

plantation forestry. Sweden has a vast forest industry dependent upon maximum volume production. As such Sweden is utilizing, wherever possible, seed of the highest quality to furnish the stock for reforestation work. These practices are not advocated, they are a must and are strictly enforced. Similar programs exist in Germany, Denmark, Norway, etc.

Then I will read the third paragraph on page 6:

It probably will be at least 40 years until enough seed orchards are available in the Lake States to produce most of the forest tree seed needed. It will be even longer before the best clones have been found and tested adequately for this purpose. In the meantime a valuable intermediate step can be taken by developing seed production areas. For that purpose the best stands of important forest tree species should be located and so treated that abundant seed will be produced on the best trees. Rather small areas will be sufficient to supply the seed needs of the region, and collection should be concentrated in these areas as soon as they are developed...

Then, at the bottom of page 6:

6. (In the British Isles) Extensive trials with exotics over more than a 200-year period have convinced most British foresters that such introduced species as Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, grand fir, European larch, and Pacific coast lodgepole pine are better suited to the site condition of England than the "native" Scotch pine which reaches its best form and development in the continental climate of the Balkan region...

I would also like to read the note that is inserted on that page:

There should be a programme to experiment with tree species from Northern Asia which has more commercial tree species than we have in Canada. Asia did not have a period of glaciation which in Canada has affected our tree distribution.

Then, the second paragraph on page 8:

If, through selection and breeding, we can achieve a 50 per cent increase in both growth rate and specific gravity, kraft pulp yield per acre per year from southern pines would be increased by about 2.3 times and fiber-production costs at the woods level would be substantially reduced. In monetary terms, assuming that a ton of kraft pulp is worth \$90, such elite trees would yield enough fiber to make kraft pulp valued at \$114.30, as compared to \$49.50 worth of pulp per acre per year from run-of-the-woods trees... Lumbermen, too, would be interested in this kind of elite tree from the standpoint of volume increment and because of the higher specific gravity would substantially improve the strength and dimensional stability, and therefore, the value, of lumber, structural timbers and other products cut therefrom.

We sometimes forget that quality control starts in the woods—not in the pulpmill, sawmill, or plywood plant. We are dealing not with a mineral that is mined, but with organic fibers produced in living trees that, like all agricultural crops, can be modified and improved in both yield and quality through culture, selection and breeding.

Then there is one more quotation over on page 9. This refers to the situation in Sweden where they have done a great deal in this matter of forest genetics.