



Forest Service

Vol. 2, No. 1

A newsletter for Ministry of Forests employees

June 1992

Four members of the Forest Service were in Rio de Janeiro recently.

Chief forester **John Cuthbert** was part of the Canadian delegation to the UN conference on environment and development, or Earth Summit, held during the first two weeks of June.

Carlos Martins, sampling technician, inventory branch, and **Jim Hilton**, silviculture audits forester, Cariboo forest region, were among those staffing the Forestry Canada/B.C. Forest Service display. They were chosen for the job because of their bilingual abilities in French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

FS at Rio

Gerry Still, manager, integrated resource management research, research branch, headed off to Brazil on May 22 to attend a tropical forest symposium.

"I hope to bring back some information on the maintenance of biodiversity," **Still** said.

The symposium was one of the events leading up to Earth Summit.

After the symposium, he attended Global Forum '92, an event sponsored by non-government organizations (NGOs), to learn more about their expectations.

"They are an important part of the scene in B.C. More and more, these are the kinds of groups that are influencing what is happening environmentally. It's smart to find out what their concerns are."

Earlier this spring, he was an observer at preliminary UN negotiations in New York on forestry.

Despite pessimism over what the Earth Summit could accomplish, **Still** said it was encouraging that representatives from all over the world were gathering to discuss concerns about the environment.

Native unit crew supervisors get training status

Native unit crew supervisors **Joe Lattie** (Hazelton), **Bob Pratt** (Williams Lake), **Warren Robinson** (Port Alberni), **Art Sethevarge** (Squamish), **Marty William** (Cranbrook), and **Lloyd Williams** (Squamish) recently took part in a pilot 'train the trainer' program.

The session, held at the Cowichan Lake Research Station, Mesachie Lake,

was designed to develop training and teaching skills.

Roger Göransson from Nordfor, a Swedish training firm, demonstrated various brushing and juvenile-spacing (thinning) techniques using a clearing saw.

Nordfor was hired for this pilot program to provide an exchange of ideas in silviculture training techniques.

By participating in this session the supervisors earned provincial recognition as instructors and can now train their own crews.

MLAs applaud Forest Service

Dan Miller praised Cranbrook district office staff and the Forest Service on May 11 in the legislature. His comments caused members on both sides to burst into applause.

Miller had officially opened an addition to the Cranbrook office during National Forest Week and praised the staff saying, "I commend the very capable people in the Cranbrook district office... The displays that people... set up for the local people and school children went right across board in the full range of areas that the Ministry of Forests manages."

Later in his speech, Miller outlined the diversity of those activities and lauded the Forest Service's work: "... we need to acknowledge areas where we do well... over 4,000 men and women who work for my ministry... are out there trying to work on behalf of the public and protect the public's interest. They're no different from you and me; they care about this province. They need to be given some encouragement when they do a good job. Believe me, there are many areas... where they do an outstanding job."



Native crew supervisor **Art Sethevarge** practicing technique.

Please distribute to all employees at their work stations

Miller opens Cranbrook office addition

Forest Minister **Dan Miller** made his first official trip to the East Kootenays during National Forest Week to open the Cranbrook forest districts' new \$1-million, 650-square-metre addition.

Cranbrook district's 2nd Annual Open House was held in conjunction with the opening.

District staff acted as tour guides and as interpreters of the various displays, which focused on integrated resource management.

Long, hot, fire season ahead?

The 1992 fire season started early with several small brush fires occurring before the official April 15 start date. As of June 1, 1992, there were 455 fires in the province, compared with 407 this time last year.

The long-range outlook by the U.S. weather bureau indicates above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation over the summer. If the summer unfolds this way, there is the potential for a hazardous fire season.

However, the Forest Service is ready and waiting. The 1992 resources include: one transporter aircraft, 16 air tankers, nine bird-dog aircraft, three helitankers, two medium helicopters, more than 900 trained fire fighters, and \$26 million of equipment.

