

a pine wilt nematode please take the appropriate samples and forward it to Forest Research. The most appropriate samples are:

- a 4-5 cm branch sample from near the trunk of the tree,
- a wedge of wood from low on the trunk, and
- a sample of a woody root taken close to the trunk.

Samples should be collected in a plastic bag and sent to:

Forest Research,
Private Bag 3020, Sala St, Rotorua
Attention: Forest Health

Web Sites about Pine Wilt

Kansas State University
www.oznet.ksu.edu/dp_hfrr/extensn/problems/pinewilt.htm
Missouri Botanical Garden
www.mobot.org/MOBOT/hort/ipm/pinewood.html

Further Reading

Bain, J.; Hosking, G.P., 1988: Are New Zealand *Pinus radiata* plantations threatened by pine wilt nematode *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*? *New Zealand Forestry* 32 (4): 19-21.

for books

Shy explorer's adventures recounted

Peter McKelvey

Mr Explorer Douglas

John Pascoe's classic revised by Graham Langton. Published in 2000 by Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, New Zealand. ISBN 0-908812-95-7. Soft Cover; 320pp; \$39.95.

I can recall in my youth being enthralled by old books about early New Zealand exploration, especially A.P. Harper's *Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand*, which was published in 1896. The descriptions in it of his exploratory journeys with Charlie Douglas in the mountains of Westland under arduous conditions, which stretched both men, fired youthful imagination. Many years later John Pascoe, himself a noted climber and explorer, researched the life of Douglas and his work in the mountains of Westland and published *Mr Explorer Douglas* in 1957. This represented an important advance in New Zealand literature of this kind for it gave the first comprehensive account of Douglas' career and explained the significance of his field work in Westland between 1868 and 1906, so establishing firmly his prominent place in the history of New Zealand exploration. The book was popular and was reprinted in that year and later in 1969. It has been out of print for a long time. Now Graham Langton, himself a seasoned tramp and climber as well as an historian, has revised Pascoe's work, adding new material, correcting some errors and re-editing the text suitable for readers in the 21st century. There is a wider range of photographs too.

This new version follows the broad structure of the older one. About one third deals with the life and accomplishments of Douglas and two thirds with his writings. Douglas' eccentricities of expression and spelling are all retained. In addition a fuller appreciation of the man has been provided which makes for a satisfying conclusion.

Douglas was employed for much of his working life by the Department of Lands and Survey to explore the Westland mountain catchments from Hokitika south to Martins Bay and the Hollyford Valley and map his findings. He was required also to report on any valuable minerals and possible tourist tracks. He developed a

great enthusiasm for mapping and his maps were often embellished by sketches of the striking topography he encountered. Later he developed an interest in photography to help illustrate this. Much of his exploring was solo, a faithful dog being his only companion, with the obvious personal risks in such dangerous terrain. He would laboriously pack his supplies up major rivers to establish bases in the hinterland and then operate from these for weeks, sometimes for months. The wages he earned were modest and he never accumulated much money; indeed he was often in debt. However he was blessed by having departmental supervisors who valued his work and who respected him professionally and personally.

His writings about the country he traversed and the wildlife he encountered make fascinating reading, revealing his acute powers of observation as well as his whimsical humour and philosophy. His account of the many species of birds he became familiar with - he had to eat a lot of birds to stay alive - has been likened to a substantial and valuable monograph in which due account was taken of ecological features, even though the treatment was unsystematic and often discursive. Unfortunately for the forester and botanist there is not a great deal included of his observations on the flora; the notable exception was on his Copland exploration. This is a feature that was pointed out by the late Dr Jack Holloway in his comment on the 1957 edition. Holloway took the trouble after the publication of Pascoe's book, and with the ready assistance of the author, to go through the copious notes Douglas made on the vegetation and included some of these as examples in his published critical comment. It is a pity that more of Douglas' observations on the vegetation were not included in the new edition.

