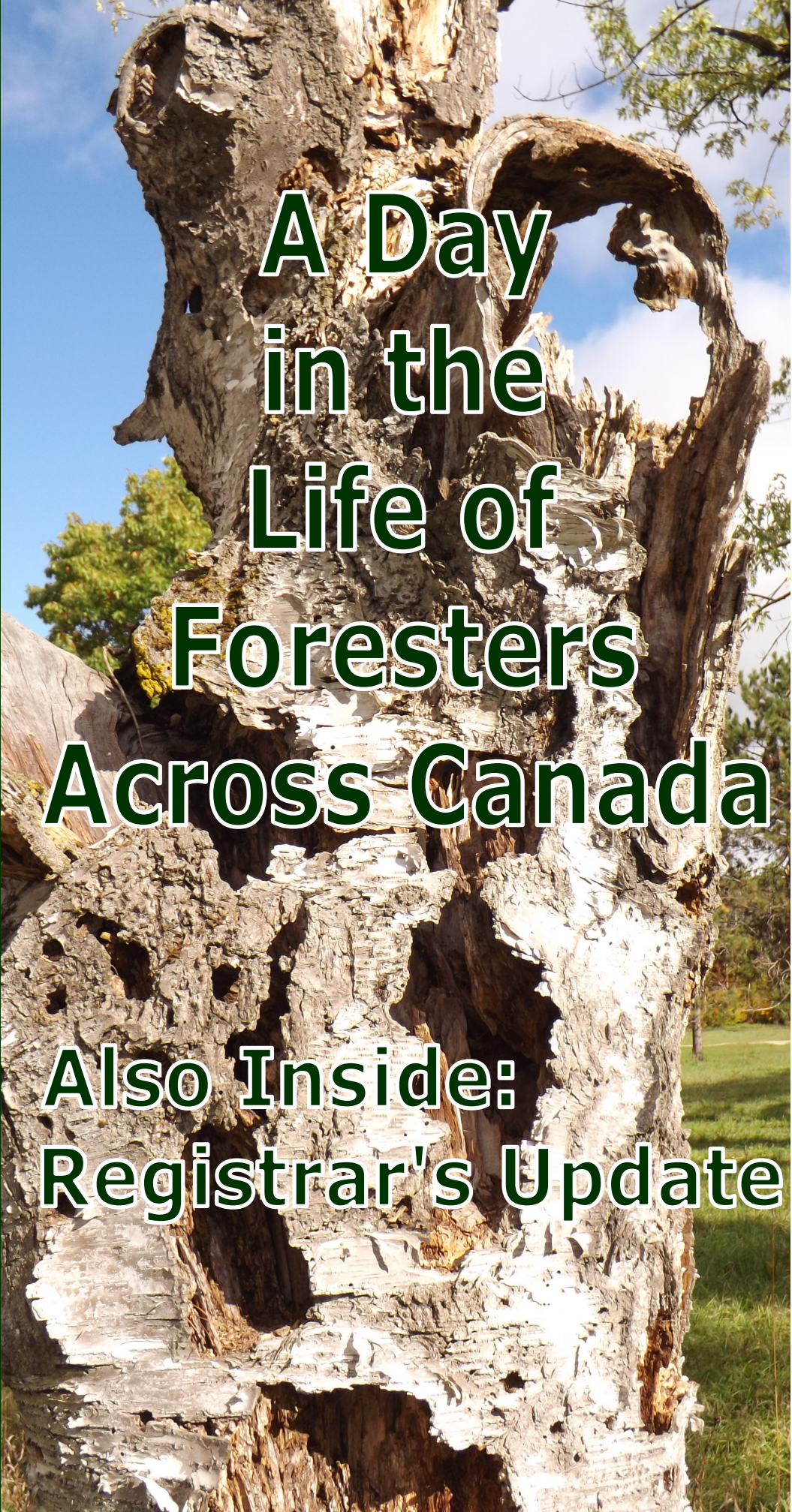


The Professional Forester

December 2016

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The official publication of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association



A Day in the Life of Foresters Across Canada

Also Inside: Registrar's Update

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Letter to the Editor



Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to Susan Jarvis, R.P.F., Registrar, with a request that it also be printed in The Professional Forester.

Dear Susan,

My September issue of *The Professional Forester* shows the fee schedule for December 1, 2016, where Associates must pay the same fees as Full Members. As you know I have objected to this since it was introduced through several channels—but to no avail.

Please bring this issue before the Board as it will discourage Associates from joining and may contribute to more unauthorized

practices. This fee schedule is unfair and inequitable for Associates.

Associates' practice is subject to certain terms, limitations, conditions, locations and restricted to private lands only—in short we are not full members. A fee schedule more in line with the present (Dec. 1, 2015) fees would be more fair.

The Professional Forester magazine described the benefits of membership in the OPFA (part 1, page 30) as “the right to practice professional forestry in Ontario and as an approved Full Member, the additional right to use the Registered Professional Forester designation.”

Again, an Associate can not do this and charging us full fees does not make us Full Members.

In light of my disagreement over these fees, please consider this letter as my resignation.

I do want to thank you for all your help and I want to thank the OPFA for allowing me to be a member. As a member I had the opportunity to receive the Fernow Award for which I am very appreciative.

*Thank you,
Laird Nelson*

Reminder: Competency Reporting Due



Competency Reporting for the Dec. 1, 2015 to Nov. 30, 2016 fiscal year must be completed by Full, Associate and Non-resident Members by **Jan. 15, 2017**.

Competency reporting is optional for members in these categories who first registered during the 2015-2016 fiscal year, and competency reporting is optional for all members in other membership categories.

Many members have already completed 2016 reporting online, or by forwarding information to the OPFA office. If this applies to you — thank you for meeting your membership obligations early.

For those members that still need to report in accordance with the Competency Support Program, please assemble your information and report on or before Jan. 15 to avoid administrative fees.

A Day in the Life of a BC Forester, Part 1

Ellen Paczkowski, R.P.F.



Let's start with the coffee! The computer is booted, spewing out emails full of client requests and Ministry directives. It's another busy day.

As a consultant, I have a lot of bosses; mostly small woodlot licensees. The clients need their management plans, cutting permits, silviculture assessments; and they need the information all properly filed in the BC Ministry of Forests data base systems. Here in BC the licensees are responsible for ensuring the accuracy of their harvest and reforestation information in the Ministry systems.

Yes, we do a lot of paperwork - don't all foresters? But today I get lucky - a call from a woodlot licensee who would like me to come check his new plantation. He's concerned there may be a pest problem. I

had co-ordinated the seedling purchase and hiring of the planting contractor last spring for him, and so I'm well aware of the plantation and I happily ignore the stack of paper on my desk to head to the bush.

I grab the truck keys and head out. four-wheel drive is a necessity in the bush here, and BC's mountain roads are notorious in winter. I've also packed my cruisers vest, notebook and iPad. Yes it's old school meets the new generation. I still take notes with a pencil, but I use the GPS to locate myself on my mapping programs on the iPad. No more paper maps.

The plantation is a mixed-bag plant of pine and fir, with spruce in the wet draws. While we are required to establish a minimum of 700 stems/ha on this block, we've set a target of 1200 in our woodlot license plan, and planted to that level. By mixing species we have a better chance of overall block

survival rates. In this case, it's the fir that has the licensee concerned. Yes, some of it does look anaemic, and some of the tips are brown. I explain to the licensee that fir will often look like this when newly planted. I suspect the drought shortly after the planting season is the culprit. The fir will recover, but I note that we should do a follow-up walk through of his plantation next summer - right after the spring growing season.

Now the lovely thing about working with small licensees is that they're great cooks. Today I got a tour of the woodlot, examined the trees to determine if there's a serious threat, and I get served an amazing hot lunch before I'm allowed to go home! The field work may be done, but tonight after dinner I'll update the file notes and input a forward plan and cost estimates into the Ministry database online. The paperwork never ends!