The fire fighters are divided into specialty teams including: 58 firehack crews, 60 helitack crews, 12 rapattack crews, and 27 unit crews.

The native unit crew program has expanded from 10 to 18 crews.

There are also 12 special support teams.

Remember, please do your part. If you see a forest fire, phone the operator and ask for **ZENITH 5555**.

submitted by Sylvia Pang, manager, communications, protection branch

During the two-day event, 1,150 people got a first-hand look at the district's operations.

Highlight of escorted tours for some 780 students was the new meaning forest health officer **Art Krane** gave to the word 'Rapattack.' In a ditty reminiscent of M.C. Hammer's *Too Legit To Quit*, Art entertained everyone with a rap explanation of various tree diseases found in the district:

This tree might fall and squash a toad (points to spruce stump),

This root system can carry the load (points to larch and fir roots).

This pine is like a buggy whip,

A foot of snow will make it tip (points to 3" dbh pine).

Mistletoe is not for kissin',

When a tree gets it the growth is missin' (points to mistletoe infested pine).

A healthy tree can stand wind and snow, At 20 years old its just startin' to grow (points to 8" dbh 20-year-old pine).

Root rot is a bad disease,

Trees tip over in the slightest breeze (points to Armillaria infested stump).

submitted by Tom Blom, operations manager, Cranbrook forest district

Tree-pruning fundraiser helps youth orchestra

April 12 was a bleak and soggy day at the Seymour Demonstration Forest.

But it didn't dampen the enthusiasm of the Vancouver Youth Symphony Orchestra for their tree-pruning project.

This fund-raising event, set up by the demonstration forest staff and financed by the Chilliwack forest district, gave the 25-member orchestra a demanding work and learning experience.

Walter Vohradsky, Chilliwack district operations manager, along with **Ken Juvik** and **Russ Flasch** of the

News in brief

Recent news releases

- B.C. frustrated by U.S. ruling; U.S. Department of Commerce rules B.C. subsidizes the production of lumber - #42
- Smithers-Hazelton-Kitwanga residents' views sought on Westshore Terminals Ltd. proposed sale of operations - #43
- Forest Service enhances its management of forestry revenues with two new information systems - #44
- 102 public awareness projects throughout B.C. get federal/provincial 'green/gold' forestry grants - #45
- Aerial spray set for Kamloops region to reduce forest damage by spruce budworm - #46
- Forest Service to invest \$4 million in community forestry program in 1992-93 - #47
- Khutzymateen Valley to be permanently protected as grizzly bear habitat - #49

Warning issued to bear mace users

All users of Counter Assault - Bear Mace are advised to transport it in a sealed container, preferably in the vehicle's baggage area.

Recently, a can of bear mace discharged while being removed from a vehicle. If the vehicle had been moving when this incident occurred, all of the passengers would have been temporarily blinded.

Contact regional safety officers for information about sealed container design.

Greater Vancouver water district, supervised the young musicians as they pruned western hemlock, Douglas-fir, amabilis, and cedar on two hectares of challenging terrain.

VYSO 60th anniversary

The VYSO, which celebrated its 60th anniversary last year, performs throughout the lower mainland and tours part of the province every year.

A summer tour of eastern Europe is planned for 1993. So fund-raising events like this one are important to finance the orchestra's activities.

And in the process the students came away with many insights into the complex nature of managing our forests.

submitted by Walter Vohradsky, operations manager, Chilliwack forest district

Laptop/car phone link-up makes history

"This is a test for sending a 'profs' note from our portable system. We are on the highway to Mackenzie . . . it is raining outside."

With these words **Blaine Anderson**, **Laird Lynch** and **John Olafson**, all from the Prince George regional office, made communications history in March.

The message was the first 'profs' note ever sent from a car phone back to an office terminal.

Our "three wise men" did it by hooking up a laptop computer and modem to a radio phone unit installed in a Forest Service car.

But it wasn't easy.

It took a number of tries — and failures — to find the right combination of electronic parts to make the system work.

