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Details of Key Articles

On-line
Publications
Date
19 July



Burnip et al. (pp. 133-140) examine and discuss historical records of siricid interceptions at New Zealand's border, in relation to patterns of interception records over time and the key species intercepted. They also present two recent and noteworthy siricid incursions as case studies, with an emphasis on the science used in decision support.

7 July



Burdon (pp. 115-122) argues that the availability of pest-resistant genetic material is a critical part of a robust biosecurity strategy yet stringent quarantine and general regulatory restrictions greatly hinder the importation of fresh germplasm into New Zealand. Commitment from various parties will be required to achieve a solution to this issue.

6 July



Britton et al. (pp. 109-114) promote the development of a worldwide network of gardens sharing information on pests in order to enhance biosecurity.

5 July



Dinger & Rose (pp. 93-108) present third-year results quantifying the growth response of Douglas-fir seedlings to six herbicide treatment regimes applied in the first two years of plantation establishment. The results demonstrate how vegetation management prescriptions can ensure successful establishment of Douglas-fir under different climatic conditions while providing a biosecurity safety net that minimises injury to plant community biodiversity.

15 June



Walford and Chapman (pp. 83-90) found that stress-wave velocity was more effective than basic density of outer-zone wood for selecting *Pinus radiata* poles for structural uses. A minimum stress-wave velocity reading of 2.8 km/s is recommended. The authors conclude that New Zealand Standard3603 should be amended in the light of these findings.

For more information on these and other Contents of this edition of the NZ Journal of Forestry Science go to the web site at:

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