A Day in the Life of a BC Forester, Part 2

Christian Walli, R.P.F.
Tree Canada - BC Community Advisor



In the early morning hours with the rain falling hard my immediate concern is whether or not the volunteers will show up to plant the potted trees and shrubs. Driving through the city on my way to the restoration site on the North

Shore Mountains I see more monster homes being built which take up more than 95% of their lots. I ask myself, where are the green spaces for children to play in? The wild-west-like style of real estate development is continuous and I am concerned that our profession-the urban forest employees - are failing to inform and educate our leaders and general public in how to avoid serious and lasting oversights.

Upon my arrival at the planting site, the city's urban forestry employees are as surprised as I am that the volunteers are showing up in large numbers, ready to plant in the rain and mud. We proceed in leading them to the nearby creek where the salmon are furiously defending their spawning grounds. As we watch nature's wonders we ask for them to also look at the bigger picture, explaining why the Himalayan blackberry and other invasive plants are a real threat to our native plants and therefore need to be removed and why they are being replaced with native trees and shrubs. We also explain the need to retain a healthy native plant community on each side of the waterways, which in this case involves an area from the slopes of the North

Shore Mountains to the mighty Fraser River. This is a new realization for the volunteers, one that they had never fully appreciated until now. The salmon spawning in the creek are one sign that demonstrates the benefits and importance of maintaining the green buffer zone that we are creating here within the Metro Vancouver boundaries of some 2.3 million people.

After the planting has started the urban forest technician takes me to the side and tells me that a frantic neighbour threatened to call city hall if even one of the plants was planted. She preferred that the open area remain free of plants in order to keep dangerous wildlife away. Low and behold,

(Continued on page 5)

A Day in the Life of a BC Forester, Part 3

**Andrew Vander Putten, R.P.F.
Planning Forester
West Fraser Mills Ltd.
100 Mile House, BC**



I have been employed on a full time basis with West Fraser (WF) since graduating from university in April 2012. My current position is Planning Forester with the 100 Mile Woodlands group. Our group coordinates the fibre supply

for WF sawmills in the communities of 100 Mile House and Chasm, while our operating area encompasses the 100 Mile House and Thompson Rivers Forest Districts. We have an Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) of 1.2 million cubic metres.

My daily responsibilities are driven by the need to acquire volume for WF facilities and this is achieved through the development and acquisition of cutting permits (CPs) in our operating area. It typically takes upwards of one year to develop and apply for a CP so my planning program will consist of several CPs in various stages of development. On any given day I will likely work on some aspect of each CP depending on what stage it's at. I am periodically reviewing forest inventory data to help identify areas for future development and may potentially schedule a helicopter flight to perform reconnaissance of those areas. If areas appear suitable I will

coordinate the field work required to get it developed. For projects further along in the process I coordinate the many assessments needing completion. In doing so I must seek out the opinions of other professionals such as biologists, engineers, and archaeologists, to name a few. Once each CP has physically taken shape I begin what in many cases is the most complex step in the entire process; First Nations consultation. Depending on the location of the CP I will reach out to specific First Nations whose traditional territory it overlaps. The process of engaging with affected First Nations has no fixed timeline and can take as little as 60 days to upwards of several years. This is obviously a highly sensitive assignment given the potential for infringements on aboriginal rights and title. There are many instances where I need to travel for meetings with First Nations or other stakeholders to share information and accommodate concerns if need be. Once the field work and consultation is complete I begin the appraisal. An appraisal determines how much the timber which I propose to harvest is worth. Once completed, the appraisal is submitted to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations for review and sometime afterwards a CP is issued. Around this time I

will have finalized the Site Plans (SPs) for each block based on legislative requirements for harvesting on crown land. The SPs are the culmination of my efforts as all information gathered over the entire process is interpreted and considered carefully before ultimately shaping my prescription. With the CP approved and the completed SPs now signed and sealed, the harvesting may begin.

Forestry is incredibly complex and grows more and more complicated as times progress. As a result the typical day of a professional forester involved in development planning is far from boring and never without challenges.

(Continued from page 4)

within an hour's timeframe, this same lady, accompanied by her daughter, had now joined up with our volunteers to help plant the very trees she was so fearful of.

I am leaving the site with photos and materials to complete my project report for Tree Canada but feel the need to return with our four year old grandson. It was still raining heavily when I showed him the trees and shrubs that we had planted and, of course, the active salmon spawning in the stream. In a typical grandfather way, I proudly explained the planting activities yet his focus was on the salmon spawning. He was convinced that the fish were fighting. He assured me that the

shark from the Vancouver aquarium would be coming up the creek and would stop them from fighting.

Well, we may not be able to win all the battles, but we can contribute to developing and protecting green areas that everyone can benefit from, one step at a time. I meet many urban forestry employees in my work and continue to be very encouraged by their knowledge, passion and dedication in maintaining and protecting our urban forests. All of us, be it in rural or urban forestry, need to do a better job informing our leaders and the general public of the reasons and benefits of what we do.

Forestry, A Sustainable Industry

Lloyd A Havens, R.P.F. 1563
Trucking & Residual Fibre Superintendent,
Canfor Kootenay



I came to BC in 1980 and have lived in Cranbrook since 1989. I have had a varied career, 16 years in the public service with the Ministry of Forests, ground up and various positions; participated in the writing and implementation of the Forests Practices Code (FPC). In 1996, I transferred to a private forest company management position to assist with FPC implementation and have held various positions since. Currently I am responsible for strategically managing 120 log haul trucks to deliver fibre to three sawmills and a whole log chipping facility. Additionally, I oversee the chipping facility; we chip 200K – 280K m³ annually of low grade pulp logs for a Kraft Pulp Mill. Other duties include seeking opportunities to improve sawmill residual chip and short fibre recovery, quality, and revenue value.

Ongoing challenges and exciting innovation for the practicing forester in BC include: improved safety and culture; use of LIDAR in planning, total fibre utilization; green energy projects and plants; continued improvement in best management practices and conservation; market diversification for specialty products, grade and value; steep slope logging technology and other support equipment; sharing the land base with many commercial and recreational user groups; and climatic change implications.

For 40 plus years of learning and practicing forestry, it has been most satisfying to have shared my time with so many dedicated, fine and loyal people. Whether they were university, government or industry colleagues, researchers, professional scientists, technicians, loggers, truck drivers, road builders, etc. all have an extreme sense of dedication and pride to do their best and make improvements in managing and operating within the working forest. Some specific involvement and part of successes include: improvement in forest practices; implementation of the FPC; improved fibre utilization; enhanced safety culture, standards and certification; First Nation relationships, capacity building and business growth; market and product diversification; implementation of various certification standards of FSC, SFI, CSA that has improved environmental protection and conservation of

forest values and land management; and technological change.

My picture depicts a slightly older and bulked up version of a young, aspiring forester who planted trees for JD Irving Ltd (JDI) in 1975 near Deersdale, New Brunswick. My friend and UNB colleague, Blake Brunsdon, Chief Forester for JDI took me on a tour in 1997 and again in 2016 to the 1975 plantations. In 1997, commercial thinning entries yielded approximately 50 m³/ha of mostly pulp and some sawlogs. From 2012 to 2014 many of the 1975 plantations were harvested for the final cut of mostly sawlog fibre; yielding 250 to 300 m³/ha. It is with great pride and honour to be working in a truly sustainable forest environment and industry. It has been a very rewarding career, albeit I am on the short end of the tape measure now! Regards to all those in the Forest Industry!

Lloyd graduated from UNB in 1980 with a B.Sc.F., while being involved with the Student Forestry Association and the UNB Woodsman's Teams. Married to Debbie (UNB BSc 1980); they have four children and two grandchildren.