As **Olafson**, electronics superintendent, explained:

"with voice transmission, you can have a bit of static or interference and it will still work. With data transmission, the signal has to be perfect or it won't work at all."

Anderson, systems analyst, was modest. "We just took three items that

were around for a while, put them together, and gave them a new slant."

The new system will help revenue inspectors, protection staff, and others to send and retrieve data from many locations in the field.

Lynch, revenue inspector, said connecting 'profs' to a car phone



Brian Cornelis, revenue inspector, using laptop connected to profs/autotel system

allows him to check for fraudulent timber marks right in the field.

"Before, we would take down the mark and come back to the office to check it. You would lose your edge. Often the guy and the evidence would be gone."

Protection staff could use 'profs' or 'vax' to transmit daily fire reports and other information. Maps can be sent by substituting a portable fax machine for the laptop computer.

The new system may prove to be more cost effective than current communication methods and it should free up radios for other uses.

The Prince George forest regional office has bought three of the special radio units, for forest revenue, for protection, and for anyone who can convince Olafson they need it.

The new profs/autotel system is still undergoing trials. It should work in all districts in the region except Fort Nelson, which uses a different car phone network.

On May 7, Prince George regional staff successfully demonstrated the unit to the provincial revenue inspectors conference at Kamloops.

*submitted by Jeff Elder,
communications officer,
Prince George region*

Fire simulation exercises held in Duncan district

The Duncan forest district and regional protection staff completed six wildland/urban simulation exercises at the end of March.

The exercises, which brought together representatives from 43 agencies, were designed to prepare staff for a coordinated response to wildfires occurring near urban areas. These types of fires can result in catastrophic losses and have destroyed homes and taken lives in Washington State and California.

The Forest Service simulation trailer was connected, for the exercise, by radio to the district office duty room.

Six response teams were made up of

southern Vancouver Island fire chiefs, forest district staff, and representatives of the fire commissioner's office, the RCMP, the Provincial Emergency Program, public utilities, and emergency support services.

Fire chiefs, placed on the 'hot seat' in the simulation trailer, viewed a detailed fire scenario, complete with sound effects.

The scenario featured a backyard grass fire in a southern Vancouver Island urban area. As the simulation progressed, the fire grew to threaten the rest of the community and the adjacent forest land.

During the two-hour simulations,

the fire chiefs coordinated their response with team members.

"The fire services people were really impressed with the simulation," said **Brent Anderson**, regional acting air coordinator.

The simulation, which has been two years in the making, includes several minor variations so that the scenario can be fine-tuned to meet the needs of different viewers.

"This has been a ground-breaking experience for all involved," said **Tom Walker**, Duncan forest district manager. "We are now better prepared and understand our roles more clearly."

Employment vs pay equity: what is the difference?

Employment equity information sessions in the districts, regions, and branches are nearing completion. While overall reaction has been positive, there is still some confusion about the difference between employment and pay equity.

In a nutshell, it is "people vs money," says **Claire Handley**, employment equity research officer, human resources branch.

Both ideas involve fair and equal treatment of employees; both redress long-standing views about the role of women in society.

Employment equity is a ministry-wide strategy to promote equality in the workplace by increasing the workforce representation of women, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, and visible minorities.

The aim is to achieve a workforce that reflects the diverse make-up of the community it serves, and that respects and values peoples' differences. It deals with access to employment rather than wage inequalities.

Common barriers to employment

The training sessions have helped identify several common barriers to

fair employment and advancement, such as:

- overuse of the registered professional forester requirement;
- lack of training/development opportunities;
- lack of available daycare facilities;
- stereotyping; and,
- out-dated management techniques.

The next step in achieving employment equity is to conduct an employment systems review. "Now that we have identified the perceived barriers to employment, we must find out the concrete ones that are in hiring policies," says **Handley**.

Pay equity

Pay equity means equal pay for work of equal value.

