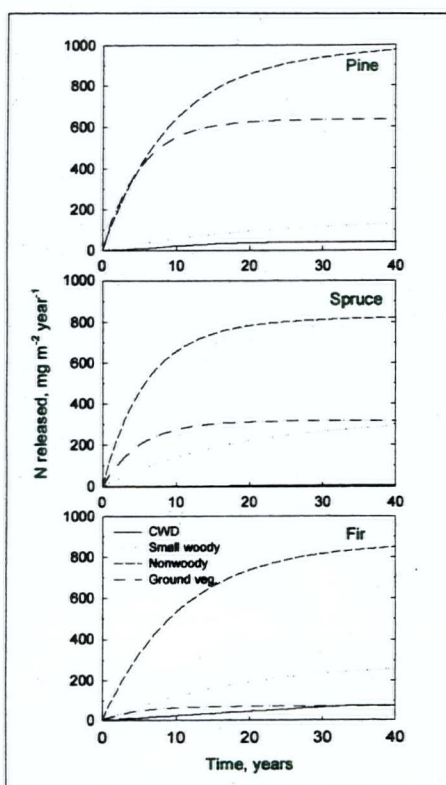
RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

The nutritional significance of coarse woody debris

WITH the current trend towards more natural management of forests, the role of coarse woody debris (CWD) in forest ecosystems has received increasing attention. The role of CWD as a critical habitat for many species of animals, plants and fungi is well-recognized. Less is known about the role of CWD in nutrient cycling and productivity of forest ecosystems. The contribution of CWD nitrogen and phosphorus cycles was assessed in three Rocky Mountain forests: a self-thinning lodgepole pine forest, a mature white spruce forest, and an old-growth forest of Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir. Weight loss and changes in N and P concentrations in decomposing log segments were measured over a 14-year period. Input rates were measured during ten years for CWD, one year for ground vegetation, and five years for other aboveground litter types. Organic matter accumulation in the forest floor, and N and P release from decomposing litter were simulated for a period of 40 years. The role of CWD in nutrient cycling in these forests was assessed by determining 1) the proportion of the annual aboveground inputs of C, N and P that is derived from CWD, and 2) the proportion of the C, N and P released from aboveground litter during the simulated 40-year period that is derived from CWD.

During the 14 years pine logs lost 71% of their original weight, spruce lost 38% and fir lost 40%. If current trends continued, pine logs would disappear completely in about 35 years, spruce logs in 45 years, and fir logs in 35 years. Nutrient release during

log decomposition differed between the two elements and among the three species of logs. The pine logs gained N, spruce logs released some N, and the fir logs released almost 30% of their original N content. This pattern was related to the initial N concentrations in the logs, which were lowest in the pine logs and highest in the fir logs.



Contributions of the various litter types to annual N release from accumulated organic matter at the pine, spruce and fir sites during a 40-year simulation period.

A similar pattern was even more striking for P: the fir logs with very low initial P concentration immobilized additional P equivalent to almost four times their initial content. Earlier studies at these sites indicated that N was the most limiting nutrient for vegetation at the pine site, and P was most limiting at the fir site. Our findings of greatest N import into logs at the pine site and greatest P import at the fir site suggest that wood decay organisms may be competing with vegetation for limiting nutrients.

Foliar litter made up the greatest proportion (40-50%) of total annual aboveground litter input at all sites. The proportion of CWD in aboveground litter input was 19% at the pine site, 3% at the spruce site, and 24% at the fir site. According to the simulation, foliar litter also accounted for the greatest contribution to forest floor: 32% of the total organic matter accumulation at the pine and spruce sites, and 39% at the fir site. The contribution of CWD to organic matter accumulation varied from 5% at the spruce site to 30% at the fir site. Foliar litter also dominated N and P release, along with ground vegetation. The contribution of CWD to N and P release was 2% or less except at the fir site where CWD released 5% of the N. Our findings indicate that CWD is not a significant source of available N and P in these forests; it may actually compete with vegetation for limiting nutrients. CWD has many other functions in forest ecosystems, such as base cation cycling, moisture retention, seedling establishment, and habitat. The amounts of woody debris to be maintained should be based on management objectives related to these values, rather than nutritional considerations.