A Day in the Life of an Alberta Forester

Shane Gray, R.P.F.
Woodlands Harvest Lead,
Alberta Pacific Forest Industries



I was hired on full time with Alberta Pacific (Al-pac) in September of 2013 and currently hold the job title of Woodlands Harvest Lead. The total size of the Forest Management Area (FMA) for Al-pac is 6.37 million hectares in Northeast Alberta. Of that area I am currently responsible for the operations in the Northwest corner of the FMA close to the communities of Wabasca and Chip Lake.

On any given day I am responsible for logging contractors and hauling operations along with the reclamation in my designated area. Responsibility for these operations

includes: managing the quality of the work being performed, ensuring it meets Al-pac specifications, along with the production of the work to meet the targets that are required for mill consumption and budgeted delivered wood cost. On top of the quality and production the operations are monitored to ensure they comply with Occupation Health and Safety standards along with Al-pac standards. Environmental standards are also set from the Alberta Government and the Forest Certification bodies Al-pac is involved in. Currently Al-pac is Forest Stewardship Council certified and continually monitored by the Alberta Government so it is imperative I continually manage the operations in my designated area to meet and comply with all

the regulations and standards set forth by both governing bodies. Above the management of the day to day operations in the field I also ensure all contractors are paid appropriately for completed work in my designated area.

Being the harvest lead I am also required to have input in the long term plan for logging across the FMA. This long term plan includes the logistical planning of approved geographical areas the loggers will be harvesting in, budgeted costs associated with each area, and the production required from each area.

A Day in the Life of an Ontario Forester

Neil McDonald, R.P.F.



Neil recently graduated from Lakehead University with a HBScF. He is now a Forestry Planner for Nawiinginkima Forest Management Corporation (NFMFC), which holds the eFRL for the Big Pic and Pic River Forests. The NFMFC is the first Local Forest Management Corporation (LFMC) in Ontario.

Neil and company are right into the throes of overlapping planning processes/schedules, as well as the amalgamation of the two Forests, in progress.

On the two forests, Neil has been dealing with everything from typical planner stuff such as FMPs, AWSs, Revisions and Audit prep (both Independent Forest Audits and FSC) to more operational stuff such as water crossings and salvage harvests, as well as anything else that comes through the front door (once, half a beaver).

NFMFC is a new company with mostly new staff, overseen by veteran consultants. They are implementing guidelines that are fairly new, with direction from MNRF staff, many of whom are also fairly new. All this new-ness has its challenges, and its opportunities.

One challenge has been to quickly form relationships with local people and learn the land. Fortunately, that is easier in a small town. Another challenge is the steep learning curves, and rules that are sometimes subject to interpretation. The uncertainty can be an opportunity to inject some reality; but can also result in having work rejected and having to be re-done to adhere to new interpretation. The staff have learned to do the best they can, and keep going. The flip side of that challenge is that no one is 'set in their ways'; people are open.

Another planning challenge is that the forests include continuous caribou zones, discontinuous caribou zones, and coastal-continuous zones.

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Cool Jobs, Cool People

Matt Wilkie: Keen on the Outdoors, Committed to His Profession and Connected to Community



Editor's Note: The following article was adapted from one that appeared in Weyerhaeuser's in-house publication.

An unabashed promoter of his alma mater, Lakehead University — “the best forestry school in Canada” — Matt Wilkie likes getting out in the woods and describes his work more of a “lifestyle than a job.”

A registered professional forester at our engineered lumber mill in Kenora, Ontario, Matt's primary responsibility is making sure the operation has enough sustainably sourced logs on hand to meet its production goals.

The job requires a variety of skills, including a deep knowledge of working forests, environmental issues and contractor operations, along with the ability to build rapport with diverse groups inside and outside the company.

“Matt's adept at developing strong relationships with a myriad of suppliers, small and large from Ontario to Manitoba, and local stakeholders, including First Nations communities, local towns, and government officials,” says Fred Dzida, president of our Canadian Timberlands. “He's also actively involved in the community and an avid outdoorsman.”

We recently talked with Matt about his job and interests.

Your title is purchase fiber and systems leader. Tell us what you do.

It's kind of a fancy way of saying I'm a log buyer. Our mill in Kenora uses about 600,000 cubic meters of wood per year. We buy our wood from third-party timberlands, and I deal with the harvesting contractors. They're required by law to utilize every species on crown land. About 80 percent is conifer, so we play an important role in utilizing remaining hardwoods, like trembling aspen and white birch. We bid against a couple OSB mills in the area and even a dissolving pulp mill. Essentially, I'm responsible for getting the quantities we need at the best possible price.

What led you to choose this job?

I started my career in 1988 after graduating from Lakehead University in Ontario — the best forestry school in Canada. (There's a little internal rivalry between different forestry schools here in Canada, so I'm just doing my part to promote Lakehead's reputation.) I started in forestry because I wanted to protect the woods. I thought maybe I'd work for the government. I didn't really consider working in the industry as an option. I'd always heard that cutting trees was bad. One of my summer jobs was working in the woods and I did things like regeneration surveys. I learned a lot and realized the bad reputation wasn't deserved. After university, I worked for a company in northeast Ontario that had a sawmill and pulpmill and eventually found my way to Weyerhaeuser just after the Kenora mill opened in 2002.

What does an average day look like for you?

There's no average day. That's the nice thing about being a forester. If you're flexible and don't need structure to get the job done, this is a great choice. There's always something different to do from one day to the next. If it's nice, I might go into the bush and talk to contractors, review inventory at roadsides or assess road maintenance. But I spend most days in the office. I also serve on outside groups for the provincial government or forestry associations such as the Ontario Forest Industry Association, which is currently working with the government to streamline the guidelines for endangered species. We've combined 20 separate guidelines into two documents over the last few years. I'm also



working with the provincial government as an industry representative on forest policy.

Do you have a favourite part of your job?

I like getting into the bush and talking to contractors. They're all intelligent and personable. Sometimes they're a little rough around the edges, but they really like their work and are passionate. I'm also an avid hunter, so when I'm out there working I can scout locations to see where I might set up a deer stand. When I'm out in a block of cut timber hunting for deer, I take mental notes of the regeneration and regrowth and bring that back to the office. Being a forester is holistic. I'm looking at things as both a forester and a recreationist. Really, it's a lifestyle not a job.

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You must have some challenges. What are they?

Wood purchasing is always a challenge. A lot of factors go into what we'll pay. We want our contractors to be viable. If not, they'll go out of business and our prices will go up over the long term. We also want the mill to make money, so we can't pay as much as they might like. Plus, we have contractors who are ready to retire with no young folks to replace them. That's an issue we're trying to help address.

Another challenge is addressing public misconceptions about forestry. Those relationships are getting better, but foresters are generally quiet people, who don't always feel comfortable with public speaking. We're working to change that through social media, which is more in our comfort zone, especially with the younger generation.

Tell us something about your job that might surprise people.

I spend more time in the office and Toronto than in the bush. Also, forestry isn't a huge profession in Canada as some might think. We're a small, close-knit group. Instead of six

degrees of separation, it might be two, so most of us know each other.

Do you have any advice for people considering this profession?

If you love the outdoors, enjoy a flexible work environment and are willing to live in a small town, this could be the job for you. It's a great profession. Every forester I've met is a good person who cares about the land, the environment and local communities.

When you were a kid, what did you want to do when you grew up?

I wanted to be a conservation officer. Some people call them fish cops or hunting police, but whatever you want to call them, my real dream was to spend time outdoors.

What do you like to do away from work?

I'm an obsessive fisher and hunter. I go out maybe 100 times a year. In just the past two weeks, I've been out eight times. I live on beautiful Lake of the Woods in Kenora, and am five minutes from six boat launches. I'll go out for an hour and get dinner, mostly walleye. During hunting season, it's mostly white-tailed deer, but I've occasionally hunted moose. I also bow hunt from time to time. As for hobbies, I enjoy woodworking and I used to coach youth hockey before my kids grew up.