It recognizes that women in the workforce tend to be concentrated in jobs that are historically undervalued and underpaid, such as clerical work.

Pay equity is a way of narrowing the wage gap, ensuring that female wages are determined by the value of the work done.

Pay equity is being achieved through a negotiation process between

the government and the three public service bargaining units.

Female Forest Service employees had been paid about 20 per cent less than men who did jobs of equal value. But now, Forest Service BCGEU members have received two pay equity wage adjustments. In 1991, 604 employees benefited and in 1992, 703.

Before any further adjustments are made, a gender-neutral job evaluation plan must be put in place. This will occur over the next two years.



A **Managing Diversity** course is being offered by the Centre for Executive and Management Development in Victoria.

The two-day course for managers will develop an understanding of the issues for managing in a diverse workplace and identify the opportunities diversity provides in contributing to excellence.

It is being held June 25-26 and July 7-8 and will also be offered in the fall.

For more information contact the centre at 387-0741 or fax 387-0775.

Appointments

Information systems branch

Bill Bowie joined forestry systems in the capacity of senior business analyst. He will provide services to protection branch and will also continue his coordinating role with the district business area analysis.

Raghu Hitkari started as manager, database and technical support. He brings a total of almost twenty years of data processing experience to this position from such wide ranging locations as the Middle East, England and Fort MacMurray.

Rich Mably accepted an acting appointment as manager for the inventory program systems.

25 years of service

In the Robson Valley forest district, **Robin Hoddinott**, operations manager, and **Lloyd VanDerMark**, resource assistant, protection, marked 25 years of service this spring.

Spittlehouse new BCIA president

Dave Spittlehouse, climatologist, research branch, is the new president of the B.C. Institute of Agrologists for 1992-93.

Spittlehouse received professional agrologist status in 1982 through an accreditation program for non-typical professionals working in the agriculture industry.

Larry G. Russell retires

After 35 years of service, **Larry G. Russell**, operations manager, Lakes forest district, was hailed before a "court of kangaroos" on April 4 and charged with "actions and behavior beyond the approbation or the wildest expectations of the Forest Service."

He was, of course, found guilty by a jury of his peers and was sentenced, amidst general merriment, to a long and happy retirement.

He and his great good humor will be missed by all who have known him.

*submitted by Ian Carnie,
draughting technician,
Lakes forest district*

Fundamental change needed: Dellert

Lois Dellert, a registered professional forester, has been with us for 12 years.

She was born and raised in Kimberly and earned a degree in forestry from the University of Alberta in 1979.

During her career with the Forest Service, Lois has worked as policy analyst, systems designer, planner, and manager in the areas of long-term timber supply and integrated resource management.

Since the fall of 1991 she has been acting as deputy chief forester.

Lois has recently been granted an educational leave of absence and is leaving at the end of June to pursue a masters degree in environmental studies at York University.

The following are excerpts of a recent interview.

When did you become interested in forestry?

I'm from the Kootenays and I've always been interested in the outdoors and the natural environment. I did a lot of fishing, hiking, and camping.

After high school, I attended the University of Alberta with the intention of becoming a fashion designer.

However, along the way I met a woman who was a forester and what she said about forestry sounded exciting.

I switched, in my first year, to forestry and I've never regretted it.

What events or activities in your career stand out?

One of the highlights was explaining to Sandy Peel and the Forest Resources Commission the relationship between allowable annual cut and long-run sustained yield in 15 minutes or less!

We were asked to appear before an FRC panel to answer specific questions, and one of them was: why was the allowable annual cut higher than the long-run sustained yield, and, were we overcutting?

Some of these concepts are technical and difficult to explain. The deputy minister, basically, challenged me to explain it in terms my mother could understand!

So I spent about a week thinking about it and, in fact, I did talk to my mother. I managed to get her, and later the executive and the reel commission, to understand the relationship between allowable annual cut and the long-run sustained yield.

So, I would have to say, a highlight is my contribution in strategic timber supply analysis and planning.