For further information, please contact Dr. Cindy Prescott at (604) 822-4701, fax (604) 822-9102 or e-mail cpres@interchg.ubc.ca. □

DEPARTMENT NEWS

Dr. Scott Hinch organized and chaired a session on "Land-use impacts on fish" at the Canadian Conference for Fisheries Research, January 8-10, in Edmonton, Alberta. He also organized and chaired a session on "Sockeye salmon migrations and life history" at the American Fisheries Society North Pacific Chapter Meeting, February 15-17 in Richmond, B.C.

In January, Dr. Hamish Kimmins was appointed for the next four years as a member of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology Committee.

SELECT CD will be available in March. This site-specific, decision-support tool will aid in selecting ecologically viable tree species, reproduction cuttings, and regeneration methods in the coastal forests (CDF, CWH and MH biogeoclimatic

zones). Information is presented in an easy to use package on a CD-ROM with a comprehensive suite of background materials, a glossary, and a rich library of over 300 visuals illustrating site and stand features. For further information, contact K. Klinka (klinka@interchg.ubc.ca) or P. Varga (pvarga@interchg.ubc.ca) who developed SELECT CD under FRBC funding, or visit the web site <http://www.interchg.ubc.ca/klinka>. □

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

Improving conventional kiln drying of thick HemFir lumber

HEMFIR is the market name of a mix consisting of two softwood species, namely, western hemlock and amabilis fir which are harvested, processed, and marketed together. HemFir with 101 by 101-mm cross section, commonly called "baby squares", is specially used for construction in Japan and its demand has been continuously growing over the past years.

The variation in basic density (BD) and green moisture content (MC) between western hemlock and amabilis fir has been determined to be 377 and 423 kg/m³, and 69 and 85% for amabilis fir and western hemlock, respectively. Because of this high variation in green MC and BD, drying baby squares to a uniform final MC has been recognised by the industry as a significant problem that translates into difficulties in meeting the 19% maximum final MC and reducing planer splits. As has been shown in practice, problems with high percentages of overdried and underdried squares are likely to appear if mixed species are dried together. Lumber with wet spots is not suitable for further processing, and overdried lumber may contain a considerable amount of degrade.

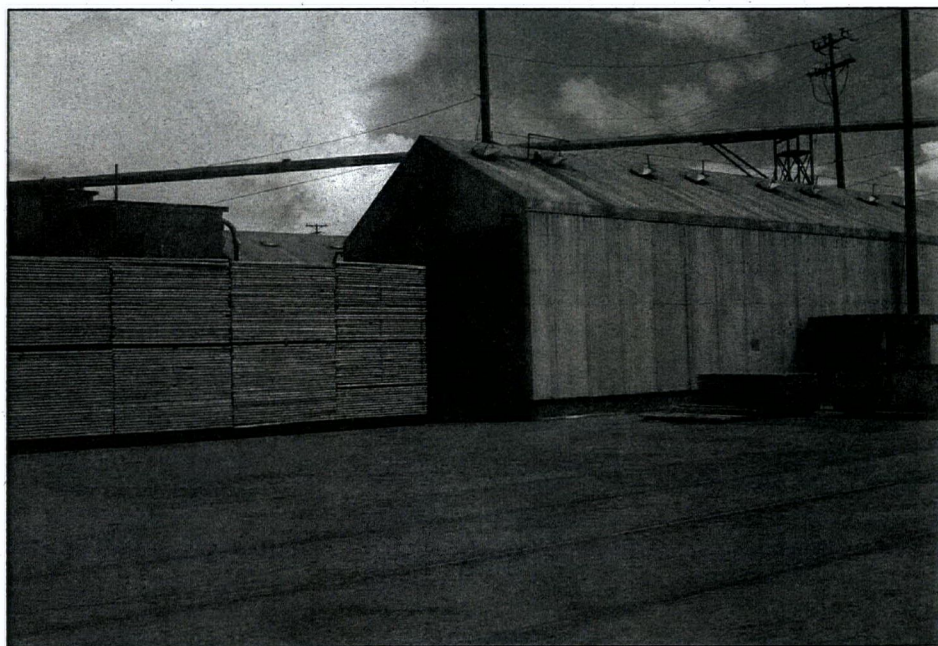
The UBC-Department of Wood Science in collaboration with Forintek has initiated a joint research study on means to improve the quality and value of conventionally dried baby squares. Two of the strategies already tested are presteaming and presorting based on species and basic density.