I'm also on the board for the Lake of the Woods Business Incentive Corporation. The group offers low-interest loans for high-risk businesses who can't get financing from traditional banks. It's a great organization, focused on community development. One of the reasons I joined is because many of our logging contractors need this kind of support. The banks require three years of profit and a strong equity-to-debt ratio. But the recession made that difficult for many of our contractors, and I wanted to help them out. Although I can't vote on their loans due to conflict of interest, I can point them to the organization and show them how the process works.

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The NPMC hired Kandyd Szuba, R.P.F. to look at data and advise them what is the best way to meet all legislation, provide the best habitat for caribou, while keeping an operationally workable plan. Working with experienced consultants is so enlightening.

It's most satisfying when you can go out in the bush and see something working on the ground; this is what we drew up, this is what is actually happening. People, our neighbours, are harvesting value from the forest, and the forest is still healthy. It means a lot when you can get comments back from people (e.g. contractors) who see how you're helping them maximize their volume; they appreciate the value of what you are focused on accomplishing.

Neil: "It's been a phenomenal experience that I wouldn't trade for anything. Many of my former classmates work for bigger companies and get to see only a small part of a big

picture. The beauty of starting with a small company is that, even though sometimes it may seem like you're finding your way through the dark, hard learned lessons are often the most valuable."

Managing People (and Forests) in South-Central Ontario

Caroline Mach, R.P.F.



I am responsible for the management of all aspects of 2,600 acres of County Forest in south-central Ontario. I often get asked what a “typical” day is like in my job – there really is no such thing – other than every day seems

to involve answering increasing volumes of e-mail. And doing increasing volumes of paperwork. Overall, it is a decent balance of office work and field work. For the last three years, I have had a summer student, but other than that, I am the only day-to-day staff person for the County Forest – this means that I HAVE to do everything, but also that I GET to do everything, including (none of these are invented): trying to get horseback riders, mountain bikers, and loggers to work together; answering inquiries about dying porcupines; giving landowners advice about emerald ash borer management; trying to explain (for the 1000th time) – politely – why a “messy forest” is not a problem; and giving politicians Forestry 101 lessons. Once in a while, I get to do what I went to school for – forest inventory, silvicultural prescriptions, harvest inspections and the like.

Although it is a “forest” and not a “park” (I am insistent about that distinction) that I look after, management of recreational use is an ever-increasing part of what I do. This seems like an odd counterpoint to me – the types of people who tend to go into forestry are those that want to spend time in the forest (alone) and yet, more and more, we are dealing with more and more people. Perhaps forest managers in southern Ontario should be trained primarily in sociology and secondarily in the science and art of managing the biological components of the forest.

The forest that I manage is an hour and a half north of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). In County and Regional Forests that are closer to Toronto, these extremes are even greater – to the point of having very limited more-or-less-traditional forest management. I try to deal with these situations with a sense of humour, but it is sometimes difficult. I have been in this job for a while now (22 years); in that time the recreational users of the Forest have increased in both numbers and demands. As people’s leisure time becomes more valuable,



they do not want their experience dampened by anything that they see as detrimental – whether that is a harvesting operation or other recreational users.

As these situations present challenges, they are also opportunities and when, after nine months of work with an eight-person committee, you can move forward to the next phase of the development of a recreational policy you have a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment. (Note that I said moving to the next phase, not completed.)

Managing the biological aspects of the forest is also challenging – but I find it less so, presumably because that is what I was actually trained to do. And although Mother Nature often doesn’t co-operate, I have still found her to be more predictable than the horseback riders, mountain bikers, hunters etc. And she doesn’t talk back!

A Day in the Life of a Forester in Quebec

Victor Brunette, ing.f.



The last Christmas before my graduation from UofT, I had in hand a work contract with Canadian International Paper to become a company forester in the Upper Gatineau Valley limits.

Demand for graduating professional foresters was so strong that prospective employers had many of us signed in for a promising career even before we started the spring semester. Very few of my classmates chose to continue for a postgraduate degree at the time. In May 1975, the CIP Gatineau Division Superintendent greeted me cheerfully in his Maniwaki office: "Young man, there is a challenging career for you with CIP, one day you can be President".

But times they change. I belong to a generation of professional foresters who were not tied down by one employer for a whole career. I accepted to trade job security for career challenges. From harvest operations implementation, I moved to a teaching career and further on to private land forestry, with a number of challenging job assignments which took me and my family across Quebec, Alberta, and the USA.

After thirty five years, I am back in the Outaouais, closer to retirement, while I still do what I like best, I work full time delivering partner programs to encourage woodlot owners to use good practices. I own 800 acres of well managed woodlots in Pontiac (hardwoods) and the Gatineau Valley (mixed woods and white pine, red pine plantations) and these forest lands are an important part of my leisure and my retirement plan. Most importantly, my family loves the Outaouais region where we are now deeply rooted.

Provincially, there are three assistance programs for woodlot owners. A forest landowner with a minimum of ten acres needs to be recognized (registered) with a woodlot management plan and official woodlot owner status in order to access programs. A valid status entitles one to apply for existing (cost share) activities under a Private Forest Enhancement Program, a Property Tax Reimbursement Program and a Forest Loans and Woodlot Consolidation Program.

My work as a forester is very autonomous with l'Agence des forêts privées de l'Outaouais, one of seventeen regional provincial partnership structures. The silviculture cost share program which I manage locally offers a subsidy of up to 80% of the value of woodlot investments for recognized activities such as land preparation, tree planting, plantation maintenance, pre-commercial or commercial thinnings, stand recuperation after natural disaster, and eligible prescribed harvesting.

Provincially, funding partners (government, industry, and woodlot owners themselves) invest in this cost share program in agreed proportions of 34 million dollars (government); \$1.00 for each cubic metre of wood purchased (industry) and 20% of the silviculture investment (landowner).

I administer the program locally, supervise and perform verification and quality checks for the work of eight accredited consulting foresters in Pontiac, Upper Gatineau, Papineau and Des Collines Counties. The technical services, including prescriptions, silviculture supervision and tree marking are subsidized by our Agency. The beneficiary landowner has a choice to take 80% of the value of a prescribed silviculture treatment (operations cost) and do the work himself under the supervision of a professional forester. An absentee landowner, or one who does not wish to do the operations and implementation himself may contract his accredited delivery agent for a key in hand operation. Such a choice assures silviculture standards attainment and alleviates financial and operational risk on the part of the landowner.

Locally, two million dollars annually is invested in field silviculture in the Outaouais. My Agency (I am the one and only employee and I treat the organization as if it were mine) is redeemable and accountable and supplies the province with valuable data on every job, and every completed silviculture report. I perform audits and field checks for ten percent of all finalized jobs and twenty percent of annual silviculture investment.

I enjoy this job since it allows me to spend half my time away from the office, doing field checks, meeting accredited forest

consultants and engaged woodlot owners. Is it not what we all dreamt of during our university years and one of the main reasons that we chose forestry... to be out there in the field, even towards the end of a challenging career, at a time when most of us end up in administrative assignments. More so, if I go out in the field two days a week, I can choose those days when the weather forecast is promising. I am most happy to contribute to sustainable woodlot development... and I do not regret not being President of CIP.

A Day in the Life of a Nova Scotia Forester, Part 1

Peter Jones, R.P.F.



Peter graduated with a BScF from UNB, and then worked with Bowater Mersey Paper Company Ltd in Liverpool Nova Scotia, where he was Manager of Forestry for a number of years until the newsprint mill closed in 2012.

Since then, Peter has been working primarily as a forest management planning and certification consultant but has also worked on projects related to biofuel development from residual wood through the Nova Scotia Forestry Innovation Hub and the development of a forestry machine operator training program. He's currently working on a project to train NS DNR staff on new monitoring procedures for Crown land licensee operations.