The second highlight, a little less tangible but as important, is my contribution to the transformation of the Forest Service and some of its culture.

I have supported and pushed hard for some of the initiatives we have in the forestry division, to change the way we do business — by promoting teamwork, a more open and a more integrated style of management, and a more people-oriented and value-oriented focus.

I've also been involved in the Women's Program with **Charlene Lewis** and **Rhonda Hunter**. We were successful in establishing an employment equity program in the ministry and I'm pleased and proud of my contribution here.



Have you encountered any barriers in the Forest Service?

Yes.

I'm different from most foresters because I'm a woman and a minority.

In the beginning, I very much wanted to fit in with my male peer group. So, basically, I adopted some of their behavior to make all the guys comfortable with me.

In university, I learned to drink beer, and I even went to a couple of strip joints so that I could be part of the crowd. I loved drinking beer and scotch, but I didn't really enjoy going to the strip clubs. I also developed what I call a "logger mouth."

Several years into my career, an important event took place. I heard a radio interview with **Gloria Steinem** and one of the things she said struck home. She said that she was disturbed with the direction of the feminist movement.

Unfortunately, many women feel that the only way to be accepted in the workplace and have positions equal to men was to be like men. The sad part is that we would lose something as a society and, as women, if we lose our femininity.

That notion just hit me and I realized exactly what I had been doing.

So, over the last few years, I have been very conscious of exploring my femininity: what is it that I have as

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Dellert

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a woman, and how can I contribute that to forest management, the Forest Service, and the people around me.

Part of the struggle deals with communication between the sexes.

For instance, in discussions I would feel like I was on FM, and my predominantly male management team, would be on AM. There were real miscues. When I attempted a male way of communicating, I was told I was being too aggressive. This feedback was not positive and I was very hurt. I was also very puzzled and very angry.

Then I took the City of Vancouver's Kingswood employment equity program to come to terms with my communication problems.

Here, men and women role-played for a week.

We were placed in some difficult and challenging situations revolving around multicultures and diversity in the workforce. At this point I realized just how different we all are, men and women, natives, ethnic groups, and disabled people.

When I returned, much of my anger was gone. I had reached an understanding: 'hey I'm OK, and there is nothing wrong with me. I'm just different.'

What I really needed was to learn more about men and about myself. I've spent the last few years doing just that. In fact, I firmly believe this is what we need to do in the Women's Program.

I don't believe that Women's Programs are just for women. They're about issues that have resulted from women in the workplace.

We need a greater awareness and understanding about men and women and how men and women interact.

For instance, a man's view of a team comes from a sports analogy, where you have a football team and a quarterback, and the quarterback calls the shots and the rest of the team follows his instructions. A woman's view of a team comes from games like skipping rope, where everybody has a turn and everybody has a role. It's more related to consensus and inclusion.

Thus, the ways of communicating and managing, and the views on power are different between men and women.

If we're missing this basic awareness, there can be a lot of unintentional miscuing.

I have found that by learning more about men, and at the same time, by getting a stronger sense of who I am and what my values are, my communication and interaction with people in the Forest Service has improved three thousand-fold.

What are the biggest challenges for the Forest Service in the 1990s?

The 90s is a decade of change, not just for the Forest Service and forestry, but also for society. We're in an era of major social change. This poses many challenges for the Forest Service.

Much of our Forest Service culture and many of our policies are rooted in the 1940s, when resources were abundant and society was less concerned with quality of life.

These policies are no longer relevant because they were based on a different era when economic development — the opening up our forests and the building of rural communities — was driving forest management.

They are also no longer relevant because many of our policies and practices, such as our sustained-yield practice, were imported from Europe. European forests are different from ours. The philosophy behind our sustained-yield policy, the German Hanzlik formula, was to create a forest farm. So we decided in the 1940s to harvest our old-growth forests over one rotation and to create and manage second-growth forest.

