

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANIZATION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

SECOND SESSION
NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSIONSECUNDA REUNION DE LA
COMISION FORESTAL DE NORTEAMERICA

CANADA, June 17 to 22, 1963

FAO/NAFC/63/9
June 20, 1963F I N A L R E P O R T

1. The session was opened by the Chairman, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister of Forestry for Canada, who called on the Honourable John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry for Canada, to extend to the delegates and visitors a welcome from the Government of Canada. The Chairman read a message from the Mayor of Ottawa, Dr. Charlotte Whitton, who regretfully could not attend personally. Because he was unavoidably detained at the World Food Congress in Washington, D.C., Dr. Egon Glesinger, Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO, had authorized the Secretary, Dr. M. A. Huberman, to read his opening remarks. He expressed the appreciation of FAO to the Government of Canada for serving as host to the Second Session of the Commission and mentioned the outstanding points of interest in the problems being considered by it. At this point, the Minister of Forestry expressed the regrets of the Prime Minister of Canada at not being able to attend the opening session of the Commission, despite his intentions to do so, particularly in view of his early association and intense personal interest in FAO and its work.
2. The Chairman then called on the Representatives of the Provinces including the Honourable C. H. Witney, Dr. S. S. Peters, Mr. R. H. Burgess, Mr. D. A. Wolstenholme, Mr. F. Boutin, Mr. J. A. Brodie, Mr. S. W. Schortinghuis, Mr. J. G. Somers, Mr. W. R. Parks, Mr. E. S. Huestis and Mr. H. B. Forse for brief remarks on their interest in the work of the Commission to emphasize the integral nature of forestry administration in Canada.
3. Agenda and Rules of Procedure:
Briefly summarizing the Rules of Procedure as they applied to the delegates, advisers and others, the Chairman called for the adoption of the Agenda. The United States Delegate suggested a slight change in the order of several items and moved the adoption of the Agenda. The motion was seconded by the Delegate of Mexico and the Agenda was adopted. (See Annex A).
4. Country Statements:
The Delegates of Mexico, the United States of America and Canada each presented statements broadly reviewing the principal forestry and forest products problems of their countries, including reference to the progress made in resolving these problems since the First Session of the Commission.
5. Report of Forest Insects and Diseases Working Group:
The Chairman of the Group, Dr. M. L. Prebble, outlined the progress achieved after two meetings of this Group, and presented a comprehensive review

entitled "Important Forest Diseases of Mutual Concern to Member Countries of the North American Forestry Commission", which had been compiled by 30 specialists collaborating in the preparation of summaries of 28 forest disease problems. A second review entitled "Important Forest Insects of Mutual Concern to Member Countries of the North American Forestry Commission", compiled by 38 specialists on summaries of 37 outstanding forest insects; and a report entitled "Quarantine Safeguards and Procedures to Prevent Introduction and Spread of Pests of Mutual Concern to Member Countries of the North American Forestry Commission", outlining the biological bases that should guide plant quarantine measures as well as the existing principal plant quarantine regulations of the three member countries. These interim reports are available to the specialists of the three countries and to others who may be interested.

After approving the recommendations of the Working Group for work during the ensuing biennium, the Commission agreed to the proposal of making available the results of its deliberations to the appropriate section of IUFRO. (See Annex B - Report of the Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases - FAO/NAFC/63/2).

In the discussion that followed considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of biological control measures and on the need to control the intensity and frequency of the application of insecticides. Mexico welcomed a meeting of the Working Group in their country later in the year.

6. Report on Forest Fire Control Working Group:

The Chairman of the Working Group, Dr. G. M. Jemison, presented his report in which he emphasized the proposed plan of work of the three subcommittees dealing with fire prevention, fire control and fire research. The recommendations of the Working Group were approved by the Commission so that first priority will be given to the following subjects in the coming biennium:

The subcommittee on fire prevention will concentrate on the exchange of information and materials; the subcommittee on fire control on (a) problems of training and (b) problems of fire control techniques.