Experimental runs were carried out with HemFir squares in a conventional kiln. Green baby squares were exposed to circulating saturated steam at 100°C (presteaming) for 5, 10 and 20 hours, respectively.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

The Department is proud to announce that Dr. Colette Breuil has been invited to serve as the Associate Dean, Research for the Faculty of Forestry. Colette assumed this role on March 1 on her return from a six-month sabbatical research leave.

Dr. Frank Lam has been promoted to Associate Professor effective July 1, 1999.



Commercial kiln operation.

Then, they were kiln dried according to a schedule developed by UBC and Forintek. The results showed a significant reduction in the difference of core and shell MCs after drying as presteaming times increased and significant increase in shrinkage with an increase in presteaming duration. However, prolonged presteaming decreased the MC and shrinkage variability within the lumber and did not adversely affect the quality of the dried wood.

In a second study, HemFir squares were presorted in two species and two basic density groups and then kiln dried as above. Data analysis showed that final MC distributions did not improve after

separation of species. However, after BD separation, the low density squares exhibited shorter drying times, and lower volumetric shrinkage, MC difference between core and shell, and variability when compared to the runs with high density lumber.

It is apparent from these two studies that there is a substantial body of evidence pointing towards the use of presteaming, and/or density and moisture content presorting of HemFir 101-mm squares as ways of reducing drying times and/or improving the quality of the dried product.

For further information, please contact Dr. Stavros Avramidis at (604) 822-6153, fax (604) 822-9104 or e-mail stavros@interchg.ubc.ca. □

The first on-line graduate-level course in the proposed "Fibre and Wood, Research and Education in Science and Technology" program will be offered starting April 6, 1999. This 13-week course on technology management was developed by Dr. Alan Procter, adjunct professor within the department, and the distance education staff at UBC. The

web-based format was specifically chosen to allow industry-based individuals access to this graduate-level course without having to relocate to Vancouver.

Applications for registration in the course are still being accepted. To find out more about the course and registration, please access through the web address www.wood.ubc.ca or e-mail Dr. Rodger Beatson at beatsonr@interchg.ubc.ca. □

Adjusting the prognosis tree growth model for southeastern interior of British Columbia

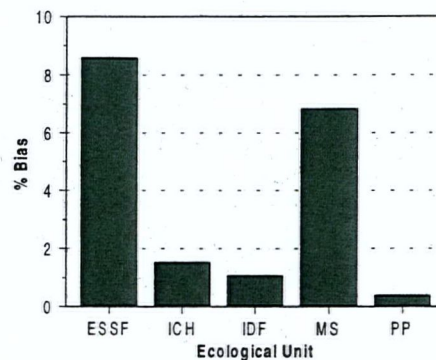
PREDICTING the growth of trees and forests is essential for managing forest resources in perpetuity. Growth and yield (cumulated growth) of stands of trees with a large diversity of species, sizes and ages are more difficult to predict than the growth and yield of uniform stands.

In order to predict the growth of multi-species and multi-aged stands of trees in the southeastern interior of B.C., a growth-and-yield model called Prognosis that was developed, over two decades ago, in the United States is being calibrated for this region (Prognosis^{BC}). This model has been used in 20 forest regions of the U.S. to: 1) help plan and implement a variety of forest management objectives, 2) choose amongst alternative silvicultural treatments, 3) assess the impacts of disease and insects on forest health, 4) conduct timber supply analysis, and 5) project the forest inventory to the future. Prognosis grows individual trees over time using a suite of component models to predict changes to the diameter, height, and probability of mortality for each tree. Highly diverse stands, under a variety of cutting patterns, including selecting individual trees, can be simulated using this model.

Since forests of the southeastern interior of B.C. are similar to those found in northern Idaho, the northern Idaho variant of Prognosis was used as the basis for Prognosis^{BC}. Each of the component models within this variant must be tested for validity, and adjusted if the predictions

do not reflect the growth indicated by measurements taken from southeastern interior of B.C. A series of related studies on the suite of component models within Prognosis^{BC} is being conducted at UBC, including:

- Examining the large-tree height and diameter growth models that were modified using southeastern interior of B.C. data. The results indicated that the adjusted models predict growth well for most ecological units included in the study (see figure).



Percent bias of large-tree height growth model by ecological units.

