

# Notes and News

## **EIGHTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS**

THE Eighth World Forestry Congress will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from October 16 to 28, 1978. The last World Forestry Congress, held in Buenos Aires in 1972, had some 2000 participants from forest services, institutes, universities, industry, commerce and professional societies. A similar attendance is expected at the next congress. In trade of tropical wood and wood products Indonesia plays a leading role in the world. Logs and wood products accounted for £390 million in foreign exchange in 1974, second only to petroleum as an export earner.

During the Congress, panelists will hold a debate on reports from 5 major discussion areas: Forestry for Rural Communities; Forestry for Food; Forestry for Employment Promotion; Forestry for Industrial Development and Forestry for Quality of Life.

Associated with the Congress, it is anticipated that there will be a main study tour to *East Kalimantan, Bali, East Java and Central Java*, lasting about one week, to see logging and planting operations, a transmigration project in thinly populated areas, protection and plantation forestry in an excessively densely populated area, integrated and less integrated wood processing complexes, agrisilviculture combining wood crops with either food or fodder crops, and finally, the management and the utilization of the most extensive teak plantation in the world. Other study tours are being planned for *North Sumatra, West Java and South Sumatra*.

## **NEW SERVICES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY BUREAU**

From January 1978, the Bureau will be putting out two journals: *Forestry Abstracts* and *Forest Products Abstracts*. The new *Forestry Abstracts* will contain less than the present journal about the extraction and utilization of forest produce, but more about nature conservation, recreational forestry, arboriculture (amenity planting), range, game and fish. It will continue to give full coverage of the world literature on the silviculture of production forests, and all the other topics previously included.

*Forest Products Abstracts* will include the type of material at present dealt with under heads 3, 7 and 8 of *Forestry Abstracts*, i.e. (3) Work study, Harvesting of wood: logging and transport, Forest engineering, (7) Marketing of forest products and their utilization. It will also extend its interests further in certain directions, notably wood-working machinery and timber engineering, and will try to give fuller coverage to the wood-based panel industry.

The card title service run by the bureau will be made to match the two new journals, i.e. it will be prepared in two parts, which will also

be available together without duplicates. It is hoped that in the near future a more selective service will be available, so that subscribers should be able to order only those cards which are most likely to meet their particular needs. The cards will no longer bear the Oxford Decimal Classification numbers. These are being dropped in favour of a much simpler set of categories corresponding to the heads and subheads of the new journals. More attention, however, is being given to the provision of 'species' and 'geographical' references.

It is now possible to gain access to all the input to *Forestry Abstracts* since 1973 (and in future, to *Forest Products Abstracts*) through the Lockheed Dialog System in California. All that is required is a terminal about the size of a portable typewriter, access to the international telephone system, and a 'password,' corresponding to an account with Lockheeds.

### **LOSS OF TREES THROUGH DROUGHT IN BRITAIN**

The Timber Growers' Organisation, the representative organisation for private forest owners in England and Wales, has released the results of a survey conducted among its members to assess the effects of the 1976 summer drought on forest and hedgerow trees. Their report indicates that many trees have died as a result of the drought, particularly in the South of England. The greatest losses have been in beech, including some trees up to 120 years old. On one West Country estate 570 mature beech have died. Damage to birch has also been severe and on one Devon hillside hundreds of birch have been killed. In general, oak has escaped the worst direct effects of the drought, presumably because it is deep rooting, but severe outbreaks of green oak tortrix moth (*Tortrix viridana*) have been reported. Conifers in general and in particular, plantation crops have not been severely damaged, although losses among newly planted crops have been abnormally high.

### **FORESTER HEADS EAST**

Mr. Harry Hutchman, a forester with the Northern Ireland Forest Service and a member of the Society, is going to help create a forest on the shores of the Caspian Sea. He has accepted a post as a forester with a Canadian forestry firm who have a contract with the Iranian Government to plant softwood forests in the north of Iran. The job will involve planting and maintaining 3,000 ha of forest each year plus the production of 3 million seedlings to plant this vast area.

This is Mr. Hutchman's second trip overseas. He returned in 1974 from Africa where he spent 3 years as a forester on a joint World Bank/Zambian Government afforestation project. Since his return he

has been attached to the Forest Service Work Study Section. Mr. Hutchman will be accompanied on his trip to Iran by his wife and three children. We wish him all the best in his new position.

### **OPENING OF CO. ANTRIM'S FIRST FOREST PARK**

Glenariff Forest Park, the first in Co. Antrim, was opened on April 1 last. Situated amid the world famous Glens of Antrim, Glenariff is the sixth forest park to be opened by the Northern Ireland Forest Service.

Tourists have been coming to Glenariff for well over three-quarters of a century. In the early days they travelled by train to Parkmore Station. The railway had been built a few years earlier to transport the iron ore which was mined locally. However as the mining industry declined the railway company in an effort to boost its revenue developed the glen as a tourist attraction.

Work on the park commenced in 1970 when the area was acquired (see President's address, *Irish Forestry*, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1971). Since then an average of 20,000 people have visited the glen annually. The Forest Park covers an area of 1,185 ha of which 816 are planted and comprises not only the famous glen but also the relatively unknown Inver Glen once part of the Dobbs estate.

### **THE IRISH TIMBER GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

ITGA was formed in March 1977, to promote all aspects of private forestry in the Republic of Ireland. It is confident that it deserves the support of woodland and farm plantation owners, and those in all branches of the forest industry. Already, after six months, considerable progress has been achieved and there are more than 100 members.

The organisation believes that the private owner can serve himself and contribute to the country's wellbeing in three main ways:

1. by making wise and profitable use of his marketable timber and replacing cutover areas by more productive forest,
2. by his capability to plant and purchase for planting highly productive forest ground,
3. by his potential as a private forester to contribute to the progress and betterment of forestry by original and independent thinking.

The Association hopes also to broaden the base of private timber growing in Ireland to include smaller owners of land so that any farmer who has marginal land can realise its potential for timber production.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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