

# Notes and News

## QUOTATION

“Most of us who claim that we have no time to read, strangely have no difficulty in finding time to talk.”

O. N. Blatchford: *Dissemination and application of research information in the field*. Forestry Commission Research and Development Paper No. 88. 1972.

## BRED IN IRELAND

Interest is developing in Britain in the Macedonian pine (*Pinus peuce*) which is one of the most resistant of the five-needled pines to blister-rust. In the British Forestry Commission *Report on Forest Research 1972* Roger Lines and Alan Mitchell describe the progress of plots planted in 1961 on sites in Scotland and northern England. The seed for these came from good stands in Yugoslavia and from the plantation at Avondale, Co. Wicklow. In all cases the trees of Irish origin have grown fastest. The authors suggest that this may be due either to the one generation of selection in the Irish environment, or else to an out-breeding effect.

## NOTICE ABROAD (1)



〔世界の林木育種 21〕

### アイルランドの林木育種の現況と将来 Tree improvement, its role and future in Ireland

J. O' DRISCOLL

アイルランドにおける林木の育種計画の進展を評価するには、その森林と林業との歴史、およびヨーロッパ大陸との関係における地理学的な位置づけをよく理解せねばならない。

アイルランドは、北緯51度25分から55度25分にかけて、ヨーロッパの大陸棚のはしっこに位置する。

気候は代表的な海洋性気候で、温和で湿った冬と、涼しく曇りがちな夏とで特徴づけられる。降雪量は西海岸で2,540mm、東海岸地方で685mmと場所によってかなりちがう。

の影響が大きかった。すなわち、気候が冷涼湿潤化したために、今までマツやカンバの森林地であった所に次第に湿原が現出するようになった。マツは、おそらくこの時代に絶滅したものであろう。鉄器時代になると、森林の伐採と農地化という人類の活動が非常にさかになり、このうごきは何世紀ものあいだ継続した。1,600年頃になると、森林状態に保たれているのは、国土の約1/3にすぎなかったと推定される。この頃の主要樹種は、ナラ、トネリコ、カンバ、ハンノキ、ハシバミなどであった。ナラがいかに多かったかということは、アイルラン、

We reproduce part of the first page of an article by John O'Driscoll, of the Dublin Forest and Wildlife Service's Research

Branch, published in the Journal of the Japanese Tree Breeding Association, No. 75. September 1972.

## NOTICE ABROAD (2)

The *Ozark Reporter* is published in Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A., and circulates in the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. It is the organ of the Ozark Section of the Society of American Foresters. Its issue of December 1972 carried, as being in the editor's opinion of interest to American foresters, the full text of our editorial entitled "*Whereto we pass*" (*Irish Forestry*, Volume 29, Number 1, 1972).

## TREE PLANTING CEREMONY

The University College, Dublin, authorities have, in developing their 280-acre campus at Belfield, sought to retain and preserve as many as possible of the old estate trees, and have added to these where necessary by new plantings. This work was described and demonstrated by members of the staff of the U.C.D. Forestry Department on 9th April 1973. On the same occasion a number of trees were ceremoniously planted. These were planted by Professor T. Clear, Professor of Forestry, in memory of the late Professor M. A. Hogan, former Chairman of the Buildings Committee, by Dr. Thomas Murphy, President of the College, and by two former Presidents, Dr. J. J. Hogan and Dr. Michael Tierney.

## QUOTATION

"The furnishing of additional (wood) raw material through fertilizers is an extension of raw material of more than ordinary importance, for the basic resource, unlike a mine, is renewable."

S. P. Gessel, T. N. Stoate and K. J. Turnbull: *The growth behaviour of Douglas-fir with nitrogenous fertilizer in western Washington. The second report.* Institute of Forest Products, College of Forest Resources. University of Washington, 1969.