- Evaluating and calibrating the tree mortality model. Differences between the observed mortality, as measured on long term permanently located plots, and the predicted mortality (as reported by Prognosis^{BC}) were found. For example, in the Nelson Forest region, the model

consistently overestimated (more mortality than that actually recorded) for western red cedar, Douglas-fir, western larch, and ponderosa pine. The mortality model is now being adjusted for each ecological unit, tree species and size.

- Calibrating the small-tree height and regeneration model. Due to differences in ecological classification systems used in northern Idaho and B.C., Prognosis^{BC} does not have the capability to predict natural regeneration at the moment. However, the model can use actual data on the amount and species of planted trees if these data are available. The ability to use the model to evaluate the impact of alternative silviculture choices on natural regeneration is important. In 1998, regeneration and small-tree height increment data were collected in the Nelson Forest Region. These data are currently being analyzed to adjust the regeneration establishment components of Prognosis^{BC} and to develop growth modifiers for the small-tree component model.

Once Prognosis^{BC} is fully calibrated, it will be used to project stands and evaluate silvicultural alternatives for multi-species, multi-aged stands in southeastern interior of B.C.

For further information, please contact Drs. H. Temesgen, A. Zumrawi, V. LeMay or P. Marshall at (604) 822-3132 or (604) 822-1475, fax (604) 822-9106 or e-mail temesgen@interchg.ubc.ca. □

DEPARTMENT NEWS

The Department is currently recruiting an Assistant Professor in Forest Recreation Management. Please contact Dr. Stephen Sheppard for details at (604) 822-6582.

Dr. Peter Marshall has been elected to the Council of the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters for a 2-year term. He is assigned the Admissions portfolio.

Dr. Jonathan Fannin chaired a committee to assist the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.

to prepare a statement of UBC course equivalencies for the APEGBC Forest Engineering Syllabus.

Dr. Sheppard was awarded a SSHRC grant "Ancient values/new technologies – emerging methods for integrating spiritual and aesthetic values into forest design". He also presented a tutorial on Visualization Methods for Forest Landscapes at the GIS '99 Conference in Vancouver.

In January, Dr. David Haley was co-organizer and keynote speaker at a confer-

ence on community forestry in Rossland, B.C. The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 communities throughout the Province, the Ministry of Forests, and the Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association. Participants resolved to request the Union of B.C. Municipalities form a Community Forestry Committee to continue to educate member municipalities and regional districts on community involvement in forest management and to lobby the provincial government in this regard. □

New appointments



Paul Lawson, RPF, has been appointed as the new Manager of the UBC Malcolm Knapp Research Forest. Paul is a 1977 graduate from the Faculty of Forestry and also holds

an MBA degree from UBC. He has been a self-employed forestry consultant since 1988 working in areas of feasibility studies for log sorts, training sessions for forest workers, management and development plan preparation, audits of forest harvesting and road construction and teaching at BCIT.

Paul is busy familiarizing himself with the Forest, meeting people and preparing to take the helm when Peter Sanders, the current Manager and Research Forests Director, retires at the end of March. Welcome to Paul and every best wish to Peter Sanders for a very happy and fulfilling retirement.

Paul can be reached at (604) 463-8148 or fax (604) 463-2712.

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Dr. Colette Breuil, Professor in Wood Science, has agreed to serve as Associate Dean, Research for the Faculty of Forestry.

Colette can be reached at (604) 822-9738, fax (604) 822-9104 or e-mail breuil@interchg.ubc.ca.

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Dr. Gary Bull has been appointed as Assistant Professor in Forest Resources Management and will be joining the Dept. later this month. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry, and holds a Ph.D. in Forest Policy and Planning from the University of Toronto. Gary worked extensively with forest products and logging companies in B.C., Ontario and New Brunswick before joining the FAO in 1996 where he has worked as project manager for the Global Fibre Supply Model and for Information Technology Applications to Forestry. Gary will be teaching forest modeling, forest policy and international forestry. His research interests concern connecting local needs and demands with a global view and linking spatial levels of forest management.

Gary can be reached at (604) 822-1553, e-mail garybull@interchg.ubc.ca.