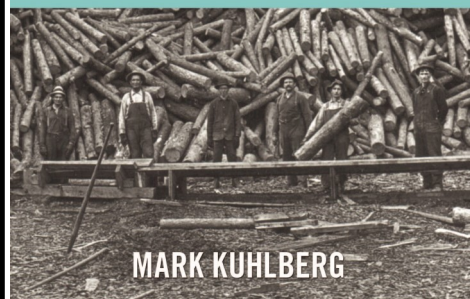
In addition to his consulting work, Peter is Co-Chair (with Will Martin) of the Board of the Medway Community Forest Co-op (MCFC), which was awarded a pilot project for

Community Forestry from the Nova Scotia DNR in 2014. The multi-stakeholder Board of Directors manages 15,000 ha of Crown land in southwestern Nova Scotia near Kejimikujik National Park. Through a consensus decision-making process the Board provides direction for the MCFC Manager who administers the day to day activities to meet a wide range of values on a working forest with a National Park and Provincial Wilderness Area as neighbors.

While the forest industry in Nova Scotia has seen a decline over the last number of years, Peter sees a lot of effort being put into innovative ways to manage forests and development of new forest products, which is very encouraging. The day-to-day challenges and satisfaction Peter finds with Nova Scotia's pilot Co-op model of tenure is something that many Ontario RPFs can relate to as Ontario tries different tenure models.



IN THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT
THE RISE AND FALL OF NEWSPRINT IN ONTARIO, 1894-1932



MARK KUHMBERG

In the Power of the Government: The Rise and Fall of Newsprint in Ontario, 1894-1932

chronicles the rise and fall of Ontario's pulp and paper industry between 1894 and 1932. In doing so, it demonstrates that our previous understanding of how relations developed between the mill owners and the provincial government was incorrect. It has long been argued that the politicians at Queen's Park – and all provincial capitals – fell all over themselves in trying to help the paper makers establish and grow their operations. I make it clear, however, that this was hardly the case. The provincial government had many reasons to offer the pulp and paper industry a cool reception and relatively little support as it established itself in Ontario. These included the drive to colonize the province's northern reaches, the politicians' existing loyalty to the lumbermen and the pulpwood exporters, and the dangers inherent in being associated with "big business" during an era when "titans of industry" were hardly beloved by the general public. Most importantly, the politicians saw the province's pulpwood and water powers first and foremost as commodities to be used for political gain; doling them out according to patronage considerations was the goal, and a remarkable tale of corrupt dealings was the result! For these reasons, this book offers a remarkably new perspective on the dynamics that shaped relations between industry and government in Ontario's forests.

Call 1-800-565-9523 and ask for this book for \$21.39 from the University of Toronto Press. This is a 40% discount from the retail price of \$35.95.

A Day in the Life of a Nova Scotia Forester, Part 2

Kari Easthouse



Kari first got a forestry technician diploma at Lakehead University. He then got a BScF from UNB, and went on to get an MScF specializing in forest modelling and the evaluation of forest management plans.

He began working at Stora Enso in Port Hawkesbury and worked his way up to Forest Management & Operations Manager in 2010.

Kari works with the Nova Scotia Landowner Forest Fibre Production Association (NSLFFPA) in Eastern Nova Scotia. The NSLFFPA was originally organized by landowners to negotiate collectively with the local paper mill. It has since changed focus to promoting sustainable management of small woodlots, and as group manager offers a program to certify small woodlot owners to the FSC standard. The program currently has about 500 woodlots in it, and Kari along with several other full and part time employees cruises stands and develops forest management plans for private woodlots, maintains FSC documentation, and monitors harvest and silviculture to assure woodlot owners their woodlots adhere to the standard. (Forest management plans are essential for FSC certification and for

government funding for silviculture.) The NSLFFPA is also working on a carbon credit system for landowners.

Kari also does occasional forest modeling and analysis for Remsoft clients, on a project basis.

A typical day can involve cutting edge modelling, or walking in the woods with landowners, helping them to get to know their land, to understand the forest and the trees. He finds the mix of work both challenging and satisfying.

One challenge is to raise awareness of how clearcutting can be the right treatment for a site. Much of the province is suited to uneven-age management, but some is "True Boreal" conifer forest, suited to clearcutting and even-aged management. There is a perception among many Nova Scotians that all forestry is bad; however, demonstrating to woodlot owners that it can be done right is very rewarding.

Kari and his wife also run a small pasture based farm, which was one reason they chose to live in rural Nova Scotia. Forestry is a profession that enables people to live in places many city-dwellers wish they could live in.



While life is busy, "I look forward to work every day."



Mark Your Calendar!

Foresters in Changing Climates: 60th OPFA AGM and Conference

May 16-18, 2017

Guelph, Ontario

A Day in the Life of Bruce Roberts, R.P.F.

Bruce A. Roberts R.P.F.
Ecologist & Community Adviser
Tree Canada

which reports on the “Effects of overabundant moose on the Newfoundland landscape” and white spruce



There was just enough snow to see the fresh tracks- looked like a cow and a calf! Recent green pellets and more tracks as the moose passed within a few metres of my early morning walk- close for sure- missed them on the way down to the Noel Paul River but I always like hunting upslope better than down slope - you see so much more!

The early part of the week had my part-time forestry job as an Ecologist and Community Adviser for Tree Canada looking at the brand new St. John's Recreation Centre grounds to work up a plan with the City Arborist for spring tree planting as the City was selected as one of the 50 recipients of CN EcoConnexions 2017 grants. All the selected communities will each receive a \$25,000 grant from CN, which will include the installation of a commemorative plaque and the planting of a ceremonial tree in celebration of the 150th anniversary of Canada. A fairly routine morning and I'm sure white spruce will form part of the planting.

Two days later I'm looking at something much more complex that is the forest ecology of the Millertown area in the field first hand, which really shows well the effects of overabundant moose. In fact, this area has had the most abundant moose for many decades and was the area that even had a harvest reduction of

moose (allowing two kills per licence) just over 50 years ago. Millertown (six hours from St. John's by road in Central Newfoundland) is the interior town founded in the early white pine logging era. Millertown was named for its founder, Lewis Miller, from Creiff, Scotland, who came here in search of pine forests to supply his proposed sawmills in 1900. Later, the community became a model town and a major logging centre for the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company.

Now (formally as a CFS Research Scientist) I am hunting moose near some of my older 1970-1980 plots where I first became interested in the ecological shift from the high class (CLI Forest Capability class 3 & 4 sites) Dryopteris (Fern-rich) balsam fir forests to a Fern-rich white spruce forest with patches of 50-75 year old severely browsed balsam fir stubbies. The age of the cut, the stubbies and the mature white spruce are essentially the same. By looking at the ring width pattern of the severely browsed stubby fir one can see in what years the browsing intensity was greatest. Today these white spruce are 20 plus metres in height and with diameters over 60 cm they are majestic in the early morning sunlight. The gaps are also filling in with white spruce simply as it is the only forest tree in this neck of the woods that is never browsed by moose. The Island has a healthy moose population of over 100,000 that got used to eating young balsam fir as their prime winter food enabling them to thrive by staying close

to logged areas that were regenerating to balsam fir.

The snow has enabled me to find more tracks and I check in with my hunting partner to the west of me as we are closing the gap between several sets of tracks. Within a few minutes we take a six-point bull - if we had waited another minute we may have taken a 20-point bull that lumbered off to denser woods after the shot, and so the work begins. It is in the middle of a patch of balsam fir stubbies all about one metre in height surrounded by large diameter white spruce - the landscape created by these overabundant moose. We bled the animal and walked the 2 km back to camp and we were able to bring our four-wheel bike close to the kill. By late evening we have the moose cleaned, loaded in the plastic fish tubs, and we cover the whole bike and contents with a loose fitting tarp. We decide to walk out by the evening moon and drive the weighted bike out in morning daylight. We have been hunting in this area by the Noel Paul River since 1967 and the ecology of these white spruce ungulate-induced forests is the most fascinating forest type to walk through and enjoy - that were created by the introduction of moose to Newfoundland just over 100 years ago. For further reading see the Journal *ALCES* VOL. 40: 45-59 (2004).