The subcommittee on fire research will deal particularly with statistics, including the exchange of annual reports on forest fire and fire report forms with a view to standardizing records and statistics on forest fire among the three countries.

Finally, the Group intends to emphasize collaboration in research by inviting colleagues from other countries to participate in appropriate selected experiments such as in fire behaviour. The Group intends to hold another meeting in Mexico concurrently with the meeting of the Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases. The Commission endorsed the proposals of the Working Group. (See Annex C - FAO/NAFC/63/3).

7. Forest Fire Control Seminar and Study Tour:

The Commission welcomed the statements of Canada and the United States of America with regard to the status of arrangements for the seminar and study

tour in the summer of 1964. The details of the joint arrangement are to be worked out by representatives of Canada, the United States and FAO, with a view to providing for a tour of four to six weeks for 35 to 40 participants in the United States, and two weeks in Canada at the forest ranger schools in Ontario and Quebec. Mexico offered complete collaboration with regard to the supplying of forest fire prevention educational material. The Commission commended the progress which had been made to date.

The Commission also commended the Canadian Delegation on its presentation of a most interesting film on the use of aircraft in fire control. The wish was expressed that this film and similar material be highlighted during the forthcoming seminar and study tour.

8. Wildlife as a Forest Crop:

The Commission listened with great interest to the introductory statement on this subject by the Delegate of Mexico, Dr. Enrique Beltran. He stressed the need for more comprehensive studies and research into the ecological interrelationships of forests and wildlife for their reciprocal benefit. It would be necessary for foresters to exercise extreme care in their management of the forests so as to avoid practices which would hamper the conservation and development of wildlife.

The Delegates of the United States and Canada expressed their appreciation of the views presented by the Mexican Delegate, and emphasized the necessity for more basic research in this field, and for integrated management of wildlife and the forest resources within the framework of the multiple use concept.

The FAO Representative outlined for the Commission the activities being carried out by FAO in this field in other regions. He referred to the co-operation established between FAO and IUCN for the utilization of wildlife resources for the economic development of African countries south of the Sahara. Similar developments are being contemplated for the Far East Region.

9. Recreational Use of Forest Lands:

The Delegate of Mexico also introduced the background paper on Recreational Use of Forest Lands. In developing this subject he concentrated mainly on the problem as it related to national parks in his country. In order to satisfy the many conflicting interests, he set out the general principles of zoning whereby the recreational areas could be grouped into three different zones ranging from general leisure areas, mainly with touristic facilities, to areas of restricted use exclusively for study and research purposes.

In concurring with the views expressed by the first speaker, the Delegates of the United States and Canada pointed out the growing demand for the utilization of forest areas for recreational purposes. To meet this demand it would be necessary to promote the study of the recreational use of the forest in the curriculum of the forest schools of the region.

10. After hearing the comments of the participants from the Canadian Provinces and from the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO, the Commission adopted the proposal of the United States Delegation to create a preparatory working group. This group is to analyse the principal problems of recreation and wildlife, to explore the practicability of establishing a permanent working group in this field and to define the guidelines and program for such a group. This working group would promote co-operation and facilitate the exchange of information among the three countries. The Chairman, with the approval of the Delegations of the United States and Canada, designated Dr. Enrique Beltran as Chairman of this working group.

11. Forest Tree Improvement Problems:

The proposal of the United States Delegation to create a working group on forest tree improvement met with the unanimous approval of the Commission after a thorough discussion. The incoming Chairman is authorized to establish a continuing 3-nation Forest Tree Improvement Working Group to promote exchange, co-ordination and co-operation in this field of forestry. (See Annex D - FAO/NAFC/63/8).

12. Trends in Technical Assistance Programs:

The Commission took note of a Secretariat Paper on this point. It heard with great interest a statement of the Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division giving a detailed description of the activities of FAO in the field of technical assistance, as well as the procedures followed in implementing field projects. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the need for closer co-operation among the member countries and FAO in order to expand training facilities, to facilitate the recruitment of experts and to combine efforts in the implementation of multilateral and bilateral aid programs. Special emphasis was placed on the urgency of careful and integrated planning of the national programs by the recipient and donor countries and the international agencies.

