

research trip request was no longer there. The Division assured us that the plantation question would be taken up again later."

The problems listed here are only a fraction of those the creators of the plantation are facing today. Despite the fact that it is regarded as a useful project with a promising future, it is continuing to move ahead mainly because of the stubborn efforts of its initiators. The local authorities and the Ministry do not always respond to the innovative ideas of the timber experts in a timely matter, and industry specialists are in no rush to spread the Kherson experiment. They lend verbal support, but little practical assistance. In 1985, the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry adopted a resolution to create similar poplar plantations for the Astrakhan Pulp and Paperboard Plant, but it is being implemented more slowly than it should. The experience at the Kherson factory has not been sufficiently studied by the Astrakhan plant.

Researchers at the Nizhnedneprovskaya Research Station are willing to assist in the projects to create plantations at other plants. They are knowledgeable specialists, but their knowledge and research have not yet attracted sufficient attention.

The diffusing of useful knowledge and experience in our field is not proceeding as it should. This is not an isolated example. There are other promising undertakings directly related to both economics and ecology. One example is the L'vov Paperboard Factory with its unique environmentally risk-free closed circle of water usage, the Prikarpatles (Carpathian Lumber) Complex, which uses wood scrap in its production process, and other