Search for Faculty of Forestry Dean

(as appearing in current job posting)

The University of British Columbia welcomes applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Forestry. UBC, a publicly supported university comprising twelve faculties, nine schools and numerous centres and institutes, ranks as one of Canada's top internationally recognized centres of research and learning. The Faculty of Forestry consists of three departments: Forest Resources Management; Forest Sciences; and Wood Science. There are two centres in the Faculty: the Centre for Advanced Wood Processing and the Centre for Applied Conservation Biology. The operating budget for the Faculty is over \$4 million. In 1997/98 the Faculty obtained \$9 million in support of research making it the leading Canadian forestry school. The Faculty includes 57 faculty members, 14 research associates, 27 post-doctoral fellows, 34 research staff and 25 administrative and support staff. The Faculty supports the largest undergraduate forestry program in Canada with five four-year undergraduate programs offered to over 600 students. Two hundred graduate students are enrolled in masters or doctoral degree programs. UBC's Faculty of Forestry is the largest single provider of professional/scientific/technical personnel for the forest sector in North America, and is one of the largest research facilities supporting the sector. The Faculty of Forestry is located in the new state-of-the-art Forest Sciences Centre which covers over 20,000 m² of space, approximately one half of which is designated for research. Two research forests of 5,000 hectares and 9,000 hectares are an integral part of teaching and research. As the senior administrative (executive) officer in the Faculty,

the Dean will champion the development of visionary initiatives in research and learning within the university, and in local and global communities. Working in partnership with the University's senior administration, the Dean will provide the dynamic leadership required to meet the challenges articulated in the President's strategic plan, and to maintain strong, productive relationships with government, industry and other public and professional constituencies related to the Faculty's programs. In addition to an internationally recognized research record, the incumbent will demonstrate a commitment to teaching excellence, proven administrative leadership, and a willingness to initiate and manage change to ensure the Faculty's programs are of the highest caliber and relevance. Candidates must have the credentials consistent with an appointment to the academic rank of Professor. The appointment is for a term of six years, is renewable, and has a preferred start date of September 1, 1999. Applications and nominations will be received until June 15, 1999, or until the position is filled. UBC hires on the basis of merit and is committed to employment equity. We encourage all qualified persons to apply. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada in the first instance. Applications and nominations should be forwarded to the Chair of the Search Committee, Barry C. McBride, Vice President Academic and Provost, University of British Columbia, 6328 Memorial Road, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2, Canada.

For more information see the Faculty's website at www.forestry.ubc.ca.

Dr. Peter Arcese will be joining the Forest Sciences Dept. on July 1 as an Associate Professor and FRBC Chair in Applied Conservation Biology. Since 1992 Peter has been an Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Wildlife Ecology at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Peter completed his graduate work at UBC in the Dept. of Zoology in 1987 and has a strong research background in the behavior and population ecology of vertebrates. He will be involved in teaching of the 4th year course on biological diversity and forest management.

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Dr. John Innes will be joining the Forest Resources Management Dept. on July 1 as a Professor and FRBC Chair in Forest Management. John is currently working at

the Forest Ecosystems and Ecological Risks Division of the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research in Birmensdorf, Switzerland. His teaching involvement will include senior level courses in conservation and forest management issues.

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Dr. Dan Moore will be joining the Forest Resources Management Dept. on July 1 as an Associate Professor and FRBC Chair in Hydrology. His appointment is one-third FRM and two-thirds Geography. Dan is currently at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C.

Full contact information for these new Faculty members will be provided in the next issue of Branch Lines.

Upcoming events

► Graduate Poster Evening

On March 24, graduate students in the Faculty of Forestry will be holding a **Research Poster Evening** on Campus.

This will be an opportunity for other members of the campus community, and interested individuals from off-campus, to view the diverse research involvements of many of our masters and doctoral students.

Posters will be displayed in the main atrium of the new Forest Sciences Centre at 2424 Main Mall from 4:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. At 5:30 p.m., Dr. Roslyn Kunin, Executive Director of the Laurier Institution in Vancouver, will give a presentation on *"The Economic Impacts of Aboriginal Title Settlements in B.C.: Resource Management and Beyond"* in Rm. 1005. The event is open to anyone interested in attending.

For further information, please contact Bob Kull at kull@interchg.ubc.ca.

► Centre for Advanced Wood Processing Grand Opening

On April 9, the Centre for Advanced Wood Processing (CAWP) will be celebrating the emergence of its first graduating class and the official opening of its new home on the UBC campus. To mark this event, an **Open House** will be held on that day beginning at 2 p.m. with talks in the main lecture hall of the Forest Sciences Building – refreshments, tours and displays in the adjoining CAWP building.