The Delegates of Canada, the United States and Mexico informed the Commission on the main lines of their respective technical assistance programs and on the steps being taken by their administrations to facilitate the task of all aid agencies in this respect. The Mexican Delegate offered a number of facilities available in his country for the operation of forestry training under different ecological conditions.

The Commission congratulated the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division for its efforts in the field of technical assistance, and asked the member countries to give further consideration to the issues and problems put forward by the Director of the Forestry and Forest Products Division so that workable solutions could be discussed and approved at forthcoming meetings, either at world-wide level such as the 1963 FAO Conference, or at the regional level.

13. Regional Study of Wood Resources and Requirements:

The subject of regional studies of wood resources and requirements was considered by the Commission. It was pointed out that at the First Session of the Commission the FAO Secretariat had suggested that the Forest

Services of the United States and Canada complete a joint regional study of timber resources and requirements. Delegates of the two countries had agreed to this proposal.

It was reported that early in 1963 officials of both countries had met to discuss arrangements for carrying out the joint study. It was agreed that because of arrangements already made it would not be practical to form a joint study group to carry out the task. Rather, it was agreed that each country should separately prepare data on domestic requirements and resources and on future prospects of demand and supply. Correspondence has been exchanged between the countries and the FAO Secretariat on the form of the study and on basic assumptions. Discussions between the countries and the Secretariat will continue at the technical level.

The United States Delegation reported that preliminary findings of their national study, now well in progress, would probably be available by the end of 1963. The Canadian Delegation expected that their national appraisal would be available early in 1964. It was foreseen that the findings of the joint study could be made available by mid 1964, and that the FAO Secretariat would incorporate them in the integrated world appraisal to be presented to the Sixth World Forestry Congress in 1965.

The Director the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division presented in a most effective manner a world view of demand and supply of forest products in relation to the inevitable growth of populations and of economic development. He gave the striking illustration that the supply of forest products would need to be doubled every twenty years to keep pace with the expanding needs of the world's people. The timber trends studies of the various forest regions, when updated for the Sixth World Forestry Congress, could well be of vital importance for the future of world forestry.

14. Other Subjects Requiring the Attention of the Commission:

Having in mind the list of topics set forth in the Final Report of the First Session of the Commission in 1961, and the progress made on several of these topics, the delegates proposed amending the list to include the following:

1. Mensurational problems and possibilities of seeking greater uniformity of units of measurements including those used in the preparation and application of volume tables, yield tables and growth tables, and in the wood-using industries and trade.
2. Advice and guidance on forestry practices to private and communal forest owners.
3. Review of methods of research co-ordination.
4. Co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral technical aid programs, which is to be kept as a continuing subject for discussion.

15. Election of Officers:

Chairman:	Mr. E. P. Cliff, U.S.A.
1st Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Enrique Beltran, Mexico
2nd Vice-Chairman:	Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Canada
Rapporteur:	Dr. V. L. Harper, U.S.A.

In keeping with the precedent set at the 1961 Session, it is understood that in the event any elected officer is unable to serve for any reason, his government is authorized to designate a successor in his place to serve for the remainder of the biennium.

16. Other Business:

The Canadian Delegation recommended that the incoming Chairman of the Commission arrange to have a study made to determine the most suitable system for indexing and classifying literature prepared by the working groups of this Commission. The Mexican Delegation suggested that this be taken up by the Forestry Committee of the FAO Conference. The United States Delegation indicated that this important subject is one which is being kept under study by FAO and IUFRO and their Joint Committee on Bibliography and Terminology, and the Commission should keep itself informed on progress. This latter proposal was accepted by the Commission.

17. Time and Place of Next Meeting:

The United States Delegation invited the Commission to meet in the United States in 1965, possibly in the autumn in Washington, D.C., but the precise time and location will be announced later.

