

In our Contemporaries

Judy Griffith

What's New in Forest Research

- No. 211** Control of sapstain, mould, and decay fungi on freshly cut timber
- No. 212** Promising future for radiata pine cuttings
- No. 213** Structure and regeneration of mixed beech forests
- No. 214** Deer hunting v. conservation – Reaching a compromise
- No. 215** Possum control helps 'cool' bovine Tb hot spots
- No. 216** Structural radiata pine can compete on world markets
- No. 217** Bait feeders assist on-farm possum control
- No. 218** Green finger-jointing process has benefits for timber industry
- No. 219** STANDIN – Flexible forest management inventory

inventories in forests managed primarily for timber production should be useful to operational staff who are called upon to provide stand information for management planning and control, for marketing and sale purposes, and for the assessment of recoverable volume.

No. 173 Forestry research management initiatives for the 1990s
Kininmonth J.A.; Tarlton G.L. (1992)
\$60.00 + GST

This Bulletin presents the proceedings of the Conference of IUFRO Subject groups S6.06 Management of Forestry Research and S6.08 Applying Results of Forestry Research, held at the Forest Research Institute in Rotorua, October 7-11, 1991. Fifteen countries were represented.

No. 174 An analysis of shift-level data from six cable-logging operations
Evanson A.W.; Kimberley M. (1992)
\$15.00 + GST

Shift-level production and delay data collected over a two-year period suggested that operational factors such as total number of tonnes logged, setting area,

and average haul distance had more effect than terrain factors, type of tail-hold used, deflection, and rigging option. Predictive equations were developed for machine utilisation, scheduled hours to log a setting, and daily production values.

No. 175 Survey of native tree plantations
Pardy G.F.; Bergin D.O.; Kimberley M.O. (1992)
\$10.00 + GST

Fifty-five stands of native tree species were visited during 1985-86 to collect information on number and species of trees planted, establishment practices, pruning, thinning, growth rates, and survival, as well as site descriptions. It was concluded that native trees can be grown and tended successfully in stands, with growth rates being such that timber production from well-tended woodlots is possible in 50-60 years for species such as beeches, kauri, and totara. To produce predominantly heartwood timber, longer rotations of 150-200 years are envisaged.

FRI Bulletins

No. 169 Effects of harvesting residue on re-establishment, results from a nationwide survey.

Hall P.W. (1991)
\$15.00 + GST

The results from a questionnaire survey of the major forestry companies in New Zealand revealed that for most (about 90%) of the area surveyed, harvesting residue is not considered to be a major problem at re-establishment. Replies covered approximately 85% of New Zealand's exotic logging by area. Those that consider logging residue a problem usually have an area or site-specific problem, such as steep slopes, no pulp market, harvesting of a minor species crop, frosts, or an insect/pathogen problem. Indications of the additional site preparation requirements and costs resulting from harvesting residue are presented.

No. 171 Inventory practice for managed forests
Goulding C.J.; Lawrence M.E. (1992)
\$10.00 + GST

This manual on the elementary and practical aspects of planning and conducting

1991 Conference Papers

Copies of papers presented at ANZIF 1991 Conference in Christchurch for sale at \$25 including GST. All papers, including Keynote Address by David Caygill, are presented in 461 pages of well-researched material. At only a fraction over 5 cents a page, this bargain is not to be missed.

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