All those interested in seeing what goes on at CAWP are cordially invited to attend. Please fax your RSVP by April 2 to (604) 822-9159. We hope to see you there.

For further information, please contact Iain Macdonald, Events Manager, Centre for Advanced Wood Processing at (604) 822-1472 or e-mail iainmac@interchg.ubc.ca.

► Symposium in Honour of Dr. Gene Namkoong



In June, 1999, Dr. Gene Namkoong will retire after over 30 years of tremendous research contributions in the area of forest genetics. We will be honouring his

retirement at a 2-day symposium at UBC, where Dr. Namkoong served as Department Head of Forest Sciences for five years. This symposium, entitled *"Unifying Perspectives of Evolution, Conservation and Breeding"* will explore new directions in forest genetics research in population dynamics and evolution, tree breeding, and conservation.

Scientists and graduate students from throughout the international forest genetics community will attend this symposium in the Forest Sciences Centre on the UBC campus. Registration will take place on the evening of Thursday, July 22, 1999. On Friday, invited speakers will address issues of *"Breeding and Conservation"* and *"Conservation Genetics"*.

On Friday evening there will be a **Retirement Banquet** for Dr. Namkoong at Green College on the UBC campus. Anyone who is interested can purchase banquet tickets for \$30.00 from Susan Ratson at (604) 822-2507.

On Saturday, July 24, invited speakers will present papers on *"Population Dynamics and Evolution"* and on *"Ethics, Policies and Politics"*.

For further information see the web site for.gen.forestry.ubc.ca or contact Dr. Sally Aitken at (604) 822-6020 or Dr. Kermit Ritland at (604) 822-8101.

Recent workshop

Public perceptions of forestry

On February 24-27, an interdisciplinary group of researchers at UBC, led by the Faculty of Forestry, hosted an international workshop entitled *"Linking Forest Sustainability to Aesthetics: Do People Prefer Sustainable Landscapes?"*.

The event, which was sponsored by the Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies Exploratory Workshop Program, included participation of 30 invited ecologists, forest resource scientists, landscape architects, and perception experts. Part of the workshop was open to the public for scientists to share their views on the conflicts between "good forestry" and "good-looking forestry", and for interest groups to comment on research priorities. Over 80 people attended this Public Day event.

For further information on the workshop including abstracts and biographies of the invited speakers, see the web site www.forestry.ubc.ca/pwall/default.htm. A full proceedings of this conference is planned – details will be posted on this web site or contact the workshop organizer, Dr. Stephen Sheppard at (604) 822-6582.

NEWSLETTER PRODUCTION

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Editor: Susan B. Watts, Ph.D., R.P.F.
In-house typesetting and layout:
Patsy Quay and Susan B. Watts.

Questions concerning the newsletter or requests for mailing list updates, deletions or additions should be directed to Dr. Susan Watts, Newsletter Editor at:

Faculty of Forestry, Dean's Office
University of British Columbia
Forest Sciences Centre
2005-2424 Main Mall
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4

☎ (604) 822-6316

Fax: (604) 822-8645

E-mail: suwatts@interchg.ubc.ca



Recycled Paper

A family affair ...

Quite a few years ago (more than ten, I fear), one late-summer evening, there seemed to be some guffawing happening outside my office. I sauntered out to discover two men horsing around. "Gunn (i.e. Grant, class of '70)" I said, "what are you doing here?" (not bad since I hadn't seen him for twenty years) "and who is this other person?" "It's my son" he said (Brett, '92) "and he's going to be in your class this September". Yikes, my first 2nd-generation student. The chill wind of mortality whistled by.

Currently, these progeny seem legion in the Faculty ... Brace '62, Lucas, McCloy, both '70, Hodson '71 (two!), Burbee '73, Steeves, Berdusco, both '74, Purych '75, and Sutcliffe '77. Have I missed any? What about already graduated 2nd generation? 3rd, 4th generation? Let's make a list for fun. Do you encourage this following in your footsteps? Or forbid it and thus make it irresistible?

More material for the Alumni News please. And it would be useful if you could tell me what your name used to be, if you've changed it.

Please contact John Worrall at (604) 822-3516 or e-mail worrall@interchg.ubc.ca.

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