The reader will come to the end of Langton's revision with a good understanding of the sort of man that Douglas was, and that is one of the pleasing features of the book. He was born in Edinburgh in 1840. His first job was in a bank there where his father and three brothers worked or had worked. However Charlie preferred to march to an unconventional drum and soon took off on

his own individualistic path to New Zealand. He explored in Westland because he was curious about what lay beyond the coastal plains and he enjoyed exploring. Indeed sometimes the book is redolent of Kipling's poem *The Explorer* and its quests 'beyond the ranges'. He was really less concerned about tourist routes or deposits of valuable minerals although, following instructions conscientiously, he looked for the former and collected many geological specimens related to the latter. In fact he did some geological mapping for the Department. He was shy with strangers, especially women, but he was not a loner. He knew people the length of southern Westland and had a small circle of close friends. He was well-mannered and responded politely to women who charmed him, usually the wives of his friends. From time to time he embarked on drinking binges when he got back to civilisation, though these were of short duration.

Charlie Douglas was one of this country's most famous back-country characters and we owe a debt to Graham Langton for enhancing his story. The book is a great read.

Reference:

Holloway, J.T. *Charles Douglas - observer extraordinary*. New Zealand Journal of Forestry 7(4), 1957: 35-40

Proceedings of a symposium on sustainable management

The Symposium on Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests was held in January 2000 as part of the Third Meeting of the Southern Connection Congress that aims to bring together people interested in biological and earth sciences from Southern Hemisphere countries.

The cost of the proceedings is \$NZ30.00 (incl. postage) for overseas residents and \$NZ25.00 (incl. postage) in New Zealand. For further information, Dr Glenn Stewart (phone (03) 325-2811, fax (03) 325 3844, email stewart@lincoln.ac.nz).

Editorial Contributions

Editorial contributions to the New Zealand Journal of Forestry should be sent to:

The Editor, Dr. Hugh Bigsby,
Commerce Division,
PO Box 84,
Lincoln University,
Canterbury,
New Zealand.
Email: bigsbyh@lincoln.ac.nz

The Editor welcomes material for all sections of the Journal, and especially professional and peer reviewed articles, critical reviews and shorter technical notes. Authors should clearly indicate in a covering letter whether they are submitting an article for peer review.

1. Articles should deal with subjects of relevance to forestry in New Zealand and the South Pacific.
2. Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted, along with a computer disk copy or emailed. Shorter articles, letters and reviews may also be submitted by email.
3. The hard copies of the manuscript must be typed double-spaced on one side only of A4 paper, leaving a 2.5 cm margin at the left, top and bottom. The use of headings, capitals, lower case and italics should be used as in recent Journals. References should be listed at the end of the paper, in alphabetical order of authors' names following the practices used in the Journal. In the text all references should be cited by authors' names and year [e.g. Jones and Smith (1985) or Jones 1975]. With three or more authors, use the first author's name followed by *et al.*
4. The electronic version of the manuscript should be saved in a Word for Windows 95 format for ease of conversion by typesetters and printers.
5. Authors should also submit head and shoulders (passport) photographs of themselves to accompany the article.
6. Figures should not be embedded in the text but appear at the end.
7. Peer reviewed articles may be sent to suitable people for comment prior to being submitted. When this has been done, the names of the referees and their comments should be included with the manuscript.
8. Papers should normally not exceed four printed pages including tables, diagrams, photographs and references. A full page of text is about 1100 words.
9. No article should be submitted which is being offered to any other journal for prior or simultaneous publication.
10. Five copies of the Journal will be supplied free to the authors of articles (but not reviews, letters, comments etc). Additional offprints may be purchased if ordered at the time the manuscript is finally accepted.
11. Photographs to use on covers and in the New Zealand Journal of Forestry are welcome at any time. Electronic versions of photographs and illustrations for use in colour should be sent as .eps files and those used in montone can be sent as .tif files. Colour images should be submitted in CMYK and not RGB format.