18. The delegates warmly thanked the Canadian Government for being such a hospitable host, particularly Dr. Rousseau for his most effective chairmanship, and his staff for their excellent arrangements for the meeting.

19. The Report was discussed and adopted.

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NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

SECOND SESSION

CANADA, June 17 to 22, 1963

A G E N D A

<u>Timetable</u>		<u>Document No.</u>
Mon. 17 June Morning	1. Opening session	
	2. Adoption of Agenda	FAO/NAFC/63/1-Add. 1
	3. Broad review of areas of interest	
	4. Statements - heads of delegations	
	5. Report of Forest Insects and Diseases Working Group	FAO/NAFC/63/2
	6. Outline of future work of the Group	
Afternoon	7. Report of Forest Fire Control Working Group	FAO/NAFC/63/3
	8. Outline of future work of the Group	
Tues. 18 June Morning	9. Wildlife as a forest crop	FAO/NAFC/63/5
	10. Recreational use of forest lands	FAO/NAFC/63/6
Afternoon	Field trip	
Wed. 19 June Morning	11. Forest tree improvement problems	FAO/NAFC/63/8
Afternoon	Field trip	
Thurs. 20 June Morning	12. Trends in technical assistance programs (multilateral and bilateral)	FAO/NAFC/63/7
	13. Regional study of wood resources and requirements	FAO/NAFC/63/4
	14. Preliminary discussion of other subjects requiring the attention of the Commission	
	15. Other business	
	16. Election of officers	
	17. Date and place of next session	
Afternoon	Tour of Forest Products Laboratories	
	18. Consideration and adoption of report	

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NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY CONFERENCE

SEGUNDA REUNION DE LA
COMISION FORESTAL DE NORTEAMERICA

CANADA, June 17 to 22, 1963

FAO/NAFC/63/2
May 27, 1963

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON FOREST
INSECTS AND DISEASES

By M. L. Prebble, Working Group Chairman

Introduction

At its first meeting in Mexico City, July 24-29, 1961, the North American Forestry Commission decided to create a Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases, and invited the incoming Chairman of the Commission to organize the Group by requesting Member Governments to nominate specialists to the Group. The Commission also laid down general guide lines for the Group as follows: (i) to prepare an analysis of the principal problems in the region with regard to forest insects and diseases; (ii) to indicate which problems are of immediate concern; and (iii) to suggest priorities among these problems for study and action.

Subsequently, the following specialists were nominated by the Member Governments to the Working Group:

United States:	Dr. J. A. Beal Mr. W.V. Benedict Dr. J. R. Hansbrough Mr. E. P. Reagan
Mexico:	Ing. Humberto Moreno Noriega Ing. Raul Rodriguez Lara
Canada:	Dr. C.W. Farstad Dr. V. J. Nordin Dr. M. L. Prebble

Organization and Objectives

The Working Group, at its first meeting in Ottawa, April 11-12, 1962, elected M. L. Prebble as chairman. Sub-groups were named to deal intensively with the three specialized problem areas, viz.,

Forest Insect Problems:	J. A. Beal (collator) Raul Rodriguez Lara M. L. Prebble
Forest Disease Problems:	V. J. Nordin (collator) J. R. Hansbrough

Plant Quarantine Problems: E.P. Reagan (collator)
C.W. Farstad
Humberto Moreno Noriega

The first two sub-groups undertook to assemble and collate information on the most important forest insect and disease problems of mutual concern to at least two of the three member countries. The task of the third sub-group was defined as the study of plant quarantine legislation and safeguards against the introduction and spread of plant pests, in the three member countries. In performing these tasks, the members of the sub-groups were encouraged to seek the assistance of specialist colleagues throughout their respective countries. As immediate aids to program planning for surveys, research and quarantine and control action, the members of the Working Group agreed to the prompt exchange, among the three countries, of information reports on infestations of forest pests, new introductions or notable changes in distribution range, proposals for control programs, research project outlines, directories of research workers in forest entomology and pathology, and published reports and papers on forest insect and disease problems.