ER503: Restoration Ecology **University of Victoria (online)**

Restoration ecology melds ecological theory with the principles of adaptive management. This advanced course delves into the foundations of ecology to better understand how to repair damaged ecosystems. By incorporating the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, this course offers a tried and tested road map to the implementation of restoration projects used by an expanding number of the world's environmental organizations. A collaborative process that values diverse experiences and perspectives, these "Open Standards" provide a step by step standard to the execution of effective and efficient ecological restoration.

Instructor: Dr. Emily Gonzales

Dates: January 2 to April 2, 2017

To register, please call 250-472-4747. For more information, contact Laura at ecorestitution@uvic.ca.

A Day in the Life of a Newfoundland Forester

Sara Richards, R.P.F.



I'm a forester working on the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland. I've been fortunate enough to work the coastlines of British Columbia, the Rocky Mountains of Alberta and now the foggy forests of Newfoundland. The

Avalon Peninsula is unique in its own right in comparison to the rest of the province. The area holds 51% of the Province's population and the majority of harvest blocks are relatively small in size, ranging from 3 ha to 10 ha on average.

My main job responsibility is silviculture. Our silviculture program is small but not lacking in challenges. Annually I only plant an average of 50-75 hectares. While this seems small the task of maintaining, or even accessing, the sites is more than challenging. Currently I'm working on a multi-year plan to deal with the reforestation of areas that were heavily hit by an insect infestation in the 60s and 70s. These areas have failed to regenerate due to high winds and a heavy moose population. These areas are now essentially grasslands covered in heavy blow down. They are often surrounded by vast bogs and numerous ponds making access for reforestation taxing. On my 2015 plant we used a combination of helicopters, quads, canoes and manpower to get the tree seedlings on site. It was logistically the hardest plant I've done to date but one of the most rewarding.

Silviculture is my main responsibility but life as an Avalon forester deals with much more than just planting/maintaining trees. We deal with a huge number of nuisance wildlife calls. This can range from an injured great horned owl on a golf course to a moose running down Water Street in St. John's at 5:00 am. With a high moose population, the majority of our calls are moose related. I've dealt with having a mother and yearling moose jumping fences in the heart of downtown to coming to the aid of a moose in the St. John's harbour. Several of these calls happen while the majority of the city sleeps. The time ticks away as we urgently try to successfully immobilize the moose before heavy traffic starts in the morning. Some of the calls come in at the peak of rush hour and with the age of smart phones and spectators it makes the job much more difficult. It really is a team effort to deal with the vast number of complaints we receive. With that said I've



been fortunate enough to work with some great people.

I also deal with monitoring and issuing permits for domestic cutting areas. These areas are growing in popularity as more and more people are turning to fuelwood for home heating with rising energy rates. The demand for permits can be upwards of 4000 permits per year for just the Avalon Peninsula. With the increasing demand for firewood has come an increasing demand on the local forests. Forests in Newfoundland are slow growing and subject to vast areas of blow down due to high winds coming from the harsh North Atlantic weather. This makes the need to maintain/monitor effective silviculture measures increasingly significant.

The variety seems to be endless in this job. I've spent countless hours searching the forest for the rare boreal felt lichen *Erioderma pedicellatum*. The lichen is found in only three places in the world, one of which is Newfoundland. Before a timber harvest can take place, extensive lichen surveys must first be completed to ensure it is not in the area. The ideal or preferred habitat for this lichen is mature balsam fir, which is a huge component of our forests.

What I love about being a forester in Newfoundland, beyond just the scenery, is the variety and challenge of the job itself. It

allows me to think outside the box as the majority of my silviculture projects are just outside the ordinary.

Executive Director's Report

Fred Pinto, R.P.F.
Executive Director



This year the Ontario Professional Foresters Association celebrates its 60th anniversary. Since the beginning of its creation the name Ontario Professional Foresters Association has been used. I am aware that

this name means different things to different people, including members. So let us consider the words used to describe the organization that regulates our profession. It may shed some light on the different expectations and opinions members have about the Association.

The first word "Ontario" is generally understood to mean a geographic entity within Canada that is governed by its provincial legislature. There is little ambiguity between the general understanding of this word and its specific use in the name of our association. However, some members ask why we do not have a national forester's regulatory body. The reason that regulatory bodies such as the Ontario Professional Foresters Association are provincial entities is because the provinces that formed Canada 150 years ago retained jurisdiction in several areas of sovereignty. One is the power to regulate businesses, including the responsibility to regulate trades and professions. Therefore, without a constitutional amendment professional forestry will continue to be governed by provincial law.

The word "professional" has different meanings in general usage. It can mean skilled, proficient, qualified, etc. Most people are want to describe their occupation as a profession as it connotes a high level of training, higher social status and importance. Provincially regulated professions such as professional forestry, are different in that proficiency and qualifications of registrants are defined by provincial regulations and bylaws and not by a self-interested group. In our case provincial law, the *Professional Foresters Act*, defines professional forestry and describes how people that have received a certificate of registration are to be governed. This means membership in the OPFA, a regulatory body, is not the same as membership in an incorporated (such as an advocacy group like a trade, union or professional organization) or non-incorporated (e.g. a community group) non-

government organization. To become a member of a regulatory body requires more than just paying a fee. You need to meet defined training, character and experiential requirements. Members must also meet set standards (e.g. continuing education) to maintain their certificates of registration.

Forester is a term used commonly to describe anyone that works in the forest. It has been used to describe loggers, forest fire rangers, etc. This is not any different than how the words teacher, doctor or engineer are used in everyday conversation. The term "Foresters" in the name of our association is linked to the scope of practice of professional forestry described in the *Professional Foresters Act*. The scope of practice is misunderstood by many in natural resource management as except for professional foresters none of the others are provincially licenced professionals, trades or occupations. Many, including members, think that the scope of professional forestry applies only to field foresters. Provincially licenced professionals in other endeavours such as health, engineering and finance know that for their profession to truly protect the public (i.e. allow the public to hold their members to account) requires others in the organizational hierarchy to also be members.

Finally, the word association in general conversation may mean a trade union, social club or a number of other formal and informal groups. People that belong to an association are called members. Both these particulars lead people to misunderstand the Ontario Professional Foresters Association as our registrants are also called members. Members may assume that this Association is a club that will advocate for its members or provide members with benefits that they obtain from other organizations to which they voluntarily belong. As a regulatory body the Ontario Professional Foresters Association's core objective is to regulate its members. That is, the OPFA and other regulatory bodies benefit society and employers directly as their members must meet specific entry and on-going standards and members can be held to account through simple low cost mechanisms. Regulatory bodies are low cost to society and clients as the cost of the complaints, discipline and registration processes are borne by members of the

association and not the tax payer or client – which is why regulatory body fees are what they are. The benefit to a member is that they are able to work within their scope of practice.

I hope that the foregoing sheds some light on why provinces have their own regulatory bodies, why obtaining membership is not simply paying a fee and who benefits from such a form of self-regulation.

As mentioned at the beginning of this article the Ontario Professional Foresters Association is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year. The organizing committee for the 2017 OPFA Annual Conference has already been busy developing a comprehensive program that will be informative and fun. The theme of the conference is: *The OPFA at 60: Foresters in Changing Climates*. The conference will be held at the Delta Guelph near the University of Guelph from May 16 -18, 2017. I will send you an e-mail message once the website for the conference is launched. We hope to see many of you at the conference.

Looking for Mentors

The Ontario Professional Foresters Association has an all-time record number of Provisional members. If you have practised professional forestry for 2 or more years during your career you can help mentor a Provisional member. To find out who needs a mentor visit the OPFA website and click on the member's directory tab (<https://secure.opfa.ca/membership-directory>). Provisional members are now able to self-identify via their membership record if they are looking for mentors or professional forestry experience.



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Registrar's Update

**Susan Jarvis, R.P.F.
Registrar**



The OPFA has undertaken several projects to support applicants and Provisional Members as they work towards being registered as professional foresters in Ontario.