Today, our residents, particularly in coastal areas, don't want as much of our forest converted into second growth. They're rejecting economic development without any consideration for environmental concerns. They're rejecting the fiber-farming analogy.

We now need a more social approach, where we consider more interaction between people and the forest.

Even 10 years ago, when we determined whether a harvesting or a silviculture practice was a good one, it was mainly viewed and assessed based on whether or not we were able to successfully regenerate.

Now, when we plan a harvest, we have to consider a whole range of other values.

We have to value the landscape. What are we doing across the landscape to alter the ecosystems? What is the visual impact? What is the impact on wildlife, not just on that specific site, but across the landscape? What about biodiversity?

The solutions to much of the conflict are not technical.



While technical solutions will help us do what we are doing better, technology alone will not help us to know where we are going in forestry, because it will not deal with social change, which is the underlying and fundamental source of the conflict and the challenges facing forestry.

We must gain a greater understanding of peoples' changing values. We must understand what it is we want as a society, how we view ourselves, how we view our forests, and how we want to use, live, and interact with our forests. We must put more emphasis on these things.

We must redesign forestry. For example, in decision making we look at what we can produce from our forests. We have never asked: what do we want our forests to look like 10 to 30 years from now. That is just as legitimate a goal or objective.

When we ask this question, we will fundamentally shift our approach to decision making and resource management.

We will be better focussed on the forest itself: what is left behind, what are we creating, as opposed to what we are producing and consuming.

We have to see our forested landscape as a dynamic integrated system.

I'm deeply concerned about land-use zoning. Land-use planning is essential, but we must not compartmentalize our land base and put "fences" around different portions of our land.

As times change, we must be able to change our focus; the last thing we should do is build fences.

Unfortunately, as professionals, we lack the public's confidence. Governments lack the public's confidence. The whole view of professions and governments as the public's representatives is threatened.

If society feels we are not responding to what they want, or, if they feel we have betrayed their trust, then they are going to take matters into their own hands.

The big challenge is how to manage our forests to provide the kind of forest that society wants, while at the same time getting products from our forests, and how to rebuild the public's trust by managing our forests in a dynamic way, with a systems-type of approach.



We must view people as part of the forest. We must take more of an "ecocentric" as opposed to an "anthropocentric" view.

It's not just about our forests, it's also about our communities.

Look at what is happening on Vancouver Island. We have created polarized choices with drastic consequences either way.

Do we continue to harvest the remaining old growth to keep jobs in communities, or do we say "no" and protect ecosystems for future generations and create short-term pain in our communities?

Part of our challenge is to find a better balance and to create a management strategy that considers communities and cultural, environmental and economic values in an integrated context.

There are many, tough choices to be made in the next decade and it's not going to be easy. The sooner we face some of these challenges, the more options we will have. And in many ways we are fortunate because we still have a lot of forest, and we still have many options.

What changes would you like to see made to the Forest Service?

We need a fundamental shift.

We need to develop a new vision by asking ourselves what is unique about B.C. forests and what can we produce from these forests that is unique in the world?

Clearly with globalization, we must learn how to compete in the world successfully. This is a big issue.

We also must be more in touch with the social changes that are taking place. We must be more forward looking. We must find out what kind of forests we want to design.

We must have a forest-level view, rather than a look at an individual stand, or cutblock, or watershed unit.

We must look at our forests and our communities as part of the forest. We must better integrate social concerns.

The first thing the Forest Service has to do is ask: "What are we all about?"

We must stand back and ask: What do we want our forests to look like? How, as a society, do we want to use, live, and interact with our forests? What is the Forest Service's role and mission in doing that?

One of the other things that I would like to see is a change in the organization's structure and management style.

One of the strengths of the Forest Service is that we have excellent people: dedicated, committed, and loyal. We have many of the best technical experts in the world.

But we have a hierarchical structure and it is not going to work in the 1990s. This structure was great when the issues were simple, unconnected, and easily identifiable, and when we didn't need to communicate in the way we do today.