Progress

The Working Group held its second meeting in Washington, October 8-9, 1962, to review progress in exchanges of information, referred to above, and in the compilation and collation of data on specific problems within the areas of interest of the three sub-groups. Draft statements on forest disease problems and on quarantine and related problems were reviewed; detailed arrangements had been made for the preparation of review statements on forest insect problems. The Working Group also established criteria for subsequent priority rating of insect and disease problems requiring additional research and control action. Attention was drawn to proposed control programs in each of the three member countries in 1963, to which observers from the other countries would be welcome.

In the intervening months V. J. Nordin established closer liaison with forest pathologists in Mexico through a ten-day program of consultations and visits at the Forest Research Institute, Mexico City, and adjacent nursery and experimental areas where forest disease problems were observed. As a result, Qbp. Rodolfo Salinas Quinard was named by the Mexican Government to the sub-group on forest diseases.

Additional progress toward the fulfilment of the original objectives, laid down by the Commission, has been made as follows:

- (i) The sub-group on forest diseases has prepared a comprehensive review entitled "Important forest diseases of mutual concern to member countries of the North American Forestry Commission". Thirty specialists collaborated in the preparation of reviews on 28 forest disease problems.
- (ii) The sub-group on forest insects has prepared a comprehensive review entitled "Important forest insects of mutual concern to member countries of the North American Forestry Commission". Thirty-eight specialists collaborated in the preparation of reviews on 37 forest insect problems.
- (iii) The sub-group on quarantine problems has prepared a report entitled "Quarantine safeguards and procedures of mutual concern to member countries of the North American Forestry Commission". This statement reviews the hazards created by new pest introductions to the North American continent. It also outlines the biological principles that should guide plant quarantine legislation, and the principal plant quarantine regulations of the three countries.

Copies of these Working Group papers are being distributed among members of the Working Group and their specialist colleagues in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Copies are available to others who may be interested.

Future Activities of the Working Group

Completion of the above-noted papers represents only a first basic step toward the fulfilment of the original objectives. To complete the existing assignment, insofar as forest insect and disease problems are concerned, it remains to establish priorities among the problems that have been reviewed, to outline priorities of needed research under each problem, and to recommend what each of the member countries might be able to contribute towards the research and control needs. This will require very careful study by members of the Working Group, in consultation with their research colleagues in the respective countries.

With regard to plant quarantine problems, further studies should be made of plant quarantine import restrictions of each of the member countries, and efforts made to achieve uniformity in areas where this would contribute to better overall protection for forests throughout North America. A uniform, co-ordinated defense against the introduction of new pests and diseases of forests by all three countries is essential to the success of each country's plant quarantine program.

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FAO/NAFC/63/3
April 12, 1963.

REPORT OF THE FOREST FIRE CONTROL WORKING GROUP

By George M. Jemison, Working Group Chairman

The first meeting of the Forest Fire Control Working Group was held in Washington, D.C. October 10 and 11, 1962 and was attended by five delegates from Mexico, four from Canada and six from the United States. This meeting provided an opportunity to organize the group, to review broad national forest fire problems, and to outline areas of international interest and concern in the fire field most appropriate for study.

Organization

G.M. Jemison (United States) was elected Working Group Chairman. Three subject matter subcommittees were established with chairmen as follows:

Fire Prevention Subcommittee: Mr. R. Garduno (Mexico), chairman

Fire Research Subcommittee: Mr. J.C. Macleod (Canada), chairman

Fire Control Subcommittee: Mr. M.S. Lowden (United States), chairman

Proposed Plan of Work

Each of the three countries has distinctive aspects to its overall forest fire problem as well as some things in common. Background discussion of current situations led to identification of the most serious problems. These have been considered further by each subcommittee and a program of work for each has been developed. Present plans are as follows:

Forest Fire Prevention

This Subcommittee proposes to move ahead in implementing the following seven recommendations aimed at a more effective international forest fire prevention program:

- (1) Prepare operating plans that will provide for better coordination of all cooperating governmental agencies within each country in the planning and execution of fire prevention programs. In addition, the cooperation of non-governmental organizations will be sought as a means of further disseminating forest fire prevention materials.