Bridge Training Now Available

Are you a Provisional Member who is undergoing the Credential Assessment Process (CAP) towards Full Membership?

The Bridge Training Program for Foresters (BTPF) was initiated by the OPFA to provide training for all 35 competencies (grouped in seven Standards) required for professional forestry in Canada. Most training modules are accessible through the internet. Only select competencies will require field training and participation in-person (due to subject matter).

Two third-party suppliers were contracted to develop Bridge Training modules: the

Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF), and Lakehead University. The development of Bridge Training modules is funded by the Province of Ontario, while on-going implementation of training modules is the responsibility of each supplier.

Canadian Institute of Forestry Training Modules:

**** Register now for sessions starting in late January 2017 ****

The CIF is responsible for module registration, setting of participant fees, training delivery and participant evaluations. All questions regarding CIF's Bridge Training modules should be directed to the CIF through their website.

Lakehead University Training Modules:

Members will receive enrolment information as soon as these training modules are available. Lakehead University is developing Bridge Training modules for:
Standard 3: Forest Management
Standard 4: Forest Economics

Standard 6: Information Acquisition, and Ontario Forest Policy and Legislative Framework

Credential Assessment - University of Toronto, MFC Program

The University of Toronto, Master of Forest Conservation (MFC) program was accredited for 2015 graduates (and subsequent years) as meeting all required professional forester competencies. Students completing the accredited MFC program benefit from a streamlined registration process, the same as available to Lakehead University, Honours Bachelor of Science in Forestry graduates.





MFC graduates prior to 2015 are required to undergo a Credential Assessment (CAP). The OPFA initiated a national review of the pre-2015 MFC programs to identify any competencies that could be "pre-approved".

(Continued on page 19)

BRIDGE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FORESTERS

Funded by:

Standards and Demonstrable Competency numbering is consistent with the 2008 Certification Standards for the Profession of Forestry in Canada ([link](#))

Supplier	Competency	Modules Required to meet 2008 Certification Standards	More Information or Enrolment
 Canadian Institute of Forestry Institut forestier du Canada	Standard 1: Tree and Stand Dynamics		
	Competency 1.1	Module 1.1 and 1.4	Online modules except as noted courses.cif-ifc.org
	Competency 1.2	Module 1.2 and 1.4	
	Competency 1.3	Module 1.3	
	Competency 1.4	Module 1.4 (field course)	
 Canadian Institute of Forestry Institut forestier du Canada	Standard 2: Forest to Landscape, Structure and Function		
	Competency 2.1	Module 2.1	Online modules except as noted courses.cif-ifc.org
	Competency 2.2	Modules 2.2 and 2.5	
	Competency 2.3	Module 2.3	
	Competency 2.4	Module 2.4	
	Competency 2.5	Module 2.5 (field course)	
 Canadian Institute of Forestry Institut forestier du Canada	Standard 5: Leadership Skills		
	Competency 5.1	Module 5.1	Online modules courses.cif-ifc.org
	Competency 5.2	Module 5.2	
	Competency 5.3	Module 5.3	
 Canadian Institute of Forestry Institut forestier du Canada	Standard 7: Professionalism and Ethics		
	Competencies 7.1 to 7.4	Module 7.1	Online module courses.cif-ifc.org

(Continued from page 18)

National approval of the results was granted on Nov. 23, 2016.

- MFC graduates from 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 with science-based undergraduate degrees will benefit from certain competencies being “pre-approved”. The CAP assessment is still required, but evidence is not needed for the pre-approved competencies, thereby reducing the time and workload to assemble documentation.
- Other MFC graduates do not have pre-approved competencies, but will still benefit from a draft self-assessment matrix and additional information on MFC course changes through time.

Contact me at registrar@opfa.ca for more information and guidance for MFC CAP applicants.

Review of Competencies for Foresters

As Chair, I am pleased to report significant progress made by the national Competency Review Working Group (CRWG).

The CRWG, through consultation with forest practitioners, academics, employers and other stakeholders across Canada, has drafted a revised set of competencies. Proposed revisions to the Certification Standards (competencies) for professional foresters in Canada will enable licensing of qualified applicants to meet the future needs of employers and the public.

A major change proposed to the Standards is the recognition of varied “areas of forestry practice” including: (a) Forest Management, (b) Natural Resources and Ecosystem Management, (c) Urban Forestry, (d) Forest Operations, and (e) Ecological Restoration and Management.

OPFA Council approval is required, along with approval by the other forestry regulators in Canada, before the 2017 Certification Standards are implemented. A specific phase-in schedule will be approved,

so that no applicants are caught mid-process by changing requirements. More details to come in 2017.

Annual Renewal

Most members have updated their personal contact information and, if applicable, have paid their 2016-2017 membership fees. A small number of members, who missed the due date for payments, have been assessed an administrative fee, and are encouraged to meet member obligations as soon as possible.

Practicing members (only Full, Associate, Non-resident) are reminded that the mandatory annual Competency Support Report (CSR) now replaces the previous Competency Recording Questionnaire (CRQ). You can complete your Competency Reporting through the OPFA website, or by emailing your CSR to the OPFA office (registration.coordinator@opfa.ca).

Enforcement Concerns, Complaints, Discipline

Costs of enforcement in 2015-2016 were under budget due to the number and types of issues received, and how cases were able to be addressed by staff and the Complaints Committee.

One (1) new complaint against a member was received in November and will progress through the Complaints Process into early 2017. There are seven (7) on-going enforcement issues, most of which will be addressed through advocacy efforts with other forest practitioners (i.e. certified tree markers, managed forest plan approvers, certified arborists, landscape architects, auditors, municipalities, etc.). There are no current discipline cases.

As this fiscal year draws to a close, I extend my sincere thanks to Priscilla Doyle, Registration Coordinator; and Jim Parker, R.P.F.(Hon), Enforcement Coordinator, for their on-going assistance and support. Successful registration and enforcement activities would not be possible without the many volunteer members of the Registration Committee, Competency Support Committee, Complaints

Committee or Discipline Committee. Thank you all for your knowledge and dedication.

Best wishes for a wonderful holiday season and a very Happy New Year.

Upcoming Registration Dates

Jan. 15, 2017	LAST DAY for Competency Reporting for 2015-2016 year (if applicable, for Full, Associate and Non-resident members only).
Jan. 27, 2017	Deadline for application materials for Registration Committee Meeting February 10, 2017.
Feb. 15, 2017	Credential Assessment Process portfolio materials to Registrar, for national CAP assessment deadline April 1, 2017.
March 23, 2017	Deadline for application materials for Registration Committee Meeting April 6, 2017.
May 16-18, 2017	Meet new members (and long-time friends) at the OPFA Annual Conference, Guelph
June 1, 2017	Credential Assessment Process portfolio materials to Registrar, for national CAP assessment deadline July 1, 2017.

Lakehead University President Announces New Scholarship in Honour of Dr. John Naysmith



Julia Ieropoli (centre) was named Lakehead University's inaugural Naysmith Scholar. The Naysmith Scholar announcement was made with Dr. John Naysmith (third from left), founding Dean of the Forestry department; Bob Rooney (Dr. Naysmith's son-in-law, far left); Jean-Ann Naysmith Rooney (Dr. Naysmith's daughter, second from left); Dr. Brian Stevenson; Dr. Ulf Runesson; and Sasha Naysmith McMonagle (Dr. Naysmith's granddaughter, far right).

Dr. Brian Stevenson, Lakehead University's President and Vice-Chancellor, honoured Dr. John Naysmith on Friday, Sept. 30 by announcing the creation of the Naysmith Scholar.

A student who has completed their third-year of an Honours Bachelor of Science in Forestry or Honours Bachelor of Environmental Management will be named annually as the Naysmith Scholar. This student must demonstrate the values and principles that Dr. Naysmith embodies: including leadership, a willingness to listen, the ability to motivate and inspire others, and more.

"John, Toie, and the Naysmith family have given years of service and dedication to Lakehead," Dr. Stevenson said. "John is in a class of people singled out for their unwavering support of the exceptional and unconventional that is our University – which is why we created this annual award."

