

Potential applicants will include local authorities, non-government organisations, private sector specialists, iwi, industry groups, and tertiary institutions. Money granted will range in amounts from \$20,000 to \$500,000 per annum for up to three years.

Projects that are eligible for funding should not be those that are considered the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) or any other central or local government authorities.

### First Project Category

The first project category, Environmental Risk Assessment and Management, will involve the identification of environmental risk issues and the implementation of methods for addressing environmental problems. These issues and problems will be those especially related to sustainable land management and the non-point sources of water pollution; contaminated sites and degraded environments; hazardous waste identification, collection and disposal; waste management including pollution emission inventories, waste reduction, and cleaner production; or monitoring and comparative risk assessment.

### Second Project Category

The second project category, the Development of Sustainable Management Options, involves developing or trialing methods and options designed to enhance the sustainable management of the environment. This includes matters such as voluntary methods of environmental management; economic instruments; innovative practices and training related to the Resource Management Act and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Bill, or developing environmental quality standards.

### Guide for Applicants

A guide for applicants has been produced by the Ministry. This sets out details of the SMF such as activities and projects eligible for grants, criteria for applications, assessment of proposals, eligibility of applicants, contractual arrangements, reporting requirements and application forms.

There will be three funding rounds each financial year. Applications for the first round in the year 1995/96 close on June 30, 1995.

Further information is available from Murray Bell, MfE, Wellington.

## The Forestry Handbook

*NZIF Forestry Handbook, edited by Don Hammond, \$NZ55 incl. GST and P&P within NZ. Overseas, add \$NZ10 to Australia, \$NZ20 elsewhere. Published by NZ Institute of Forestry (Inc), P.O. Box 19840, Christchurch. Telephone/Fax 64-3-384 2432. ISBN 0-473-03186-8. 240p + viii.*

In 1977, as a 50th anniversary project of NZIF, a Forestry Handbook was proposed. A reluctant, but eminently qualified, Geoff Chavasse was pressed into the editorship. The resulting work, a compilation of articles, painted a background and provided a wealth of reference material to both published and unpublished information.

It was written with the readership in mind. It was the 'first essay' in the production of a New Zealand Forestry Handbook, which Geoff Chavasse hoped would be useful to a large number of forestry people. It undoubtedly achieved his purpose.

## BOOK REVIEW

By 1986, there was a need to revise the handbook. Hamish Levack, the 1986 editor, included major changes and upgrading of the content, but drew heavily on and identified his handbook as being based on the Chavasse edition.

The accelerating pace of change that necessitated the first revision after only nine years, has led to a second edition after a further seven. Don Hammond, editor of the 1995 edition, feels that forestry has come of age, and, again, aims his handbook at his readership with an endeavour to foster mutually beneficial cooperation between the various parties.

The cultural changes that have taken place in the last 18 years are emphasised by the removal of the large number of names and addresses included in the 1977 edition. The New Zealand Forest Service was swept aside by the economic reform of the 80s and replaced by more focused, economically efficient units. It is significant that Geoff Chavasse chose to open his work with lists of names and addresses; Don Hammond chose to end his with much abbreviated lists of Acts and Regulations and addresses only. A graphic illustration of the cultural change!

All editions have chosen, however, to open with a condensed classification of the native forests of New Zealand. Originally by J.L. Nicholls, it was revised and updated by Nicholls and Herbert in 1986 and again in 1995. Links with earlier editions are still apparent, although these areas which Don Hammond felt required

enhancement have been treated accordingly and do vary subtly. That in this edition he has chosen to devote an entire section to the marketing of forest products indicates that forestry has indeed come of age and is being moved by the market.

The Forestry Handbook is a must for any serious student of forestry. It is a superb introduction to the variety of topics that make up the art and science of the profession. It is not the sort of book which one would read from cover to cover. It is, however, a most useful compendium and starting point for a wide range of information.

Over 100 individual papers provide a wide variety of views and a taste of all forestry topics. Certainly, to read every article would not change the reader into a forester, but equally, no foresters could consider themselves fully equipped without a copy of the 1995 Forestry Handbook at their elbow.

Don Hammond's editorship has further polished, enhanced and updated a series that was previously very good.

Bill Studholme

## News about NZ science

Keep up-to-date with what happens in science and technology around New Zealand with the recently-launched Science Digest – a summarised newsletter published monthly by The Royal Society of New Zealand.

The four-page Digest is packed with short, easy-to-read news items about science and technology.

The Digest's key role is to communicate news from the national Society to branches, constituent societies, and individual members of the Royal Society, and to other organisations such as universities, polytechnics, research institutes, educational organisations and schools.

The Society has a growing and varied range of activities such as in science and technology education; science publishing (including seven science journals); specialised science committees, involvement in awards, fellowships, lecture tours etc; plus liaison with Government science agencies, universities, polytechnics and industry.

Single copies of Science Digest are distributed to each Royal Society branch, individual scientific societies and affili-