- (2) Develop additional lectures and talks for use in all three countries on the subject of forest fire prevention. Special emphasis should be directed to preparing appropriate forest fire prevention programs for use in schools. An exchange of ideas, suggestions, and materials will be provided for.
- (3) Distribute widely printed materials such as posters and flyers through better coordination and limited only by the availability of finances.
- (4) Encourage increased use of radio, television, and other audio-visual media to disseminate forest fire prevention messages to the public.
- (5) Provide for more aggressive law enforcement in the apprehension of individuals who start forest fires.
- (6) Provide a system for the assembly and exchange of all information and materials relating to the forest fire prevention program of the three countries.
- (7) Develop a cooperative arrangement between the United States and Mexico to provide for the joint planning, printing, and distribution of bilingual materials for use in appropriate areas along the border.

Fire Control

The Fire Control Subcommittee is directing its initial efforts to problems of training, equipment, and control techniques. The training of fire control personnel has been given a great deal of attention in the three countries. Various programs and training aids have been worked out particularly for fire fighting crews. The Group plans to develop a more direct and workable exchange procedure for information of this kind.

Developments in the fire equipment field have been substantial and are moving ahead in all phases of aerial fire control, improved hand equipment, and transportation, to name but a few. Here again an improved plan for exchanging the latest information is being developed.

Fire control techniques now in use in Canada, Mexico and the United States necessarily vary with the local types, conditions, equipment, and other factors. However, we believe that study of the most successful control procedures used in each country could be identified and the information exchanged for the benefit of all. This we expect to do.

A final subject which the Fire Control Subcommittee expects to explore is the use of compacts or agreements to facilitate fire control along international boundaries. Some agreements are working effectively now but there may be other situations that would benefit from attention.

Forest Fire Research

Preliminary study of the contribution that can be made through fire research suggests that an increased liaison, collaboration, and exchange of information would be desirable. The areas of common interest to be emphasized initially relate to problems of standardizing fire statistics, studies of prescribed use of fire for protection and cultural purposes, and problems of forest fire prevention.

In fire statistics, for example, we propose an immediate exchange of annual reports on forest fires, samples of the individual fire report on which they are based, and information on the degree of coverage and significance of the data as reported. This in turn will permit interpretation and comparison and may suggest ways in which useful collaboration may be extended in the standardization of forest fire statistical reporting.

The managed use of fire to reduce fuel hazard, improving grazing, alter vegetative type, or for other purposes is of common interest to the three countries. It seems to the Working Group that this may be a useful field to explore. We propose to start by exchanging technical information on burning techniques and identification of situations where fire can produce net benefits.

Research on the man-caused fire problem needs emphasis because about 90 per cent of all fires in North America are started as a result of man's activities. While not a great deal of research has been done, the Working Group believes collaboration on techniques will be helpful. Another aspect of research in fire prevention relates to hazard reduction or study of the effectiveness of firebreaks and barriers. There is common interest in solving these problems.

The Forest Fire Control Working Group feels that the subject matter identified for further study consists of important problems of international interest. We feel progress can be made through joint efforts along the lines suggested.

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A PROPOSAL TO
ESTABLISH A FOREST TREE IMPROVEMENT WORKING GROUP
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

The United States delegation to the Second Session of the North American Forestry Commission recommends that the Commission consider establishing a Working Group on Forest Tree Improvement.

IMPORTANCE

The whole field of tree improvement is destined for greatly intensified attention by forestry research and action programs in the future. It can be expected that a much higher proportion of the total forest improvement effort will go into genetic improvement of the tree crop. It is appropriate that the member countries establish co-operation in these activities.

A specific example is the genetic improvement of the genus Pinus. Mexico is the richest country of the world in number of pine species, and this germ plasm is now being eagerly sought by many countries involved in the crossing of pines. Tree improvement specialists in the United States are anxious to learn more about the Mexican pines and to have available dependable supplies of seed and other plant materials for use in their tree breeding programs in the United States. Hybrids developed in these breeding programs should be of value to both countries.