Dr. Naysmith provided a few decades of service to Lakehead University, including as the Director of the School of Forestry and founding Dean of Lakehead's Forestry department from 1988 to 1995. He taught for another 10 years after retiring and made many other contributions to the forestry industry. In 2011, Dr. Naysmith was named a Fellow of the University.

The inaugural Naysmith Scholar is Julia Ieropoli, a fourth-year student working toward an Honours Bachelor of Science in Forestry. Her Lakehead studies have included gaining experience in both the private and government sector, as well as exposure to international situations.

"Julia was selected based on her demonstrated dedication to a level of stewardship that means doing the right thing and using best practices to reach a balance of social and cultural values with ecological sustainability and economic viability," explained Dr. Ulf Runesson, Dean of Lakehead's Faculty of Natural Resources Management.

"She also provides leadership and a willingness to volunteer, while personifying the exceptional standard of students our programs are designed for — dedicated and assertive, while at the same time capable of showing humility and a capacity to motivate and listen to others."

Do You Speak Multiple Languages?

We are looking for registered members who speak languages other than English (especially French, Spanish, German, Mandarin and Cantonese) and who are willing to help foreign-trained Provisional members with the translation and sign-off of "Non-Critical" documents (eg. academic course outlines) during the Credential Assessment Process. There are several applicants across Canada who would benefit from this help.

This is an opportunity to help a Provisional member, share your experience on how to move through the registration process, and perhaps become a mentor or sponsor to a future member.

If you are interested, please contact the OPFA Registrar (registrar@opfa.ca.).

감사합니다 Natick
Grazie Danke Ευχαριστίες Dalu Obrigado
Thank You Köszönöm
Спасибо Dank Tack Gracías
谢谢 Merci Seé ありがとう

In Memoriam

Andy Straughan, R.P.F

John Long, R.P.F., 1956-2016



Born (June 29, 1956) and raised in Trout Creek, Ontario, my close friend John Long was first introduced to the field of forestry and the making of maple syrup by his father Clifford.

John graduated from University of Toronto's Bachelor of Science in Forestry program in 1979 and headed west to Prince George, British Columbia for four years. As a Registered Professional Forester, he held positions with Industrial Forestry Services Ltd. and later as a Timber Planner with the B.C. Ministry of Forests.

Feeling the pull of his family back home and wanting to start a family of his own, John and his wife Jo-Ann moved back to Ontario in 1983 and settled in the town of Huntsville, Ontario.

"Longwood Forestry Services" was established in 1984, serving various clients in Central Ontario on projects such as tree marking, tree planting, forest stand tending, data collecting, and private land forest management.

In the early 90s John and Jo-Ann moved their growing family of four boys from the little house in Huntsville to Lindsay's Hill Rd., Trout Creek. They built a larger house and became "neighbors on the hill" to my parents and my family.

John sold Longwood in 1996 to Steven Mallory and I and began a two year position with the newly formed Sustainable Forest License holder: "Nipissing Forest Resource Management Inc. (NFRM)" in Callander, Ontario.

From 1998 to 2015, John returned to forestry consulting. A few notables include (and I am missing many, I know): served as a harvest and/or silviculture expert on 14 Independent Forest Audits, provided technical guidance and direction working with numerous industrial clients, authored management plans for private land owners under the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program, supervised NFRM's aerial spray program for 18 years, and provided essential feedback during

NFRM's development of the "Site Occupancy Index Program" (S.O.I.).

This chapter in John's life also involved the expansion of the family's Christmas tree farm and maple syrup operation: "Long Farms of Laurier". He also somehow found time to volunteer for the Local Road's Board for Laurier Township, the Powassan Maple Syrup Festival Planning Committee, and the Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association Board of Directors where he most recently served as President of the Algonquin Local. He was a long standing member of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association and the Canadian Institute of Forestry (hosting numerous tours of the family's farm).

Most recently, John held a full-time position with the North Eastern Wood Measurement Program of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, based in North Bay, Ontario.

As part of your Longwood staff in the early 90s during College, you were instrumental in the development of my forestry career (and more recently maple syrup production).

I could write a book of the stories based on times we all had planting bare-root stock, tree marking in Algonquin Park and the Nipissing Forest, helping to run your sawmill, and pruning those damn Christmas trees by hand. My kids have heard many of these stories. We worked hard and had a lot of fun. You taught me more than a few life lessons that I hope to pass on to my family.

Well "J.L.", you are going to be missed by many. You fought a hard battle lately and somehow kept your positive spirit and faith extremely high. I speak for more than just myself when I say you were a close friend, teacher, and mentor. "Top Notch" as many have said. "As a forestry contractor, a friend, a maple expert and family man there simply were no equals".

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- ♦ the right to practice professional forestry in Ontario and, as an approved Full Member, the additional right to use the Registered Professional Forester (R.P.F.) designation;
- ♦ access to the Members Register (list of OPFA members) on the website;
- ♦ access to continuing education opportunities on the website;
- ♦ receiving quarterly issues of *The Professional Forester* newsletter;
- ♦ career opportunities as posted on the website;
- ♦ Annual Conference;
- ♦ leadership development opportunities through volunteering with the OPFA;
- ♦ discount on auto rental; and
- ♦ preferred rates on group Error and Omissions Insurance offered by HUB Insurance Brokers International (see their ad in this issue for contact information). This coverage insures a person or company against claims made by third parties for actual or alleged errors, omissions, breach of duty, and similar claims resulting from the negligent performance or non-performance of professional services. Professional Liability Insurance helps relieve you of the financial burden of defending yourself in a malpractice lawsuit. If you are providing a professional service or rendering a professional opinion, this coverage is highly recommended. At no additional cost, the policy provides retroactive coverage for alleged negligence in the past, and also provides coverage in the future once you retire, sell, or wind down your practice.

The OPFA is currently looking into expanding its benefits package. For more information on the above benefits contact the OPFA office at opfa@opfa.ca or 905-877-3679.

Member News

New Members

Full

Margaret Hatton
Krish Homagain
Scott Miller
Arben Pustina
Jessica Smeekens
Glen Watt
Svetlana Zeran

Provisional

Leighanne Burke
Jevon Hagens
Zach Jolicoeur
Curtis Marcoux

Student

Megan Ciurko
Joy Das
Krish Gautam
Ben Gwilliam
Curtis Jacques
Cole Wear

Inactive

Martin Litchfield

Resignations

Cathy Cavalier
Leigh Anne Cecchetto
Joe Churcher
John Copeland
Gareth Davies
Aaron Dorland
Paul Ernsting
Joe Johnson
Laird Nelson
Jonathan Russell
Carl Sadler
Chris Schaefer
Owen Smith
Derrick Tirschmann
Erik Wang

Deceased

William Bartlett
R. John Hall
John Long

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The Professional Forester is now only delivered electronically. A copy is also available on the website (www.opfa.ca). You are invited to print your own paper copy if you so desire. To make sure that you receive all important member information, please check that your email address and other personal information is accurate in the member directory.

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Coming Events

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION	DETAILS
Forest History Society of Ontario Annual Meeting	February 9	Alliston, ON	www.fhso.on.ca
Forests Ontario Annual Meeting and Conference	February 10	Alliston, ON	www.forestsontario.ca
Kawartha Woodlot Conference and Trade Show	February 11	Lindsay, ON	www.kawarthaconservation.com/woodlot2017
Ontario Woodlot Association Annual Meeting and Conference	April 28-29	Newmarket, ON	www.ontariowoodlot.com
OPFA Annual Meeting and Conference	May 16-18	Guelph, ON	www.opfa.ca

If you know about an event that should be listed here, please send the information to the Editor at newsletter@opfa.ca.



Submissions

Submissions are welcome, please send them to:
Caroline Mach, R.P.F., Editor
newsletter@opfa.ca

Deadline for the next issue:
March 1, 2017