Now the issues are complex and dynamic, so I think we need to adopt a new management structure that is more like overlapping, interconnected circles. It makes a lot more sense.

We need a more diverse workforce.

We are facing major change and we need new ideas and approaches.

We need to bring in people with diverse backgrounds and new points of view. Women are just one such example.

One of the problems with the Forest Service is that there are very few career opportunities, unless you are either a forest technician or a registered professional forester.

We need more biologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and more aboriginal peoples. We need to change the organizational structure, management style, and culture.

Popular new career handbook close to reprint

Curious about life?

Motivated to grow but feeling unfocused?

Are you feeling unhappy about your job, your supervisor, or your work environment?

And, are there things happening in your private life that affect how you feel about your career?

If you find yourself wondering who you are and if your job is really satisfying, start taking charge of your career and take a look at the new *Employment Career Development Handbook*.

The handbook's self-directed approach to employee career development will help you understand yourself better and to get more out of your relationship with work.

"It was designed to help you look at all aspects of your career and to be accessible to everyone, regardless of job type," says **Flo Connolly**, development officer, human resources branch.



"There is a developmental sequence to the handbook, but it is still flexible. You can work through all of the exercises or just do those that apply most to your needs."

The exercises in the first two sections help you get a clear understanding of personal life and how it relates to your career. They put you in touch with your personal values and interests, and help you identify your skills and achievements.

If you already know what you want out of your career, the next two sections tell you how to get it by giving advice on writing resumes and preparing for interviews.

If you would like a copy of the handbook, **Connolly** recommends that you contact your regional or branch training coordinator, or personnel officer.

But do it now!

The first 1,000 copies are going quickly.

"The handbook has been so popular," she said, "we're close to a second printing!"

Calling all contributors!

Do you have a local scoop, pet project or some interesting aspect of your work that you would like to share? Have you expanded your horizons at workshops, seminars or training sessions? And what about those extramural activities, sporting fans? (Enquiring minds would like to know!)

We want to make the news in these pages as interesting, informative, and representative as possible. So please, let us know what is happening in your branch, district, or region. Submissions, comments, and suggestions are encouraged.

The deadline for submissions is the 15th of every month. If you don't have time to write, just jot down a few notes and we will follow up on it.

And please send photos if they illustrate your story; black and white are preferred, but good color shots can also be used.

Get in touch! Fax 387-8485 or PROFS ID BPIRES.

"Teach your children well"

The public affairs branch has been distributing some educationally oriented materials recently that may interest you and your family.

• All Things Considered

This spring, an *All Things Considered* package went out to public and aboriginal secondary school library resource centers throughout the province. The package was developed to provide an understanding of the full range of forest management activities in the province.

Each package contains 40 copies of the 82-page *All Things Considered* booklet and a pamphlet based on the book. Also included is an educational video designed specifically for schools, and two user guides, one for the kit and one for the video.

Teachers may obtain individual kits on request.

• B.C. World Poster

The B.C. World poster and the Vancouver Island Forests LANDSAT photo are in schools now.

The poster, featuring artwork by Victoria graphic artist Darcy Destrube, offers a striking view of managed forests.

• Forest Explorers

Region, district, and branch offices will receive copies of the *Forests Explorers* activity booklet by the end of June.

This 24-page booklet was produced by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. It helps younger children (up to age 11) to discover forests and the roles they play in our lives.

The activities are suitable for individual or group learning and cover the areas of ecosystems, stewardship ethic, recycling, and basic silviculture.

• Tree Book

The reprinted *Tree Book* has also been distributed across the ministry.

It offers a layman's guide to the various coniferous, deciduous, and unique tree species found throughout the province.

The branch is also working with Forestry Canada to develop "Treevia," a forestry question and answer game that is aimed at ages 10 to adult.

This is due to be distributed in September.

For more information contact the public affairs branch, 387-5255.

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Submissions are encouraged. Please send your comments suggestions and contributions to **Susan Bannerman**, at Public Affairs Branch.

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