In the North, both United States and Canada have active tree improvement programs within short distances of each other concerning white pines, spruces, Douglas fir, poplars, and other species. Co-operation in these tree improvement projects and in related provenance studies is already under way and should be facilitated through the medium of the proposed working group.

The United States and Mexico have some important problems of tree classification and nomenclature to resolve. These problems involve such species as border white pine (Pinus strobiformis), ponderosa pine, and associated pines occurring in the border area of southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and northern Mexico. Important nomenclature problems also exist in other conifers and in the oaks and poplars. Nomenclature problems which have been approached heretofore essentially on a national basis should be a subject of closer co-ordination among the member nations.

The proposed working group would be a medium for direct exchange of information through sponsored field trips and visits. This approach is needed by workers in such field as techniques of genetics research, ecology and habitat studies of important species, and studies of geographic variation in widely occurring species.

SCOPE

It is proposed that the scope of the Forest Tree Improvement Working Group include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Co-ordination in the classification and nomenclature of species that are of interest to two or more member countries.
2. Co-ordination in studies of the distribution and geographic variation in trees common to two or more countries.
3. Facilitating exchange of seed, pollen, and clonal materials of certified species and origin.
4. Co-operation in provenance studies involving performance tests of single species from many different origins.
5. Co-operation in basic ecology studies which would seek to quantify the habitat of important timber species of interest to two or more member countries as a basis for plant introduction and provenance research.
6. Co-ordination in basic research in forest genetics, including exchange of information on current progress and research needs.
7. Co-operation in reconnaissance breeding to determine crossability among species, particularly in the genus Pinus.
8. Co-operation in racial hybridization within commercially important tree species.
9. Co-operation in applied tree improvement programs for important northern and southern timber species.

The problems listed above do not respect common boundaries. Progress in their solution will be uneven unless the member countries co-ordinate their efforts.

In order to deal with these diverse problems, it is proposed that the Forest Tree Improvement Working Group have three separate but co-ordinated subgroups dealing with the following:

- (1) Identification, occurrence, and exchange of plant materials.
- (2) Genetics and tree improvement of northern species.
- (3) Genetics and tree improvement of southern species.

This plan for subgroups recognizes that Mexico has limited interest in problems of the northern forest species, and Canada likewise has limited interest in the subtropical species. The proposal attempts to provide for this problem by having separate subgroups in tree improvement for northern species and southern species.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE OF OPERATION

The Working Group would be organized into the three subgroups outlined above, each having a subgroup leader and composed of members from Mexico, Canada, and the United States, or from two or the three countries as needed. Subgroup leaders would report to the committee chairman of the Working Group. Each subgroup would assign priorities to alternative activities in its field for the guidance of member countries. The general types of activities to be fostered by the subgroups have been outlined under the scope of the working group.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

We recommend to the North American Forestry Commission that it:

1. Establish a continuing 3-nation Forest Tree Improvement Working Group to promote exchange, co-ordination, and co-operation in this field of forestry.
2. Provide for subgroups of the Forest Tree Improvement Working Group to deal with the following subject-matter areas:
 - (a) Identification, occurrence, and exchange of plant materials.
 - (b) Genetics and tree improvement of northern species.
 - (c) Genetics and tree improvement of southern species.

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NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATION OF MEXICO

Head of Delegation and Vice-Chairman: Dr. Enrique Beltran, Sub-Secretary of Forest Resources and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Alternate Delegate: Ing. Juan Manuel Gonzalez, Technical Adviser, Subsecretariat of Forest Resources and Wildlife.

Advisers: Ing. Roberto Garduno, Director-General of Forest Protection and Reforestation.

Ing. Humberto Ortega, Director-General of Technical Supervision.

Ing. Roberto Villasenor, Director-General, Forest Research Institute.

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Ing. Felipe Burgos, Technical Director, Industrial Forestry Unit - Mexico, D.F.

Sr. Alfonso Reynoso - Mexico, D.F.

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Head of Delegation and Vice-Chairman: Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Alternate Delegate: Dr. Verne L. Harper, Deputy Chief, Research, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Advisers: Dr. George M. Jenison, Associate Deputy Chief, Research, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

- Mr. Edwin Zaidlicz, Chief, Division of Forest Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior.
- Mr. Thomas C. Mason, Director, Forest Products Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce.
- Mr. Richard F. Ottman, Budget Examiner, Research and Civil Works Division, Bureau of the Budget.
- Mr. Harold B. Donaldson, Foreign Forestry Services, Research, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

- Dr. Egon Glesinger, Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division - Rome.
- Dr. M. A. Huberman, Liaison Officer, North American Forestry Commission - Mexico, D.F.
- Dr. S. L. Pringle, Chief, Forestry Trends and Analysis Section, Forestry and Forest Products Division - Rome.
- Mr. L. Gimenez-Quintana, Chief, Forest Conservation Section, Forestry and Forest Products Division - Rome.

DELEGATION OF CANADA

- Head of Delegation and Chairman: Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister, Department of Forestry.
- Alternate Delegate: Dr. J. H. Jenkins, Director, Forest Products Research Branch, Department of Forestry.
- Rapporteur: Mr. A. L. Best, Assistant Director, Economics Division, Department of Forestry.

Manitoba:

Hon. C. H. Witney, Minister,
Department of Mines and Natural
Resources.

Mr. S. W. Schortinghuis, Assistant Deputy Minister,
Department of Mines and Natural
Resources.

Mr. J. G. Somers, Provincial Forester,
Department of Mines and Natural
Resources.

Saskatchewan:

Mr. W. R. Parks, Director of Forests,
Department of Natural Resources.

Alberta:

Mr. E. S. Huestis, Director of Forestry,
Department of Lands and Forests.

British Columbia:

Mr. H. B. Forse, Forester-in-charge, Forest Protection
Division, Forest Service,
Department of Lands and Forests.

Observers:

Mr. A. H. Turner, Chairman, Interdepartmental
FAO Committee,
Department of Agriculture.

Mr. F. Shefrin, Secretary, Interdepartmental
FAO Committee,
Department of Agriculture.

Mr. R. A. Stutt, Economist,
Department of Agriculture.

Mr. E. A. Oestreicher, Director, Resources and
Development,
Department of Finance.

Mr. E. W. Burridge, Conservation and Development
Service,
Department of Fisheries.

Mr. M. N. Murphy, Chief, Forest Products Division,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. G. W. Andrews, Chief, Primary Industries Section,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. L. Besley, President, Canadian Institute of Forestry,
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Advisers:

Mr. H. W. Beall, Director, Administration Branch,
Department of Forestry.

Dr. M. L. Prebble, Director, Forest Entomology
and Pathology Branch,
Department of Forestry.

Dr. V. J. Nordin, Associate Director, Forest
Entomology and Pathology Branch,
Department of Forestry.

Dr. D. R. Redmond, Director, Forest Research Branch,
Department of Forestry.

Mr. J. C. Macleod, Associate Director, Forest
Research Branch,
Department of Forestry.

Dr. D. A. Wilson, Director, Economics Division,
Department of Forestry.

Mr. W. W. Mair, Chief, Canadian Wildlife Service,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources.

Mr. L. Brooks, Chief, Planning Section, National
Parks Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources.

Provincial Representatives

Newfoundland: Dr. Stuart S. Peters, Deputy Minister of Resources.

Nova Scotia: Mr. R. H. Burgess, Director of Forestry,
Department of Lands and Forests.

New Brunswick: Mr. D. A. Wolstenholme, Director, Forest Protection,
Department of Lands and Mines.

Quebec: Mr. F. Boutin, Deputy Minister,
Department of Lands and Forests.

Mr. A. Gagnon, Chief, Forestry Service,
Department of Lands and Forests.

Ontario: Mr. J. A. Brodie, Chief, Timber Branch,
Department of Lands and Forests.

